18. TRADE, HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, AND TOURISM

A. TRADE, HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

Data are taken from the results of processing of annual statistical questionnaires of the CZSO with use of administrative sources. Data on natural persons are fully modelled from administrative data.

*A business surveyed is an enterprise, which by its **principal activity** belonged in the respective year to the following divisions of the Classification of Economic Activities (CZ-NACE):*

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

The Czech Statistical Office carried out an ordinary data revision for 2011. By inclusion of additionally acquired administrative data, corrections of erroneously reported data, and assigning of enterprises to particular groups by principal activity according to the Classification of Economic Activities CZ-NACE the quality of previously published data has been enhanced.

Notes on Tables

Active enterprises, total *mean the number of enterprises, which were active for at least a part of a given year.*

Employed persons *include the registered number of employees – headcount, the number of working entrepreneurs and family workers, for whom activities in the enterprise are one (main) job and persons employed on an agreement recalculated to standard FTE according to hours worked.*

*The **average registered number of employees** is the annual arithmetic mean of the number of persons contracted for work by the employer. The **full-time equivalent** (FTE) number of employees takes into account the number of contracted hours of work.*

Wages excluding other personnel expenses *include basic wages and salaries of employees having employment contract (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.*

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

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

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

*The **trade margin** is the difference between sales from the goods sold and costs of goods sold. The percentage is the trade margin share in sales from the goods sold.*

Production consumption *– consumed material, energies, and services.*

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

Profit/loss after taxation *is calculated as the difference between total revenues and total expenses.*

Assets, total *mean property at net values in the form of fixed, current, and other assets.*

Tangible fixed assets at net book value *mean plots, structures, including buildings, self-standing real estate and premises of real estate, grower's units of permanent stands and plantations, basic herds and flocks and draught animals, incomplete and other tangible fixed assets, provided advance payments for tangible fixed assets, and the appraisal difference of acquired assets.*

Inventories *include materials, work in progress, semi-finished products, finished products, animals, and goods, excluding advance payments provided.*

State indicators are as at 31 December of the reference year.

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. Sales in retail trade

The overview of sales in retail trade (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 and beverage service activities

Both tables comprise total data for the section I (accommodation and food service activities) 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 division 55 (of the CZ-NACE), table 18-10 the same indicators for the division 56 (of the CZ-NACE).

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

– www.czso.cz/eng/redakce.nsf/i/retail_trade_hotels_and_restaurants_ekon

B. TOURISM

The tourism statistics includes 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 the tourism employment module.

Based on results of a census of accommodation establishments of the Ministry of Regional Development of the CR, a revision of data for 2012 and 2013 has been made (Tables 18-11 to 18-14). Previous periods have not been revised anymore and therefore data up to and including 2011 may not be fully comparable with 2012 and 2013.

Notes on Tables

Tables 18-11 and 18-12. Maximum capacities 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 and more rooms and with ten and 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.).

The **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 the 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 who used services of the accommodation establishment for their temporary stay (excluding operating personnel and owners of the accommodation establishment). 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 curative stay at a health resort, a 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.

The **number of overnight stays** is the total number of overnight stays (nights spent) of the 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.

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

The **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 longer 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; persons aged 15+ years are enquired. Since 2009, data on travel behaviour have been surveyed among all household members. In the previous years, they were surveyed only at one randomly selected member of a household. Using weight coefficients, the collected data 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 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 in a collective accommodation establishment or private accommodation, paid or unpaid, i.e. including overnight stay in 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 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 **18**-17. Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) in tourism

Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) in tourism includes acquisitions less 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.

Table **18**-18. 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 the number of employees and self-employed persons.

Jobs in tourism *comprise, moreover, second and additional employment; the number is recalculated to full-time equivalent.*

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

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

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