

18. TRADE, HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND TOURISM

A. TRADE, HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

Starting from 2008, the CZSO introduced the new International Classification of Economic Activities (NACE Rev. 2; in Czech CZ-NACE) in accordance with other EU countries. Changes in some branches were significant and it was impossible to use the previously published data only with renumbered activities. The CZSO developed a method of retroactive conversion of time series at the micro-data level taking into account the newly discovered misclassifications of some businesses in 2005–2007. Available administrative sources were newly used for estimations in the whole time series from 2005. Since the process of recalculation is demanding as for time and methodology it has not been finished, yet; the CZSO envisages data revision during the processing in 2009. Therefore, data in the following tables are only preliminary.

Data are taken from the results of processing of annual statistical questionnaires of the CZSO. A business surveyed is an enterprise, which by its **principal activity** belongs to the following CZ-NACE divisions:

45 – Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles

46 – Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles

47 – Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles

55 – Accommodation

56 – Food and beverage service activities

The most substantial differences compared to the previous breakdown by the former CZ-NACE is reclassification of sale of automotive fuel to retail trade, reclassification of repairs of consumer goods from retail trade to services and splitting hotels and restaurants to separate divisions.

Notes on tables

Employed persons measured by the survey in enterprises or from administrative data sources include number of workers, i.e.: registered number of employees (headcount), number of private entrepreneurs and family workers, for whom their work in the company is their main job, persons employed under contracts for work calculated as full-time equivalent according to hours worked.

Average registered number of employees is the annual arithmetic mean of the number of persons contracted for work by the employer. **Full-time equivalent** takes into account the size of workload.

Wages excluding other personnel expenses include direct wages and salaries (wage scale level, salary scale level, contractual wage), payments additional to wage or salary, bonuses, compensation for wages and salaries, bonuses for standby duty, and other wage or salary components.

Average monthly gross wage is wage excluding other personnel expenses per employee (headcount or FTE person) per month.

Sales (revenues), total include sales (excluding VAT) of goods for resale, and sales of own goods and services.

Outputs, incl. trade margin include sales of own goods and services, trade margin, change in inventories of own production, and capitalization of material, goods, services and fixed assets.

Trade margin is the difference between revenues from the goods sold and costs of goods sold.

Production consumption – consumed material, energies and services (external services, costs of representation, and low-value property not considered by the accounting unit to be fixed assets).

Book value added is the difference between outputs, including trade margin, and production consumption.

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More information on trade, accommodation and food service activities 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 gross fixed capital formation in tourism. The data on accommodation establishments come from the survey on capacity and number of guests of collective accommodation establishments.

Notes on tables

Tables 18-11 and 18-12. **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 individual units.

Rooms in collective accommodation establishments are maximum number of rooms used for guest accommodation.

Bed places in collective accommodation establishments are maximum number of 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.

Table 18-13. **Collective tourist accommodation establishments: outputs**

Provided data are a summary of data from processed questionnaires and estimated non-response. Since 2003, outputs of collective tourist accommodation establishments are surveyed for the entire population.

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.

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 18-14. 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 18-15. Long leisure trips

The data source is the **Tourism Sample Survey (TSS)**. Data on outbound and domestic tourism of Czech nationals are collected monthly and published **quarterly** in accordance with international requirements. Before 2008 the data were given by one selected household member aged 15+. Starting from 2009 the data cover all household members aged 15+ who usually reside in the dwelling. 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, workplace, school, etc.). Long leisure trips are trips with at least four successive overnight stays. 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 18-16. 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 18-17. 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.

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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/> – Czech Tourism Agency

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