16 TOURISM

Tourism statistics includes data on capacity and outputs of collective tourist accommodation establishments and also data from a sample survey among households on travel behaviour of residents. Besides data by Region and District, data for certified tourist areas of the Destination Management Organisation (DMO) are published. The DMO ensures coordination, cooperation, and communication of providers of tourism services on a given territory in order to manage tourism more effectively.

Collective accommodation establishments *are establishments with at least five rooms and at the same time ten beds that on a regular (or irregular) basis provide guests (including children) with temporary accommodation for a holiday, a tour, a spa treatment, a business trip, a training, a course, a congress, a symposium, stays of children at schools in nature, and in summer and winter holiday camps. They are divided by category determining the type of accommodation establishment and the class defining requirements for the equipment, level, and range of services connected with the accommodation. The collective accommodation establishments include hotels, boarding houses, hostels, holiday dwellings, campsites, and other accommodation establishments.*

Bed places *in accommodation establishments only include bed places serving to tourism (excluding extra beds).* ***Places for tents and caravans*** *mean the number of places for tents, caravans, and campers. The number of rooms, bed places, and places for tents and caravans includes maximum capacity of each collective accommodation establishment in the given year.*

Provided data on the number of guests in collective accommodation establishments are a summary of data from processed questionnaires and estimated non-response. ***Guests*** *in an accommodation establishment are all persons (including children and excluding operating personnel and owners of the accommodation establishment) who have used services of the accommodation establishment for their temporary accommodation. Persons that use an accommodation establishment for their temporary accommodation for the purpose of employment or full-time studies are not included. The length of the temporary accommodation must not exceed 1 year for the guest to be considered a tourist.*

A person with a permanent residence in the Czech Republic is considered a ***resident***. *It can therefore be a citizen of the Czech Republic as well as a foreign national permanently living in the Czech Republic. A* ***non-resident*** *is a person who permanently lives in other country (including citizens of the Czech Republic permanently living abroad).*

The ***average length of stay*** *is by one day longer than the average number of overnight stays. The* ***net occupancy rate of bed places*** *is the net occupancy rate of permanent bed places and it is calculated as the number of overnight stays for the reference period divided by the multiplication of the average number of bed places available and the number of operating days. The* ***occupancy rate of rooms*** *means the net occupancy rate of rooms and it is calculated as the number of room-days (i.e. the number of occupied rooms for individual days of the reference period) divided by the multiplication of the average number of rooms available and the number of operating days.*

A ***conference*** *is a formal meeting of a higher number of people with some specialization the subject of which are presentations, lectures, discussions, and consultations. It can be a congress of academics, a meeting of diplomatic representatives of individual states, and the like; there is usually an accompanying programme.*

Based on the results of the project of the Ministry of Regional Development called "Quality Improvement of Data on Selected Tourism Sectors" and a subsequent update of the Register of Collective Accommodation Establishments of the CZSO, data on capacities and on the number of guests for the years 2012 and 2013 have been revised; data for the previous years are incomparable.

A ***tourism sample survey*** *(TSS) is the source of data on outbound and inbound tourism of residents of the Czech Republic. The survey is carried out monthly in a randomly selected sample of households and persons aged 15+ years are enquired. Data on private trips (with the purpose to spend leisure time, to recreate, to improve health, to visit relatives or friends) and on business trips, which took place during the last three months, are surveyed among all members of a household. Using weight coefficients, survey results are grossed up to the population of 15+ years and for that age group they are also published.*

A ***long trip*** *is a private trip, at which a person stayed overnight for at least 4 successive nights outside his or her usual environment. A* ***short trip*** *is a private trip (including weekend stays), at which a person stayed overnight at least for 1 night and for 3 successive nights as a maximum outside his or her usual environment. A* ***business trip*** *is a trip of a business/working character outside the usual environment with at least one overnight stay (it includes: congresses, conferences, fairs and exhibitions, business meetings, company missions, and the like).*

Summary data on an economic status of tourism industry are given in the ***Tourism Satellite Account***. *The most requested information is as follows: the* ***share of tourism in the gross value added*** *(GVA) and the* ***number of persons employed*** *in tourism, which gives an annual average of the number of all natural persons who work in the tourism industry in their main job or who are temporarily not working but are in the so-called formal employment (including the self-employed persons).*

Since 2020, data from online international accommodation platforms (Airbnb, Booking, Expedia, and Tripadvisor) have been available. Via the intermediating platforms, information is captured on a digital footprint of the accommodated in the form of the advertised listings or through the actual bookings.