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Tourist accommodation

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Table A - Key findings as at the end of September 2006

Estimates	September 2006	% change between September 2005 and September 2006	July 2005 to September 2005	July 2006 to September 2006	% change between July 2005 to September 2005 and July 2006 to September 2006
Stay units available ('000)	101,5	+0,5	101,1	101,5	+0,4
Stay unit nights sold ('000)	1 639,0	+12,2	4 260,9	4 617,8	+8,4
Occupancy rate (%)	53,8	+11,6	45,8	49,4	+7,9
Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	453,20	+4,2	407,61	438,37	+7,5
Income from accommodation (R million)	742,8	+16,9	1 736,8	2 024,3	+16,6
Total income (R million)	1 117,4	+12,9	2 716,1	3 039,5	+11,9

Note:

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. Figures have been rounded off. Therefore, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and the totals.

Key findings as at the end of September 2006

Number of stay unit nights sold increases

The number of stay unit nights sold during the third quarter of 2006 increased by 8,4% (from 4 260 900 to 4 617 800) compared to the third quarter of 2005.

Furthermore, the number of stay unit nights sold during September 2006 compared to September 2005 increased by 12,2%.

Occupancy rate increases

The occupancy rate for the third quarter of 2006 compared with the third quarter of 2005 increased by 7,9%.

Furthermore, the occupancy rate during September 2006 (53,8%) increased by 11,6% compared with September 2005 (48,2%). The occupancy rate of 53,8% reported in September 2006 was the highest recorded occupancy rate since the beginning of the survey in September 2004.

Income from accommodation increases

Income from accommodation in the third quarter of 2006 increased by 16,6% (R287,5 million) compared with the third quarter of 2005. This increase is partly due to an increase in the 'number of stay unit nights sold' and the 'average income per stay unit night sold' in the third quarter of 2006 compared to the third quarter of 2005.

Furthermore, in September 2006, income from accommodation was R742,8 million. This was an increase of 16,9% (R107,3 million) compared with September 2005.

Notes

Forthcoming issue	Issue December 2006	Expected release date 8 March 2006
Purpose of the survey	<p>The survey of Tourist Accommodation is a monthly survey covering a sample of public and private enterprises involved in the short-stay accommodation industry in South Africa.</p> <p>The results of the survey are used to compile estimates of the Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSA), and the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and its components, which are used to develop and monitor government policy. These statistics are also used in the analysis of comparative business and industry performance.</p>	
Response rate	<p>The average response rate on tourist accommodation for the third quarter of 2006 was 80,8%.</p>	
Changes in this publication	<p>The results published today are based on a new sample drawn in April 2006. The periodic introduction of a new sample is part of Stats SA's strategic approach in improving the basis from which surveys are conducted.</p> <p>The new sample was conducted in parallel with the previous sample from April to June 2006. Comparison of estimates from the new and old samples shows a 1,9% higher level of total income from the new sample.</p>	

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 tourist accommodation survey based on the new sample drawn in April 2006 thus replacing the previous sample that was drawn in August 2005. The sample is drawn from a business register that contains enterprises that are registered with the South African Revenue Services (SARS) for income tax.

Due to the dynamic nature of business, the business register has to be maintained on a continuous basis. The maintenance process is aimed amongst other things, to capture 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 the 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.

Comparing the results of the old and new samples

While in total there was a very little difference between the levels of total income from the old and new samples for the overlap period, there were differences within the types of accommodation. The major reasons for the differences in the types of accommodation data is:

- a) Demographic changes such as the 'births' of new enterprises and the 'deaths' or change in economic activity of existing enterprises on the business register.
- b) Better classification of enterprises on the business register.

Table A below shows the effect of these changes on the total income by type of accommodation. From the table, the types of accommodation most affected by the implementation of the new sample were:

- Guest-houses and guest-farms
- Other accommodation

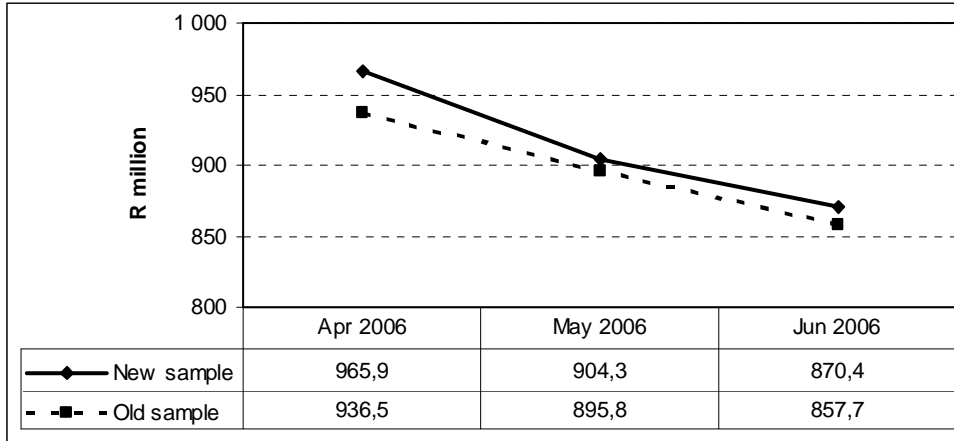
Table A: Total income, old and new samples by type of accommodation – April to June 2006

Type of accommodation	Total income April to June 2006 New sample (R million)	Total income April to June 2006 Old sample (R million)	Difference in total income between April to June 2006 New sample and Old sample (R million)	Percentage change between April to June 2006 New sample and Old sample (R million)
Hotels	1 921,8	1 925,1	-3,3	-0,2
Caravan parks and camping sites	40,3	40,9	-0,6	-1,5
Guest-houses and guest-farms	254,5	213,1	41,4	+19,4
Other accommodation	524,0	510,9	13,1	+2,6
Total	2 740,6	2 690,0	50,6	+1,9

Levels and movements in key variables

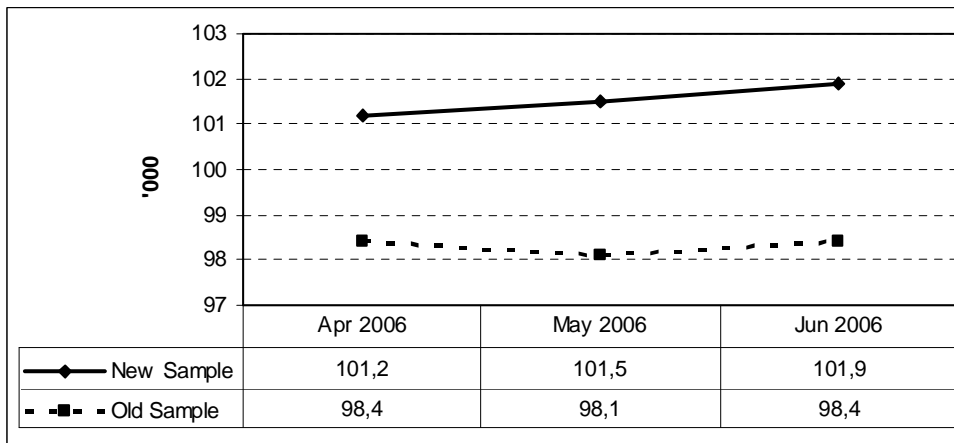
The reported level of total income for the months April to June 2006 based on the new sample was 1,9% higher than the level of sales from the previous sample (see table A above). This is a result of the replacement of the sample that was drawn in 2005 that has been in operation for the last half of 2005 and the first half of 2006. The movements in total income over the three overlapping months (April to June 2006) are very similar between the previous and new samples. As a result, the series for total income moved largely in parallel for those months in which the survey was conducted based on the old and new samples (see figure 1 below).

Figure 1: Total income, old and new samples – April to June 2006



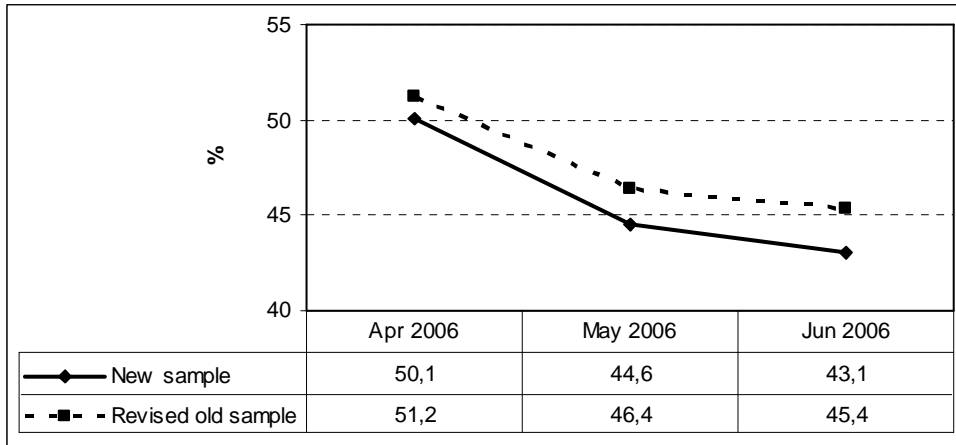
In figure 2 below is the reported stay units available for the months April to June 2006 based on the new and previous samples. The reported level of stay units available based on the new sample was 3,3% higher than the level from the previous sample. The movements in stay units available over the three overlapping months (April to June 2006) are very similar between the previous and new samples. As a result, the series for the stay units available moved largely in parallel for those months in which the survey was conducted based on the old and new samples.

Figure 2: Stay units available, old and new samples – April to June 2006



In figure 3 below is the reported occupancy rate for the months April to June 2006 based on the new and previous samples. The reported level of occupancy based on the new sample was 3,7% lower than the level of occupancy from the previous sample. This drop in occupancy is due to an 3,3 % increase in stay units available over the same period between the old and new samples. The movements in the occupancy rate over the three overlapping months (April to June 2006) are very similar between the previous and new samples. As a result, the series for the occupancy rate moved largely in parallel for those months in which the survey was conducted based on the old and new samples.

Figure 3: Occupancy rate, old and new samples – April to June 2006



Back-casting

Under ideal conditions the growth in the series should reflect the performance of existing businesses within the population and any demographic events or changes in activity.

Since information about the birth of businesses was not available from SARS on a monthly basis from August 2005, when the old sample was drawn to April 2006 when the new sample was introduced. It was decided that it would be more beneficial to users to adjust the levels of the series rather than to attempt to adjust their month to month movements. Accordingly to assist users of the time series, the levels from the new sample for the survey have been adjusted back to the start of the time series (September 2004), using the level for March 2006 as the end point of the back-cast series. Taking the series back to then prevents a break in series at March 2006 when the new sample was introduced.

Table 1: Tourist accommodation statistics from September 2005 to September 2006

Accommodation type	Month and Year												
	Sept 2005	Oct 2005	Nov 2005	Dec 2005	Jan 2006	Feb 2006	Mar 2006	Apr 2006	May 2006	June 2006	July 2006	Aug 2006	Sept 2006
Hotels													
Stay units available ('000)	44,1	43,0	42,4	42,8	42,6	42,7	42,9	42,6	42,4	42,4	42,6	43,2	43,2
Stay unit nights sold ('000)	894,8	914,2	943,5	809,3	783,3	871,2	935,9	811,5	826,1	773,3	812,3	876,1	965,1
Occupancy rate (%)	67,6	68,5	74,1	61,0	59,3	72,8	70,3	63,5	62,8	60,8	61,5	65,4	74,5
Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	508,49	509,03	523,01	553,53	579,20	572,86	554,63	519,29	513,62	528,26	526,90	497,77	520,26
Income from accommodation (R million)	455,0	465,4	493,5	448,0	453,7	499,1	519,1	421,4	424,3	408,5	428,0	436,1	502,1
Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	178,1	191,7	215,8	206,8	165,1	195,4	205,7	167,6	176,3	176,0	182,5	197,3	220,7
Other income (R million)	94,2	62,7	59,1	52,5	54,7	64,8	64,6	49,8	48,4	49,5	51,2	42,8	52,2
Total income (R million)	727,3	719,7	768,4	707,2	673,5	759,2	789,4	638,8	649,0	634,0	661,7	676,2	775,0
Caravan parks and camping sites													
Stay units available ('000)	10,8	11,1	10,1	10,0	10,1	9,9	9,8	9,3	9,3	9,3	9,3	9,5	9,5
Stay unit nights sold ('000)	37,6	41,2	40,8	117,5	58,0	33,2	48,2	60,6	28,3	28,0	34,2	45,4	41,8
Occupancy rate (%)	11,6	12,0	13,4	37,8	18,5	12,0	15,8	21,7	9,8	10,0	11,9	15,4	14,7
Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	213,90	175,65	181,64	281,49	197,29	215,09	239,15	171,62	254,42	214,29	225,15	165,20	232,06
Income from accommodation (R million)	8,0	7,2	7,4	33,1	11,4	7,2	11,5	10,4	7,2	6,0	7,7	7,5	9,7
Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	5,4	4,0	4,2	5,8	3,3	2,7	3,4	3,3	4,1	2,9	3,0	3,7	5,1
Other income (R million)	4,0	3,8	3,0	3,3	2,5	2,1	2,4	2,1	2,7	1,6	2,1	2,9	3,2
Total income (R million)	17,5	15,0	14,6	42,2	17,2	12,0	17,3	15,8	14,0	10,5	12,8	14,1	18,0
Guest-houses and guest-farms													
Stay units available ('000)	12,1	11,6	10,7	12,2	12,2	11,7	11,7	12,2	12,4	12,1	11,9	12,0	11,9
Stay unit nights sold ('000)	143,2	165,3	169,8	164,3	146,0	153,5	179,2	171,9	136,1	122,4	145,8	180,9	185,4
Occupancy rate (%)	39,6	45,9	52,6	43,6	38,7	46,8	49,3	47,0	35,4	33,7	39,5	48,6	51,9
Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	394,54	453,18	453,50	537,04	542,26	541,01	449,71	451,43	390,15	419,93	449,93	456,61	456,31
Income from accommodation (R million)	56,5	74,9	77,0	88,2	79,2	83,1	80,6	77,6	53,1	51,4	65,6	82,6	84,6
Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	13,9	19,0	22,6	20,1	17,5	19,2	20,1	17,6	18,1	13,7	15,9	19,3	19,9
Other income (R million)	5,0	10,4	10,4	8,0	8,2	7,8	9,4	11,0	7,1	4,9	8,1	9,1	10,5
Total income (R million)	75,4	104,3	109,9	116,3	104,9	110,1	110,1	106,2	78,3	70,0	89,6	111,0	115,0
Other accommodation													
Stay units available ('000)	34,0	35,2	37,8	36,4	36,7	37,0	36,8	37,1	37,4	38,1	37,8	36,8	36,9
Stay unit nights sold ('000)	385,8	377,9	377,9	422,6	404,3	403,3	454,4	475,7	411,4	393,5	451,2	432,9	446,7
Occupancy rate (%)	37,8	34,6	33,3	37,4	35,5	39,0	39,8	42,7	35,5	34,4	38,5	37,9	40,4
Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	300,61	304,13	317,11	369,52	373,60	305,17	312,15	320,79	290,71	283,10	278,37	296,60	327,74
Income from accommodation (R million)	116,0	114,9	119,8	156,2	151,0	123,1	141,9	152,6	119,6	111,4	125,6	128,4	146,4
Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	29,2	26,4	30,7	26,7	29,2	29,1	31,0	28,1	25,1	25,9	27,7	33,8	37,1
Other income (R million)	24,0	19,0	20,8	33,1	45,1	19,9	20,9	24,4	18,3	18,6	19,5	21,7	25,9
Total income (R million)	169,1	160,3	171,3	215,9	225,3	172,1	193,7	205,1	163,0	155,9	172,8	183,9	209,4
Total													
Stay units available ('000)	101,0	101,0	101,1	101,4	101,7	101,3	101,3	101,2	101,5	101,9	101,6	101,5	101,5
Stay unit nights sold ('000)	1461,3	1498,7	1532,0	1513,6	1391,6	1461,3	1617,8	1519,7	1401,9	1317,2	1443,5	1535,3	1639,0
Occupancy rate (%)	48,2	47,9	50,5	48,1	44,2	51,5	51,5	50,1	44,6	43,1	47,4	48,8	53,8
Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	434,87	442,03	455,42	479,25	499,68	487,50	465,49	435,61	430,99	438,28	434,29	426,37	453,20
Income from accommodation (R million)	635,5	662,5	697,7	725,4	695,4	712,4	753,1	662,0	604,2	577,3	626,9	654,6	742,8
Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	226,6	241,1	273,3	259,4	215,0	246,4	260,2	216,6	223,6	218,5	229,1	254,1	282,8
Other income (R million)	127,2	95,8	93,2	96,9	110,4	94,6	97,3	87,3	76,5	74,6	80,9	76,5	91,8
Total income (R million)	989,3	999,3	1064,2	1081,6	1020,9	1053,4	1110,5	965,9	904,3	870,4	936,9	985,2	1117,4

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 our website.

Table 2: Percentage change in tourist accommodation statistics from September 2005 to September 2006

Accommodation type	Month and Year												
	Sept 2005	Oct 2005	Nov 2005	Dec 2005	Jan 2006	Feb 2006	Mar 2006	Apr 2006	May 2006	June 2006	July 2006	Aug 2006	Sept 2006
Hotels													
Stay units available (%)	1,1	-1,2	-1,6	-0,4	0,6	-1,7	-1,2	-3,6	-3,9	-5,2	-3,2	-1,6	-2,1
Stay unit nights sold (%)	4,8	3,1	5,8	4,3	2,7	1,6	0,0	-6,3	3,0	-3,5	-4,3	1,2	7,9
Occupancy rate (%)	3,7	4,4	7,4	4,7	2,1	3,4	1,3	-2,7	7,1	1,8	-1,1	2,9	10,1
Average income per stay unit night sold (%)	12,1	5,8	7,7	4,5	6,3	10,7	12,3	12,4	14,5	23,7	18,9	8,9	2,3
Income from accommodation (%)	17,5	9,1	13,9	9,0	9,2	12,5	12,4	5,4	17,9	19,4	13,8	10,2	10,4
Income from restaurants and bar sales (%)	5,7	2,9	12,8	3,3	1,0	10,1	11,2	-6,7	6,3	10,3	17,6	14,5	23,9
Other income (%)	78,1	-3,9	-5,3	-12,3	3,4	8,8	4,0	-9,4	-10,6	-3,9	-21,9	-49,9	-44,6
Total income (%)	19,5	6,1	11,8	5,4	6,6	11,5	11,3	0,7	11,9	14,6	10,9	3,5	6,6
Caravan Parks and Camping sites													
Stay units available (%)	-7,2	-4,7	-13,2	-14,1	-15,6	-15,7	-16,5	-12,1	-12,1	-12,1	-13,3	-10,6	-12,2
Stay unit nights sold (%)	-13,1	12,5	4,4	-8,8	2,2	-29,9	-28,1	63,0	12,1	-18,5	-34,8	17,9	11,1
Occupancy rate (%)	-6,3	18,0	20,3	6,1	21,0	-16,8	-13,9	85,4	27,5	-7,3	-24,8	31,8	26,6
Average income per stay unit night sold (%)	-5,0	-21,8	-21,5	0,2	-9,7	11,3	-9,0	-28,6	0,7	17,5	50,1	-5,1	8,5
Income from accommodation (%)	-17,4	-12,1	-18,0	-8,6	-7,8	-21,9	-34,6	16,5	12,9	-4,2	-2,1	11,9	20,6
Income from restaurants and bar sales (%)	-22,1	-25,0	-26,6	-17,2	-40,2	-14,3	-46,4	-32,1	61,7	14,4	-11,7	-3,9	-6,1
Other income (%)	22,4	-17,7	-43,8	-28,0	-55,5	-28,0	-34,5	-42,0	-25,4	-30,6	-38,9	-33,9	-20,6
Total income (%)	-12,5	-17,3	-27,2	-11,7	-26,8	-21,5	-37,3	-9,3	11,7	-5,4	-12,9	-5,6	2,8
Guest-houses and guest-farms													
Stay units available (%)	25,6	18,0	12,1	25,1	5,0	-3,0	-4,0	2,0	7,0	5,6	1,5	2,3	-1,3
Stay unit nights sold (%)	50,0	52,0	45,5	25,8	-3,6	-1,1	-16,5	22,0	12,6	8,5	10,8	26,7	29,5
Occupancy rate (%)	19,4	28,8	29,8	0,5	-8,1	1,9	-13,0	19,6	5,2	2,8	9,1	23,8	31,2
Average income per stay unit night sold (%)	-26,0	-25,7	-25,5	-16,3	4,1	17,8	21,0	-0,3	2,4	17,3	17,2	8,7	15,7
Income from accommodation (%)	11,0	13,0	8,4	5,3	0,3	16,5	1,1	21,6	15,3	27,3	29,8	37,7	49,8
Income from restaurants and bar sales (%)	3,7	9,3	23,7	24,9	6,6	3,7	51,4	25,7	82,9	15,4	19,4	41,7	42,9
Other income (%)	-26,6	25,6	27,0	46,1	54,7	104,1	151,1	148,3	51,4	-13,2	46,5	21,3	108,6
Total income (%)	6,0	13,4	12,8	10,4	4,2	17,5	13,8	29,1	29,1	20,9	29,1	36,9	52,4
Other accommodation													
Stay units available (%)	-6,2	-3,9	3,9	2,2	4,6	8,7	8,4	7,9	7,6	10,4	9,3	5,4	8,4
Stay unit nights sold (%)	-5,5	-9,5	-13,3	-14,2	-7,2	16,8	7,4	30,7	22,6	19,4	24,2	21,4	15,8
Occupancy rate (%)	0,7	-5,8	-16,6	-16,0	-11,2	7,4	-0,9	21,1	13,9	8,2	13,6	15,1	6,8
Average income per stay unit night sold (%)	6,8	-8,9	-1,1	10,2	17,8	-5,4	-7,7	21,5	14,0	12,8	0,2	2,3	9,0
Income from accommodation (%)	0,9	-17,6	-14,3	-5,4	9,3	10,5	-0,9	58,8	39,8	34,8	24,4	24,1	26,2
Income from restaurants and bar sales (%)	-6,5	-26,5	-16,5	-23,0	14,1	-18,5	-20,5	-12,3	-13,2	-21,4	14,9	30,2	27,1
Other income (%)	-8,2	-36,4	-20,6	10,2	98,3	-6,5	-23,3	29,8	9,9	14,9	3,9	-6,1	8,1
Total income (%)	-1,8	-21,9	-15,5	-6,0	20,8	2,2	-7,5	39,6	24,3	18,3	20,1	20,6	23,8
Total													
Stay units available (%)	-0,2	-0,7	0,4	1,4	0,6	0,0	-0,1	0,1	0,5	0,6	0,5	0,3	0,5
Stay unit nights sold (%)	4,3	3,4	3,2	-0,9	-1,0	4,0	-1,4	7,9	9,2	3,1	3,4	9,4	12,2
Occupancy rate (%)	4,5	4,2	2,9	-2,3	-1,6	4,0	-1,2	7,9	8,7	2,4	6,3	9,0	11,6
Average income per stay unit night sold (%)	8,2	0,0	3,5	5,2	8,9	7,8	8,7	7,8	11,1	18,8	13,2	5,7	4,2
Income from accommodation (%)	12,9	3,4	6,8	4,2	7,8	12,1	7,2	16,4	21,3	22,4	17,1	15,7	16,9
Income from restaurants and bar sales (%)	3,0	-1,6	8,4	0,6	1,9	4,9	6,8	-6,0	7,9	5,6	16,9	17,8	24,8
Other income (%)	42,7	-11,2	-8,6	-3,1	27,6	8,0	0,6	6,7	-3,3	-1,4	-13,3	-36,5	-27,8
Total income (%)	13,5	0,6	5,7	2,6	8,3	9,9	6,5	9,6	15,3	15,4	13,6	9,2	12,9

Note: The percentage change is the change in tourist accommodation statistics of the relevant month compared with tourist accommodation statistics of the same month in the previous year 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 2006 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 2006 sample of approximately 850 enterprises was drawn from a population of approximately 6 100 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: <http://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/statsdownload.asp?ppn=DiscussSamplingMeth&SCH=2286>

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.

Table A – Estimates of total industry income by type of enterprise within 95% confidence limits – September 2006

	Lower Limit	Income	Upper Limit	Relative standard error
	R million	R million	R million	(RSE)
Total income	1 116,6	1 117,4	1 118,2	3,3

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.

Symbols and abbreviations

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
*	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 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.

Glossary

Enterprise	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.
Establishment	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.
Income from accommodation	Refers only to amounts charged for stay units.
Income from restaurant and bar sales	Refers to income from meals, banqueting and liquor and tobacco sales.
Average income per stay unit night sold	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.
Industry	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> .
Occupancy rate	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.
Other accommodation	Includes lodges, bed and breakfast, 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 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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