

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 economic activities classified by 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 indicators on trade and on hotels and restaurants

The data published for all of the three years (2002, 2003 and 2004) were drawn from the results obtained by the processing of the CZSO's annual statistical questionnaires filled in by enterprises whose principal activities come under trade (CZ-NACE divisions 50, 51, 52) and hotels and restaurants (CZ-NACE division 55).

Sales (revenues) 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.

Table 18-6. Retail sales

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

In 2003 the CZSO began to use available administrative data sources for information on the activity of enterprises, which then led to changes in the imputation methods. The time series was retrospectively adjusted according to the new methodology down to the year 2000 only; comparable data from 2000 were published for the first time in the Statistical Yearbook of the CR 2005.

* * *

Detailed data and information on the development of the basic indicators on trade and hotels and restaurants are given in the following CZSO publications brought out according to the Catalogue of Publications 2006 (thematic group 9 - SERVICES, subgroup 91 - Retail Trade, Hotels and Restaurants):

- "Trade, Hotels and Restaurants" (Czech-English) - quarterly in June, September, December 2006, and March 2007

- "Economic Results of Trade, Hotels and Restaurants in 2000-2004" (Czech-English) - May 2006 and in the comprehensive publications "CZSO Monthly Statistics" (Czech-English) and „Bulletin ČSÚ“ (quarterly).

Further data are published on the following web pages of the Czech Statistical Office:

– http://www.czso.cz/eng/redakce.nsf/i/slu_ts

– <http://www.czso.cz/eng/edicniplan.nsf/aktual/ep-9?opendocument#91>

B. TOURISM

Tourism statistics include information on capacities and outputs of collective tourist accommodation establishments, border statistics, and data from the sample survey among households on travel behaviour of residents. Data on accommodation establishments are obtained from the Register of collective accommodation establishments and the survey on capacity of and guests at collective accommodation establishments.

Notes on tables

Table 18-7. Collective tourist accommodation establishments

Collective accommodation establishments are establishments, which provide temporary accommodation to tourists, either regularly or irregularly. They include hotels, motels, boatels, boarding houses, holiday dwellings, campsites, and tourist lodging houses, as well as others such as historical buildings, health-resort establishments, recreational establishments of enterprises, training centres and other establishments offering bed places for tourism (youth hostels, halls of residence, company accommodation facilities etc.).

Bed places in collective accommodation establishments are all permanent bed places used only for the overnight rest of visitors (they exclude 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 use services of the establishment for their temporary stay. Guest arrival occurs the moment the guest is checked in the accommodation establishment. The guest (visitor) 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 at summer and winter holiday camps (children). Persons (Czech and foreign nationals) who use accommodation establishment services for temporary stays for the purpose of employment are not included.

The length of temporary stay does not have to exceed 1 year for the guest to be regarded as a tourist.

Between 1998 and 2002, all collective accommodation establishments were measured for capacity and 30% of them sampled for the measurement of output. The presented data are sums of the data obtained and processed from submitted questionnaires and imputed data on the accommodation establishments that either failed to supply completed questionnaires or had not been included in the sample. Since 2003, outputs of all collective accommodation establishments have been measured (100% survey).

Table 18-9. Collective tourist accommodation establishments: outputs

Net use of bed places refers to net occupancy of permanent bed places actually available to guests.

Use of rooms is based on the number of room nights (i.e. the total number of nights on which the room was occupied by at least one guest).

Table 18-10. International guests at collective tourist accommodation establishments

International guests (non-residents) are foreign nationals (international tourists) who spent at least one night in tourist accommodation establishments.

As a rule, the **average length of stay** (days) is higher by one unit than the average number of overnight stays.

Table 18-11. Long trips for the purpose of leisure

Before 2003, data on travelling were measured once a year on a sample of households included in the sample survey on household budget statistics.

Since 2003, data on outbound and domestic tourism of Czech nationals are measured monthly and published **quarterly** in accordance with international requirements. Their source is a separate **tourism sample survey (TSS)**. The data are measured on one selected household member aged 15+ who usually resides in a dwelling under the survey. In addition to other indicators on tourism, they are mainly asked about the destination of long trips (trips with 4 or more successive overnight stays) they made in the reference period for the purpose of leisure and recreation outside their **usual environment** (outside the permanent or temporary place of residence, workplace, school, etc.). The survey is based on a two-stage random sample, the first-stage sample unit being an enumeration district and the second-stage unit a particular dwelling chosen. The collected data are grossed up to 15+ population of the CR by means of coefficients. The results of the survey are published quarterly.

The total number of the long trips does not include business trips, hospital stays, curative stays at spas prescribed by medical doctor in the framework of comprehensive balneotherapy, etc.

The overnight stays included in the long trips refer to overnight accommodation at collective accommodation establishments or accommodation in private, paid or unpaid, i.e. they also include stays at own weekend houses or with relatives and friends or in the open air, as well as accommodation in means of transport during the trip, etc.

Table 18-12. International person arrivals

International persons (formerly referred to as "international visitors") are all persons (foreign nationals, non-residents) who arrived in the Czech Republic, i.e. tourists (overnight visitors), same-day visitors or persons in transit.

The data on international person arrivals in the Czech Republic are measured at the frontier, where international persons are classified to three groups. German, Austrian, Polish, and Slovak nationals are registered as nationals of a neighbouring state provided they cross the section of the Czech state frontier common with the frontier of their respective country when coming to the Czech Republic. Those crossing the other sections of the state frontier are placed in the second group, i.e. among persons from other countries without visa duty. The third group includes persons from countries with visa duty.

The number of international person arrivals from neighbouring countries and other countries without visa duty is established at road and railway frontier crossings by expert guess, while accurate numbers of international persons are given for those coming by air and from countries with visa duty.

Since the beginning of 2004, data on "persons from neighbouring countries" at airports have no longer been reported separately.

Table 18-13. Czech resident departures

Data on Czech resident departures are measured at the frontier. The number of departures via road and railway frontier crossings is established by expert guess, while accurate numbers are given for departures by plane.

The data on numbers and capacities of collective accommodation establishments have been revised for the years 2000-2004 and data on guests for the years 2000 and 2001; hence, the data presented are not comparable with the data published in the statistical yearbooks of previous years.

* * *

More detailed information on tourism is available in the following CZSO publications brought out in accordance with the CZSO Catalogue of Publications 2006 (thematic group 9 - SERVICES, subgroup 92 - Tourism):

- “Domestic and Outbound Tourism” (Czech-English) – quarterly, July and October 2006, January and April 2007*
- “Capacity of Collective Tourist Accommodation Establishments” (Czech-English) – June 2006*
- “Guests at Collective Tourist Accommodation Establishments - Czech Republic, Basic Results” (Czech-English) – quarterly, June, September, December 2006, and March 2007*
- “Guests at Collective Tourist Accommodation Establishments - Regions, Detailed Results” (Czech-English) – quarterly, June, September, December 2006, and March 2007*
- “Tourism Satellite Account - Czech Republic” (Czech-English) – October 2006*

Further data on tourism are published on the following web pages of the Czech Statistical Office:

- http://www.czso.cz/eng/redakce.nsf/i/cru_ts*
- <http://www.czso.cz/eng/edicniplan.nsf/aktual/ep-9?opendocument#92>*

or of other institutions:

- <http://www.czechtourism.com/> – Czech Tourism Agency*
- <http://www.tourism.cz/> – Association of Tourist Regions of the Czech Republic (ATUR CR)*