

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 the CR it is 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. Moreover, since 2008 also available administrative sources have been used for estimations.

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 and 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

Notes on Tables

Employed persons measured by the survey in enterprises or from administrative data sources include number of workers (average registered number of employees (headcount), number of private entrepreneurs and family workers, for whom their work in the company is their main job), and 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 number of hours of work.

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, 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 sales 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.

Tables 18-1 and 18-2. Basic trade indicators

They comprise data for all economic activities of trade in total, including sale and repair of motor vehicles belonging to the section G of the Classification of Economic Activities (CZ-NACE).

Tables 18-3 to 18-5. Selected basic trade indicators

The tables present data for individual divisions of the section G, i.e. for the divisions 45, 46, and 47 of the Classification of Economic Activities (CZ-NACE).

Table 18-6. Retail sales

The overview of retail sales (excluding sale of motor vehicles and motorcycles and including sale of automotive fuel) according to three-digit groups 47.1 to 47.9 of the Classification of Economic Activities (CZ-NACE).

Tables 18-7 and 18-8. Basic indicators of accommodation and food service activities

Both tables comprise total data for the section I of the Classification of Economic Activities (CZ-NACE).

Tables 18-9 and 18-10. Selected basic indicators of accommodation and food and beverage service activities

Table 18-9 comprises selected basic indicators for the section 55 of the CZ-NACE, table 18-10 the same indicators for the section 56 of the CZ-NACE.

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Further data can be found on a web page of the Czech Statistical Office at:

– http://www.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), gross fixed capital formation in tourism, and tourism employment module.

Notes on Tables

Tables 18-11 and 18-12. Maximum capacity of collective tourist accommodation establishments

The data on accommodation establishments come from the survey on capacity and number of guests of collective accommodation establishments.

Collective accommodation establishments are establishments with five or more rooms or with ten or more bed places, which provide temporary accommodation for guests. They include hotels, motels, boatels, boarding houses, hostels, holiday dwellings, camp-sites and other accommodation establishments. Other accommodation establishments include, for example, recreational facilities of enterprises, training centres, cultural and historical buildings, health resort facilities and other establishments offering bed places for tourism (e.g. 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 accommodation establishments.

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 maximum number of places for tents, caravans and campers.

Table 18-13. **Outputs of collective tourist accommodation establishments**

Provided data are a summary of data from processed questionnaires and estimated non-response. Since 2003, outputs of collective tourist accommodation establishments have been 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.

Non-residents are foreign citizens, who stay on the territory of the CR for a period shorter than one year.

Number of overnight stays is the total number of overnight stays (nights spent) of the persons accommodated in accommodation establishments in the reference period.

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

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 average number of rooms available and the number of operating days.

Table 18-14. **Non-residents at collective tourist accommodation establishments**

Average number of overnight stays is the average number of overnight stays per non-resident in the reference period.

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

Table 18-15. **Long leisure trips**

The data source is the **Tourism Sample Survey (TSS)**. The survey is carried out each month in a randomly selected sample of households. Since 2009, data on travel behaviour have been surveyed among all household members aged 15+. In the previous years, they were surveyed only at one randomly selected member of a household aged 15+. Using weight coefficients, the collected data are grossed up to the population of the Czech Republic aged 15+.

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 successive 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 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, and the like.

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 less disposals of tangible (P.511) and intangible (P.512) fixed assets and additions 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.

Table 18-18. Tourism employment module of the Czech Republic

Persons employed in tourism refer to 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 the number of employees and self-employed persons.

Jobs in tourism comprise, moreover, second and additional employment; recalculated as full-time equivalent according to hours worked.

Tourism ratios on key macroeconomic indicators express the so-called direct influence of tourism.

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Further information on tourism can be found on a web page of the Czech Statistical Office at:

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

or on websites of other institutions at:

– <http://www.czechtourism.com/Homepage.aspx> – Czech Tourism Agency

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