



UNITED KINGDOM OCCUPANCY SURVEY

Serviced Accommodation Summary Report
September 2019

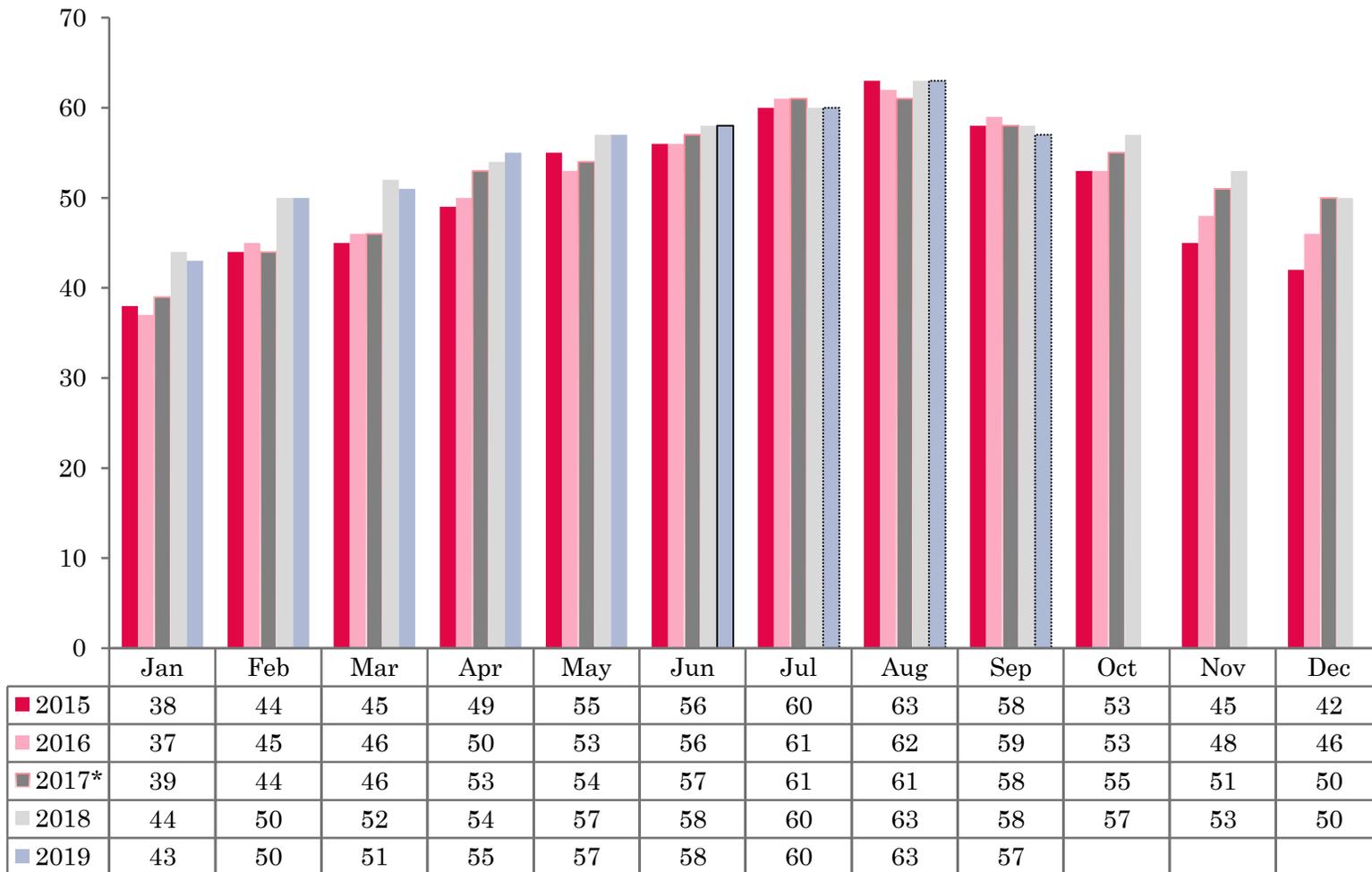
UK OCCUPANCY SURVEY

- 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*

2015 - 2019

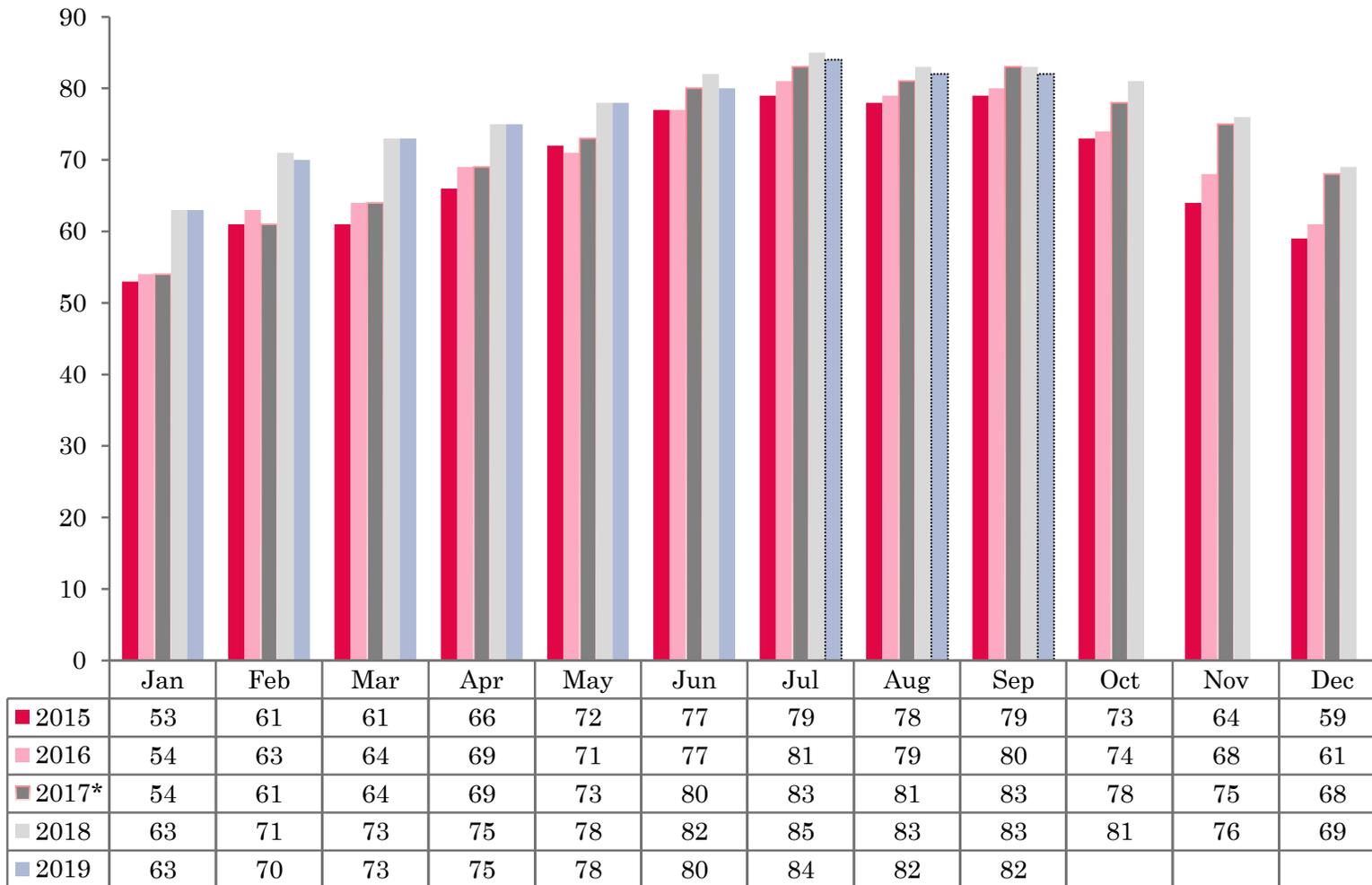


* See methodological note on slide 8



UK BEDROOM OCCUPANCY*

2015 - 2019



* See methodological note on slide 8



- ❖ 3,796 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).
- ❖ Bedspace occupancy fell slightly during September, by 1% compared to 2018 at 57%. Room occupancy was at 82%, a 1% decrease on the same period in 2018.



- Both room and bed occupancy levels in the UK during September had fallen slightly when compared to the same period the previous year. Bedspace occupancy was 57%, a single percentage point lower than the level recorded in September 2018. Room occupancy was also down 1% on the same period in 2018, where levels were at 83% and now at 82%.
- Occupancy levels in England during September mirrored that of the UK. Bedspace occupancy during the month was 57%, a single percentage point lower than in 2018. Room occupancy was at 83% during September 2019, a single percentage point lower than when compared to the same period last year.
- Northern Ireland witnessed a decrease in both measures of occupancy during September when compared to 2018. Room occupancy was down from 69% in 2018 to 64% this year, with bed occupancy falling by 8 percentage points from 50% in 2018 to 42% in September this year.
- During September room occupancy levels in Wales increased by two percentage points when compared against the same period in 2018, up from 68% in September 2018 to 70% this year. Bedspace occupancy remained static at 53%.
- Room and bedspace occupancy levels across Scotland witnessed a slight downturn in occupancy during September 2019 when compared to the same period last year. Bedspace occupancy was down two percentage points from 63% in 2018 to 61% in 2019 with room occupancy down just a single percentage point from 80% to 79% this year.
- Across the UK as a whole, bedspace occupancy by non-UK residents decreased by a single percentage point to 12% when compared against the same period the previous year. Northern Ireland witnessed a drop in occupancy, down from 35% in 2018 to 30% in September 2019. Wales witnessed an increase of a single percentage point (5%). (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: September 2017 – 2019*

	Bedspace Occupancy*			Room Occupancy*			Sample Size*		
	2017*	2018	2019	2017*	2018	2019	2017*	2018	2019
England*	57	58	57	84	84	83	3051	3147	3275
Northern Ireland	56	50	42	74	69	64	201	187	218
Scotland	64	63	61	80	80	79	148	127	120
Wales	55	53	53	71	68	70	205	190	183
UK*	58	58	57	83	83	82	3605	3651	3796



* 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 2019 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 cannot be conducted for England and the UK. Data for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland remains unaffected by the change.*



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 2019) 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)

