

# Tourist accommodation

## December 2005

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In this publication Stats SA releases the results for the Tourist accommodation survey for the quarter ended December 2005. These results are based on a new sample selected in August 2005 from Stats SA's business register. The publication also includes results for the months July to September 2005 from this sample as well as from the previous sample, which had been in operation since September 2004.

Like the previous sample, the new sample was drawn from a business register-based sampling frame consisting of businesses registered with the South African Revenue Service (SARS) for value added tax (VAT) purposes, and businesses too small to be required to register for VAT, or otherwise exempt from registration. These businesses, also notified to Stats SA by SARS, come mainly from its list of businesses registered for income tax purposes.

Comparison of the series based on the two samples for the overlap months shows that their month to month movements were consistent. Total income grew by 3,7% for the quarter ended December 2005 compared with the quarter ended December 2004 and 3,5% for December 2005 compared with December 2004. However, comparison of estimates of level from the new and old samples for the period July to September 2005 shows a 0,2% lower level of total income for the new sample. This shift is mainly due to reclassification of businesses in the industry, based on corrections to their previously assigned industry codes as well as shifts in their predominant activity.

The contributions to the level of the variables collected due to corrections to previously assigned industry codes have been backcast to September 2004 to assist those users requiring a time series. The figures were adjusted using June 2005 as the end point of the backcast series, and creating revised levels for earlier months using the month on month movements from the earlier sample.

More information about the changes is included in the enclosed article, *Changes to the monthly Tourist accommodation survey and their impact on the statistical series*.

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**Table A - Key findings as at the end of December 2005**

Estimates	December 2005	% change between December 2004 and December 2005	October 2004 to December 2004	October 2005 to December 2005	% change between October 2004 to December 2004 and October 2005 to December 2005
Stay units available ('000)	98,3	+2,5	97,0	98,1	+1,1
Stay unit nights sold ('000)	1 548,1	-0,5	4 494,0	4 597,9	+2,3
Occupancy rate (%)	50,8	-3,0	50,4	50,9	+1,2
Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	457,3	+5,8	429,1	443,0	+3,2
Income from accommodation (R million)	708,0	+5,2	1 928,3	2 036,7	+5,6
Total income (R million)	1 060,3	+3,5	2 971,7	3 082,5	+3,7

**Note:** Stay unit refers to the unit of accommodation that is available to be charged out to guests, for example, a powered site in a caravan park or a room in a hotel.

## Key findings as at the end of December 2005

### Number of stay unit nights sold increases

The number of stay unit nights sold during the fourth quarter of 2005 increased by 2,3% (from 4 494 000 to 4 597 900) compared to the fourth quarter of 2004. This increase is partly due to the increase in the number of stay units available in the fourth quarter of 2005 compared to the fourth quarter of 2004.

However, the number of stay units sold during December 2005 compared to December 2004 decreased by 0,5%.

### Occupancy rate increases

The occupancy rate for the fourth quarter of 2005 (50,9%) increased by 1,2% compared with the fourth quarter of 2004 (50,4%).

However, the occupancy rate during December 2005 (50,8%) decreased by 3,0% compared with December 2004 (52,4%).

### Total income from accommodation increases

Income from accommodation in the fourth quarter of 2005 increased by of 5,6% (R108,4 million) compared with the fourth quarter of 2004. This increase is partly due to an increase in the 'average income per stay unit night sold' and an increase in the 'number of stay unit nights sold' in the fourth quarter of 2005 compared to the fourth quarter of 2004.

Furthermore, in December 2005, income from accommodation was R708,0 million. This was an increase of 5,2 % (R35,1 million) compared with December 2004.

**Notes**

<b>Forthcoming issue</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Expected release date</b>
	March 2006	06 July 2006
<b>Purpose of the survey</b>	<p>The Survey of Tourist Accommodation is a monthly survey covering a sample of public and private enterprises involved in the short-stay accommodation industry in South Africa.</p> <p>The results of the survey are used to compile estimates of the Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSA), and the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and its components, which are used to develop and monitor government policy. These statistics are also used in the analysis of comparative business and industry performance.</p>	
<b>Response rate</b>	<p>The average response rate on tourist accommodation for the fourth quarter of 2005 was 71,8%.</p>	

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## Article: Changes to the monthly Tourist accommodation survey and the impact on the statistical series

### Today's release

Today Stats SA releases results for the quarter ended December 2005 in the Tourist accommodation survey. The release also contains results for the months July to September 2005. The results for this quarter, as for the quarter ended December 2005, were based on samples selected in August 2005 from Stats SA's business register. The register now consists of businesses with an annual turnover of at least R300 000 and that are therefore required to register with the South African Revenue Service (SARS) for value-added tax (VAT) purposes, together with businesses too small to be required to register for VAT, or otherwise exempt from registration. These businesses, also notified to Stats SA by SARS, come mainly from its list of businesses registered for income tax purposes.

As part of its strategic objective to continuously improve the information held about businesses on the register, Stats SA undertakes Quality improvement surveys. Their main aim is to capture up-to-date information about the structures and activities of large businesses with complex structures. This enables Stats SA to review the industry codes stored for these businesses, which are often those first assigned to them by SARS. The process has resulted in some large enterprises being reclassified to different industries, leading to shifts in the levels of economic activity shown for some industries. While Quality improvement surveys will be continued, it is envisaged that their effects on published estimates from Stats SA's economic indicator surveys will not be significant, as is the case in this publication.

### Previous releases

The release also contains results for July to September from the previous samples of businesses, selected in September 2004, which were first introduced in respect of September 2004 (hereinafter referred to as the 'old' samples).

### Comparing the results of the old and new samples

The level of total income for the months July to September 2005, based on the samples drawn in August 2005 and introduced from July 2005 (hereinafter referred to as the 'new' samples), was 0,2% lower than the level of income from the old sample. The movements over those three months are very similar between the old and new samples, so that the series moved largely in parallel for those months in which the surveys were conducted based on both the old and new samples.

The effect of moving from the old to the new samples is illustrated in the table below, which shows total income for the period July to September 2005 for each of the establishment types in short-term accommodation and the industry as a whole.

<b>Total income, old and new samples, by establishment type: July–September 2005</b>				
<b>Establishment type</b>	<b>New sample R million</b>	<b>Old sample R million</b>	<b>Difference R million</b>	<b>Difference %</b>
Hotels	1 956,9	2 003,6	-46,7	-2,3
Caravan parks and camping sites	46,5	29,1	+17,4	+59,8
Guest houses and guest farms	188,0	170,1	+17,9	+10,5
Other accommodation	454,8	449,2	+5,6	+1,2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 646,2</b>	<b>2 652,0</b>	<b>-5,8</b>	<b>-0,2</b>

### Changes to levels between the old and new samples

The differences in the level of income for July 2005 and subsequent months as between the old and new samples may reflect two influences:

- a. Births and deaths of businesses and changes in the economic activity of businesses, as notified to and recorded on the business register from which the new frame for the new samples was created.
- b. Corrections to previously assigned industry codes based on later information about the activities of businesses.

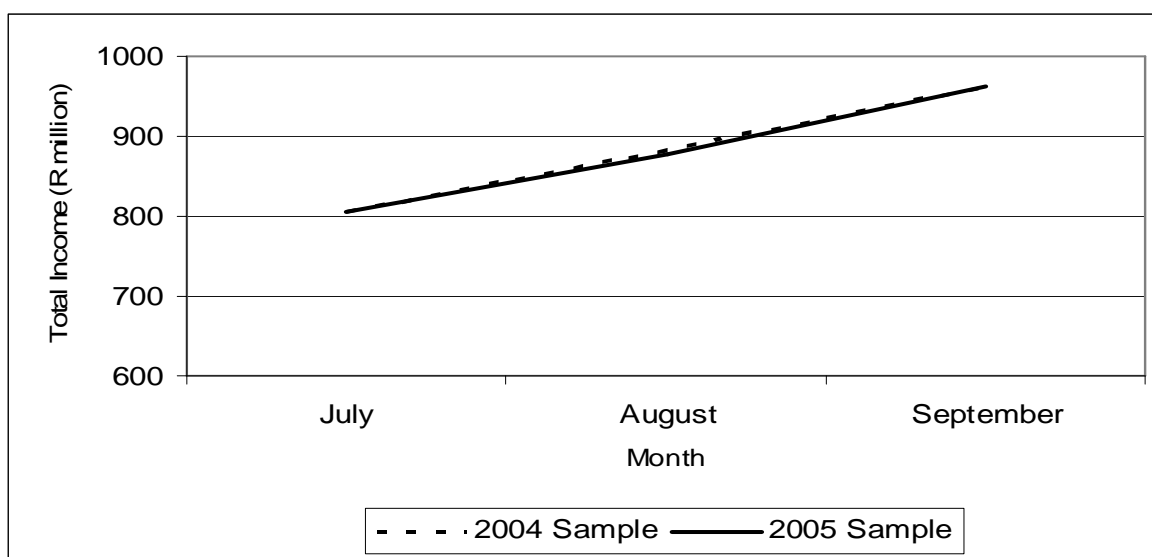
As the preceding table shows, influence (b) has caused shifts in the recorded level of income between the short-term accommodation establishments, particularly a net shift to the ‘Caravan parks and camping sites’ and ‘Guest houses and guest farms’ from the other establishment types. Changes to industry classification of businesses on the register have also resulted in some shifts between establishment type classification and other sectors of the economy resulting in a 0,2% decrease in total income in the accommodation industry.

### Levels and movements in key variables

#### Total income (R million)

Figure A shows a level decrease of approximately 0,2% in total income for the months July to September 2005 for the new sample compared to that of the old sample.

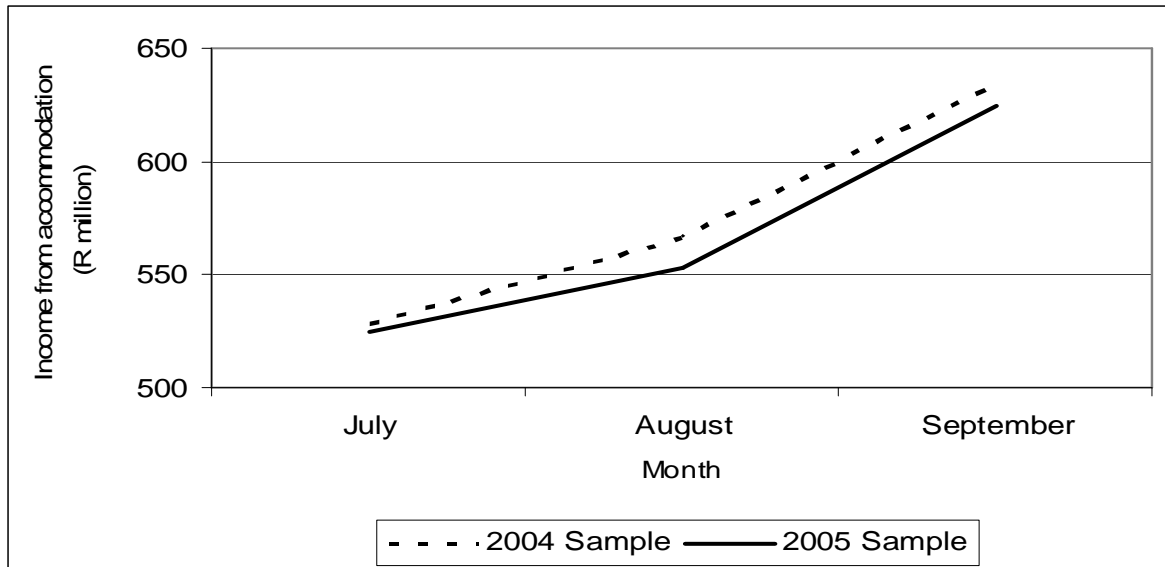
**Figure A: Total income, monthly levels - July–September 2005**



**Income from accommodation (R million)**

As can be seen from Figure B, levels of income from accommodation for the months July to September 2005 from the new sample are 1,5% lower than those from the old sample.

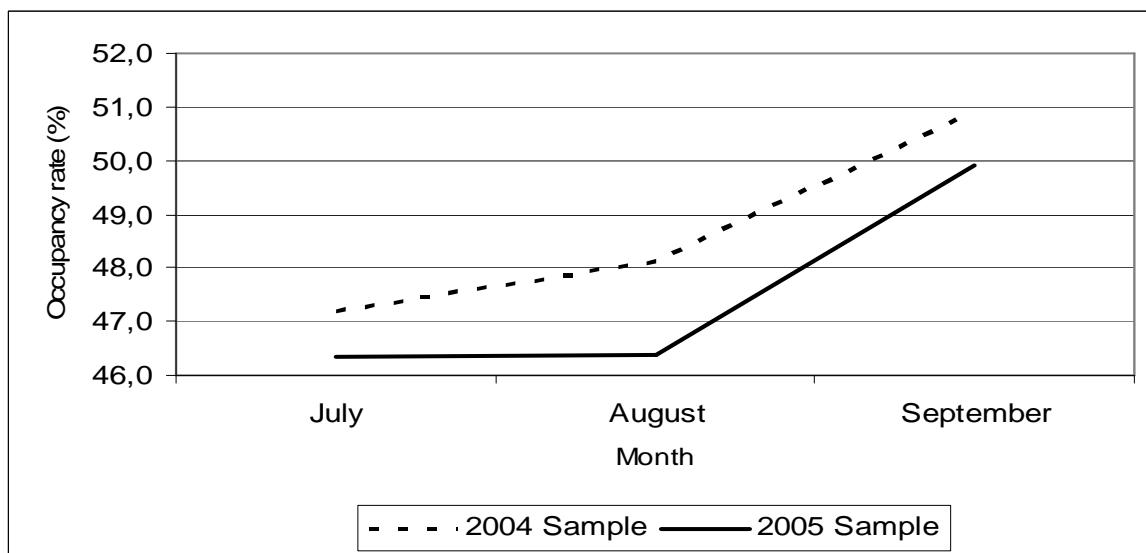
**Figure B: Income from accommodation, monthly levels - July–September 2005**



**Occupancy rate (%)**

As can be seen from Figure C, levels of occupancy for the months July to September 2005 from the new and old samples are similar, with the level from the new sample 2,5% lower than that from the old sample for this period.

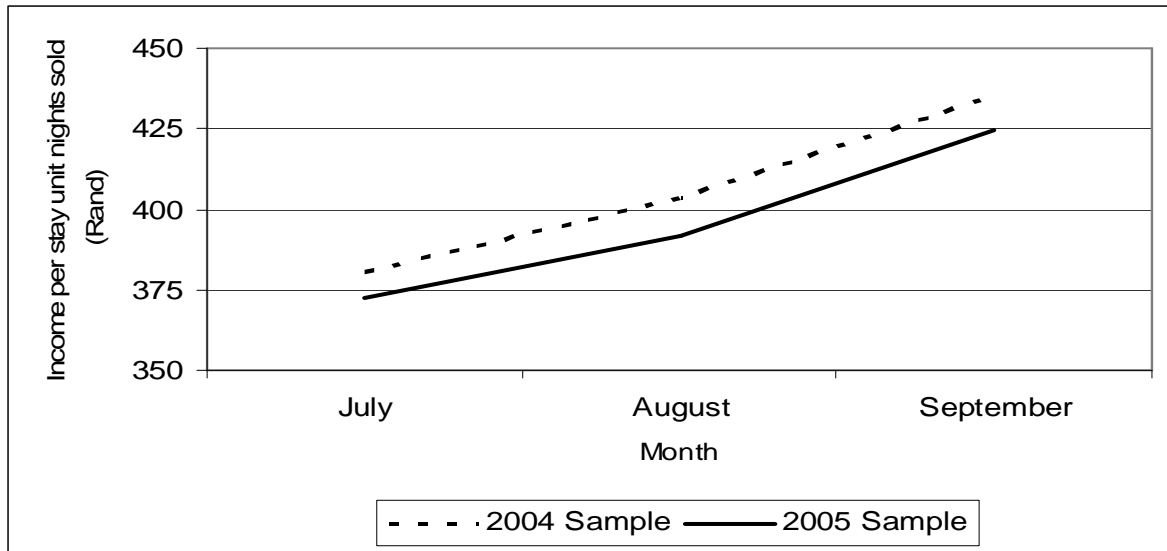
**Figure C: Occupancy rate, monthly levels - July–September 2005**



**Income per stay unit nights sold (R)**

As can be seen from Figure D, levels of income per stay unit nights sold for the months July to September 2005 from the new sample are approximately 2,4% lower than those from the old sample.

**Figure D: Income per stay unit nights sold, monthly levels - July–September 2005**





**Table 1: Summary of tourist accommodation statistics**

Accommodation type	Month and Year												
	Dec 2004	Jan 2005	Feb 2005	Mar 2005	Apr 2005	May 2005	Jun 2005	July 2005	Aug 2005	Sept 2005	Oct 2005	Nov 2005	Dec 2005
<b>Hotels</b>													
Stay units available ('000)	42,6	42,8	43,9	44,0	44,7	44,6	45,2	44,5	44,4	44,6	43,5	42,9	43,3
Stay unit nights sold ('000)	766,4	760,6	855,4	935,1	865,2	800,4	799,7	846,8	863,5	892,7	912,1	941,3	807,4
Occupancy rate (%)	58,1	57,3	69,5	68,5	64,5	57,9	58,9	61,4	62,7	66,7	67,6	73,1	60,2
Income per stay unit nights sold (Rand)	534,4	552,5	524,5	499,4	467,3	454,8	432,7	449,1	463,5	515,4	516,0	530,1	561,1
Income from accommodation (R million)	409,6	420,3	448,7	467,0	404,3	364,0	346,0	380,3	400,2	460,1	470,6	499,0	453,0
Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	208,5	171,1	185,7	193,6	187,9	173,5	167,0	162,3	180,3	186,3	200,5	225,8	216,3
Other income (R million)	45,4	40,4	45,5	47,5	42,0	41,4	39,4	50,1	65,3	72,0	47,9	45,2	40,1
Total income (R million)	663,5	631,7	679,9	708,1	634,2	578,8	552,4	592,7	645,8	718,4	719,0	770,0	709,4
<b>Caravan parks and camping sites</b>													
Stay units available ('000)	11,8	12,1	11,9	12,2	11,1	10,7	10,7	10,8	10,7	10,9	11,2	10,2	10,1
Stay unit nights sold ('000)	171,3	75,5	63,0	92,1	51,1	33,6	45,7	69,7	51,2	50,0	54,8	54,3	156,2
Occupancy rate (%)	47,0	20,2	19,0	24,4	15,3	10,2	14,3	20,8	15,4	15,3	15,8	17,7	49,9
Income per stay unit nights sold (Rand)	236,4	183,9	162,6	219,7	203,3	212,6	153,4	126,3	146,5	180,0	147,8	152,9	236,9
Income from accommodation (R million)	40,5	13,9	10,2	20,2	10,4	7,1	7,0	8,8	7,5	9,0	8,1	8,3	37,0
Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	6,2	4,9	2,8	5,8	4,3	2,2	2,2	3,0	3,4	4,8	3,5	3,7	5,1
Other income (R million)	3,9	4,7	2,5	3,1	3,1	3,1	1,9	2,9	3,7	3,4	3,2	2,5	2,8
Total income (R million)	50,5	23,5	15,5	29,1	17,7	12,4	11,2	14,7	14,6	17,2	14,8	14,5	44,9
<b>Guest-houses and guest-farms</b>													
Stay units available ('000)	8,9	10,7	11,1	11,2	11,0	10,7	10,6	10,8	10,8	11,1	10,7	9,9	11,2
Stay unit nights sold ('000)	132,5	153,7	157,6	217,8	143,0	122,7	114,4	133,6	144,9	145,3	167,8	172,3	166,7
Occupancy rate (%)	47,8	46,5	50,6	62,5	43,3	37,1	36,1	39,9	43,3	43,6	50,6	58,0	48,0
Income per stay unit nights sold (Rand)	490,3	398,2	350,8	284,0	346,0	291,0	273,5	293,4	320,9	301,4	346,2	346,5	410,3
Income from accommodation (R million)	65,0	61,2	55,3	61,8	49,5	35,7	31,3	39,2	46,5	43,8	58,1	59,7	68,4
Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	15,9	16,1	18,2	13,1	13,8	9,7	11,7	13,1	13,4	13,7	18,7	22,2	19,8
Other income (R million)	5,5	5,4	3,9	3,8	4,5	4,8	5,7	5,6	7,6	5,1	10,5	10,5	8,1
Total income (R million)	86,4	82,7	77,4	78,7	67,7	50,2	48,7	57,9	67,5	62,6	87,3	92,4	96,3
<b>Other accommodation</b>													
Stay units available ('000)	32,6	32,5	31,5	34,7	34,7	32,2	31,9	32,0	32,3	31,5	32,6	35,0	33,7
Stay unit nights sold ('000)	486,1	430,7	341,5	471,5	398,6	331,8	325,7	359,2	352,6	381,4	373,6	373,6	417,8
Occupancy rate (%)	48,1	42,7	38,8	43,8	38,2	33,3	34,0	36,2	35,2	40,4	37,0	35,6	40,0
Income per stay unit nights sold (Rand)	324,8	307,3	312,5	318,1	253,3	247,0	243,1	269,2	281,1	291,3	294,7	307,3	358,1
Income from accommodation (R million)	157,9	132,4	106,7	150,0	101,0	82,0	79,2	96,7	99,1	111,1	110,1	114,8	149,6
Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	37,5	27,7	38,7	42,4	35,2	31,3	35,7	26,1	28,1	31,6	28,6	33,2	28,9
Other income (R million)	28,2	21,4	20,1	25,8	18,3	15,7	15,3	17,7	21,8	22,6	17,9	19,6	31,2
Total income (R million)	223,7	181,5	165,5	218,1	154,4	129,0	130,1	140,5	149,0	165,3	156,6	167,6	209,7
<b>Total</b>													
Stay units available ('000)	95,9	98,1	98,4	102,2	101,5	98,1	98,4	98,1	98,2	98,1	98,0	98,0	98,3
Stay unit nights sold ('000)	1 556,3	1 420,5	1 417,6	1 716,5	1 457,9	1 288,5	1 285,6	1 409,3	1 412,2	1 469,4	1 508,3	1 541,5	1 548,1
Occupancy rate (%)	52,4	46,7	51,4	54,2	47,9	42,4	43,6	46,3	46,4	49,9	49,6	52,4	50,8
Income per stay unit nights sold (Rand)	432,4	441,9	438,0	407,3	387,7	379,4	360,6	372,5	391,8	424,7	428,9	442,3	457,3
Income from accommodation (R million)	672,9	627,7	620,9	699,1	565,2	488,8	463,5	525,0	553,3	624,0	646,9	681,8	708,0
Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	268,1	219,7	245,4	254,8	241,1	216,7	216,6	204,5	225,2	236,4	251,3	284,9	270,1
Other income (R million)	83,1	72,0	72,0	80,1	67,8	64,9	62,3	76,3	98,4	103,1	79,5	77,8	82,2
Total income (R million)	1 024,1	919,4	938,4	1 034,0	874,1	770,4	742,4	805,8	876,9	963,5	977,7	1 044,5	1 060,3

**Notes:**

1. Figures for the last twelve months are regarded as preliminary.
2. The time series starts from September 2004 and is available on request.
3. **Total income** includes income from accommodation, income from restaurants and bar sales and other income.
4. **Other accommodation** includes lodges, bed and breakfast, self-catering establishments.

**Table 2: Percentage change in tourist accommodation statistics from December 2004 to December 2005**

Accommodation type	Month and Year											
	Jan 2005	Feb 2005	Mar 2005	Apr 2005	May 2005	Jun 2005	July 2005	Aug 2005	Sept 2005	Oct 2005	Nov 2005	Dec 2005
<b>Hotels</b>												
Stay units available	0,7	2,6	0,2	1,5	-0,2	1,4	-1,6	-0,2	0,5	-2,5	-1,4	0,9
Stay unit nights sold	-0,7	12,5	9,3	-7,5	-7,5	-0,1	5,9	2,0	3,4	2,2	3,2	-14,2
Occupancy rate	-1,4	21,4	-1,5	-5,8	-10,3	1,8	4,2	2,2	6,3	1,4	8,1	-17,8
Income per stay unit night sold	3,4	-5,1	-4,8	-6,4	-2,7	-4,9	3,8	3,2	11,2	0,1	2,7	5,8
Income from accommodation	2,6	6,8	4,1	-13,4	-10,0	-4,9	9,9	5,2	15,0	2,3	6,0	-9,2
Income from restaurants and bar sales	-18,0	8,6	4,2	-2,9	-7,7	-3,7	-2,8	11,1	3,3	7,6	12,6	-4,2
Other income	-10,9	12,5	4,4	-11,6	-1,5	-4,8	27,2	30,3	10,3	-33,5	-5,6	-11,3
Total income	-4,8	7,6	4,1	-10,4	-8,7	-4,6	7,3	9,0	11,2	0,1	7,1	-7,9
<b>Caravan Parks and Camping sites</b>												
Stay units available	2,8	-1,8	2,8	-9,0	-4,0	0,0	1,4	-0,9	1,9	2,8	-8,9	-1,0
Stay unit nights sold	-55,9	-16,5	46,2	-44,6	-34,3	36,0	52,7	-26,5	-2,3	9,6	-0,9	187,7
Occupancy rate	-57,1	-5,8	28,5	-37,1	-33,7	40,5	45,7	-25,9	-0,9	3,2	12,4	181,1
Income per stay unit night sold	-22,2	-11,6	35,1	-7,5	4,6	-27,8	-17,7	16,0	22,9	-17,9	3,4	55,0
Income from accommodation	-65,7	-26,2	97,5	-48,7	-31,3	-1,8	25,6	-14,8	20,0	-10,0	2,5	345,8
Income from restaurants and bar sales	-21,2	-42,3	106,7	-25,8	-47,8	0,0	33,9	13,3	41,2	-27,1	5,7	37,8
Other income	21,4	-47,1	22,2	0,0	0,0	-36,4	49,1	27,6	-8,1	-5,9	-21,9	12,0
Total income	-53,6	-33,7	87,0	-39,0	-29,9	-10,0	31,4	-0,7	17,8	-14,0	-2,0	209,7
<b>Guest-houses and guest-farms</b>												
Stay units available	19,2	4,3	1,0	-2,0	-3,1	-1,1	2,3	0,0	2,8	-3,6	-7,5	13,1
Stay unit nights sold	16,0	2,5	38,2	-34,3	-14,2	-6,7	16,7	8,5	0,3	15,5	2,7	-3,3
Occupancy rate	-2,7	8,8	23,5	-30,7	-14,3	-2,6	10,4	8,5	0,8	15,9	14,7	-17,2
Income per stay unit night sold	-18,8	-11,9	-19,0	21,8	-15,9	-6,0	7,3	9,4	-6,1	14,9	0,1	18,4
Income from accommodation	-5,8	-9,7	11,9	-20,0	-27,8	-12,3	25,2	18,6	-5,8	32,6	2,8	14,6
Income from restaurants and bar sales	1,8	12,9	-28,2	5,3	-29,3	20,0	12,1	2,3	2,2	36,5	18,7	-10,8
Other income	-3,2	-27,9	-2,3	18,6	5,9	20,4	-2,1	35,7	-32,9	105,9	0,0	-22,9
Total income	-4,2	-6,4	1,7	-13,9	-25,9	-3,0	18,9	16,6	-7,3	39,5	5,8	4,2
<b>Other accommodation</b>												
Stay units available	-0,4	-3,2	10,4	0,0	-7,4	-0,7	0,2	0,9	-2,5	3,5	7,4	-3,7
Stay unit nights sold	-11,4	-20,7	38,1	-15,5	-16,8	-1,8	10,3	-1,8	8,2	-2,0	0,0	11,8
Occupancy rate	-11,1	-9,3	13,0	-12,6	-13,0	2,2	6,5	-2,7	14,6	-8,4	-3,8	12,4
Income per stay unit night sold	-5,4	1,7	1,8	-20,4	-2,5	-1,6	10,7	4,4	3,6	1,2	4,3	16,5
Income from accommodation	-16,2	-19,4	40,5	-32,7	-18,8	-3,4	22,1	2,5	12,1	-0,9	4,3	30,3
Income from restaurants and bar sales	-26,2	39,6	9,7	-17,1	-11,0	13,9	-26,8	7,7	12,5	-9,5	16,1	-13,0
Other income	-24,1	-6,2	28,1	-29,1	-14,0	-2,8	16,0	23,2	3,7	-20,8	9,5	59,2
Total income	-18,9	-8,8	31,8	-29,2	-16,5	0,9	8,0	6,0	10,9	-5,3	7,0	25,1
<b>Total</b>												
Stay units available	2,3	0,3	3,9	-0,7	-3,4	0,3	-0,3	0,1	-0,1	-0,1	0,0	0,3
Stay unit nights sold	-8,7	-0,2	21,1	-15,1	-11,6	-0,2	9,6	0,2	4,1	2,6	2,2	0,4
Occupancy rate	-10,8	10,2	5,3	-11,6	-11,5	2,8	6,4	0,1	7,6	-0,6	5,6	-3,1
Income per stay unit night sold	2,2	-0,9	-7,0	-4,8	-2,1	-5,0	3,3	5,2	8,4	1,0	3,1	3,4
Income from accommodation	-6,7	-1,1	12,6	-19,2	-13,5	-5,2	13,3	5,4	12,8	3,7	5,4	3,8
Income from restaurants and bar sales	-18,0	11,7	3,8	-5,4	-10,1	-0,1	-5,6	10,1	5,0	6,3	13,4	-5,2
Other income	-13,4	0,0	11,3	-15,3	-4,3	-4,0	22,5	29,0	4,8	-22,9	-2,1	5,7
Total income	-10,2	2,1	10,2	-15,5	-11,9	-3,6	8,5	8,8	9,9	1,5	6,8	1,5

**Note:** The percentage change is the change in tourist accommodation statistics of the relevant month compared with tourist accommodation statistics of the previous month expressed as a percentage.

## Explanatory notes

### Introduction

The results presented in this publication are derived from the monthly survey of the tourist accommodation industry. This survey is based on a sample drawn from the 2005 Business Sampling Frame (BSF) that contains businesses registered for value-added tax (VAT) and income tax.

### Scope of the survey

This survey covers the following **tax registered** private and public enterprises that are **mainly** engaged in providing short-stay commercial accommodation:

- Hotels,
- Caravan parks and camping sites,
- Guest-houses and guest-farms, and
- Other accommodation.

### Classification by industry

The 1993 edition of the *Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (SIC)*, Fifth Edition, Report No. 09-09-02, was used to classify the statistical units in the survey. The SIC is based on the 1990 *International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC)* with suitable adaptations for local conditions. Statistics in this publication are presented at 5-digit SIC level. Each enterprise is classified to an industry, which reflects its predominant activity.

### Size groups

The enterprises are divided into four size groups according to turnover. Large enterprises are enterprises with an annual turnover of R13 million and more. The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) cut-off points defining the size groups, namely large, medium, small and micro enterprises, are given in table B.

**Table B – Size groups for the tourist accommodation industry**

Size group	Turnover
Large	> R 13 000 000
Medium	R 6 000 000 to < R 13 000 000
Small	R 5 100 000 to < R 6 000 000
Micro	< R 5 100 000

### Statistical unit

The statistical units for the collection of the information are enterprises and establishments.

### Survey methodology and design

The survey was conducted by mail, fax and telephone.

The 2005 sample of approximately 1 300 enterprises was drawn from a population of approximately 5 500 enterprises using stratified simple random sampling. The enterprises were first stratified at 5-digit level according to the SIC and then by size of enterprises. All large enterprises are completely enumerated. Turnover was used as the measure of size for stratification.

### Weighting methodology

For those strata not completely enumerated, the weights to produce estimates are the inverse ratio of the sampling fraction, modified to take account of non-response in the survey. Stratum estimates are calculated and then aggregated with the completely enumerated stratum to form division estimates. These procedures, which are in line with international best practice, are described in more detail on the Stats SA website at [www.statssa.gov.za/publications/publicationsearch.asp](http://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/publicationsearch.asp).

**Relative standard error** Data presented in this publication are based on information obtained from a sample and are, therefore, subject to sampling variability; that is, they may differ from the figures that would have been produced if the data had been obtained from all enterprises in the tourist accommodation industry in South Africa.

One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error (SE), which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of enterprises was used. The relative standard error (RSE) provides an immediate indication of the percentage errors likely to have occurred due to sampling, and thus avoids the need to refer to the size of the estimate.

**Non-sampling errors** Inaccuracies may occur because of imperfections in reporting by enterprises and errors made in the collection and processing of the data. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as non-sampling errors. Every effort is made to minimise non-sampling errors by careful design of questionnaires, testing them in pilot studies, editing reported data and implementing efficient operating procedures. Non-sampling errors occur in both sample surveys and censuses.

**Revised figures** Revised figures are due to respondents reporting revisions or corrections to their figures and late submission of their data to Stats SA. Figures for the last twelve months will be regarded as preliminary.

**Seasonal adjustment** Seasonally adjusted estimates will not be published until there are sufficient data points for the new survey. As soon as sufficient data points are available, Stats SA will consider publishing seasonally adjusted estimates.

<b>Symbols and abbreviations</b>	GDP	Gross Domestic Product
	IT	Income Tax
	SARS	South African Revenue Services
	SIC	Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities
	Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
	VAT	Value added tax
	..	Figures not available
	*	Revised figures

**Comparability with previously published information** The information in this statistical release and the discontinued monthly Hotels' Trading Statistics statistical release is not strictly comparable.

The Hotels' Trading Statistics survey was conducted using a list of all hotels graded by the then South African Tourism Board (Satour) when the grading of hotels was still compulsory by law. This survey is conducted from a sample drawn from a new business register of **all** enterprises registered for value-added tax (VAT) and income tax.

- The higher levels from the new survey can be mainly attributed to the following:
- The coverage of all types of tourist accommodation enterprises including hotels; and
  - The improved coverage of the new register, especially of small and micro enterprises.

## Glossary

<b>Enterprise</b>	An enterprise is a legal entity or a combination of legal units that includes and directly controls all functions necessary to carry out its production activities.
<b>Establishment</b>	An establishment is an enterprise or part of an enterprise that is situated in a single location and in which only a single (non-ancillary) productive activity is carried out or in which the principal productive activity accounts for most of the value added.
<b>Total income from accommodation</b>	Refers only to amounts charged for rooms or equivalent. Income from meals is excluded.
<b>Income from restaurants and bar sales</b>	Refers to income from meals, banqueting and liquor and tobacco sales. Room income is excluded.
<b>Average income per stay unit night sold</b>	Refers to average rate per stay unit i.e. rate per room in a hotel or powered site in a caravan park. The total income from accommodation divided by the number of stay units sold in the survey period multiplied by 1000.
<b>Industry</b>	An industry is made up of enterprises engaged in the same or similar kinds of economic activity. Industries are defined in the <i>System of National Accounts (SNA)</i> in the same way as in the <i>Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities, Fifth Edition, Report No. 09-90-02 of January 1993 (SIC)</i> .
<b>Occupancy rate</b>	The number of stay unit nights sold, divided by the product of the number of room nights available and the number of days in the survey period, expressed as a percentage.
<b>Other accommodation</b>	Includes lodges, bed and breakfast, self-catering establishments and other.
<b>Other income</b>	Other income includes rentals and fees received for transport services, offices, shops, garages, billiard rooms, dance floors, laundry services, telephone and fax, etc.
<b>Stay unit</b>	The unit of accommodation available to be charged out to guests, for example, a powered site in a caravan park or a room in a hotel.
<b>Stay unit nights sold</b>	The total number of stay units occupied on each night during the survey period.
<b>Total income</b>	Includes income from accommodation, income from restaurant and bar sales and other income.
<b>Tourist</b>	A person travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business or other purposes.

## General information

Stats SA publishes approximately 300 different statistical releases each year. It is not economically viable to produce them in more than one of South Africa's eleven official languages. Since the releases are used extensively, not only locally but also by international economic and social-scientific communities, Stats SA releases are published in English only.

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