

# 1. METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

## 1.1. SOURCE AND SCOPE OF DATA

### TOURIST ACCOMMODATION FACILITIES

Information regarding state and occupation of tourist accommodation facilities comes from regular statistical surveys conducted by the Central Statistical Office on forms "Report on occupation of a tourist accommodation facility" marked by symbols KT-1 (monthly report, excluding July) and KT-1a (report for July).

### MUSEUMS

Information regarding museums comes from regular, annual survey conducted by the Central Statistical Office on a form K-02 ("Report on the activity of museum and paramuseum institution").

### NON-STATISTICAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Data regarding the border traffic are compiled on the basis of a registration kept by the Border Guard. It is a continual record of persons and means of transport checked-in on all border crossings. Statistical data are compiled in monthly periods for each border check-point by name.

Statistics of border crossings cover a period from 1 January till 20 December 2007; in connection with accession of Poland to the Schengen zone, border controls on the internal borders of the European Union have been liquidated (of which on the border of the Małopolskie voivodship and Slovakia) — since 21 December 2007 border traffic has not been surveyed.

Statistics of border crossings at the airport in Balice cover a period of the whole year.

Data on tourism in national parks were compiled on the basis of information of the Ministry of Environment.

We used information provided directly by institutions such as:

- the Polish Tourist Country-Lovers' Society,
- the Volunteer Mountain Rescue Service,
- the Volunteer Tatra-Mountain Rescue Service,
- the Volunteer Water Rescue Service,
- the Polish Association of Pieniny Rafts-men on the Dunajec river in Sromowce Niżne,
- P.P.H.U "Centrum" Ltd. in Nowy Sącz,
- "Eurogięda Czchów-Jurków" Ltd.

Moreover, we used publications, websites as well as legal regulations on: Pieniny National Park as well as rafting along "Pieniny Ravine" — described in detail in footnotes.

## 1.2. MAIN DEFINITIONS

**Tourism** includes all activities of persons travelling and remaining outside their usual environment not longer than 12 months, for recreational, work-related and other purposes, except for that connected with earning income.

**Visitors** are participants of tourism. This category comprises **tourists** (i.e., persons who spent at least one night in a collective or individual accommodation establishment at the place visited) and **one-day visitors** (i.e., persons who **do not spend the night** at the place visited <sup>1</sup>).

---

<sup>1</sup> "EU methodology in the field of tourism statistics", CSO, Department of Living Conditions, Warsaw 1998.

**Collective tourism accommodation establishments** are defined as facilities, which offer to travellers overnight stay in rooms and the number of offered places must be greater than a strict minimum for needs of one family. All places in a facility must be subordinate to common management on commercial rules, even if the establishment does not have a profit-making character.

**Hotel facilities** include: hotels, motels, boarding houses and other hotel facilities.

**Other facilities** include: excursion hostels, shelters, youth hostels, school youth hostels, holiday centres, holiday youth centres, training recreational centres, creative arts centres, public tourist cottages, camping sites, tent camp sites, weekend and holiday accommodation establishment, health establishments, other non-classified.

In the survey the following definitions of particular tourist accommodation facilities have been adopted:

**Hotel** — a hotel facility located mainly in urban area, having at its disposal at least 10 rooms, of which most places in single and double rooms, providing a wide range of services connected with a stay of clients. Each hotel must provide catering services. Depending on the facility equipment and the range of provided services five categories of hotels are distinguished: the highest — 5 stars, the lowest — 1 star.

**Motel** — a hotel facility located near transport routes, which provides not only hotel-type services but also motor services and parking. A motel must have at least 10 rooms, of which most places in single and double rooms. Each motel must provide catering services. Depending on the facility equipment and the range of provided services five categories of motels are distinguished: the highest — 5 stars, the lowest — 1 star.

**Boarding house** — a hotel facility, which provides hotel-type services including daylong meals and has at its disposal at least 7 rooms. It must provide catering services. Depending on the facility equipment and the range of provided services five categories of boarding houses are distinguished: the highest — 5 stars, the lowest — 1 star.

**Other hotel facility** — a boarding facility, divided into rooms, subordinated to one management, providing some services, of which at least everyday bed-making, cleaning of rooms and sanitary facilities (e.g. a facility performing assignments of motel or boarding house, which did not receive a category).

**Excursion hostel** — a facility situated on built-up area or near buildings, possessing at least 30 bed places, adapted to self-service of clients and providing a minimal range of services connected with a stay of clients. Each excursion hostel must have at least one catering establishment. Depending on the facility equipment and the range of provided services three categories of excursion hostels are distinguished: the highest — I category, the lowest — III category.

**Shelter** — a facility situated beyond built-up area, near tourist trails, providing a minimal range of services connected with a stay of clients. A shelter possess at least one catering establishment. The term "shelter" do not include youth hostels.

**Youth hostel** — a facility destined for individual and group youth tourism, adapted to self-service of clients. A youth hostel is an establishment located in a self-contained building or in a separated part of building. Depending on the facility equipment and the range of provided services three categories of youth hostels are distinguished: the highest — I category, the lowest — III category.

**School youth hostel** — an education establishment making possible to develop interests and aptitudes as well as to take advantage of different forms of recreation activities.

**Holiday centre** — a boarding facility (or a complex of facilities) destined and adapted to provide only or mainly services connected with a holiday.

**Holiday youth centre** — a boarding facility (or a complex of facilities) destined and adapted to provide only or mainly services connected with a youth holiday.

**Training-recreational centre** — a boarding facility (or a complex of facilities) destined and durably adapted to trainings, conferences, conventions, etc. It can also be used to provide holiday services.

**Creative arts centre** — a facility, which provides proper conditions to the creative work and rest of creators, used also (mainly by their families) as a holiday centre. This facility must have a permanent heating equipment.

**Public tourist cottage** — a small house without cellar, possessing not more than four rooms, adapted to provide hotel-type services. Public tourist cottages may create complexes of public tourist cottages and they may be organizationally included in other boarding facilities.

**Camping site** — an area usually wooded, guarded, lamp-lit, with permanent reception service and equipped with sanitary, catering and recreational facilities, making possible to spend nights in tents, caravans, and also to prepare meals as well as to park passenger cars. Depending on the facility equipment and the range of provided services four categories of camping sites are distinguished: the highest — 4 stars, the lowest — 1 star.

**Tent camp site** — a detached place in wooded area, not guarded, marked, with a makeshift fence, making possible to spend nights in tents. On a tent camp site there are drinking water outlets, basic sanitary facilities and recreational areas.

**Weekend and holiday accommodation establishment** — a complex of establishments and facilities located not far away from the urban agglomeration, in the direct neighbourhood of areas having environmental values for recreation, in zones serviced by public transport. An establishment is equipped according to needs of rest and recreation of short duration. It can serve simultaneously a considerable number of persons with different predilections. Boarding facilities included in the establishment may be used for holiday needs.

**Health establishment** — an establishment providing services in the scope of health care situated on the territory of health resort and using natural resources of the resort when providing health services.

**Other non-classified facilities** — facilities which during incomplete use according to their predestination or partially, function as a boarding facility for tourists, i.a. boarding schools, student dormitories, employee boarding houses etc.

Until 2004 the group "Other non-classified facilities" included facilities which did not meet requirements for individual categories of facilities.

Since 2004 the group "Hotel facilities" contains a subgroup "Other hotel facility" and the group "Other collective tourist accommodation establishments" — "School youth hostel".

**Catering establishments** in collective tourist accommodation establishments include all catering facilities and outlets located on the premises of a given tourist accommodation establishment regardless the ownership and accessibility (generally accessible, for guests only). Catering facilities also include fry houses, drink bars, ice cream parlours and snack-bars.

In the survey of tourist accommodation facilities the following solutions were used:

- data concerning facilities and bed places include all facilities active as of 31 VII as well as inactive facilities as of this day, but active on other days of the surveyed month — the maximum number of places was assumed for them,
- active facility is understood as a facility, which at least partially was accessible for tourists (regardless of the fact, if it was actually used) during the surveyed period,
- occupancy rate of a facility — expressed in percent — results from the comparison of actually number of nights spent (overnight stays) to the nominal number of bed places (the sum of bed places prepared for tourists on each day of the activity of a facility), and additionally for hotels, motels, boarding houses and other hotel facilities — from the comparison of actually rented rooms to the nominal number of rooms (the sum of rooms prepared for tourists on each day of the activity of a facility),
- tourist accommodated — number of persons (tourists) who began a stay in a facility in the given month (i.e. were registered), what means that persons staying at the turn of months are listed only once in elaborations, that is, they will be indicated only in one month (i.e., at the moment of registering),
- nights spent (overnight stays) — product of the number of tourists accommodated and the number of days (nights) of their stay,
- rooms rented in hotels, motels, boarding houses and other hotel facilities constitute the sum of rooms rented in each day of the activity of boarding facility, regardless of the number of persons spending the night in these rooms.

*In border traffic statistics the following solutions were used:*

- *border crossings (customs) are registered, not persons,*
- *data concerning arrivals and departures abroad include traffic of persons crossing the border on the grounds of passports as well as on the grounds of identity cards; not included, however, are persons engaged in services on means of transport and others,*
- *foreign departures of Poles include also persons using consular and diplomatic passports as well as foreign departures for permanent residence,*
- *arrivals of foreigners to Poland include also arrivals for permanent residence.*

**Tourist trails** — *are trails (mainly hike) designated for tourists in the area possessing sightseeing value (taking into account tourist safety conditions and environmental protection regulations) and marked with conventional sights which make it possible to remain on the trail — recommended or obligatory.*

**Cultural tourism** *include activities of visitors connected with culture as well as supply of products offered to culture-minded visitors.*

*Visiting exhibitions, museums, taking part in artistic events is defined as cultural “activity”. This activity is a part of “cultural tourism”.*

### **1.3. OTHER NOTES**

- *Names “Małopolskie voivodship” and “Małopolska” are used interchangeably.*
- *On 1 January 2007 by a decree of the Council of Ministers dated 27 July 2006 regarding the arrangement of borders of some gminas and cities and the bestowal of the city status to localities (Journal of Laws No 137, item 972):*
  - *the borders of gmina Brzeźnica and gmina Spytkowice in the Małopolskie voivodship, in wadowicki powiat were changed by including to the previous area of gmina Spytkowice, the area of Półwieś village which constitutes the register bound Półwieś with an area of 289,55 ha from gmina Brzeźnica;*
  - *the borders of the city of Wojnicz [regaining civic rights] in the Małopolskie voivodship, in tarnowski powiat, in gmina Wojnicz were settled - covering previous area of Wojnicz village, hamlets: Podlesie, Ratnawy, Wolice, the parts of Wojnicz village: Kolonia, Zamoście, which constitute the register bound Wojnicz with an area of 850,18 ha from gmina Wojnicz;*
- *On 1 January 2008 by a decree of the Council of Ministers dated 14 November 2007 regarding the implementing of the Nomenclature of Territorial Units (NUTS) (Journal of Laws No. 214, item 1573) a new territorial division of voivodship by subregions (NUTS 3) was implemented: subregion 20 Krakowski (powiats: bocheński, krakowski, miechowski, myślenicki, proszowicki, wielicki), subregion 21 the city of Kraków (the city of Kraków), subregion 22 Nowosądecki (powiats: gorlicki, limanowski, nowosądecki, nowotarski, tatrzański, the city of Nowy Sącz), subregion 23 Oświęcimski (powiats: chrzanowski, olkuski, oświęcimski, suski, wadowicki), subregion 24 Tarnowski (powiats: brzeski, dąbrowski, tarnowski, the city of Tarnów). For comparative purposes an “Annex” including the grouping of basic data by subregions being in force from 1 January 2008 was placed in the publication.*
- *Table 22 contains gminas in which there were collective tourist accommodation facilities.*
- *Relative numbers (indices, percentages) are, as a rule, calculated on the basis of absolute data expressed with higher precision than that presented in the tables.*
- *Due to the electronic method of data processing, in some cases sums of components can differ from the amount given in the item “total”.*