

Statistical release

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Tourist accommodation (Preliminary)

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Contents

Key findings for July 2011 2

 Table A – Key estimates for July 2011..... 2

 Table B – Contribution of each type of accommodation to the annual percentage change in the three-monthly income from accommodation..... 3

 Table C – Contribution of each type of accommodation to the annual percentage change in the monthly income from accommodation. 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 2010 to July 2011..... 7

 Table 2 – Percentage change in tourist accommodation statistics from July 2010 to July 2011..... 8

Explanatory notes..... 9

Glossary..... 11

General information..... 12

Key findings for July 2011

Table A – Key estimates for July 2011

Estimates	July 2011	% change between July 2010 and July 2011	% change between May to July 2010 and May to July 2011	% change between January to July 2010 and January to July 2011
Stay units available (000) 1/	111,4	-2,6	-3,0	-2,8
Stay unit nights sold (000)	1 498,9	-3,6	-14,1	-9,6
Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	641,3	-21,3	-20,2	-9,3
Income from accommodation (R million)	961,3	-24,1	-31,4	-18,1
Total income for the accommodation industry (R million) 2/	1 759,8	-12,3	-19,8	-10,8

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

Total income for the accommodation industry for the three months ended July 2011 decreased by 19,8% compared with the three months ended July 2010. Total income for the accommodation industry in July 2011 decreased by 12,3% compared with July 2010 (see Table A and Table 2, page 8).

Income from accommodation

Income from accommodation for the three months ended July 2011 decreased by 31,4% compared with the three months ended July 2010. This decrease was due to a decrease of 14,1% in the number of stay unit nights sold and a decrease of 20,2% in the average income per stay unit night sold. Income from accommodation in July 2011 decreased by 24,1% compared with July 2010 (see Table A and Table 2, page 8).

Stay units available

The number of stay units available for the three months ended July 2011 decreased by 3,0% compared with the three months ended July 2010. The number of stay units available in July 2011 decreased by 2,6% compared with July 2010 (see Table A and Table 2, page 8).

Stay unit nights sold

The number of stay unit nights sold for the three months ended July 2011 decreased by 14,1% compared with the three months ended July 2010. The number of stay unit nights sold in July 2011 decreased by 3,6% compared with July 2010 (see Table A and Table 2, page 8).

Table B – Contribution of each type of accommodation to the annual percentage change in the three-monthly income from accommodation.

Type of accommodation	May to July 2010 (R million)	Weight 1/	May to July 2011 (R million)	% change between May to July 2010 and May to July 2011	% change contribution 2/
Hotels 3/	2 961,7	76,0	1 892,7	-36,1	-27,4
Caravan parks and camping sites	17,8	0,5	20,9	17,4	0,1
Guest-houses and guest-farms	192,4	4,9	164,6	-14,4	-0,7
Other accommodation	726,6	18,6	594,8	-18,1	-3,4
Total industry 4/	3 898,6	100,0	2 673,0	-31,4	-31,4

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.

Income from accommodation for the three months ended July 2011 compared with the three months ended July 2010 decreased by 31,4%. This decrease was driven largely by hotels (-36,1% and contributing -27,4 percentage points), followed by other accommodation (-18,1% and contributing -3,4 percentage points) and guest-houses and guest-farms (-14,4% and contributing -0,7 of a percentage point).

Table C – Contribution of each type of accommodation to the annual percentage change in the monthly income from accommodation.

Type of accommodation	July 2010 (R million)	Weight 1/	July 2011 (R million)	% change between July 2010 and July 2011	% change contribution 2/
Hotels 3/	940,3	74,2	663,7	-29,4	-21,8
Caravan parks and camping sites	3,5	0,3	8,3	137,1	0,4
Guest-houses and guest-farms	59,4	4,7	60,9	2,5	0,1
Other accommodation	263,1	20,8	228,4	-13,2	-2,7
Total industry 4/	1 266,5	100,0	961,3	-24,1	-24,1

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 year-on-year decrease of 24,1% in the income from accommodation for July 2011 was driven largely by hotels (-29,4% and contributing -21,8 percentage points), followed by other accommodation (-13,2% and contributing -2,7 percentage points).

Note: The high income for the accommodation industry for June and July 2010 was the result of the 2010 FIFA World Cup that was held in South Africa between 11 June and 11 July 2010.

PJ 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 April 2011, which replaces the previous sample that was drawn in April 2010. The sample was drawn from a business register of enterprises with an annual turnover of at least R1 000 000 and that are required to register with the South African Revenue Service (SARS) for value added tax.

Owing to the evolving nature of business, the business register is 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, Stats SA undertakes quality improvement surveys related to the business register, the primary objective of which is to capture up-to-date information about the structures and activities of large and complex businesses. This process enables Stats SA to review classification codes for these businesses. These changes are an essential part of the statistical architecture.

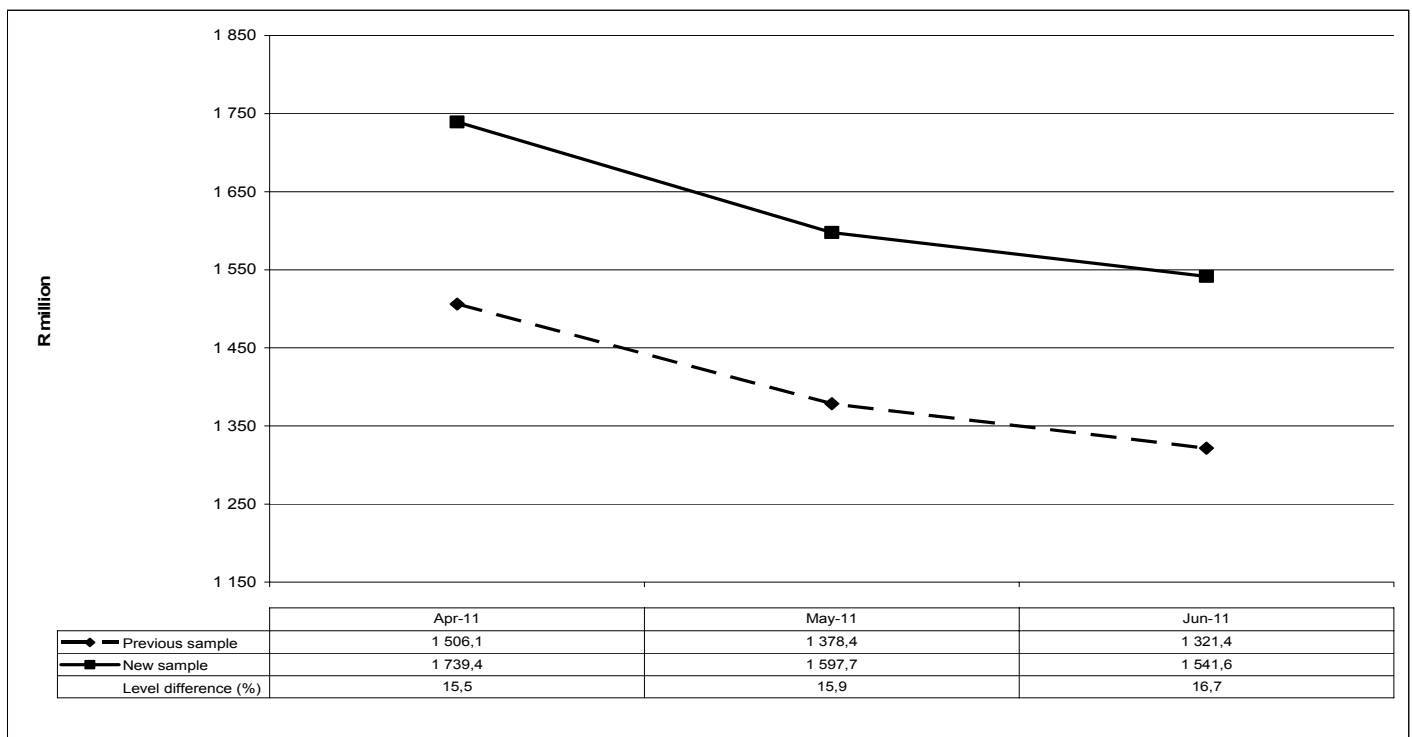
Comparison between the previous and new samples of the tourist accommodation industry

The reported level of total income for the monthly survey of tourist accommodation for the months April to June 2011 based on the new sample was 16,0% higher than the level of total income from the previous sample (see Table D and Figure 1).

Table D – Estimates for the previous and new samples for the tourist accommodation industry – April to June 2011

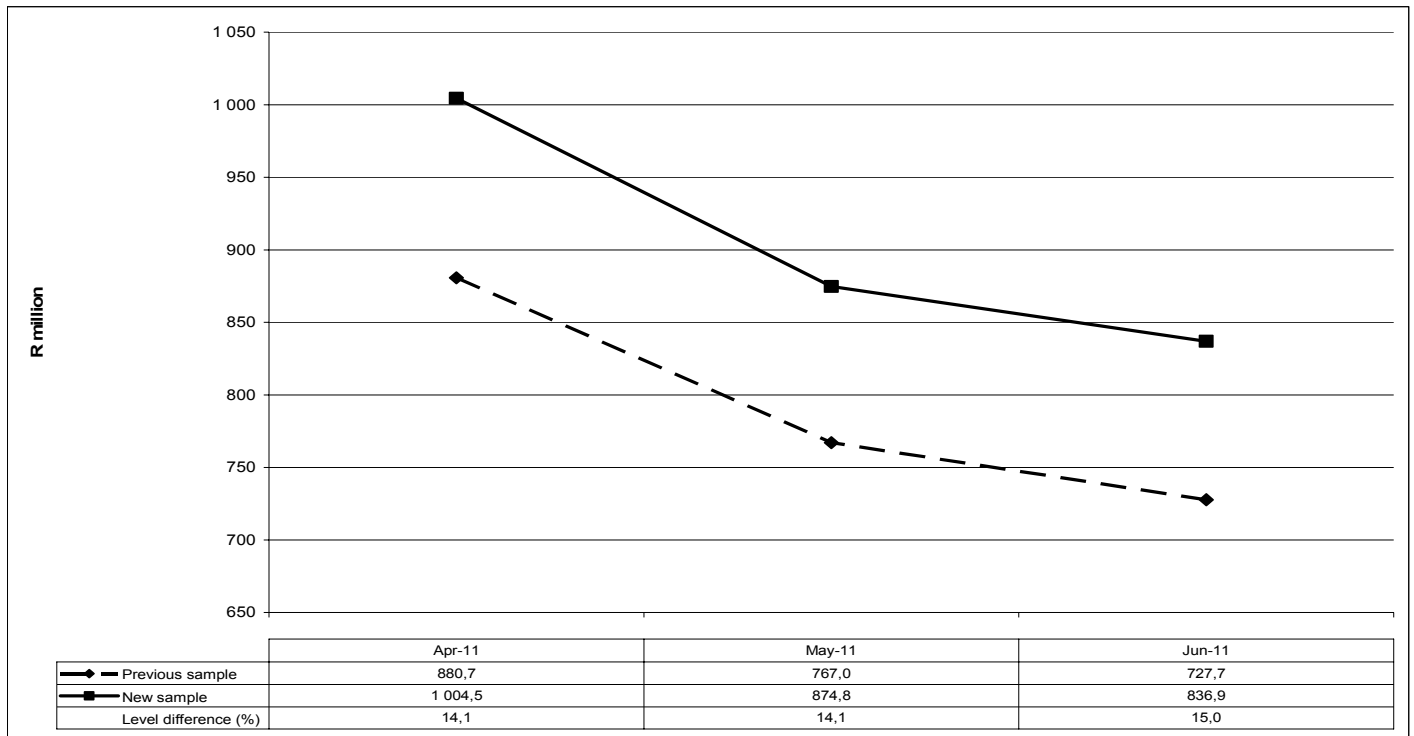
Tourist accommodation industry	Previous sample	New sample	Difference	Difference (percentage)
Stay units available ('000) (average)	102,1	111,4	9,3	9,1
Income from accommodation (R million)	2 375,4	2 716,2	340,8	14,3
Total income for the accommodation industry (R million)	4 205,9	4 878,7	672,8	16,0

Figure 1: Total income: monthly levels for previous and new samples – April to June 2011



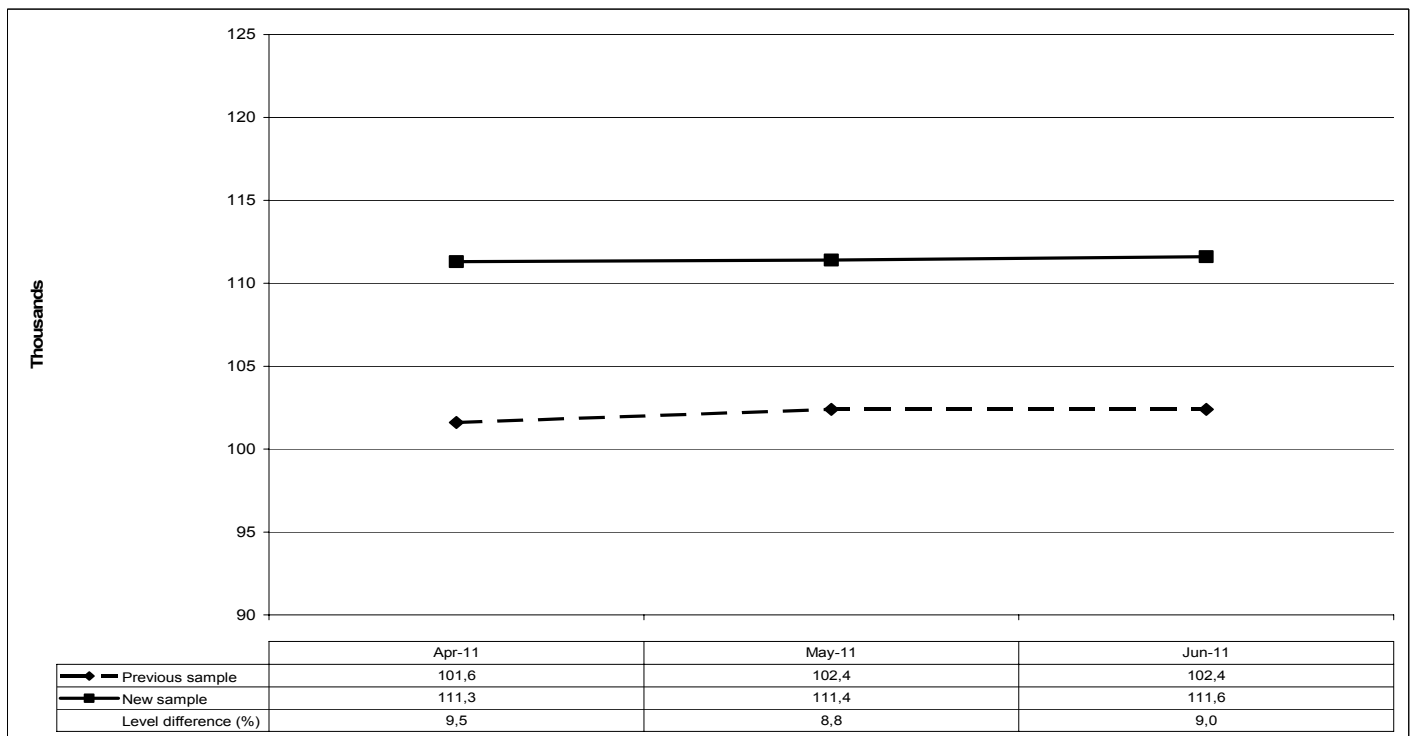
The reported level of income from accommodation for the months April to June 2011 based on the new sample was 14,3% higher than the level of income from accommodation from the previous sample (see Table D on page 4 and Figure 2).

Figure 2: Income from accommodation: monthly levels for previous and new samples – April to June 2011



The reported level of stay units available for the months April to June 2011 based on the new sample was 9,1% higher than the level of stay units available from the previous sample (see Table D on page 4 and Figure 3). The previous sample was drawn in April 2010 and was operational for the last half of 2010 and the first half of 2011.

Figure 3: Stay units available: monthly levels for previous and new samples – April to June 2011



Comparison of total income between the previous and new samples by type of accommodation

The differences in the total income for the tourist accommodation industry between the previous and new samples by type of accommodation are shown in Table E. The largest change in relative (i.e. percentage) terms and absolute (i.e. Rand) terms took place in hotels (19,6% or R620,4 million higher in the new sample).

Table E – Total income for the previous and new samples by type of accommodation: April to June 2011

Type of accommodation	Previous sample (R million)	New sample (R million)	Difference (R million)	Difference ^{1/} (percentage)
Hotels	3 162,8	3 783,2	620,4	19,6
Caravan parks and camping sites	32,1	33,0	0,9	2,8
Guest-houses and guest-farms	196,0	225,1	29,1	14,8
Other accommodation	815,0	837,4	22,4	2,7
Total	4 205,9	4 878,7	672,8	16,0

^{1/} The percentage difference is the difference between the April to June 2011 income as recorded in the new sample divided by the April to June 2011 income as recorded in the previous sample, expressed as a percentage.

Backcasting

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 2011 as the end point for the backcast series.

Detailed statistics

Table 1 – Tourist accommodation statistics from July 2010 to July 2011

Accommodation type	Jul 2010	Aug 2010	Sep 2010	Oct 2010	Nov 2010	Dec 2010	Jan 2011	Feb 2011	Mar 2011	Apr 2011	May 2011	Jun 2011	Jul 2011^{1/}	
Hotels	Stay units available (000)	62,7	62,8	62,9	63,3	62,9	61,9	61,9	62,7	62,3	62,3	62,3	62,2	
	Stay unit nights sold (000)	949,8	912,1	993,6	1 034,3	1 010,5	944,1	826,2	930,1	1 035,0	896,5	885,6	944,3	
	Occupancy rate (%)	48,9	46,8	52,6	52,7	53,5	49,2	43,1	53,0	53,6	48,0	45,9	45,7	49,0
	Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	990,1	705,1	702,4	741,7	755,3	782,6	770,5	790,1	757,8	732,1	715,8	696,5	702,8
	Income from accommodation (R million)	940,3	643,2	697,9	767,1	763,2	738,8	636,6	734,8	784,4	656,3	633,9	595,1	663,7
	Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	320,5	328,2	340,6	373,4	376,7	381,1	274,2	327,3	368,8	300,6	296,9	286,6	326,4
	Other income (R million)	343,3	313,2	310,2	327,9	336,0	388,8	302,4	289,6	329,2	336,7	341,6	335,5	370,8
	Total income (R million)	1 604,2	1 284,6	1 348,7	1 468,5	1 476,0	1 508,8	1 213,3	1 351,7	1 482,4	1 293,6	1 272,4	1 217,2	1 360,9
Caravan parks and camping sites	Stay units available (000)	6,8	6,8	6,8	6,6	6,6	6,6	6,6	6,7	6,7	6,7	6,7	6,8	
	Stay unit nights sold (000)	19,9	12,9	29,1	16,5	14,8	100,4	59,7	32,0	50,7	50,7	27,8	33,1	33,8
	Occupancy rate (%)	9,5	6,2	14,3	8,0	7,4	48,8	29,0	17,1	24,4	25,2	13,4	16,5	16,0
	Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	178,5	263,8	285,9	222,8	221,6	525,7	345,0	174,7	258,1	291,9	201,4	211,5	245,6
	Income from accommodation (R million)	3,5	3,4	8,3	3,7	3,3	52,8	20,6	5,6	13,1	14,8	5,6	7,0	8,3
	Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	0,6	0,6	1,5	0,9	0,2	1,4	0,8	0,3	0,8	1,0	0,5	0,9	0,9
	Other income (R million)	1,3	1,3	1,2	1,6	1,4	1,8	1,4	1,4	1,5	1,6	0,5	1,1	1,1
	Total income (R million)	5,5	5,3	11,0	6,1	4,9	56,0	22,7	7,3	15,4	17,4	6,6	9,0	10,3
Guest-houses and guest-farms	Stay units available (000)	11,5	11,5	11,5	11,5	9,7	9,7	9,9	9,9	9,9	9,9	10,0	10,1	
	Stay unit nights sold (000)	110,7	113,5	110,4	114,9	113,4	123,5	118,7	110,9	118,7	121,1	98,2	119,1	
	Occupancy rate (%)	31,1	31,9	32,1	32,3	38,9	41,0	38,9	40,2	38,9	40,8	32,0	34,2	38,0
	Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	536,9	529,8	562,1	574,1	596,1	637,7	663,6	641,6	607,7	534,3	512,2	520,5	511,3
	Income from accommodation (R million)	59,4	60,2	62,1	66,0	67,6	78,8	78,8	71,2	72,1	64,7	50,3	53,4	60,9
	Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	11,3	13,5	15,0	15,7	15,7	19,3	14,9	17,0	18,1	14,6	14,1	13,1	15,0
	Other income (R million)	5,6	7,2	7,0	8,5	8,2	6,6	6,2	5,9	8,9	5,5	4,9	4,5	5,3
	Total income (R million)	76,4	80,9	84,1	90,1	91,5	104,7	99,9	94,0	99,1	84,8	69,3	71,0	81,2
Other accommodation	Stay units available (000)	33,5	33,8	33,5	33,5	33,6	33,0	33,6	32,2	33,5	32,4	32,5	32,3	
	Stay unit nights sold (000)	474,1	460,8	428,8	442,7	436,0	502,5	399,9	382,4	436,8	453,8	343,5	401,7	
	Occupancy rate (%)	45,7	44,0	42,7	42,7	43,3	49,1	38,4	42,4	42,1	46,7	34,1	33,8	40,1
	Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	555,0	496,0	514,9	566,6	523,0	552,7	559,7	520,6	600,5	592,1	538,6	549,5	568,6
	Income from accommodation (R million)	263,1	228,5	220,8	250,8	228,0	277,8	223,8	199,1	262,3	268,7	185,0	181,4	228,4
	Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	34,0	43,8	45,2	55,1	51,4	61,5	42,8	48,7	50,8	43,9	41,0	41,5	50,6
	Other income (R million)	23,9	23,4	25,1	25,0	31,3	51,9	36,9	30,5	40,7	31,0	23,4	21,5	28,4
	Total income (R million)	321,0	295,7	291,1	331,0	310,7	391,2	303,5	278,3	353,8	343,6	249,4	244,4	307,4
Total	Stay units available (000)	114,4	114,8	114,6	114,8	112,9	111,3	111,9	111,4	112,3	111,3	111,6	111,4	
	Stay unit nights sold (000)	1 554,4	1 499,3	1 561,9	1 608,5	1 574,7	1 670,5	1 404,5	1 455,4	1 641,3	1 522,1	1 355,1	1 320,2	1 498,9
	Occupancy rate (%)	43,8	42,1	45,4	45,2	46,5	48,4	40,5	46,6	47,1	45,6	39,2	39,4	43,4
	Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	814,7	623,8	633,2	676,2	674,5	687,3	683,4	694,4	689,7	659,9	645,6	633,9	641,3
	Income from accommodation (R million)	1 266,5	935,3	989,0	1 087,6	1 062,1	1 148,1	959,8	1 010,6	1 131,9	1 004,5	874,8	836,9	961,3
	Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	366,5	386,1	402,4	445,1	444,0	463,3	332,6	393,2	438,5	360,1	352,5	342,1	392,9
	Other income (R million)	374,1	345,2	343,5	363,0	376,9	449,2	346,9	327,4	380,3	374,8	370,4	362,6	405,6
	Total income (R million)	2 007,0	1 666,5	1 734,9	1 895,7	1 883,0	2 060,6	1 639,3	1 731,2	1 950,7	1 739,4	1 597,7	1 541,6	1 759,8

^{1/} Preliminary.

Table 2 – Percentage change in tourist accommodation statistics from July 2010 to July 2011 ^{1/}

Accommodation type		Jul 2010	Aug 2010	Sep 2010	Oct 2010	Nov 2010	Dec 2010	Jan 2011	Feb 2011	Mar 2011	Apr 2011	May 2011	Jun 2011	Jul 2011
Hotels	Stay units available	1,8	1,9	1,6	2,3	5,7	-0,3	-0,3	0,6	-0,3	0,3	-0,5	0,0	-0,8
	Stay unit nights sold	1,9	-2,4	5,7	-1,6	3,2	-2,1	-4,6	-0,9	0,0	0,8	-3,3	-22,9	-0,6
	Average income per stay unit night sold	37,8	-1,7	-1,4	-5,4	-2,3	-4,9	-5,0	-5,7	-5,5	-2,3	-1,5	-43,0	-29,0
	Income from accommodation	40,4	-4,0	4,1	-6,9	0,9	-6,9	-9,3	-6,6	-5,5	-1,6	-4,8	-56,1	-29,4
	Income from restaurant and bar sales	-1,5	1,0	9,3	2,3	0,6	2,3	-3,3	-4,0	0,8	-2,9	-5,9	-8,8	1,8
	Other income	21,3	10,7	9,0	1,2	-14,4	-0,9	-14,9	-5,0	0,0	3,7	7,0	-7,2	8,0
	Total income	25,5	0,5	6,5	-2,9	-3,1	-3,2	-9,5	-5,7	-2,8	-0,6	-2,2	-40,1	-15,2
Caravan parks and camping sites	Stay units available	1,5	1,5	1,5	-1,5	24,5	-1,5	-1,5	0,0	0,0	-1,5	-1,5	-1,5	0,0
	Stay unit nights sold	50,8	-9,8	11,1	-22,9	-71,2	31,2	115,5	-15,8	-1,0	3,7	14,4	-1,8	69,8
	Average income per stay unit night sold	-42,5	-1,0	9,8	-5,7	-42,4	21,3	62,9	25,1	4,3	1,6	16,0	-29,4	37,6
	Income from accommodation	-14,6	-10,5	22,1	-26,0	-83,3	59,5	249,2	5,7	3,1	5,7	33,3	-30,7	137,1
	Income from restaurant and bar sales	-45,5	-25,0	66,7	-43,8	-85,7	-12,5	-11,1	-62,5	-27,3	-52,4	25,0	200,0	50,0
	Other income	-18,8	-13,3	-20,0	33,3	-22,2	-10,0	0,0	7,7	15,4	14,3	-61,5	-21,4	-15,4
	Total income	-19,1	-13,1	19,6	-21,8	-78,7	52,6	180,2	-2,7	2,0	-0,6	11,9	-23,7	87,3
Guest-houses and guest-farms	Stay units available	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	-4,9	-14,2	-12,4	-11,6	-12,4	-11,6	-12,4	-11,5	-12,2
	Stay unit nights sold	-22,3	-19,2	-18,6	-19,9	-21,8	-13,5	-12,0	-20,4	-19,7	-2,8	-9,0	-26,0	7,6
	Average income per stay unit night sold	42,2	44,4	48,8	40,5	27,6	47,5	44,0	49,7	56,7	7,9	14,4	-14,8	-4,8
	Income from accommodation	10,4	16,9	21,1	12,6	-0,1	27,7	26,7	19,3	25,8	4,9	4,1	-37,0	2,5
	Income from restaurant and bar sales	-24,7	-9,4	11,1	-5,4	-27,3	31,3	18,3	2,4	13,1	-12,0	12,8	10,1	32,7
	Other income	-16,4	10,8	6,1	-3,4	1,2	-2,9	10,7	22,9	61,8	-1,8	8,9	-8,2	-5,4
	Total income	1,2	10,8	17,6	7,3	-6,1	25,7	24,3	15,9	25,8	1,1	6,1	-30,0	6,3
Other accommodation	Stay units available	1,2	3,0	-0,3	-1,5	-3,4	-2,1	-2,0	-6,1	-2,6	-6,4	-5,8	-5,8	-3,6
	Stay unit nights sold	-4,4	-7,1	-17,4	-19,5	-42,8	-24,9	-21,8	-14,1	-14,8	-9,5	-27,1	-34,4	-15,3
	Average income per stay unit night sold	36,3	21,7	30,1	24,9	41,0	23,5	22,6	13,0	25,9	13,3	30,7	2,7	2,5
	Income from accommodation	30,2	13,0	7,4	0,6	-19,4	-7,2	-4,1	-2,9	7,2	2,6	-4,7	-32,7	-13,2
	Income from restaurant and bar sales	-21,3	1,4	13,3	26,7	19,8	15,8	14,7	25,2	-6,3	12,9	13,3	13,1	48,8
	Other income	-4,4	-6,4	18,4	-22,6	-4,9	33,1	19,8	14,2	46,9	34,2	7,3	-8,5	18,8
	Total income	18,8	9,4	9,2	1,8	-13,3	-0,1	0,7	2,8	8,3	6,0	-1,1	-25,8	-4,2
Total	Stay units available	1,3	2,0	0,9	0,7	2,7	-2,2	-2,3	-2,8	-2,3	-3,0	-3,3	-3,0	-2,6
	Stay unit nights sold	-1,9	-5,4	-3,7	-8,9	-18,7	-9,8	-8,8	-6,8	-6,0	-2,7	-10,8	-26,0	-3,6
	Average income per stay unit night sold	38,8	6,6	9,9	5,0	16,0	7,2	4,9	2,6	5,3	2,8	7,5	-34,2	-21,3
	Income from accommodation	36,3	0,8	5,9	-4,4	-5,7	-3,4	-4,4	-4,4	-1,1	0,0	-4,1	-51,3	-24,1
	Income from restaurant and bar sales	-4,8	0,6	10,0	4,3	0,8	4,9	-0,6	-1,0	0,3	-1,9	-3,3	-5,8	7,2
	Other income	18,2	9,3	9,5	-0,9	-13,4	2,1	-11,8	-3,1	4,5	5,7	6,8	-7,3	8,4
	Total income	23,1	2,4	7,5	-1,8	-6,0	-0,4	-5,3	-3,4	0,3	0,8	-1,6	-37,7	-12,3

^{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 2011 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 2011 was 93,0%.
- 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. Each enterprise is classified to an industry, which reflects its predominant activity. Statistics in this publication are presented at 5-digit SIC level.
- 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 F.

Table F – 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 2011 sample of approximately 1 000 enterprises was drawn from a population of about 4 600 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 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 G – Estimates of total industry income by type of enterprise within 95% confidence limits – July 2011

	Lower limit R million	Estimate R million	Upper limit R million	Relative standard error %
Total income	1 508,0	1 759,8	2 011,6	7,3

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 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 Business Register, especially of small and micro enterprises.

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

Changes in this publication **17** The results published today are based on a new sample drawn in April 2011. 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 2011. Comparison of estimates from the new and previous samples reflects a level increase of 16,0% for total income from 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.

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.

Industry Group of establishments engaged in the same or similar kinds of economic activity. Industries are defined in the System of National Accounts (SNA) in the same way as in the Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities, Fifth Edition, Report No. 09-90-02 of January 1993 (SIC).

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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