

## 16. TOURISM

Tourism statistics includes data on capacity and outputs of collective tourist accommodation establishments and also data from sample survey among households on travel behaviour of residents.

**Collective accommodation establishments** mean establishments with at least five rooms or ten beds that on a regular (or irregular) basis provide tourists (including children) with temporary accommodation for the purpose of vacations, trip, spa treatment, business trip, training, course, congress, symposium, children stay in school in nature, summer and winter children camps. They are divided according to the category, determining the type of accommodation establishment and the class defining requirements for equipment, level and range of services connected with the accommodation. The collective accommodation establishments include hotels, boarding houses, hostels, holiday dwellings, campsites, and other accommodation establishments.

**Bed places** in accommodation establishments mean all permanent beds used for the overnight rest of guests (they exclude extra beds). **Places for tents and caravans** mean the number of places for tents, caravans, and campers.

**Guests** in an accommodation establishment are all persons (including children and excluding owners and operating personnel of the accommodation establishment) who have used services of the accommodation establishment for their temporary stay. Persons, who use an accommodation establishment for a temporary stay for the purpose of employment or full-time studies, are not included. The length of a temporary stay shall not exceed 1 year for the guest to be taken as a tourist. A person with a permanent stay in the Czech Republic is considered a **resident**. It can therefore be a citizen of the Czech Republic as well as a foreign citizen permanently living in the Czech Republic. A **non-resident** is hence a person, who permanently lives in other country (including citizens of the Czech Republic permanently living abroad).

**The average length of stay** is by one day longer than the average number of overnight stays. The **net occupancy rate of bed places** gives the net occupancy rate of permanent beds that were really available to guests. The calculation is based on the average number of available beds and the number of operating days of the accommodation establishment. The **occupancy rate of rooms** gives the net occupancy rate of rooms. The calculation is based on the number of implemented room-days (i.e. the total number of days, for which the room was occupied by at least one guest) and the total number of room-days.

The **Tourism Sample Survey (TSS)** is run in the Czech Republic every month and is the source of data on long and short foreign as well domestic trips (yet data on foreign trips are not sufficiently representative at the regional level). The survey is based on a two-stage random sample in a sample of dwellings of sampled census districts. Members of a household, who are over 15 years of age, are asked about trips they made in the last three months for the purpose of spending leisure time and recreation or a business trip out of their usual environment (permanent or temporary residence, workplace, school, etc.). The data ascertained in this manner are then grossed up to the whole population older than 15 years of age using mathematical and statistical methods.

A **long trip** means a trip taken for the purpose of spending leisure time and recreation, in which the person stayed over night at least four times in succession out of their usual environment. A **short trip** means a trip taken for the purpose of spending leisure time and recreation, in which the person stayed over night at least once, but no more than three times in succession, out of their usual environment (weekend stays included).

**Expenditure** on short and long trips include expenditure on the trip, on accommodation out of the trip (incl. board included in the price of accommodation), on meals out of the trip, expenditure on transport out of the trip, purchase of goods in shops, and other expenditure. The total expenditure excludes purchases of merchandise, capital investments, cash handed over to relatives during the trip, which is not a payment for tourist goods and services, presents for institutions, etc.