

# National Accounts



Satellite Accounts

Tourism Satellite Account for South Africa, final 2012 and  
provisional 2013 and 2014

Report No.: 04-05-07  
February 2016



**Statistics  
South Africa**



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# Tourism Satellite Account for South Africa, final 2012 and provisional 2013 and 2014

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Statistics South Africa  
February 2016

**Tourism Satellite Account for South Africa, final 2012 and provisional 2013 and 2014**

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## Abbreviations

AFS	Annual Financial Statistics
AsgiSA	Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa
BoP	Balance of Payments
CPC	Central Product Classification
EAS	Economic Activity Survey
GDP	Gross domestic product
GHS	General Household Survey
GVA	Gross value added
GDVATI	Gross direct value added of the tourism industries
IES	Income and Expenditure Survey
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities
LFS	Labour Force Survey
LSS	Large Sample Survey
QLFS	Quarterly Labour Force Survey
SARB	South African Reserve Bank
SAT	South African Tourism
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities
SICTA	Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities
SNA	System of National Accounts
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
STS	System of Tourism Statistics
SU-tables	Supply and Use Tables
TDGDP	Tourism direct gross domestic product
TDGVA	Tourism direct gross value added
TFDS	Tourism foreign direct spend
TSA	Tourism Satellite Account
TSA: RMF	Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework
UN	United Nations
UNSD	United Nations Statistical Division
UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organisation
VA	Value added
VAT	Value added tax



## Preface

The Tourism Satellite Account (TSA), final 2012 and provisional 2013 and 2014 covers updated and new provisional figures for the reference years 2013 and 2014 as well as the final results for 2012. It provides an overview of the role that tourism plays in South Africa and provides information on tourism's contribution to the South African economy in terms of expenditure and employment.

The TSA for South Africa is compiled and published by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) according to a framework (Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework [TSA: RMF]) developed by the United Nations World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO). The TSA is one element of a System of Tourism Statistics (STS) that provides information for the understanding and monitoring of the impact of tourism on the South African economy over time. The other elements of the STS for South Africa include the surveys of international tourists and domestic visitors, visitor arrival statistics, tourist accommodation, and food and beverage statistics.

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February 2016

## Key Findings

### Key findings of the Tourism Satellite Account for South Africa for 2010 to 2014\*:

	2010(f)	2011(f)	2012(f)	2013(p)	2014(p)
Inbound tourism expenditure (R million)	69 422	71 747	85 423	94 183	106 728
Outbound tourism expenditure (R million)	59 452	60 545	58 588	62 596	68 417
Tourism trade balance with the rest of the world (R million)	9 970	11 202	26 835	31 587	38 311
Domestic tourism expenditure (R million)	97 788	102 824	114 511	123 420	132 012
Internal tourism expenditure (R million)	167 210	174 571	199 934	217 603	238 740
Tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA) (R million)	74 872	77 364	86 646	93 780	102 937
Tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA) (% of GVA)	3,0	2,8	2,9	3,0	3,0
Tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP) (R million)	80 442	83 962	93 750	101 730	111 560
Tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP) (% of GDP)	2,9	2,8	2,9	2,9	2,9
Persons directly engaged in producing goods and services purchased by visitors (nr)	603 022	622 929	646 390	655 587	680 817
Persons directly engaged in producing goods and services purchased by visitors (% of total)	4,4	4,4	4,5	4,4	4,5

(f) Final

(p) Preliminary

\*Please note that 2010 to 2014 TSA data were compiled using the new rebased and benchmarked national accounts data that were published in November 2014. The pre-2010 data have also been revised and are available electronically in Excel format on the Stats SA website ([www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)).

Tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA) increased by 9,8% to R102 937 million and tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP) increased by 9,7% to R111 560 million in 2014.

The tourism sector directly employed 680 817 persons in 2014, an increase of 3,8% or 25 230 employees compared with 2013. Tourism's share of total employment was up by 0,1 of a percentage point from 2013 (4,4%) to 2014 (4,5%).

The year 2014 saw 14 529 542 non-resident visitors to South Africa compared with 14 317 908 non-resident visitors in 2013 and 13 069 034 non-resident visitors in 2012.

For tourism consumption (expenditure), the trends in 2014 (compared with 2013) were:

- Tourism exports (inbound tourism expenditure) increased by 13,3 % to R106 728 million;
- Tourism imports (outbound tourism expenditure) increased by 9,3% to R68 417million;

- Domestic tourism expenditure increased by 7,0% to R132 012 million; and
- Internal tourism expenditure increased by 9,7 % to R238 740 million.

Inbound tourism expenditure totalling R106 728 million was recorded in 2014. The main expenditure items were 'non-specific products' (29,8%), 'connected products' (14,1%), 'accommodation for visitors' (13,8%) and 'road passenger transport services' (11,9%). Domestic tourism expenditure totalling R132 012 million (including the *domestic portion of outbound tourism expenditure*) was recorded in 2014. The main expenditure items were 'road passenger transport services' (28,7%), 'non-specific products' (18,7%), 'accommodation for visitors' (14,6%) and 'air passenger transport services' (13,9%).

The total internal tourism consumption in cash for South Africa in 2014 was R238 740 million (inbound tourism consumption R106 728 million [44,7%] and domestic tourism consumption R132 012 million [55,3%]). The main expenditure items for internal tourism were 'non-specific products' (23,7%), 'road passenger transport services' (21,2%), 'accommodation for visitors' (14,2%) and 'air passenger transport services' (12,5%).

## Chapter 1: Introduction

The United Nations World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO) defines tourism as 'the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited'. Tourism has become an important economic and social activity in the national and global economy. However, statistical information on the nature, progress and consequences of tourism in South Africa is mainly based on arrivals and overnight stay statistics, Balance of Payments (BoP) information and South African Tourism (SAT) surveys, which do not grasp the whole economic phenomenon of tourism. Consequently, government, businesses and citizens may not receive accurate information that is necessary for effective public policies and efficient business operations.

Although tourism is by its nature a demand-driven phenomenon, it is necessary, from a macroeconomic point of view, to observe how the match between demand and supply operates, and how the latter affects the basic macroeconomic variables of the country of reference. Within a context of macroeconomic analysis, the relationship between supply and demand is best studied within the general framework of national accounts.

The tourism sector is not measured as a sector in its own right in national accounts, because tourism is not a clearly defined industry in the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC), but rather an amalgamation of industries such as transportation, accommodation, food and beverage services, recreation and entertainment, travel agencies, etc. This is because industries are classified according to the goods and services they produce, while tourism is a consumption-based concept that depends on the status of the consumer. A major reason for the difficulties in measuring the size of tourism is the fact that in the ISIC, industries are created on the basis of their activity or output, rather than on data on their customers, whereas tourism is defined by the characteristics of the tourists. Furthermore, tourism consumption includes 'tourism-characteristic' (i.e. accommodation, travel services, cable cars, etc.) and 'non-tourism-connected' (i.e. retail trade) goods and services, which deliver their services largely to non-tourists. The key factor, to measure tourism, is to relate purchases by tourists to the total supply of these goods and services within a country.

### 1.1 The importance of a Tourism Satellite Account

The Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) is an accounting framework adopted by the United Nations (UN) and designed to measure goods and services associated with tourism according to international standards, concepts, classifications and definitions. The TSA will provide stakeholders (governments, entrepreneurs and citizens) with reliable data to assist them in the design of public policies and business strategies for tourism and for the evaluation of their efficiency.

The development of a TSA framework has been fuelled by the recognition that its implementation will serve to:

- Increase and improve knowledge of tourism's importance in relation to overall economic activity in a given country;
- Provide a coherent and credible set of tourism accounts that can also be compared internationally across countries;
- Develop quantitative estimates of tourism value-added and, thus, analyse the importance of tourism in the economy;
- Provide an instrument for designing more efficient policies on tourism and its employment aspects;
- Identify employment generation in tourism industries and the role tourism plays in job creation for different types of workers;
- Create awareness among players directly and indirectly involved in tourism of the economic importance of this activity; and
- Extend the role of tourism in all industries involved in producing the goods and services demanded by visitors.

## 1.2 Relationships between the Tourism Satellite Account and the System of National Accounts

The TSA brings together the diverse aspects of tourism by providing a tourism dimension to the framework of the System of National Accounts (SNA). It makes it possible to separate and examine the demand and supply side of tourism in an integrated system that describes the production and demand aspects of the entire economy.

The SNA recommends the development of satellite accounts for the measurement of economic phenomena that are not explicitly shown in the core set of accounts. The TSA was therefore developed for the explicit study of tourism-connected industries and products. A TSA<sup>1</sup> is:

- A statistical instrument used to measure the size of the tourism sector's contribution to the economy of a country according to international standards of concepts, classifications and definitions which will allow for valid comparisons with other industries and, eventually, between individual countries and between groups of countries; and
- Used to analyse all aspects of demand for goods and services which can be associated with tourism within the economy, to observe the operational interface with the supply of such goods and services within the same economy of reference, and to describe how this supply interacts with other economic activities<sup>2</sup>.

The fundamental structure of a TSA is based on the general relationship existing within an economy between the demand for goods and services generated by tourism on the one hand, and their supply on the other hand, and as such provides a framework for policy analysis of issues related to tourism economics, as well as for model-building, tourism growth analysis and productivity measurements. For South Africa, the TSA will

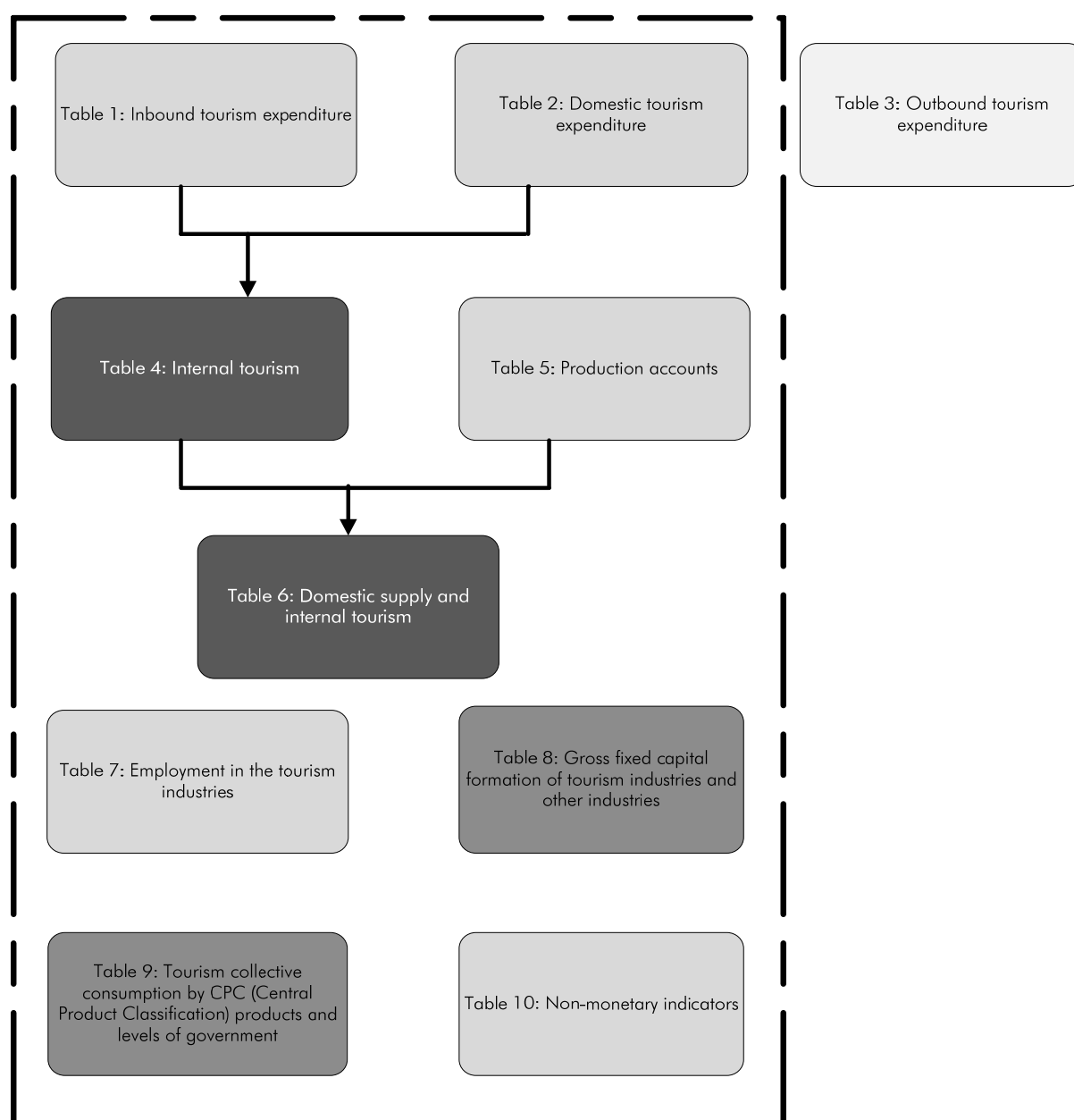
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<sup>1</sup> It is important to note that a TSA will only measure the direct impact of tourism on the economy, not the indirect and induced effects.

<sup>2</sup> TSA: RMF, 2008

provide a measure of the importance of tourism in terms of gross domestic product (GDP), expenditures and employment which will be comparable with similar measures from the SNA for the overall South African economy (it also allows a comparison with other industries in terms of the above-mentioned variables). The TSA for South Africa, final 2012 and provisional 2013 to 2014 provides a coherent framework from within which to integrate and analyse economic statistics related to tourism activity from both the supply and demand side. The South African TSA follows the international guidelines as prescribed by the UNWTO. Figure 1 shows the 10 tables of the TSA.

Figure 1: The 10 tables of a Tourism Satellite Account



A background to the concepts and methodology used in the compilation of the TSA for South Africa can be found in the discussion document 'Draft Tourism Satellite Account for South Africa, 2005 (Discussion document No. D0405.7)' on the Stats SA website ([www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)) as well as from the Printing and Distribution section at Stats SA ([distribution@statssa.gov.za](mailto:distribution@statssa.gov.za) or 012 310 8044/8161). TSA Tables 1 to 7 for 2005 to 2014, in Microsoft Excel spreadsheets, are released with the February 2016 report on the TSA for South Africa, downloadable from [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za).

## Chapter 2: Data sources

### 2.1 Data sources used for compilation of the Tourism Satellite Account

The Supply and Use Tables (SU-tables) of the SNA are the main source of data for the compilation of Table 5 and Table 6 of the TSA (the confrontation between supply and internal tourism demand). The recommended valuation principles are the same as those of the SNA, namely production should be valued at basic prices and consumption and use at purchasers' prices<sup>3</sup>.

Several main data sources were used for the compilation of the TSA for South Africa. Stats SA is the official provider of statistics used for policy-making in South Africa. These statistics are obtained from various sources – from annual household surveys to annual, quarterly or monthly industry surveys as well as administrative data from external sources such as the South African Reserve Bank (SARB) and SAT.

The current data collected on tourism are for both the supply side (from industry surveys) and demand side (from household surveys). Table 1 is a list of the datasets that are published by Stats SA, and which were used for the compilation of the TSA for South Africa.

Table 1: Data sources used for compilation of the Tourism Satellite Account for South Africa at Stats SA

Demand-side data				
Survey/administrative data	Conducted in the past?	Latest publication <sup>4</sup>	Frequency	Coverage
Tourism and migration	Yes	October 2015 (reference period – July 2015)	Monthly and annually	Movement control system from DHA
Income and Expenditure Survey (IES)	Yes	November 2012 (reference period – 2010/2011)	Every 5 years	30 000 households
Domestic Tourism Survey (DTS)	Yes	September 2015 (2014)	Annually	32 000 households
SU-tables	Yes	Reference period 2013 (64x104) Reference period 2005 (171x104)	Annually Periodically	Entire economy

<sup>3</sup> TSA: RMF

<sup>4</sup> February 2016.



Table 1: Data sources used for compilation of the Tourism Satellite Account for South Africa at Stats SA (concluded)

Supply-side data				
Survey/administrative data	Conducted in the past?	Latest publication	Frequency	Coverage
Financial statistics of consolidated general government	Yes	November 2015 (reference period – 2013/2014)	Annually	General government
Tourist accommodation survey	Yes	October 2015 (reference period – August 2015)	Monthly	1 000 enterprises sampled
Survey of food and beverages	Yes	October 2015 (reference period – August 2015)	Monthly	900 enterprises sampled
Large Sample Survey (LSS) on accommodation	Yes	September 2014 (reference period – 2012)	Every 3 years	2 000 enterprises sampled
LSS on personal services	Yes	December 2009 (reference period – 2008)	Every 3 years	4 277 enterprises sampled
LSS on the transport and storage industry	Yes	October 2015 (reference period 2013)	Every 3 years	8 600 enterprises sampled
LSS on real estate and business services	Yes	November 2011 (reference period 2010)	Every 3 years	8 000 enterprises sampled
LSS on wholesale and retail trade	Yes	November 2013 (reference period – 2012)	Every 3 years	Wholesale: 3 000 enterprises sampled Retail: 3 009 enterprises sampled
Annual Financial Statistics (AFS) <sup>5</sup>	Yes	November 2015 (reference period – 2014)	Annually	13 121 enterprises sampled
SU-tables	Yes	Reference period 2013 (64x104) Reference period 2005 (171x104)	Annually Periodically	Entire economy

Source: Statistics South Africa

In addition to the data sources compiled by Stats SA, other data sources used include SARB Balance of Payments (BoP)<sup>6</sup> for South Africa and the South African Tourism (SAT) domestic and departure surveys. Table 2 provides a brief description of the SAT domestic and departure surveys.

<sup>5</sup> The title of the EAS changed to Annual Financial Statistics (AFS) as from the 2007/2008 financial year.

<sup>6</sup> Compiled quarterly with a lag of a quarter.

Table 2: Data sources used for compilation of the Tourism Satellite Account for South Africa at South African Tourism

Survey/administrative data	Frequency	Last reference year	Coverage <sup>7,8</sup>
Departure Survey	Monthly	2014	57 600 people
Domestic Survey	Monthly	2014	15 600 adults

Source: SAT

### 2.1.1 Supply and Use Tables

The SU-tables are a cornerstone of the SNA. These tables have both a statistical and analytical function. The SU-tables provide a coordinating framework for checking both the accuracy and the consistency of the data contained in national accounts. One of the many other uses of the SU-tables is that they can be extended to satellite accounts (accounts linking the SNA with specific fields of enquiry). The intent of satellite accounts is to make apparent and to describe in more depth aspects that are hidden in the national accounts framework or surface only in a limited number of points, e.g. tourism. Tourism as such is not an industry and cannot be classified separately. However, specific tourism transactions appear separately only in a few cases. In order to measure and describe tourism in a national accounts framework, use must be made of satellite accounting.

The supply table shows the source or the origin of the goods and services produced within the economy for a given year in a matrix format. The supply of goods and services is measured at basic prices, which is the preferred method of valuing output in the SNA. The basic price is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output *minus* any tax payable *plus* any subsidy receivable on that unit as a consequence of its production or sale. Basic prices exclude any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer.

The use table displays the demand for various goods and services, which may be used as intermediate inputs (goods and services that are purchased by an industry from other industries or imported to produce its outputs) or for final consumption by households, government, etc. The SNA recommends that intermediate and final consumption expenditure be valued at purchasers' prices. The purchasers' price is the amount paid by the purchaser, excluding any deductible value added tax (VAT) or similar deductible tax, in order to take delivery of a unit of a good or service at the time and place required by the purchaser. The purchasers' price of a good includes any transport charges paid separately by the purchaser to take delivery at the required time and place.

<sup>7</sup> Annual coverage

<sup>8</sup> Number of individuals covered

### 2.1.2 South African Tourism's tourism foreign direct spend, the Balance of Payments and inbound tourism expenditure in the Tourism Satellite Account

It is important to note that there are conceptual and methodological differences between the tourism foreign direct spend (TFDS) published by SAT, the BoP as compiled by the SARB and consequently also the total inbound tourism expenditure in the TSA (Table 1 of the TSA).

TFDS includes all expenditure by foreigners in South Africa. From this total, SAT excludes capital expenditure and the shopping expenditure of traders ('shuttle trade') as this is already included elsewhere in BoP statistics. The BoP is inclusive of concepts such as 'travel' receipts and 'international transportation' receipts. 'Travel' receipts include the domestic spending of seasonal and non-resident workers. The total inbound tourism expenditure as reflected in Table 1 of the TSA therefore includes the 'travel' receipts and 'international transportation' receipts from the BoP as provided by the SARB, but excludes the domestic spending of seasonal and non-resident workers.

## Chapter 3: Tourism Satellite Account for South Africa, final 2012 and provisional 2013 and 2014

Tourism is a fast-growing industry globally which is recognised by the South African government for the role it can play in economic growth and poverty reduction. Tourism plays a significant role in influencing economies' generation of value added, employment, personal income and government income<sup>9</sup>. The importance of tourism to both developing and developed nations has created a need to measure its economic and social impact.

### 3.1 Tourism expenditure

Tourism expenditure refers to the acquisition of goods and services by visitors or by others for their benefit through a monetary transaction for the direct satisfaction of their wants and needs during their stay at their destination<sup>10</sup>. Tables 3a to 3c show tourism expenditure by product for South Africa, for the reference years 2012 to 2014.

#### *Tourism product ratio*

Tourism consumption of each product is divided by total supply to calculate the tourism product ratio (which measures the proportion of output of a product used by visitors).

The TSA makes a distinction between three categories of products, namely:

1. A *tourism-characteristic product* is a product that will cease to exist in meaningful quantity, or for which the level of consumption would be significantly reduced, in the absence of visitors. A product is classified as a tourism-characteristic product if at least 25 per cent of its production is purchased by visitors (that is, a tourism-characteristic product has a tourism product ratio of greater than or equal to 0,25).
2. A *tourism-connected (or related) product* is distinct from a tourism-characteristic product in that visitors consume a smaller proportion of the total supply of the product. For a product to be classified as a tourism-connected product, visitors must purchase more than 0 per cent and less than 25 per cent of its production (that is, a tourism-connected product has a tourism product ratio that is greater than 0 and less than 0,25).
3. A *non-tourism-connected product* is a product that is a non-tourism-specific<sup>11</sup> product.

The following points are important to consider when looking at production classifications:

- The main reason for making a distinction between product categories is for analytical and presentation purposes. It allows for analysis to be specifically focused on the products that make up the majority of tourism expenditure.
- Tourism products are not exclusively consumed by visitors. A non-visitor can consume a tourism-characteristic product.

<sup>9</sup> TSA: RMF

<sup>10</sup> TSA: RMF

<sup>11</sup> A tourism-specific product is either a tourism-characteristic product or a tourism-related product.

Table 3a: Tourism expenditure by product, 2012

	Domestic demand	International demand (exports)	Total demand	Total domestic supply	Tourism product ratio*	Tourism spending abroad (imports)
Product	(1)	(2)	(3) = (1)+(2)	(4)	(5) = (3)/(4)	(6)
	R million				Percentage	R million
<b>Characteristic products</b>	<b>80 481</b>	<b>50 165</b>	<b>130 646</b>	<b>253 856</b>	<b>51,5</b>	-
Accommodation services	16 194	12 348	28 543	29 724	96,0	-
Restaurants and similar	4 684	8 325	13 009	35 189	37,0	-
Passenger transport services	52 170	21 864	74 034	156 426	47,3	-
Railway passenger transportation services	297	123	420	6 004	7,0	-
Road passenger transportation services	33 560	10 693	44 253	118 305	37,4	-
Water passenger transportation services	8	2	10	19	53,4	-
Air passenger transportation services	15 760	9 828	25 588	26 561	96,3	-
Transport equipment rental	2 545	1 218	3 763	5 536	68,0	-
Travel agencies and similar services	5 431	2 281	7 712	7 866	98,0	-
Cultural services	129	142	271	1 233	22,0	-
Sports and recreational services	1 872	5 205	7 077	23 418	30,2	-
<b>Connected products</b>	<b>11 261</b>	<b>12 875</b>	<b>24 135</b>	<b>252 462</b>	<b>9,6</b>	-
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco	5 682	6 565	12 248	125 056	9,8	-
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	2 939	3 972	6 912	60 629	11,4	-
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles	65	98	162	14 458	1,1	-
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	267	1 190	1 458	31 344	4,7	-
Retail sales of automotive fuel	2 307	1 049	3 356	20 975	16,0	-
<b>Non-specific products</b>	<b>22 769</b>	<b>22 383</b>	<b>45 152</b>	<b>5 954 766</b>	<b>0,8</b>	-
Services	15 819	5 820	21 639	3 615 378	0,6	-
Goods	6 950	16 564	23 513	2 339 388	1,0	-
<b>Total tourism expenditures</b>	<b>114 511</b>	<b>85 423</b>	<b>199 934</b>	<b>6 461 084</b>	<b>3,1</b>	<b>58 588</b>

Individual figures may not add up to stated totals due to rounding.

Table 3b: Tourism expenditure by product, 2013

	Domestic demand	International demand (exports)	Total demand	Total domestic supply	Tourism product ratio*	Tourism spending abroad (imports)
Product	(1)	(2)	(3) = (1)+(2)	(4)	(5) = (3)/(4)	(6)
	R million				Percentage	R million
<b>Characteristic products</b>	<b>88 580</b>	<b>55 047</b>	<b>143 627</b>	<b>276 381</b>	<b>52,0</b>	-
Accommodation services	18 132	13 485	31 617	32 901	96,1	-
Restaurants and similar	5 093	9 054	14 148	37 896	37,3	-
Passenger transport services	55 930	23 456	79 386	167 927	47,3	-
<i>Railway passenger transportation services</i>	349	134	483	6 916	7,0	-
<i>Road passenger transportation services</i>	35 824	11 243	47 067	126 245	37,3	-
<i>Water passenger transportation services</i>	9	3	12	22	53,5	-
<i>Air passenger transportation services</i>	17 033	10 864	27 897	28 971	96,3	-
Transport equipment rental	2 716	1 212	3 928	5 773	68,0	-
Travel agencies and similar services	6 091	2 558	8 649	8 822	98,0	-
Cultural services	167	172	339	1 442	23,5	-
Sports and recreational services	3 167	6 321	9 488	27 393	34,6	-
<b>Connected products</b>	<b>12 170</b>	<b>13 734</b>	<b>25 904</b>	<b>277 311</b>	<b>9,3</b>	-
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco	6 137	7 061	13 198	135 699	9,7	-
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	3 173	4 157	7 330	65 256	11,2	-
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles	78	155	233	20 000	1,2	-
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	309	1 237	1 545	33 868	4,6	-
Retail sales of automotive fuel	2 474	1 124	3 598	22 487	16,0	-
<b>Non-specific products</b>	<b>22 670</b>	<b>25 402</b>	<b>48 072</b>	<b>6 423 191</b>	<b>0,7</b>	-
Services	15 322	6 605	21 926	3 900 059	0,6	-
Goods	7 348	18 798	26 145	2 523 132	1,0	-
<b>Total tourism expenditures</b>	<b>123 420</b>	<b>94 183</b>	<b>217 603</b>	<b>6 976 882</b>	<b>3,1</b>	<b>62 596</b>

Individual figures may not add up to stated totals due to rounding.

Table 3c: Tourism expenditure by product, 2014

	Domestic demand	International demand (exports)	Total demand	Total domestic supply	Tourism product ratio*	Tourism spending abroad (imports)
Product	(1)	(2)	(3) = (1)+(2)	(4)	(5) = (3)/(4)	(6)
	R million				Percentage	R million
<b>Characteristic products</b>	<b>94 186</b>	<b>59 902</b>	<b>154 088</b>	<b>295 943</b>	<b>52,1</b>	-
Accommodation services	19 217	14 704	33 920	35 279	96,1	-
Restaurants and similar	5 551	9 688	15 239	40 620	37,5	-
Passenger transport services	59 457	25 693	85 150	179 630	47,4	-
Railway passenger transportation services	368	152	520	7 394	7,0	-
Road passenger transportation services	37 946	12 658	50 605	134 962	37,5	-
Water passenger transportation services	9	4	13	24	54,2	-
Air passenger transportation services	18 284	11 459	29 744	30 971	96,0	-
Transport equipment rental	2 849	1 419	4 268	6 278	68,0	-
Travel agencies and similar services	6 511	2 735	9 246	9 431	98,0	-
Cultural services	174	188	362	1 549	23,4	-
Sports and recreational services	3 275	6 895	10 171	29 435	34,6	-
<b>Connected products</b>	<b>13 115</b>	<b>15 028</b>	<b>28 143</b>	<b>297 237</b>	<b>9,5</b>	-
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco	6 626	7 634	14 259	145 450	9,8	-
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	3 425	4 619	8 044	69 946	11,5	-
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles	80	186	266	21 437	1,2	-
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	333	1 384	1 717	36 301	4,7	-
Retail sales of automotive fuel	2 651	1 205	3 856	24 103	16,0	-
<b>Non-specific products</b>	<b>24 712</b>	<b>31 798</b>	<b>56 510</b>	<b>6 909 472</b>	<b>0,8</b>	-
Services	16 779	8 267	25 047	4 215 393	0,6	-
Goods	7 933	23 531	31 463	2 694 079	1,2	-
<b>Total tourism expenditures</b>	<b>132 012</b>	<b>106 728</b>	<b>238 740</b>	<b>7 502 653</b>	<b>3,2</b>	<b>68 417</b>

Individual figures may not add up to stated totals due to rounding.

### The Tourism Balance of Payments for South Africa

The SNA states that the balance of payments (BoP) summarises transactions between residents and non-residents during a specific time period. For tourism, this relates to the imports and exports of tourism goods and services for a calendar year, i.e.:

- Inbound tourism is the export of tourism goods and services; and
- Outbound tourism is the import of goods and services.

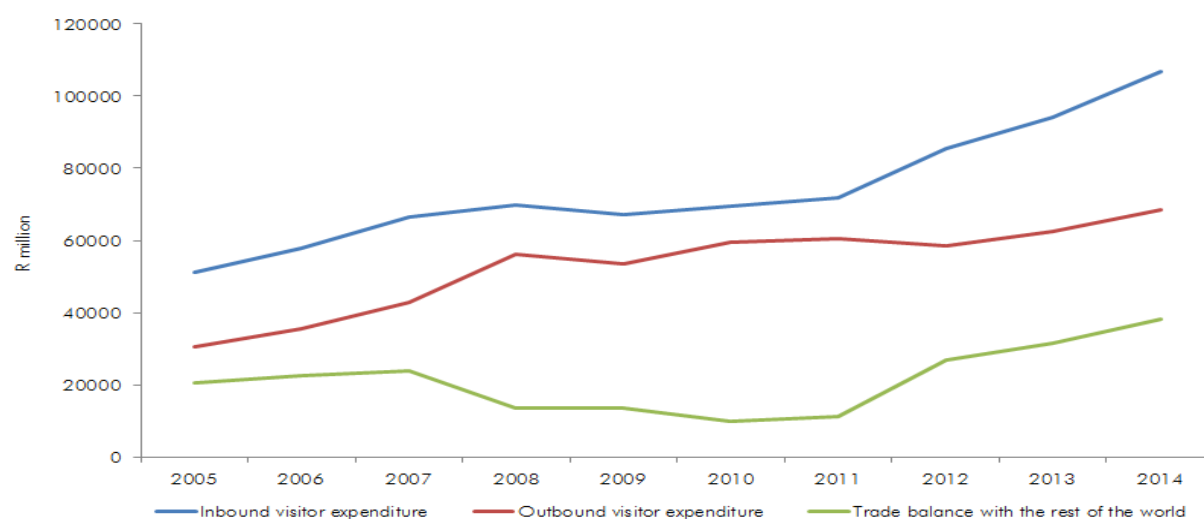
Table 4 and Figure 2 show the Tourism Balance of Payments for South Africa for the reference years 2005 to 2014.

Table 4: The Tourism Balance of Payments for South Africa, 2005–2014

Year	Inbound tourism expenditure	Outbound tourism expenditure	Trade balance with the rest of the world
R million			
2005	51 090	30 631	20 459
2006	57 983	35 413	22 570
2007	66 653	42 875	23 778
2008	69 963	56 317	13 646
2009	67 141	53 553	13 588
2010	69 422	59 452	9 970
2011	71 747	60 545	11 202
2012	85 423	58 588	26 835
2013	94 183	62 596	31 587
2014	106 728	68 417	38 311

Source: South African Reserve Bank

Figure 2: The Tourism Balance of Payments for South Africa, 2005–2014 (R million)





### 3.1.1 Inbound tourism expenditure

Table 5 and Table 6 as well as Figure 3 show inbound tourism expenditure by type of product (R million and percentage contribution) for the reference years 2010 to 2014.

Inbound tourism expenditure totalling R69 422 million was recorded in 2010. The main expenditure items were 'non-specific products' (22,3%), 'accommodation for visitors' (16,3%) and 'road passenger transport services' (13,6%). Inbound tourism expenditure totalling R106 728 million was recorded in 2014. The main expenditure items were 'non-specific products' (29,8%), 'connected products' (14,1%), 'accommodation for visitors' (13,8%) and 'road passenger transport services' (11,9%).

The year 2014 saw 14 529 542 non-resident visitors to South Africa compared with 14 317 908 non-resident visitors for 2013 and 13 069 034 non-resident visitors for 2012.

Table 5: Inbound tourism expenditure by type of product, 2010–2014 (R million)

Tourism product	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Accommodation for visitors	11 338	11 246	12 348	13 485	14 704
Restaurants and similar services	7 476	7 752	8 325	9 054	9 688
Railway passenger transport services	94	121	123	134	152
Road passenger transport services	9 474	9 726	10 693	11 243	12 658
Water passenger transport services	2	2	2	3	4
Air passenger transport services	8 381	8 976	9 828	10 864	11 459
Transport equipment rental	1 033	1 263	1 218	1 212	1 419
Travel agencies and other reservation services	1 765	1 938	2 281	2 558	2 735
Cultural services	130	128	142	172	188
Sports and recreational services	3 997	4 750	5 205	6 321	6 895
Tourism-connected products	10 244	9 777	12 875	13 734	15 028
Non-specific products	15 489	16 069	22 383	25 402	31 798
<b>Total</b>	<b>69 422</b>	<b>71 747</b>	<b>85 423</b>	<b>94 183</b>	<b>106 728</b>

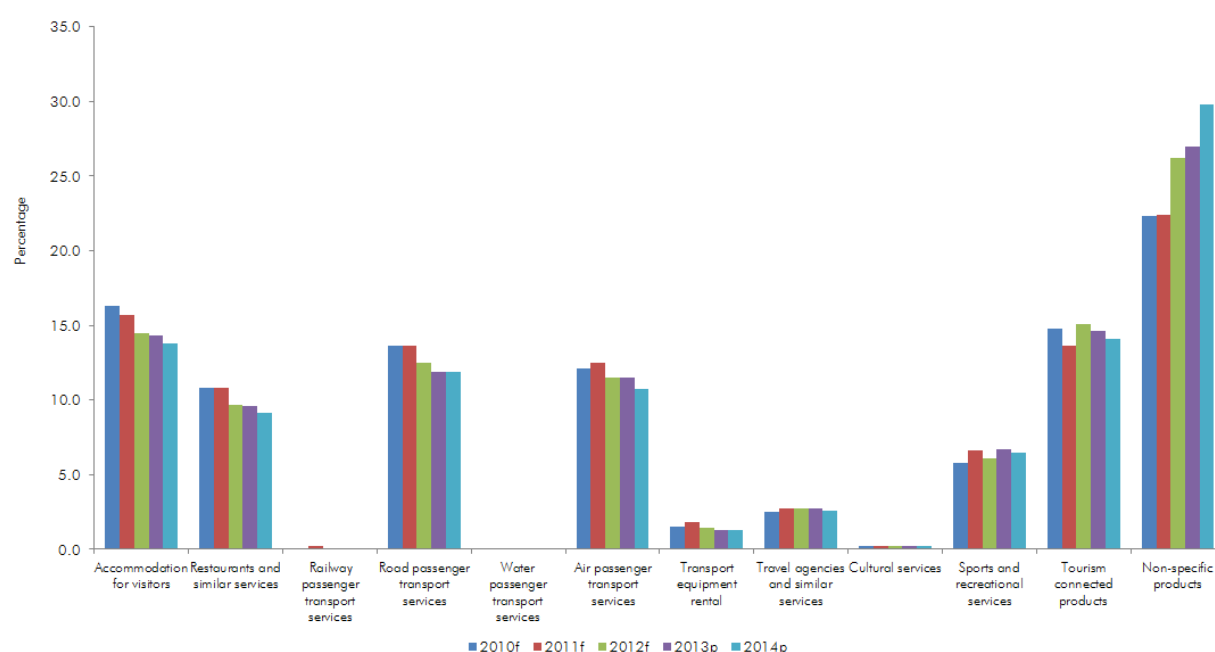
Individual figures may not add up to stated totals due to rounding.

Table 6: Inbound tourism expenditure by type of product, 2010–2014 (%)

Tourism product	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Accommodation for visitors	16,3	15,7	14,5	14,3	13,8
Restaurants and similar services	10,8	10,8	9,7	9,6	9,1
Railway passenger transport services	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1
Road passenger transport services	13,6	13,6	12,5	11,9	11,9
Water passenger transport services	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Air passenger transport services	12,1	12,5	11,5	11,5	10,7
Transport equipment rental	1,5	1,8	1,4	1,3	1,3
Travel agencies and other reservation services	2,5	2,7	2,7	2,7	2,6
Cultural services	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
Sports and recreational services	5,8	6,6	6,1	6,7	6,5
Tourism-connected products	14,8	13,6	15,1	14,6	14,1
Non-specific products	22,3	22,4	26,2	27,0	29,8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Individual figures may not add up to stated totals due to rounding.

Figure 3: Inbound tourism expenditure by type of product, 2010–2014 (%)



Source: Statistics South Africa

### 3.1.2 Domestic tourism expenditure

Table 7 and Table 8 as well as Figure 4 show domestic tourism expenditure by type of product (R million and percentage contribution) for the reference years 2010 to 2014.

Domestic tourism expenditure totalling R97 788 million (including the *domestic portion of outbound tourism expenditure*) was recorded in 2010. The main expenditure items were 'road passenger transport services' (30,3%), 'non-specific products' (19,9%), 'accommodation for visitors' (14,1%) and 'air passenger transport services' (13,5%).

Domestic tourism expenditure totalling R132 012 million (including the *domestic portion of outbound tourism expenditure*) was recorded in 2014. The main expenditure items were 'road passenger transport services' (28,7%), 'non-specific products' (18,7%), 'accommodation for visitors' (14,6%) and 'air passenger transport services' (13,9%).

Table 7: Domestic tourism expenditure by type of product, 2010–2014 (R million)

Tourism product	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Accommodation for visitors	13 795	13 928	16 194	18 132	19 217
Restaurants and similar services	3 859	4 252	4 684	5 093	5 551
Railway passenger transport services	206	240	297	349	368
Road passenger transport services	29 589	31 272	33 560	35 824	37 946
Water passenger transport services	6	7	8	9	9
Air passenger transport services	13 240	13 264	15 760	17 033	18 284
Transport equipment rental	1 945	2 102	2 545	2 716	2 849
Travel agencies and other reservation services	4 200	4 614	5 431	6 091	6 511
Cultural services	92	118	129	167	174
Sports and recreational services	1 971	1 712	1 872	3 167	3 275
Tourism-connected products	9 449	10 731	11 261	12 170	13 115
Non-specific products	19 435	20 582	22 769	22 670	24 712
<b>Total</b>	<b>97 788</b>	<b>102 824</b>	<b>114 511</b>	<b>123 420</b>	<b>132 012</b>

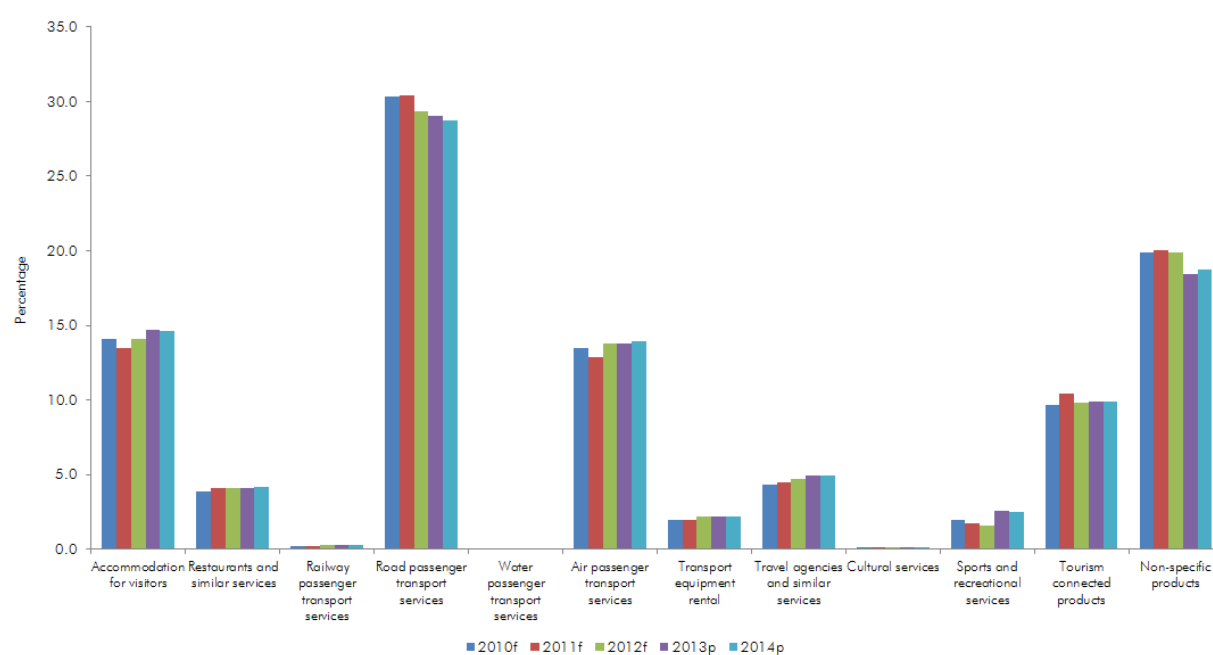
Individual figures may not add up to stated totals due to rounding.

Table 8: Domestic tourism expenditure by type of product, 2010–2014 (%)

Tourism product	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Accommodation for visitors	14,1	13,5	14,1	14,7	14,6
Restaurants and similar services	3,9	4,1	4,1	4,1	4,2
Railway passenger transport services	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3
Road passenger transport services	30,3	30,4	29,3	29,0	28,7
Water passenger transport services	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Air passenger transport services	13,5	12,9	13,8	13,8	13,9
Transport equipment rental	2,0	2,0	2,2	2,2	2,2
Travel agencies and other reservation services	4,3	4,5	4,7	4,9	4,9
Cultural services	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Sports and recreational services	2,0	1,7	1,6	2,6	2,5
Tourism-connected products	9,7	10,4	9,8	9,9	9,9
Non-specific products	19,9	20,0	19,9	18,4	18,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Individual figures may not add up to stated totals due to rounding.

Figure 4: Domestic tourism expenditure by type of product, 2010–2014 (%)



Source: Statistics South Africa

### 3.1.3. Internal tourism expenditure

Table 9 and Table 10 as well as Figure 5 show internal tourism expenditure by type of product (goods and services) for the reference years 2010 to 2014.

The total internal tourism consumption in cash for South Africa in 2010 was R167 210 million (inbound tourism consumption R69 422 million [41,5%] and domestic tourism consumption R97 788 million [58,5%]). The main expenditure items for internal tourism were 'road passenger transport services' (23,4%), 'non-specific products' (20,9%), 'accommodation for visitors' (15,0%) and 'air passenger transport services' (12,9%).

The total internal tourism consumption in cash for South Africa in 2014 was R238 740 million (inbound tourism consumption R106 728 million [44,7%] and domestic tourism consumption R132 012 million [55,3%]). The main expenditure items for internal tourism were 'non-specific products' (23,7%), 'road passenger transport services' (21,2%), 'accommodation for visitors' (14,2%) and 'air passenger transport services' (12,5%).

Table 9: Internal tourism expenditure by type of product, 2010–2014 (R million)

Tourism product	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Accommodation for visitors	25 133	25 174	28 543	31 617	33 920
Restaurants and similar services	11 336	12 004	13 009	14 148	15 239
Railway passenger transport services	300	361	420	483	520
Road passenger transport services	39 063	40 998	44 253	47 067	50 605
Water passenger transport services	8	9	10	12	13
Air passenger transport services	21 620	22 240	25 588	27 897	29 744
Transport equipment rental	2 978	3 365	3 763	3 928	4 268
Travel agencies and other reservation services	5 965	6 553	7 712	8 649	9 246
Cultural services	222	246	271	339	362
Sports and recreational services	5 968	6 462	7 077	9 488	10 171
Tourism-connected products	19 692	20 508	24 135	25 904	28 143
Non-specific products	34 924	36 651	45 152	48 072	56 510
<b>Total</b>	<b>167 210</b>	<b>174 571</b>	<b>199 934</b>	<b>217 603</b>	<b>238 740</b>

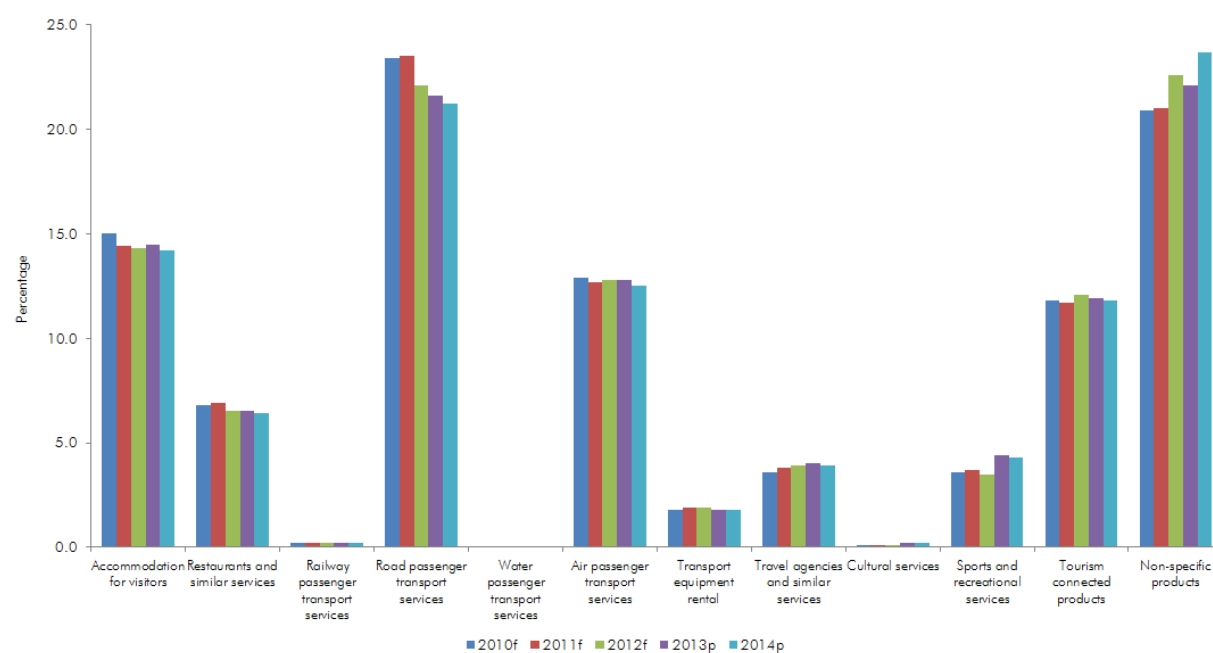
Individual figures may not add up to stated totals due to rounding.

Table 10: Internal tourism expenditure by type of product, 2010–2014 (%)

Tourism product	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Accommodation for visitors	15,0	14,4	14,3	14,5	14,2
Restaurants and similar services	6,8	6,9	6,5	6,5	6,4
Railway passenger transport services	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
Road passenger transport services	23,4	23,5	22,1	21,6	21,2
Water passenger transport services	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Air passenger transport services	12,9	12,7	12,8	12,8	12,5
Transport equipment rental	1,8	1,9	1,9	1,8	1,8
Travel agencies and other reservation services	3,6	3,8	3,9	4,0	3,9
Cultural services	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2
Sports and recreational services	3,6	3,7	3,5	4,4	4,3
Tourism-connected products	11,8	11,7	12,1	11,9	11,8
Non-specific products	20,9	21,0	22,6	22,1	23,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Individual figures may not add up to stated totals due to rounding.

Figure 5: Internal tourism expenditure by type of product, 2010–2014 (%)



Source: Statistics South Africa

### 3.2 Production accounts

Table 5 of the TSA (see Figure 1) focuses on the production accounts of tourism industries and other industries (at basic prices). It conforms formally to the format established by the SNA, but the perspective is different from that of the SNA production accounts (a tool for tourism analysis). Because of the application of the principle of recording reservation services separately, output and intermediate consumption of each industry and the corresponding total for the economy that appears in the last column do not necessarily correspond to the corresponding values found in the national accounts of the country<sup>12</sup>. For each industry and for the total economy, gross value added (GVA) at basic prices has to equal the GVA of the economy as it appears in the national accounts<sup>13</sup>.

Tables 11a to 11c show the production accounts for the tourism industries and other industries for the reference years 2012 to 2014. The gross direct value added of the tourism industries (GDVATI) is the major economic aggregate derived in the production accounts of the tourism industries and other industries (Table 5 of the TSA). The GDVATI for South Africa amounted to R166 268 million (or 5,7% of total GVA generated) in 2012, R178 030 million (or 5,6% of total GVA generated) in 2013 and R190 607 million (or 5,6% of total GVA generated) in 2014.

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<sup>12</sup> TSA: RMF

<sup>13</sup> Adjustments due to the application of the principle of recording reservation services separately have no effect on the VA of any of the industries.

Table 11a: Production accounts of the tourism industries and other industries (at basic prices), 2012 (R million)

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries	Tourism-connected industries	Other non-tourism industries	Total output of domestic producers (at basic prices)
<b>A. Specific products</b>	<b>233 315</b>	<b>100 865</b>	<b>172 138</b>	<b>506 318</b>
<b>A.1 Characteristic products</b>	<b>233 315</b>		<b>20 541</b>	<b>253 856</b>
1. Accommodation services	25 085		4 638	29 724
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2	25 085		4 638	29 274
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership				
2. Restaurants and similar services	25 034		10 155	35 189
3. Passenger transport services	150 678		5 748	156 426
3.1 Railway passenger transport services	6 004			6 004
3.2 Road passenger transport services	112 557		5 748	118 305
3.3 Water passenger transport services	19			19
3.4 Air passenger transport services	26 561			26 561
3.5 Passenger transport equipment rental	5 536			5 536
4. Travel agencies and other reservation services	7 866			7 866
5. Cultural industry	1 233			1 233
6. Sports and recreational industry	23 418			23 418
<b>A.2 Connected products</b>		<b>100 865</b>	<b>151 597</b>	<b>252 462</b>
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco		38 400	86 656	125 056
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products		15 157	45 472	60 629
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles		12 114	2 344	14 458
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment		21 313	10 031	31 344
Retail sales of automotive fuel		13 882	7 094	20 975
<b>B. Non-specific products</b>	<b>24 735</b>	<b>1 135</b>	<b>5 928 896</b>	<b>5 954 766</b>
Services	24 735	1 135	3 589 508	3 615 378
Goods			2 339 388	2 339 388
<b>Total output (at basic prices)</b>	<b>258 050</b>	<b>102 000</b>	<b>6 101 034</b>	<b>6 461 084</b>
<b>Total intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices)</b>	<b>146 545</b>	<b>47 237</b>	<b>3 327 662</b>	<b>3 521 443</b>
<b>Total gross value added (at basic prices)</b>	<b>111 505</b>	<b>54 764</b>	<b>2 773 372</b>	<b>2 939 640</b>
Compensation of employees	38 221	29 607	1 406 024	1 473 852
Taxes less subsidies on production	1 212	963	43 883	46 078
Gross operating surplus	72 072	24 174	1 323 465	1 419 710

Individual figures may not add up to stated totals due to rounding.



Table 11b: Production accounts of the tourism industries and other industries (at basic prices), 2013  
(R million)

Product	Tourism- characteristic industries	Tourism- connected industries	Other non- tourism industries	Total output of domestic producers (at basic prices)
<b>A. Specific products</b>	<b>253 614</b>	<b>107 436</b>	<b>192 641</b>	<b>553 691</b>
<b>A.1 Characteristic products</b>	<b>253 614</b>		<b>22 767</b>	<b>276 381</b>
1. Accommodation services	27 612		5 289	32 901
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2	27 612		5 289	32 901
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership				
2. Restaurants and similar services	27 058		10 838	37 896
3. Passenger transport services	161 287		6 640	167 927
3.1 Railway passenger transport services	6 916			6 916
3.2 Road passenger transport services	119 605		6 640	126 245
3.3 Water passenger transport services	22			22
3.4 Air passenger transport services	28 971			28 971
3.5 Passenger transport equipment rental	5 773			5 773
4. Travel agencies and other reservation services	8 822			8 822
5. Cultural industry	1 442			1 442
6. Sports and recreational industry	27 393			27 393
<b>A.2 Connected products</b>		<b>107 436</b>	<b>169 874</b>	<b>277 311</b>
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco		40 528	95 171	135 699
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products		16 314	48 942	65 256
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles		12 822	7 178	20 000
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment		23 026	10 842	33 868
Retail sales of automotive fuel		14 747	7 740	22 487
<b>B. Non-specific products</b>	<b>27 225</b>	<b>1 126</b>	<b>6 394 841</b>	<b>6 423 191</b>
Services	27 225	1 126	3 871 709	3 900 059
Goods			2 523 132	2 523 132
<b>Total output (at basic prices)</b>	<b>280 838</b>	<b>108 562</b>	<b>6 587 482</b>	<b>6 976 882</b>
<b>Total intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices)</b>	<b>161 451</b>	<b>49 919</b>	<b>3 592 551</b>	<b>3 803 921</b>
<b>Total gross value added (at basic prices)</b>	<b>119 387</b>	<b>58 643</b>	<b>2 994 931</b>	<b>3 172 961</b>
Compensation of employees	41 960	33 019	1 535 668	1 610 647
Taxes less subsidies on production	1 766	1 139	53 344	56 249
Gross operating surplus	75 661	24 485	1 405 918	1 506 065

Individual figures may not add up to stated totals due to rounding.

Table 11c: Production accounts of the tourism industries and other industries (at basic prices), 2014  
(R million)

Product	Tourism- characteristic industries	Tourism- connected industries	Other non- tourism industries	Total output of domestic producers (at basic prices)
<b>A. Specific products</b>	<b>271 544</b>	<b>115 157</b>	<b>206 480</b>	<b>593 181</b>
<b>A.1 Characteristic products</b>	<b>271 544</b>		<b>24 399</b>	<b>295 943</b>
1. Accommodation services	29 596		5 683	35 279
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2	29 596		5 683	35 279
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership				
2. Restaurants and similar services	29 003		11 617	40 620
3. Passenger transport services	172 531		7 099	179 630
3.1 Railway passenger transport services	7 394			7 394
3.2 Road passenger transport services	127 864		7 099	134 962
3.3 Water passenger transport services	24			24
3.4 Air passenger transport services	30 971			30 971
3.5 Passenger transport equipment rental	6 278			6 278
4. Travel agencies and other reservation services	9 431			9 431
5. Cultural industry	1 549			1 549
6. Sports and recreational industry	29 435			29 435
<b>A.2 Connected products</b>		<b>115 157</b>	<b>182 081</b>	<b>297 237</b>
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco		43 441	102 010	145 450
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products		17 486	52 459	69 946
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles		13 743	7 694	21 437
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment		24 680	11 621	36 301
Retail sales of automotive fuel		15 806	8 297	24 103
<b>B. Non-specific products</b>	<b>29 198</b>	<b>1 206</b>	<b>6 879 068</b>	<b>6 909 472</b>
Services	29 198	1 206	4 184 989	4 215 393
Goods			2 694 079	2 694 079
<b>Total output (at basic prices)</b>	<b>300 743</b>	<b>116 363</b>	<b>7 085 548</b>	<b>7 502 653</b>
<b>Total intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices)</b>	<b>172 993</b>	<b>53 506</b>	<b>3 871 659</b>	<b>4 098 158</b>
<b>Total gross value added (at basic prices)</b>	<b>127 750</b>	<b>62 857</b>	<b>3 213 888</b>	<b>3 404 495</b>
Compensation of employees	45 115	35 334	1 652 358	1 732 807
Taxes less subsidies on production	1 881	1 222	57 166	60 269
Gross operating surplus	80 752	26 302	1 504 365	1 611 419

Individual figures may not add up to stated totals due to rounding.

### 3.3 Domestic supply and internal tourism consumption by product

Table 6 (see Figure 1) is the core of the TSA and focuses on total domestic supply and internal tourism consumption (at purchasers' prices). The confrontation and reconciliation between supply and demand (inclusive of internal tourism consumption) takes place within this table. It is derived from the SU-tables in the SNA<sup>14</sup>. Tables 12a to 12c show the domestic supply and internal tourism consumption by product (Table 6 of the TSA) for the reference years 2012 to 2014. The tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA) for South Africa amounted to R86 646 million (or 2,9% of total GVA generated) in 2012, R93 780 million (or 3,0% of total GVA generated) in 2013 and R102 937 million (or 3,0% of total GVA generated) in 2014.

Tables 13a to 13c show the compilation of tourism industry ratios for the reference years 2012 to 2014.

#### *Tourism industry ratio*

The tourism industry ratio is the proportion of an industry's output that is consumed by visitors.

The TSA makes a distinction between three categories of industries, namely:

- 1 A *tourism-characteristic* industry is one where either:
  - At least 25 per cent of the industry's output is purchased by visitors (that is, the tourism industry ratio is greater than or equal to 0,25); or
  - The industry's characteristic output includes a tourism-characteristic product. For example, less than 25 per cent of the railway transport industry's output is consumed by visitors, but its characteristic outputs are railway freight transport and railway passenger transport. Railway passenger transport is a tourism-characteristic product so the railway transport industry is classified as a tourism-characteristic industry and a direct physical contact occurs between the industry and the tourist buying the product.
- 2 A *tourism-connected (or related) industry* is one where:
  - The industry is not a tourism-characteristic industry;
  - Between 5 per cent and 25 per cent of the industry's output is purchased by visitors (that is, the tourism industry ratio is greater than 0,05 and less than 0,25); and
  - A direct physical contact occurs between the industry and the visitor buying its product.

In practice the retail trade industry is the only tourism-connected industry.
- 3 A *non-tourism-connected industry* is any industry that is not a tourism-characteristic or tourism-connected industry. A non-tourism industry may still sell some of its products to visitors.

The classification of industries has no effect on the value of direct tourism VA, as this is determined by the scope of total tourism direct demand.

<sup>14</sup> TSA: RMF

Table 12a: Domestic supply and internal tourism consumption by product, 2012 (R million)

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries						Total tourism-characteristic industries	Tourism-connected industry	Other industries	Total output of domestic producers at basic prices	Taxes less subsidies
	Accommodation for visitors	Food and beverage serving industry	Passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural and sport and recreational industry		Trade of tourism-connected goods			
<b>A. Specific products</b>	<b>26 684</b>	<b>6 659</b>	<b>68 121</b>	<b>3 763</b>	<b>7 712</b>	<b>7 348</b>	<b>120 288</b>	<b>8 837</b>	<b>25 657</b>	<b>154 781</b>	
<b>A.1 Characteristic products</b>	<b>26 684</b>	<b>6 659</b>	<b>68 121</b>	<b>3 763</b>	<b>7 712</b>	<b>7 348</b>	<b>120 288</b>		<b>10 358</b>	<b>130 646</b>	
1. Accommodation services	24 089						24 089		4 454	28 543	
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2	24 089						24 089		4 454	28 543	
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership											
2. Restaurants and similar services	2 595	6 659					9 255		3 754	13 009	
3. Passenger transport services			68 121	3 763			71 885		2 150	74 034	
3.1 Railway passenger transport services			420				420			420	
3.2 Road passenger transport services			42 103				42 103		2 150	44 253	
3.3 Water passenger transport services			10				10			10	
3.4 Air passenger transport services			25 588				25 588			25 588	
3.5 Passenger transport equipment rental				3 763			3 763			3 763	
4. Travel agencies and other reservation services					7 712		7 712			7 712	
5. Cultural industry						271	271			271	
6. Sports and recreational industry						7 077	7 077			7 077	
<b>A.2 Connected products</b>								<b>8 837</b>	<b>15 298</b>	<b>24 135</b>	
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco								3 761	8 487	12 248	
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products								1 728	5 184	6 912	
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles								136	26	162	
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment								991	466	1 458	
Retail sales of automotive fuel								2 221	1 135	3 356	
<b>B. Non-specific products</b>	<b>9 942</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>20</b>	<b>9 972</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>35 178</b>	<b>45 153</b>	
Services	9 942	1	8	1		20	9 972	3	11 665	21 639	
Goods									23 513	23 513	
<b>Total output (at basic prices)</b>	<b>36 626</b>	<b>6 660</b>	<b>68 129</b>	<b>3 764</b>	<b>7 712</b>	<b>7 367</b>	<b>130 260</b>	<b>8 840</b>	<b>60 834</b>	<b>199 934</b>	<b>7 104</b>
<b>Total intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices)</b>	<b>21 509</b>	<b>4 229</b>	<b>38 008</b>	<b>2 672</b>	<b>4 365</b>	<b>5 231</b>	<b>76 014</b>	<b>4 094</b>	<b>33 181</b>	<b>113 288</b>	
<b>Total gross value added (at basic prices)</b>	<b>15 117</b>	<b>2 431</b>	<b>30 121</b>	<b>1 091</b>	<b>3 347</b>	<b>2 136</b>	<b>54 246</b>	<b>4 746</b>	<b>27 654</b>	<b>86 646</b>	

Individual figures may not add up to stated totals due to rounding.

Table 12b: Domestic supply and internal tourism consumption by product, 2013 (R million)

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries						Total tourism-characteristic industries	Tourism-connected industry	Other industries	Total output of domestic producers at basic prices	Taxes less subsidies
	Accommodation for visitors	Food and beverage serving industry	Passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural and sport and recreational industry		Trade of tourism-connected goods			
<b>A. Specific products</b>	<b>29 368</b>	<b>7 268</b>	<b>72 983</b>	<b>3 928</b>	<b>8 649</b>	<b>9 827</b>	<b>132 022</b>	<b>9 334</b>	<b>28 175</b>	<b>169 531</b>	
<b>A.1 Characteristic products</b>	<b>29 368</b>	<b>7 268</b>	<b>72 983</b>	<b>3 928</b>	<b>8 649</b>	<b>9 827</b>	<b>132 022</b>		<b>11 605</b>	<b>143 627</b>	
1. Accommodation services	26 534						26 534		5 083	31 617	
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2	26 534						26 534		5 083	31 617	
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership											
2. Restaurants and similar services	2 834	7 268					10 102		4 046	14 148	
3. Passenger transport services			72 983	3 928			76 911		2 476	79 386	
3.1 Railway passenger transport services			483				483			483	
3.2 Road passenger transport services			44 591				44 591		2 476	47 067	
3.3 Water passenger transport services			12				12			12	
3.4 Air passenger transport services			27 897				27 897			27 897	
3.5 Passenger transport equipment rental				3 928			3 928			3 928	
4. Travel agencies and other reservation services					8 649		8 649			8 649	
5. Cultural industry						339	339			339	
6. Sports and recreational industry						9 488	9 488			9 488	
<b>A.2 Connected products</b>								<b>9 344</b>	<b>16 570</b>	<b>25 904</b>	
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco								3 942	9 256	13 198	
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products								1 832	5 497	7 330	
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles								150	84	233	
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment								1 050	495	1 545	
Retail sales of automotive fuel								2 359	1 238	3 598	
<b>B. Non-specific products</b>	<b>10 660</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>23</b>	<b>10 694</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>37 375</b>	<b>48 072</b>	
Services	10 660	1	8	1		23	10 694	3	11 229	21 926	
Goods									26 145	26 145	
<b>Total output (at basic prices)</b>	<b>40 028</b>	<b>7 269</b>	<b>72 992</b>	<b>3 929</b>	<b>8 649</b>	<b>9 849</b>	<b>142 716</b>	<b>9 337</b>	<b>65 550</b>	<b>217 603</b>	<b>7 950</b>
<b>Total intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices)</b>	<b>23 363</b>	<b>4 546</b>	<b>40 388</b>	<b>2 785</b>	<b>4 981</b>	<b>7 718</b>	<b>83 781</b>	<b>4 293</b>	<b>35 748</b>	<b>123 823</b>	
<b>Total gross value added (at basic prices)</b>	<b>16 664</b>	<b>2 724</b>	<b>32 604</b>	<b>1 143</b>	<b>3 668</b>	<b>2 130</b>	<b>58 935</b>	<b>5 044</b>	<b>29 802</b>	<b>93 780</b>	

Individual figures may not add up to stated totals due to rounding.

Table 12c: Domestic supply and internal tourism consumption by product, 2014 (R million)

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries						Total tourism-characteristic industries	Tourism-connected industry	Other industries	Total output of domestic producers at basic prices	Taxes less subsidies
	Accommodation for visitors	Food and beverage serving industry	Passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural and sport and recreational industry		Trade of tourism-connected goods			
<b>A. Specific products</b>	<b>31 508</b>	<b>7 829</b>	<b>78 220</b>	<b>4 268</b>	<b>9 246</b>	<b>10 533</b>	<b>141 604</b>	<b>10 137</b>	<b>30 490</b>	<b>182 231</b>	
<b>A.1 Characteristic products</b>	31 508	7 829	78 220	4 268	9 246	10 533	141 604		12 484	154 088	
1. Accommodation services	28 456						28 456		5 465	33 920	
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2	28 456						28 456		5 465	33 920	
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership											
2. Restaurants and similar services	3 052	7 829					10 881		4 358	15 239	
3. Passenger transport services			78 220	4 268			82 488		2 662	85 150	
3.1 Railway passenger transport services			520				520			520	
3.2 Road passenger transport services			47 943				47 943		2 662	50 605	
3.3 Water passenger transport services			13				13			13	
3.4 Air passenger transport services			29 744				29 744			29 744	
3.5 Passenger transport equipment rental				4 268			4 268			4 268	
4. Travel agencies and other reservation services					9 246		9 246			9 246	
5. Cultural industry						362	362			362	
6. Sports and recreational industry						10 171	10 171			10 171	
<b>A.2 Connected products</b>								<b>10 137</b>	<b>18 006</b>	<b>28 143</b>	
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco								4 259	10 000	14 259	
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products								2 011	6 033	8 044	
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles								171	96	266	
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment								1 167	550	1 717	
Retail sales of automotive fuel								2 529	1 327	3 856	
<b>B. Non-specific products</b>	<b>11 462</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>25</b>	<b>11 499</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>45 007</b>	<b>56 509</b>	
Services	11 462	1	9	1		25	11 499	3	13 544	25 046	
Goods									31 463	31 463	
<b>Total output (at basic prices)</b>	<b>42 970</b>	<b>7 830</b>	<b>78 229</b>	<b>4 269</b>	<b>9 246</b>	<b>10 558</b>	<b>153 102</b>	<b>10 140</b>	<b>75 497</b>	<b>238 740</b>	<b>8 623</b>
<b>Total intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices)</b>	<b>25 081</b>	<b>4 896</b>	<b>43 287</b>	<b>3 027</b>	<b>5 325</b>	<b>8 273</b>	<b>89 889</b>	<b>4 663</b>	<b>41 251</b>	<b>135 802</b>	
<b>Total gross value added (at basic prices)</b>	<b>17 889</b>	<b>2 934</b>	<b>34 942</b>	<b>1 242</b>	<b>3 921</b>	<b>2 283</b>	<b>63 213</b>	<b>5 477</b>	<b>34 246</b>	<b>102 937</b>	

Individual figures may not add up to stated totals due to rounding.

Table 13a: Derivation of tourism industry ratios, 2012 (R million)

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries										Tourism-connected industries
	Accommodation for visitors	Food and beverage serving industry	Railway passenger transport	Road passenger transport	Water passenger transport	Air passenger transport	Transport equipment rental	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade of tourism-connected goods
<b>A. Specific products</b>	<b>26 684</b>	<b>6 659</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>42 103</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>25 588</b>	<b>3 763</b>	<b>7 712</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>7 077</b>	<b>8 837</b>
<b>A.1 Characteristic products</b>	26 684	6 659	420	42 103	10	25 588	3 763	7 712	271	7 077	
1. Accommodation services	24 089										
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2	24 089										
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership											
2. Restaurants and similar services	2 595	6 659									
3. Passenger transport services			420	42 103	10	25 588	3 763				
3.1 Railway passenger transport services			420								
3.2 Road passenger transport services				42 103							
3.3 Water passenger transport services					10						
3.4 Air passenger transport services						25 588					
3.5 Passenger transport equipment rental							3 763				
4. Travel agencies and other reservation services								7 712			
5. Cultural industry									271		
6. Sports and recreational industry										7 077	
<b>A.2 Connected products</b>											<b>8 837</b>
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco											3 761
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products											1 728
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles											136
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment											991
Retail sales of automotive fuel											2 221
<b>B. Non-specific products</b>	<b>9 942</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>2</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>				<b>3</b>
Services	9 942	1		2		6	1				3
Goods											
<b>Total purchased by tourists</b>	<b>36 626</b>	<b>6 660</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>42 105</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>25 594</b>	<b>3 764</b>	<b>7 712</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>7 077</b>	<b>8 840</b>
<b>Total industry output</b>	<b>46 308</b>	<b>18 378</b>	<b>6 004</b>	<b>113 304</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>28 668</b>	<b>5 764</b>	<b>7 866</b>	<b>1 587</b>	<b>30 149</b>	<b>102 000</b>
<b>Tourism industry ratio (%)</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>9</b>

Individual figures may not add up to stated totals due to rounding.

Table 13b: Derivation of tourism industry ratios, 2013 (R million)

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries										Tourism-connected industries
	Accommodation for visitors	Food and beverage serving industry	Railway passenger transport	Road passenger transport	Water passenger transport	Air passenger transport	Transport equipment rental	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade of tourism-connected goods
<b>A. Specific products</b>	<b>29 368</b>	<b>7 268</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>44 591</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>27 897</b>	<b>3 928</b>	<b>8 649</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>9 488</b>	<b>9 334</b>
<b>A.1 Characteristic products</b>	<b>29 368</b>	<b>7 268</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>44 591</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>27 897</b>	<b>3 928</b>	<b>8 649</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>9 488</b>	
1. Accommodation services	29 534										
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2	29 534										
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership											
2. Restaurants and similar services	2 834	7 268									
3. Passenger transport services			483	44 591	12	27 897	3 928				
3.1 Railway passenger transport services			483								
3.2 Road passenger transport services				44 591							
3.3 Water passenger transport services					12						
3.4 Air passenger transport services						27 897					
3.5 Passenger transport equipment rental							3 928				
4. Travel agencies and other reservation services								8 649			
5. Cultural industry									339		
6. Sports and recreational industry										9 488	
<b>A.2 Connected products</b>											<b>9 344</b>
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco											3 942
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products											1 832
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles											150
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment											1 050
Retail sales of automotive fuel											2 359
<b>B. Non-specific products</b>	<b>10 660</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>2</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>				<b>3</b>
Services	10 660	1		2		6	1				3
Goods											
<b>Total purchased by tourists</b>	<b>40 028</b>	<b>7 269</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>44 593</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>27 904</b>	<b>3 929</b>	<b>8 649</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>9 488</b>	<b>9 337</b>
<b>Total industry output</b>	<b>50 430</b>	<b>19 852</b>	<b>6 916</b>	<b>120 394</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>31 269</b>	<b>6 008</b>	<b>8 822</b>	<b>1 856</b>	<b>35 266</b>	<b>108 562</b>
<b>Tourism industry ratio (%)</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>9</b>

Individual figures may not add up to stated totals due to rounding.



Table 13c: Derivation of tourism industry ratios, 2014 (R million)

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries										Tourism-connected industries
	Accommodation for visitors	Food and beverage serving industry	Railway passenger transport	Road passenger transport	Water passenger transport	Air passenger transport	Transport equipment rental	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade of tourism-connected goods
<b>A. Specific products</b>	31 508	7 829	520	47 943	13	29 744	4 268	9 246	362	10 171	10 137
<b>A.1 Characteristic products</b>	31 508	7 829	520	47 943	13	29 744	4 268	9 246	362	10 171	
1. Accommodation services	28 456										
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2	28 456										
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership											
2. Restaurants and similar services	3 052	7 829									
3. Passenger transport services			520	47 943	13	29 744	4 268				
3.1 Railway passenger transport services			520								
3.2 Road passenger transport services				47 943							
3.3 Water passenger transport services					13						
3.4 Air passenger transport services						29 744					
3.5 Passenger transport equipment rental							4 268				
4. Travel agencies and other reservation services								9 246			
5. Cultural industry									362		
6. Sports and recreational industry										10 171	
<b>A.2 Connected products</b>											10 137
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco											4 259
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products											2 011
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles											171
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment											1 167
Retail sales of automotive fuel											2 529
<b>B. Non-specific products</b>	11 462	1		2		7	1				3
Services	11 462	1		2		7	1				3
Goods											
<b>Total purchased by tourists</b>	42 970	7 830	520	47 946	13	29 751	4 269	9 246	362	10 171	10 140
<b>Total industry output</b>	54 054	21 279	7 394	128 707	27	33 428	6 534	9 431	1 994	37 894	116 363
<b>Tourism industry ratio (%)</b>	79	37	7	37	47	89	65	98	18	27	9

Individual figures may not add up to stated totals due to rounding.

### Tourism direct gross value added and tourism direct gross domestic product

Table 6<sup>15</sup> of the TSA (see Figure 1) presents the reconciliation between internal tourism consumption and domestic supply, and it is from this table that TDGVA and tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP) can be derived. Part of the aggregate TDGVA can be generated by tourism industries and part of it may also be generated by other industries. Not all GVATI is part of the TDGVA as these industries may also serve non-visitors, in the same way the non-tourism industries may serve visitors and thus generate part of TDGVA<sup>16</sup>. The estimates of TDGVA and TDGDP rely on a number of assumptions and implicit modelling procedures, and thus special care must be taken when using or interpreting these aggregates<sup>17</sup>. Figure 6 explains schematically the link between GDVATI and TDGVA.

Figure 6: Link between gross direct value added of the tourism industries and tourism direct gross value added

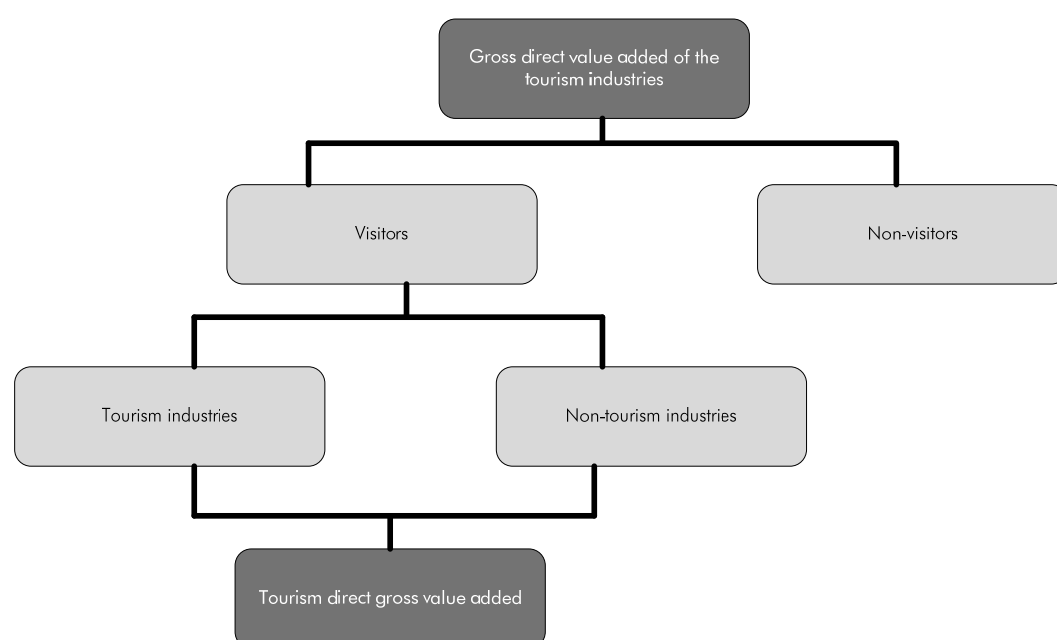


Table 14 shows the calculation of TDGVA and TDGDP for South Africa for 2010 to 2014. TDGDP was R111 560 million (or 2,9% of total GDP) in 2014.

<sup>15</sup> This table is the core of the TSA.

<sup>16</sup> TSA: RMF

<sup>17</sup> TSA: RMF

Table 14: Tourism direct gross value added and tourism direct gross domestic product, 2010–2014 (R million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total supply of goods and services	6 466 956	7 127 205	7 795 799	8 513 339	9 151 912
Less imports of goods and services	752 234	894 678	1 011 810	1 175 090	1 257 292
Less net taxes (taxes less subsidies) on products	253 148	299 928	322 902	361 365	391 967
<b>Equals total domestic supply of goods and services (output)</b>	<b>5 461 575</b>	<b>5 932 595</b>	<b>6 461 084</b>	<b>6 976 882</b>	<b>7 502 653</b>
Less intermediate consumption	2 966 715	3 207 572	3 521 443	3 803 921	4 098 158
Gross value added of the economy	2 494 859	2 725 022	2 939 640	3 172 961	3 404 495
Total tourism output	167 210	174 571	199 934	217 603	238 740
Less total tourism intermediate consumption	92 338	97 208	113 288	123 823	135 802
<b>Equals tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA)</b>	<b>74 872</b>	<b>77 364</b>	<b>86 646</b>	<b>93 780</b>	<b>102 937</b>
<b>TDGVA (% of GVA)</b>	<b>3,0</b>	<b>2,8</b>	<b>2,9</b>	<b>3,0</b>	<b>3,0</b>
Tourism direct gross value added	74 872	77 364	86 646	93 780	102 937
Plus tourism share of net taxes on products	5 569	6 598	7 104	7 950	8 623
<b>Equals tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP)</b>	<b>80 442</b>	<b>83 962</b>	<b>93 750</b>	<b>101 730</b>	<b>111 560</b>
<b>TDGDP<sup>18</sup> (% of GDP)</b>	<b>2,9</b>	<b>2,8</b>	<b>2,9</b>	<b>2,9</b>	<b>2,9</b>

Table 15 and Table 16 as well as Figure 7 show TDGVA for 2010 to 2014 (R million and percentage contribution).

Table 15: Tourism direct gross value added, 2010–2014 (R million)

Tourism product	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Accommodation for visitors	15 493	14 696	15 117	16 664	17 889
Food and beverage serving industry	1 810	2 136	2 431	2 724	2 934
Railway passenger transport	189	236	281	320	345
Road passenger transport	18 948	19 777	21 608	23 218	24 964
Water passenger transport	2	3	4	5	6
Air passenger transport	7 850	7 324	8 228	9 061	9 627
Transport equipment rental	1 226	1 250	1 091	1 143	1 242
Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	2 535	2 916	3 347	3 668	3 921
Cultural industry	62	76	79	73	78
Sports and recreational industry	1 671	1 998	2 057	2 057	2 205
Retail trade of tourism-connected goods	3 912	4 161	4 746	5 044	5 477
Other non-tourism industries	21 171	22 789	27 654	29 802	34 246
<b>Total</b>	<b>74 872</b>	<b>77 364</b>	<b>86 646</b>	<b>93 780</b>	<b>102 937</b>

Individual figures may not add up to stated totals due to rounding.

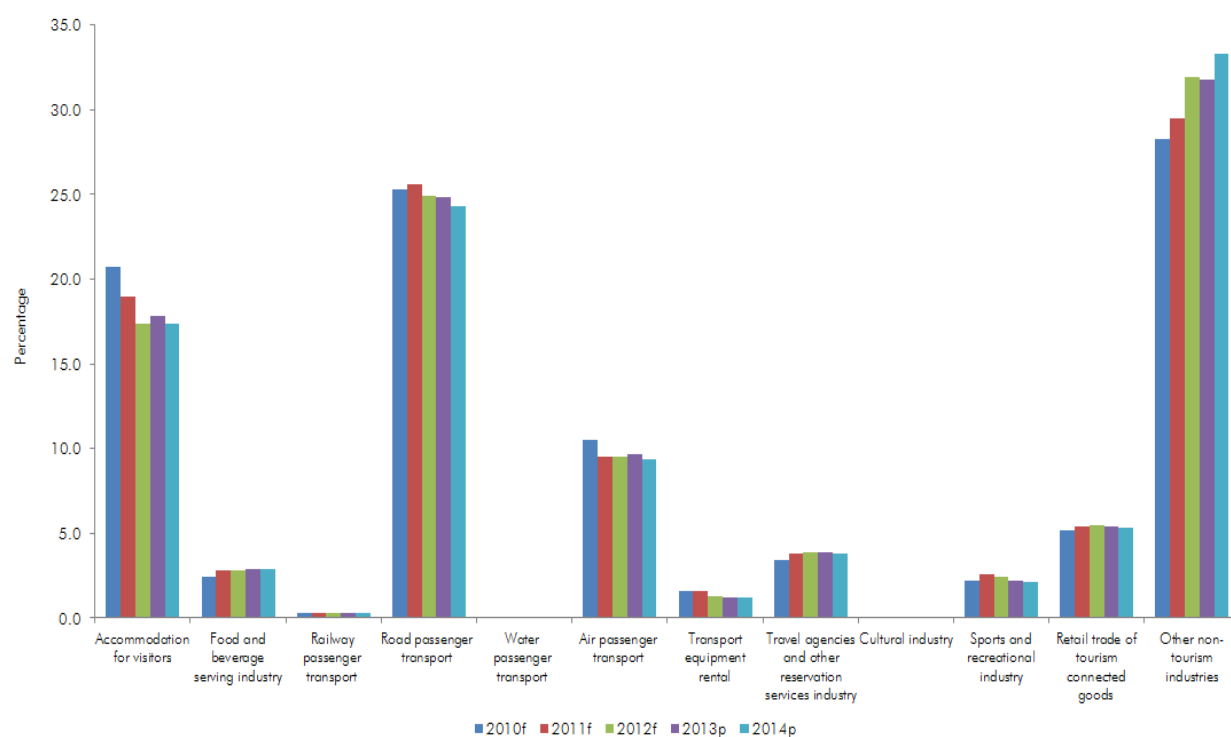
<sup>18</sup> Gross domestic product is equal to gross value added plus net taxes on products.

Table 16: Tourism direct gross value added, 2010–2014 (%)

Tourism product	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Accommodation for visitors	20,7	19,0	17,4	17,8	17,4
Food and beverage serving industry	2,4	2,8	2,8	2,9	2,9
Railway passenger transport	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3
Road passenger transport	25,3	25,6	24,9	24,8	24,3
Water passenger transport	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Air passenger transport	10,5	9,5	9,5	9,7	9,4
Transport equipment rental	1,6	1,6	1,3	1,2	1,2
Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	3,4	3,8	3,9	3,9	3,8
Cultural industry	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Sports and recreational industry	2,2	2,6	2,4	2,2	2,1
Retail trade of tourism-connected goods	5,2	5,4	5,5	5,4	5,3
Other non-tourism industries	28,3	29,5	31,9	31,8	33,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Individual figures may not add up to stated totals due to rounding

Figure 7: Tourism direct gross value added, 2010–2014 (%)



Source: Statistics South Africa

### 3.4 Employment in the tourism industries

Tourism employment is a measure of the number of jobs in tourism and non-tourism industries. Tourism employment is the employment strictly related to the goods and services (tourism-connected and non-tourism-connected) acquired by visitors and produced either by tourism industries or other industries that cannot be directly observed<sup>19</sup>. South Africa does not have a direct measure of tourism employment. Therefore, employment in the tourism industries includes employment that is directly and/or indirectly related to the goods and services acquired by tourists and non-tourists.

Tables 17a to 17c show employment in the tourism industries by population group for the reference years 2012 to 2014. There were 646 390 persons (or 4,5% of total employment) directly engaged in producing goods and services purchased by visitors in 2012, 655 587 persons (or 4,4% of total employment) in 2013 and 680 817 (or 4,5% of total employment) in 2014. Tourism industry ratios have been used to allocate employment numbers (by industry) to tourism<sup>20</sup>.

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<sup>19</sup> TSA: RMF

<sup>20</sup> This treatment assumes that, for each industry, a given rand value of output will require a fixed quantity of labour input, regardless of whether the products are purchased by tourists or non-tourists.

Table 17a: Employment in the tourism industries by population group, 2012 (No. of persons)

Population group	Accommodation for visitors	Food and beverage serving industry	Railway passenger transport	Road passenger transport	Water passenger transport	Air passenger transport	Transport equipment rental	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade (of tourism-connected goods)	Total
<b>Total employment</b>												
Black African	107 001	243 432	63 455	408 822	963	18 306	16 521	10 236	36 309	44 232	924 242	1 873 520
Coloured	18 455	35 152	9 185	29 979	490	5 821	2 202	3 257	11 608	7 350	164 548	288 046
Indian/Asian	1 570	12 994	2 294	18 846	249	2 758	1 809	1 708	4 115	2 782	79 970	129 097
White	23 978	42 838	11 528	28 278	3 626	13 712	7 435	2 938	21 635	14 413	161 246	331 625
<b>Total</b>	<b>151 005</b>	<b>334 415</b>	<b>86 462</b>	<b>485 925</b>	<b>5 328</b>	<b>40 596</b>	<b>27 968</b>	<b>18 139</b>	<b>73 666</b>	<b>68 777</b>	<b>1 330 006</b>	<b>2 622 288</b>
<b>Tourism industry ratio</b>												
	<b>79</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>9</b>	
<b>Tourism employment</b>												
Black African	84 629	88 223	4 440	151 923	514	16 343	10 790	10 036	6 205	10 382	80 103	463 587
Coloured	14 597	12 739	643	11 141	261	5 196	1 438	3 193	1 984	1 725	14 261	67 178
Indian/Asian	1 242	4 709	160	7 004	133	2 462	1 182	1 675	703	653	6 931	26 854
White	18 964	15 525	807	10 508	1 935	12 241	4 856	2 880	3 697	3 383	13 975	88 771
<b>Total</b>	<b>119 431</b>	<b>121 197</b>	<b>6 049</b>	<b>180 576</b>	<b>2 842</b>	<b>36 242</b>	<b>18 265</b>	<b>17 784</b>	<b>12 590</b>	<b>16 144</b>	<b>115 270</b>	<b>646 390</b>

Individual figures may not add up to stated totals due to rounding.  
Source: Statistics South Africa, *Quarterly Labour Force Survey, 2012*

Table 17b: Employment in the tourism industries by population group, 2013 (No. of persons)

Population group	Accommodation for visitors	Food and beverage serving industry	Railway passenger transport	Road passenger transport	Water passenger transport	Air passenger transport	Transport equipment rental	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade (of tourism-connected goods)	Total
<b>Total employment</b>												
Black African	90 216	258 169	75 286	432 852	1 185	18 438	9 299	15 198	46 978	38 144	975 580	1 961 345
Coloured	15 846	36 746	8 225	36 166	165	3 842	3 489	4 552	11 935	6 727	163 754	291 447
Indian/Asian	1 350	11 124	508	21 002	1 021	1 461	3 208	1 197	1 292	3 158	76 584	121 904
White	22 686	41 897	12 638	37 904	1 906	11 996	4 130	4 302	24 208	15 012	161 234	337 914
<b>Total</b>	<b>130 097</b>	<b>347 936</b>	<b>96 656</b>	<b>527 924</b>	<b>4 277</b>	<b>35 737</b>	<b>20 127</b>	<b>25 249</b>	<b>84 412</b>	<b>63 041</b>	<b>1 377 152</b>	<b>2 712 610</b>
<b>Tourism industry ratio</b>												
	<b>79</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>9</b>	
<b>Tourism employment</b>												
Black African	71 607	94 536	5 253	160 326	634	16 454	6 081	14 900	8 574	10 262	83 905	472 532
Coloured	12 577	13 455	574	13 396	88	3 429	2 282	4 463	2 178	1 810	14 084	68 336
Indian/Asian	1 071	4 073	35	7 779	546	1 304	2 098	1 173	236	850	6 587	25 753
White	18 007	15 342	882	14 039	1 019	10 705	2 701	4 218	4 418	4 039	13 867	89 237
<b>Total</b>	<b>103 262</b>	<b>127 407</b>	<b>6 744</b>	<b>195 540</b>	<b>2 288</b>	<b>31 891</b>	<b>13 161</b>	<b>24 754</b>	<b>15 406</b>	<b>16 960</b>	<b>118 442</b>	<b>655 587</b>

Individual figures may not add up to stated totals due to rounding.  
Source: Statistics South Africa, *Quarterly Labour Force Survey, 2013*

Table 17c: Employment in the tourism industries by population group, 2014 (No. of persons)

Population group	Accommodation for visitors	Food and beverage serving industry	Railway passenger transport	Road passenger transport	Water passenger transport	Air passenger transport	Transport equipment rental	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade (of tourism-connected goods)	Total
<b>Total employment</b>												
Black African	114 508	291 449	62 869	434 203	729	24 037	5 085	18 471	50 038	40 415	952 859	1 994 664
Coloured	12 183	34 961	9 330	41 764	438	4 105	5 088	3 753	9 665	5 735	175 990	303 012
Indian/Asian	2 264	12 819	1 460	15 564	0	0	943	2 352	4 454	1 735	90 280	131 871
White	16 073	33 590	14 436	30 940	886	10 918	772	6 170	23 454	14 246	172 586	324 071
<b>Total</b>	<b>145 027</b>	<b>372 819</b>	<b>88 095</b>	<b>522 471</b>	<b>2 053</b>	<b>39 061</b>	<b>11 888</b>	<b>30 747</b>	<b>87 611</b>	<b>62 131</b>	<b>1 391 715</b>	<b>2 753 618</b>
<b>Tourism industry ratio</b>												
	<b>79</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>9</b>	
<b>Tourism employment</b>												
Black African	91 028	107 243	4 422	161 748	345	21 393	3 322	18 109	9 091	10 847	83 034	510 582
Coloured	9 685	12 864	656	15 558	208	3 654	3 324	3 680	1 756	1 539	15 336	68 259
Indian/Asian	1 800	4 717	103	5 798	0	0	616	2 306	809	466	7 867	24 482
White	12 777	12 360	1 015	11 526	420	9 717	504	6 049	4 261	3 824	15 039	77 493
<b>Total</b>	<b>115 289</b>	<b>137 184</b>	<b>6 196</b>	<b>194 629</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>34 764</b>	<b>7 767</b>	<b>30 145</b>	<b>15 918</b>	<b>16 676</b>	<b>121 276</b>	<b>680 817</b>

Individual figures may not add up to stated totals due to rounding.  
Source: Statistics South Africa, *Quarterly Labour Force Survey, 2014*



## Chapter 4: The future development of the Tourism Satellite Account for South Africa

In accordance with the recommendations set out by the 2008 TSA: RMF, the South African TSA for the reference years 2012 to 2014 focused on the compilation of Tables 1–7 and Table 10.

The next TSA report for South Africa will be the result for the reference years 2013 to 2015, and is scheduled to be published by the end of March 2017. To ensure that future TSAs in South Africa are responsive to user needs and provide an accurate reflection of the tourism industry as well as its role in the economy, all stakeholders are invited to send comments to Riaan Grobler: [RiaanG@statssa.gov.za](mailto:RiaanG@statssa.gov.za).

## Annexures

### Annexure A: Tourism-characteristic products

The list of tourism-characteristic products (goods and services) corresponds with products (goods and services) considered characteristic for purposes of the international comparability of results. Consequently, it is meant to serve as a proposal of how, in future, the various international organisations could present, in a comparable way, the results of countries that have developed a TSA.

In coding the various items, six-digit codes, with a point between the fifth and sixth digits, were used. The first five digits correspond to the Central Product Classification (CPC), Version 2.0 code, and the sixth digit is used exclusively for the present list. If the sixth digit is a zero, it means that this item is the same as the one presented in the CPC, Version 2.0 and has been drawn from it, but if the sixth digit is not a zero, the item corresponds only partly to the CPC code. For example, code 63110.0, 'Hotel and motel lodging services', is identical to CPC code 63110, whereas code 63199.1, 'Sleeping-car....', corresponds only in part to CPC code 63199.

#### 1. Accommodation services

##### 1.1 Hotels and other lodging services

63110.0	Hotel and motel lodging services
63191.0	Holiday centre and holiday home services
63192.0	Letting services of furnished accommodation
63193.0	Youth hostel services
63194.0	Children's training and holiday camp services
63195.0	Camping and caravanning site services
63199.1	Sleeping-car and similar services in other transport media; residence of students

##### 1.2 Second-home services on own account or for free

This subclass includes the imputed rent on owned second homes or for-free and time-share apartments. There is no code in CPC with this information.

72211.1	Support services to time-share activities
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#### 2. Food and beverage-serving services

63210.0	Meal-serving services with full restaurant services
63220.0	Meal-serving services in self-service facilities
63290.0	Other food-serving services
63300.0	Beverage-serving services for consumption on the premises

#### 3. Passenger transport services

##### 3.1 Inter-urban railway transport services

64111.1	Scheduled rail services of passengers
64111.2	Non-scheduled rail services of passengers

## 3.2 Road transport services

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64213.0	Inter-urban scheduled road transport services of passengers
64214.0	Inter-urban special-purpose scheduled road transport services of passengers
64219.1	Scheduled ski-hills services
64219.2	Teleferic-funicular services
64221.0	Taxi services
64222.0	Rental services of passenger cars with operator
64223.0	Rental services of buses and coaches with operator

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## 3.3 Water transport services

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65111.0	Coastal and trans-oceanic water transport services of passengers by ferry
65119.1	Scheduled transport services of passengers
65119.2	Non-scheduled transport services of passengers
65119.3	Cruise ship services
65130.1	Personal passenger vessel services
65211.0	Inland water transport services of passengers by ferries
65219.1	Other scheduled inland water transport services of passengers
65219.2	Sightseeing excursion services
65219.3	Cruise services
65230.0	Rental services of inland water vessels with operator

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## 3.4 Air transport services

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66110.0	Scheduled air transport services of passengers
66120.1	Non-scheduled air services of passengers
66120.2	Sightseeing services, aircraft or helicopter
66400.0	Rental services of aircraft with operator

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## 3.5 Supporting passenger transport services

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67300.0	Navigational aid services
67400.0	Supporting services for railway transport
67510.0	Bus station services
67530.1	Parking of passenger terminal transport
67610.0	Port and waterway services (excluding cargo handling)
67690.1	Vessel fuelling services
67690.2	Maintenance and upkeep services to private recreation passenger services
67710.0	Airport operation services (excluding cargo handling)
67790.0	Other supporting services for air or space transport

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## 3.6 Passenger transport equipment rental

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73111.0	Leasing or rental services concerning cars and light vans without operator
73114.1	Leasing or rental services concerning campers/motor without operator
73115.1	Leasing or rental services concerning passenger vessels without operator
73116.1	Leasing or rental services concerning passenger aircraft without operator

---

## 3.7 Maintenance and repair services of passenger transport equipment

87143.0	Maintenance and repair services of trailers, semi-trailers and other motor vehicles not elsewhere classified
87149.1	Maintenance and repair services of leisure vessel for own use
87149.2	Maintenance and repair services of leisure aircraft for own use

## 4. Travel agency, tour operator and tourist guide services

## 4.1 Travel agency services

67811.0	Travel agency services
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## 4.2 Tour operator services

67812.0	Tour operator services
---------	------------------------

## 4.3 Tourist information and tourist guide services

67813.0	Tourist information services
67820.0	Tourist guide services

## 5. Cultural services

## 5.1 Performing arts

96230.0	Performing arts facility operation services
96310.0	Services of performing artists

## 5.2 Museum and other cultural services

96411.0	Museum services except for historical sites and buildings
96412.0	Preservation services of historical sites and buildings
96421.0	Botanical and zoological garden services
96422.0	Nature reserve services including wildlife preservation services

## 6. Recreation and other entertainment services

## 6.1 Sports and recreational services

96510.0	Sports and recreational sports event promotion and organisation services
96520.1	Golf course services
96520.2	Ski fields
96520.3	Race circuit
96520.5	Recreation park and beach services
96590.1	Risk sport and adventure

## 6.2 Other amusement and recreational services

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96910.1	Theme park services
96910.2	Amusement park services
96910.3	Fair and carnival services
96920.1	Casino services
96920.2	Slot machine services

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## 7. Miscellaneous tourism services

### 7.1 Financial and insurance services

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71100.1	Travel card services
71100.2	Travel loan services
71311.1	Travel life insurance services
71320.1	Travel accident insurance services
71320.2	Travel health insurance services
71334.1	Passengers' aircraft for own use insurance services
71334.2	Passengers' vessel for own use insurance services
71339.1	Travel insurance services
71552.0	Foreign exchange services

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### 7.2 Other rental services

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73240.1	Non-motorised land transport equipment leasing or rental services
73240.2	Winter sports equipment leasing or rental services
73240.3	Non-motorised air transport equipment leasing or rental services
73240.4	Water sports and beach equipment leasing or rental services
73240.5	Camping equipment leasing or rental services
73240.6	Saddle-horse leasing or rental services
73290.1	Photographic camera rental services

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### 7.3 Other tourism services

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85970.0	Trade fair and exhibition organisation services
97230.4	Spa services
91131.1	Fishing licence services
91131.2	Hunting licence services
91210.1	Passport issuing services
91210.2	Visa issuing services
96620.2	Guide services (mountain, hunting and fishing)
97910.0	Escort services

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## Annexure B: List of tourism-characteristic activities

Tourism-characteristic activities can be identified as those productive activities whose principal output is characteristic of tourism. As the set of these activities does not comprise a single industry conforming to the SNA definition, the TSA defines tourism industries as all establishments whose principal productive activity is a tourism-characteristic activity.

Table A reveals similarities between the 12 items of the list used in the TSA tables and their corresponding codes in the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC), Rev. 3 and SICTA.

Table A: List of tourism-characteristic activities

Activity description	ISIC, Rev. 3	SICTA
1. Hotels and similar	5510	5510
2. Second-home ownership (imputed)	Part of 7010	Part of 7010
3. Restaurants and similar	5520	5520
4. Railway passenger transport services	Part of 6010	6010-1, 6010-2
5. Road passenger transport services	Part of (6021 and 6022)	6021-1, 6021-2, 6021-3, 6022-1, 6022-2, 6022-3, 6022-4
6. Water passenger transport services	Part of (6110 and 6120)	6110-1, 6110-2, Part of 6110, 6120-1, 6120-2, 6120-3, Part of 6120
7. Air passenger transport services	Part of (6210 and 6220)	6210-1, 6220-1, 6220-2
8. Transport supporting services	Part of 6303	6303-1, 6303-2, 6303-3
9. Transport equipment rental	Part of (7111, 7112 and 7113)	7111-1, 7111-2, 7111-3 Part of 7112, 7113-1
10. Travel agencies and similar	6304	6304
11. Cultural services	9232, 9233	9232-1, 9232-2, 9233-1, 9233-2
12. Sporting and other recreational services	Part of 9214 Part of 9241 Part of 9219 Part of 9249	Part of 9214 Part of 9241 9219-1 Part of 9249

## Annexure C: Tourism Satellite Account non-monetary indicators

Table 10 of the TSA presents a few quantitative non-monetary indicators, which are important for the interpretation of the monetary information presented. The 1993 SNA states explicitly that physical indicators are an important component of satellite accounts and therefore should be viewed as a secondary part of the TSA<sup>21</sup>. The UNWTO, however, states that further work would be required to improve the link between the provisional list of non-monetary indicators and the monetary tables.

Table B1: TSA Table 10a – Number of trips and overnights by form of tourism and class of visitor, 2012 (million)

	Inbound tourism			Domestic tourism			Outbound tourism		
	Same-day		Total	Same-day		Total	Same-day		Total
	Tourists	visitors		Tourists	visitors		Tourists	visitors	
Number of trips or visits (*)	-	-	-	25 438	324 750	350 188	-	-	-
Number of bednights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(\*) For trips involving visits to the economy and outside, count the visits. Otherwise, use the trip as a unit.

Table B2: TSA Table 10a – Number of trips and overnights by form of tourism and class of visitor, 2013 (million)

	Inbound tourism			Domestic tourism			Outbound tourism		
	Same-day		Total	Same-day		Total	Same-day		Total
	Tourists	visitors		Tourists	visitors		Tourists	visitors	
Number of trips or visits (*)	-	-	-	25 175	253 467	278 642	-	-	-
Number of bednights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(\*) For trips involving visits to the economy and outside, count the visits. Otherwise, use the trip as a unit.

Table B3: TSA Table 10a – Number of trips and overnights by form of tourism and class of visitor, 2014 (million)

	Inbound tourism			Domestic tourism			Outbound tourism		
	Same-day		Total	Same-day		Total	Same-day		Total
	Tourists	visitors		Tourists	visitors		Tourists	visitors	
Number of trips or visits (*)	-	-	-	28 014	258 253	286 267	-	-	-
Number of bednights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(\*) For trips involving visits to the economy and outside, count the visits. Otherwise, use the trip as a unit.

<sup>21</sup> TSA: RMF

Table C: TSA Table 10b – Number of trips and overnights by modes of transport

	Number of arrivals	Number of overnights
1. Air		
1.1 Scheduled flights		
1.2 Unscheduled flights		
1.3 Private aircraft		
1.4 Other modes of air transport		
2. Waterway		
2.1 Passenger line and ferry		
2.2 Cruise ship		
2.3 Yacht		
2.4 Other modes of water transport		
3. Land		
3.1 Railway		
3.2 Motor coach or bus and other public road transportation		
(i) taxis, limousines and rental of private motor vehicle with driver		
(ii) rental of main or animal-drawn vehicle		
3.3 Owned private vehicle (with capacity up to 8 persons)		
3.4 Vehicle rental without operator (up to 8 persons)		
3.5 Other modes of land transport (horseback, bicycle, motorcycle, etc.)		
3.6 On foot		
<b>Total</b>		

Table D1: TSA Table 10c – Number of establishments and capacity by type of accommodation, 2012

	Accommodation services in ISIC 55		Accommodation services in ISIC 68	
	Hotels and similar	Others	Vacation homes	Other forms of vacation ownership
Number of establishments	2 657	7 103	-	-
Capacity (stay units)	59 700	58 000	-	-
Stay unit nights sold	11 711 600	8 785 800	-	-
Capacity (beds)	-	-	-	-
Capacity utilisation (stay units)	53,6%	50,4%	-	-
Capacity utilisation (beds)	-	-	-	-



Table D2: TSA Table 10c – Number of establishments and capacity by type of accommodation, 2013

	Accommodation services in ISIC 55		Accommodation services in ISIC 68	
	Hotels and similar	Others	Vacation homes	Other forms of vacation ownership
Number of establishments	2 651	7 032	-	-
Capacity (stay units)	60 000	58 600	-	-
Stay unit nights sold	12 204 200	9 359 500	-	-
Capacity (beds)	-	-	-	-
Capacity utilisation (stay units)	55,8%	51,5%	-	-
Capacity utilisation (beds)	-	-	-	-

Table D3: TSA Table 10c – Number of establishments and capacity by type of accommodation, 2014

	Accommodation services in ISIC 55		Accommodation services in ISIC 68	
	Hotels and similar	Others	Vacation homes	Other forms of vacation ownership
Number of establishments	2 689	7 059	-	-
Capacity (stay units)	60 100	59 200	-	-
Stay unit nights sold	12 368 700	10 030 400	-	-
Capacity (beds)	-	-	-	-
Capacity utilisation (stay units)	56,4%	53,4%	-	-
Capacity utilisation (beds)	-	-	-	-

Table E: TSA Table 10d – Number of establishments in tourism industries classified according to average number of employed persons

	1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500-999	> 1000	Total
1 – Accommodation for visitors										
1.a – Accommodation services for visitors other than 1.b										
1.b – Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership										
2 – Food and beverage serving industry										
3 – Railway passenger transport										
4 – Road passenger transport										
5 – Water passenger transport										
6 – Air passenger transport										
7 – Transport equipment rental										
8 – Travel agencies and other reservation services										
9 – Cultural industry										
10 – Sports and recreational industry										
11 – Retail trade of country-specific tourism characteristic goods										
12 – Country-specific tourism industries										
<b>Total establishments</b>										

## Glossary

Domestic tourism	The tourism of resident visitors within the economic territory of the country of reference.
Domestic tourism consumption	Domestic tourism consumption is the consumption of domestic tourism; that is, the consumption incurred as a direct result of resident visitors travelling within their country of residence. These purchases might include goods or even services produced abroad or by non-residents but sold within the domestic economy (imported goods and services).
Household final consumption expenditure	Household final consumption expenditure includes all consumption expenditure made by households from their own cash resources (including all income in cash received), as well as all the counterpart of income in kind (except social transfers in kind) that households might have received, such as remuneration in kind and other transfers in kind. It also includes the value of all consumption of output for own final use, such as those provided by second homes on own account used for tourism purposes or what it can have received through barter transactions.
Inbound tourism	Inbound tourism comprises the tourism of non-resident visitors within the economic territory of the country of reference.
Inbound tourism consumption	Inbound tourism consumption is the consumption of inbound tourism; that is, the consumption incurred as a direct result of non-resident visitors travelling to and within the given country. It is limited to purchases from providers resident in the given country. The goods purchased within the given country might have been imported by the given country.
Internal tourism	Internal tourism comprises the tourism of visitors, both resident and non-resident, within the economic territory of the country of reference. Internal tourism comprises domestic tourism and inbound tourism.
Internal tourism consumption	Internal tourism consumption is the consumption of internal tourism; that is, it comprises all consumption expenditure of visitors both resident and non-resident visiting the given country (compiling economy). It is the sum of domestic tourism consumption and inbound tourism consumption. It might include goods and services imported into the country and domestically sold to visitors.
International tourism	International tourism comprises inbound tourism and outbound tourism.

International tourism consumption	International tourism consumption comprises inbound tourism consumption and outbound tourism consumption.
National tourism	National tourism comprises the tourism of resident visitors, within and outside the economic territory of the country of reference. National tourism is the tourism by residents; that is, it comprises domestic tourism and outbound tourism.
National tourism consumption	National tourism consumption comprises all tourism consumption by resident visitors regardless of where it occurs. It includes all domestic tourism consumption and outbound tourism consumption by residents of the given country (compiling economy). These purchases may include nationally produced goods and services, imported goods purchased from resident providers, and goods and services purchased from non-resident providers, such as in countries visited.
Outbound tourism	Outbound tourism comprises the tourism of resident visitors outside the economic territory of the country of reference.
Outbound tourism consumption	Outbound tourism consumption is the consumption of outbound tourism; that is, the consumption incurred as a direct result of residents travelling to countries other than the one in which they reside. While most of this consumption happens outside the given country (compiling economy), such purchases might include goods and services produced in the visitor's country of residence and acquired for the trip. Purchases of international transportation are included in their entirety regardless of the residence of the carrier.
Tourism	Tourism comprises the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes.
Tourism-characteristic activities	Tourism-characteristic activities are those productive activities that have tourism-characteristic products as their principal output. The sum of all tourism-characteristic activities comprises the tourism industries.
Tourism-characteristic products	Tourism-characteristic products are those which, in most countries, would cease to exist in meaningful quantity or those of which the consumption would be significantly reduced in the absence of tourism, and for which statistical information seems possible to obtain.
Tourism-connected products	Tourism-connected products are those products which are consumed by visitors in volumes which are significant for the visitor and/or the provider but which are not included in the list of tourism-characteristic products.
Tourism-connected activities	Tourism-connected activities are those productive activities having as their principal output tourism-connected products.

Tourism consumption	Tourism consumption is the total consumption expenditure made by a visitor or on behalf of a visitor for and during his/her trip and stay at their destination.
Tourism demand	Tourism demand is the sum of the tourism consumption, the tourism collective consumption and tourism gross fixed capital formation.
Tourism expenditure	Tourism expenditure is the acquisition of goods and services by visitors or by others for their benefit through a monetary transaction for the direct satisfaction of their wants and needs for and during their stay at their destination.
Tourism gross domestic product	Tourism GDP is the GDP generated in the economy by the tourism industries and other industries in response to tourism internal consumption.
Tourism industry	A tourism industry consists of a set of establishments whose principal productive activity is a tourism-characteristic activity.
Tourism internal consumption	Tourism internal consumption comprises all tourism consumption expenditure that takes place within the given country (compiling economy). It includes all domestic tourism consumption, inbound tourism consumption, and the part of outbound tourism consumption which corresponds to goods and services provided by residents. It might include goods and services imported into the economy and domestically sold to visitors. It differs from internal tourism consumption by the part of outbound tourism consumption which corresponds to goods and services provided by residents.
Tourism non-specific products	Tourism non-specific products are all other products which are not tourism-specific.
Tourism sector	The tourism sector consists of the set of institutional units whose principal economic activity is a tourism-characteristic activity. These units might belong to the following institutional sectors: households, non-financial corporations (private, foreign owned, publicly owned), financial corporations, general government or non-profit institutions serving households.
Tourism-specific products	Tourism-specific products consist of the set of tourism-characteristic products and tourism-connected products.
Tourism value added	Tourism value added is defined as the value added generated in the economy by the tourism industries and other industries in response to tourism internal consumption.

Traveller	A traveller is any person on a trip between two or more countries, or between two or more localities within his/her country of usual residence.
Usual environment	To be outside the 'usual environment' the person should travel more than 40 kilometres from his/her place of residence (one way) AND the place should NOT be visited more than once a week. This includes place of work and place of study. Leisure and recreational trips are included irrespective of frequency.
Visitor	A visitor is any person travelling to a place other than that of his usual environment for less than 12 months and whose main purpose of the trip is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited.
Visitors' expenditures	Visitors' expenditures are traditionally used in the analysis of tourism economy. They include expenditures on goods and services consumed by visitors for and during their trips and stay at destinations. It corresponds with the monetary transactions component of tourism consumption.

## Related Tourism Satellite Account publications

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