

## **Explanatory notes**

Since 2003, the Czech tourism statistics have switched from annual to **quarterly surveys on outbound and domestic tourism** of the Czech Republic (previously the annual publication „Travelling“). The data source is the **tourism sample survey**, the purpose of which is not only to provide a link to the former annual survey in order to satisfy the user, but also, and in particular, to align the structure and methodological definitions of indicators with international practice in context of the Czech Republic membership of the European Union. The survey also complies with the needs of the arising tourism satellite account of the Czech Republic.

Data on outbound and domestic tourism are collected through asking **one chosen member of the household** aged 15+ who usually resides in the dwelling surveyed. He/she gives information about trips taken in the reference month for the purpose of leisure activities and recreation and business trips outside their **usual environment** (outside their direct vicinity of the home and place of work or study). Using coefficients, data collected by the sample survey are converted to the total population aged 15+. The two - stage random sampling is used. The census district is the sampling unit for the first stage, and the simple random sampling of dwellings within census districts is made at the second stage. The tourism sample survey in the Czech Republic is taken **on a monthly basis** and the results are interpreted **on a quarterly basis**. Data contained in this publication are **final**.

### **Methodological indicators:**

**Outbound tourism** includes tourist trips of Czech residents abroad.

**Domestic tourism** is tourism of Czech residents within the Czech Republic outside their usual environment.

**Long trip:** Trip for the purpose of leisure activities and recreation that includes at least four consecutive overnight stays outside the traveller's usual environment

**Short trip:** Trip for the purpose of leisure activities and recreation that includes at least one and at most three consecutive overnight stays outside the traveller's usual environment (incl. weekend stays)

**Business trip:** Trip for the purpose of business outside the traveller's usual environment, which includes at least one overnight stay and its length does not exceed 12 months (congresses and conferences, fairs and exhibitions, business talks and missions, trips for the purpose of closing business or other contracts, assembly or repair of technical equipment, trade (purchase or sale), professional trips (taken by representatives of culture or religion, etc.), training, accompaniment of other persons, etc.).

**Economic status:** Persons receiving old-age or disability pensions (code 4 of the questionnaire attached) are coded as pensioners irrespective of their actual economic activity on the labour market (this does not apply to other kinds of pensions, such as widow's pensions). Similarly, a pupil or student holding a temporary job is coded as a student (codes 2 and 3). Code 1 is assigned to persons taking care of a child up to the age of 3 and having a formal attachment to their employment. Conversely, persons taking care of a child up to the age of 3 and without a formal attachment to their employment are classified according to their actual usual status as house-persons, students, etc. Housewives encompass also women staying at home with a child aged 3 to 4 and dependent on social benefits. Among the unemployed (code 7) are respondents indicating no job but wanting to work. It is not important if or not they are registered by labour exchanges. However, only those out of work are included who are not classified in any other category (e.g. pensioners, students). Code 8 – other, includes the following categories: temporary members of armed forces, those performing community service, pupils at basic schools (if the respondent is aged 15+ and still attends basic school), and other persons n.e.c.

**Educational attainment: Code 5 – university** includes: bachelor, master and doctor degrees. Persons still studying should be coded according to the attainment they have completed.

**Overnight stay:** An overnight stay in a collective accommodation establishment, in private rented or non-rented accommodation, i.e. secondary residence, accommodation provided by friends or relatives or in nature. Also nights are included spent in the means of travel (on train, bus) on outward and return journey, in case of round-trips in the means of travel also on journey from one place to another.

**Length of trip:** The number of overnight stays.

**Prevailing purpose of trip:** One main purpose of the trip that fits best and is decisive for the classification of the trip in the field of tourism. The purpose of “**curative stay**” covers also stays in the spa paid by the patient either fully or partially. Not included are curative stays in the spa prescribed by the physician in the framework of the comprehensive spa treatment, as well as involuntary stays at hospital.

**Principal destination:** in case of a trip abroad the place considered by the traveller as the most important. If the respondent is unable to decide (e.g. **round-trips** through more countries), the place where the respondent spent the most time/most overnight stays can be given; if there are more places with the same number of overnight stays, other aspects are used – the most distant destination or place where the respondent spent most money.

**Tour:** A pre-set combination of at least two of the following services (if sold or offered for sale for a total price and exceeding **24 hours** or embracing at least one overnight stay): **a) transport, b) accommodation, c) other tourism services that are not complementary to transport or accommodation and make up an important part of the tour, or whose price represents at least 20% of the total price of the tour** – for example meals, prepaid trips around the place of stay, etc. (Act No. 159/1999 Coll., on some terms and conditions of tourism business).

**Accommodation establishment:** If one trip included more kinds of accommodation establishments, the establishment should be given where the most overnight stays were spent. If there are more such establishments, an establishment should be given with the highest accommodation expenses.

**Kinds (ways) of accommodation:**

Hotels and similar establishments include predominantly hotels and boarding houses. Hotels are accommodation establishments with at least 10 guest rooms with a certain range of services provided according to the class (number of \*). This category includes hotels, hotel-type houses, motels, motorests, beach hotels, botels, residential clubs and other establishments providing hotel services incl. making up the bed and cleaning the room, lavatory, etc. Boarding houses are accommodation establishments with 5-9 guest rooms with a limited range and a lower level of social and complementary services, but with accommodation services comparable to those provided by hotels of the corresponding class.

Tourist campsites are accommodation establishments in open-air areas enclosed with a fence, serving temporary accommodation of guests in their own facility (tent, trailer, etc.), or in the operator's accommodation facilities that fall under joint administration and are able to provide some of the tourism services (recreational activities, etc.).

Holiday villages, holiday dwellings, etc. are accommodation establishments serving temporary accommodation of guests exclusively in the operator's facilities (lodges, chalets, log cabins, holiday dwellings, hostels for tourists).

Other collective accommodation establishments – recreational facilities and training centres owned by enterprises, companies' dormitories, young people's homes, student halls of residence with bed capacity temporarily used for tourism, hostels, specialised establishments (include health establishments - e.g. spa, thermal spa, mountain sanatoria, convalescent homes, etc., children's summer and working camps, mountain shelters, conference centres etc.).

Combined accommodation establishments should be classified as per the main type of accommodation according to their capacity or actual use of the capacity.

Private rented accommodation – remaining types of rented accommodation not corresponding to the definition of “establishment”. It provides a limited number of beds paid for in a rented room or in a rented weekend house.

Secondary residence includes stays at second homes/apartments, villas, houses, chalets, etc. used during the tourist trip by visitors who are members of the owner household for the purpose of leisure activities and recreation.

Accommodation provided by friends or relatives – accommodation without charge provided by friends or relatives.

Other – remaining types of accommodation, such as overnights stays in a car or trailer outside tourist campsites, in the open etc.

**Principal mode of transport:** The mode of transport used to cover the longest total distance. When different modes of transport were used for outward and return journey, the mode with the higher fare rate should be given. Buses include also minibuses and microbuses, etc., the item “other” includes, e.g., bicycle, walking, and all modes n.e.c.

**Organisation of trip:** **1 – individual organisation of the whole stay** – the respondent organised all services related to the trip by himself/herself, **2 – tour by tour operator/travel agency** – trip was paid for in advance as a tour, **3 – accommodation reserved by tour operator/travel agency, and 4 – transport reserved by tour operator/travel agency** – the traveller reserved accommodation/transport with tour operator/travel agency and organised the other services by himself/herself – this code covers also these cases, when individual organisation prevailed; the trip (codes 3, 4) cannot be classified as a tour, **5 – organisation by enterprise/trade unions** – including incentive tourism, **6 – school/interest-based stays** – e.g. summer camps, sports training, etc., **7 – stays in the spa** – a stay paid for by the patient, or medical treatment is paid for by health insurance company and accommodation and meals are paid for by the patient; stays in the spa covered fully by the health insurance company are not included, **8 – other ways** – cases n.e.c.

**Expenditures on tourist trips of 4 or more overnight stays, 1 to 3 overnight stays, and for business trips** include:

- **expenditure on a tour**

- **extra-tour accommodation expenditure** – incl. meals served as part of accommodation, such as breakfast, full board or half-board

- **extra-tour meals expenditure** – food for the journey bought by the traveller in the Czech Republic, refreshments during the journey, meals at restaurants abroad, etc.

- **extra-tour transport expenditure** – transport by private or hired vehicles (fuel, fare and other expenditure on transport to destination and incurred during the stay)

- **shopping** – gifts, souvenirs, short-life goods, durable goods, disposable goods, and long-term use goods; not included are purchases for business purposes

- **other expenditures** – recreational, cultural and sporting activities, such as admission charges, hire of equipment and facilities, congress or meeting expenses, insurance, telephone calls, postage, money exchange charges, development of films, etc.

**Total expenditures do not include** purchases for commercial purposes, capital type investments, cash given to relatives or friends during the trip, which does not represent payment of tourism goods or services, as well as donations made to institutions, etc.

#### **Notes to the tables**

Each trip given corresponds to 1 trip taken by 1 person (person-trip).

The symbol of dot (.) in place of a figure indicates that the figure is not reliable.

The symbol of three dots (...) in place of a figure indicates that the figure is not available till this time.

The symbol of horizontal small cross (x) shows that the figure is not applicable.

The symbol of dash (-) shows that the phenomenon did not occur.

The figures and percentage shares in individual tables were rounded only after relevant calculations had been made, so that the sums may not always be the same; where percentage shares are used, their sums may not always amount to 100.