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STATISTICAL RELEASE

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Tourist accommodation (Preliminary)

July 2022

The results published today are based on a new sample. This is an annual procedure which typically affects the levels of tourist accommodation statistics. To avoid breaks in time series and to minimise revisions to historical growth rates, historical levels were revised (i.e. they were linked to the estimates based on the new sample).

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Results for July 2022

Table A – Year-on-year percentage change in tourist accommodation statistics (income at current prices)

	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22
Stay units available	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,3
Stay unit nights sold	66,2	43,7	18,3	33,5	53,5	116,6
Average income per stay unit night sold	15,7	18,1	11,0	16,9	5,2	10,8
Income from accommodation	92,4	69,7	31,3	56,0	61,4	140,0
Total income 1/	131,0	93,8	53,0	44,5	95,8	191,6

1/ Includes restaurant and bar sales and 'other' income.

Measured in nominal terms (current prices), total income for the tourist accommodation industry increased by 191,6% in July 2022 compared with July 2021.

Income from accommodation increased by 140,0% year-on-year in July 2022, the result of a 116,6% increase in the number of stay unit nights sold and a 10,8% increase in the average income per stay unit night sold.

Table B – Year-on-year percentage change in income from accommodation at current prices by type of accommodation

Type of accommodation	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22
Hotels	145,7	112,3	57,0	99,9	131,1	265,8
Caravan parks and camping sites	-4,9	14,8	-20,4	6,1	-30,9	6,8
Guest-houses and guest-farms	136,5	79,3	51,3	49,1	55,5	237,7
Other accommodation	51,3	38,2	14,3	27,1	26,2	77,9
Total income from accommodation 1/	92,4	69,7	31,3	56,0	61,4	140,0

1/ Excludes restaurant and bar sales and 'other' income.

In July 2022, all accommodation types recorded positive year-on-year growth in income from accommodation. The largest year-on-year increases in income from accommodation were reported by:

- hotels (265,8% and contributing 85,1 percentage points); and
- guest-houses and guest-farms (237,7% and contributing 9,6 percentage points) – see Tables B and 6.

Table C – Income from accommodation at current prices for the latest three months by type of accommodation

Type of accommodation	May – Jul 2021 (R million)	Weight	May – Jul 2022 (R million)	% change between May – Jul 2021 and May – Jul 2022	Contribution (% points) to the total % change
Hotels	978,4	35,8	2 458,8	151,3	54,2
Caravan parks and camping sites	141,3	5,2	132,3	-6,4	-0,3
Guest-houses and guest-farms	139,6	5,1	269,1	92,8	4,7
Other accommodation	1 477,1	54,0	2 093,7	41,7	22,5
Total income from accommodation 1/	2 736,4	100,0	4 953,9	81,0	81,0

1/ Excludes restaurant and bar sales and 'other' income.

2/ There might be a slight discrepancy with the total contribution shown in Table C due to rounding off.

Income from accommodation increased by 81,0% in the three months ended July 2022 compared with the three months ended July 2021. The main contributors to this increase were:

- hotels (151,3% and contributing 54,2 percentage points); and
- 'other' accommodation (41,7% and contributing 22,5 percentage points) – see Table C.

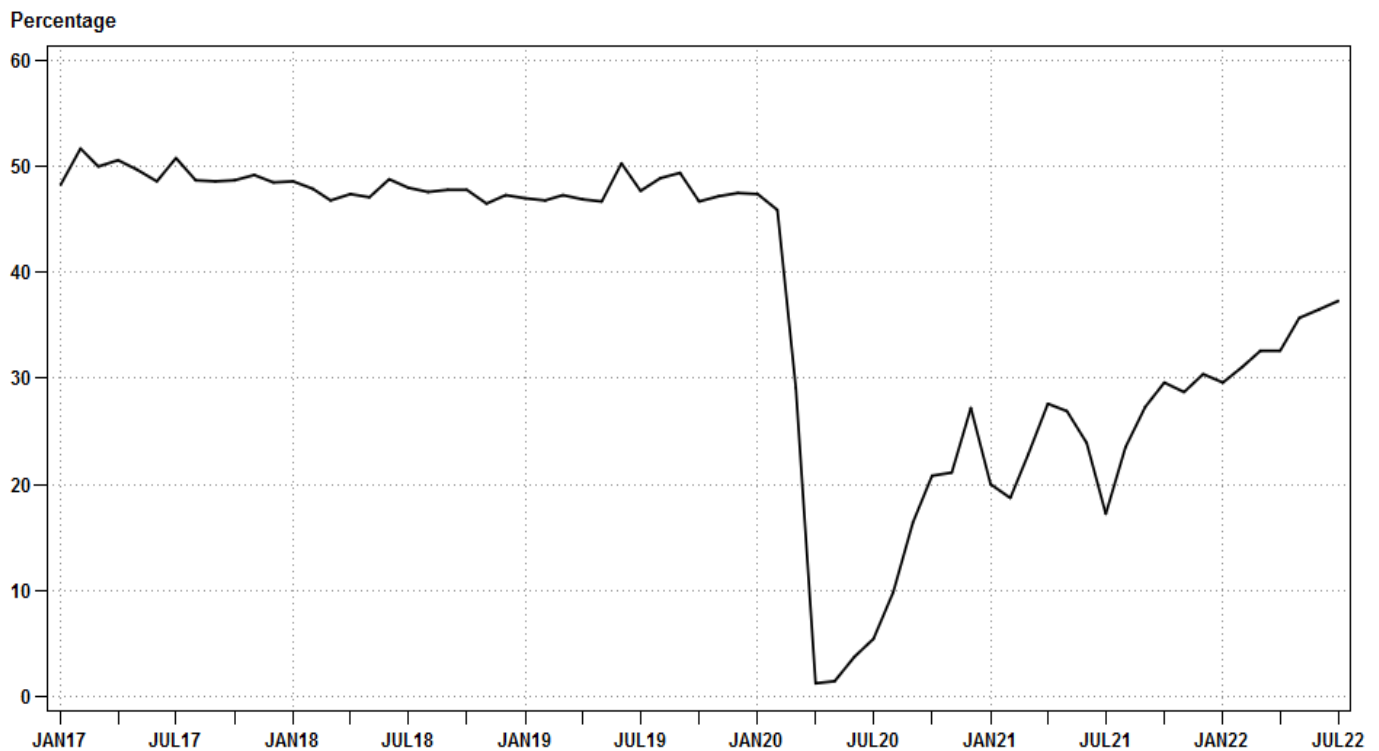
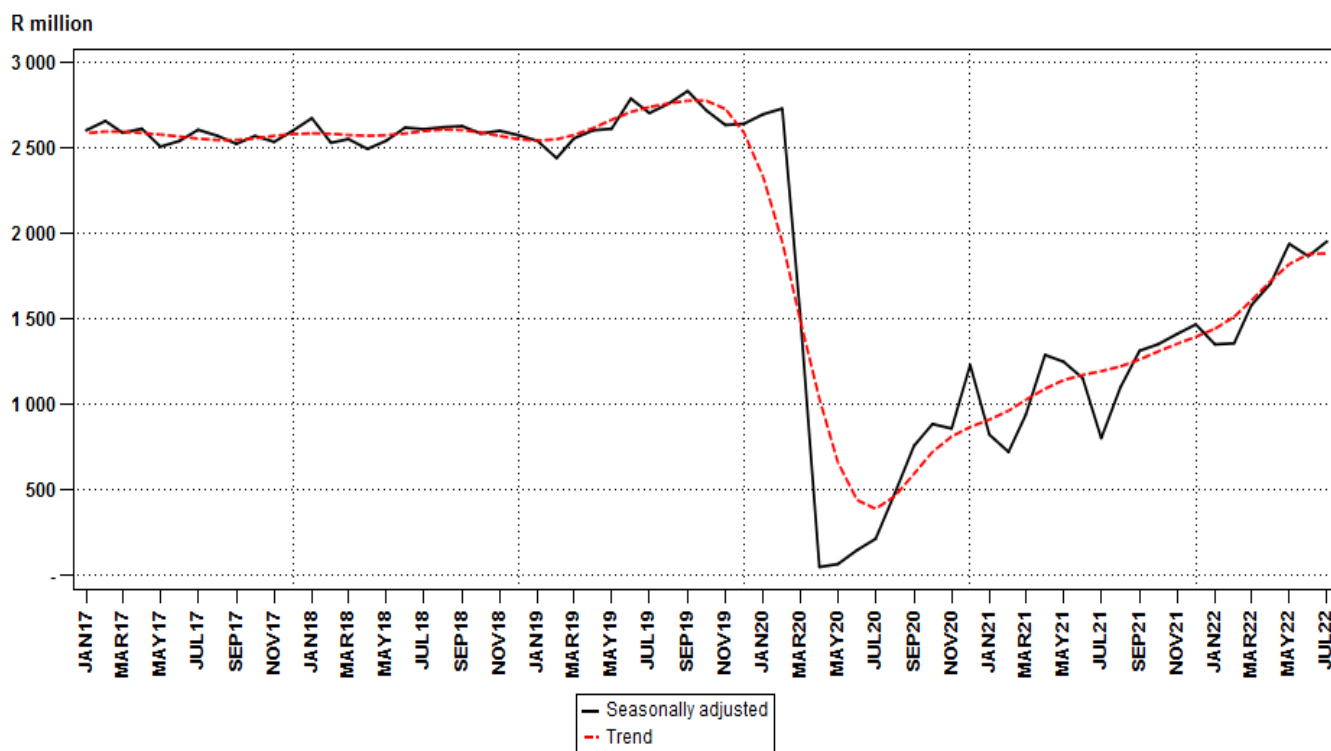
Figure 1 – Seasonally adjusted occupancy rate for the accommodation industry

Figure 2 – Income from accommodation at current prices



Seasonally adjusted income from accommodation increased by 4,6% month-on-month in July 2022. The largest positive month-on-month growth rates were recorded for:

- caravan parks and camping sites (78,1%); and
- hotels (7,4%) – see Table 7.

Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General

Note: Changes to the survey and the impact on the statistical series

Business register and samples

Today Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) publishes results for the monthly survey of tourist accommodation from a new sample drawn in April 2022, which replaces the previous sample that was drawn in April 2021. The sample was drawn from a business register of enterprises with an annual turnover of at least R412 055 and that are required to register with the South African Revenue Service (SARS) for value added tax.

Owing to the evolving nature of business, the business register is 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. In addition, Stats SA undertakes quality improvement surveys related to the business register, the primary objective of which is to capture up-to-date information about the structures and activities of large and complex businesses. This process enables Stats SA to review classification codes for these businesses. These changes are an essential part of the statistical architecture.

Comparison between the previous (revised) and new samples for the tourist accommodation industry

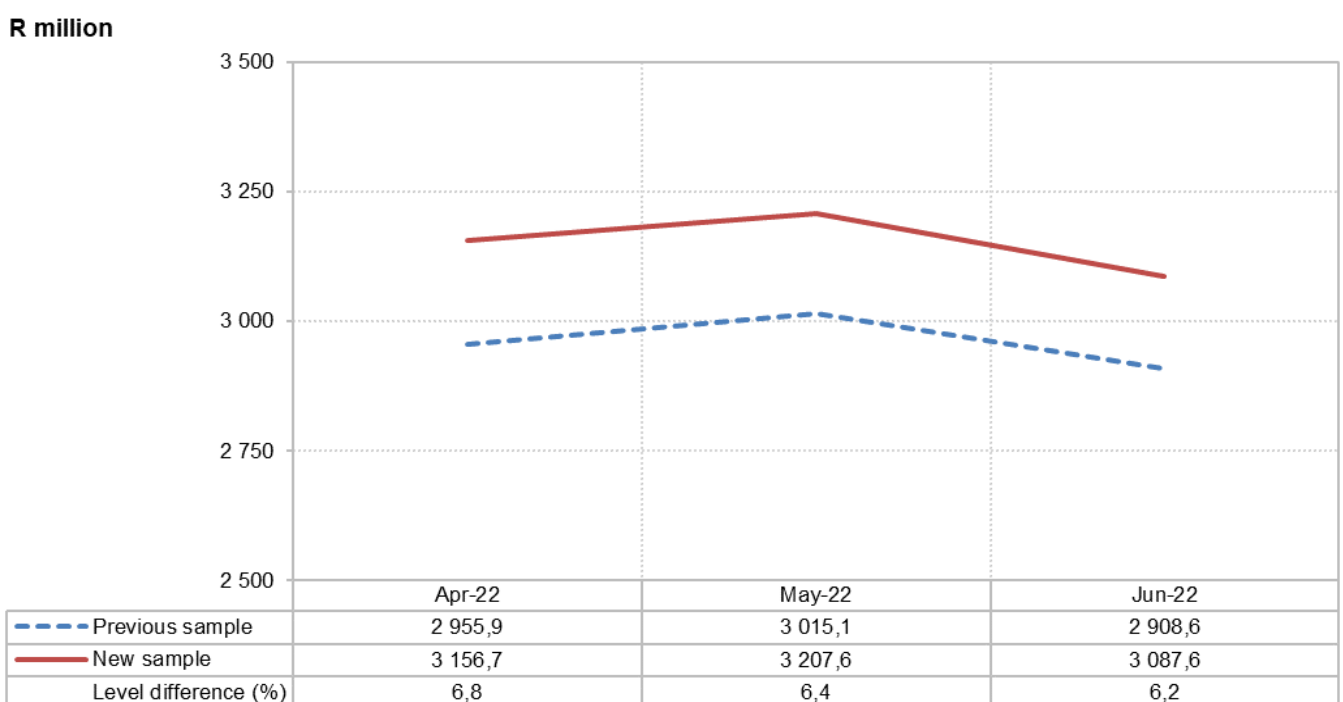
The reported level of total income for the monthly survey of tourist accommodation for the months April to June 2022 based on the new sample was 6,4% higher than the level of total income from the previous sample (see Table D and Figure 3). This is a result of the replacement of the sample which was drawn in April 2021 that was operational for the last half of 2021 and the first half of 2022.

Table D – Estimates for the previous and new samples for April to June 2022

Tourist accommodation industry	Previous sample	New sample	Difference	Difference (%) 1/
Stay units available (000) (average)	133,1	137,7	4,6	3,4
Income from accommodation (R million)	4 225,6	4 796,3	570,7	13,5
Total income for the accommodation industry (R million) 2/	8 879,6	9 451,9	572,3	6,4

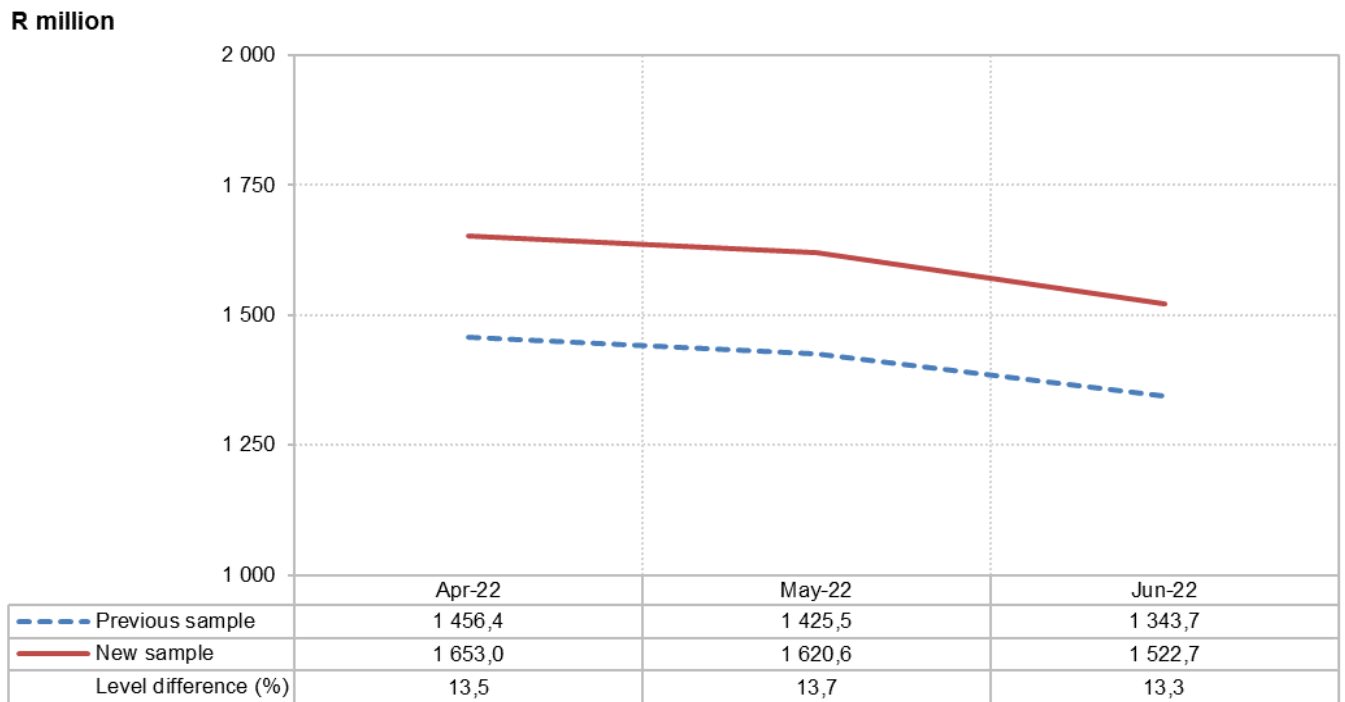
1/ The percentage difference is the new sample minus the previous sample, divided by the previous sample, multiplied by 100.
 2/ Includes restaurant and bar sales and 'other' income.

Figure 3 – Total income: monthly levels for previous and new samples for April to June 2022



The reported level of income from accommodation for the months April to June 2022 based on the new sample was 13,5% higher than the level of income from accommodation from the previous sample (see Table D on page 5 and Figure 4).

Figure 4 – Income from accommodation: monthly levels for previous and new samples for April to June 2022



The reported level of stay units available for the months April to June 2022 based on the new sample was 3,4% higher than the level of stay units available from the previous sample (see Table D on page 5 and Figure 5).

Figure 5 – Stay units available: monthly levels for previous and new samples for April to June 2022

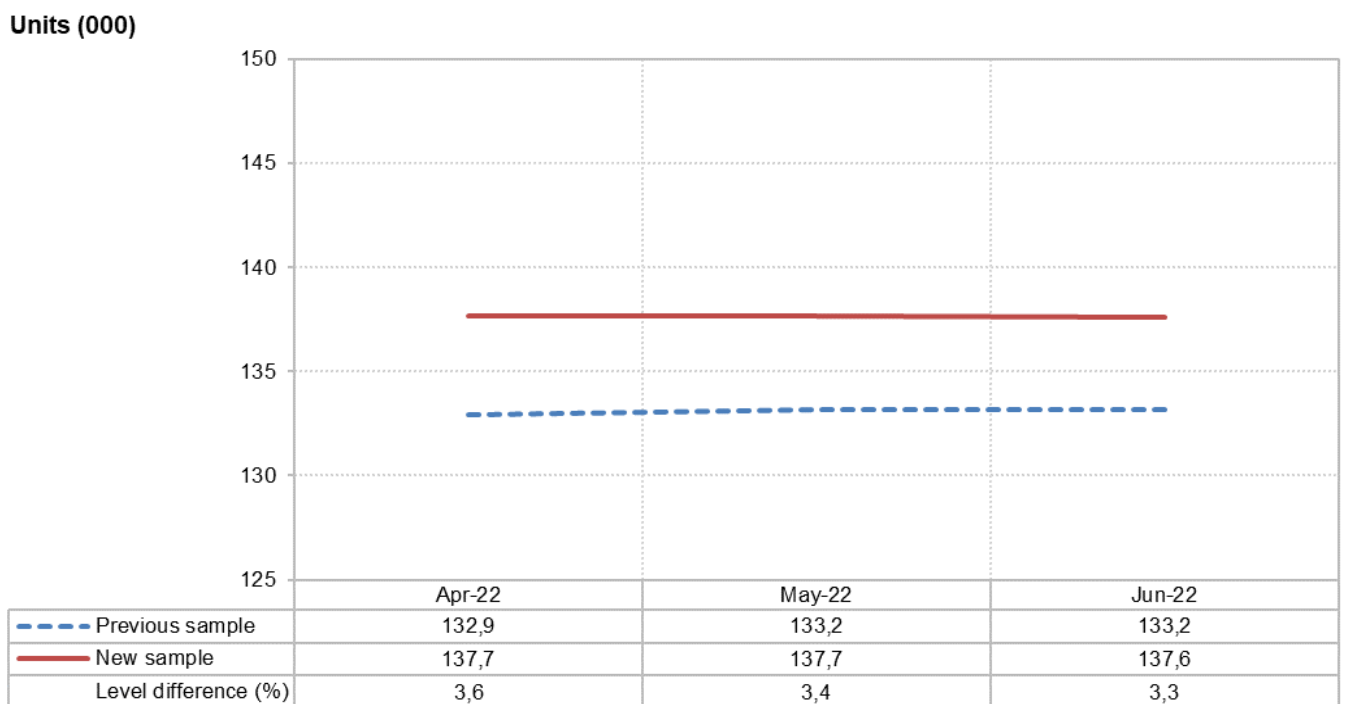


Table E – Total income for the previous and new samples by type of accommodation for April to June 2022

Type of accommodation	Previous sample (R million)	New sample (R million)	Difference (R million)	Difference (%) 1/
Hotels	6 666,0	6 608,3	-57,7	-0,9
Caravan parks and camping sites	73,7	175,1	101,4	137,6
Guest-houses and guest-farms	252,1	311,6	59,5	23,6
Other accommodation	1 887,8	2 356,9	469,1	24,8
Total income 2/	8 879,6	9 451,9	572,3	6,4

1/ The percentage difference is the new sample minus the previous sample, divided by the previous sample, multiplied by 100.

2/ Includes restaurant and bar sales and 'other' income.

The largest percentage differences were in the following types of accommodation:

- caravan parks and camping sites (137,6% or R101,4 million higher in the new sample); and
- 'other' accommodation (24,8% or R469,1 million higher in the new sample).

Table F – Total income for the previous and new samples by type of income for April to June 2022

Type of income	Previous sample (R million)	New sample (R million)	Difference (R million)	Difference (%) 1/
Income from accommodation	4 225,6	4 796,3	570,7	13,5
Income from restaurant and bar sales	1 405,2	1 398,1	-7,1	-0,5
Other income	3 248,8	3 257,5	8,7	0,3
Total income	8 879,6	9 451,9	572,3	6,4

1/ The percentage difference is the new sample minus the previous sample, divided by the previous sample, multiplied by 100.

Income from accommodation accounted for the largest percentage difference (13,5% or R570,7 million higher in the new sample).

Backcasting

To avoid breaks in the time series and to minimise revisions to historical growth rates, historical levels were revised (i.e. they were linked to the estimates based on the new sample).

Tables

Note that income from accommodation excludes restaurant and bar sales and 'other' income.

Table 1 – Income from accommodation at current prices (R million)

Month	2017 *	2018 *	2019 *	2020 *	2021 *	2022 1/ *
Jan	2 673,9	2 747,0	2 614,3	2 769,1	848,2	1 391,0
Feb	2 753,6	2 615,1	2 515,8	2 783,1	721,8	1 388,7
Mar	2 830,7	2 778,5	2 773,8	1 649,0	1 006,1	1 706,9
Apr	2 554,3	2 432,6	2 536,6	49,7	1 258,8	1 653,0
May	2 105,2	2 120,0	2 171,7	56,6	1 038,9	1 620,6
Jun	2 027,2	2 107,3	2 258,7	122,2	943,2	1 522,7
Jul	2 411,9	2 430,5	2 525,5	201,2	754,3	1 810,6
Aug	2 447,7	2 520,4	2 666,0	470,6	1 064,0	
Sep	2 453,0	2 577,2	2 801,1	757,4	1 308,2	
Oct	2 828,0	2 840,0	2 988,8	966,8	1 474,4	
Nov	2 705,7	2 769,6	2 795,4	899,5	1 496,5	
Dec	3 171,5	3 120,9	3 194,3	1 516,3	1 788,4	
Total	30 962,7	31 059,1	31 842,0	12 241,5	13 702,8	

1/ Figures for the latest month are preliminary.

* Revised, see note on page 5.

Table 2 – Year-on-year percentage change in income from accommodation at current prices

Month	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022 year-to-date
Jan	2,7	-4,8	5,9	-69,4	64,0	64,0
Feb	-5,0	-3,8	10,6	-74,1	92,4	77,1
Mar	-1,8	-0,2	-40,6	-39,0	69,7	74,2
Apr	-4,8	4,3	-98,0	2 432,8	31,3	60,1
May	0,7	2,4	-97,4	1 735,5	56,0	59,2
Jun	4,0	7,2	-94,6	671,8	61,4	59,6
Jul	0,8	3,9	-92,0	274,9	140,0	68,8
Aug	3,0	5,8	-82,3	126,1		
Sep	5,1	8,7	-73,0	72,7		
Oct	0,4	5,2	-67,7	52,5		
Nov	2,4	0,9	-67,8	66,4		
Dec	-1,6	2,4	-52,5	17,9		
Total	0,3	2,5	-61,6	11,9		

Table 3 – Seasonally adjusted income from accommodation at current prices

Month	R million				Month-on-month % change			
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Jan	2 543,4	2 698,9	825,4	1 353,1	-1,3	2,1	-33,1	-8,0
Feb	2 442,3	2 732,4	724,1	1 359,4	-4,0	1,2	-12,3	0,5
Mar	2 557,9	1 528,3	942,6	1 582,5	4,7	-44,1	30,2	16,4
Apr	2 605,1	51,0	1 291,4	1 709,2	1,8	-96,7	37,0	8,0
May	2 614,2	68,2	1 251,8	1 941,5	0,3	33,7	-3,1	13,6
Jun	2 790,7	150,0	1 155,4	1 868,9	6,8	119,9	-7,7	-3,7
Jul	2 705,9	216,0	804,5	1 954,9	-3,0	44,0	-30,4	4,6
Aug	2 760,4	481,8	1 101,8		2,0	123,1	37,0	
Sep	2 835,0	759,2	1 315,8		2,7	57,6	19,4	
Oct	2 721,9	887,4	1 353,8		-4,0	16,9	2,9	
Nov	2 636,1	860,8	1 414,5		-3,2	-3,0	4,5	
Dec	2 643,3	1 233,0	1 470,0		0,3	43,2	3,9	

Table 4 – Tourist accommodation statistics by type of accommodation (income at current prices)

		Feb-22 *	Mar-22 *	Apr-22 *	May-22 *	Jun-22	Jul-22 1/
Hotels	Stay units available (000)	71,9	72,0	72,2	72,2	72,2	72,2
	Stay unit nights sold (000)	668,8	799,1	698,4	736,7	712,6	797,3
	Occupancy rate (%)	33,2	35,8	32,2	32,9	32,9	35,6
	Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	1 052,5	1 094,4	1 131,2	1 109,7	1 064,1	1 107,5
	Total income (R million)	2 080,1	2 345,8	2 150,4	2 271,9	2 186,0	2 528,1
	Income from accommodation (R million)	703,9	874,5	790,0	817,5	758,3	883,0
	Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	332,1	411,3	356,8	389,9	376,2	449,6
	Other income (R million)	1 044,1	1 060,0	1 003,6	1 064,5	1 051,5	1 195,5
Caravan parks and camping sites	Stay units available (000)	4,5	4,5	4,5	4,5	4,4	4,4
	Stay unit nights sold (000)	33,1	52,8	54,7	56,1	44,5	66,8
	Occupancy rate (%)	26,3	37,8	40,5	40,2	33,7	49,0
	Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	755,3	928,0	948,8	862,7	755,1	753,0
	Total income (R million)	33,1	70,2	66,2	62,8	46,1	67,0
	Income from accommodation (R million)	25,0	49,0	51,9	48,4	33,6	50,3
	Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	5,1	15,3	8,1	8,3	7,1	11,8
	Other income (R million)	3,0	5,9	6,2	6,1	5,4	4,9
Guest-houses and guest-farms	Stay units available (000)	14,8	14,8	14,8	14,8	14,8	14,8
	Stay unit nights sold (000)	118,6	96,1	84,0	82,7	95,0	104,3
	Occupancy rate (%)	28,6	20,9	18,9	18,0	21,4	22,7
	Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	955,3	971,9	1 078,6	998,8	878,9	987,5
	Total income (R million)	137,1	117,6	114,0	96,6	101,0	122,3
	Income from accommodation (R million)	113,3	93,4	90,6	82,6	83,5	103,0
	Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	15,8	16,2	11,1	10,1	11,3	14,2
	Other income (R million)	8,0	8,0	12,3	3,9	6,2	5,1
Other accommodation	Stay units available (000)	46,0	46,0	46,2	46,2	46,2	46,2
	Stay unit nights sold (000)	443,8	508,4	484,7	495,2	498,3	544,2
	Occupancy rate (%)	34,5	35,7	35,0	34,6	36,0	38,0
	Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	1 231,4	1 357,2	1 486,5	1 357,2	1 299,0	1 422,8
	Total income (R million)	639,5	816,6	826,1	776,3	754,5	900,4
	Income from accommodation (R million)	546,5	690,0	720,5	672,1	647,3	774,3
	Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	70,1	87,2	73,0	73,2	73,0	88,6
	Other income (R million)	22,9	39,4	32,6	31,0	34,2	37,5
Total industry	Stay units available (000)	137,2	137,3	137,7	137,7	137,6	137,6
	Stay unit nights sold (000)	1 264,3	1 456,4	1 321,8	1 370,7	1 350,4	1 512,6
	Occupancy rate (%)	32,9	34,2	32,0	32,1	32,7	35,5
	Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	1 098,4	1 172,0	1 250,6	1 182,3	1 127,6	1 197,0
	Total income (R million)	2 889,8	3 350,2	3 156,7	3 207,6	3 087,6	3 617,8
	Income from accommodation (R million)	1 388,7	1 706,9	1 653,0	1 620,6	1 522,7	1 810,6
	Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	423,1	530,0	449,0	481,5	467,6	564,2
	Other income (R million)	1 078,0	1 113,3	1 054,7	1 105,5	1 097,3	1 243,0

1/ Figures are preliminary.

* Revised, see note on page 5.

Table 5 – Year-on-year percentage change in tourist accommodation statistics by type of accommodation (income at current prices)

		Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22
Hotels	Stay units available	-0,3	-0,1	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,4
	Stay unit nights sold	117,0	77,3	33,0	57,0	96,2	178,4
	Average income per stay unit night sold	13,2	19,8	18,0	27,4	17,8	31,4
	Total income	178,3	131,0	82,9	53,2	151,0	305,9
	Income from accommodation	145,7	112,3	57,0	99,9	131,1	265,8
	Income from restaurant and bar sales	127,2	98,2	40,4	82,2	147,3	421,6
	Other income	231,9	167,5	140,0	23,8	169,1	305,0
Caravan parks and camping sites	Stay units available	2,3	2,3	0,0	0,0	-2,2	-2,2
	Stay unit nights sold	-20,2	1,3	0,6	-13,6	-29,0	9,7
	Average income per stay unit night sold	19,2	13,2	-20,8	22,8	-2,6	-2,6
	Total income	25,9	5,6	-19,6	11,0	-16,9	23,6
	Income from accommodation	-4,9	14,8	-20,4	6,1	-30,9	6,8
	Income from restaurant and bar sales	1/	393,5	-1,2	62,7	610,0	187,8
	Other income	1/	-71,5	-30,3	3,4	-8,5	63,3
Guest-houses and guest-farms	Stay units available	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Stay unit nights sold	90,1	34,6	8,5	9,5	29,4	145,4
	Average income per stay unit night sold	24,5	33,2	39,4	36,1	20,1	37,6
	Total income	128,9	75,5	40,7	37,6	47,9	220,2
	Income from accommodation	136,5	79,3	51,3	49,1	55,5	237,7
	Income from restaurant and bar sales	163,3	74,2	-6,7	20,2	31,4	189,8
	Other income	33,3	42,9	33,7	-39,1	3,3	82,1
Other accommodation	Stay units available	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4
	Stay unit nights sold	27,3	15,8	5,2	18,7	31,0	76,5
	Average income per stay unit night sold	18,8	19,4	8,6	7,1	-3,6	0,8
	Total income	53,2	40,8	14,0	27,1	29,7	71,3
	Income from accommodation	51,3	38,2	14,3	27,1	26,2	77,9
	Income from restaurant and bar sales	76,6	53,0	13,2	23,4	52,1	22,9
	Other income	37,1	66,9	9,4	39,0	62,1	107,2
Total industry	Stay units available	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,3
	Stay unit nights sold	66,2	43,7	18,3	33,5	53,5	116,6
	Average income per stay unit night sold	15,7	18,1	11,0	16,9	5,2	10,8
	Total income	131,0	93,8	53,0	44,5	95,8	191,6
	Income from accommodation	92,4	69,7	31,3	56,0	61,4	140,0
	Income from restaurant and bar sales	120,5	91,4	32,5	67,9	123,0	237,2
	Other income	219,6	149,6	126,3	23,5	158,9	289,5

1/ Changes from zero in the preceding period cannot be calculated as a percentage.

Table 6 – Contribution of each type of accommodation to the year-on-year percentage change in income from accommodation at current prices (percentage points)

Type of accommodation	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22
Hotels	57,8	46,0	22,8	39,3	45,6	85,1
Caravan parks and camping sites	-0,2	0,6	-1,1	0,3	-1,6	0,4
Guest-houses and guest-farms	9,1	4,1	2,4	2,6	3,2	9,6
Other accommodation	25,7	19,0	7,1	13,8	14,3	44,9
Total income from accommodation 1/	92,4	69,7	31,3	56,0	61,4	140,0

1/ Excludes restaurant and bar sales and 'other' income.

Table 7 – Seasonally adjusted tourist accommodation statistics by type of accommodation (income at current prices)

		Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Month-on-month % change
Hotels	Stay unit nights sold (000)	743,8	734,6	785,7	787,3	825,9	4,9
	Occupancy rate (%)	34,3	33,4	36,1	35,9	37,6	
	Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	1 053,3	1 169,3	1 203,0	1 159,5	1 180,2	1,8
	Total income (R million)	2 208,5	2 252,0	2 492,5	2 479,9	2 672,2	7,8
	Income from accommodation (R million)	786,4	849,9	955,2	910,6	977,7	7,4
	Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	380,7	381,6	417,6	436,6	486,9	11,5
	Other income (R million)	1 041,3	1 020,5	1 119,7	1 132,7	1 207,7	6,6
Caravan parks and camping sites	Stay unit nights sold (000)	56,1	55,4	54,7	42,3	66,5	57,2
	Occupancy rate (%)	40,6	39,9	40,5	32,2	50,3	
	Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	934,2	924,2	963,5	834,9	824,8	-1,2
	Total income (R million)	84,3	66,1	70,8	46,4	73,0	57,3
	Income from accommodation (R million)	59,8	51,9	54,5	31,1	55,4	78,1
	Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	18,7	8,0	10,2	9,9	12,7	28,3
	Other income (R million)	5,9	6,2	6,1	5,4	4,9	-9,3
Guest-houses and guest-farms	Stay unit nights sold (000)	87,1	90,4	96,2	118,0	111,1	-5,8
	Occupancy rate (%)	19,7	19,4	21,3	26,3	24,9	
	Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	931,4	1 072,0	1 128,8	980,0	1 089,8	11,2
	Total income (R million)	103,1	123,0	128,6	143,5	148,0	3,1
	Income from accommodation (R million)	79,8	97,3	111,3	119,5	123,7	3,5
	Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	15,4	12,2	12,5	15,9	17,6	10,7
	Other income (R million)	7,9	13,5	4,8	8,2	6,7	-18,3
Other accommodation	Stay unit nights sold (000)	481,6	486,0	546,6	567,3	552,5	-2,6
	Occupancy rate (%)	35,4	33,7	38,9	40,3	39,4	
	Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	1 372,4	1 453,7	1 490,0	1 413,2	1 447,3	2,4
	Total income (R million)	771,2	818,6	943,1	942,1	936,5	-0,6
	Income from accommodation (R million)	656,5	710,1	820,4	807,8	798,0	-1,2
	Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	81,2	76,8	86,3	90,9	96,3	5,9
	Other income (R million)	33,5	31,8	36,4	43,4	42,1	-3,0
Total industry	Stay unit nights sold (000)	1 368,7	1 366,5	1 483,2	1 514,9	1 556,0	2,7
	Occupancy rate (%)	32,6	32,6	35,7	36,5	37,3	
	Average income per stay unit night sold (Rand)	1 173,9	1 254,8	1 303,1	1 231,3	1 243,7	1,0
	Total income (R million)	3 167,1	3 259,7	3 635,0	3 612,0	3 829,7	6,0
	Income from accommodation (R million)	1 582,5	1 709,2	1 941,5	1 868,9	1 954,9	4,6
	Income from restaurant and bar sales (R million)	496,0	478,5	526,6	553,3	613,5	10,9
	Other income (R million)	1 088,6	1 071,9	1 166,9	1 189,7	1 261,4	6,0

Survey information

Introduction	1	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 2022 business sampling frame (BSF) that contains businesses registered for value added tax (VAT).
	2	In order to improve timeliness, some information for the latest month had to be estimated due to late response. These estimates will be revised in future statistical releases as soon as information becomes available.
Purpose of the survey	3	<p>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.</p> <p>The results of the survey are used to compile estimates of the tourism satellite accounts (TSA) and the gross domestic product (GDP) and its components, which are used to develop and monitor government policy. These statistics are also used in the analysis of comparative business and industry performance.</p>
Scope of the survey	4	<p>This survey covers the following tax registered private and public enterprises that are mainly engaged in providing short-stay commercial accommodation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hotels, motels, botels and inns; • caravan parks and camping sites; • guest-houses and guest-farms; and • 'other' accommodation.
Collection rate	5	The preliminary collection rate for the survey on tourist accommodation for July 2022 was 88,6%. The collection rate for June 2022 for the new sample was 90,3%.
Classification by industry	6	The 1993 edition of the <i>Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities</i> (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 <i>International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities</i> (ISIC) with suitable adaptations for local conditions. Each enterprise is classified to an industry, which reflects its predominant activity. Statistics in this publication are presented at 5-digit SIC level.
Statistical unit	7	The statistical units for the collection of the information are enterprises and establishments.
Revised figures	8	Revised figures are mainly due to late submission of data to Stats SA, or respondents reporting revisions or corrections to their figures. Preliminary figures, as indicated in the relevant tables, are subject to change and when revised will not be indicated as such. Data are edited at the enterprise level.
Rounding-off of figures	9	Where figures have been rounded off, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and the totals.
Historical data	10	Historical tourist accommodation data are available on the Stats SA website. To access the data electronically, use the following link: Click to download historical data
Past publications	11	Past tourist accommodation releases are available on the Stats SA website. To access the releases electronically, use the following link: Click to download past releases

Comparability with discontinued Hotels' Trading Statistics 12 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 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 business register, especially of small and micro enterprises.

Technical notes

Survey methodology and design 1 The survey was conducted by mail, email, fax and telephone.

The 2022 sample of 1 088 enterprises was drawn from a population of 4 294 enterprises using stratified simple random sampling. The enterprises were first stratified at 5-digit level according to the SIC and then by size of enterprises. All large enterprises are completely enumerated. Turnover was used as the measure of size for stratification.

Size groups 2 The enterprises are divided into four size groups according to turnover. All large and medium enterprises (size group one and two) are completely enumerated. Simple random sampling is applied to size groups three and four (small and very small) enterprises. The total income of the large and medium enterprises (size group one and two) is added to the weighted totals of size groups three and four to reflect the total income.

Measure of size classes (Rand)

Enterprise size	Size group	Lower limits	Upper limits
Very small	4	412 055	5 100 000
Small	3	5 100 001	6 000 000
Medium	2	6 000 001	13 000 000
Large	1	13 000 001	

Sample weighting 3 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 subgroup estimates. These procedures are in line with international best practice.

Reliability of estimates 4 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.

- Relative standard error** 5 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 G – Estimates of total industry income by type of enterprise within 95% confidence limits – July 2022

	Lower limit (R million)	Estimate (R million)	Upper limit (R million)	Relative standard error (RSE) %
Total Income	2 893,0	3 617,8	4 342,0	10,2

- Non-sampling errors** 6 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.

- Year-on-year percentage change** 7 The year-on-year percentage change in a variable for any given period is the change between that period and the corresponding period of the previous year, expressed as a percentage of the latter.

- Contribution (percentage points)** 8 The contribution (percentage points) to the year-on-year percentage change for any given period is calculated by multiplying the percentage change of each type of accommodation by its corresponding weight, divided by 100. The weight is the percentage contribution of each type accommodation to the total accommodation income in the corresponding period of the previous year. The same result is given by $\%T \times [\Delta C / \Delta T]$, where $\%T$ = % change in the total, ΔC = change in the component (in rands), and ΔT = change in the total (in rands).

- Seasonal adjustment** 9 Seasonally adjusted estimates are generated each month using the X-12-ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Program developed by the US Bureau of the Census. Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the series so that the effects of other influences on the series can be recognised more clearly. Seasonal adjustment does not aim to remove irregular or non-seasonal influences which may be present in any particular month. Influences that are volatile or unsystematic can still make it difficult to interpret the movement of the series even after adjustment for seasonal variations. Therefore the month-to-month movements of seasonally adjusted estimates may not be reliable indicators of trend behaviour. The X-12-ARIMA procedure for tourist accommodation is described in more detail on the Stats SA website at: [Click to download seasonal adjustment tourist accommodation April 2018](#)

Note: Owing to the impact of the COVID-19 lockdown, additive outlier adjustments were performed. The methodology will be reviewed as more data points are added to the time series.

- Trend cycle** The trend is the long-term pattern or movement of a time series. The X-12-ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Program is used for smoothing seasonally adjusted estimates to estimates of the underlying trend cycle.

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) is calculated by dividing the total income from accommodation by the number of stay unit nights sold in the survey period.

- Enterprise** An enterprise is a legal unit or combination of legal units that includes and directly controls all functions to carry out its activities.

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.	
Other income	Income from casino gambling, laundry and telephone services, rentals and fees received for transport services, offices, shops, garages, etc.	
Occupancy rate	The number of stay unit nights sold, divided by the product of the number of stay units 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 nights sold	The total number of stay units occupied on each night during the survey period.	
Symbols and abbreviations	BR	Business register
	BSF	Business sampling frame
	GDP	Gross domestic product
	DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
	RSE	Relative standard error
	SARS	South African Revenue Service
	SE	Standard error
	SIC	Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities
	Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
	VAT	Value added tax
	TSA	Tourism satellite accounts
Total income	Includes income from accommodation, income from restaurant and bar sales and 'other' income.	
Tourist	A visitor who spends at least one night in the place visited.	

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