

19 TOURISM

Methodological notes

Tourism statistics includes data 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.

Notes on Tables

Tables 19-1 to 19-4 Collective tourist accommodation establishments

Data on accommodation establishments come from the survey on capacity of and number of guests in collective accommodation establishments. The data provided here are a summary of data from processed questionnaires and grossed up non-response.

Collective accommodation establishments are establishments with at least five separate accommodation units (rooms or suites) and concurrently with ten and more bed places, which provide temporary accommodation to guests. They include hotels, motels, boatels, boarding houses, hostels, holiday dwellings, campsites, and other accommodation establishments. Other accommodation establishments include, for example, recreational establishments of enterprises, training centres, cultural and historical buildings, spa accommodation establishments, and other accommodation establishments offering bed places for tourism (e.g. youth hostels, halls of residence, accommodation establishments of enterprises, etc.).

The **maximum capacity** of collective tourist accommodation establishments is the sum of maximum capacities reported by individual accommodation establishments.

Rooms denote the maximum number of rooms serving tourism. Excluded are: rooms to accommodate the staff, rooms of owners of an establishment, and rooms serving for a long-term to accommodate staff of other enterprises or students (for over 1 year).

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

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

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

A **non-resident** is a person, who permanently lives in other country and in the territory of the Czech Republic stays for a period shorter than 1 year (including citizens of the Czech Republic).

The **number of overnight stays** is the total number of overnight stays (nights spent) of guests in collective accommodation establishments in the reference period.

The **net occupancy rate of bed places** is calculated as the number of overnight stays for the reference period divided by multiplication of the average number of bed places available and the number of operating days.

The **occupancy rate of rooms** is calculated as the number of room-days (i.e. the number of occupied rooms for individual days of the reference period) divided by multiplication of the average number of rooms available and the number of operating days.

The **average number of overnight stays** is the average number of overnight stays per guest in the reference period.

The **average length of stay** is by one day longer than the average number of overnight stays.

Table 19-5 Long leisure trips

The Tourism Sample Survey (TSS) is the data source. The survey is carried out each month in a randomly selected sample of households; persons aged 15+ years are enquired. Data on travel behaviour are surveyed among all household members and using weight coefficients they are grossed up to the population of the Czech Republic aged 15+ years.

Besides other tourism indicators the interview is focused on leisure trips with an overnight stay made in the reference period outside the respondent's usual environment (outside the permanent or temporary place of residence, usual workplace, school, and the like). Long leisure trips are trips with at least four consecutive overnight stays. The total number of long trips does not include business trips, hospital stays, and the like.

The overnight stay on a long trip refers to overnight accommodation in a collective accommodation establishment or private accommodation, paid or unpaid, i.e. including an overnight stay at an own holiday home or at relatives or friends or in the open air, sleeping accommodation in a means of transport during the trip, and the like.

Table 19-6 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. **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. margins of domestic travel agencies or tour operators selling package tours to abroad).

Inbound tourism is the tourism and stay of non-residents in 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 in the home country of the non-resident, e.g. payments for package tour accommodation, which in the form of various payments goes to the Czech Republic.

Outbound tourism is the tourism and stay 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 purchased for or during the trip in the Czech Republic (such goods are classified to the domestic tourism consumption).

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

Table 19-7 Tourism employment module of the Czech Republic

Persons employed in tourism refer to the annual average of the number of all natural persons, who work in tourism in their main job or who are temporarily not working, but are in the so-called formal employment. It includes both the number of employees and the self-employed persons.

Jobs in tourism comprise, moreover, second and additional jobs; the number is converted to the full-time equivalent.

Contributions of tourism to key macroeconomic indicators express the so-called direct (economic) impact of tourism.

Table 19-8 Regional Tourism Satellite Account of the Czech Republic

Regional Tourism Satellite Account provides information about economic importance of tourism in cohesion regions and Regions of the Czech Republic. It is a regional specification (breakdown) of the Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) on the national level. A “top-down” method is used for the compilation.

Data are broken down by the NUTS classification (a common classification of territorial units for statistics of the European Union) to the NUTS 2 level – cohesion regions and NUTS 3 – Regions.

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Further information can be found on the website of the Czech Statistical Office at:

– www.czso.cz/csu/czso/tourism_ekon