



# UNITED KINGDOM OCCUPANCY SURVEY

Serviced Accommodation Summary Report  
November 2017

# UK OCCUPANCY SURVEY

- This study has been commissioned by the National Boards of England, Northern Ireland and Scotland and by Visit Wales (part of the Welsh Government) and supported by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport.
- The results have been compiled by The Research Solution.



# UK BEDSPACE OCCUPANCY\*

## 2013 - 2017

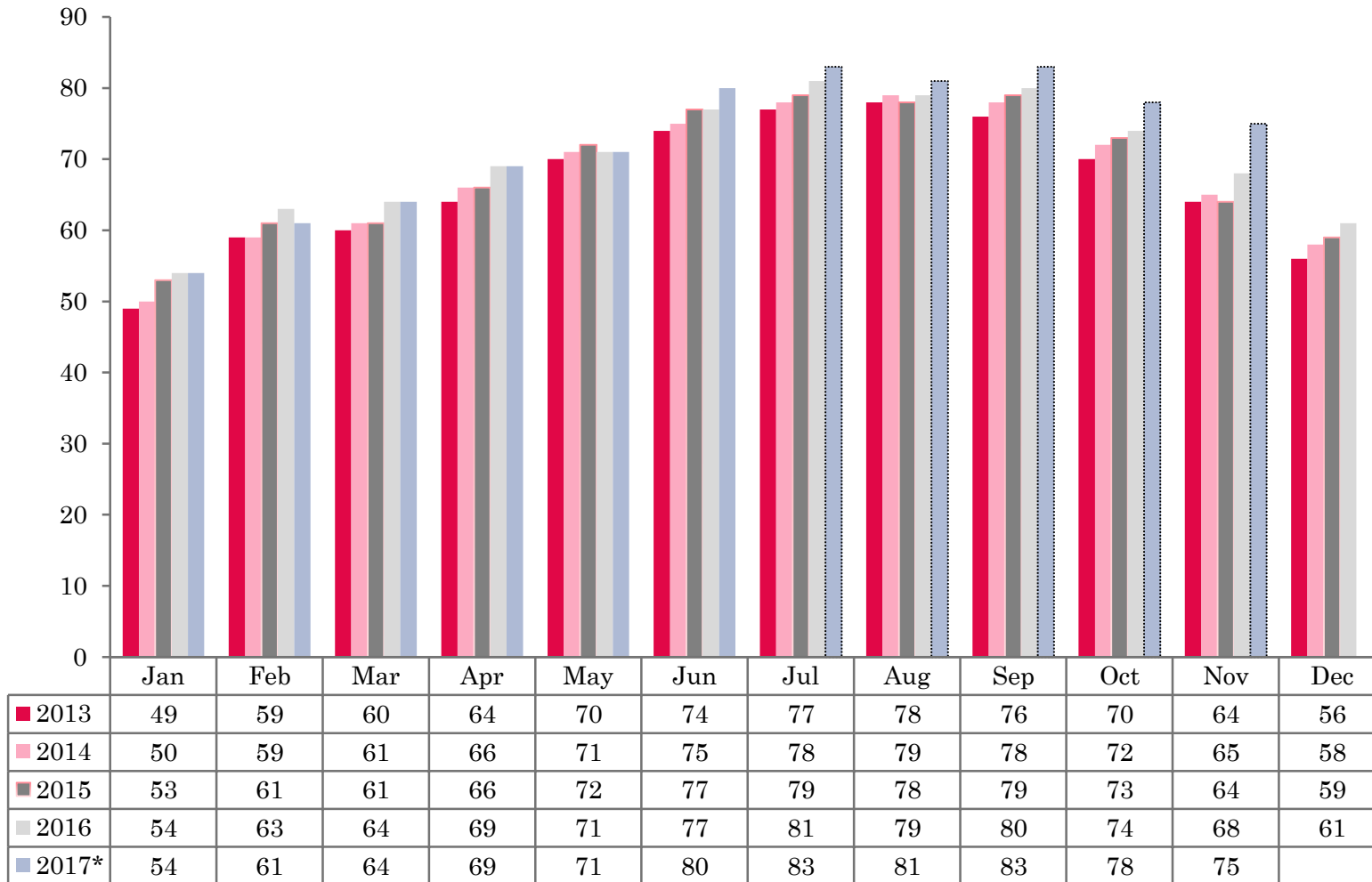


\* See methodological note on slide 8



# UK BEDROOM OCCUPANCY\*

## 2013 - 2017



\* See methodological note on slide 8



- ❖ 3,518 hotels, guesthouses and bed and breakfast establishments throughout the UK supplied data upon which the figures in this summary of results are based (see notes 2 and 3, on Slide 8 – sample sizes and calculation of rates).
- ❖ UK bedspace occupancy rose by 3 percentage points when compared to the same period the previous year. Room occupancy levels in the UK saw a 7 percentage point increase in levels compared with 2016 data.



- Across the UK, room occupancy rose by 7 percentage points, up from 68% to 75% when compared with the same period in 2016. Bedspace occupancy levels also saw an increase during November, up from 48% to 51%, a 2 percentage point increase when compared with November 2016.
- In England during November, room occupancy had increased almost in line with that of the UK as a whole, with room occupancy increasing by 8 percentage points and bedspace occupancy levels up by 4 percentage points when compared with November 2016.
- Room occupancy levels in Northern Ireland remained on a par with the same period in 2016 (57%), whilst bedspace occupancy saw a downturn during this month, with levels falling from 44% in 2016 to 40% in 2017.
- Both room and bedspace occupancy in Wales increased in both measures of occupancy during November 2017. Room occupancy was up from 55% to 57% and bedspace up from 40% to 42% during this month.
- Scotland saw both room and bedspace occupancy fall during November 2017 when compared to the same period the previous year. Room occupancy levels fell 3 percentage points down to 53%, with bedspace occupancy down 2 percentage points from 39% to 37% this month.
- Across the UK as a whole, bedspace occupancy by non-UK residents had risen significantly when compared with the previous year, up 6 percentage points from 2% to 8% in November 2017. Northern Ireland fell by 3 percentage points from 27% to 24% and Wales remained flat. (comparable figures for England and Scotland are no longer collected – (see notes 5b (changes in data collected) and 7 (methodological changes) Slide 8



**Table 1: Occupancy Levels: November 2015 – 2017\***

	Bedspace Occupancy*			Room Occupancy*			Sample Size*		
	%			%					
	2015	2016	2017*	2015	2016	2017*	2015	2016	2017*
England*	47	49	53	67	70	78	1777	1731	3046
Northern Ireland	33	44	40	46	57	57	166	128	158
Scotland	37	39	37	53	56	53	254	226	125
Wales	39	40	42	54	55	57	196	201	189
<b>UK*</b>	45	48	51	64	68	75	2393	2286	3518



\* See methodological note on slide 8

# Notes

1. The figures in this summary are based on data available within eight weeks of the end of the month. In some cases the boards will re-run the monthly analysis later in the year to include data which was received too late for inclusion in this summary. These later figures will be used in the 2017 Annual Summary.
2. The minimum target sample size for Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales is 200 open establishments per month while in England the target minimum sample size is 750. Larger sample sizes may be used in some areas in order to enable Boards to undertake further analysis based on geographical sub-divisions of the data.
3. In the calculation of occupancy rates for the UK, occupancy rates from each country have been weighted using the number of bedspaces known to be available in the area.
4. **Occupancy rates:**

Bedspace occupancy	Percentage of available bedspaces which were occupied
Room occupancy	Percentage of available rooms which were occupied
Non-UK bedspace occupancy	Percentage of available bedspaces which were occupied by non-UK guests
Percentage of non-UK guests	Percentage of arrivals which were non-UK guests
Percentage of non-UK bednights	Percentage of occupied bedspaces which were occupied by non-UK guests
5. It should be noted that:
  - (a) because of changes in the data collected, it is no longer possible to provide UK/non UK figures for Scotland and England or figures relating to arrivals for Wales.
  - (b) from June 2010, English occupancy data includes additional occupancy information for the 100+ room hotel sector supplied by STR Global. Given the change in the structure of the sample, care should be taken in the interpretation of year-on-year changes.
6. Accuracy of the results: The statistical accuracy of the results depends upon the size of the sample, the variation in occupancy rates between establishments and (to a smaller extent) the size of the survey population. As the sample is self-selecting, it is not possible to calculate true statistical margins of error. However, it is likely that the results are accurate to between  $\pm 5.9\%$  (sample of 50) to  $\pm 1.6\%$  (sample of 650). As there continues to be a substantial core of survey participants providing data every month, the trends which are identified by the survey are believed to reflect accurately overall trends in the use of serviced accommodation.
7. \* **Methodological note:** *From June 2017, the England Occupancy estimates are collected using a different methodology. Using this data makes the survey more robust but has caused a break in trends for England and the UK. From June 2017, the new methodology is based on the STR occupancy estimates which are continuously collected whereas prior to June 2017 the England Occupancy estimates were collected through a bespoke panel. This methodological change has affected trends. Meaningful comparison between estimates collected from June 2017 onwards and estimates collected prior to June 2017 can not be conducted for England and the UK. Data for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland remains unaffected by the change.*
- 8.





## Background

As part of the EU Directive on Tourism Statistics adopted in January 1995, the UK is required to submit monthly occupancy rates for hotels and similar establishments (i.e. serviced accommodation) to Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Community. The responsibility for providing this data lies with the National Tourist Boards for England, Scotland and Northern Ireland and with Visit Wales (part of the Welsh Assembly Government), each of whom is responsible for the implementation of an occupancy survey in their area, carried out according to a common specification and standard, thus ensuring the production of comparable occupancy data for the whole of the UK.

The types of accommodation included in the survey are defined as *tourist accommodation which is arranged in rooms and where bed-making and cleaning services are provided*. This includes:

*Hotels, motels, inns, guest houses, farm guest houses, bed and breakfast establishments*

The types specifically excluded are:

*Youth hostels and University accommodation*

This summary has been compiled by The Research Solution (UK Survey Co-ordinator for 2017) from figures supplied by (or on behalf of) the National Tourist Boards of England, Northern Ireland (working with NISRA (the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency), Scotland and Visit Wales (part of the Welsh Government).

Further information about the surveys in individual areas may be obtained from the relevant organisations:

VisitEngland (020 7578 1400)

Northern Ireland Tourist Board (02890 231 221)

VisitScotland (0131-472-2222)

Visit Wales (029 2047 9909)

