

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, also data on tourist areas and tourist regions are published. These areas were officially defined by the Czech Tourism agency in 2005; in 2010 the definition was revised.

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, trip, spa treatment, business trip, training, course, congress, symposium, stay of children at schools in nature, summer and winter children 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, camp-sites, and other accommodation establishments.

Bed places in accommodation establishments mean all permanent beds used for the overnight rest of guests (excluding extra beds). Places for tents and caravans mean the number of places for tents, caravans, and campers. The number of rooms, beds, 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 of 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 owners and operating personnel of the accommodation establishment) who have used services of the accommodation establishment for their temporary stay. Persons, who use an accommodation establishment for a temporary stay for the purpose of employment or full-time studies, are not included. The duration of a temporary stay shall not exceed 1 year for the guest to be taken as a tourist. A person with a permanent stay in the Czech Republic is considered a **resident**. It can therefore be a citizen of the Czech Republic as well as a foreign citizen permanently living in the Czech Republic. A **non-resident** is hence a person, who permanently lives in other country (including citizens of the Czech Republic permanently living abroad).

The **average duration of stay** is by one day longer than the average number of overnight stays. The **net occupancy rate of bed places** gives the net occupancy rate of permanent beds that were really available to guests. The calculation is based on the average number of available beds and the number of operating days of the accommodation establishment. The **occupancy rate of rooms** means the net occupancy rate of rooms. The calculation is based on the number of room-days (i.e. the total number of days, for which the room was occupied by at least one guest) and the total number of room-days.

Based on the results of the project of the Ministry of Regional Development of the CR called "Quality Improvement of Data on Selected Tourism Sectors" and the following update of the Register of Collective Accommodation Establishments of the CZSO a data revision was made regarding capacity and number of guests for 2012 and 2013 and therefore data for previous years are incomparable.

The **Tourism Sample Survey (TSS)** carried out in the Czech Republic monthly is the source of data on long and short foreign as well as domestic trips (however, data on foreign trips are not sufficiently representative at the regional level). The survey is based on a two-stage random sample in a sample of dwellings of sampled census districts. All members of a household (irrespective of their age) are asked about trips they made in the last three months for the purpose of spending leisure time and recreation or a business trip out of their usual environment (permanent or temporary residence, workplace, school, etc.). The data found that way are then grossed up to the whole population using mathematical and statistical methods.

A **long trip** means a trip taken for the purpose of spending leisure time and recreation, on which the person stayed overnight at least four times in succession out of their usual environment. A **short trip** means a trip taken for the purpose of spending leisure time and recreation, on which the person stayed overnight, at least once, but no more than three times in succession, out of their usual environment (weekend stays included).