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Accommodation industry, 2022

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Table of contents

1.   Introduction

This publication presents estimates in respect of the accommodation industry, 2022. The survey aims to provide financial, production, employment and related information for the accommodation industry in South Africa.

The last survey was conducted in 2018 (Report No.: 64-11-01 (2018)).

The statistical unit for the collection of the information is known as an enterprise, operating as a single business unit under a manager.

1.1   Objectives of the survey

- To generate information on the size, structure and nature of the industry at provincial level.
- To provide data to be used for benchmarking and reconciliation of Statistics South Africa's (Stats SA) surveys, e.g. the gross domestic product (GDP) and the producer price index (PPI).
- To provide data for monitoring the performance and contribution of the industry to the South African economy and the effectiveness of industry policies, and for private sector users in analyses of comparative business and industry performance.

1.2   Scope and coverage

The 2022 accommodation industry survey covers enterprises registered for value-added tax (VAT) that are mainly engaged in the following activities classified according to the January 1993 edition of the *Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities* (SIC), Fifth edition, Report No. 09-90-02:

- hotels, motels and inns (SIC 64101);
- guest-houses and guest-farms (SIC 64103); and
- other accommodation (SIC 64109).

1.3   Data items

The following categories of data items were collected: industrial classification, details of employment, trading income, expenditure, profit or loss, inventories, capital expenditure on new assets, details of sales, details of services, details of purchases, details of the client base, details of sales of goods, details of services rendered, employment, salaries and wages, and information and communication technology usage.

1.4   Reference period

The questionnaires were completed for the financial year of the enterprise which ends on any date between 1 July 2021 and 30 June 2022, according to the usual reporting schedule of the enterprise. The data for the number of employees were provided for employees who received salaries and wages for the last pay period ended on or before 30 June 2022.

1.5   Current prices

The rand values are at current prices.

1.6   Reliability of data

The following are some of the likely sources of non-sampling errors: frame not up to date, incorrect definitions and classifications, phrasing of questions, non-response, processing and estimation. Every effort is made to minimise non-sampling errors by updating the frame, careful design of questionnaires, testing them with a sample of respondents, editing reported data and implementing efficient operating procedures. Non-sampling errors occur in both sample surveys and censuses.

1.7   Confidentiality

According to Section 17 of the Statistics Act, 1999 (Act No. 6 of 1999), completed questionnaires remain confidential to Statistics South Africa (Stats SA). Individual business information is never disclosed. Results are presented in aggregated form only.

2.   Summary of findings

2.1   Income

Table A – Income in the accommodation industry, 2012–2022

Type of service	2012		2015		2018		2022	
	R million	% contribution	R million	% contribution	R million	% contribution	R million	% contribution
Hotels, motels and inns	33 733	85,3	36 853	80,8	42 241	77,9	33 194	71,9
Guest-houses and guest-farms	1 541	3,9	2 132	4,7	2 630	4,9	2 122	4,6
Other accommodation	4 279	10,8	6 616	14,5	9 341	17,2	10 877	23,5
Total	**39 553**	**100,0**	**45 601**	**100,0**	**54 212**	**100,0**	**46 193**	**100,0**

The total income for the accommodation industry in 2022 was R46,2 billion. This represents a decrease of 3,9% per annum compared with the income reported in the corresponding survey of 2018 (R54,2 billion). Comparing 2018 and 2022, a large decrease was reported for 'hotels, motels and inns' (-R9,0 billion) and an increase was reported for 'other accommodation' (+R1,5 billion).

Between 2012 and 2022, 'other accommodation' gained the biggest percentage share (12,7 percentage points) in income from the accommodation industry (from a percentage contribution of 10,8% in 2012 to 23,5% in 2022). 'Hotels, motels and inns' lost the biggest percentage share (-13,4 percentage points) over the same period (from 85,3% in 2012 to 71,9% in 2022).

Table B – Concentration ratios for total income in the accommodation industry, 2012–2022

Concentration ratio (CR)	2012	2015	2018	2022
	%			
CR5	37,9	30,8	22,2	18,2
CR10	44,4	41,8	31,2	27,1
CR20	49,3	50,2	38,5	35,3
CR50	58,3	62,3	49,2	44,6
CR100	65,5	72,6	59,1	52,6

In 2022 the top 100 enterprises in the accommodation industry contributed 52,6% to the total income. This is the lowest concentration ratio of the top 100 enterprises (CR100) in the four periods shown. The concentration ratios of the top 5 and 10 enterprises were the highest in 2012 at 37,9% and 44,4%, respectively. The top 20, 50 and 100 concentration ratios were highest in 2015 at 50,2%, 62,3% and 72,6% respectively. The dominance of the top 100 enterprises in the accommodation industry has decreased from 72,6% in 2015 to 52,6% in 2022.

Table C – Profit margin in the accommodation industry, 2012–2022

Type of service	Net profit/loss after tax				Turnover				Profit margin			
	2012	2015	2018	2022	2012	2015	2018	2022	2012	2015	2018	2022
	R million				R million				%			
Hotels, motels and inns	1 067	3 515	4 917	-82	28 893	34 744	39 709	30 210	3,7	10,1	12,4	-0,3
Guest-houses and guest-farms	27	140	94	-97	1 426	2 067	2 505	1 893	1,9	6,8	3,8	-5,1
Other accommodation	-2	363	913	1 019	4 704	6 389	8 708	9 296	0,0	5,7	10,5	11,0
Total	**1 092**	**4 018**	**5 924**	**840**	**35 023**	**43 200**	**50 922**	**41 399**	**3,1**	**9,3**	**11,6**	**2,0**

The profit margin for the accommodation industry was 2,0% in 2022, the lowest since 2012. In 2022, 'other accommodation' had a profit margin of 11,0%. 'Guest-houses and guest-farms' had the highest loss margin at 5,1%, followed by 'hotels, motels and inns' at 0,3%.

2.2   Employment

Table D – Employment as at the end of June in the accommodation industry, 2012–2022

Type of service	2012		2015		2018		2022	
	Number	% contribution	Number	% contribution	Number	% contribution	Number	% contribution
Hotels, motels and inns	71 723	72,9	66 383	67,5	69 363	66,6	58 202	69,4
Guest-houses and guest-farms	7 195	7,3	8 615	8,8	8 813	8,5	5 869	7,0
Other accommodation	19 526	19,8	23 348	23,7	25 929	24,9	19 798	23,6
Total	**98 444**	**100,0**	**98 346**	**100,0**	**104 105**	**100,0**	**83 869**	**100,0**

The total number of persons employed in the accommodation industry as at end of June 2022 was 83 869. 'Hotels, motels and inns' employed the largest number of persons (58 202 or 69,4%), followed by 'other accommodation' (19 798 or 23,6%). 'Guest-houses and guest-farms' employed the smallest number of persons (5 869 or 7,0%).

Employment in the accommodation industry decreased from 98 444 in 2012 to 83 869 in 2022, a loss of 14 575 jobs. Job losses were reported in 'hotels, motels and inns' (a loss of 13 521 jobs) and 'guest-houses and guest-farms' (a loss of 1 326 jobs). 'Other accommodation' reported a gain of 272 jobs.

Figure 1 – Income and employment by type of service (percentage contribution) in the accommodation industry, 2022
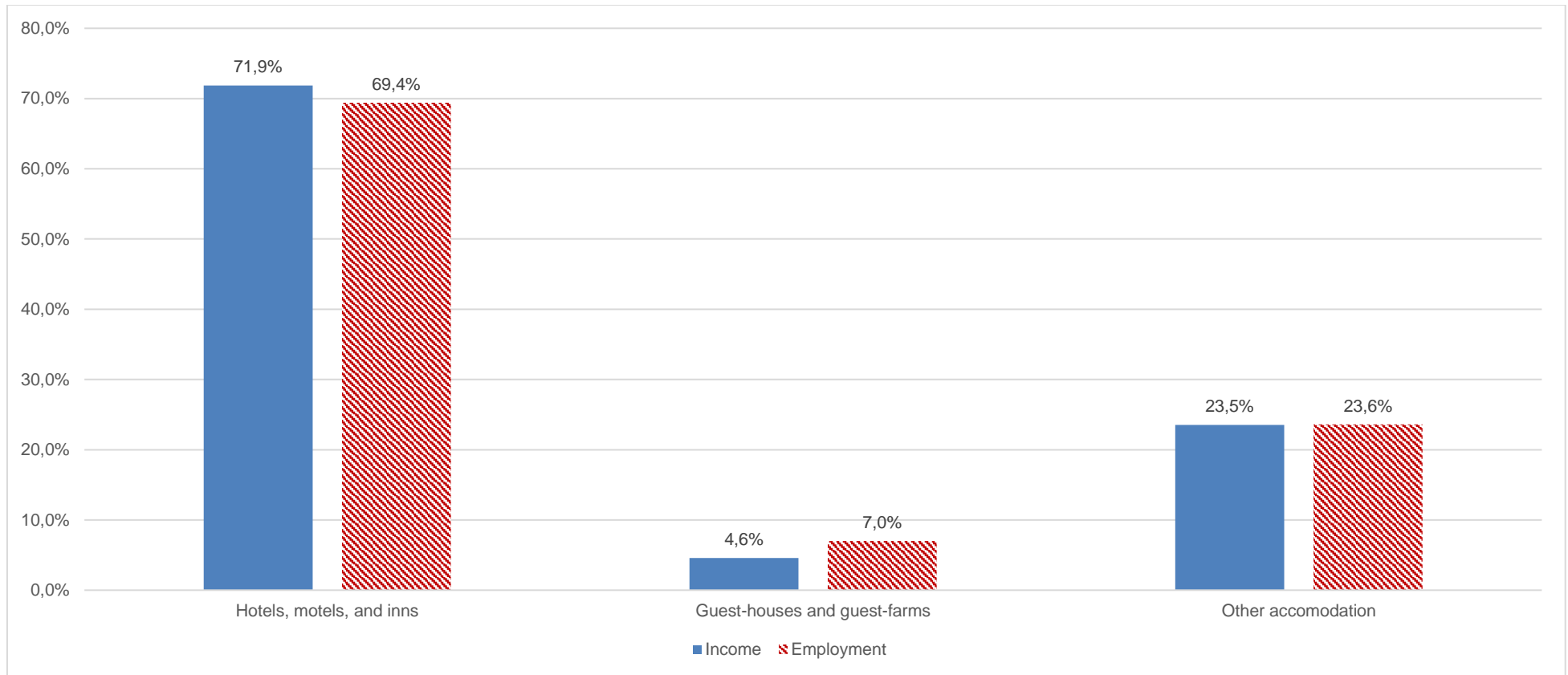
'Guest-houses and guest-farms' had the highest proportion of employment compared with its proportion of income (7,0% of employment and 4,6% of income), followed by 'other accommodation' (23,6% of employment and 23,5% of income). 'Hotels, motels and inns' had a higher proportion of income compared with employment (71,9% of income and 69,4% of employment).

Accommodation industry, Report No.: 64-11-01 (2022)

Figure 2 – Income and employment by enterprise size (percentage contribution) in the accommodation industry, 2022
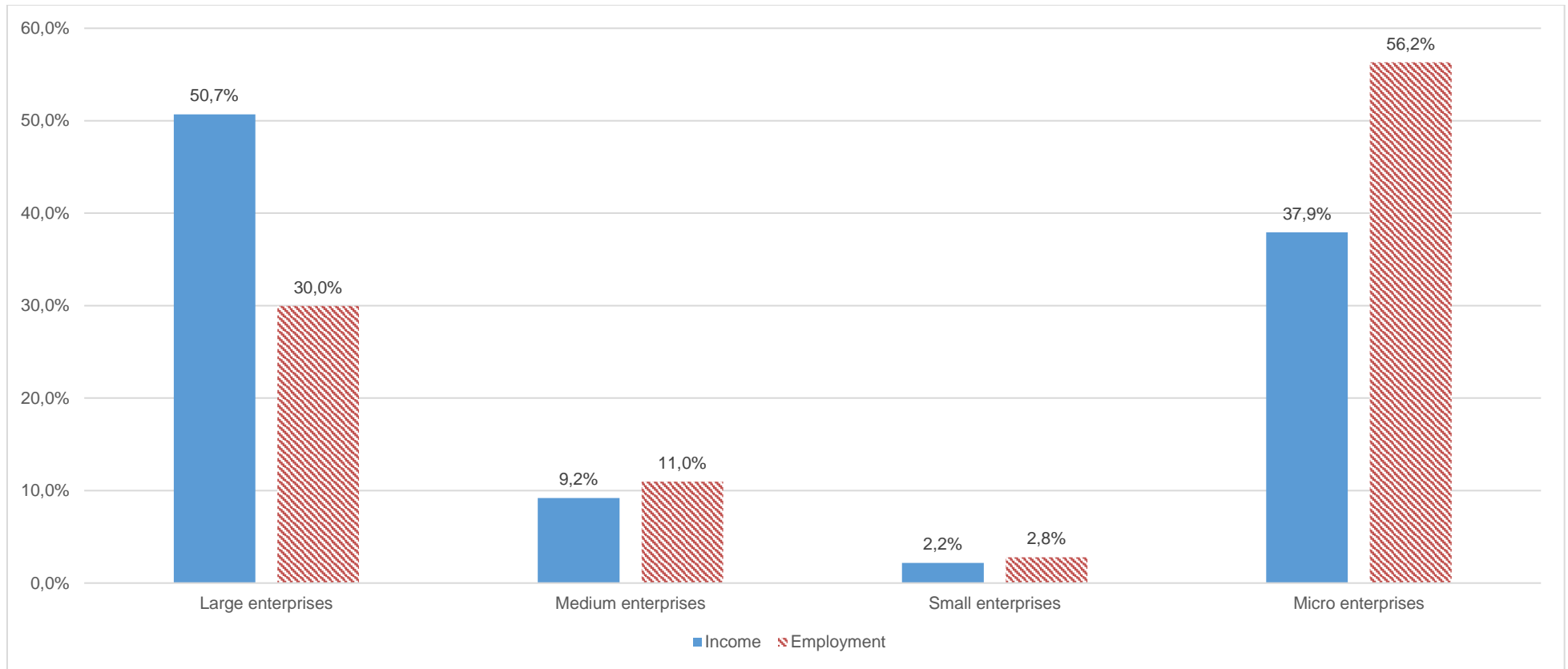
Micro enterprises (those with an annual turnover of less than R30,6 million) contributed 37,9% to the total income and 56,2% to the total employment of the accommodation industry. The large, medium and small enterprises contributed 62,1% to total income and 43,8% to total employment.

Accommodation industry, Report No.: 64-11-01 (2022)

Figure 3 – Gender ratios in the accommodation industry, 2022
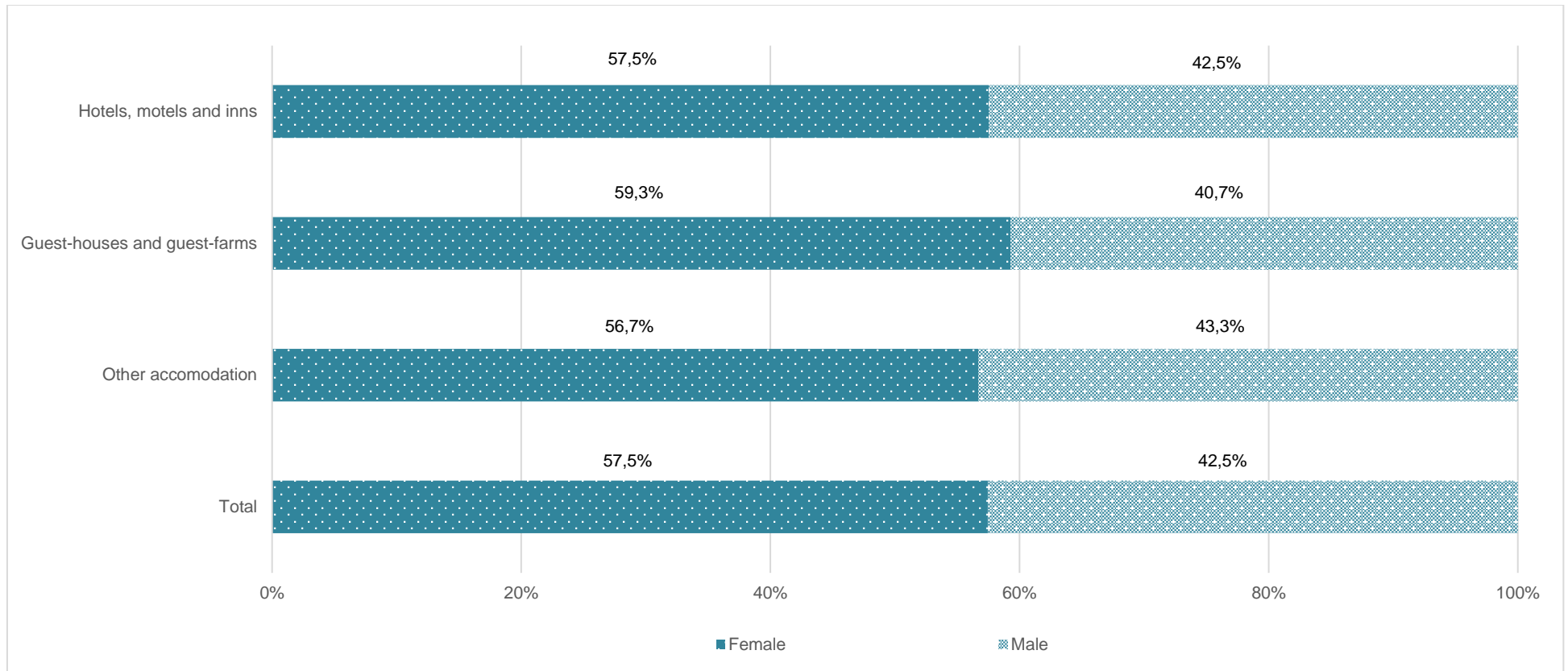
The proportion of females out of the total persons employed in the accommodation industry in 2022 was 57,5%. 'Guest-houses and guest-farms' had the highest proportion of females employed (59,3%) while 'other accommodation' had the highest proportion of males employed (43,3%).

Table E – Average salaries and wages in the accommodation industry, 2012–2022

Type of service	2012			2015			2018			2022		
	Salaries and wages	Total employees	Average salaries and wages	Salaries and wages	Total employees	Average salaries and wages	Salaries and wages	Total employees	Average salaries and wages	Salaries and wages	Total employees	Average salaries and wages
	R million	Number	Rand	R million	Number	Rand	R million	Number	Rand	R million	Number	Rand
Hotels, motels and inns	5 599	71 723	78 064	6 972	66 383	105 027	9 605	69 363	138 474	7 329	58 202	125 924
Guest-houses and guest-farms	393	7 195	54 621	524	8 615	60 824	709	8 813	80 449	488	5 869	83 149
Other accommodation	1 138	19 526	58 281	1 763	23 348	75 510	2 336	25 929	90 092	2 288	19 798	115 567
Total	**7 130**	**98 444**	**72 427**	**9 259**	**98 346**	**94 147**	**12 650**	**104 105**	**121 512**	**10 105**	**83 869**	**120 486**

The average value of salaries and wages in the accommodation industry in 2022 was R120 486. The average value of salaries and wages increased between 2012, 2015 and 2018 and then decreased in 2022. 'Hotels, motels and inns' reported the highest average salaries and wages (R125 924), followed by 'other accommodation' (R115 567) and 'guest-houses and guest-farms' (R83 149).

2.3   Trade industry value added

Figure 4 – Trade industry value added, annual percentage change (constant 2015 prices), 2013–2022

Figure 5 – Percentage contribution of the trade industry to total value added (current prices), 2013–2022
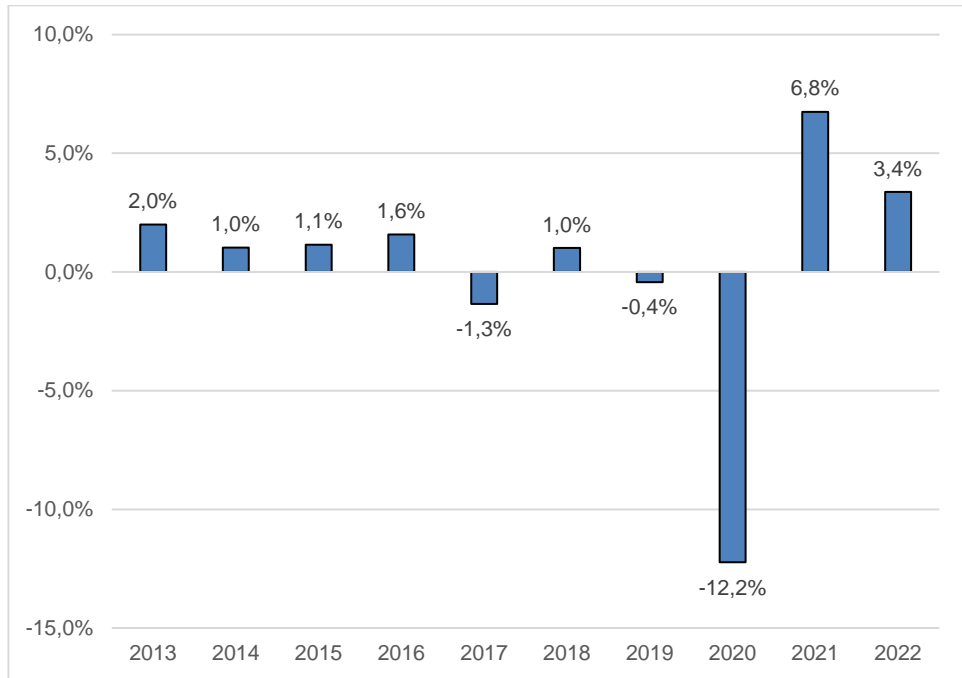
Source: P0441

The trade industry value added at constant 2015 prices decreased from R543,6 billion in 2013 to R542,3 billion in 2022. During this period, the biggest decrease was recorded between 2019 and 2020 (-12,2%). The largest increase was recorded between 2020 and 2021 (6,8%).
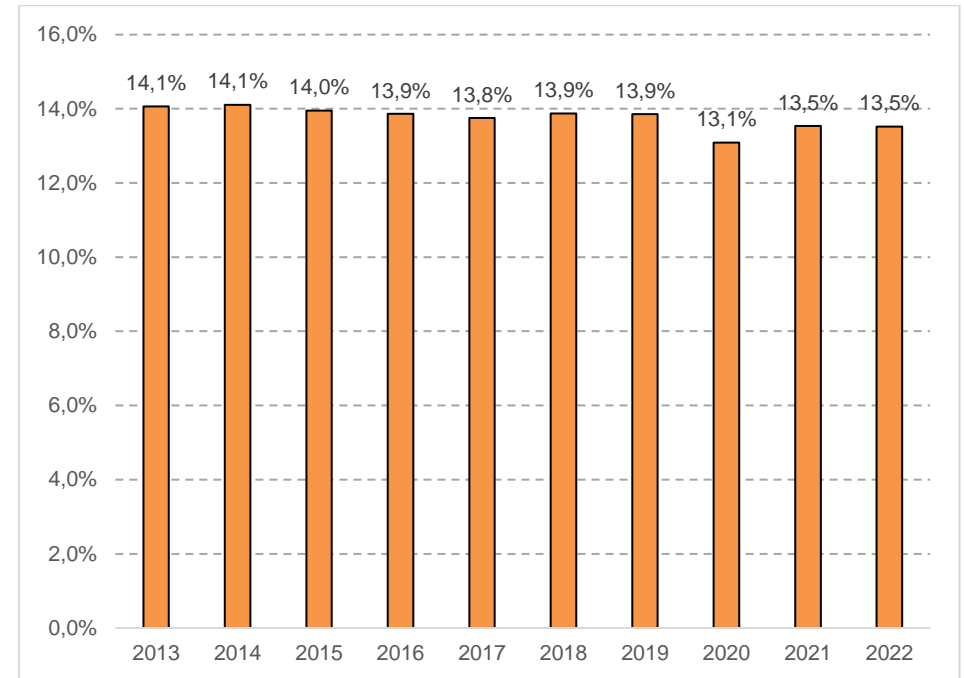
Source: P0441

Between 2020 and 2022, the contribution of the trade industry to total value added increased from 13,1% to 13,5%. For the period 2013 to 2022, the highest contribution of the trade industry to total value added was 14,1% in 2013 and 2014.

2.4 Capital expenditure on new assets

Table F – Capital expenditure on new assets in the accommodation industry, 2012–2022

Type of service	2012		2015		2018		2022	
	R million	% contribution	R million	% contribution	R million	% contribution	R million	% contribution
Hotels, motels and inns	3 699	86,9	4 515	87,0	8 584	92,5	6 401	70,7
Guest-houses and guest-farms	150	3,5	152	2,9	274	3,0	246	2,7
Other accommodation	409	9,6	527	10,1	419	4,5	2 410	26,6
Total	**4 258**	**100,0**	**5 194**	**100,0**	**9 277**	**100,0**	**9 057**	**100,0**

The capital expenditure on new assets in 2022 (R9,1 billion) represents a decrease of 0,6% per annum compared with the expenditure reported in the corresponding survey of 2018 (R9,3 billion). The largest decrease was reported in 'hotels, motels and inns' (-R2,2 billion).

The largest contributor to capital expenditure on new assets was 'hotels, motels and inns' (R6,4 billion or 70,7%), followed by 'other accommodation' (R2,4 billion or 26,6%). The smallest contributor was 'guest-houses and guest-farms' (R0,2 billion or 2,7%).

Between 2012 and 2022, 'other accommodation' gained the biggest percentage share (+17,0 percentage points) in capital expenditure on new assets (from a percentage contribution of 9,6% in 2012 to 26,6% in 2022). 'Hotels, motels and inns' lost the biggest percentage share (-16,2 percentage points) over the same period (from 86,9% in 2012 to 70,7% in 2022).

Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General

3.   Tables

Table 1 – Principal statistics in the accommodation industry, 2018 and 2022

Period	Turnover	Total income	Total expenditure	Total value of opening inventories	Total value of closing inventories	Net profit or loss before tax	Capital expenditure on new assets	Number of employees
	R million							Number
2018[1]	50 922	54 212	46 004	1 847	1 100	7 461	9 277	104 105
2022[2]	41 399	46 193	44 722	1 733	1 862	1 683	9 057	83 869
Annualised % change	**-5,0**	**-3,9**	**-0,7**	**-1,6**	**14,1**	**-31,1**	**-0,6**	**-5,3**

[1] Revised figures.
[2] Preliminary figures.

Table 2 – Principal statistics by type of service in the accommodation industry, 2018 and 2022

Type of service	Total income			Total expenditure			Total value of opening inventories		
	2018[1]	2022[2]	Annualised % change	2018[1]	2022[2]	Annualised % change	2018[1]	2022[2]	Annualised % change
	R million			R million			R million		
Hotels, motels and inns	42 241	33 194	-5,8	35 332	32 705	-1,9	1 595	1 306	-4,9
Guest-houses and guest-farms	2 630	2 122	-5,2	2 498	2 190	-3,2	32	81	26,1
Other accommodation	9 341	10 877	3,9	8 174	9 827	4,7	220	346	12,0
Total	**54 212**	**46 193**	**-3,9**	**46 004**	**44 722**	**-0,7**	**1 847**	**1 733**	**-1,6**

[1] Revised figures.
[2] Preliminary figures.

Table 2 – Principal statistics by type of service in the accommodation industry, 2018 and 2022 (concluded)

Type of service	Total value of closing inventories			Net profit or loss before tax			Capital expenditure on new assets		
	2018[1]	2022[2]	Annualised % change	2018[1]	2022[2]		2018[1]	2022[2]	Annualised % change
	R million			R million			R million		
Hotels, motels and inns	834	1 371	13,2	6 148	552		8 584	6 401	-7,1
Guest-houses and guest-farms	44	80	16,1	144	-59		274	246	-2,7
Other accommodation	222	411	16,6	1 169	1 190		419	2 410	54,9
Total	**1 100**	**1 862**	**14,1**	**7 461**	**1 683**		**9 277**	**9 057**	**-0,6**

[1] Revised figures.
[2] Preliminary figures.

Table 3 – Principal statistics in the accommodation industry, 2022[2]

Type of service	Total income	Total expenditure	Total value of opening inventories	Total value of closing inventories	Net profit or loss before tax	Capital expenditure on new assets
	R million					
Hotels, motels and inns	33 194	32 705	1 306	1 371	552	6 401
Guest-houses and guest-farms	2 122	2 190	81	80	-59	246
Other accommodation	10 877	9 827	346	411	1 190	2 410
Total	**46 193**	**44 722**	**1 733**	**1 862**	**1 683**	**9 057**

[2] Preliminary figures.

Table 4 – Profit margin in the accommodation industry, 2018 and 2022

Type of service	Turnover		Net profit or loss after tax		Profit margin	
	2018[1]	2022[2]	2018[1]	2022[2]	2018[1]	2022[2]
	R million				%	
Hotels, motels and inns	39 709	30 210	4 917	-82	12,4	-0,3
Guest-houses and guest-farms	2 505	1 893	94	-97	3,8	-5,1
Other accommodation	8 708	9 296	913	1 019	10,5	11,0
Total	**50 922**	**41 399**	**5 924**	**840**	**11,6**	**2,0**

[1] Revised figures.
[2] Preliminary figures.

Table 5 – Income in the accommodation industry, 2018 and 2022

Type of income	2018[1]		2022[2]		Annualised % change
	R million	% contribution	R million	% contribution	
Sales of goods	9 357	17,3	6 088	13,2	-10,2
Services	40 965	75,5	34 783	75,3	-4,0
Interest	696	1,3	456	1,0	-10,0
Rental, leasing income	600	1,1	529	1,1	-3,1
Other income	2 594	4,8	4 337	9,4	13,7
Total	**54 212**	**100,0**	**46 193**	**100,0**	**-3,9**

[1] Revised figures.
[2] Preliminary figures.

Table 6 – Income by type of service in the accommodation industry, 2022[2]

Type of service	Sales of goods	Services	Interest	Rental, leasing income	Other income	Total income
	R million					
Hotels, motels and inns	5 155	24 601	282	454	2 702	**33 194**
Guest-houses and guest-farms	158	1 719	15	16	214	**2 122**
Other accommodation	775	8 463	159	59	1 421	**10 877**
Total	**6 088**	**34 783**	**456**	**529**	**4 337**	**46 193**

[2] Preliminary figures.

Table 7 – Income by enterprise size in the accommodation industry, 2022[2]

Type of service	Large enterprises	Medium enterprises	Small enterprises	Micro enterprises	Total of all enterprises
	R million				
Hotels, motels and inns	19 885	3 234	743	9 332	**33 194**
Guest-houses and guest-farms	0	240	144	1 738	**2 122**
Other accommodation	3 530	778	118	6 451	**10 877**
Total	**23 415**	**4 252**	**1 005**	**17 521**	**46 193**

[2] Preliminary figures.

Table 8 – Concentration ratios (relative contribution of large enterprises) in the accommodation industry, 2022[2]

Type of service	Total income	Income of 5 largest enterprises[3]	Relative contribution of 5 largest enterprises[4]	Income of 10 largest enterprises[3]	Relative contribution of 10 largest enterprises[4]	Income of 20 largest enterprises[3]	Relative contribution of 20 largest enterprises[4]
	R million		%	R million	%	R million	%
Hotels, motels and inns	33 194	8 809	26,5	13 053	39,3	16 414	49,4
Guest-houses and guest-farms	2 122	294	13,9	461	21,7	667	31,4
Other accommodation	10 877	2 923	26,9	3 644	33,5	4 317	39,7
Total	**46 193**	**8 395**	**18,2**	**12 502**	**27,1**	**16 284**	**35,3**

[2] Preliminary figures.
[3] Note: The figures in the 'Total' row reflect the income of the 5, 10 and 20 largest enterprises respectively, and not the column totals.
[4] Relative contribution = income of the largest enterprises divided by total income and multiplied by 100.

Table 9 – Expenditure in the accommodation industry, 2018 and 2022

Type of expenditure	2018[1]	2022[2]	2018[1]	2022[2]	Annualised % change
	R million		% contribution		
Purchases	7 939	6 991	17,3	15,6	-3,1
Salaries and wages	12 650	10 105	27,5	22,6	-5,5
Interest paid	3 357	3 073	7,3	6,9	-2,2
Rental	3 083	2 146	6,7	4,8	-8,7
Advertising, marketing, promotions	1 158	1 260	2,5	2,8	2,1
Leasing and hiring	354	301	0,8	0,7	-4,0
Utilities (water and electricity)	2 719	2 717	5,9	6,1	0,0
Sub-contractors and labour brokers	717	737	1,6	1,6	0,7
Other expenditure	14 027	17 392	30,4	38,9	5,5
Total	**46 004**	**44 722**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**-0,7**

[1] Revised figures.
[2] Preliminary figures.

Accommodation industry, Report No.: 64-11-01 (2022)

Table 10 – Expenditure in the accommodation industry, 2022[2]

Type of service	Salaries and wages	Interest paid	Leasing and hiring	Purchases	Rental	Utilities (water and electricity)	Sub-contractors and labour brokers	Advertising, marketing, promotions	Other expenditure	Total expenditure
	R million									
Hotels, motels and inns	7 329	2 209	185	4 882	1 508	1 764	547	1 109	13 172	**32 705**
Guest-houses and guest-farms	488	54	21	482	93	128	6	32	886	**2 190**
Other accommodation	2 288	810	95	1 627	545	825	184	119	3 334	**9 827**
Total	**10 105**	**3 073**	**301**	**6 991**	**2 146**	**2 717**	**737**	**1 260**	**17 392**	**44 722**

[2] Preliminary figures.

Table 11 – Capital expenditure on new assets in the accommodation industry, 2018 and 2022

Type of capital expenditure	2018[1]	2022[2]	2018[1]	2022[2]	Annualised % change
	R million		% contribution		
Land, buildings and construction	3 013	2 537	32,5	28,0	-4,2
Plant, machinery and equipment	3 122	2 262	33,5	25,0	-7,7
Computers	553	261	6,0	2,9	-17,1
Motor vehicles	1 740	2 597	18,8	28,6	10,5
Capital work in progress	479	1 246	5,2	13,8	27,0
Other	370	154	4,0	1,7	-19,7
Total	**9 277**	**9 057**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**-0,6**

[1] Revised figures.
[2] Preliminary figures.

Table 12 – Capital expenditure on new assets in the accommodation industry, 2022[2]

Type of service	Land, buildings and construction	Plant, machinery and equipment	Computers	Motor vehicles	Capital work in progress	Other	Total capital expenditure
	R million						
Hotels, motels and inns	728	1 981	232	2 112	1 222	126	**6 401**
Guest-houses and guest-farms	177	31	4	20	2	12	**246**
Other accommodation	1 632	250	25	465	22	16	**2 410**
Total	**2 537**	**2 262**	**261**	**2 597**	**1 246**	**154**	**9 057**

[2] Preliminary figures.

Table 13 – Employment in the accommodation industry for the last pay period ended on or before 30 June, 2018 and 2022

Type of service	Female employees			Male employees			Total employees		
	2018[1]	2022[2]	Annualised % change	2018[1]	2022[1]	Annualised % change	2018[1]	2022[2]	Annualised % change
	Number of employees			Number of employees			Number of employees		
Hotels, motels and inns	38 672	33 486	-3,5	30 691	24 716	-5,3	**69 363**	**58 202**	**-4,3**
Guest-houses and guest-farms	5 504	3 480	-10,8	3 309	2 389	-7,8	**8 813**	**5 869**	**-9,7**
Other accommodation	15 367	11 228	-7,5	10 562	8 570	-5,1	**25 929**	**19 798**	**-6,5**
Total	**59 543**	**48 194**	**-5,1**	**44 562**	**35 675**	**-5,4**	**104 105**	**83 869**	**-5,3**

[1] Revised figures.
[2] Preliminary figures.

Table 14 – Details of employment in the accommodation industry for the last pay period ended on or before 30 June 2022[2]

Type of service	Full-time employees			Part-time employees			Total employees
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	
	Number of employees						
Hotels, motels and inns	29 018	21 903	**50 921**	4 468	2 813	**7 281**	**58 202**
Guest-houses and guest-farms	3 211	2 087	**5 298**	269	302	**571**	**5 869**
Other accommodation	10 410	7 997	**18 407**	818	573	**1 391**	**19 798**
Total	**42 639**	**31 987**	**74 626**	**5 555**	**3 688**	**9 243**	**83 869**

[2] Preliminary figures.

Table 15 – Employment by enterprise size in the accommodation industry for the last pay period ended on or before 30 June 2022[2]

Type of service	Large enterprises	Medium enterprises	Small enterprises	Micro enterprises	Total of all enterprises
	Number of employees				
Hotels, motels and inns	23 469	7 216	1 730	25 787	**58 202**
Guest-houses and guest-farms	0	532	402	4 935	**5 869**
Other accommodation	1 657	1 444	197	16 500	**19 798**
Total	**25 126**	**9 192**	**2 329**	**47 222**	**83 869**

[2] Preliminary figures.

Table 16 – Details of income from sales of goods by commodity type in the accommodation industry, 2018 and 2022

Commodity type	2018[1]	2022[2]	2018[1]	2022[2]	Annualised % change
	R million		% contribution		
Sales of food	5 641	3 853	60,3	63,4	-9,1
Alcoholic beverages (off-sales)	1 924	1 225	20,6	20,1	-10,7
Non-alcoholic beverages	574	439	6,1	7,2	-6,5
Groceries (excluding prepared food)	487	106	5,2	1,7	-31,8
Sales of other goods	731	465	7,8	7,6	-10,7
Total	**9 357**	**6 088**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**-10,2**

[1] Revised figures.
[2] Preliminary figures.

Table 17 – Details of income from sales of goods by commodity and service type in the accommodation industry, 2022[2]

Type of service	Sales of food	Alcoholic beverages (off-sales)	Non-alcoholic beverages	Groceries (excluding prepared food)	Sales of other goods	Total sales of goods
	R million					
Hotels, motels and inns	3 300	1 059	389	78	329	**5 155**
Guest-houses and guest-farms	105	27	6	3	17	**158**
Other accommodation	448	139	44	25	119	**775**
Total	**3 853**	**1 225**	**439**	**106**	**465**	**6 088**

[2] Preliminary figures.

Table 18 – Details of income from services rendered in the accommodation industry, 2018 and 2022

Type of service	2018[1]	2022[2]	2018[1]	2022[2]	Annualised % change
	R million		% contribution		
Accommodation	27 007	22 467	65,9	64,6	-4,5
Functions	1 217	488	3,0	1,4	-20,4
Casino facilities	10 989	8 523	26,8	24,5	-6,2
Health, spa and beauty treatment	255	260	0,6	0,7	0,5
Tours	237	410	0,6	1,2	14,7
Other services	1 260	2 635	3,1	7,6	20,3
Total	**40 965**	**34 783**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**-4,0**

[1] Revised figures.
[2] Preliminary figures.

Table 19 – Details of income from services rendered in the accommodation industry, 2022[2]

Type of service	Accommodation	Functions	Casino facilities	Health, spa and beauty treatment	Tours	Other services	Total income
	R million						
Hotels, motels and inns	13 083	385	8 512	217	69	2 335	**24 601**
Guest-houses and guest-farms	1 656	21	3	12	3	24	**1 719**
Other accommodation	7 728	82	8	31	338	276	**8 463**
Total	**22 467**	**488**	**8 523**	**260**	**410**	**2 635**	**34 783**

[2] Preliminary figures.

Table 20 – Details of purchases by commodity group in the accommodation industry, 2018 and 2022

Commodity group	2018[1]	2022[2]	2018[1]	2022[2]	Annualised % change
	R million		% contribution		
Soft and hard furnishings	453	539	5,7	7,7	4,4
Food	4 267	3 774	53,8	54,1	-3,0
Alcoholic beverages	1 002	714	12,6	10,2	-8,1
Non-alcoholic beverages	363	327	4,6	4,7	-2,6
Toiletries	191	227	2,4	3,2	4,4
Cleaning materials	216	227	2,7	3,2	1,2
Other purchases and transfers-in of goods	1 447	1 183	18,2	16,9	-4,9
Total	**7 939**	**6 991**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**-3,1**

[1] Revised figures.
[2] Preliminary figures.

Table 21 – Details of purchases by commodity group in the accommodation industry, 2022[2]

Type of service	Soft and hard furnishings	Food	Alcoholic beverages	Non-alcoholic beverages	Toiletries	Cleaning materials	Other purchases and transfers-in of goods	Total purchases
	R million							
Hotels, motels and inns	326	2 572	589	249	161	135	850	**4 882**
Guest-houses and guest-farms	85	243	31	18	17	27	61	**482**
Other accommodation	128	959	94	60	49	65	272	**1 627**
Total	**539**	**3 774**	**714**	**327**	**227**	**227**	**1 183**	**6 991**

[2] Preliminary figures.

Table 22 – Stay units and beds in the accommodation industry, 2018 and 2022

	2018[1]	2022[2]	Annualised % change
	Number ('000)		
Stay units available	141	128	-2,4
Stay unit nights sold	29 121	20 486	-8,4
Beds available	276	264	-1,1
Bed nights sold	46 429	31 028	-9,6

[1] Revised figures.
[2] Preliminary figures.

Table 23 – Stay units and beds in the accommodation industry, 2022[2]

Type of service	Stay units available	Stay unit nights sold	Beds available	Bed nights sold
	Number ('000)			
Hotels, motels and inns	77	11 684	169	17 964
Guest-houses and guest-farms	11	1 921	29	2 798
Other accommodation	40	6 882	66	10 266
Total	**128**	**20 486**	**264**	**31 028**

[2] Preliminary figures.

Table 24 – Income from sales of goods and services by client base in the accommodation industry, 2018 and 2022

Client base	2018[1]	2022[2]	2018[1]	2022[2]	Annualised % change
	R million		% contribution		
Individuals and households	36 492	27 346	72,5	66,9	-7,0
Businesses (including NGO's)	10 370	8 936	20,6	21,9	-3,7
Government (including parastatals)	3 460	4 589	6,9	11,2	7,3
Total	**50 322**	**40 871**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**-5,1**

[1] Revised figures.
[2] Preliminary figures.

Table 25 – Income from sales of goods and services by client base in the accommodation industry, 2022[2]

Type of service	Individuals	Businesses (including NGO's)	Government (including parastatals)	Total income from sales of goods and services
	R million			
Hotels, motels and inns	19 334	5 997	4 425	**29 756**
Guest-houses and guest-farms	1 578	259	40	**1 877**
Other accommodation	6 434	2 680	124	**9 238**
Total	**27 346**	**8 936**	**4 589**	**40 871**

[2] Preliminary figures.

Table 26 – Income from the sales of goods and services by province in the accommodation industry, 2018 and 2022

Province	2018[1]	2022[2]	2018[1]	2022[2]	Annualised % change
	R million		% contribution		
Western Cape	13 319	8 574	26,5	21,0	-10,4
Eastern Cape	2 422	4 009	4,8	9,8	13,4
Northern Cape	711	451	1,4	1,1	-10,8
Free State	2 074	705	4,1	1,7	-23,6
KwaZulu-Natal	8 523	6 796	16,9	16,6	-5,5
North West	2 169	5 009	4,3	12,3	23,3
Gauteng	15 802	9 832	31,5	24,0	-11,2
Mpumalanga	3 445	2 693	6,8	6,6	-6,0
Limpopo	1 859	2 802	3,7	6,9	10,8
Total	**50 322**	**40 871**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**-5,1**

[1] Revised figures.
[2] Preliminary figures.

Table 27 – Income from the sales of goods and services by province in the accommodation industry, 2022[2]

Type of service	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total income from sales of goods and services
	R million									
Hotels, motels and inns	6 985	1 666	296	472	5 474	4 346	7 775	1 219	1 523	**29 756**
Guest-houses and guest-farms	418	136	47	89	204	289	201	278	215	**1 877**
Other accommodation	1 171	2 207	108	144	1 118	374	1 856	1 196	1 064	**9 238**
Total	**8 574**	**4 009**	**451**	**705**	**6 796**	**5 009**	**9 832**	**2 693**	**2 802**	**40 871**

[2] Preliminary figures.

Table 28 – Salaries and wages by province in the accommodation industry, 2018 and 2022

Province	2018[1]	2022[2]	2018[1]	2022[2]	Annualised % change
	R million		% contribution		
Western Cape	3 285	2 269	26,0	22,5	-8,8
Eastern Cape	549	1 013	4,3	10,0	16,5
Northern Cape	186	99	1,5	1,0	-14,6
Free State	222	156	1,8	1,5	-8,4
KwaZulu-Natal	2 441	1 562	19,3	15,5	-10,6
North West	579	1 358	4,6	13,4	23,8
Gauteng	4 179	2 319	33,0	22,9	-13,7
Mpumalanga	726	593	5,7	5,9	-4,9
Limpopo	483	736	3,8	7,3	11,1
Total	**12 650**	**10 105**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**-5,5**

[1] Revised figures.
[2] Preliminary figures.

Table 29 – Salaries and wages by province in the accommodation industry, 2022[2]

Type of service	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total salaries and wages
	R million									
Hotels, motels and inns	1 884	413	62	101	1 154	1 196	1 877	245	397	**7 329**
Guest-houses and guest-farms	129	37	12	28	62	68	42	51	59	**488**
Other accommodation	256	563	25	27	346	94	400	297	280	**2 288**
Total	**2 269**	**1 013**	**99**	**156**	**1 562**	**1 358**	**2 319**	**593**	**736**	**10 105**

[2] Preliminary figures.

Table 30 – Employment by province in the accommodation industry for the last pay period ended on or before 30 June, 2018 and 2022

Province	2018[1]	2022[2]	2018[1]	2022[2]	Annualised % change
	Number		% contribution		
Western Cape	28 631	20 381	27,5	24,2	-8,1
Eastern Cape	5 136	6 797	4,9	8,1	7,3
Northern Cape	1 948	1 233	1,9	1,5	-10,8
Free State	4 312	1 901	4,1	2,3	-18,5
KwaZulu-Natal	21 472	14 151	20,6	16,9	-9,9
North West	5 077	8 820	4,9	10,5	14,8
Gauteng	24 745	15 729	23,8	18,8	-10,7
Mpumalanga	6 205	6 719	6,0	8,0	2,0
Limpopo	6 579	8 138	6,3	9,7	5,5
Total	**104 105**	**83 869**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**-5,3**

[1] Revised figures.
[2] Preliminary figures.

Table 31 – Employment by province in the accommodation industry for the last pay period ended on or before 30 June 2022[2]

Type of service	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total employees
	Number of employees									
Hotels, motels and inns	16 266	4 227	813	1 040	9 773	6 918	12 229	2 746	4 190	**58 202**
Guest-houses and guest-farms	1 261	523	134	333	603	926	493	793	803	**5 869**
Other accommodation	2 854	2 047	286	528	3 775	976	3 007	3 180	3 145	**19 798**
Total	**20 381**	**6 797**	**1 233**	**1 901**	**14 151**	**8 820**	**15 729**	**6 719**	**8 138**	**83 869**

[2] Preliminary figures.

Table 32 – Information and communication technology (ICT) usage in the accommodation industry, 2018 and 2022

ICT usage	2018[1]	2022[2]
	% of enterprises	
Use computers	99,5	98,6
Use internet	99,3	97,8
Use internet banking	87,3	80,3
Have a web page	90,8	85,3
Receive orders over internet	68,7	68,8
Place orders over internet	51,2	45,3
IT outsourced	56,5	21,6

[1] Revised figures.
[2] Preliminary figures.

Table 33 – Information and communication technology (ICT) usage in the accommodation industry, 2022[2]

Type of service	Use computers	Use internet	Use internet banking	Have a web page	Receive orders over internet	Place orders over internet	IT outsourced
	% of enterprises						
Hotels, motels and inns	99,7	99,2	81,7	91,7	74,7	47,9	24,1
Guest-houses and guest farms	97,1	95,2	76,9	79,5	63,4	44,3	19,4
Other accommodation	98,2	97,6	80,5	80,7	64,6	42,7	19,7
Total	**98,6**	**97,8**	**80,3**	**85,3**	**68,8**	**45,3**	**21,6**

[2] Preliminary figures.

Table 34 – Information and communication technology (ICT) usage by enterprise size in the accommodation industry, 2022[2]

Enterprise size	Use computers	Use internet	Use internet banking	Have a web page	Receive orders over internet	Place orders over internet	IT outsourced
	% of enterprises						
Large	100,0	100,0	88,5	97,1	80,6	36,7	41,0
Medium	100,0	100,0	91,1	89,3	73,2	64,3	21,4
Small	100,0	95,0	75,0	90,0	70,0	40,0	40,0
Micro	98,4	97,5	79,0	83,7	67,2	45,5	12,3
Total	98,6	97,8	80,3	85,3	68,8	45,3	21,6

[2] Preliminary figures.

Explanatory notes

Background

The results presented in this publication have been derived from the 2022 accommodation industry large sample survey. This is a periodic survey which measures economic activity in the accommodation industry of the South African economy. The survey is based on a census of private and public enterprises operating in the accommodation industry.

The list of enterprises was drawn from Stats SA's statistical business register (SBR). The SBR is based mainly on the value-added tax (VAT) database of the South African Revenue Service (SARS). Enterprises are legally bound to register for VAT. Enterprises registered in the taxation system are included on the SBR.

Value-added tax

All figures exclude VAT.

Reference period

The information was collected from enterprises for their financial year, which ended on any date between 01 July 2021 and 30 June 2022.

Purpose of the survey

Results of the survey are used within Stats SA for benchmarking the gross domestic product (GDP) and its components. These statistics are also used by government policy advisors in monitoring the performance and contribution of individual industries to the South African economy and the effectiveness of industry policies. The private sector uses the data to analyse comparative business and industry performance.

Classification by industry

The 1993 edition of the *Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities* (SIC), Fifth Edition, Report No. 09-90-02, 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 a five-digit SIC group level. Each enterprise is classified to an industry, which reflects its predominant activity.

Statistical unit

The statistical unit for the collection of the information is an enterprise. An enterprise is a legal unit (or a combination of legal units) that includes and directly controls all functions necessary to carry out its activities.

Size groups

The enterprises are divided into four size groups according to the value of turnover on Stats SA's SBR. Large enterprises are those with an annual turnover greater than R78 million. Table 35 presents the cut-off points for the different size groups. Table 35 presents Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (DTIC) cut-off points adjusted by a factor of 6,0.

Table 35 – Size groups for the accommodation industry, 2022

Size group	Turnover
Large enterprises	VAT turnover > R78 000 000
Medium enterprises	R36 000 000 < VAT turnover ≤ R78 000 000
Small enterprises	R30 600 000 < VAT turnover ≤ R36 000 000
Micro enterprises	VAT turnover ≤ R30 600 000

Survey methodology and design   A census of enterprises in the accommodation industry and related services was conducted by email, telephone and personal visits. The census was conducted from a frame of approximately 3 700 enterprises which was constructed by removing units that contributed to the bottom 0,5% of the total accommodation industry turnover of all units registered for VAT with SARS.

Collection rate   Collection rate = ((collected + finalised investigations)/sample size) x 100. The collection rate was 76,1%.

Turnover collection rate   Turnover collection rate = ((collected enterprises SBR turnover + finalised investigations SBR turnover)/population turnover)*100. The turnover collection rate was 92,2%.

Revised figures   Revised figures are mainly due to late submission of data to Stats SA, or respondents reporting revisions or corrections to their figures. Figures for 2022 are preliminary and subject to revision.

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.

Rounding-off of figures   The figures in the tables have, where necessary, been rounded to the nearest final digit shown. There may therefore be slight discrepancies between the sums of the constituent items of the totals shown.

Symbols and abbreviations

DTI	Department of Trade, Industry and Competition
GDP	Gross domestic product
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities
SARS	South African Revenue Service
SBR	Statistical Business Register
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
VAT	Value-added tax
0	Rand value less than R500 000
A blank space	Changes from a zero in the preceding period cannot be calculated as a percentage

Glossary

Concentration ratio   The ratio of the income of the *n* largest enterprises to the total income.

Employees   Persons employed by a business or organisation and who received payment (in salaries, wages, commission, piece rates or payments in kind) for the last pay period ended on or before 30 June of a year.

Enterprise   A legal entity or a combination of legal units that includes and directly controls all functions necessary to carry out its activities.

Formal employment   Employment by the formal sector. The formal sector includes all businesses that are registered for VAT.

Labour brokers   Agents who recruit and administer workers on behalf of the enterprise. They do not provide any other service.

Motor vehicles   Motor vehicles include cars, trucks, aircraft, boats, trailers, locomotives and other transport equipment.

Net profit or loss after tax   Net profit or loss after tax is derived as:

Total income
plus closing value of inventories
minus total expenditure
minus opening value of inventories
minus company tax

Net profit or loss before tax   Net profit or loss before tax is derived as:

Total income
plus closing value of inventories
minus total expenditure
minus opening value of inventories

Other expenditure   Includes:

Accommodation; advertising; amortisation, *excluding depreciation;* bank charges; bursaries for own employees (staff bursaries); containers and packaging materials; computer expenditure (when not part of non-current assets); donations, sponsorships and social investment for *non-employees*; entertainment; excise and customs duty; losses on foreign exchange as a result of variations in foreign exchange rates; losses on financial and other liabilities: redemption, liquidation or revaluation; mineral rights leases; paper, printing and stationery; postal and courier services; property taxes paid; provisions; railage and transport-out; research and development; royalties, franchise fees, copyright, trade names, trademarks and patent rights paid; security services; severance, termination and redundancy payments; skills development levy; staff training; subscriptions; travelling; water and electricity; payments to labour brokers; and other expenditure.

Other income   Includes:

Capital transfers received (only from the South African government); customs duty received; dividends received; excise duty received; mineral rights leases; net profit on foreign loans as a result of variations in foreign exchange rates; royalties, franchise fees, copyright, trade names and patent rights received; profit on financial and other liabilities: redemption, liquidation and revaluation of liabilities; provisions; government subsidies and incentives received (only from the South African government); and other income.

Profit margin   Profit margin is derived as:

Net profit/loss after tax
divided by turnover
multiplied by 100

Statistical unit   A statistical unit is a unit of observation or measurement for which statistical data are collected or derived.

Stratum   A stratum is constructed by concatenating the SIC classification and size group variables.

Turnover   Turnover includes:

- value of sales of goods;
- amount received for services rendered;
- rent and lease payments received for land and buildings; and
- rent, leasing and hiring received for machinery, vehicles and other equipment.