

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

Statistical Office in Rzeszow

SURVEYS OF TRIPS MADE BY POLES

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I. INTRODUCTION

Statistics on the demand side of tourism (i.e. number of tourists, their expenditures) relies heavily on household surveys and surveys on individual persons (for example at the borders or airports). The same or similar sources of information are used by statistics of the balance of payments travel item. Although there are significant conceptual differences between balance of payments travel item and tourism statistics, close co-operation between institutions operating in both domains should lead to avoidance of duplication of surveys, efficient use of available data sources, and improved comparability and coherence between the two datasets.

In 2012 „The team for the matters of the sector foreign countries for the purposes of national accounts and the balance of payments” was appointed by the decision of the president of CSO. Members of this team – representatives of the Ministry of Sport and Tourism, National Bank of Poland and Central Statistical Office agreed and accepted objective scope of surveys which would secure information needs of tourism, national accounts, balance of payments and transborder areas statistics.

In 2012 the Central Statistical Office in cooperation with the Ministry of Sport and Tourism and National Bank of Poland initiated methodological work “Integration of surveys on travel for the purposes of tourism statistics, national accounts and balance of payments” which is a part of the main directions of development of the Polish Official Statistics (PSP). The development strategy is focused, among other things, on improving thematic, methodological and organizational consistency and integrity of surveys conducted under the official statistics by the central bodies of state administration, National Bank of Poland and other entities authorized by law.

1.1. Purpose of surveys

The primary objective of surveys is to provide methodologically consistent information adjusted to diverse needs of users in the field of domestic and outbound travel of Poles. The survey on the participation of Poles in travel will be carried out in households.

Collected data will be used for the needs of tourism, national accounts, balance of payments and transborder areas statistics.

1.2. Legal basis of surveys

The legal basis to carry out surveys is the Law on Official Statistics of 29 June 1995 on official statistics (Journal of Laws of 2012, item 591, with later amendments) and annual government order on the programme of statistical surveys of official statistics which determines the programme of surveys for a given year.

Regulations of the European Union include:

- Regulation No. 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2011 concerning European statistics on tourism.
- Commission implementing regulation (EU) No 1051/2011 of 20 October 2011 implementing Regulation (EU) No 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning European statistics on tourism, as regards the structure of the quality reports and the transmission of the data.
- Regulation No 184/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 January 2005 on Community statistics concerning balance of payments, international trade in services and foreign direct investment.

II SURVEY IN HOUSEHOLDS ON PARTICIPATION OF POLES IN TRAVEL

2.1. The subjective scope of the survey

The survey unit is a one-person or multi-person household in selected dwellings. The survey does not include the following households:

1. living in collective accommodation (dormitory, workers' hotel, pensioners home monastery, etc.) with the exception of households of workers residing in these facilities due to performed work (e.g. a hotel manager, caretaker),
2. citizens of a foreign country – the heads and staff of foreign diplomatic missions and consular offices of foreign countries, their family members and other persons enjoying privileges and immunities under contracts, laws or generally recognized international customs.

Households of foreign citizens residing in Poland permanently or for an extended period of time and using Polish language participate in the survey.

2.2. The objective scope of the survey

The object of the survey is participation of Poles in domestic travel with at least one overnight stay and in outbound travel.

The questionnaire include questions concerning:

- persons in household and their socio-demographic features,
- completed domestic trips with at least one overnight stay and outbound trips as well as their characteristics, namely:
 - direction (domestic/outbound)
 - destination
 - duration
 - purpose

- type of accommodation used
- means of transport
- organisation of travel
- incurred expenditures by type and in case of outbound travel expenditures incurred on services provided abroad,
- reasons for not participating in travel,
- arrivals of guests to households,
- net monthly household income.

2.3. Survey method. Sampling design

Survey participation of Poles in travel is sample questionnaire survey, carried out face-to-face interview by interviewers. Applying other survey methods, for example CATI method, would not be excluded in the future. Participation in the survey is voluntary. A quarter is reference period while the survey is carried out in the month following the quarter.

The sample is drawn from a frame built on the basis of enumeration Census enumeration areas (from which Census enumeration areas with zero flats are excluded) with applying a two-stage sampling with stratification on the first stage. Census enumeration areas or set of Census enumeration areas with minimum of 5 dwellings are the first-stage sampling units (primary sampling units – PSU). Census enumeration areas which do not fulfill the condition are combined into unit within the same statistical division. The second-stage sampling units are dwellings. Five dwellings are drawn from each primary sampling unit.

Census enumeration areas are sorted by strata. Strata of the household budget survey are applying in the survey except that strata containing border areas are divided into two parts: border and internal. A border zone consists of gminas located not further than 30 kilometers from a border or a coastline. Areas in a coastal zone without access to marine connection with foreign countries are treated as an internal area. If a part of gmina is situated in a distance between 30 and 50 kilometers from the border line, it is included in the border area as well. This zone has been mapped out along Polish border based on definition of the border area from the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20th December 2006 and the results of Survey of goods and services turnover in border traffic at the EU's external border in Poland.

Sample size (for Poland) was determined on the basis of data from National Census of Population and Housing 2011, while the basis for calculating the sample in voivodships was the number of households in gminas. The number of dwellings in a gmina is taken from the TERYT database which is periodically updated.

In order to obtain sufficient number of questionnaires for same-day trips abroad, the sample is doubled in border zones as these areas see the highest number of same-day trips, therefore half of the sample is allocated to the border strata and the other half to the central strata. Within each of these strata the sample allocation is proportional to the number of dwellings in a stratum.

The adopted method allows for generalization of the results at the voivodship level with division of a voivodship into border and central areas.

The survey does not include a reserve sample.

2.4. Problem of non-response

An important problem arising in the course of the survey is all kinds of difficulties in obtaining responses from household members living in the selected dwelling.

The reasons for non-response, i.e. not participating in survey, can be divided into objective and subjective.

The **objective reasons** relates to random incidents which prevents the household from being interviewed. These are:

- no access to the dwelling,
- inability to contact the household (the interviewer did not find anyone at home, foreigners, household),
- temporary absence at home (during the survey),
- inability to participate in the survey due to illness or old age.

The **subjective reasons** means the situation in which the randomly selected household could be involved in the survey, but refuses to do it. The most frequent reason for refusal is the reluctance to participate in the survey or lack of time.

Non-response could be also due to sampling errors, in particular its insufficient update. A sampling error occurs when the dwelling drawn for the survey is not occupied, was liquidated (knocked down) or converted into non-residential property.

These reasons reduce the size of the surveyed sample, which has an impact on the quality of the results. One of the methods used to supplement missing data is to increase the weight accordingly so that individuals represent a larger number of individuals of the general population.

2.5. Research tools

In the survey a paper questionnaire “Participation of Poles in domestic/foreign travel” is used. The questionnaire includes a certificate which contains identification characteristics of a household: the symbol of voivodship, random number of a dwelling, the household number in

a dwelling and sections containing detailed questions about persons living in a household, as well as monthly net income, trips of one or more overnight stays, foreign same-day trips, arrivals of visitor to the household, the reasons for non-participating in trips with at least one overnight stay. A model questionnaire is included in Annex 1.

To support the development of data from collected questionnaires an application GDPC99 has been prepared by the Statistical Computing Centre. The software was created for WINDOWS operating system, using NET technology. This application is used for data recording, logic and calculation control as well as completeness of the set according to the list of randomly selected dwellings. It also allows for developing control and outputs tables.

III. MAIN CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Household is a group of related or unrelated to each other persons, living together and sharing income (multiperson household) or a person who manages on his own, regardless of whether he/she lives alone, or with others (one-person households). Family members living together, but managing on their own, constitute separate households.

The composition of the household **include**:

1. persons living together in a household and sharing income, residing or intending to reside in the household for at least one year,
2. persons absent in the household due to of work, if income of these individuals are transferred to maintain the family,
3. persons absent in the household, including aged up to 15 years, receiving education outside the household, living in dormitories or in private homes,
4. persons absent in the household during the survey period who are incare education institutes, in nursing homes or hospitals, if their actual and/or intended duration of stay outside the household is shorter than a year.

The composition of the household **does not include**:

1. persons absent from the household, aged more than 15 years, receiving education outside the household, living in boarding schools, dormitories or in private homes for more than a year,
2. persons residing in prison,
3. persons absent from the household during the survey period who are incare education institutes, in nursing homes or hospitals, if their actual and/or intended duration of stay outside the household is longer than one year,
4. persons residing in the household during the survey period (guests), present in the household and/or intending to stay in it for a period shorter than a year,
5. tenants, including students in private accommodation. (except when they are treated by the

surveyed household as household members),

6. Persons renting a room or bed, for a period of work in a given location (it concerns e.g. drainage works, measurement of land, deforestation, construction),

7. persons cohabiting household, employed by the household, for example maids, laborers, students and trainees in the profession.

Reference person – a person who is at least 16 years old and reaches the highest constant (in the long term) income from all household members for the needs of household members. In the event that two or more people reach the same income, then a reference person is a person who mainly dispose the income to maintain the household.

Persons constituting single household are a reference persons are at the same time.

Trip¹ – leaving the usual place of residence of at least one member of the household, in the case of multiperson trips - a joint program of staying away from household.

The concept includes:

- National tourist trips with at least one overnight stay (*for statistics in the field of tourism*).
- Foreign trips:
 - travel with at least one overnight stay and one-day tourist trips (*for the purposes of tourism statistics and balance of payments*)
 - seasonal workers and frontiers (*for balance of payments statistics*)
 - trips related to work as a member of the flight crew, train, ship (*for balance of payments statistics*)
 - trips lasting more than a year related to education or medical treatment - the person who educates or is treated abroad for more than a year, never ceases to be resident in the country of origin (*for balance of payments statistics*).

Usual environment – means the geographical area, not necessarily neighboring, in which a person holds an ordinary life activities, determined on the basis of the following criteria: crossing of administrative borders or the distance from the usual place of residence, length of stay, frequency of travel, purpose of stay.

Tourist trip – a trip to a main destination situated outside the usual environment, for a period of less than a year, for any main purpose, including for business, leisure or personal other than employment by an entity of the place visited.

National trip of at least 1 overnight stay – a trip for 2 days or more (min. one overnight stay), during which all nights were spent in the country.

¹ The definitions of "trips" developed for integrated surveys include basic conceptual differences (mainly on the extent of the observed population) between tourism statistics and balance of payments statistics in the section on the travels.

Foreign trip of at least 1 overnight – a trip for 2 days or more (min. one overnight stay), during which at least one night was spent abroad. Foreign trips also include the so-called. **mixed trips**, i.e. those where overnight stay was both in the country and abroad. Trips for foreign contracts, i.e. those which are paid by the institutions that do not have its premises in the country of residence of the respondent.

Foreign same day trip – abroad trip without overnight stay.

Travels - trips of individual members of the household.

Seasonal worker – the person providing seasonal work (seasonal work - work dependent on the succession of the seasons, automatically recurs each year).

Frontier worker – self-employed person or employed in a country other than the country of residence, to which she/he returns each day or at least once a week.

Residents – people living (staying) in the area for at least 12 months. The residents of an administrative unit include:

- permanent residents (people registered for permanent residence), without people staying away from household (registration) in the country or abroad, for at least 12 months,
- persons who arrived from another place of residence in the country or abroad for a period of at least 12 months.

Visitor – people traveling to a main destination outside their usual environment for less than one year, for any main purpose (business and leisure time or other personal) other than for employment by the entity of the place visited. They are classified as **tourists** if their trip includes an overnight stay, and otherwise as **same-day visitors** (or hikers).

Types of accommodation facilities

Hotel – A facility located most often in the urban areas, with at least 10 rooms, most of which are single or double rooms, providing a wide range of services for clients staying at the establishment. Every hotel must provide catering services including breakfasts.

Motel – A facility located in a road adapted to provide car services, and offers car parking. Motel must have at least 10 rooms, most of which are one-person or two-person rooms. Every motel must to provide catering services including breakfasts.

Boarding house – An accommodation establishment which provides hotel services, offers two meals a day and has at least 7 rooms. It has to provide catering services of at least two meals a day.

Excursion hostel – an establishment located in the built-up area or in the vicinity of buildings, with at least 30 bed places, adopted to self-service of the clients, and offering a minimal scope of services associated with the client stay.

Shelter – facility located outside built-up areas along tourist routes, providing a minimum range of

services related to users. Shelter should give an opportunity to make use of food service or preparation of food. The concept of "shelter" does not include youth shelters.

Youth hostel – An establishment for individual and group tourism, providing overnight lodging, particularly for young people, adapted to self-service of the clients.

Holiday centre – An accommodation establishment (or a set of establishments) designed and adapted to provide exclusively or mainly services connected with holidays.

Holiday youth center – An accommodation establishment (or a set of establishments) designed and adapted to provide exclusively or mainly services connected with holiday camps for children.

Training-recreational centre – An accommodation establishment (or a set of establishments) designed and permanently adapted to hold courses, conferences, trainings and conventions etc. It can also be adapted to provide holiday services.

Tourist House – building without a basement, comprising of no more than four rooms, adapted to the type of hospitality services. Summer houses can create groups of tourist cottages and organizationally incorporated into other accommodation facilities.

Camping – The area - typically wooded - guarded, lighted, with constant support for reception and fitted with devices (sanitation, catering, leisure) enabling tourists stay in tents, trailers, motor housing, as well as preparation of meals and parking vehicles.

Tent camp site – A place sectioned off non-guarded, marked and provisionally fenced, which enables the tourists to stay the night in tents. There are drinking water drawing points, necessary sanitary equipment and recreational area.

Rooms for guest – Type of tourist accommodation, which are furnished room and premises (except agrotourism lodgings) in apartments, houses and other buildings belonging to the natural or legal persons (except farmers), rented out to tourists at accommodation fee.

Agrotourism lodgings – Type of tourist accommodation, which are rooms and houses and outbuildings suitable (after adaptation) in rural households (agricultural, breeding, gardening or fishing), owned by farmers, rented to tourists for accommodation for a fee.

Group tour operator or agent Person or institution that is not a direct contractor of purchased service - for example, a travel agency, workplace, school, social organization, union or sports, church or religious organization, hotel in the purchase of transport services, etc. the hotel cannot be an organizer of the sale of accommodation services, the railway cannot sale train tickets (including the sales of tickets on international routes).

Expenditures related to the trip include the expenditures (monetary) in zlotys for the purchase of goods and consumer services (including durable consumer goods and objects of high value)

before and during the journey incurred by the foreigners or households (directly, as well as funded or reimbursed by the employer, other households, individuals, institutions). It covers all travel expenditures, even if the services have been booked and paid before the trip or if the actual payment was made after the end of the trip.

Durables and valuable goods for own use - covers e.g., i.e. cars, boats, caravans, computers, paintings, works of art, jewelry i.e. goods that are meeting the needs of people, not only during the trip, but especially after its completion (the purchase of land, housing, and real estate are not included).

Card of the Pole – Poland a document stating adherence to the Polish nation. It may be granted to person who meets the conditions set out in the law on the Card of the Pole². It concerns citizens of Republic of Armenia, Republic of Azerbaijan, Republic of Belarus, Republic of Estonia, Georgia, Republic of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Republic of Lithuania, Republic of Latvia, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Republic of Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine or Republic of Uzbekistan.

Local border traffic – the regular crossing of an external land border by border residents in order to stay in a border area, for example for social, cultural or substantiated economic reasons, or for family reasons, for a period not exceeding the time limit laid down in this Regulation³.

Types of vehicles

Road motor vehicle designed to seat not more than 9 persons including the driver and their luggage (sedan, hatchback, station wagon, coupé, convertible, multipurpose van, other).

This group also includes taxi cars - motor vehicles properly equipped and marked for carriage, for determined by the taximeter fee, of not more than 9 persons including the driver and their luggage;

minibuses, buses – motor vehicles designed to seat more than 9 persons including the driver, in the survey of cross-border traffic up to 15 people including the driver;

buses – motor vehicles designed to seat more than 9 persons including the driver, in the survey of cross-border traffic more than 15 people including the driver;

trucks – motor vehicles used for the carriage of cargo. The term also includes cargo and passenger cars designed to carry cargo and passengers in number from 4 to 9 including the

² Law on the Card of the Pole of 7 September 2007 (Journal of Laws of 28 September 2007, no. 180, item 1280), with later amendments.

³ Regulation (EC) No 1931/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 laying down rules on local border traffic at the external land borders of the Member States and amending the provisions of the Schengen Convention (Official Journal of the European Union L 29/3, 3 February 2007, 2011). Regulation (EU) No 1342/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 amending Regulation (EC) No 1931/2006 as regards the inclusion of the Kaliningrad oblast and certain Polish administrative districts in the eligible border area (Official Journal of the European Union L 347 of 30 December 2011).

driver. This group also includes garbage trucks, waste collection, concrete mixers;

other - other motor vehicles and motorbikes:

- Motor vehicles - vehicles with engine, with the exception of a motorbikes and rail vehicle)
- Motorbikes,
- Motorcycles,
- Special vehicles – motor vehicles designed to perform a specific function, which makes it necessary to adapt the car body or have a special equipment. This vehicle can transport people and things associated with this function (e.g. sanitaire, lift for construction and assembly works, crane car, technical ambulance/workshop, excavator, fire equipment, vehicle winter maintenance of roads etc.)
- Tractors.