stats sa
Department:
Statistics South Africa
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Private Bag X44, Pretoria, 0001, South Africa, ISIbalo House, Koch Street, Salvokop, Pretoria, 0002
www.statssa.gov.za, info@statssa.gov.za, Tel +27 12 310 8911

STATISTICAL RELEASE
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Tourist accommodation (Preliminary)

January 2023

This release provides an analysis of revisions. If you have any questions or comments, please send these to Joyce Essel-Mensah, JoyceE@statssa.gov.za.

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Results for January 2023

Table A – Year-on-year percentage change in tourist accommodation statistics (income at current prices)

	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23
Stay units available	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,3
Stay unit nights sold	53,8	35,9	27,7	20,4	18,5	16,2
Average income per stay unit night sold	17,0	15,3	20,3	19,5	19,9	34,1
Income from accommodation	80,0	56,7	53,6	43,8	42,1	55,8
Total income 1/	**55,2**	**79,3**	**33,8**	**28,3**	**41,2**	**38,9**

1/ Includes restaurant and bar sales and 'other' income.

Measured in nominal terms (current prices), total income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 38,9% in January 2023 compared with January 2022.

Income from accommodation increased by 55,8% year-on-year in January 2023, the result of a 16,2% increase in the number of stay unit nights sold and a 34,1% increase in the average income per stay unit night sold.

Table B – Year-on-year percentage change in income from accommodation at current prices by type of accommodation

Type of accommodation	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23
Hotels	118,0	89,2	72,4	55,3	62,6	62,9
Caravan parks and camping sites	-24,2	-21,5	-18,2	67,7	0,0	23,6
Guest-houses and guest-farms	88,3	79,3	57,0	24,0	22,0	23,4
Other accommodation	58,5	31,7	40,1	33,2	28,3	55,9
Total income from accommodation 1/	**80,0**	**56,7**	**53,6**	**43,8**	**42,1**	**55,8**

1/ Excludes restaurant and bar sales and 'other' income.

In January 2023, the largest contributors to the 55,8% year-on-year increase in income from accommodation were:

- hotels (62,9% and contributing 29,4 percentage points); and
- 'other' accommodation (55,9% and contributing 23,9 percentage points) – see Tables B and 6.

Table C – Income from accommodation at current prices for the latest three months by type of accommodation

Type of accommodation	Nov 2021 – Jan 2022 (R million)	Weight (%)	Nov 2022 – Jan 2023 (R million)	% change between Nov 2021 – Jan 2022 and Nov 2022 – Jan 2023	Contribution (% points) to the total % change
Hotels	2 179,8	46,6	3 493,2	60,3	28,1
Caravan parks and camping sites	167,7	3,6	199,4	18,9	0,7
Guest-houses and guest-farms	300,2	6,4	369,7	23,2	1,5
Other accommodation	2 028,2	43,4	2 797,8	37,9	16,4
Total income from accommodation 1/	**4 675,9**	**100,0**	**6 860,1**	**46,7**	**46,7**

1/ Excludes restaurant and bar sales and 'other' income.

Income from accommodation increased by 46,7% in the three months ended January 2023 compared with the three months ended January 2022. The main contributors to this increase were:

- hotels (60,3% and contributing 28,1 percentage points); and
- 'other' accommodation (37,9% and contributing 16,4 percentage points).

Figure 1 – Seasonally adjusted occupancy rate for the accommodation industry

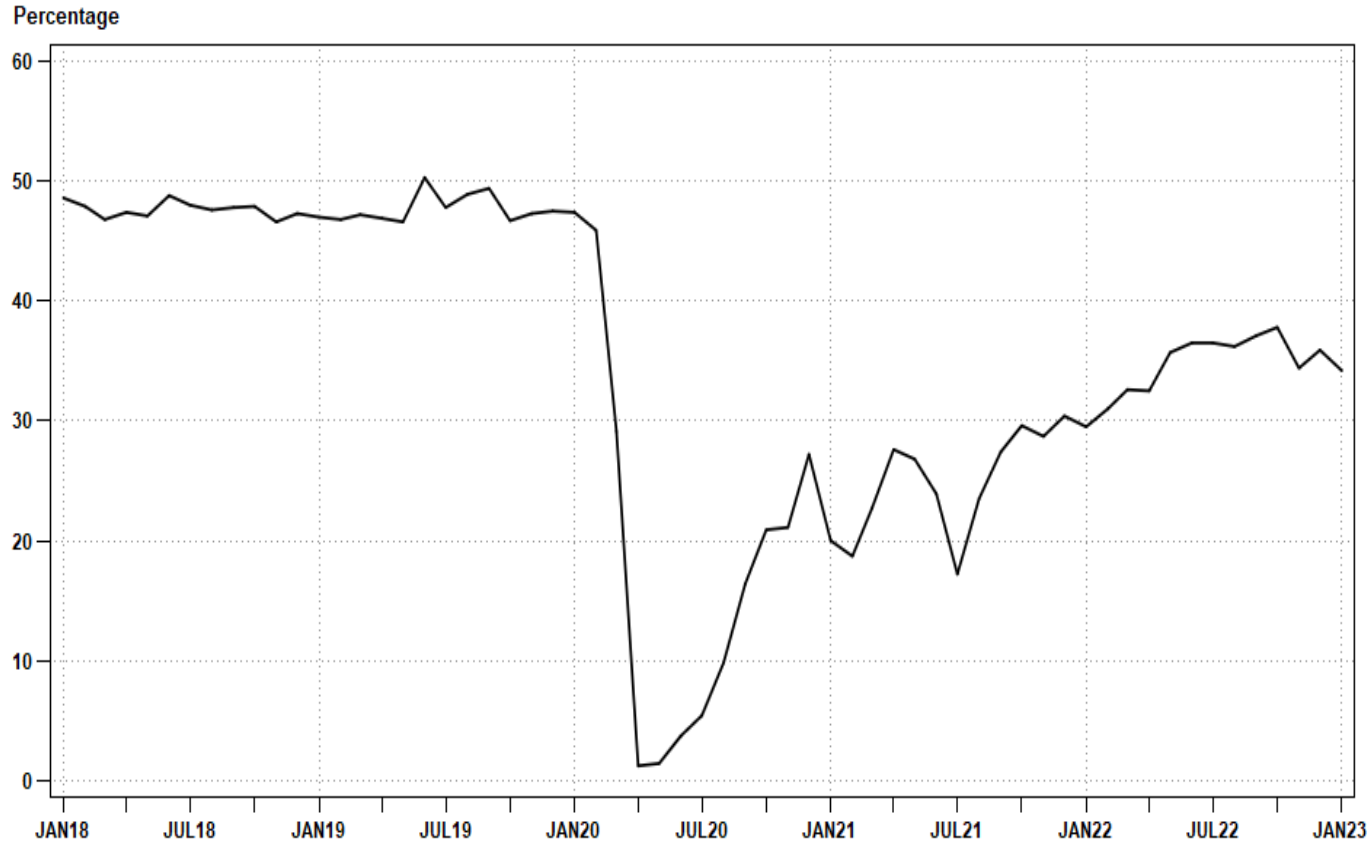
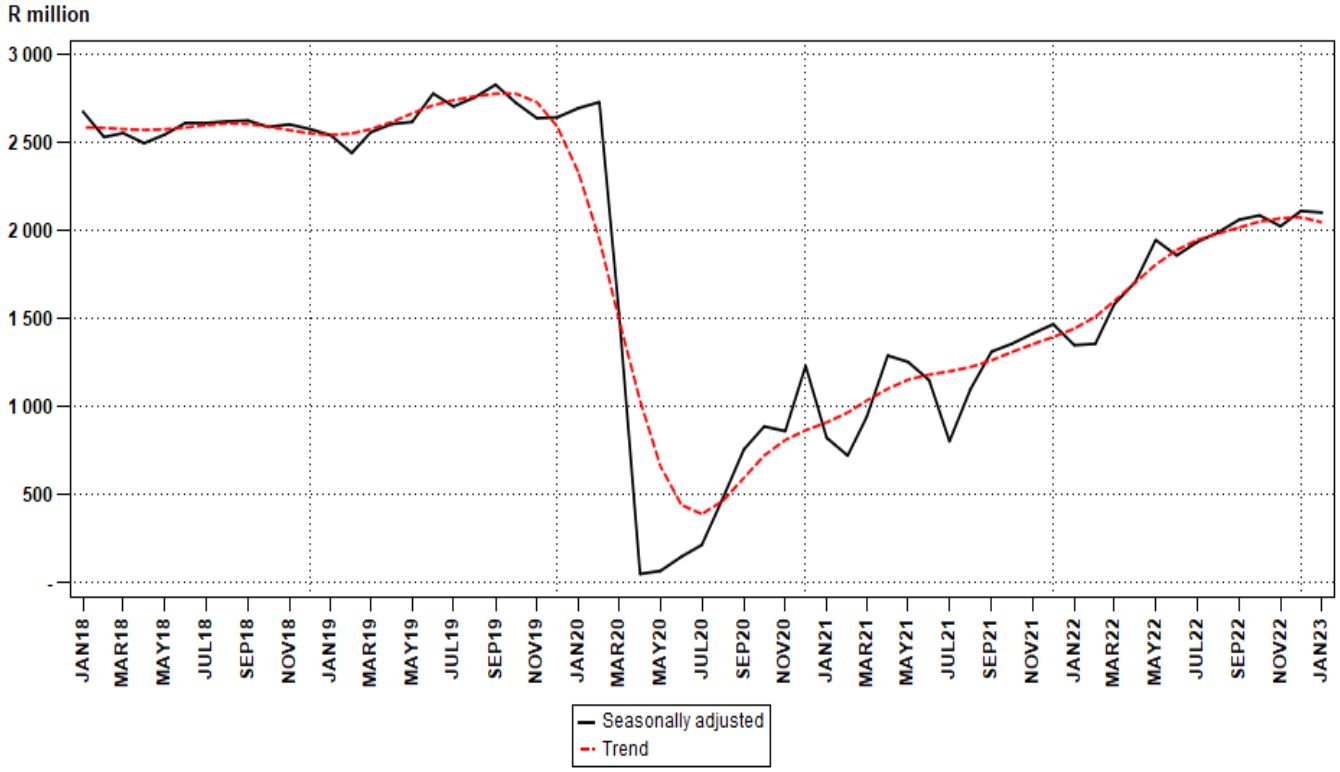


Figure 2 – Income from accommodation at current prices



Seasonally adjusted income from accommodation decreased by 0,4% month-on-month in January 2023 following an increase of 4,0% month-on-month in December 2022 – see Table 3.

Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General

Tables

Note that income from accommodation excludes restaurant and bar sales and 'other' income.

Table 1 – Income from accommodation at current prices (R million)

Month	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 1/
Jan	2 747,0	2 614,3	2 769,1	848,2	1 391,0	2 166,5
Feb	2 615,1	2 515,8	2 783,1	721,8	1 388,7	
Mar	2 778,5	2 773,8	1 649,0	1 006,1	1 706,9	
Apr	2 432,6	2 536,6	49,7	1 258,8	1 653,0	
May	2 120,0	2 171,7	56,6	1 038,9	1 620,6	
Jun	2 107,3	2 258,7	122,2	943,2	1 522,7	
Jul	2 430,5	2 525,5	201,2	754,3	1 791,8	
Aug	2 520,4	2 666,0	470,6	1 064,0	1 915,3	
Sep	2 577,2	2 801,1	757,4	1 308,2	2 050,0	
Oct	2 840,0	2 988,8	966,8	1 474,4	2 264,5	
Nov	2 769,6	2 795,4	899,5	1 496,5	2 152,1	
Dec	3 120,9	3 194,3	1 516,3	1 788,4	2 541,5	
Total	**31 059,1**	**31 842,0**	**12 241,5**	**13 702,8**	**21 998,1**	

1/ Figures for the latest month are preliminary.

Table 2 – Year-on-year percentage change in income from accommodation at current prices

Month	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	*2023 year-to-date*
Jan	-4,8	5,9	-69,4	64,0	55,8	*55,8*
Feb	-3,8	10,6	-74,1	92,4		
Mar	-0,2	-40,6	-39,0	69,7		
Apr	4,3	-98,0	2 432,8	31,3		
May	2,4	-97,4	1 735,5	56,0		
Jun	7,2	-94,6	671,8	61,4		
Jul	3,9	-92,0	274,9	137,5		
Aug	5,8	-82,3	126,1	80,0		
Sep	8,7	-73,0	72,7	56,7		
Oct	5,2	-67,7	52,5	53,6		
Nov	0,9	-67,8	66,4	43,8		
Dec	2,4	-52,5	17,9	42,1		
Total	**2,5**	**-61,6**	**11,9**	**60,5**		

Table 3 – Seasonally adjusted income from accommodation at current prices

Month	R million				Month-on-month % change			
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2020	2021	2022	2023
Jan	2 696,6	824,4	1 350,5	2 103,8	2,0	-33,1	-8,1	-0,4
Feb	2 730,6	723,4	1 358,0		1,3	-12,3	0,6	
Mar	1 529,5	942,5	1 583,6		-44,0	30,3	16,6	
Apr	51,0	1 291,3	1 709,4		-96,7	37,0	7,9	
May	68,3	1 255,3	1 947,8		33,9	-2,8	13,9	
Jun	149,3	1 151,6	1 859,7		118,6	-8,3	-4,5	
Jul	216,0	804,9	1 935,9		44,7	-30,1	4,1	
Aug	481,4	1 100,7	1 991,1		122,9	36,7	2,9	
Sep	758,1	1 313,6	2 062,9		57,5	19,3	3,6	
Oct	889,0	1 358,3	2 087,6		17,3	3,4	1,2	
Nov	862,3	1 416,7	2 030,7		-3,0	4,3	-2,7	
Dec	1 232,8	1 469,4	2 112,6		43,0	3,7	4,0	

Table 4 – Tourist accommodation statistics by type of accommodation (income at current prices)

		Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23 1/
Hotels	Stay units available (000)	72,2	72,2	72,2	72,2	72,2	72,2
	Stay unit nights sold (000)	791,4	842,0	915,5	862,9	924,4	753,0
	Occupancy rate (%)	35,4	38,9	40,9	39,8	41,3	33,6
	Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	1 154,0	1 222,7	1 260,5	1 293,8	1 425,6	1 406,4
	Total income (R million)	**2 509,5**	**2 670,9**	**2 887,6**	**2 624,5**	**3 232,8**	**2 640,4**
	Income from accommodation (R million)	913,3	1 029,5	1 154,0	1 116,4	1 317,8	1 059,0
	Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	446,7	501,1	547,4	534,2	611,3	459,1
	Other income (R million)	1 149,5	1 140,3	1 186,2	973,9	1 303,7	1 122,3
Caravan parks and camping sites	Stay units available (000)	4,4	4,4	4,4	4,4	4,4	4,4
	Stay unit nights sold (000)	49,5	49,3	50,8	53,0	88,0	68,4
	Occupancy rate (%)	36,3	37,3	37,2	40,2	64,5	50,1
	Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	709,1	732,3	850,4	892,5	979,5	963,5
	Total income (R million)	**49,0**	**52,6**	**60,3**	**61,7**	**118,6**	**83,8**
	Income from accommodation (R million)	35,1	36,1	43,2	47,3	86,2	65,9
	Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	8,6	11,9	5,7	3,5	11,9	6,8
	Other income (R million)	5,3	4,6	11,4	10,9	20,5	11,1
Guest-houses and guest-farms	Stay units available (000)	14,8	14,8	14,8	14,8	14,8	14,8
	Stay unit nights sold (000)	98,9	117,0	115,3	110,5	107,1	94,7
	Occupancy rate (%)	21,6	26,4	25,1	24,9	23,3	20,6
	Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	1 140,5	1 246,2	1 075,5	1 173,8	1 164,3	1 217,5
	Total income (R million)	**131,7**	**169,8**	**149,1**	**153,6**	**151,2**	**137,5**
	Income from accommodation (R million)	112,8	145,8	124,0	129,7	124,7	115,3
	Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	14,6	16,3	18,6	19,0	19,8	17,0
	Other income (R million)	4,3	7,7	6,5	4,9	6,7	5,2
Other accommodation	Stay units available (000)	46,2	46,3	46,3	46,3	46,3	46,3
	Stay unit nights sold (000)	556,7	578,4	628,6	493,6	538,6	454,6
	Occupancy rate (%)	38,9	41,6	43,8	35,5	37,5	31,7
	Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	1 534,2	1 449,9	1 500,6	1 739,7	1 880,4	2 037,6
	Total income (R million)	**991,7**	**982,9**	**1 098,1**	**1 006,2**	**1 175,7**	**1 063,6**
	Income from accommodation (R million)	854,1	838,6	943,3	858,7	1 012,8	926,3
	Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	98,0	102,4	112,0	101,5	110,6	94,6
	Other income (R million)	39,6	41,9	42,8	46,0	52,3	42,7
Total industry	**Stay units available (000)**	**137,6**	**137,7**	**137,7**	**137,7**	**137,7**	**137,7**
	Stay unit nights sold (000)	**1 496,5**	**1 586,7**	**1 710,2**	**1 520,0**	**1 658,1**	**1 370,7**
	Occupancy rate (%)	**35,1**	**38,4**	**40,1**	**36,8**	**38,8**	**32,1**
	Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	**1 279,9**	**1 292,0**	**1 324,1**	**1 415,9**	**1 532,8**	**1 580,6**
	Total income (R million)	**3 681,9**	**3 876,2**	**4 195,1**	**3 846,0**	**4 678,3**	**3 925,3**
	Income from accommodation (R million)	**1 915,3**	**2 050,0**	**2 264,5**	**2 152,1**	**2 541,5**	**2 166,5**
	Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	**567,9**	**631,7**	**683,7**	**658,2**	**753,6**	**577,5**
	Other income (R million)	**1 198,7**	**1 194,5**	**1 246,9**	**1 035,7**	**1 383,2**	**1 181,3**

1/ Figures are preliminary.

Table 5 – Year-on-year percentage change in tourist accommodation statistics by type of accommodation (income at current prices)

		Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23
Hotels	Stay units available	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,3
	Stay unit nights sold	74,9	48,2	31,7	25,7	29,1	28,1
	Average income per stay unit night sold	24,7	27,7	31,0	23,6	25,9	27,1
	Total income	**58,5**	**117,4**	**34,9**	**26,3**	**49,3**	**35,3**
	Income from accommodation	118,0	89,2	72,4	55,3	62,6	62,9
	Income from restaurant and bar sales	125,9	87,0	66,2	64,1	65,0	52,2
	Other income	18,9	174,0	3,8	-5,8	32,5	12,3
Caravan parks and camping sites	Stay units available	-2,2	-2,2	-2,2	-2,2	-2,2	-2,2
	Stay unit nights sold	-10,5	-15,4	-14,2	37,0	29,6	52,7
	Average income per stay unit night sold	-15,3	-7,2	-4,7	22,5	-22,8	-19,0
	Total income	**-20,2**	**-18,1**	**-15,1**	**52,7**	**-0,2**	**17,0**
	Income from accommodation	-24,2	-21,5	-18,2	67,7	0,0	23,6
	Income from restaurant and bar sales	-6,5	-3,3	-53,7	-62,0	-59,8	-55,6
	Other income	-10,2	-22,0	93,2	263,3	583,3	270,0
Guest-houses and guest-farms	Stay units available	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Stay unit nights sold	24,6	21,6	15,4	10,4	6,6	3,8
	Average income per stay unit night sold	51,2	47,5	36,0	12,3	14,5	18,9
	Total income	**76,8**	**73,6**	**47,9**	**22,8**	**21,5**	**20,7**
	Income from accommodation	88,3	79,3	57,0	24,0	22,0	23,4
	Income from restaurant and bar sales	69,8	49,5	27,4	62,4	39,4	45,3
	Other income	-28,3	37,5	-9,7	-44,3	-16,3	-40,9
Other accommodation	Stay units available	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7
	Stay unit nights sold	44,3	29,9	29,6	12,9	4,6	-0,4
	Average income per stay unit night sold	9,8	1,4	8,1	18,0	22,7	56,5
	Total income	**51,9**	**27,5**	**33,5**	**33,5**	**29,8**	**54,6**
	Income from accommodation	58,5	31,7	40,1	33,2	28,3	55,9
	Income from restaurant and bar sales	9,7	-2,3	-4,4	27,8	28,5	42,7
	Other income	59,7	42,5	32,5	57,0	70,4	55,3
Total industry	**Stay units available**	**0,4**	**0,3**	**0,3**	**0,4**	**0,3**	**0,3**
	Stay unit nights sold	**53,8**	**35,9**	**27,7**	**20,4**	**18,5**	**16,2**
	Average income per stay unit night sold	**17,0**	**15,3**	**20,3**	**19,5**	**19,9**	**34,1**
	Total income	**55,2**	**79,3**	**33,8**	**28,3**	**41,2**	**38,9**
	Income from accommodation	**80,0**	**56,7**	**53,6**	**43,8**	**42,1**	**55,8**
	Income from restaurant and bar sales	**86,3**	**59,5**	**44,4**	**54,5**	**50,6**	**46,2**
	Other income	**19,4**	**161,3**	**5,0**	**-3,6**	**34,9**	**13,7**

Table 6 – Contribution of each type of accommodation to the year-on-year percentage change in income from accommodation at current prices (percentage points)

Type of accommodation	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23
Hotels	46,5	37,1	32,9	26,6	28,4	29,4
Caravan parks and camping sites	-1,1	-0,8	-0,7	1,3	0,0	0,9
Guest-houses and guest-farms	5,0	4,9	3,1	1,7	1,3	1,6
Other accommodation	29,6	15,4	18,3	14,3	12,5	23,9
Total income from accommodation 1/	**80,0**	**56,7**	**53,6**	**43,8**	**42,1**	**55,8**

1/ Excludes restaurant and bar sales and 'other' income.

Table 7 – Seasonally adjusted tourist accommodation statistics by type of accommodation (income at current prices)

		Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Month-on-month % change
Hotels	Stay unit nights sold (000)	812,0	834,5	785,9	913,6	815,5	-10,7
	Occupancy rate (%)	36,5	38,4	35,4	40,6	36,8	-9,4
	Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	1 270,7	1 281,7	1 266,9	1 283,4	1 277,4	-0,5
	Total income (R million)	**2 658,1**	**2 759,3**	**2 417,6**	**2 803,3**	**2 707,3**	**-3,4**
	Income from accommodation (R million)	1 027,0	1 081,7	996,2	1 157,7	1 043,4	-9,9
	Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	492,4	495,6	459,9	547,9	526,7	-3,9
	Other income (R million)	1 138,7	1 182,0	961,5	1 097,7	1 137,2	3,6
Caravan parks and camping sites	Stay unit nights sold (000)	46,3	54,1	65,2	63,6	73,9	16,2
	Occupancy rate (%)	34,2	39,5	48,6	47,3	55,7	17,8
	Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	759,8	851,5	916,4	669,6	880,5	31,5
	Total income (R million)	**48,0**	**61,6**	**76,2**	**71,5**	**89,5**	**25,2**
	Income from accommodation (R million)	34,6	45,8	61,7	43,5	67,8	55,9
	Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	8,8	4,4	3,6	7,5	10,6	41,3
	Other income (R million)	4,6	11,4	10,9	20,5	11,1	-45,9
Guest-houses and guest-farms	Stay unit nights sold (000)	117,2	107,8	102,4	94,1	89,4	-5,0
	Occupancy rate (%)	26,3	23,9	22,6	20,7	20,1	-2,9
	Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	1 314,7	1 033,3	1 118,5	1 023,6	1 128,2	10,2
	Total income (R million)	**185,3**	**137,2**	**134,7**	**116,3**	**119,9**	**3,1**
	Income from accommodation (R million)	161,5	114,6	114,8	95,3	99,1	4,0
	Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	16,0	17,2	16,1	15,7	15,7	0,0
	Other income (R million)	7,8	5,4	3,8	5,3	5,1	-3,8
Other accommodation	Stay unit nights sold (000)	572,2	589,2	488,8	462,3	464,7	0,5
	Occupancy rate (%)	40,6	41,8	34,8	32,7	33,0	0,9
	Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	1 474,1	1 451,1	1 730,0	1 728,5	1 890,4	9,4
	Total income (R million)	**983,1**	**987,0**	**989,1**	**947,4**	**1 037,9**	**9,6**
	Income from accommodation (R million)	839,8	845,4	858,0	816,1	893,5	9,5
	Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	98,4	100,0	87,8	91,9	103,6	12,7
	Other income (R million)	45,0	41,6	43,3	39,4	40,8	3,6
Total industry	**Stay unit nights sold (000)**	**1 547,6**	**1 585,7**	**1 442,3**	**1 533,6**	**1 443,5**	**-5,9**
	Occupancy rate (%)	**37,1**	**37,8**	**34,4**	**35,9**	**34,2**	**-4,7**
	Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	**1 325,3**	**1 294,5**	**1 401,1**	**1 392,3**	**1 449,6**	**4,1**
	Total income (R million)	**3 874,5**	**3 945,1**	**3 617,6**	**3 938,6**	**3 954,6**	**0,4**
	Income from accommodation (R million)	**2 062,9**	**2 087,6**	**2 030,7**	**2 112,6**	**2 103,8**	**-0,4**
	Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	**615,6**	**617,2**	**567,4**	**663,1**	**656,6**	**-1,0**
	Other income (R million)	**1 196,1**	**1 240,3**	**1 019,5**	**1 162,9**	**1 194,2**	**2,7**

Analysis of revisions

Introduction

Preliminary monthly values for tourist accommodation are published approximately seven to eight weeks after the reference month, e.g. preliminary tourist accommodation for March are published around mid-May. The preliminary values are revised the following month, using additional information received from respondents. This and other reasons for revising tourist accommodation values from time to time are shown in the following revisions schedule.

Revisions schedule for tourist accommodation

Reason for revision	Schedule
Additional information from respondents	Monthly (revision of previous month)
New sample	Annual (July reference month published in September)

Note that seasonally adjusted values are revised monthly.

Analysis

Revisions may be analysed in terms of several dimensions, namely levels and/or growth rates (e.g. month-on-month percentage changes, year-on-year percentage changes); seasonally adjusted and/or unadjusted data; totals and/or components; preliminary estimate compared with first revision and/or latest available revision; and various combinations of these options.

This analysis is confined to the following:

- Total tourist accommodation stay unit nights sold, year-on-year growth rate, unadjusted.
- Preliminary growth rates are compared with the latest available revised growth rates, where the preliminary growth rate refers to the first year-on-year growth rate published for the month in question.
- Time period: January 2012 to December 2022.

Figure 3 shows the preliminary and revised growth rates (line chart, left vertical axis) and the difference between them (bar chart, right vertical axis, where difference = revised - preliminary).

Table 8 provides key results relating to revisions.

Figure 3 – Tourist accommodation stay units nights sold year-on-year growth rates: preliminary and revised

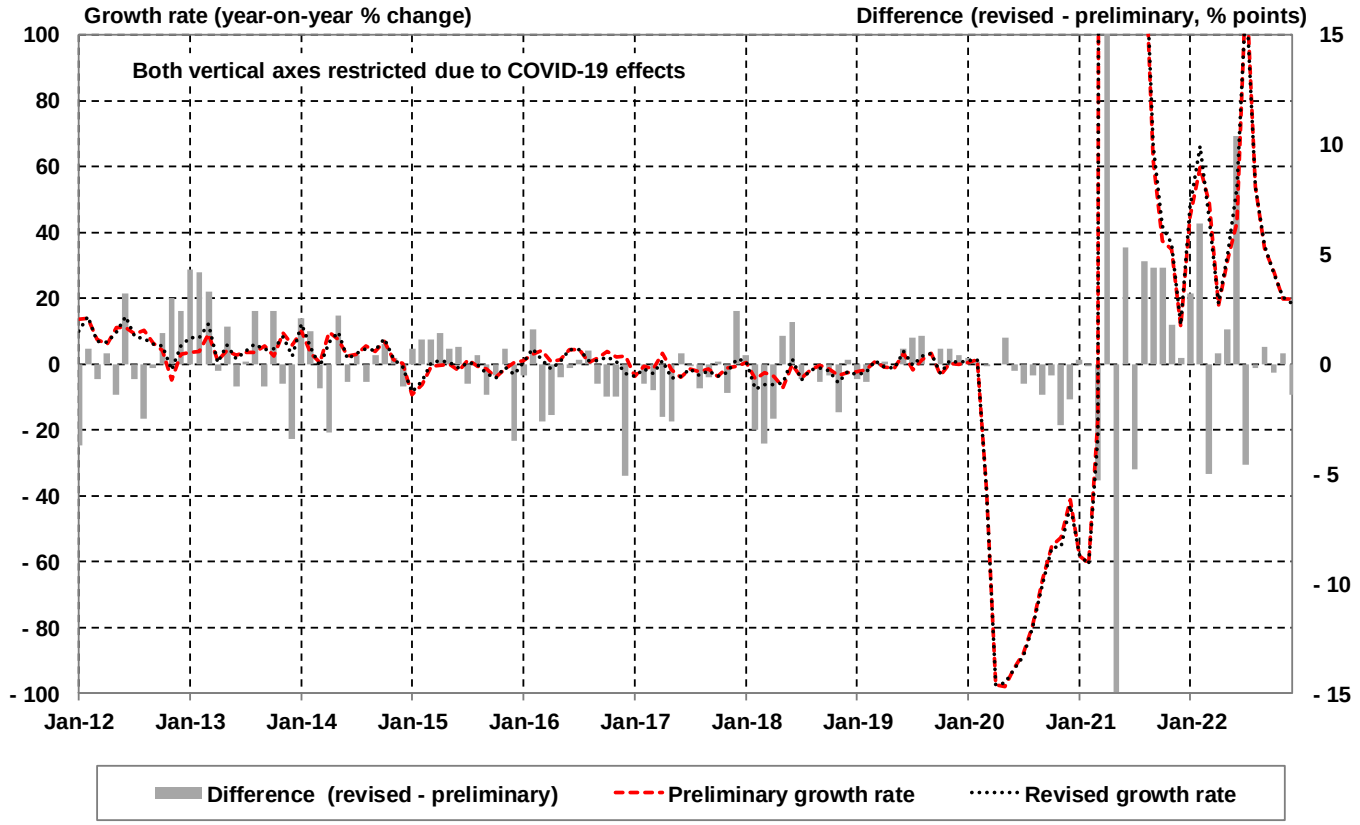


Table 8 – Tourist accommodation stay unit nights sold year-on-year growth rates: preliminary and revised

Description	Value / outcome	Comment
Average year-on-year growth rate over the whole period	Preliminary: 38,10% Revised: 35,90%	The average of revised growth rates is lower than the average of preliminary growth rates; note that COVID-19 had a large impact on the average growth rates The difference becomes substantially less when considering the period before the COVID-19 disruptions: Preliminary: 1,58% Revised: 1,47%
Mean revision	-2,20 percentage points	This is the average of the revisions Pre-COVID: -0,11 of a percentage point
Mean absolute revision	5,07 percentage points	Average of the revisions, but based on the absolute value of each revision (positives and negatives do not cancel each other) Pre-COVID: 1,33 of a percentage point
Largest upward revision	84,7 percentage points	Preliminary 2 054,6% was revised up to 2 139,3% (April 2021; affected by COVID-19)
Largest downward revision	-380,8 percentage points	Preliminary 2 098,5% was revised down to 1 717,7% (May 2021; affected by COVID-19)
Range for all revisions	-380,8 to 84,7 percentage points	

Description	Value / outcome	Comment
Range within which 90% of the revisions lie	-4,0 to 4,4 percentage points	This may be regarded as the normal range for revisions, with revisions outside this range being outliers
Number of upward revisions	64 (or 48,5% of the total observations)	
Number of downward revisions	63 (or 47,7% of the total observations)	
Number of zero revisions	5 (or 3,8% of the total observations)	
Is the mean revision (-2,20) significantly different from zero?	No	This indicates that there is no bias in the preliminary estimate – see Note 1 below Pre-COVID: the mean revision was -0,11 (compared with -2,20 for the whole period)
Standard deviation of the revisions	34,17 percentage points	Standard deviation is a measure of dispersion about the mean; the result is affected by COVID-19 – see the following two rows
Standard deviation of the revisions, based on 2012–2019	1,75 percentage points	
Percentage of revisions that lie within one standard deviation of the mean, based on 2012–2019	71,9%	This is the percentage of revisions that lie between -1,86 and 1,64 percentage points; the higher the percentage, the lower is the dispersion about the mean

Note 1: Is the mean revision significantly different from zero?

The formula for the test statistic is as follows:

$$test\ statistic = \frac{\bar{R}}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{n(n-1)}\right)\left(\sum_{t=1}^{n}\hat{\varepsilon}_t^2 + \frac{3}{4}\sum_{t=2}^{n}\hat{\varepsilon}_t\,\hat{\varepsilon}_{t-1} + \frac{2}{3}\sum_{t=3}^{n}\hat{\varepsilon}_t\,\hat{\varepsilon}_{t-2}\right)}}$$

where

$n = number\ of\ observations$

$\bar{R} = mean\ revision$

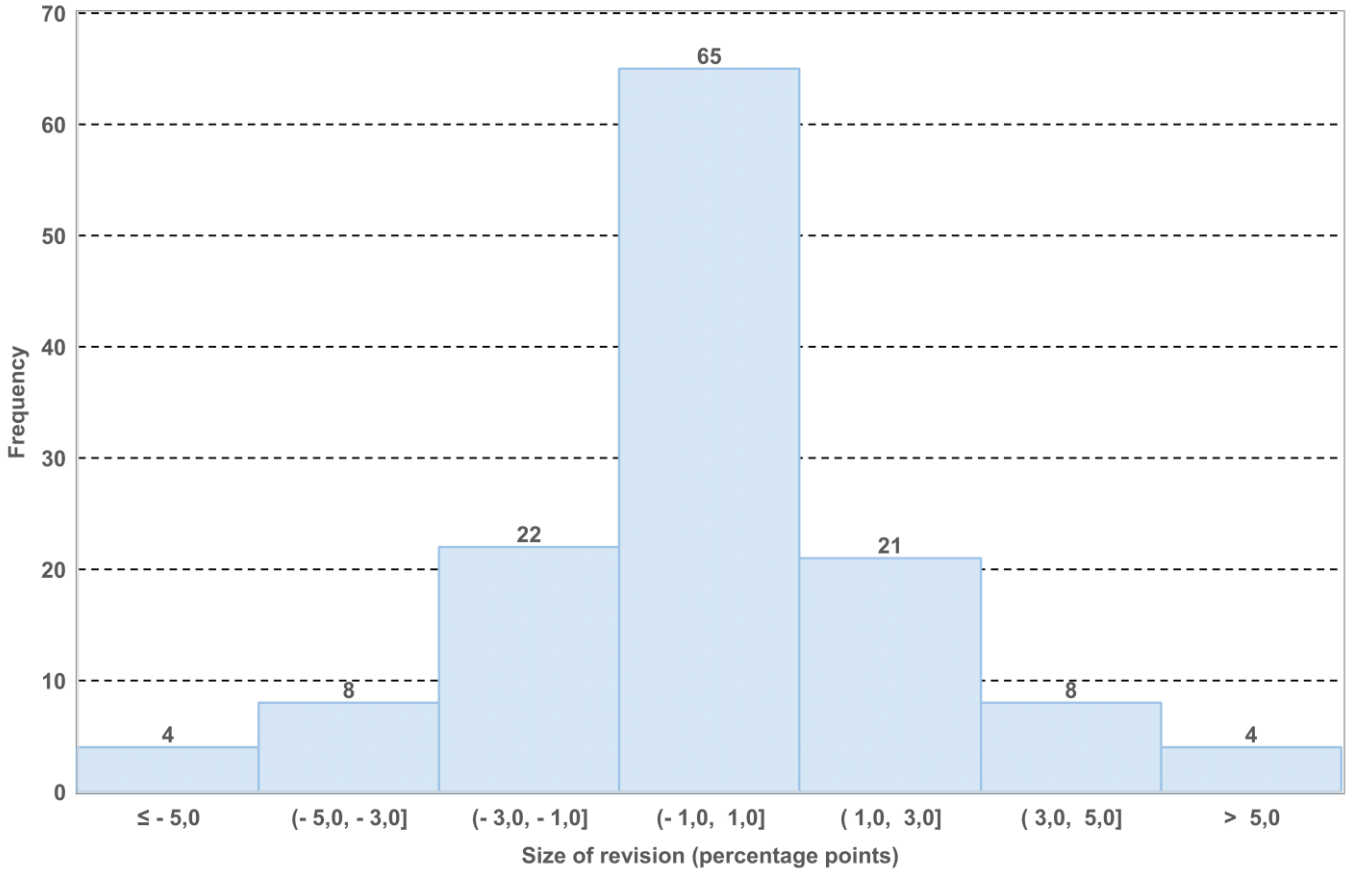
$\hat{\varepsilon}_t = R_t - \bar{R}, with\ R_t = revision\ in\ period\ t$

Note that if the test statistic shows that the mean revision (MR) is significantly different from zero, then there is bias in the preliminary estimates. Bias in a series suggests there is scope to enhance the compilation of that series in an attempt to remove or minimise the bias. MR > 0 (statistically significant) implies under-estimation of the preliminary estimates. MR < 0 (statistically significant) implies over-estimation of the preliminary estimates.

In this case the test statistic is -0,80, which has an absolute value below the critical value of 1,98, indicating that the MR is not significantly different from zero at a 5% significance level. Accordingly, no bias is detected in the preliminary estimates.

Figure 4 shows the revisions in terms of a histogram. There were 22 revisions between -3,0 and -1,0 (-3,0 < revision ≤ -1,0); 65 revisions between -1,0 and 1,0 (-1,0 < revision ≤ 1,0); and 21 revisions between 1,0 and 3,0 (1,0 < revision ≤ 3,0). 81,8% of revisions lay between -3,0 and 3,0 percentage points.

Figure 4 – Tourist accommodation stay unit nights sold year-on-year growth rates: histogram of revisions



Survey information

Introduction

1 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 2022 business sampling frame (BSF) that contains businesses registered for value-added tax (VAT).

2 In order to improve timeliness, some information for the latest month had to be estimated due to late response. These estimates will be revised in future statistical releases as soon as information becomes available.

Purpose of the survey

3 The Tourist accommodation survey is a monthly survey covering a sample of public and private enterprises involved in the short-stay accommodation industry in South Africa.

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.

Scope of the survey

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

- hotels, motels, botels and inns;
- caravan parks and camping sites;
- guest-houses and guest-farms; and
- 'other' accommodation.

Collection rate

5 The preliminary collection rate for the survey on tourist accommodation for January 2023 was 91,9%. The improved collection rate for December 2022 was 93,6%.

Classification by industry

6 The 1993 edition of the *Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities* (SIC), Fifth Edition, Report No. 09-90-02 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. Each enterprise is classified to an industry, which reflects its predominant activity. Statistics in this publication are presented at 5-digit SIC level.

Statistical unit

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

Revised figures

8 Revised figures are mainly due to late submission of data to Stats SA, or respondents reporting revisions or corrections to their figures. Preliminary figures, as indicated in the relevant tables, are subject to change and when revised will not be indicated as such. Data are edited at the enterprise level.

Rounding-off of figures

9 Where figures have been rounded off, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and the totals.

Historical data

10 Historical tourist accommodation data are available on the Stats SA website. To access the data electronically, use the following link: Click to download historical data

Past publications

11 Past tourist accommodation releases are available on the Stats SA website. To access the releases electronically, use the following link: Click to download past releases

Comparability with discontinued Hotels' Trading Statistics

12 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 business register of all enterprises registered for value-added tax (VAT) and income tax.

The higher levels from this 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 business register, especially of small and micro enterprises.

Technical notes

Survey methodology and design

1 The survey was conducted by email, fax and telephone.

The 2022 sample of 1 088 enterprises was drawn from a population of 4 294 enterprises using stratified simple random sampling. The enterprises were first stratified at 5-digit level according to the SIC and then by size of enterprise. All large and medium enterprises are completely enumerated. Turnover was used as the measure of size for stratification.

Size groups

2 The enterprises are divided into four size groups according to turnover. All large and medium enterprises (size groups one and two) are completely enumerated. Simple random sampling is applied to size groups three and four (small and very small) enterprises. The total income of the large and medium enterprises (size groups one and two) is added to the weighted totals of size groups three and four to reflect the total income.

Measure of size classes (Rand)

Enterprise size	Size group	Lower limit	Upper limit
Very small	4	412 055	5 100 000
Small	3	5 100 001	6 000 000
Medium	2	6 000 001	13 000 000
Large	1	13 000 001	

Sample weighting

3 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 subgroup estimates. These procedures are in line with international best practice.

Reliability of estimates

4 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.

Relative standard error

5 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.

Estimates of total industry income by type of enterprise within 95% confidence limits – January 2023

	Lower limit (R million)	Estimate (R million)	Upper limit (R million)	Relative standard error (RSE) %
Total income	2 946,0	3 925,3	4 904,0	12,7

Non-sampling errors

6 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.

Year-on-year percentage change

7 The year-on-year percentage change in a variable for any given period is the change between that period and the corresponding period of the previous year, expressed as a percentage of the latter.

Contribution (percentage points)

8 The contribution (percentage points) to the year-on-year percentage change for any given period is calculated by multiplying the percentage change of each type of accommodation by its corresponding weight, divided by 100. The weight is the percentage contribution of each type accommodation to the total accommodation income in the corresponding period of the previous year. The same result is given by $\%T \times [\Delta C / \Delta T]$, where $\%T$ = % change in the total, ΔC = change in the component (in rands), and ΔT = change in the total (in rands).

Seasonal adjustment

9 Seasonally adjusted estimates are generated each month using the X-12-ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Program developed by the United States Census Bureau. Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the series so that the effects of other influences on the series can be recognised more clearly. Seasonal adjustment does not aim to remove irregular or non-seasonal influences which may be present in any particular month. Influences that are volatile or unsystematic can still make it difficult to interpret the movement of the series even after adjustment for seasonal variations. Therefore the month-to-month movements of seasonally adjusted estimates may not be reliable indicators of trend behaviour. The X-12-ARIMA procedure for tourist accommodation is described in more detail on the Stats SA website at:
Click to download seasonal adjustment tourist accommodation March 2022

Trend cycle

10 The trend is the long-term pattern or movement of a time series. The X-12-ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Program is used for smoothing seasonally adjusted estimates to estimates of the underlying trend cycle.

Glossary

Average income per stay unit night sold Average rate per stay unit (i.e. rate per room in a hotel or powered site in a caravan park) is calculated by dividing the total income from accommodation by the number of stay unit nights sold in the survey period.

Enterprise An enterprise is a legal unit or combination of legal units that includes and directly controls all functions to carry out its activities.

Establishment 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.

Income from accommodation Income from amounts charged for stay units. 'Other' income is excluded (e.g. income from meals).

Income from restaurant and bar sales Income from meals, banqueting and beverages and tobacco sales.

Other income Income from casino gambling, laundry and telephone services, rentals and fees received for transport services, offices, shops, garages, etc.

Occupancy rate The number of stay unit nights sold, divided by the product of the number of stay units available and the number of days in the survey period, expressed as a percentage.

Other accommodation Includes lodges, bed-and-breakfast establishments, self-catering establishments and 'other' establishments not elsewhere classified.

Stay unit 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.

Stay unit nights sold The total number of stay units occupied on each night during the survey period.

Symbols and abbreviations

BR	Business register
BSF	Business sampling frame
GDP	Gross domestic product
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
RSE	Relative standard error
SARS	South African Revenue Service
SE	Standard error
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
VAT	Value-added tax
TSA	Tourism satellite accounts

Total income Includes income from accommodation, income from restaurant and bar sales and 'other' income.

Tourist A visitor who spends at least one night in the place visited.

Technical enquiries

Joyce Essel-Mensah Telephone number: (082) 888 2374
Email: JoyceE@statssa.gov.za

Vhonani Kwinda Telephone number: (082) 954 0823
Email: vhonanik@statssa.gov.za

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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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General enquiries

User information services	Telephone number: (012) 310 8600 Email: info@statssa.gov.za
Orders/subscription services	Telephone number: (012) 310 8619 Email: millies@statssa.gov.za
Postal address	Private Bag X44, Pretoria, 0001

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