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Key findings as at the end of September 2008

Table A - Key estimates as at the end of September 2008

Estimates	September 2008	% change between September 2007 and September 2008	July to September 2007	July to September 2008	% change between July to September 2007 and July to September 2008
Stay units available ('000)	109,2	+2,2	107,0	109,1	+2,0
Stay unit nights sold ('000)	1 615,5	+0,3	4 750,0	4 953,7	+4,3
Occupancy rate (%)	49,3	-1,8	48,3	49,4	+2,3
Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	624,1	+19,6	502,1	602,3	+20,0
Income from accommodation (R million)	1 008,3	+20,0	2 384,8	2 983,6	+25,1
Total income (R million)	1 527,5	+21,0	3 570,2	4 572,8	+28,1

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 increase

There was an increase of 2,0% in the number of stay units available between the third quarter of 2008 and the same quarter of 2007.

Furthermore, there was an increase of 2,2% in the number of stay units available during September 2008 (109 200) compared to September 2007 (106 900).

Number of stay unit nights sold increases

The number of stay unit nights sold during the third quarter of 2008 increased by 4,3% (from 4 750 000 to 4 953 700) compared to the third quarter of 2007.

Furthermore, the number of stay unit nights sold during September 2008 compared to September 2007 increased by 0,3% (from 1 610 500 to 1 615 500).

Occupancy rate increases

The occupancy rate during the third quarter of 2008 increased to 49,4% from 48,3% in the third quarter of 2007.

However, the occupancy rate for September 2008 decreased to 49,3% from 50,2% in September 2007.

Income from accommodation increases

Income from accommodation for the third quarter of 2008 increased by 25,1% (R598,8 million) compared with the third quarter of 2007.

Furthermore, income from accommodation in September 2008 increased by 20,0% (R167,8 million) compared to September 2007.

Table B - Contribution of the types of accommodation to the percentage change in income from accommodation for the third quarter of 2008 compared to the third quarter of 2007

Type of accommodation	July to July to September 2007 (R million)	Weight	July to September 2008 (R million)	% change between July to September 2007 and July to September 2008	% change Contribution
Hotels	1 782,0	74,7	2 071,1	+16,2	+12,1
Caravan parks and camping sites	14,1	0,6	16,5	+17,0	+0,1
Guest-houses and guest-farms	124,7	5,2	175,6	+40,8	+2,1
Other accommodation	464,1	19,5	720,4	+55,2	+10,8
Total industry	2 384,9	100,0	2 983,6	+25,1	+25,1

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

The contributors to the increase of 25,1% in the income from accommodation for the third quarter of 2008 compared to the third quarter of 2007 were hotels (+12,1 percentage points), other accommodation (+10,8 percentage points), guest-houses and guest-farms (+2,1 percentage points) and caravan parks and camping sites (+0,1 of a percentage point).

Table C - Contribution of the types of accommodation to the percentage change in income from accommodation for September 2008 compared to September 2007

Type of accommodation	September 2007 (R million)	Weight	September 2008 (R million)	% change between September 2007 and September 2008	% change contribution
Hotels	624,9	74,4	692,6	+10,8	+8,1
Caravan parks and camping sites	4,5	0,5	6,2	+37,8	+0,2
Guest-houses and guest-farms	48,0	5,7	58,2	+21,3	+1,2
Other accommodation	163,1	19,4	251,3	+54,1	+10,5
Total industry	840,5	100,0	1 008,3	+20,0	+20,0

The contributors to the increase of 20,0% in the income from accommodation for September 2008 compared to September 2007 were other accommodation (+10,5 percentage points), hotels (+8,1 percentage points), guest-houses and guest-farms (+1,2 percentage points) and caravan parks and camping sites (+0,2 of a percentage point).

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 2008, thus replacing the previous sample that was drawn in April 2007. The sample is drawn from a business register that contains enterprises that are registered with the South African Revenue Service (SARS) for VAT.

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 previous and new samples

While in total, there was a decrease of 6,3% in the level of total income from the previous and new sample for the overlap period, there were varying level differences between the types of accommodation establishments. 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, previous and new samples by type of accommodation – April to June 2008

Estimates	Total income April to June 2008 New sample (R million)	Total income April to June 2008 Previous sample (R million)	Difference in total income between April to June 2008 New sample and Previous sample (R million)	Level difference between New sample and Previous sample (%)
Hotels	3192,4	3 141,1	+51,3	+1,6
Caravan parks and camping sites	25,5	37,3	-11,8	-31,6
Guest-houses and guest-farms	221,1	339,8	-118,7	-34,9
Other accommodation	836,6	1 046,0	-209,4	-20,0
Total	4275,6	4 564,2	-288,6	-6,3

Levels and movements in key variables

The reported level of total income for the months April to June 2008 based on the new sample was 6,3% lower than the level of income from the previous sample. This is a result of the replacement of the sample that was drawn in 2007 that has been in operation since April 2007. The movements in total income over the three overlapping months (April to June 2008) 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 new and previous samples (see figure 1 below).

Figure 1: Total income, previous and new samples – April to June 2008

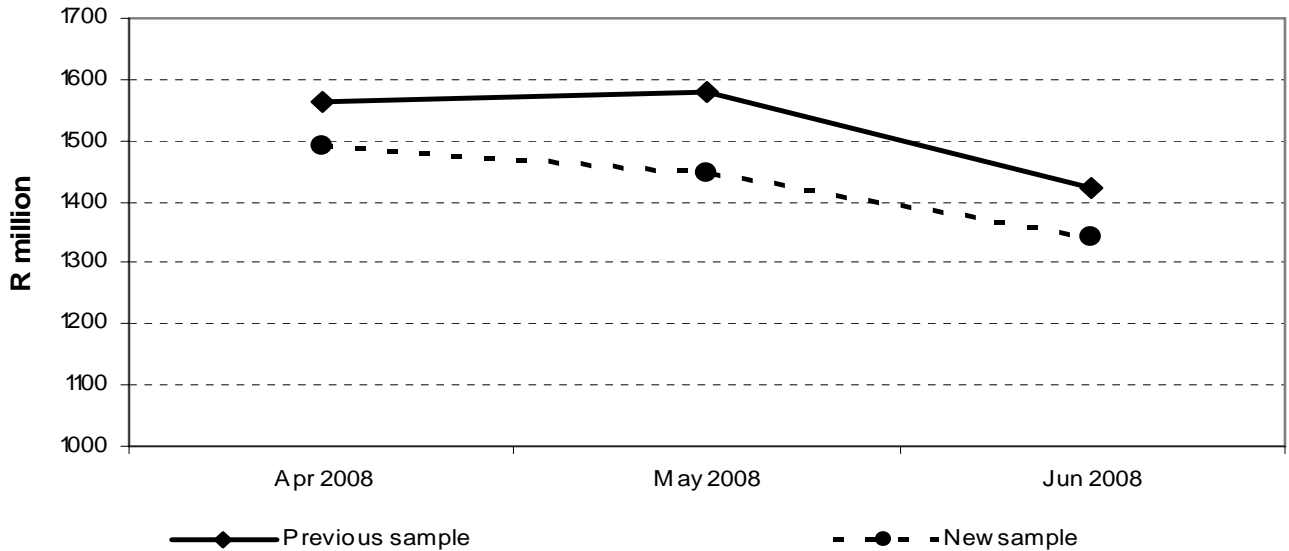
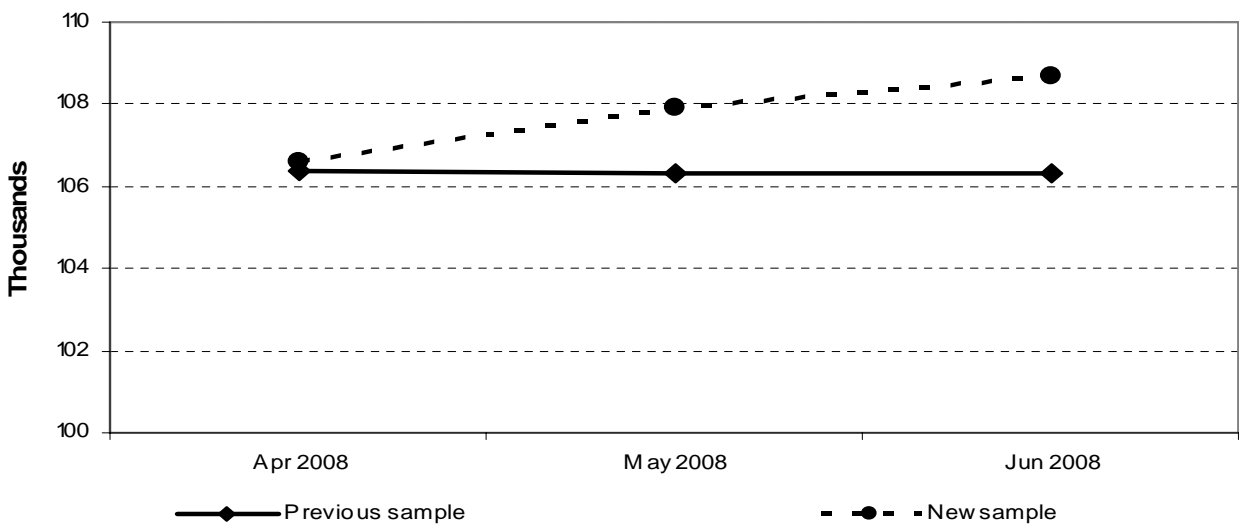


Figure 2 below reports stay units available for the months April to June 2008 based on the new and previous samples. The reported level of stay units available based on the new sample was 1,3% higher than the level from the previous sample. The movements in stay units available over the three overlapping months (April to June 2008) are similar between the previous and new samples.

Figure 2: Stay units available, previous and new samples – April to June 2008



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 2007, (when the previous sample was drawn) to April 2008 (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).

Detailed statistics

Table 1: Tourist accommodation statistics from September 2007 to September 2008

Accommodation type		Sep 2007	Oct 2007	Nov 2007	Dec 2007	Jan 2008	Feb 2008	Mar 2008	Apr 2008	May 2008	Jun 2008	Jul 2008	Aug 2008	Sep 2008
Hotels	Stay units available ('000)	56,8	56,8	56,7	56,7	57,0	58,2	57,3	57,3	57,3	57,2	58,4	58,4	58,0
	Stay unit nights sold ('000)	1042,4	1199,8	1137,0	995,1	970,5	1112,9	1131,0	1046,7	1040,0	937,5	1052,3	1065,2	1024,8
	Occupancy rate (%)	61,2	68,1	66,8	56,6	54,9	65,9	63,6	60,9	58,5	54,6	58,1	58,8	58,9
	Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	599,5	607,2	681,5	672,3	671,8	732,2	718,9	666,1	648,2	659,9	645,3	656,6	675,8
	Income from accommodation (R million)	624,9	728,6	774,9	669,0	652,0	814,8	813,1	697,2	674,1	618,7	679,1	699,4	692,6
	Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	259,1	291,7	322,2	275,9	223,6	301,1	311,5	271,7	287,9	240,8	270,6	307,8	279,9
	Other income (R million)	102,1	106,2	123,9	132,8	85,9	117,4	357,8	136,1	129,4	136,5	141,1	150,0	139,9
	Total income (R million)	986,1	1126,5	1221,0	1077,7	961,4	1233,3	1482,5	1105,0	1091,4	996,0	1090,8	1157,2	1112,4
Caravan parks and camping sites	Stay units available ('000)	5,4	5,4	5,4	5,4	5,4	5,4	5,3	5,3	5,3	5,3	5,2	5,2	5,2
	Stay unit nights sold ('000)	19,9	15,9	18,9	56,1	22,6	16,5	23,0	20,0	16,7	14,0	14,8	17,1	21,2
	Occupancy rate (%)	12,3	9,6	11,7	33,7	13,4	10,5	14,0	12,6	10,2	8,8	9,2	10,6	13,6
	Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	228,1	287,8	276,9	363,0	367,1	345,1	317,7	285,0	245,5	371,4	324,3	321,6	292,5
	Income from accommodation (R million)	4,5	4,6	5,2	20,4	8,3	5,7	7,3	5,7	4,1	5,2	4,8	5,5	6,2
	Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	1,7	1,8	2,4	1,8	1,3	2,3	1,9	2,1	1,8	1,7	1,5	1,6	1,7
	Other income (R million)	1,0	1,9	2,2	2,1	2,2	1,7	1,5	1,6	1,6	1,7	1,4	1,5	1,7
	Total income (R million)	7,3	8,3	9,8	24,3	11,8	9,7	10,7	9,4	7,5	8,6	7,7	8,6	9,6
Guest-houses and guest-farms	Stay units available ('000)	7,8	7,4	7,4	7,4	7,5	7,4	7,4	7,3	7,4	7,5	7,4	7,5	7,4
	Stay unit nights sold ('000)	104,0	114,0	121,0	132,1	104,3	118,2	113,0	96,8	95,1	83,7	89,3	94,3	88,5
	Occupancy rate (%)	44,6	49,7	54,5	57,6	44,9	55,1	49,3	44,2	41,5	37,2	38,9	40,6	39,9
	Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	461,3	568,2	633,7	610,7	611,3	563,9	723,0	593,0	602,5	616,5	605,8	671,3	657,6
	Income from accommodation (R million)	48,0	64,8	76,7	80,7	63,7	66,7	81,7	57,4	57,3	51,6	54,1	63,3	58,2
	Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	9,1	12,7	15,5	14,7	13,6	14,5	15,6	13,3	12,3	10,4	13,3	13,5	14,1
	Other income (R million)	4,6	6,0	5,6	6,3	4,9	6,6	7,5	6,8	6,5	5,5	5,8	6,8	7,3
	Total income (R million)	61,7	83,5	97,8	101,7	82,2	87,8	104,9	77,5	76,1	67,5	73,2	83,6	79,6
Other accommodation	Stay units available ('000)	36,9	36,8	37,1	36,9	37,6	37,8	37,7	36,7	37,9	38,7	38,0	38,0	38,6
	Stay unit nights sold ('000)	444,2	461,6	491,6	533,9	488,9	530,3	744,7	556,3	514,0	523,9	543,3	461,9	481,0
	Occupancy rate (%)	40,1	40,4	44,1	46,6	42,0	48,4	63,8	50,5	43,7	45,1	46,1	39,2	41,5
	Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	367,2	375,9	391,3	418,7	426,3	401,6	316,4	403,9	397,3	396,3	442,5	495,1	522,5
	Income from accommodation (R million)	163,1	173,5	192,4	223,6	208,5	213,0	235,6	224,7	204,2	207,6	240,4	228,7	251,3
	Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	27,1	29,5	33,5	30,9	33,1	39,4	37,1	34,5	35,9	33,2	36,8	51,7	36,4
	Other income (R million)	17,3	18,2	26,5	33,4	29,9	37,1	74,1	37,9	30,9	27,7	33,5	33,1	38,2
	Total income (R million)	207,5	221,2	252,4	287,9	271,5	289,5	346,8	297,1	271,0	268,5	310,7	313,5	325,9
Total	Stay units available ('000)	106,9	106,4	106,6	106,4	107,5	108,8	107,7	106,6	107,9	108,7	109,0	109,1	109,2
	Stay unit nights sold ('000)	1610,5	1791,4	1768,5	1717,2	1586,3	1777,9	2011,7	1719,8	1665,8	1559,1	1699,7	1638,5	1615,5
	Occupancy rate (%)	50,2	54,3	55,3	52,1	47,6	56,4	60,3	53,8	49,8	47,8	50,3	48,4	49,3
	Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	521,9	542,3	593,3	578,6	587,8	618,8	565,6	572,7	564,1	566,4	575,6	608,4	624,1
	Income from accommodation (R million)	840,5	971,5	1049,2	993,6	932,4	1100,2	1137,7	985,0	939,7	883,1	978,4	996,9	1008,3
	Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	297,0	335,7	373,7	323,4	271,5	357,2	366,1	321,6	337,9	286,1	322,2	374,6	332,1
	Other income (R million)	125,1	132,4	158,3	174,7	122,9	162,8	441,0	182,4	168,4	171,4	181,8	191,4	187,1
	Total income (R million)	1262,5	1439,5	1581,1	1491,6	1326,9	1620,2	1944,9	1489,0	1446,0	1340,6	1482,4	1562,9	1527,5

Table 2: Percentage change in tourist accommodation statistics from September 2007 to September 2008

Accommodation type		Sep 2007	Oct 2007	Nov 2007	Dec 2007	Jan 2008	Feb 2008	Mar 2008	Apr 2008	May 2008	Jun 2008	Jul 2008	Aug 2008	Sep 2008
Hotels	Stay units available ('000)	-0,9	-0,7	-0,9	0,4	0,9	2,8	0,6	0,3	0,9	0,7	2,8	2,6	2,1
	Stay unit nights sold ('000)	-4,4	9,8	0,2	4,9	4,3	10,8	3,8	6,0	5,0	-0,1	4,1	1,0	-1,7
	Occupancy rate (%)	-3,5	10,6	1,1	4,5	3,3	4,1	3,3	5,6	4,1	-0,8	1,2	-1,6	-3,7
	Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	16,0	10,5	11,3	9,0	13,5	15,2	19,0	14,6	14,9	21,4	18,4	14,3	12,7
	Income from accommodation (R million)	10,8	21,4	11,5	14,3	18,4	27,6	23,6	21,4	20,7	21,3	23,2	15,4	10,8
	Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	5,0	15,2	16,5	5,5	10,0	22,3	16,0	23,0	21,2	17,0	24,8	21,6	8,0
	Other income (R million)	13,5	11,6	21,1	46,1	8,3	29,6	229,9	45,1	44,0	45,5	57,5	51,4	37,0
	Total income (R million)	9,5	18,7	13,7	14,9	15,4	26,5	43,2	24,3	23,2	23,0	27,2	20,8	12,8
Caravan parks and camping sites	Stay units available ('000)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,2	1,2	-1,2	-1,2	-1,2	-1,2	-3,1	-3,1	-3,1
	Stay unit nights sold ('000)	-4,4	-7,9	-18,5	1,6	33,3	12,0	7,7	-34,4	13,5	-7,7	-29,7	-13,5	6,7
	Occupancy rate (%)	-4,4	-7,9	-18,5	1,6	31,7	6,9	9,0	-33,6	14,9	-6,6	-27,4	-10,8	10,1
	Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	-10,5	7,2	13,7	10,6	-2,1	0,7	6,6	14,5	-25,1	31,2	33,4	44,1	28,2
	Income from accommodation (R million)	-14,4	-1,3	-7,3	12,3	30,6	12,8	14,8	-24,9	-15,0	21,1	-6,2	24,7	36,9
	Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	0,0	20,0	26,3	38,5	18,2	53,3	58,3	23,5	28,6	54,5	15,4	-11,1	0,0
	Other income (R million)	-18,8	41,2	55,6	22,7	133,3	50,0	-5,0	55,7	6,6	65,5	18,1	18,6	65,5
	Total income (R million)	-12,1	10,6	9,8	14,8	40,5	26,1	17,1	-8,9	-2,9	33,9	1,3	15,0	32,3
Guest-houses and guest-farms	Stay units available ('000)	5,0	-2,4	-5,9	-5,9	-5,8	-7,0	-4,8	-1,4	0,0	0,1	-3,6	-2,3	-4,8
	Stay unit nights sold ('000)	16,9	21,8	22,3	12,9	18,0	40,8	31,2	3,2	25,0	26,7	2,8	5,1	-14,9
	Occupancy rate (%)	11,3	24,8	29,9	20,0	25,3	46,1	37,8	4,6	25,0	26,6	6,7	7,5	-10,6
	Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	12,3	29,3	28,9	14,6	4,3	-0,4	5,1	33,8	39,5	25,0	46,5	47,7	42,6
	Income from accommodation (R million)	31,3	57,5	57,6	29,4	23,0	40,2	37,9	38,1	74,5	58,5	50,7	55,2	21,3
	Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	30,6	12,8	31,2	26,9	67,9	65,1	85,6	61,2	60,3	75,0	54,7	49,0	54,7
	Other income (R million)	90,0	145,1	38,1	28,4	34,7	87,7	77,3	59,9	149,1	177,6	118,2	87,6	59,0
	Total income (R million)	34,3	52,2	51,5	29,0	29,4	46,6	45,8	43,4	76,5	66,7	55,2	56,3	29,1
Other accommodation	Stay units available ('000)	-2,7	-3,3	-1,4	-2,5	-0,5	0,0	-1,4	-2,3	1,2	3,3	2,0	2,3	4,5
	Stay unit nights sold ('000)	2,7	6,4	16,6	4,1	20,7	23,5	65,4	28,2	32,9	31,2	30,0	5,5	8,3
	Occupancy rate (%)	5,5	10,0	18,2	6,8	21,3	19,3	67,7	31,2	31,3	27,0	27,5	3,1	3,6
	Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	20,6	19,1	7,8	10,4	12,1	18,8	-8,6	11,8	28,0	33,4	25,0	41,7	42,3
	Income from accommodation (R million)	23,7	26,8	25,7	15,0	35,2	46,8	51,2	43,3	70,1	75,0	62,5	49,5	54,1
	Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	-0,5	0,0	10,1	2,8	21,0	55,1	46,8	52,2	75,8	55,6	95,6	104,2	34,5
	Other income (R million)	72,8	11,6	90,0	89,0	93,3	151,0	248,0	83,1	139,4	113,0	112,2	115,8	120,5
	Total income (R million)	22,8	21,1	27,9	18,9	37,8	56,2	71,4	48,4	76,7	75,5	70,2	61,9	57,0
Total	Stay units available ('000)	-1,1	-1,7	-1,4	-1,1	-0,1	1,0	-0,6	-0,8	0,8	1,5	1,8	1,9	2,2
	Stay unit nights sold ('000)	-1,4	9,4	5,3	5,1	10,1	16,1	22,1	11,2	13,5	9,9	10,6	2,2	0,3
	Occupancy rate (%)	-0,3	11,3	6,8	6,3	10,2	10,9	22,9	12,1	12,5	8,3	8,7	0,4	-1,8
	Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	15,6	13,4	10,4	9,9	11,0	13,4	5,9	13,5	15,6	20,8	19,6	21,2	19,6
	Income from accommodation (R million)	14,0	24,1	16,3	15,5	22,2	31,6	29,4	26,3	31,2	32,7	32,2	24,0	20,0
	Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	5,1	13,6	16,5	6,2	13,2	26,8	20,7	26,9	26,5	22,2	31,2	29,5	11,8
	Other income (R million)	20,7	14,8	29,9	51,6	23,7	48,0	225,2	52,2	57,6	56,0	66,4	60,4	49,6
	Total income (R million)	12,4	20,6	17,6	16,5	20,4	32,0	47,5	29,1	32,6	32,8	35,4	28,9	21,0

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 2008 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 2008 was 84,4%.

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 2008 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 2008

	Lower limit R million	Estimate R million	Upper limit R million	Relative standard error %
Total Income	1 475,5	1 527,5	1 579,5	3,4

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.

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. The total income from accommodation divided by the number of stay units sold in the survey period multiplied by 1000.
Establishment	An enterprise or part of an enterprise that is situated in a single location and in which only a single (non-ancillary) productive activity is carried out or in which the principal productive activity accounts for most of the value added.
Income from accommodation	Income from amounts charged for stay units. Other income is excluded (e.g. income from meals).
Income from restaurant and bar sales	Income from meals, banqueting and beverages and tobacco sales.
Industry	Group of establishments engaged in the same or similar kinds of economic activity. Industries are defined in the <i>System of National Accounts (SNA)</i> in the same way as in the <i>Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities, Fifth Edition, Report No. 09-90-02 of January 1993 (SIC)</i> .
Occupancy rate	The number of stay unit nights sold, divided by the product of the number of room nights 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 night 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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