



STATISTIČNE INFORMACIJE RAPID REPORTS

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20 TRGOVINA IN DRUGE STORITVENE DEJAVNOSTI DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE AND OTHER SERVICE ACTIVITIES

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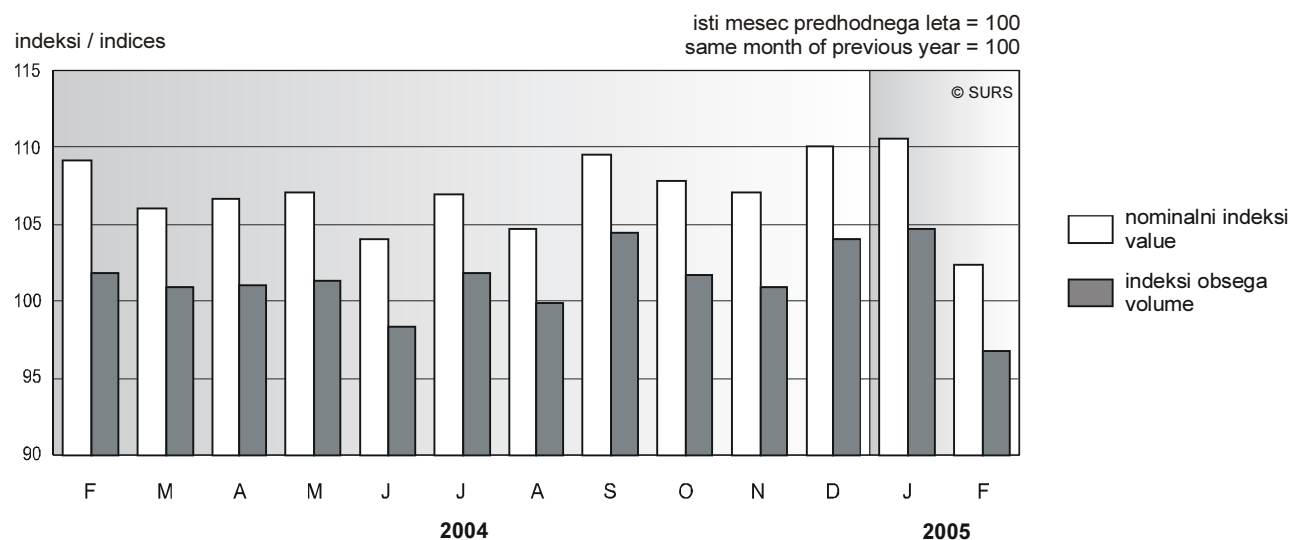
INDEKSI PRIHODKA V GOSTINSTVU, SLOVENIJA, FEBRUAR 2005

INDICES OF TURNOVER IN HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS, SLOVENIA, FEBRUARY 2005

- ▶ Ocenjujemo, da je bil skupni realni prihodek v gostinstvu v februarju 2005 za 3,2 % manjši kot v februarju 2004, zmanjšali pa so se tudi prihodki v posameznih skupinah dejavnosti: najbolj v podjetjih, ki točijo pijače, in sicer za 5,1 %, v podjetjih, ki nudijo nastanitve in z njimi povezane storitve za 2,5 %, v podjetjih, ki pripravljajo in servirajo jedi, pa za 3,1 %.
- ▶ Ko izločimo vpliv sezonskih dejavnikov, vidimo, da se je obseg prihodka od gostinskih storitev v februarju 2005 v primerjavi z januarjem 2005 rahlo povečal, in sicer za 0,2 %.
- ▶ Število oseb, ki so delale v gostinstvu, je bilo v februarju 2005 za 3,3 % večje kot v februarju 2004 in za 0,6 % večje kot v januarju 2005.
- ▶ We estimate that in volume terms total turnover in hotels and restaurants in February 2005 was 3.2% lower than in February 2004. Turnover decreased in all three activities, the most in drinks serving enterprises (by 5.1%). In enterprises offering overnight and corresponding services it was down by 2.5% while in food serving enterprises it was down by 3.1%.
- ▶ When the impact of the season is eliminated, we can see that compared to January 2005 the turnover in hotels and restaurants in February 2005 was up by 0.2%.
- ▶ In February 2005 the number of persons working in hotels and restaurants was 3.3% higher than in February 2004 and 0.6% higher than in January 2005.

Slika 1: Indeksi prihodka v gostinstvu, Slovenija, februar 2004 - februar 2005

Chart 1: Turnover indices in hotels and restaurants activity, Slovenia, February 2004 - February 2005



1 PRIHODEK V GOSTINSTVU

TURNOVER IN HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS ACTIVITY

1.1 Indeksi obsega prihodka¹⁾ v gostinstvu po dejavnosti podjetja, Slovenija, januar 2004 - februar 2005Volume indices of turnover¹⁾ in hotels and restaurants by activity of enterprise, Slovenia, January 2004 - February 2005predhodni mesec = 100²⁾ / previous month = 100²⁾

	2004												2005		Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	I	II	
Skupaj	100,3	100,4	100,1	100,2	100,2	100,2	100,4	100,3	100,4	100,3	100,4	100,6	100,4	100,2	
Nastanitve in z njimi povezane storitve	101,9	102,2	99,3	101,2	101,8	99,5	102,4	100,0	101,9	100,5	99,7	101,1	102,6	97,9	Overnight and corresponding services
Priprava in serviranje jedi	102,5	101,8	99,1	100,2	100,8	98,9	100,8	100,5	100,7	98,7	100,8	104,1	100,8	97,9	Food serving services
Točenje pijač	99,9	99,8	99,8	99,8	99,9	99,9	99,9	99,9	99,9	99,8	99,9	99,9	99,9	99,8	Drinks serving services

povprečje 2000 = 100²⁾ / average 2000 = 100²⁾

	2004												2005		Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	I	II	
Skupaj	107,4	108,9	107,4	107,5	107,6	106,7	107,5	107,2	108,0	107,0	106,6	108,4	108,7	106,8	
Nastanitve in z njimi povezane storitve	106,7	108,7	106,8	107,4	108,4	107,2	108,6	107,9	109,4	109,3	108,5	108,7	110,5	108,1	Overnight and corresponding services
Priprava in serviranje jedi	101,6	103,0	101,3	101,1	101,8	99,6	100,3	100,3	100,8	98,4	99,0	103,5	104,0	101,0	Food serving services
Točenje pijač	110,4	110,0	110,1	109,7	109,5	109,7	108,2	104,1	108,4	104,4	104,7	106,0	107,2	104,8	Drinks serving services

1) Zaradi natančnejšega poimenovanja pojava smo izraz 'realni indeksi' nadomestili z izrazom 'indeksi obsega (prihodka)'. / In order to specify the event we substituted the terms in Slovene ('realni indeksi' with 'indeksi obsega'), but this does not influence the English translation.

2) Podatki so desezonirani. Vpliv delovnih dni in slovenskih praznikov ni statistično značilen, zato ga iz podatkov nismo odstranili.
Data are seasonally adjusted. Because the impact of working-days and Slovenian holidays is not statistically significant, it has not been removed.

1.2 Indeksi prihodka v gostinstvu po dejavnosti podjetja, Slovenija, februar 2005¹⁾Indices of turnover in hotels and restaurants by activity of enterprise, Slovenia, February 2005¹⁾

	$\frac{II\ 2005}{II\ 2004}$	$\frac{II\ 2005}{I\ 2005}$	$\frac{II\ 2005}{\bar{\emptyset}\ 2000}$	
Skupaj				Total
Nominalni indeksi	102,4	90,4	121,2	Value
Indeksi obsega	96,8	90,3	91,3	Volume
Nastanitve in z njimi povezane storitve				Overnight and corresponding services
Nominalni indeksi	102,8	89,0	121,7	Value
Indeksi obsega	97,5	88,8	88,9	Volume
Priprava in serviranje jedi				Food serving services
Nominalni indeksi	102,4	90,9	114,8	Value
Indeksi obsega	96,9	90,7	87,2	Volume
Točenje pijač				Drinks serving services
Nominalni indeksi	101,0	93,2	126,7	Value
Indeksi obsega	94,9	92,9	96,1	Volume

1) Podatki niso desezonirani in tudi niso prilagojeni številu delovnih dni.
Data are neither seasonally nor working-day adjusted.



1.3 Koeficienti variacije indeksov prihodka v gostinstvu, Slovenija, februar 2005

Coefficients of variation of hotels and restaurants activity indices, Slovenia, February 2005

	Koeficienti variacije (%) Coefficients of variation (%)					
	isti mesec predhodnega leta = 100 corresp. month of the prev. year = 100		predhodni mesec = 100 previous month = 100			
	II 2005	Ø 2004	II 2005	Ø 2004	Ø II-XII 2004 ¹⁾	
Skupaj	1,2	1,5	1,0	1,7	1,6	Total
Nastanitve in z njimi povezane storitve	0,9	0,4	0,2	0,5	0,4	Overnight and corresponding services
Priprava in serviranje jedi	3,3	1,9	3,2	3,3	3,0	Food serving services
Točenje pijač	4,3	3,2	2,9	4,6	4,3	Drinks serving services

1. Ker je standardna napaka indeksa mesec na predhodni mesec v januarju zaradi rotacije vzorca bistveno višja kot v drugih mesecih, je v tem indeksu podano tudi lansko povprečje brez januarja.
Because of the sample rotation, in the case of month to previous month index the standard error for January is significantly higher than for other months. Therefore, the last year's average without January is given.

2 DELOVNO AKTIVNE OSEBE V GOSTINSTVU

PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT IN HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

2.1 Indeksi števila delovno aktivnih oseb v gostinstvu po dejavnosti podjetja, Slovenija, februar 2005¹⁾

Indices of the number of persons in employment in hotels and restaurants by activity of enterprise, Slovenia, February 2005¹⁾

	II 2005 II 2004	II 2005 I 2005	II 2005 Ø 2000	
Skupaj	103,3	100,6	100,6	Total
Nastanitve in z njimi povezane storitve	105,5	101,0	103,7	Overnight and corresponding services
Priprava in serviranje jedi	102,1	100,2	99,0	Food serving services
Točenje pijač	102,8	100,9	100,1	Drinks serving services

- 1) Podatki niso desezonirani in tudi niso prilagojeni številu delovnih dni, ker vpliv sezone in števila delovnih dni v podatku ni značilen.
Data are neither seasonally nor working-day adjusted, because the impact of working-days and season is not statistically significant.

METODOLOŠKA POJASNILA

Namen statističnega raziskovanja

je mesečno statistično merjenje in spremljanje prihodka gostinske dejavnosti. Dopolnjujemo ga s podatki o gibanju števila oseb, ki so v tej dejavnosti delovno aktivne.

Opazovana enota

je praviloma podjetje, ki je po glavni dejavnosti uvrščeno v gostinstvo. Podatki o teh podjetjih se nanašajo na celo podjetje, tudi na tisto morebitno stransko dejavnost, ki ni povezana z gostinstvom.

V Sloveniji je veliko tudi takih podjetij, ki po svoji glavni dejavnosti ne sodijo med prej omenjena, vendar ustvarjajo znaten prihodek tudi z gostinstvom kot s svojo stransko dejavnostjo. Zato smo vzorec ustrezno prilagodili in dopolnili. Vanj smo dodatno vključili (oz. izbrali z gotovostjo) 7 tovrstnih enot in pri njih upoštevali le podatke, ki se nanašajo na gostinstvo.

Viri

Podatke zbiramo s statističnim raziskovanjem Mesečno poročilo o poslovanju podjetij, ki opravljajo gostinsko dejavnost (GO/Ma, GO/Mb).

METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS

The purpose of the statistical survey

is monthly statistical observation of turnover in hotels and restaurants. It is completed with the number of persons employed in the activity mentioned above.

Observation units

are enterprises whose principal activity is classified in the activity of hotels and restaurants. Data refer to the whole enterprise, including any possible secondary activity not related to the activity of hotels and restaurants.

There are many enterprises in Slovenia whose main activity is not the activity of hotels and restaurants, but which create significant turnover by carrying out the secondary activity of hotels and restaurants. Therefore, we adjusted our sample by adding 7 such units, taking into consideration only data referring to the activity of hotels and restaurants.

Sources

We collect data with the statistical survey Monthly Report on Operation of Enterprises Registered in the Activity of Hotels and Restaurants (GO/Ma,



Izvajamo ga po poštni metodi. Vir podatkov je računovodska dokumentacija podjetij, izjemoma tudi njihova ocena.

Vir podatkov o delovno aktivnih osebah je Statistični register delovno aktivnega prebivalstva (SRDAP), ki ga vodi naš urad, zato tudi metodološka pojasnila vsebujejo nekatere opredelitve iz tega registra.

SRDAP je bil vzpostavljen na osnovi popisa zaposlenih oseb leta 1986. Dopolnjuje in popravlja (ažurira) se s podatki iz obrazcev M, to je Prijava podatkov za uvedbo in vodenje matične evidence pokojninskega in invalidskega zavarovanja in zdravstvenega zavarovanja, evidence o sklenitvi delovnega razmerja (M-1, M-2, M-1a, M-3, M-3a, M-DČ).

Zajetje

Mesečno raziskovanje o prihodku izvajamo na podlagi vzorca.

Za oblikovanje vzorčnega okvira za raziskovanje so bili uporabljeni naslednji viri: Poslovni register Slovenije, zaključni računi za leto 2002, Statistični register delovno aktivnega prebivalstva in rezultati rednih statističnih raziskovanj ter podatki nekaterih drugih statističnih raziskovanj. V vzorčni okvir je bilo vključenih 5194 podjetij in 1200 izmed teh je bilo izbranih v vzorec.

Vzorec je razdeljen na stratum, in sicer po dejavnosti in po velikostnih razredih podjetij.

V razvrstitvi podjetij po dejavnosti je upoštevana njihova glavna dejavnost (SKD), to je praviloma tista dejavnost, s katero podjetje ustvari pretežni del dodane vrednosti.

Po velikosti so podjetja razvrščena na velika, srednjevelika in mala. V vzorec so zajeta vsa velika in srednje velika podjetja, stratumski razporeditev malih podjetij pa je optimalna glede na število zaposlenih.

Nekatera podjetja ne ustrezajo zahtevam raziskovanja, bodisi zaradi načina oblikovanja vzorca, zaradi reorganizacij ali drugih sprememb v svojem poslovanju (še niso začela poslovati ali so prenehala poslovati, so v stečajju, ne opravljajo gostinske dejavnosti ...). Vsa taka podjetja štejemo za neustrezna. Razmerje med številom ustreznih in številom v vzorec zajetih enot je izraženo s **stopnjo ustreznosti**. Ker se število neustreznih enot iz meseca v mesec lahko spreminja, se ustrezno spreminja tudi stopnja ustreznosti.

Tudi število podjetij, ki odgovorijo na vprašalnik, niha iz meseca v mesec. Tista podjetja, ki ne odgovorijo, čeprav so ustrezna oziroma poslujejo, štejemo za manjkajoči odgovor. Razmerje med številom prejetih odgovorov in številom ustreznih enot v vzorcu je izraženo z **deležem odgovorov**. Delež odgovorov v februarju 2005 je obsegal 85,1 %, stopnja ustreznosti pa je bila 94,6-odstotna.

V SRDAP so upoštewane vse, v opazovani dejavnosti (gostinstvo) zaposlene in samozaposlene osebe, ki so obvezno pokojninsko in zdravstveno zavarovane oziroma so v delovnem razmerju na območju RS.

Definicije in druga pojasnila

Prihodek je skupni znesek, ki ga celotno podjetje obračuna za opravljene storitve (za prodajo blaga) v enem mesecu. Ne zajema davka na dodano vrednost, morebitne prodaje osnovnih sredstev in drugih izrednih dohodkov. Prihodek je prikazan po tekočih cenah, veljavnih v obdobju izdaje računa.

Delovno aktivno prebivalstvo v SRDAP so zaposlene in samozaposlene osebe:

- v starosti od (najmanj) 15 let do upokojitve,
- ki so obvezno pokojninsko in zdravstveno zavarovane oziroma so v delovnem razmerju na območju Republike Slovenije.

GO/Mb) by using the postal method. The source of data is the accounting documentation of enterprises and only exceptionally their estimates.

The data source on persons in employment is the Statistical Register of Employment, which is kept by our office and that is the reason why some important explanations concerning this register are stated in this publication.

The mentioned register was set up on the basis of the 1986 census of persons in paid employment. The data on employment are obtained and up-dated from M forms, i.e. registration of data for the introduction and keeping of the central record of pension and disability insurance, health insurance and employment (M-1, M-2, M-1a, M-3, M-3a, M-DČ).

Coverage

The monthly statistical survey on turnover is conducted on a sample basis.

To create the sampling frame of the survey the following sources were used: Business Register of Slovenia, final accounts for 2002, the Statistical Register of Employment, results of the regular statistical surveys on hotels and restaurants activity, and data of some other statistical surveys. There were 5,194 enterprises included in the sampling frame, of which 1,200 were selected in the sample.

The sample is divided into strata by activities and size classes of enterprises.

The classification of enterprises by activity takes into consideration their main activity (according to the Standard Classification of Activities - SKD), which is the one having the greatest share in the enterprise's value added.

Enterprises are classified by size into small, medium-sized and large. All large and medium-sized enterprises are included in the sample, while in small enterprises the stratum allocation depends on the number of employees.

Due to the method of creating the sample and due to reorganisation and other changes in operation, some enterprises do not meet survey requirements (have not started to operate, stopped their operations, are bankrupt, are not involved in the activity of hotels and restaurants, etc.). All these enterprises are labelled as ineligible. The number of eligible units in the total number of units is the **eligibility rate**. The eligibility rate can change between months because of the changes in the number of ineligible units.

The number of enterprises that answer the questionnaire also changes between months. Those enterprises that do not respond are labelled as non-response. The number of received responses in the total number of eligible units in the sample is the **response rate**. The response rate for February 2005 was 85.1%; the eligibility rate was 94.6%.

The Statistical Register of Employment covers all persons in paid employment in the observed activity (Hotels and Restaurants) and self-employed persons who have compulsory pension and health insurance or are employed on the territory of the Republic of Slovenia.

Definitions and other explanations

Turnover is the total amount that the enterprises settled for performed services (sale of goods) in the month. It excludes the value-added tax, possible sale of fixed assets and other extra income. The turnover is shown at current prices of the month of invoicing.

Persons in employment in the Statistical Register of Employment are persons in paid employment and self-employed persons who:

- are aged from (at least) 15 years until retirement and
- have compulsory pension and health insurance or are employed on the territory of the Republic of Slovenia;

Delovno razmerje je lahko sklenjeno za določen ali nedoločen čas, s polnim delovnim časom ali z delovnim časom, krajšim od polnega.

K delovno aktivnemu prebivalstvu, ki je zajeto v tabeli, sodijo:

- osebe, ki so v delovnem razmerju (zaposlene osebe): pri podjetju, družbi, zavodu, drugi organizaciji; pri podružnicah tujih podjetij; izvoljeni ali imenovani nosilci javne ali družbene funkcije; matere z otrokom, ki delajo po posebnih predpisih; lastniki podjetij, ki jih osebno tudi vodijo in niso zavarovani iz drugega naslova; od 1. 1. 1999 udeleženci javnih del. K zaposlenim osebam ne štejemo oseb, ki delajo v teh podjetjih, družbah in organizacijah po pogodbi o delu ali po avtorski pogodbi, in državljanov Republike Slovenije s stalno zaposlitvijo v slovenskih predstavništvih, gradbiščih ipd. v tujini;
- osebe, ki so v delovnem razmerju (zaposlene osebe): pri osebah, ki opravljajo gospodarsko ali pridobitno dejavnost; pri osebah, ki opravljajo poklicno dejavnost kot edini ali glavni poklic; pri fizičnih osebah, ki uporabljajo dopolnilno delo drugih ljudi;
- samozaposlene osebe: osebe, ki opravljajo gospodarsko ali pridobitno dejavnost (samostojni podjetniki posamezniki); osebe, ki opravljajo poklicno dejavnost kot edini ali glavni poklic (npr. samostojni raziskovalci).

Poročevalski datum, tj. datum, na katerega se nanašajo podatki iz SRDAP, je zadnji dan v poročevalskem (referenčnem) mesecu. Povprečje leta je dvanajstina seštevka podatkov vseh dvanajstih mesecev leta.

Za podrobnejša pojasnila v zvezi s podatki o delovno aktivnih osebah se lahko obrnete na Oddelek za statistiko dela na Statističnem uradu Republike Slovenije.

Obdelava podatkov

Podjetjem, ki na vprašalnik ne odgovorijo, podatke pripišemo (imputiramo) glede na njihove podatke o prihodku in številu oseb, ki so delale v prejšnjem mesecu, ter glede na porezno povprečno razmerje med prihodkom v tekočem in prejšnjem mesecu tistih podjetij v isti stratumski celici, ki so odgovorila. Če ne odgovori podjetje, ki je v vzorcu novo, podatke o njem ocenimo s pomočjo preostalih odgovorov v isti stratumski celici in s pomočjo njegovih registrskih podatkov.

Podatki so uteženi zaradi verjetnosti izbora, uteži pa so nato še popravljene glede na razmerje rojstev in smrti v populaciji.

Rezultate objavljamo v obliki indeksov.

Indekse smo desezoniziral z metodo Tramo/Seats, ki temelji na ARIMA-modelih. Pri oblikovanju modelov smo upoštevali obdobje od januarja 1999 do januarja 2004. Desezonirane vrednosti so vrednosti, pri katerih j je izločen vpliv sezonskih dejavnikov, tj. vrednosti, ki vsebujejo trend in cikel ter naključno komponento.

Vpliv različnega števila delovnih dni in slovenskih praznikov v gostinstvu ni statistično značilen.

Objavljamo tudi indekse nominalnih vrednosti in indekse obsega. Pri zadnjih izločimo spremembe cen, in sicer tako, da nominalne indekse deflacijiramo z ustreznimi indeksi cen gostinskih storitev.

Z letom 2005 smo v statistiki gostinstva začeli v zvezi z deflacijiranim prihodkom uporabljati termin 'indeks obsega'. Zaradi natančnejšega opisa pojava, pri katerem z uporabo deflatorjev, ki jih izračunamo iz indeksov cen življenjskih potrebščin, izločimo vpliv gibanja cen na gibanje prihodka, je izraz 'indeks obsega' primernejši od izraza 'realni prihodek'.

Employment can be permanent or temporary, full time or part time.

Persons in employment covered in the table are:

- persons in paid employment in enterprises, companies, institutions and other organisations or in subsidiaries of foreign enterprises, elected or appointed holders of public functions, mothers with children working under special regulations, owners of enterprises who run them personally and are not insured otherwise, and since 1 January 1999 people performing public works. Persons in paid employment are not persons working in enterprises, companies and organisations via contracts for work and citizens of the Republic of Slovenia permanently employed in Slovene embassies, on construction sites, etc., abroad;
- persons in paid employment at self-employed persons, at own account workers performing their activity as the only or principal occupation, and at natural persons using supplementary work of other people;
- self-employed persons: persons performing economic or gainful activity (individual private entrepreneurs) and own account workers performing their activity as their only or principal occupation (e.g. independent researchers).

The reference date, i.e. the date to which the data on persons in employment refer, is the last day of the observed month. The average of the year is one twelfth of the sum of the twelve months of the year.

More detailed explanations on persons in employment are available at the Labour Statistics Department of the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia.

Data processing

We impute the data for enterprises which did not answer the questionnaire, taking into account their register data on turnover and the number of persons working in them, and the levelled average ratio between the turnover in the current and the previous month of enterprises in the same stratum that answered the questionnaire. If an enterprise is new in the sample and did not answer, we impute its data with the help of its other answers in the same stratum and its register data.

Data are weighted because of probability of selection and weights are corrected for the ratio between dead and new-born units in population.

Results are published as indices.

Indices are seasonally adjusted with the Tramo/Seats method based on ARIMA models. In designing the models we took into account the period from January 1999 to January 2004. By seasonally adjusting the values, the influence of the season, which includes the trend-cycle and random component, is eliminated.

The impact of working days and Slovenian holidays is not statistically significant for the hotels and restaurants activity.

We publish the value and volume indices as well. In volume indices we eliminate the changes of prices by deflating the value indices with corresponding hotels and restaurants price indices.

With reference to the deflated turnover in the statistics of hotels and restaurants we started to use the more precise term 'indeks obsega' instead of 'realni indeks'. As the use of deflators made up of consumer price indices eliminates the price growth, the term 'indeks obsega' is more appropriate than 'realni indeks'. The change of terms in Slovene does not influence the English translation.

Koeficient variacije

Za dva izmed objavljenih indeksov (primerjavi: mesec s preteklim mesecem in mesec z istim mesecem preteklega leta) je v tabelah objavljen tudi koeficient variacije (relativna standardna napaka). Standardna napaka ocene je izračunana s postopkom Taylorjeve linearizacije, prirejenim za oceno indeksa. Za lažjo primerjavo so v tabeli podani tudi povprečni koeficienti variacije v lanskem letu.

Pomen koeficientov variacije:

CV<10 %; podatek je zanesljiv,

10%<CV<15%; podatek je manj zanesljiv,

15%<CV<30%; podatek je precej nezanesljiv, zato ga objavimo v oklepaju, npr. (110,3).

CV>30%; podatek ni primeren za objavo.

Indeksi so objavljeni na ravni sestavljenih skupin dejavnosti, za katere so podatki še reprezentančni.

Coefficient of variation

For two indices (comparisons: month to previous month and month to the same month of the previous year) the coefficient of variation (relative standard error) is also published. The standard error of the estimation is calculated by Taylor's linearization, adjusted for the case of index estimation. For better comparison also the average coefficients of variations for 2004 are published.

The meaning of the coefficients of variation:

CV<10 %; data are reliable,

10%<CV<15%; data are less reliable,

15%<CV<30%; data are rather uncertain, published in parenthesis, for example (110,3).

CV>30%; data are not relevant for publishing.

Indices are published at the level of aggregates for which the data are still representative:

Skupine Groups of	Dejavnosti (razredi SKD), na katere se nanašajo objavljeni podatki Activities (classes of SKD) to which the published data relate	
dejavnosti Activities	Šifra Code	Dejavnost Activities
Gostinstvo skupaj Hotels and restaurants total	55.	Gostinstvo skupaj Hotels and restaurants total
Nastanitve in z njimi povezane storitve Overnight and corresponding services	55.10, 55.21, 55.22, 55.23	dejavnost hotelov in podobnih obratov; dejavnost planinskih domov in mladinskih prenočišč; dejavnost kampov; dejavnost drugih nastanitvenih obratov (otroških letovišč in sindikalnih domov, turističnih kmetij z nastanitvenimi zmogljivostmi ...) accommodation services supplied by hotels and similar facilities: youth hostels and mountain refuges, camping sites and other short-stay accommodation services (vacation facilities for children, company vacation facilities, tourism in villages, etc.)
Priprava in serviranje jedi Food serving services	55.30, 55.51, 55.52	dejavnost prehrabnih gostinskih obratov, dejavnost restavracij in gostiln, dejavnost okrepčevalnic, samopostrežnih restavracij, picerij, dejavnost slaščičarn, kavarn. dejavnost premičnih gostinskih obratov, dejavnost drugih prehrabnih obratov; dejavnost menz, priprava in dostava hrane food serving services in restaurants and inns, pubs and self-service restaurants, pizza parlours, confectioneries, cafes, mobile and other food serving facilities, canteens, and preparation and delivery of food.
Točenje pijač Drinks serving services	55.40	točenje pijač in napitkov v barih in v drugih lokalih drinks serving services in bars and other drinks serving facilities

Mesečni podatki so začasni. Popravljamo in dopolnjujemo jih za tekoče leto.

Končne podatke objavljamo enkrat letno (predvidoma v juliju za prejšnje leto).

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