

# Tourist accommodation

## March 2006

Embargoed until: 08 June 2006, 09:30

### **ERRATA:**

In table 1 on page 4, the occupancy rate for February 2006, for the industry (second column from the left and the sixth row from the bottom) should have been 53,4% and not 49,8% as reported previously. This would also affect table 2 on page 5, where the percentage change in the occupancy rate between February 2006 and January 2006 (second column from the left and the sixth row from the bottom) would now be 15,9% and not 8,2% as reported previously.

All other data tables remain unchanged. This release has been revised with the correct data.

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**Table A - Key findings as at the end of March 2006**

Estimates	March 2006	% change between March 2005 and March 2006	January 2005 to March 2005	January 2006 to March 2006	% change between January 2005 to March 2005 and January 2006 to March 2006
Stay units available ('000)	98,2	-0,3	98,3	98,3	0,0
Stay unit nights sold ('000)	1 629,0	-1,8	4 496,5	4 503,4	+0,2
Occupancy rate (%)	53,5	-1,5	50,8	50,9	+0,2
Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	451,93	+9,3	430,19	468,29	+8,9
Income from accommodation (R million)	736,2	+7,4	1 934,4	2 108,9	+9,0
Total income (R million)	1 088,3	+6,7	2 877,9	3 115,3	+8,3

**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 March 2006

### Number of stay unit nights sold increases

The number of stay unit nights sold during the first quarter of 2006 increased by 0,2% (from 4 496 500 to 4 503 400) compared to the first quarter of 2005.

However, the number of stay unit nights sold during March 2006 compared to March 2005 decreased by 1,8%. This could partly be attributed to the larger number of holidays in March 2005 compared with March 2006.

### Occupancy rate increases

The occupancy rate for the first quarter of 2006 compared with the first quarter of 2005 increased by 0,2%.

However, the occupancy rate during March 2006 (53,5%) decreased by 1,5% compared with March 2005 (54,3%).

### Income from accommodation increases

Income from accommodation in the first quarter of 2006 increased by 9,0% (R174,5 million) compared with the first quarter of 2005. 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 first quarter of 2006 compared to the first quarter of 2005.

Furthermore, in March 2006, income from accommodation was R736,2 million. This was an increase of 7,4 % (R50,5 million) compared with March 2005.

**Notes**

<b>Forthcoming issue</b>	<b>Issue</b> June 2006	<b>Expected release date</b> 14 September 2006
<b>Purpose of the survey</b>	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.  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.	
<b>Response rate</b>	The average response rate on tourist accommodation for the first quarter of 2006 was 78,9%.	

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

Accommodation type	Month and Year												
	Mar 2005	Apr 2005	May 2005	Jun 2005	July 2005	Aug 2005	Sept 2005	Oct 2005	Nov 2005	Dec 2005	Jan 2006	Feb 2006	Mar 2006
<b>Hotels</b>													
Stay units available ('000)	43,9	44,7	44,6	45,2	44,5	44,4	44,6	43,5	42,9	43,3	43,1	43,2	43,4
Stay unit nights sold ('000)	933,3	863,7	800,4	799,7	846,8	863,5	892,7	912,1	941,3	807,4	781,5	869,2	933,7
Occupancy rate (%)	68,5	64,4	57,9	58,9	61,4	62,7	66,7	67,6	73,1	60,2	58,5	71,9	69,4
Income per stay unit nights sold (Rand)	500,42	468,17	454,76	432,69	449,10	463,46	515,40	515,95	530,12	561,06	587,08	580,65	562,17
Income from accommodation (R million)	467,0	404,3	364,0	346,0	380,3	400,2	460,1	470,6	499,0	453,0	458,8	504,7	524,9
Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	193,6	187,9	173,5	167,0	162,3	180,3	186,3	200,5	225,8	216,3	172,7	204,4	215,2
Other income (R million)	47,5	42,0	41,4	39,4	50,1	65,3	72,0	47,9	45,2	40,1	41,8	49,5	49,4
Total income (R million)	708,1	634,2	578,8	552,4	592,7	645,8	718,4	719,0	770,0	709,4	673,3	758,6	789,5
<b>Caravan parks and camping sites</b>													
Stay units available ('000)	11,9	10,7	10,7	10,7	10,8	10,7	10,9	11,2	10,2	10,1	10,2	10,0	9,9
Stay unit nights sold ('000)	89,2	49,4	33,6	45,7	69,7	51,2	50,0	54,8	54,3	156,2	77,1	44,2	64,1
Occupancy rate (%)	24,3	15,5	10,2	14,3	20,8	15,4	15,3	15,8	17,7	49,9	24,4	15,8	20,9
Income per stay unit nights sold (Rand)	221,07	202,17	212,57	153,44	126,26	146,48	180,00	147,81	152,85	236,88	166,02	181,00	201,25
Income from accommodation (R million)	19,7	10,0	7,1	7,0	8,8	7,5	9,0	8,1	8,3	37,0	12,8	8,0	12,9
Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	5,6	4,3	2,2	2,2	3,0	3,4	4,8	3,5	3,7	5,1	2,9	2,4	3,0
Other income (R million)	3,1	3,1	3,1	1,9	2,9	3,7	3,4	3,2	2,5	2,8	2,1	1,8	2,0
Total income (R million)	28,4	17,3	12,4	11,2	14,7	14,6	17,2	14,8	14,5	44,9	17,8	12,2	17,9
<b>Guest-houses and guest-farms</b>													
Stay units available ('000)	11,2	11,0	10,7	10,6	10,8	10,8	11,1	10,7	9,9	11,2	11,2	10,8	10,8
Stay unit nights sold ('000)	217,8	143,0	122,7	114,4	133,6	144,9	145,3	167,8	172,3	166,7	148,2	155,8	181,9
Occupancy rate (%)	62,5	43,3	37,1	36,1	39,9	43,3	43,6	50,6	58,0	48,0	42,7	51,5	54,3
Income per stay unit nights sold (Rand)	284,00	345,99	291,02	273,50	293,41	320,91	301,45	346,25	346,49	410,32	414,30	413,35	343,60
Income from accommodation (R million)	61,8	49,5	35,7	31,3	39,2	46,5	43,8	58,1	59,7	68,4	61,4	64,4	62,5
Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	13,1	13,8	9,7	11,7	13,1	13,4	13,7	18,7	22,2	19,8	17,2	18,9	19,8
Other income (R million)	3,8	4,5	4,8	5,7	5,6	7,6	5,1	10,5	10,5	8,1	8,3	7,9	9,5
Total income (R million)	78,7	67,7	50,2	48,7	57,9	67,5	62,6	87,3	92,4	96,3	86,9	91,2	91,8
<b>Other accommodation</b>													
Stay units available ('000)	31,5	31,8	32,2	31,9	32,0	32,3	31,5	32,6	35,0	33,7	34,0	34,2	34,1
Stay unit nights sold ('000)	418,2	359,9	331,8	325,7	359,2	352,6	381,4	373,6	373,6	417,8	399,7	398,7	449,3
Occupancy rate (%)	42,9	37,7	33,3	34,0	36,2	35,2	40,4	37,0	35,6	40,0	37,9	41,6	42,5
Income per stay unit nights sold (Rand)	327,87	255,79	247,04	243,14	269,21	281,06	291,30	294,70	307,28	358,07	362,02	295,71	302,47
Income from accommodation (R million)	137,1	92,1	82,0	79,2	96,7	99,1	111,1	110,1	114,8	149,6	144,7	117,9	135,9
Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	42,2	34,7	31,3	35,7	26,1	28,1	31,6	28,6	33,2	28,9	31,6	31,5	33,5
Other income (R million)	25,7	17,7	15,7	15,3	17,7	21,8	22,6	17,9	19,6	31,2	42,5	18,8	19,7
Total income (R million)	204,9	144,5	129,0	130,1	140,5	149,0	165,3	156,6	167,6	209,7	218,8	168,2	189,1
<b>Total</b>													
Stay units available ('000)	98,5	98,2	98,1	98,4	98,1	98,2	98,1	98,0	98,0	98,3	98,5	98,2	98,2
Stay unit nights sold ('000)	1658,5	1416,0	1288,5	1285,6	1409,3	1412,2	1469,4	1508,3	1541,5	1548,1	1406,5	1467,9	1629,0
Occupancy rate (%)	54,3	48,1	42,4	43,6	46,3	46,4	49,9	49,6	52,4	50,8	46,1	53,4	53,5
Income per stay unit nights sold (Rand)	413,46	392,56	379,36	360,57	372,53	391,80	424,66	428,89	442,30	457,33	481,83	473,47	451,93
Income from accommodation (R million)	685,7	555,9	488,8	463,5	525,0	553,3	624,0	646,9	681,8	708,0	677,7	695,0	736,2
Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	254,4	240,6	216,7	216,6	204,5	225,2	236,4	251,3	284,9	270,1	224,4	257,2	271,5
Other income (R million)	80,0	67,3	64,9	62,3	76,3	98,4	103,1	79,5	77,8	82,2	94,7	78,0	80,6
Total income (R million)	1020,1	863,8	770,4	742,4	805,8	876,9	963,5	977,7	1044,5	1060,3	996,8	1030,2	1088,3

**Notes:**

1. **Other income** includes rentals and fees received for transport services, offices, shops, garages, billiard rooms, dance floors, laundry services, telephone and fax, etc.
2. Figures for the last twelve months are regarded as preliminary.
3. The time series starts from September 2004 and is available on request.

**Table 2: Percentage change in tourist accommodation statistics from April 2005 to March 2006**

Accommodation type	Month and Year											
	Apr 2005	May 2005	Jun 2005	July 2005	Aug 2005	Sept 2005	Oct 2005	Nov 2005	Dec 2005	Jan 2006	Feb 2006	Mar 2006
<b>Hotels</b>												
Stay units available	1,7	-0,2	1,4	-1,6	-0,2	0,5	-2,5	-1,4	0,9	-0,5	0,2	0,5
Stay unit nights sold	-7,5	-7,3	-0,1	5,9	2,0	3,4	2,2	3,2	-14,2	-3,2	11,2	7,4
Occupancy rate	-6,0	-10,1	1,8	4,2	2,2	6,3	1,4	8,1	-17,8	-2,8	22,9	-3,4
Income per stay unit night sold	-6,4	-2,9	-4,9	3,8	3,2	11,2	0,1	2,7	5,8	4,6	-1,1	-3,2
Income from accommodation	-13,4	-10,0	-4,9	9,9	5,2	15,0	2,3	6,0	-9,2	1,3	10,0	4,0
Income from restaurants and bar sales	-2,9	-7,7	-3,7	-2,8	11,1	3,3	7,6	12,6	-4,2	-20,2	18,4	5,3
Other income	-11,6	-1,5	-4,8	27,2	30,3	10,3	-33,5	-5,6	-11,3	4,2	18,4	-0,2
Total income	-10,4	-8,7	-4,6	7,3	9,0	11,2	0,1	7,1	-7,9	-5,1	12,7	4,1
<b>Caravan Parks and Camping sites</b>												
Stay units available	-10,2	0,0	0,0	1,4	-0,9	1,9	2,8	-8,9	-1,0	1,0	-2,0	-1,0
Stay unit nights sold	-44,6	-32,1	36,0	52,7	-26,5	-2,3	9,6	-0,9	187,7	-50,6	-42,7	45,0
Occupancy rate	-36,3	-34,3	40,5	45,7	-25,9	-0,9	3,2	12,4	181,1	-51,1	-35,3	32,3
Income per stay unit night sold	-8,6	5,1	-27,8	-17,7	16,0	22,9	-17,9	3,4	55,0	-29,9	9,0	11,2
Income from accommodation	-49,3	-28,6	-1,8	25,6	-14,8	20,0	-10,0	2,5	345,8	-65,4	-37,5	61,3
Income from restaurants and bar sales	-23,3	-47,8	0,0	33,9	13,3	41,2	-27,1	5,7	37,8	-43,1	-17,2	25,0
Other income	0,0	0,0	-36,4	49,1	27,6	-8,1	-5,9	-21,9	12,0	-25,0	-14,3	11,1
Total income	-38,9	-28,3	-10,0	31,4	-0,7	17,8	-14,0	-2,0	209,7	-60,4	-31,5	46,7
<b>Guest-houses and guest-farms</b>												
Stay units available	-2,0	-3,1	-1,1	2,3	0,0	2,8	-3,6	-7,5	13,1	0,0	-3,6	0,0
Stay unit nights sold	-34,3	-14,2	-6,7	16,7	8,5	0,3	15,5	2,7	-3,3	-11,1	5,1	16,8
Occupancy rate	-30,7	-14,3	-2,6	10,4	8,5	0,8	15,9	14,7	-17,2	-11,1	20,7	5,5
Income per stay unit night sold	21,8	-15,9	-6,0	7,3	9,4	-6,1	14,9	0,1	18,4	1,0	-0,2	-16,9
Income from accommodation	-20,0	-27,8	-12,3	25,2	18,6	-5,8	32,6	2,8	14,6	-10,2	4,9	-3,0
Income from restaurants and bar sales	5,3	-29,3	20,0	12,1	2,3	2,2	36,5	18,7	-10,8	-13,1	9,9	4,8
Other income	18,6	5,9	20,4	-2,1	35,7	-32,9	105,9	0,0	-22,9	2,5	-4,8	20,3
Total income	-13,9	-25,9	-3,0	18,9	16,6	-7,3	39,5	5,8	4,2	-9,8	4,9	0,7
<b>Other accommodation</b>												
Stay units available	1,1	1,1	-0,7	0,2	0,9	-2,5	3,5	7,4	-3,7	0,9	0,6	-0,3
Stay unit nights sold	-13,9	-7,8	-1,8	10,3	-1,8	8,2	-2,0	0,0	11,8	-4,3	-0,3	12,7
Occupancy rate	-12,0	-11,8	2,2	6,5	-2,7	14,6	-8,4	-3,8	12,4	-5,2	9,8	2,1
Income per stay unit night sold	-22,0	-3,4	-1,6	10,7	4,4	3,6	1,2	4,3	16,5	1,1	-18,3	2,3
Income from accommodation	-32,9	-11,0	-3,4	22,1	2,5	12,1	-0,9	4,3	30,3	-3,3	-18,5	15,3
Income from restaurants and bar sales	-17,8	-9,7	13,9	-26,8	7,7	12,5	-9,5	16,1	-13,0	9,3	-0,3	6,3
Other income	-30,9	-11,4	-2,8	16,0	23,2	3,7	-20,8	9,5	59,2	36,2	-55,8	4,8
Total income	-29,5	-10,7	0,9	8,0	6,0	10,9	-5,3	7,0	25,1	4,3	-23,1	12,4
<b>Total</b>												
Stay units available	-0,4	-0,1	0,3	-0,3	0,1	-0,1	-0,1	0,0	0,3	0,2	-0,3	0,0
Stay unit nights sold	-14,6	-9,0	-0,2	9,6	0,2	4,1	2,6	2,2	0,4	-9,1	4,4	11,0
Occupancy rate	-11,5	-11,9	2,8	6,4	0,1	7,6	-0,6	5,6	-3,1	-9,3	15,9	0,2
Income per stay unit night sold	-5,1	-3,4	-5,0	3,3	5,2	8,4	1,0	3,1	3,4	5,4	-1,7	-4,5
Income from accommodation	-18,9	-12,1	-5,2	13,3	5,4	12,8	3,7	5,4	3,8	-4,3	2,6	5,9
Income from restaurants and bar sales	-5,4	-9,9	-0,1	-5,6	10,1	5,0	6,3	13,4	-5,2	-16,9	14,6	5,6
Other income	-15,9	-3,6	-4,0	22,5	29,0	4,8	-22,9	-2,1	5,7	15,2	-17,6	3,3
Total income	-15,3	-10,8	-3,6	8,5	8,8	9,9	1,5	6,8	1,5	-6,0	3,4	5,6

**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>Income from accommodation</b>	Refers only to amounts charged for stay units.
<b>Income from restaurant and bar sales</b>	Refers to income from meals, banqueting and liquor and tobacco sales.
<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 establishments not elsewhere classified.
<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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