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Statistical release

P6410

Tourist accommodation (Preliminary)

July 2009

Embargoed until:

1 October 2009

11:30

Enquiries:

User Information Services
(012) 310 8600/8930/8351

Forthcoming issue:

August 2009

Expected release date

22 October 2009

Statistics South Africa • Mbalo-mbalo ya Afrika Tshipembe • Tinhlayo-tiko ta Afrika-Dzonga • Dipalopalo tsa Aforika Borwa • Ezezibalo zaseNingizimu Afrika
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Contents

Key findings as at the end of July 2009 2

Table A – Key estimates as at the end of July 2009 2

Table B – Contribution of each type of accommodation to the percentage change in income from accommodation for the three months ended July 2009 compared with the three months ended July 2008 3

Table C – Contribution of each type of accommodation to the percentage change in income from accommodation for July 2009 compared with July 2008 3

Article: Changes to the monthly current indicator survey and the impact on the statistical series 4

Detailed statistics 7

Table 1: Tourist accommodation statistics from July 2008 to July 2009 7

Table 2: Percentage change in tourist accommodation statistics from July 2008 to July 2009 8

Explanatory notes 9

Glossary 11

General information 12

Key findings as at the end of July 2009

Table A – Key estimates as at the end of July 2009

Estimates	July 2009	% change between July 2008 and July 2009	% change between May to July 2008 and May to July 2009
Stay units available ('000) 1/	108,7	-0,6	-2,2
Stay unit nights sold ('000)	1 566,5	-8,3	-9,5
Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	596,2	2,3	6,3
Income from accommodation (R million)	933,9	-6,1	-3,8
Total income for the accommodation industry (R million) 2/	1 503,1	-6,5	-3,7

1/ 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.

2/ Income from accommodation, restaurants and bar sales and other income (see Table 1, page 7).

Total income for the accommodation industry decreases

Total income for the accommodation industry for the three months ended July 2009 decreased by 3,7% compared with the three months ended July 2008. Total income for the accommodation industry in July 2009 decreased by 6,5% compared with July 2008 (see Table A and Table 2, page 8).

Income from accommodation decreases

Income from accommodation for the three months ended July 2009 decreased by 3,8% compared with the three months ended July 2008. This decrease was mainly due to the decrease of 9,5% in stay unit nights sold during the same period. Income from accommodation in July 2009 decreased by 6,1% compared with July 2008 (see Table A and Table 2, page 8).

Stay units available decrease

The number of stay units available for the three months ended July 2009 decreased by 2,2% compared with the three months ended July 2008. The number of stay units available in July 2009 decreased by 0,6% compared with July 2008 (see Table A and Table 2, page 8).

Stay unit nights sold decrease

The number of stay unit nights sold for the three months ended July 2009 decreased by 9,5% compared with the three months ended July 2008. The number of stay unit nights sold in July 2009 decreased by 8,3% compared with July 2008 (see Table A and Table 2, page 8).

Table B – Contribution of each type of accommodation to the percentage change in income from accommodation for the three months ended July 2009 compared with the three months ended July 2008

Type of accommodation	May to July 2008 (R million)	Weight 1/	May to July 2009 (R million)	% change between May to July 2008 and May to July 2009	% change contribution 2/
Hotels 3/	1 949,5	67,9	1 850,2	-5,1	-3,5
Caravan parks and camping sites	24,0	0,8	20,6	-14,1	-0,1
Guest-houses and guest-farms	183,8	6,4	193,1	5,1	0,3
Other accommodation	712,6	24,8	696,6	-2,2	-0,5
Total industry 4/	2 869,8	100,0	2 760,5	-3,8	-3,8

1/ Weight is the percentage contribution of each type of accommodation to the total accommodation income for the three months up to the current month of the previous year.

2/ The contribution to the percentage change is calculated by multiplying the percentage change of each type of accommodation with the corresponding weight, divided by 100.

3/ See note 3 on page 9.

4/ The figures have been rounded off. Therefore, discrepancies may occur between the sums of the component items and totals.

The main contributor to the decrease of 3,8% in the income from accommodation for the three months ended July 2009 compared with the three months ended July 2008 was hotels (-5,1% and contributing -3,5 percentage points).

Table C – Contribution of each type of accommodation to the percentage change in income from accommodation for July 2009 compared with July 2008

Type of accommodation	July 2008 (R million)	Weight 1/	July 2009 (R million)	% change between July 2008 and July 2009	% change contribution 2/
Hotels 3/	672,7	67,6	604,5	-10,1	-6,8
Caravan parks and camping sites	8,3	0,8	6,8	-17,9	-0,1
Guest-houses and guest-farms	62,5	6,3	62,3	-0,3	0,0
Other accommodation	251,6	25,3	260,3	3,5	0,9
Total industry 4/	995,0	100,0	933,9	-6,1	-6,1

1/ Weight is the percentage contribution of each type of accommodation to the total accommodation income for current month of the previous year.

2/ The contribution to the percentage change is calculated by multiplying the percentage change of each type of accommodation with the corresponding weight, divided by 100.

3/ See note 3 on page 9.

4/ The figures have been rounded off. Therefore, discrepancies may occur between the sums of the component items and totals.

The main contributor to the decrease of 6,1% in the income from accommodation in July 2009 compared with July 2008 was hotels (-10,1% and contributing -6,8 percentage points).

P J Lehohla
Statistician-General

Article: Changes to the monthly current indicator survey and the impact on the statistical series

Business Register and samples

Today Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) publishes results for the monthly survey of tourist accommodation from a new sample drawn in 2009 which replaces the previous sample that was drawn in 2008. The sample is drawn from a Business Register (BR) that primarily contains enterprises with an annual turnover of at least R300 000 and are required to register with the South African Revenue Service (SARS) for value added tax.

Due to the evolving nature of business, the Business Register has to be maintained on a continuous basis. The maintenance process is aimed amongst other things at capturing changes related to new businesses, ceased businesses, merged businesses and classification changes. In addition to these changes as a result of the Business Register maintenance, Stats SA continuously undertakes "Quality Improvement Surveys" (QIS) related to the Business Register. The primary objective of the QIS is to capture up to date information about the structures and activities of large businesses with complex structures. This process enables Stats SA to review industry codes stored for these businesses, which are often those first assigned to them by SARS. These changes are an essential part of the statistical architecture and future changes should be expected as the economy evolves and improvements are implemented.

New sample reflects a higher reported level of total income and stay units available

The reported level of total income for the monthly survey of tourist accommodation for the months April to June 2009 based on the new sample was 10,5% higher than the income from the previous sample. The reported level of stay units available for the monthly survey of tourist accommodation for the months April to June 2009 based on the new sample was 3,2% higher than the stay units available from the previous sample (see Table D below and Figures 1 and 2 on page 5). This is a result of the replacement of a sample that was drawn in April 2008 that was operational for the last half of 2008 and the first half of 2009. The movements in total income and stay units available over the overlapping months are very similar between the previous and new samples, so that the series for the survey moves largely in parallel. As indicated above, this change is as a result of the new sample implemented based on improvements in the Business Register such as changes in classifications.

Table D – Key estimates for previous and new samples – April to June 2009

Estimates	April to June 2009 Previous sample	April to June 2009 New sample	Difference between April to June 2009 previous sample and new sample	Level difference between previous sample and new sample (%)
Average monthly stay units available ('000)	105,3	108,7	3,4	3,2
Total income for the accommodation industry (R million)	4 088,6	4 517,2	428,6	10,5

Figure 1 – Total income: monthly levels of previous and new samples for April to June 2009

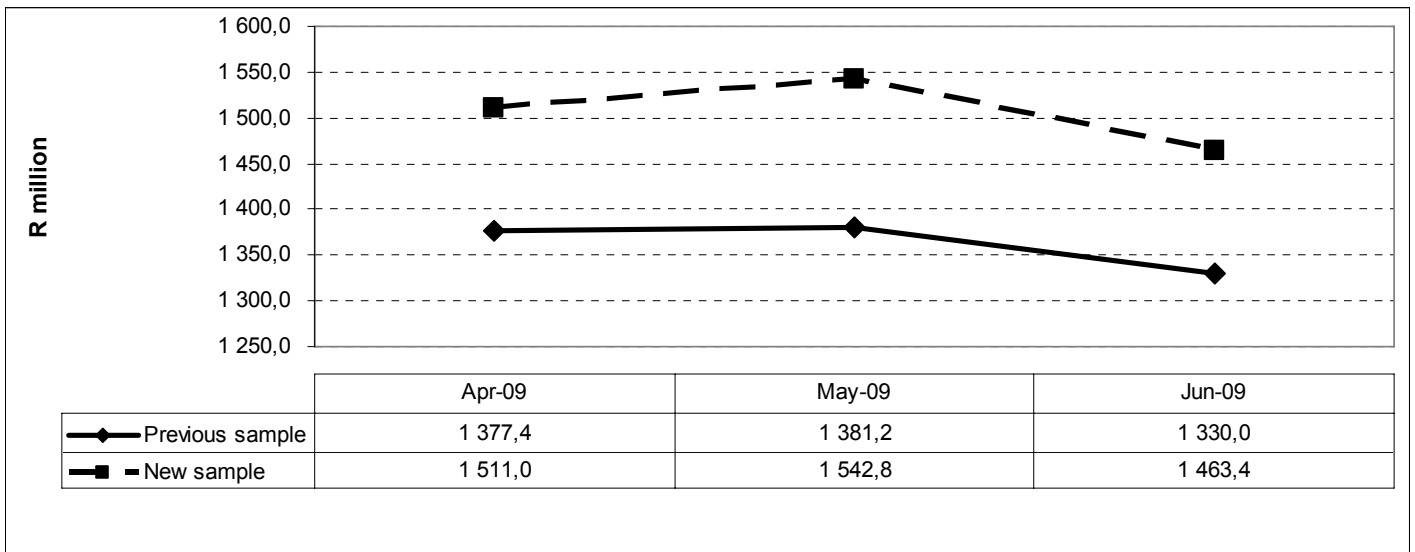
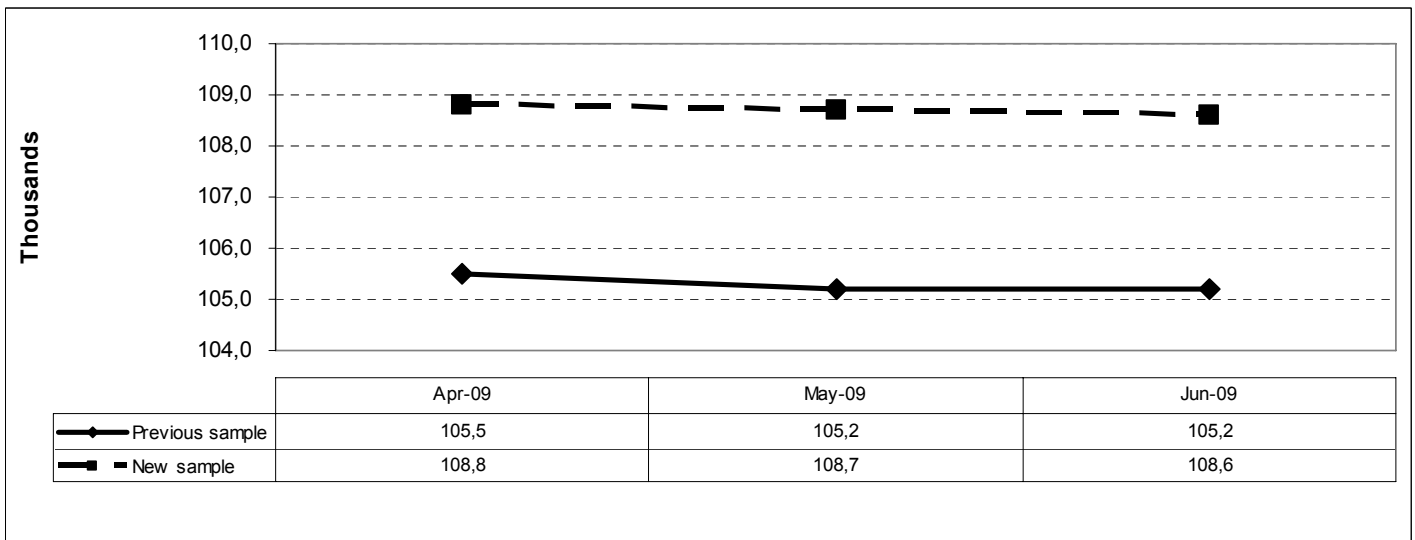


Figure 2 – Stay units available: monthly levels of previous and new samples for April to June 2009



While in total there was a difference of 10,5% (R428,6 million) between the levels of total income for the accommodation industry from the previous and new samples for the overlap period, there were varying differences within the types of accommodation. The major reason for the change in the types of accommodation data is an improved classification of the register as already indicated. The type of accommodation most affected by the implementation of the new sample was hotels, reflecting a R326,4 million change in the income for the three overlapping months (see Table E on page 6).

There was a difference of 3,2% (3 400) between the levels of stay units available from the previous and new samples for the overlap period. The main contributors to the level increase in stay units available were caravan parks and camping sites (8 000) and guest-houses and guest-farms (3 200) (see Table F on page 6).

Table E – Total income of previous and new samples by type of accommodation for April to June 2009

Type of accommodation	Total income April to June 2009 previous sample (R million)	Total income April to June 2009 new sample (R million)	Difference in total income between April to June 2009 new sample and previous sample (R million)	Level difference between new sample and previous sample (%) 2/
Hotels 1/	3 021,2	3 347,6	326,4	10,8
Caravan parks and camping sites	26,8	49,1	22,3	83,2
Guest-houses and guest-farms	228,1	249,4	21,3	9,3
Other accommodation	812,5	871,1	58,6	7,2
Total	4 088,6	4 517,2	428,6	10,5

1/ See note 3 on page 9.

2/ The percentage difference is the difference between the total accommodation income as recorded for April to June 2009 in the new sample and the total income as recorded for April to June 2009 in the previous sample, expressed as a percentage.

Table F – Average monthly stay units available for previous and new samples by type of accommodation for April to June 2009

Type of accommodation	Average monthly stay units available April to June 2009 previous sample ('000)	Average monthly stay units available April to June 2009 new sample ('000)	Difference in average monthly stay units available between April to June 2009 new sample and previous sample ('000)	Level difference between new sample and previous sample (%) 2/
Hotels 1/	59,0	52,4	-6,6	-11,2
Caravan parks and camping sites	5,1	13,1	8,0	156,9
Guest-houses and guest-farms	7,2	10,4	3,2	44,4
Other accommodation	34,0	32,8	-1,2	-3,5
Total	105,3	108,7	3,4	3,2

1/ See note 3 on page 9.

2/ The percentage difference is the difference between the average monthly stay units available as recorded for April to June 2009 in the new sample and the average monthly stay units available as recorded for April to June 2009 in the previous sample, expressed as a percentage.

Back-casting

In order to assist users of time series, the levels from the new sample for the survey have been adjusted back to the beginning of the survey (September 2004), using the level for April 2009 as the end point for the back-cast series.

Detailed statistics

Table 1: Tourist accommodation statistics from July 2008 to July 2009

Accommodation type		Jul 2008	Aug 2008	Sep 2008	Oct 2008	Nov 2008	Dec 2008	Jan 2009	Feb 2009	Mar 2009	Apr 2009	May 2009	Jun 2009	Jul ^{1/} 2009
Hotels	Stay units available ('000)	51,7	51,8	51,8	51,9	52,0	52,2	52,0	52,2	52,2	52,4	52,3	52,4	52,4
	Stay unit nights sold ('000)	951,1	955,2	923,1	1 037,5	987,7	858,1	796,2	868,4	925,6	772,3	837,3	797,6	836,7
	Occupancy rate (%)	59,4	59,5	59,4	64,5	63,3	53,0	49,4	59,4	57,2	49,1	51,6	50,7	51,5
	Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	707,2	724,8	738,6	797,9	794,5	820,1	809,5	835,9	799,0	772,0	749,7	774,8	722,5
	Income from accommodation (R million)	672,7	692,3	681,8	827,9	784,7	703,7	644,5	725,9	739,5	596,2	627,7	618,0	604,5
	Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	245,4	280,2	255,1	311,8	310,0	288,8	223,9	258,9	266,5	208,9	237,2	216,9	237,0
	Other income (R million)	270,2	302,0	289,6	339,5	313,5	310,2	291,3	286,5	303,7	278,3	299,9	264,5	252,0
	Total income (R million)	1 188,3	1 274,5	1 226,5	1 479,2	1 408,2	1 302,7	1 159,7	1 271,4	1 309,7	1 083,4	1 164,8	1 099,4	1 093,5
Caravan parks and camping sites	Stay units available ('000)	13,4	13,6	13,6	13,6	13,6	13,1	13,6	13,6	13,6	13,1	13,1	13,1	13,1
	Stay unit nights sold ('000)	32,7	37,0	45,2	37,9	36,8	74,0	42,0	37,4	47,1	58,6	27,7	42,6	24,7
	Occupancy rate (%)	7,9	8,8	11,1	9,0	9,0	18,2	9,9	9,8	11,2	14,9	6,8	10,8	6,1
	Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	253,1	251,0	231,8	272,1	266,3	278,4	205,3	198,5	193,6	228,7	234,7	171,4	275,3
	Income from accommodation (R million)	8,3	9,3	10,5	10,3	9,8	20,6	8,6	7,4	9,1	13,4	6,5	7,3	6,8
	Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	1,7	1,8	1,9	1,9	1,9	1,9	1,5	1,5	2,0	2,3	2,2	2,2	2,6
	Other income (R million)	4,5	4,9	5,2	3,6	3,2	3,6	4,5	4,2	5,8	5,2	5,3	4,7	5,9
	Total income (R million)	14,5	15,9	17,5	15,8	14,9	26,1	14,6	13,1	17,0	20,9	14,0	14,2	15,3
Guest-houses and guest-farms	Stay units available ('000)	10,4	10,4	10,4	10,4	10,4	10,6	10,6	10,3	10,4	10,4	10,5	10,4	10,4
	Stay unit nights sold ('000)	184,2	192,6	184,2	205,8	206,7	250,0	222,2	211,9	208,8	188,7	189,0	188,5	200,5
	Occupancy rate (%)	56,9	59,5	58,8	63,6	66,0	76,2	67,8	73,6	64,6	60,5	58,1	60,4	62,2
	Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	339,2	359,9	371,8	381,9	416,2	400,6	375,4	364,2	370,3	355,1	337,6	355,4	310,7
	Income from accommodation (R million)	62,5	69,3	68,5	78,6	86,0	100,1	83,4	77,2	77,3	67,0	63,8	67,0	62,3
	Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	12,3	11,5	11,1	12,7	14,7	14,9	15,3	12,8	10,7	10,2	10,0	12,3	11,7
	Other income (R million)	4,6	5,2	6,4	6,4	7,3	5,9	6,7	7,1	7,2	8,9	5,2	5,0	6,0
	Total income (R million)	79,3	86,0	85,9	97,7	107,9	120,9	105,5	97,1	95,2	86,1	79,0	84,3	80,0
Other accommodation	Stay units available ('000)	33,8	33,9	34,6	32,2	32,5	32,5	33,2	33,2	33,4	32,9	32,8	32,7	32,8
	Stay unit nights sold ('000)	539,5	479,6	508,4	585,9	499,4	595,4	473,7	468,4	556,6	514,1	453,9	432,6	504,6
	Occupancy rate (%)	51,4	45,6	49,0	58,7	51,3	59,1	46,0	50,3	53,7	52,1	44,6	44,1	49,6
	Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	466,4	467,9	456,9	492,4	481,9	518,1	519,8	495,5	444,2	509,8	506,7	476,9	515,9
	Income from accommodation (R million)	251,6	224,4	232,3	288,5	240,6	308,5	246,2	232,1	247,2	262,1	230,0	206,3	260,3
	Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	35,6	48,3	36,4	41,3	43,5	46,3	31,9	38,4	35,9	35,4	32,1	32,1	35,3
	Other income (R million)	38,0	37,0	51,2	65,9	31,6	36,8	27,3	22,9	39,0	23,1	22,9	27,1	18,7
	Total income (R million)	325,2	309,7	319,8	395,6	315,7	391,5	305,4	293,4	322,2	320,6	285,0	265,5	314,3
Total	Stay units available ('000)	109,3	109,7	110,4	108,1	108,6	108,4	109,5	109,4	109,7	108,8	108,7	108,6	108,7
	Stay unit nights sold ('000)	1 707,5	1 664,3	1 660,8	1 867,1	1 730,5	1 777,4	1 534,1	1 586,2	1 738,1	1 533,7	1 507,9	1 461,3	1 566,5
	Occupancy rate (%)	50,4	48,9	50,1	55,7	53,1	52,9	45,2	51,8	51,1	47,0	44,7	44,9	46,5
	Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	582,8	598,0	597,9	645,5	647,8	637,4	640,6	657,3	617,5	612,0	615,4	614,9	596,2
	Income from accommodation (R million)	995,0	995,3	993,0	1 205,3	1 121,1	1 132,9	982,8	1 042,6	1 073,2	938,7	928,0	898,6	933,9
	Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	294,9	341,8	304,5	367,6	370,1	351,9	272,6	311,6	315,1	256,8	281,5	263,5	286,6
	Other income (R million)	317,4	349,0	352,4	415,3	355,5	356,5	329,9	320,7	355,8	315,5	333,3	301,3	282,6
	Total income (R million)	1 607,3	1 686,1	1 649,8	1 988,2	1 846,8	1 841,2	1 585,3	1 674,9	1 744,0	1 511,0	1 542,8	1 463,4	1 503,1

1/ Preliminary.

Table 2: Percentage change in tourist accommodation statistics from July 2008 to July 2009 ^{1/}

Accommodation type	Jul 2008	Aug 2008	Sep 2008	Oct 2008	Nov 2008	Dec 2008	Jan 2009	Feb 2009	Mar 2009	Apr 2009	May 2009	Jun 2009	Jul 2009	
Hotels	Stay units available	2,5	2,4	2,6	2,8	3,4	3,7	4,8	2,8	4,3	3,2	0,7	1,0	1,4
	Stay unit nights sold	5,3	1,3	-0,9	-3,2	-2,8	-3,5	-6,2	-11,0	-7,1	-17,5	-11,6	-6,5	-12,0
	Average income per stay unit night sold	17,1	13,8	11,1	18,5	5,2	10,0	8,0	2,3	1,5	4,6	4,6	10,5	2,2
	Income from accommodation	23,2	15,3	10,2	14,7	2,2	6,2	1,3	-8,9	-5,7	-13,7	-7,5	3,3	-10,1
	Income from restaurant and bar sales	23,1	20,5	7,1	16,2	4,6	13,8	10,6	-5,1	-2,7	-16,2	-12,6	-3,8	-3,4
	Other income	57,6	59,2	48,1	67,0	32,2	22,0	-50,6	-54,7	-54,7	7,1	18,6	0,5	-6,8
	Total income	29,6	24,6	16,5	24,0	8,3	11,3	-18,8	-25,3	-24,2	-9,7	-3,2	1,2	-8,0
Caravan parks and camping sites	Stay units available	-3,1	-1,2	-1,2	-1,2	-1,2	-4,9	-1,9	-1,9	-3,6	-3,8	-3,8	-3,8	-1,9
	Stay unit nights sold	-27,8	-13,0	5,7	10,4	-9,5	-38,7	-13,7	-7,0	-0,5	36,2	-22,9	12,5	-24,5
	Average income per stay unit night sold	32,6	43,3	29,5	20,4	22,5	-2,3	-28,8	-22,5	-21,4	2,2	21,7	-26,1	8,8
	Income from accommodation	-4,3	24,7	36,9	32,9	10,8	-40,1	-38,6	-27,9	-21,7	39,2	-6,2	-16,9	-17,9
	Income from restaurant and bar sales	15,4	-11,1	0,0	-5,6	-29,2	-5,6	0,0	-43,5	0,0	-1,9	9,5	15,9	55,2
	Other income	18,1	18,6	55,7	-42,0	-54,8	-48,5	-36,4	-23,5	20,0	0,5	2,4	-14,5	30,3
	Total income	3,9	17,5	36,3	-0,8	-20,1	-39,8	-35,4	-28,8	-8,4	21,9	-0,8	-12,2	5,7
Guest-houses and guest-farms	Stay units available	-6,2	-6,2	-7,3	-2,7	-2,7	-1,4	-2,7	-4,1	-2,7	-1,7	-2,1	-3,0	-0,3
	Stay unit nights sold	0,9	2,1	-15,8	-14,1	-18,8	-10,0	1,0	-15,2	-10,4	-6,3	-4,4	8,5	8,9
	Average income per stay unit night sold	46,6	41,5	44,0	20,1	17,3	17,2	5,6	17,5	-0,1	0,8	7,8	3,9	-8,4
	Income from accommodation	47,9	44,4	21,3	3,1	-4,7	5,5	6,6	-0,3	-10,5	-5,6	3,1	12,8	-0,3
	Income from restaurant and bar sales	66,4	47,9	41,5	16,6	10,2	18,3	32,6	4,2	-16,7	-9,2	-3,6	40,6	-4,6
	Other income	99,4	65,5	61,2	22,5	49,8	7,4	66,0	30,2	29,7	53,7	-6,0	7,1	31,0
	Total income	52,8	46,0	26,0	5,8	-0,4	7,0	12,4	2,0	-9,1	-2,1	1,5	15,7	0,9
Other accommodation	Stay units available	-5,8	-5,2	-2,8	-9,3	-9,3	-8,8	-3,1	-3,6	-2,8	-7,0	-8,3	-9,5	-3,0
	Stay unit nights sold	23,8	4,9	9,7	21,6	-2,6	6,9	-3,6	-13,4	-7,7	-1,5	-15,6	-17,0	-6,5
	Average income per stay unit night sold	25,2	27,3	18,3	24,5	17,1	17,6	14,0	17,0	6,1	0,8	12,7	13,4	10,6
	Income from accommodation	54,9	33,6	29,7	51,4	14,0	25,7	9,9	1,3	-2,1	-0,8	-4,9	-5,9	3,5
	Income from restaurant and bar sales	73,8	75,3	23,4	28,7	19,4	37,5	11,0	8,0	0,6	-5,7	-26,1	-7,6	-0,8
	Other income	179,4	179,7	242,9	319,4	38,1	27,8	14,4	-23,8	7,3	-29,3	-43,0	-1,8	-50,8
	Total income	65,5	48,4	43,1	66,0	16,7	27,2	10,4	-0,4	-0,7	-4,1	-12,4	-5,7	-3,4
Total	Stay units available	-1,7	-1,3	-0,6	-2,1	-1,9	-1,9	0,7	-0,5	0,3	-1,4	-3,0	-3,3	-0,6
	Stay unit nights sold	8,9	2,1	0,3	2,2	-5,1	-3,6	-4,7	-12,2	-7,5	-9,9	-12,2	-7,9	-8,3
	Average income per stay unit night sold	20,3	18,4	14,9	18,4	9,6	13,3	8,2	6,6	2,3	0,7	6,9	10,1	2,3
	Income from accommodation	31,1	20,8	15,2	21,0	4,0	9,2	3,1	-6,4	-5,4	-9,3	-6,2	1,5	-6,1
	Income from restaurant and bar sales	29,0	26,6	9,8	17,4	6,1	16,5	11,6	-3,6	-2,9	-14,5	-14,0	-2,7	-2,8
	Other income	66,0	66,1	61,8	80,3	30,7	20,7	-47,2	-52,4	-50,4	3,9	9,7	0,1	-11,0
	Total income	36,3	29,3	21,6	29,1	8,7	12,6	-13,0	-20,6	-19,8	-7,8	-4,8	0,4	-6,5

^{1/} The percentage change is the change in tourist accommodation statistics of the relevant month compared with the tourist accommodation statistics of the same month in the previous year expressed as a percentage.

Explanatory notes

- 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 2009 Business Sampling Frame (BSF) that contains businesses registered for value added tax (VAT).
- Purpose of the survey** 2 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** 3 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.
- Response rate** 4 The preliminary response rate for the Tourist Accommodation Survey for July 2009 was 85,9%.
- Classification by industry** 5 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** 6 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 G.
- Table G – Size groups for the tourist accommodation industry**
- | Size group | Turnover |
|------------|-----------------------------|
| Large | ≥ R13 000 000 |
| Medium | R6 000 000 to < R13 000 000 |
| Small | R5 100 000 to < R6 000 000 |
| Micro | < R5 100 000 |
- Statistical unit** 7 The statistical units for the collection of the information are enterprises and establishments.
- Survey methodology and design** 8 The survey was conducted by mail, fax and telephone.
The 2009 sample of approximately 900 enterprises was drawn using stratified simple random sampling from a population of about 6 000. 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. BSF turnover was used as the measure of size for stratification.

Weighting methodology 9 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, which are in line with international best practice, are described in more detail on the Stats SA website at: <http://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/publicationsearch.asp>.

Relative standard error 10 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.

Table H – Estimates of total industry income by type of enterprise within 95% confidence limits – July 2009

	Lower limit R million	Estimate R million	Upper limit R million	Relative standard error %
Total Income	1 408,8	1 503,1	1 597,4	3,2

Non-sampling errors 11 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 12 Normally revised figures are due to respondents reporting revisions or corrections to their figures and late submission of their data to Stats SA. Preliminary figures are indicated in the relevant tables. Data are edited at the enterprise level.

Seasonal adjustment 13 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.

Symbols and abbreviations 14

- BR Business Register
- BSF Business Sampling Frame
- GDP Gross Domestic Product
- SARS South African Revenue Service
- SIC Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities
- Stats SA Statistics South Africa
- VAT Value added tax
- * Revised figures

Comparability with discontinued Hotels' Trading Statistics 15 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 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 new register, especially of small and micro enterprises.

Rounding of figures 16 Where figures have been rounded off, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and the totals.

Changes in the publication **17** The results published today are based on a new sample drawn in April 2009. The periodic introduction of a new sample is part of Stats SA’s strategic approach in improving the basis from which surveys are conducted.

The new sample was conducted in parallel with the previous sample for April to June 2009. Comparison of estimates from the new and previous samples reflects a level increase of 10,5% in the total income for the accommodation industry.

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.
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.
Industry	Group of establishments 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> .
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.
Total income	Includes income from accommodation, income from restaurant and bar sales and other income.
Tourist	A visitor who stays at least one night in the place visited.

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