

18. TRADE, HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS, TOURISM

A. TRADE, HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

The economic entity of the survey is an enterprise whose **principal activity** belongs to the following divisions of the CZ-NACE:

50 – Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; retail sale of automotive fuel

51 – Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles

52 – Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles; repair of personal and household goods

55 – Hotels and restaurants

Notes on tables

Tables 18-1 to 18-5. Basic trade indicators and indicators of hotels and restaurants

The data are drawn from the results of the processing of the CZSO's annual statistical questionnaires submitted by enterprises whose principal activity is trade (CZ-NACE divisions 50, 51, 52) or hotels and restaurants (CZ-NACE division 55).

Sales excl. VAT, total – sales of own goods, services and goods for resale (in single-entry bookkeeping: revenues from sale of own goods, services and goods for resale).

Employment and financial indicators are defined in Chapters 10. Labour Market and 16A. Industry, respectively. The indicator tangible fixed assets includes unfinished tangible fixed assets and difference in valuation of acquired assets.

Table 18-6. Retail sales

The data are drawn from the results of the processing of the CZSO's annual statistical questionnaires submitted by enterprises whose principal activity is retail trade (CZ-NACE division 52).

The data in the tables are fully comparable with those published in previous Statistical Yearbooks.

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More detailed information on the basic indicators of trade and hotels and restaurants is available on the website of the Czech Statistical Office at:

– http://czso.cz/eng/redakce.nsf/i/retail_trade_hotels_and_restaurants_ekon

B. TOURISM

The tourism statistics include information on capacity and outputs of collective tourist accommodation establishments, data from the sample survey among households on travel behaviour of residents, the Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) and the Tourism Employment module. The data on accommodation establishments come from the survey on capacity and number of guests of collective accommodation establishments.

Notes on tables

Tables 18-7 and 18-8. Collective tourist accommodation establishments and their maximum capacity

Collective accommodation establishments are establishments which provide temporary accommodation for guests. They include hotels, motels, boatels, boarding houses, hostels, holiday dwellings, campsites and other accommodation establishments. Other accommodation establishments include recreational facilities of enterprises, training centres, cultural and historical buildings, health resort facilities and other establishments offering bed places for tourism (youth hostels, halls of residence, company accommodation facilities etc.).

Maximum capacity of collective tourist accommodation establishments is the sum of maximum capacities reported by the units in the course of the year.

Bed places in collective accommodation establishments are all permanent bed places used for the single purpose of overnight stay of guests (excluding extra beds).

Places for tents and caravans – the number of places for tents, caravans and campers.

Guests in an accommodation establishment are persons (including children and excluding owners and operating personnel of the accommodation establishment) who used services of the establishment for their temporary stay. Guest arrival occurs the moment the guest is checked in the accommodation establishment. The guest may use services of the establishment for the purpose of holiday, tour, business trip, training, course, congress, symposium, curative stay at a health resort, school in nature or summer and winter holiday camps (children). Persons who use accommodation establishment services for temporary stays for the purpose of employment or full-time study are not included.

Between 1998 and 2002, the capacity survey covered all collective accommodation establishments and the output survey covered the 30% sample. The presented data are sums of data from the processed questionnaires plus imputed data for the accommodation establishments that either failed to report or had not been included in the sample. As of 2003, the output survey covers all collective accommodation establishments.

Table 18-9. Collective tourist accommodation establishments: outputs

Net occupancy rate of bed places is based on bed places available to guests.

Occupancy rate of rooms is calculated as the number of room-days (i.e. the number of occupied rooms in particular day of the reported period) divided by multiplication of average number of rooms available and the number of operating days.

Table 18-10. Non-residents at collective tourist accommodation establishments

Non-residents are foreign nationals who spent at least one night in a tourist accommodation establishment.

The **average length of stay** in days is by one unit higher than the average number of overnight stays.

Table 18-11. Long leisure trips

Before 2003, the travel data were collected once a year in households included in the Household Budget Survey.

As of 2003, data on outbound and domestic tourism of Czech nationals are collected monthly and published **quarterly** in accordance with international requirements. The data source is the **Tourism Sample Survey (TSS)**. The data are given by one selected household member aged 15+ who usually resides in the dwelling. Besides other tourism indicators the interview is focused on long leisure trips (trips with at least four successive overnight stays) made in the reference period outside the respondent's **usual environment** (outside the permanent or temporary place of residence, workplace, school, etc.). Using coefficients, the collected data are grossed up to the 15+ population of the Czech Republic.

The total number of long trips does not include business trips, hospital stays, etc.

The overnight stay on a long trip refers to overnight accommodation at a collective accommodation establishment or accommodation in private, paid or unpaid, i.e. including overnight stay at own weekend house or with relatives or friends or in the open air, sleeping accommodation in a means of transport during the trip, etc.

Table 18-12. Tourism Satellite Account of the Czech Republic

Internal tourism (domestic and inbound) is the tourism of residents and non-residents within the territory of the Czech Republic. **Internal tourism consumption** in the Czech Republic refers to the total volume of money spent on tourism in the national economy (i.e. total tourism consumption in the Czech Republic).

Domestic tourism is the tourism of residents within the territory of the Czech Republic. For the purposes of the Tourism Satellite Account, however, the definition of domestic tourism and domestic tourism consumption is wider. **Domestic tourism consumption** is the consumption of residents in the Czech Republic. It also includes the part related to a trip (destination) to another country if the purchase was made in the Czech Republic (e.g. the margins of domestic travel agencies or tour operators selling package tours).

Inbound tourism is the tourism of non-residents within the territory of the Czech Republic. **Inbound tourism consumption** is the total volume of money spent on tourism by non-residents that flows to the visited country. It also includes the part of consumption paid outside the Czech Republic (in the home country of the non-resident) which goes to the Czech Republic in the form of various payments (e.g. payments for package tour accommodation).

Outbound tourism is the tourism of residents outside the territory of the Czech Republic. **Outbound tourism consumption** is the consumption of resident visitors outside their home country (i.e. total tourism consumption of Czech residents abroad). It does not include goods and services purchased for or after the trip in the Czech Republic (such goods and services are classified to domestic tourism consumption).

Balance of tourism is the difference between the volumes of money flowing from abroad to the Czech Republic and vice versa.

Table 18-13. Gross fixed capital formation in tourism

Gross fixed capital formation in tourism includes acquisitions and disposals of tangible (P.511) and intangible (P.512) fixed assets and addition to the value of non-produced non-financial assets (P.513). The acquisitions of fixed assets include new investments, investments for own account, technical appreciation (reconstruction, modernization), purchases and free acquisitions of existing fixed assets for tourism purposes. The disposals of fixed assets include sales and free transfers of existing fixed assets for tourism purposes.

The data in the tables are fully comparable with those published in the last Statistical Yearbook, except for Table 18-12 where data have been revised. Table 18-13. Gross fixed capital formation in tourism is new.

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Further information on tourism is available on the website of the Czech Statistical Office at:

– http://czso.cz/eng/redakce.nsf/i/tourism_ekon

or of other institutions at:

– <http://www.czechtourism.com> – CzechTourism Agency

– <http://www.tourism.cz> – Association of Tourist Regions of the Czech Republic (ATUR CR)