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# Statistical release

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### Tourist accommodation

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## Key findings as at the end of September 2007

**Table A - Key estimates as at the end of September 2007**

Estimates	September 2007	% change between September 2006 and September 2007	July 2006 to September 2006	July 2007 to September 2007	% change between July 2006 to September 2006 and July 2007 to September 2007
Stay units available ('000)	105,8	-0,8	106,4	105,8	-0,5
Stay unit nights sold ('000)	1 645,4	-0,1	4 644,2	4 814,6	+3,7
Occupancy rate (%)	51,8	+0,6	47,5	49,5	+4,2
Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	538,3	+15,6	447,9	518,0	+15,7
Income from accommodation (R million)	885,8	+15,5	2 080,0	2 494,0	+19,9
Total income (R million)	1 341,6	+14,0	3 192,4	3 768,6	+18,0

**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.

### Stay units available

There was a decrease of 0,5% in the number of stay units available between the third quarter of 2007 and the same quarter of 2006. This was influenced by some establishments that were busy with renovations in the third quarter of 2007.

Furthermore, there was a slight decrease of 0,8% in the number of stay units available during September 2007 (105 800) compared to September 2006 (106 600).

### Number of stay unit nights sold increases

The number of stay unit nights sold during the third quarter of 2007 increased by 3,7% (from 4 644 200 to 4 814 600) compared to the third quarter of 2006.

However, the number of stay unit nights sold during September 2007 compared to September 2006 decreased by 0,1% (from 1 647 100 to 1 645 400).

### Occupancy rate increases

The occupancy rate during the third quarter of 2007 increased by 4,2% (from 47,5% to 49,5%) compared to the third quarter of 2006. Furthermore, the occupancy rate for September 2007 increased by 0,6% (from 51,5% to 51,8%) compared to September 2006.

### Income from accommodation increases

Income from accommodation in the third quarter of 2007 increased by 19,9% (R414,0 million) compared with the third quarter of 2006. This increase is partly due to an increase in the 'number of stay unit nights sold', 'occupancy rate' and the 'average income per stay unit night sold' in the third quarter of 2007 compared to the third quarter of 2006.

Furthermore, income from accommodation in September 2007 increased by 15,5% (R118,7 million) compared to September 2006.

**Table B - Contribution of the types of accommodation to the percentage change in income from accommodation for the third quarter of 2007 compared to the third quarter of 2006**

Type of accommodation	July 2006 to September 2006 (R million)	Weight	July 2007 to September 2007 (R million)	% change between July 2006 to September 2006 and July 2007 to September 2007	% change contribution
Hotels	1 509,1	72,6	1 770,9	+17,3	+12,6
Caravan parks and camping sites	22,6	1,1	23,3	+3,1	0,0
Guest-houses and guest-farms	149,2	7,2	181,5	+21,6	+1,6
Other accommodation	399,1	19,2	518,3	+29,9	+5,7
<b>Total industry</b>	<b>2 080,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>2 494,0</b>	<b>+19,9</b>	<b>+19,9</b>

The contributors to the increase of 19,9% in the income from accommodation for the third quarter of 2007 compared to the third quarter of 2006 were hotels (+12,6 percentage points), other accommodation (+5,7 percentage points), and guest-houses and guest-farms (+1,6 percentage points).

**Table C - Contribution of the types of accommodation to the percentage change in income from accommodation for September 2007 compared to September 2006**

Type of accommodation	September 2006 (R million)	Weight	September 2007 (R million)	% change between September 2006 and September 2007	% change contribution
Hotels	560,0	73,0	621,5	+11,0	+8,0
Caravan parks and camping sites	9,0	1,2	7,1	-21,1	-0,3
Guest-houses and guest-farms	52,4	6,8	71,5	+36,5	+2,5
Other accommodation	145,7	19,0	185,7	+27,5	+5,2
<b>Total industry</b>	<b>767,1</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>885,8</b>	<b>+15,5</b>	<b>+15,5</b>

The contributors to the increase of 15,5% in the income from accommodation for September 2007 compared to September 2006 were hotels (+8,0 percentage points), other accommodation (+5,2 percentage points), guest-houses and guest-farms (+2,5 percentage points), and caravan parks and camping sites (-0,3 of a percentage points).

**P J Lehohla**  
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**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 2007, thus replacing the old sample that was drawn in April 2006. The sample is drawn from a business register that contains enterprises that are registered with the South African Revenue Service (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, at capturing changes related to new businesses, ceased businesses, merged businesses and classification changes.

**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 are:

- 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.
- c) More efficient sampling design.

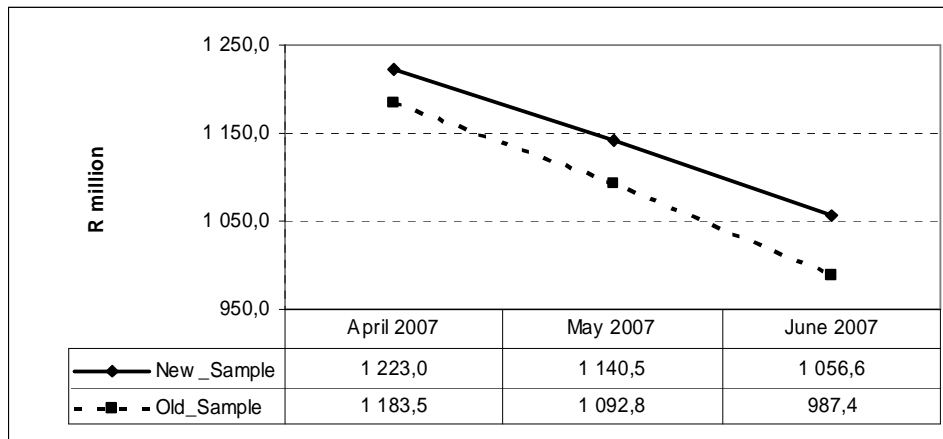
**Table A: Total income, old and new samples by type of accommodation – April to June 2007**

Estimates	Total income April to June 2007 New sample (R million)	Total income April to June 2007 Old sample (R million)	Difference in total income between April to June 2007 New sample and Old sample (R million)	Percentage change between April to June 2007 New sample and Old sample (%)
Hotels	2 550,3	2 249,8	300,5	+13,4
Caravan parks and camping sites	37,1	53,3	-16,2	-30,4
Guest-houses and guest-farms	209,6	319,2	-109,6	-34,3
Other accommodation	623,1	641,4	-18,3	-2,9
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 420,1</b>	<b>3 263,7</b>	<b>156,4</b>	<b>+4,8</b>

**Levels and movements in key variables**

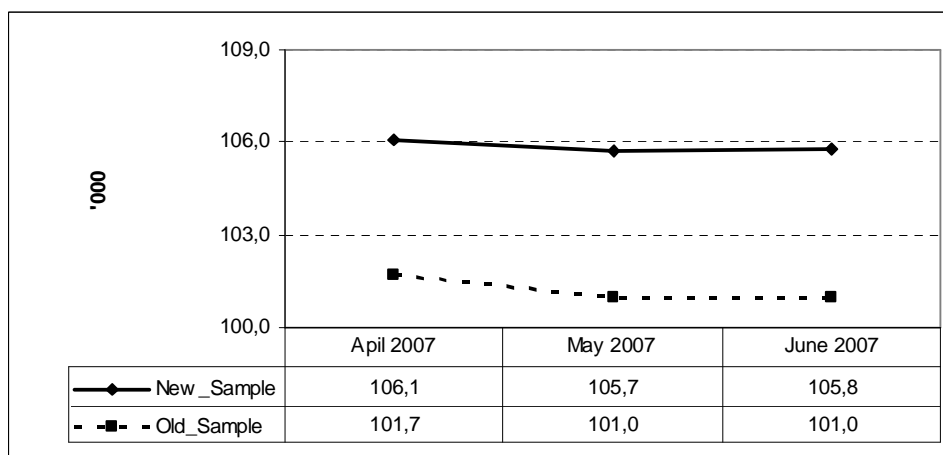
The reported level of total income for the months April to June 2007 based on the new sample was 4,8% higher than the level of income from the old sample (see table A above). This is a result of the replacement of the sample that was drawn in 2006 that has been in operation from April 2006. The movements in total income over the three overlapping months (April to June 2007) are very similar between the old 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 new and old samples (see figure 1 below).

**Figure 1: Total income, old and new samples – April to June 2007**



In figure 2 below is the reported stay units available for the months April to June 2007 based on the new and old samples. The reported level of stay units available based on the new sample was 4,6% higher than the level from the old sample. The movements in stay units available over the three overlapping months (April to June 2007) are very similar between the old 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 2007**



**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 April 2006, (when the old sample was drawn) to April 2007 (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 2007 as the end point of the back-cast series. Taking the series back to then prevents a break in series at March 2007 when the new sample was introduced.

**Detailed statistics**

**Table 1: Tourist accommodation statistics from September 2006 to September 2007**

Accommodation type		Sep 2006	Oct 2006	Nov 2006	Dec 2006	Jan 2007	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Apr 2007	May 2007	Jun 2007	Jul 2007	Aug 2007	Sep 2007
<b>Hotels</b>	Stay units available ('000)	53,7	53,6	53,6	52,9	52,9	53,0	53,4	53,5	53,2	53,2	53,2	53,3	53,2
	Stay unit nights sold ('000)	1 058,8	1 060,8	1 101,7	920,8	903,2	974,6	1 057,3	958,7	961,4	911,2	981,6	1 024,1	1 016,7
	Occupancy rate (%)	65,7	63,9	68,6	56,1	55,1	65,6	63,8	59,7	58,3	57,1	59,5	62,0	63,7
	Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	528,9	562,1	626,6	631,4	605,5	650,6	618,3	594,9	577,1	556,2	557,7	587,8	611,3
	Income from accommodation (R million)	560,0	596,3	690,3	581,4	546,9	634,1	653,7	570,3	554,8	506,8	547,4	602,0	621,5
	Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	253,1	259,9	283,8	268,3	208,6	252,5	275,4	226,6	243,8	211,1	222,5	259,6	265,2
	Other income (R million)	76,8	81,3	87,4	77,6	67,7	77,3	92,6	80,1	76,7	80,1	76,5	84,6	87,6
	Total income (R million)	889,9	937,5	1 061,5	927,3	823,2	963,9	1 021,8	877,0	875,3	798,0	846,4	946,2	974,3
<b>Caravan parks and camping sites</b>	Stay units available ('000)	8,3	8,3	8,3	8,3	8,3	8,3	8,3	8,3	8,3	8,3	8,3	8,3	8,3
	Stay unit nights sold ('000)	45,6	38,0	50,9	121,2	37,2	32,4	46,8	66,9	32,3	33,3	46,2	43,4	41,8
	Occupancy rate (%)	18,3	14,8	20,4	47,1	14,5	14,0	18,2	26,9	12,6	13,4	18,0	16,9	16,8
	Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	196,6	207,6	188,4	254,3	291,2	265,1	229,9	192,8	253,9	219,2	188,3	172,8	169,9
	Income from accommodation (R million)	9,0	7,9	9,6	30,8	10,8	8,6	10,8	12,9	8,2	7,3	8,7	7,5	7,1
	Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	1,7	1,5	1,9	1,3	1,1	1,5	1,2	1,7	1,4	1,1	1,3	1,8	1,6
	Other income (R million)	1,6	1,7	1,8	2,2	1,2	1,4	2,0	1,3	1,9	1,3	1,5	1,6	1,3
	Total income (R million)	12,3	11,1	13,2	34,3	13,1	11,5	13,9	15,9	11,5	9,7	11,5	10,9	10,0
<b>Guest-houses and guest-farms</b>	Stay units available ('000)	8,0	8,2	8,5	8,5	8,6	8,6	8,4	8,0	8,0	8,1	8,3	8,3	8,3
	Stay unit nights sold ('000)	101,3	106,6	112,7	133,2	100,6	95,6	98,1	106,8	86,6	75,2	98,9	102,2	117,8
	Occupancy rate (%)	42,4	41,8	44,3	50,6	37,9	39,9	37,6	44,5	34,9	30,9	38,4	39,7	47,3
	Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	517,7	554,0	618,8	671,1	738,9	713,5	866,3	558,1	543,9	621,0	520,7	572,4	607,0
	Income from accommodation (R million)	52,4	59,0	69,8	89,4	74,3	68,2	85,0	59,6	47,1	46,7	51,5	58,5	71,5
	Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	12,1	19,5	20,5	20,1	14,0	15,2	14,6	14,3	13,3	10,3	14,9	15,7	17,6
	Other income (R million)	5,0	5,1	8,4	10,2	7,5	7,3	8,8	8,8	5,4	4,1	5,5	7,5	8,1
	Total income (R million)	69,5	83,6	98,7	119,7	95,8	90,7	108,5	82,7	65,8	61,1	71,9	81,7	97,2
<b>Other accommodation</b>	Stay units available ('000)	36,7	36,8	36,4	36,6	36,5	36,5	36,9	36,3	36,2	36,2	36,0	35,9	36,0
	Stay unit nights sold ('000)	441,4	442,5	430,0	523,0	413,3	437,8	459,2	442,7	394,6	407,2	426,1	446,7	469,1
	Occupancy rate (%)	40,1	38,8	39,4	46,1	36,5	42,8	40,2	40,7	35,2	37,5	38,2	40,1	43,4
	Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	330,1	341,9	393,1	410,8	412,1	366,3	375,1	391,5	336,3	322,0	383,7	378,6	395,9
	Income from accommodation (R million)	145,7	151,3	169,1	214,9	170,4	160,4	172,2	173,3	132,7	131,1	163,5	169,1	185,7
	Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	38,9	42,1	43,5	43,0	39,1	36,3	36,1	32,4	29,2	30,5	26,9	36,2	39,2
	Other income (R million)	20,2	32,9	28,1	35,6	31,2	29,8	42,9	41,7	26,0	26,2	31,8	30,9	35,2
	Total income (R million)	204,8	226,3	240,7	293,4	240,7	226,5	251,3	247,4	187,9	187,8	222,2	236,2	260,1
<b>Total</b>	Stay units available ('000)	106,6	106,9	106,7	106,3	106,3	106,4	107,0	106,1	105,7	105,8	105,8	105,8	105,8
	Stay unit nights sold ('000)	1 647,1	1 647,9	1 695,4	1 698,3	1 454,3	1 540,5	1 661,4	1 575,1	1 474,9	1 426,9	1 552,8	1 616,4	1 645,4
	Occupancy rate (%)	51,5	49,7	52,9	51,5	44,1	51,7	50,1	49,5	45,0	45,0	47,3	49,3	51,8
	Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	465,7	494,3	553,7	539,7	551,8	565,6	554,8	518,1	503,6	484,9	496,6	517,9	538,3
	Income from accommodation (R million)	767,1	814,5	938,7	916,5	802,4	871,3	921,7	816,1	742,8	691,9	771,1	837,1	885,8
	Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	305,8	323,0	349,6	332,5	262,7	305,5	327,3	275,0	287,7	253,0	265,6	313,3	323,6
	Other income (R million)	103,6	121,0	125,8	125,6	107,7	115,8	146,4	131,9	110,0	111,7	115,3	124,6	132,2
Total income (R million)	1 176,5	1 258,6	1 414,1	1 374,6	1 172,8	1 292,5	1 395,5	1 223,0	1 140,5	1 056,6	1 152,0	1 275,0	1 341,6	



**Table 2: Percentage change in tourist accommodation statistics from September 2006 to September 2007**

Accommodation type		Sep 2006	Oct 2006	Nov 2006	Dec 2006	Jan 2007	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Apr 2007	May 2007	Jun 2007	Jul 2007	Aug 2007	Sep 2007
<b>Hotels</b>	Stay units available ('000)	-4,3	-2,1	-0,7	-2,8	-2,3	-2,3	-2,1	-0,1	-0,2	-0,2	-0,9	0,0	-0,9
	Stay unit nights sold ('000)	6,0	4,0	4,6	1,9	3,3	0,2	1,2	5,6	4,0	5,3	7,6	6,1	-4,0
	Occupancy rate (%)	10,7	6,2	5,4	4,9	5,8	2,6	3,4	5,7	4,2	5,5	8,6	6,1	-3,1
	Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	4,1	10,6	19,9	14,2	4,7	13,7	11,6	16,3	14,0	6,8	7,6	19,1	15,6
	Income from accommodation (R million)	10,4	14,9	25,5	16,4	8,1	14,0	13,0	22,8	18,6	12,5	15,8	26,4	11,0
	Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	21,7	16,2	12,6	11,1	8,2	10,7	14,7	21,2	23,9	7,5	3,4	14,9	4,8
	Other income (R million)	-28,5	13,8	29,6	29,7	8,6	4,6	25,7	7,8	6,2	8,5	25,1	35,0	14,0
	Total income (R million)	8,2	15,2	22,1	15,8	8,2	12,3	14,5	20,8	18,8	10,7	13,0	23,7	9,5
<b>Caravan parks and camping sites</b>	Stay units available ('000)	-12,8	-15,2	-6,9	-5,9	-6,9	-5,0	-4,0	2,2	2,2	2,2	2,2	0,0	-0,1
	Stay unit nights sold ('000)	-16,0	-36,1	-13,6	-28,5	-55,5	-32,4	-32,8	1,7	5,2	9,6	24,5	-11,9	-8,3
	Occupancy rate (%)	-3,6	-24,7	-7,3	-24,0	-52,2	-28,8	-29,9	-0,4	3,0	7,3	21,9	-11,9	-8,3
	Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	32,3	70,1	49,3	30,0	112,5	77,4	38,3	36,1	20,9	23,9	1,3	26,7	-13,6
	Income from accommodation (R million)	11,1	8,6	28,9	-7,0	-5,5	20,0	-7,0	38,5	27,1	35,8	26,1	11,6	-21,1
	Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	6,3	25,7	51,4	-27,5	10,3	83,3	13,3	52,1	0,8	12,0	27,9	43,6	-7,4
	Other income (R million)	-5,9	9,4	44,0	60,7	14,3	55,6	105,0	26,6	43,9	66,1	46,0	12,8	-16,9
	Total income (R million)	7,9	10,8	33,6	-5,4	-2,8	29,3	2,6	38,7	25,5	35,8	28,6	16,1	-18,7
<b>Guest-houses and guest-farms</b>	Stay units available ('000)	9,9	17,8	31,3	16,1	17,0	21,3	19,4	0,4	-1,2	2,5	5,0	3,3	3,8
	Stay unit nights sold ('000)	26,0	14,8	18,3	44,5	22,7	10,9	-2,5	12,3	15,0	11,1	19,4	1,9	16,3
	Occupancy rate (%)	14,7	-2,5	-9,9	24,5	4,9	-8,6	-18,4	11,9	16,5	8,4	13,7	-1,4	11,7
	Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	46,4	36,4	52,2	39,4	52,0	47,1	114,9	5,4	18,8	26,1	1,1	5,9	17,2
	Income from accommodation (R million)	84,5	56,6	80,1	101,5	86,5	63,2	109,6	18,4	36,7	40,0	20,8	8,0	36,4
	Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	27,0	49,7	32,4	45,5	16,9	15,3	6,1	16,6	5,5	7,9	40,7	16,2	45,2
	Other income (R million)	51,0	-24,8	24,8	95,1	41,0	43,0	44,2	24,2	18,0	29,9	6,7	30,8	63,3
	Total income (R million)	68,5	45,5	61,8	88,7	67,6	51,0	79,4	18,6	27,4	32,7	23,2	11,3	39,8
<b>Other accommodation</b>	Stay units available ('000)	19,0	15,3	6,3	11,0	9,7	9,1	10,6	0,0	-1,1	-2,9	-2,7	-0,6	-1,9
	Stay unit nights sold ('000)	20,7	23,5	20,0	30,5	7,8	14,5	6,5	-3,0	0,0	7,9	-1,8	7,2	6,3
	Occupancy rate (%)	1,4	7,1	12,9	17,6	-1,7	5,0	-3,6	-3,0	1,1	11,1	0,9	7,8	8,3
	Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	8,9	11,5	23,0	10,3	9,4	19,1	19,2	17,3	11,2	9,3	32,8	23,2	19,9
	Income from accommodation (R million)	31,4	37,7	47,6	43,9	18,0	36,3	27,0	13,8	11,2	17,9	30,4	32,1	27,5
	Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	17,4	40,6	25,0	41,9	18,0	9,8	3,0	10,0	11,0	12,4	-8,3	1,0	0,8
	Other income (R million)	10,2	126,3	76,5	40,4	-9,6	95,2	168,0	110,2	74,8	73,3	102,7	76,0	73,9
	Total income (R million)	26,2	46,6	45,6	43,2	13,5	36,5	34,6	22,7	17,0	22,4	30,4	30,2	27,0
<b>Total</b>	Stay units available ('000)	2,9	3,4	3,1	2,7	2,5	2,7	3,3	0,1	-0,4	-0,8	-0,8	0,1	-0,8
	Stay unit nights sold ('000)	9,9	7,6	8,3	8,5	2,2	3,5	1,0	3,3	3,5	6,4	5,9	5,6	-0,1
	Occupancy rate (%)	6,8	4,1	5,1	5,6	-0,3	0,7	-2,3	3,1	3,9	7,2	6,8	5,5	0,6
	Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	6,7	12,3	22,0	16,4	12,0	16,5	19,1	16,8	14,3	8,3	12,4	19,2	15,6
	Income from accommodation (R million)	17,2	20,9	32,1	26,2	14,4	20,5	20,3	20,6	18,3	15,3	19,1	25,8	15,5
	Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	21,3	20,6	15,2	15,8	10,0	11,0	12,9	19,6	21,4	8,1	3,7	13,3	5,8
	Other income (R million)	-20,8	28,3	37,7	36,8	4,2	21,7	51,2	29,0	18,3	20,2	38,9	42,6	27,6
	Total income (R million)	13,4	21,5	27,9	24,4	12,4	18,2	21,0	21,3	19,0	14,0	16,7	23,9	14,0

Note: 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 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 2007 Business Sampling Frame (BSF) that contains businesses registered for value-added tax (VAT).

**Purpose of the survey** 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** 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.

**Response rate** The average response rate for the ‘Tourist accommodation’ survey for the third quarter of 2007 was 80,0%.

**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	> 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** 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 2007 sample of approximately 900 enterprises was drawn 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/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.

**Table A – Estimates of total industry income by type of enterprise within 95% confidence limits – September 2007**

	Lower limit R million	Estimate R million	Upper limit R million	Relative standard error %
<b>Total Income</b>	1 272,0	1 341,6	1 411,0	2,7

**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  
 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 old 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.

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

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## Glossary

<b>Average income per stay unit night sold</b>	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>Establishment</b>	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>	Income from amounts charged for stay units. Other income is excluded (e.g. income from meals).
<b>Income from restaurant and bar sales</b>	Income from meals, banqueting and beverages and tobacco sales.
<b>Industry</b>	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> .
<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 establishments, 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 night 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 visitor who stays at least one night in the place visited.

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