

# Economic Analysis



Satellite Accounts

Tourism Satellite Account for South Africa, final 2014 and  
provisional 2015 and 2016

Report No.: 04-05-07  
March 2018

THE SOUTH AFRICA I KNOW, THE HOME I UNDERSTAND



# Tourism Satellite Account for South Africa, final 2014 and provisional 2015 and 2016

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March 2018

**Tourism Satellite Account for South Africa, final 2014 and provisional 2015 and 2016**

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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 Organization
VA	Value added
VAT	Value added tax

## Preface

The Tourism Satellite Account (TSA), final 2014 and provisional 2015 and 2016 covers updated and new provisional figures for the reference years 2015 and 2016 as well as the final results for 2014. It provides an overview of the role that tourism plays in South Africa and provides information on the contribution by tourism 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 Organization (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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Risenga Maluleke', with a stylized, cursive script.

Risenga Maluleke  
Statistician-General  
Pretoria

March 2018

## Key findings

### Key findings of the Tourism Satellite Account for South Africa for 2012 to 2016:

	2012(f)	2013(f)	2014(f)	2015(p)	2016(p)
Inbound tourism expenditure (R million)	85 423	94 183	106 728	108 760	121 400
Annual growth in inbound tourism expenditure (%)	19,1	10,3	13,3	1,9	11,6
Outbound tourism expenditure (R million)	58 588	62 596	68 417	72 712	78 493
Annual growth in outbound tourism expenditure (%)	-3,2	6,8	9,3	6,3	8,0
Tourism trade balance with the rest of the world (R million)	26 835	31 587	38 311	36 048	42 907
Annual growth in the tourism trade balance with the rest of the world (%)	139,5	17,7	21,3	-5,9	19,0
Domestic tourism expenditure (R million)	114 511	124 137	133 990	122 744	144 358
Annual growth in domestic tourism expenditure (%)	11,4	8,4	7,9	-8,4	17,6
Internal tourism expenditure (R million)	199 934	218 320	240 718	231 504	265 758
Annual growth in internal tourism expenditure (%)	14,5	9,2	10,3	-3,8	14,8
Tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA) (R million)	86 646	95 469	104 000	99 348	114 850
Tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA) (% of GVA)	2,9	3,0	3,0	2,7	3,0
Tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP) (R million)	93 750	103 349	112 571	108 683	125 136
Tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP) (% of GDP)	2,9	2,9	3,0	2,7	2,9
Persons directly engaged in producing goods and services purchased by visitors (number)	646 390	657 766	681 915	668 651	686 596
Persons directly engaged in producing goods and services purchased by visitors (% of total)	4,5	4,4	4,5	4,2	4,4

(f) Final

(p) Preliminary

Tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA) increased from R99 348 million in 2015 to R114 850 million in 2016 (15,6% increase). Tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP) increased from R108 683 million in 2015 to R125 136 million in 2016 (15,1% increase).

The tourism sector directly employed 686 596 persons in 2016, an increase of 2,7% or 17 945 employees compared with 2015. The tourism share of total employment increased from 2015 (4,2%) to 2016 (4,4%).

The year 2016 saw 15 121 328 non-resident visitors to South Africa compared with 13 951 901 non-resident visitors in 2015 and 14 529 542 non-resident visitors in 2014. Of the 15 121 328 non-resident visitors in 2016, 5 077 165 (or 33,6%) were same-day visitors and 10 044 163 (or 66,4%) were tourists.

For tourism consumption (expenditure), the trends in 2016 (compared with 2015) were:

- Tourism exports (inbound tourism expenditure) increased by 11,6 % to R121 400 million compared with 1,9% growth in the previous period;
- Tourism imports (outbound tourism expenditure) increased by 8,0% to R78 493 million compared with 6,3% growth in the previous period;
- Domestic tourism expenditure increased by 17,6% to R144 358 million compared with an 8,4% decline in the previous period; and
- Internal tourism expenditure increased by 14,8% to R265 758 million compared with a 3,8% decline in the previous period.

Inbound tourism expenditure totalling R121 400 million was recorded in 2016. The main expenditure items were 'non-specific products' (28,1%), 'accommodation for visitors' (15,0%), 'connected products' (13,4%) and 'road passenger transport services' (11,9%). Domestic tourism expenditure totalling R144 358 million (including the *domestic portion of outbound tourism expenditure*) was recorded in 2016. The main expenditure items were 'road passenger transport services' (27,8%), 'non-specific products' (17,3%), 'accommodation for visitors' (14,8%) and 'air passenger transport services' (14,3%).

The total internal tourism consumption in cash for South Africa in 2016 was R265 758 million (inbound tourism consumption R121 400 million [45,7%] and domestic tourism consumption R144 358 million [54,3%]). The main expenditure items for internal tourism were 'non-specific products' (22,2%), 'road passenger transport services' (20,5%), 'accommodation for visitors' (14,9%) and 'air passenger transport services' (13,2%).

## Chapter 1: Introduction

The United Nations World Tourism Organization (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 used to be mainly based on arrivals and overnight stay statistics, Balance of Payments (BoP) information and South African Tourism (SAT) surveys, which did not grasp the whole economic phenomenon of tourism. Consequently, government, businesses and citizens may not have received accurate information that is necessary for effective public policies and efficient business operations. These data limitations are overcome by the development of Tourism Satellite Accounts that combine a variety of data sources and align them within the national accounts framework.

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 the 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 tourists. Furthermore, tourism consumption includes both 'tourism-characteristic' goods and services (i.e. accommodation, travel services, cable cars, etc.) and 'non-tourism-connected' goods and services (i.e. retail trade), which are consumed largely by non-tourists. The key factor in measuring 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 provides 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 contribution by the tourism sector 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

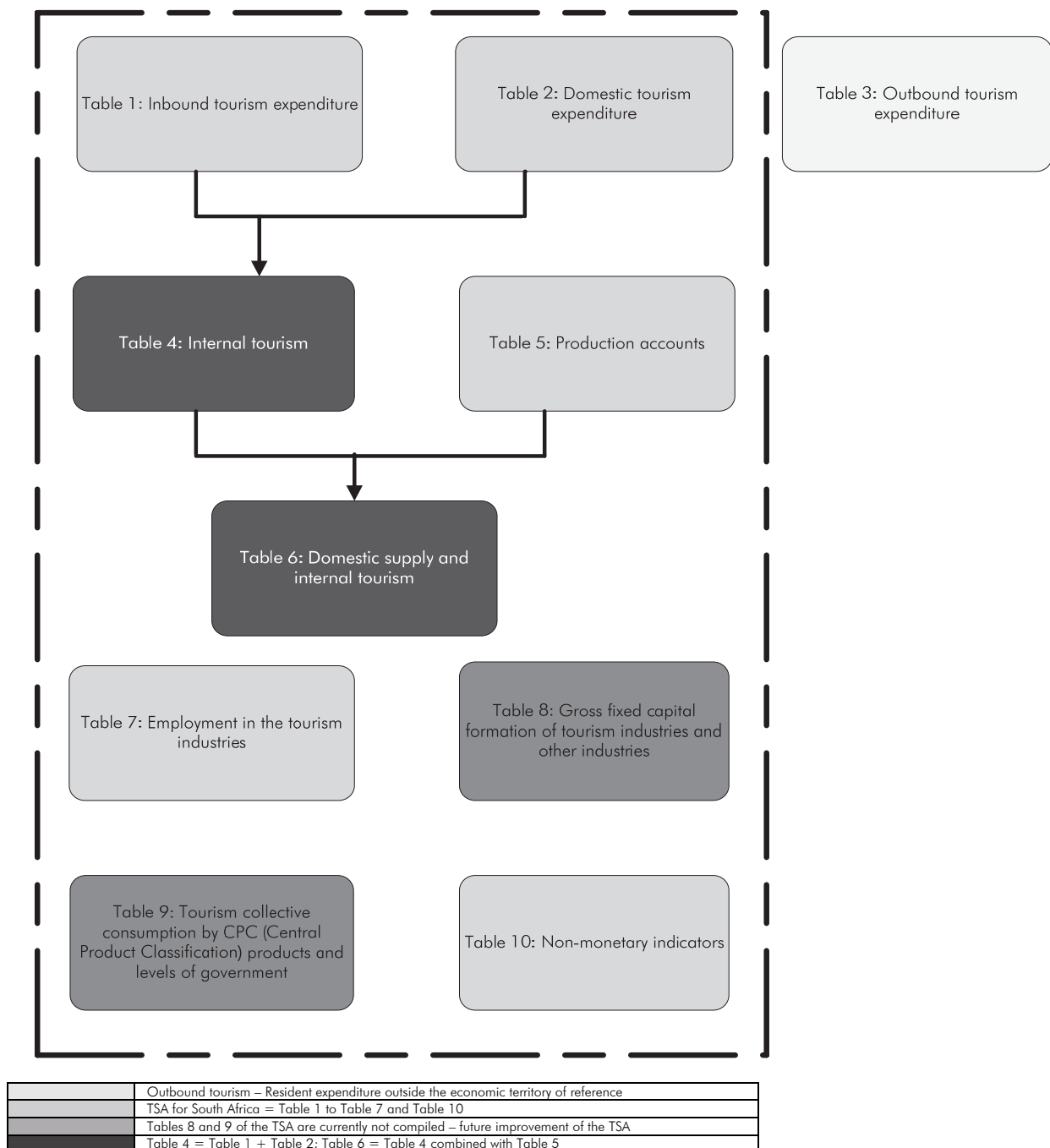
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<sup>1</sup> It is important to note that a TSA will only measure the direct impact of tourism on the economy, not the indirect and induced effects

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

provide a measure of the importance of tourism in terms of gross domestic product (GDP), expenditure 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 2014 and provisional 2015 to 2016 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 Reprographics section at Stats SA ([millies@statssa.gov.za](mailto:millies@statssa.gov.za) or 012 310 8619). TSA Tables 1 to 7 for 2014 to 2016, in Microsoft Excel spreadsheets, are released with the March 2018 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 policymaking in South Africa. These statistics are obtained from various sources – from periodic 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	January 2018 (reference period – November 2017)	Monthly and annually	Movement control system from DHA
Income and Expenditure Survey (IES)	Yes	2012 (reference period – 2010/2011)	Every 5 years	30 000 households
Living Conditions Survey (LCS)	Yes	2017 (2014/2015)	Every 5 years	30 818 dwelling units
Domestic Tourism Survey (DTS)	Yes	2017 (2016)	Annually	32 000 households
SU-tables	Yes	Reference period 2016 (64x104) Reference period 2010 (171x104)	Annually Periodically	Entire economy

<sup>3</sup> TSA: RMF

<sup>4</sup> February 2018

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	2017 (reference period – 2015/2016)	Annually	General government
Tourist accommodation survey	Yes	February 2018 (reference period – December 2017)	Monthly	1 071 enterprises sampled
Survey of food and beverages	Yes	February 2018 (reference period – December 2017)	Monthly	1 048 enterprises sampled
Large Sample Survey (LSS) on accommodation	Yes	2017 (reference period – 2015)	Every 5 years	5 892 enterprises sampled
LSS on personal services	Yes	2010 (reference period – 2008)	Every 5 years	4 277 enterprises sampled
LSS on transport and storage	Yes	2015 (reference period – 2013)	Every 5 years	7 448 enterprises sampled
LSS on real estate and business services	Yes	2012 (reference period – 2010)	Every 5 years	8 004 enterprises sampled
LSS on wholesale and retail trade	Yes	2017 (reference period – 2015)	Every 5 years	Wholesale: 3 000 enterprises sampled Retail: 2 800 enterprises sampled
Annual Financial Statistics (AFS) <sup>5</sup>	Yes	2017 (reference period – 2016)	Annually	13 431 enterprises sampled
SU-tables	Yes	Reference period 2016 (64x104) Reference period 2010 (171x104)	Annually Periodically	Entire economy

Source: Statistics South Africa

In addition to the data sources compiled by Stats SA, other data sources used include the 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 quarterly lag

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	2016	57 600 people
Domestic Survey	Monthly	2016	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 the 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 Tourism foreign direct spend by South African Tourism, 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 2014 and provisional 2015 and 2016

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 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 2014 to 2016.

#### *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, 2014

Product	Domestic demand (1)	International demand (exports) (2)	Total demand (3) = (1)+(2)	Total domestic supply (4)	Tourism product ratio (5) = (3)/(4)	Tourism spending abroad (imports) (6)
	R million				Percentage	R million
<b>Characteristic products</b>	<b>96 740</b>	<b>61 010</b>	<b>157 750</b>	<b>303 495</b>	<b>52,0</b>	
Accommodation services	19 530	14 720	34 250	35 607	96,2	
Restaurants and similar	5 641	9 616	15 257	40 484	37,7	
Passenger transport services	61 080	26 766	87 846	186 329	47,1	
<i>Railway passenger transportation services</i>	376	162	537	7 693	7,0	
<i>Road passenger transportation services</i>	39 286	13 148	52 434	140 399	37,3	
<i>Water passenger transportation services</i>	9	4	13	27	49,0	
<i>Air passenger transportation services</i>	18 489	11 960	30 449	31 723	96,0	
Transport equipment rental	2 921	1 492	4 413	6 487	68,0	
Travel agencies and similar services	6 844	2 877	9 721	9 919	98,0	
Cultural services	165	197	362	1 558	23,3	
Sports and recreational services	3 480	6 834	10 314	29 597	34,8	
<b>Connected products</b>	<b>13 206</b>	<b>15 251</b>	<b>28 458</b>	<b>297 299</b>	<b>9,6</b>	
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco	6 798	7 730	14 529	145 853	10,0	
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	3 319	4 677	7 996	69 199	11,6	
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles	86	187	274	21 560	1,3	
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	335	1 444	1 779	36 438	4,9	
Retail sales of automotive fuel	2 667	1 212	3 880	24 250	16,0	
<b>Non-specific products</b>	<b>24 044</b>	<b>30 467</b>	<b>54 510</b>	<b>6 918 422</b>	<b>0,8</b>	
Services	15 765	7 921	23 686	4 254 859	0,6	
Goods	8 279	22 545	30 824	2 663 563	1,2	
<b>Total</b>	<b>133 990</b>	<b>106 728</b>	<b>240 718</b>	<b>7 519 216</b>	<b>3,2</b>	<b>68 417</b>

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

Table 3b: Tourism expenditure by product, 2015

Product	Domestic demand (1)	International demand (exports) (2)	Total demand (3) = (1)+(2)	Total domestic supply (4)	Tourism product ratio (5) = (3)/(4)	Tourism spending abroad (imports) (6)
	R million				Percentage	R million
<b>Characteristic products</b>	<b>95 036</b>	<b>66 395</b>	<b>161 430</b>	<b>322 110</b>	<b>50,1</b>	
Accommodation services	20 092	16 476	36 568	38 074	96,0	
Restaurants and similar	6 305	9 989	16 294	43 299	37,6	
Passenger transport services	57 674	29 179	86 853	195 888	44,3	
<i>Railway passenger transportation services</i>	387	187	574	8 141	7,0	
<i>Road passenger transportation services</i>	33 920	14 144	48 064	145 821	33,0	
<i>Water passenger transportation services</i>	11	7	18	34	52,9	
<i>Air passenger transportation services</i>	20 045	13 248	33 293	34 680	96,0	
Transport equipment rental	3 311	1 594	4 904	7 212	68,0	
Travel agencies and similar services	7 843	3 296	11 139	11 366	98,0	
Cultural services	141	201	342	1 674	20,4	
Sports and recreational services	2 982	7 253	10 235	31 809	32,2	
<b>Connected products</b>	<b>10 076</b>	<b>16 441</b>	<b>26 517</b>	<b>323 949</b>	<b>8,2</b>	
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco	4 996	8 410	13 406	160 507	8,4	
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	2 445	5 088	7 532	74 549	10,1	
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles	63	250	313	23 472	1,3	
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	249	1 404	1 653	39 614	4,2	
Retail sales of automotive fuel	2 323	1 290	3 613	25 808	14,0	
<b>Non-specific products</b>	<b>17 632</b>	<b>25 925</b>	<b>43 557</b>	<b>7 274 852</b>	<b>0,6</b>	
Services	11 542	6 740	18 282	4 548 510	0,4	
Goods	6 090	19 184	25 275	2 726 342	0,9	
<b>Total</b>	<b>122 744</b>	<b>108 760</b>	<b>231 504</b>	<b>7 920 911</b>	<b>2,9</b>	<b>72 712</b>

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



Table 3c: Tourism expenditure by product, 2016

Product	Domestic demand (1)	International demand (exports) (2)	Total demand (3) = (1)+(2)	Total domestic supply (4)	Tourism product ratio (5) = (3)/(4)	Tourism spending abroad (imports) (6)
	R million				Percentage	R million
<b>Characteristic products</b>	<b>104 943</b>	<b>70 963</b>	<b>175 906</b>	<b>341 226</b>	<b>51,6</b>	
Accommodation services	21 314	18 215	39 529	41 076	96,2	
Restaurants and similar	6 928	10 684	17 612	46 916	37,5	
Passenger transport services	64 603	30 762	95 366	205 976	46,3	
<i>Railway passenger transportation services</i>	399	197	596	8 556	7,0	
<i>Road passenger transportation services</i>	40 090	14 433	54 523	153 265	35,6	
<i>Water passenger transportation services</i>	12	8	20	36	55,9	
<i>Air passenger transportation services</i>	20 647	14 361	35 009	36 450	96,0	
Transport equipment rental	3 455	1 764	5 219	7 669	68,0	
Travel agencies and similar services	8 248	3 464	11 713	11 946	98,0	
Cultural services	185	217	401	1 766	22,7	
Sports and recreational services	3 664	7 621	11 286	33 547	33,6	
<b>Connected products</b>	<b>14 480</b>	<b>16 298</b>	<b>30 778</b>	<b>351 039</b>	<b>8,8</b>	
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco	7 136	8 410	15 545	173 929	8,9	
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	3 759	4 856	8 616	80 783	10,7	
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles	87	218	305	25 435	1,2	
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	422	1 415	1 838	42 927	4,3	
Retail sales of automotive fuel	3 076	1 398	4 475	27 966	16,0	
<b>Non-specific products</b>	<b>24 935</b>	<b>34 139</b>	<b>59 074</b>	<b>7 750 729</b>	<b>0,8</b>	
Services	16 413	8 876	25 289	4 830 992	0,5	
Goods	8 522	25 263	33 785	2 919 738	1,2	
<b>Total</b>	<b>144 358</b>	<b>121 400</b>	<b>265 758</b>	<b>8 442 995</b>	<b>3,1</b>	<b>78 493</b>

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

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.

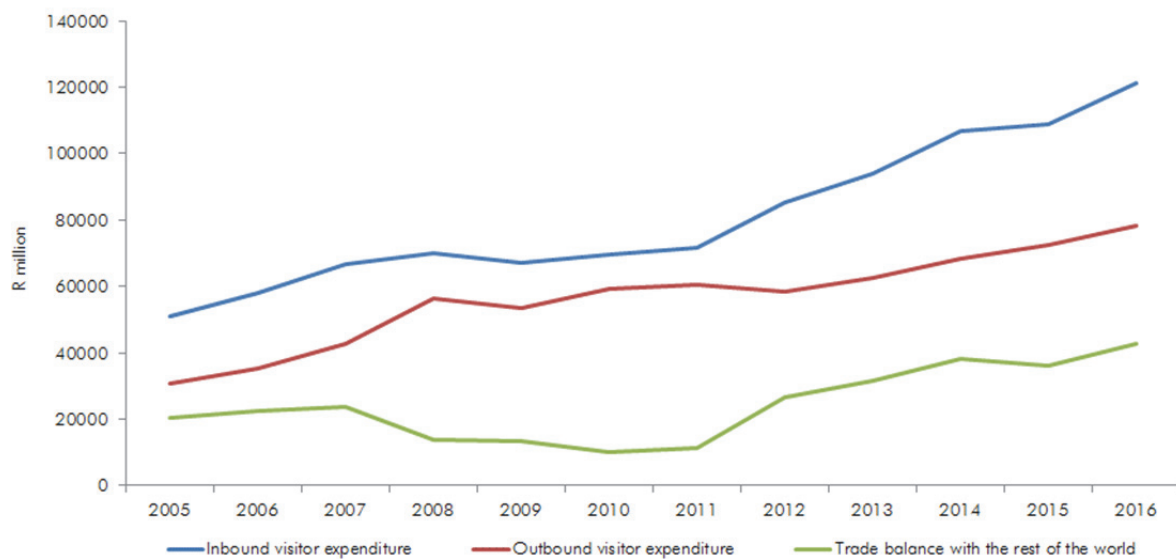
Table 4 and Figure 2 show the Tourism Balance of Payments for South Africa for the reference years 2005 to 2016.

Table 4: The Tourism Balance of Payments for South Africa, 2005–2016

			Trade balance with the rest of the world
Year	Inbound tourism expenditure	Outbound tourism expenditure	
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
2015	108 760	72 712	36 048
2016	121 400	78 493	42 907

Source: South African Reserve Bank

Figure 2: The Tourism Balance of Payments for South Africa, 2005–2016 (R million)



### 3.1.1 Inbound tourism expenditure

Table 5 and Table 6 show inbound tourism expenditure by type of product (R million and percentage contribution) for the reference years 2012 to 2016; Figure 3 shows corresponding growth rates.

Inbound tourism expenditure totalling R85 423 million was recorded in 2012. The main expenditure items were 'non-specific products' (26,2%), 'tourism-connected products' (15,1%), 'accommodation for visitors' (14,5%) and 'road passenger transport services' (12,5%). Inbound tourism expenditure totalling R121 400 million was recorded in 2016. The main expenditure items were 'non-specific products' (28,1%), 'accommodation for visitors' (15,0%), 'connected products' (13,4%) and 'road passenger transport services' (11,9%).

The year 2016 saw 15 121 328 non-resident visitors to South Africa compared with 13 951 901 non-resident visitors in 2015 and 14 529 542 non-resident visitors in 2014. Of the 15 121 328 non-resident visitors in 2016, 5 077 165 (or 33,6%) were same-day visitors and 10 044 163 (or 66,4%) were tourists.

Table 5: Inbound tourism expenditure by type of product, 2012–2016 (R million)

Tourism product	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Accommodation for visitors	12 348	13 457	14 720	16 476	18 215
Restaurants and similar services	8 325	9 054	9 616	9 989	10 684
Railway passenger transport services	123	139	162	187	197
Road passenger transport services	10 693	11 434	13 148	14 144	14 433
Water passenger transport services	2	3	4	7	8
Air passenger transport services	9 828	11 042	11 960	13 248	14 361
Transport equipment rental	1 218	1 394	1 492	1 594	1 764
Travel agencies and other reservation services	2 281	2 561	2 877	3 296	3 464
Cultural services	142	172	197	201	217
Sports and recreational services	5 205	6 212	6 834	7 253	7 621
Tourism-connected products	12 875	13 761	15 251	16 441	16 298
Non-specific products	22 383	24 954	30 467	25 925	34 139
<b>Total</b>	<b>85 423</b>	<b>94 183</b>	<b>106 728</b>	<b>108 760</b>	<b>121 400</b>

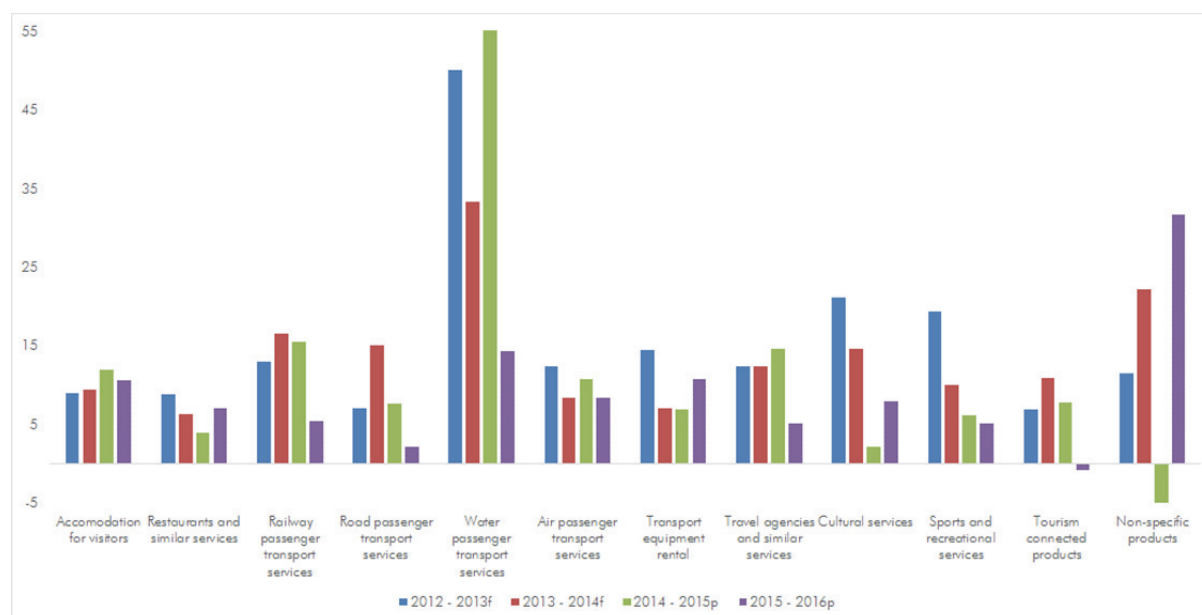
Individual figures may not add up to stated totals due to rounding.

Table 6: Inbound tourism expenditure by type of product, 2012–2016 (%)

Tourism product	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Accommodation for visitors	14,5	14,3	13,8	15,1	15,0
Restaurants and similar services	9,7	9,6	9,0	9,2	8,8
Railway passenger transport services	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2
Road passenger transport services	12,5	12,1	12,3	13,0	11,9
Water passenger transport services	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Air passenger transport services	11,5	11,7	11,2	12,2	11,8
Transport equipment rental	1,4	1,5	1,4	1,5	1,5
Travel agencies and other reservation services	2,7	2,7	2,7	3,0	2,9
Cultural services	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
Sports and recreational services	6,1	6,6	6,4	6,7	6,3
Tourism-connected products	15,1	14,6	14,3	15,1	13,4
Non-specific products	26,2	26,5	28,5	23,8	28,1
<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: Annual growth by type of product, 2012–2016 (%)



Source: Statistics South Africa

### 3.1.2 Domestic tourism expenditure

Table 7 and Table 8 show domestic tourism expenditure by type of product (R million and percentage contribution) for the reference years 2012 to 2016; Figure 4 shows corresponding growth rates.

Domestic tourism expenditure totalling R114 511 million (including the *domestic portion of outbound tourism expenditure*) was recorded in 2012. The main expenditure items were 'road passenger transport services' (29,3%), 'non-specific products' (19,9%), 'accommodation for visitors' (14,1%) and 'air passenger transport services' (13,8%).

Domestic tourism expenditure totalling R144 358 million (including the *domestic portion of outbound tourism expenditure*) was recorded in 2016. The main expenditure items were 'road passenger transport services' (27,8%), 'non-specific products' (17,3%), 'accommodation for visitors' (14,8%) and 'air passenger transport services' (14,3%).

Table 7: Domestic tourism expenditure by type of product, 2012–2016 (R million)

Tourism product	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Accommodation for visitors	16 194	18 211	19 530	20 092	21 314
Restaurants and similar services	4 684	5 294	5 641	6 305	6 928
Railway passenger transport services	297	349	376	387	399
Road passenger transport services	33 560	36 383	39 286	33 920	40 090
Water passenger transport services	8	9	9	11	12
Air passenger transport services	15 760	17 117	18 489	20 045	20 647
Transport equipment rental	2 545	2 727	2 921	3 311	3 455
Travel agencies and other reservation services	5 431	6 093	6 844	7 843	8 248
Cultural services	129	159	165	141	185
Sports and recreational services	1 872	2 716	3 480	2 982	3 664
Tourism-connected products	11 261	12 262	13 206	10 076	14 480
Non-specific products	22 769	22 817	24 044	17 632	24 935
<b>Total</b>	<b>114 511</b>	<b>124 137</b>	<b>133 990</b>	<b>122 744</b>	<b>144 358</b>

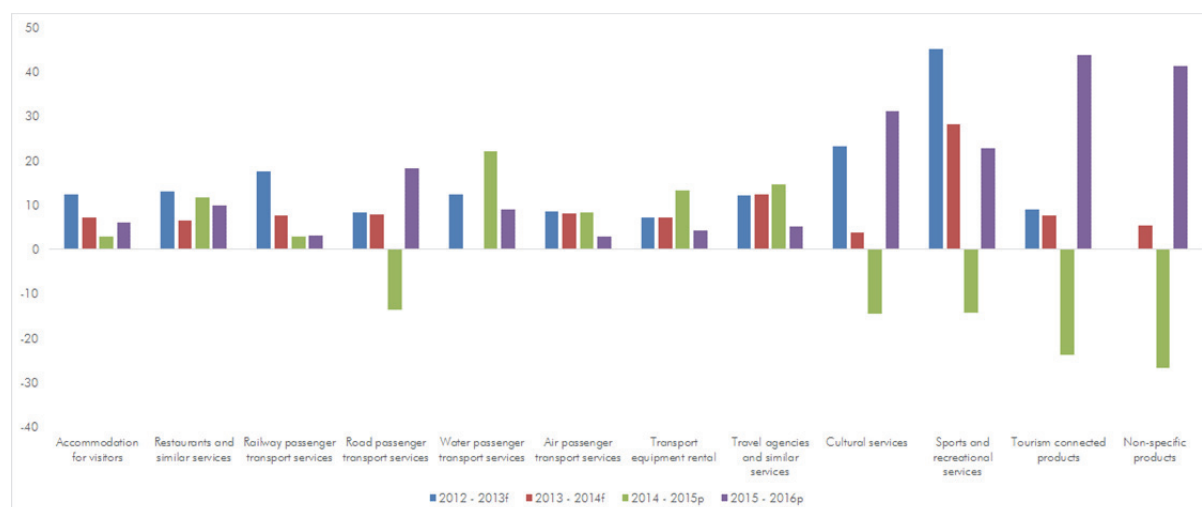
Individual figures may not add up to stated totals due to rounding.

Table 8: Domestic tourism expenditure by type of product, 2012–2016 (%)

Tourism product	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Accommodation for visitors	14,1	14,7	14,6	16,4	14,8
Restaurants and similar services	4,1	4,3	4,2	5,1	4,8
Railway passenger transport services	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3
Road passenger transport services	29,3	29,3	29,3	27,6	27,8
Water passenger transport services	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Air passenger transport services	13,8	13,8	13,8	16,3	14,3
Transport equipment rental	2,2	2,2	2,2	2,7	2,4
Travel agencies and other reservation services	4,7	4,9	5,1	6,4	5,7
Cultural services	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Sports and recreational services	1,6	2,2	2,6	2,4	2,5
Tourism-connected products	9,8	9,9	9,9	8,2	10,0
Non-specific products	19,9	18,4	17,9	14,4	17,3
<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 4: Domestic tourism expenditure: Annual growth by type of product, 2012–2016 (%)



Source: Statistics South Africa

### 3.1.3. Internal tourism expenditure

Table 9 and Table 10 show internal tourism expenditure by type of product (goods and services) (R million and percentage contribution) for the reference years 2012 to 2016; Figure 5 shows corresponding growth rates.

The total internal tourism consumption in cash for South Africa in 2012 was R199 934 million (inbound tourism consumption R85 423 million [42,7%] and domestic tourism consumption R114 511 million [57,3%]). The main expenditure items for internal tourism were 'non-specific products' (22,6%), 'road passenger transport services' (22,1%), 'accommodation for visitors' (14,3%) and 'air passenger transport services' (12,8%).

The total internal tourism consumption in cash for South Africa in 2016 was R265 758 million (inbound tourism consumption R121 400 million [45,7%] and domestic tourism consumption R144 358 million [54,3%]). The main expenditure items for internal tourism were 'non-specific products' (22,2%), 'road passenger transport services' (20,5%), 'accommodation for visitors' (14,9%) and 'air passenger transport services' (13,2%).

Table 9: Internal tourism expenditure by type of product, 2012–2016 (R million)

Tourism product	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Accommodation for visitors	28 543	31 668	34 250	36 568	39 529
Restaurants and similar services	13 009	14 349	15 257	16 294	17 612
Railway passenger transport services	420	488	537	574	596
Road passenger transport services	44 253	47 817	52 434	48 064	54 523
Water passenger transport services	10	12	13	18	20
Air passenger transport services	25 588	28 159	30 449	33 293	35 009
Transport equipment rental	3 763	4 121	4 413	4 904	5 219
Travel agencies and other reservation services	7 712	8 655	9 721	11 139	11 713
Cultural services	271	331	362	342	401
Sports and recreational services	7 077	8 928	10 314	10 235	11 286
Tourism-connected products	24 135	26 023	28 458	26 517	30 778
Non-specific products	45 152	47 770	54 510	43 557	59 074
<b>Total</b>	<b>199 934</b>	<b>218 320</b>	<b>240 718</b>	<b>231 504</b>	<b>265 758</b>

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

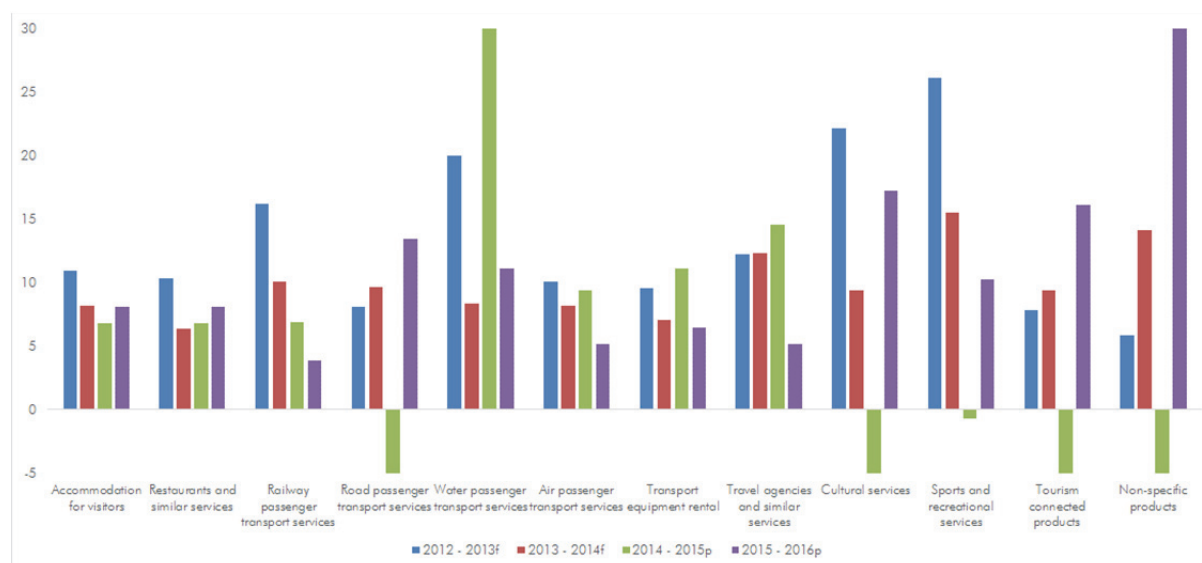
Table 10: Internal tourism expenditure by type of product, 2012–2016 (%)

Tourism product	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Accommodation for visitors	14,3	14,5	14,2	15,8	14,9
Restaurants and similar services	6,5	6,6	6,3	7,0	6,6
Railway passenger transport services	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
Road passenger transport services	22,1	21,9	21,8	20,8	20,5
Water passenger transport services	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Air passenger transport services	12,8	12,9	12,6	14,4	13,2
Transport equipment rental	1,9	1,9	1,8	2,1	2,0
Travel agencies and other reservation services	3,9	4,0	4,0	4,8	4,4
Cultural services	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,2
Sports and recreational services	3,5	4,1	4,3	4,4	4,2
Tourism-connected products	12,1	11,9	11,8	11,5	11,6
Non-specific products	22,6	21,9	22,6	18,8	22,2
<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: Annual growth by type of product, 2012–2016 (%)



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 2014 to 2016. 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 R196 422 million (or 5,7% of total GVA generated) in 2014, R210 263 million (or 5,8% of total GVA generated) in 2015 and R224 331 million (or 5,8% of total GVA generated) in 2016.

<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), 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>278 656</b>	<b>116 289</b>	<b>205 850</b>	<b>600 795</b>
<b>A.1 Characteristic products</b>	<b>278 656</b>		<b>24 839</b>	<b>303 495</b>
1. Accommodation services	29 925		5 682	35 607
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2	29 925		5 682	35 607
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership				
2. Restaurants and similar services	28 914		11 570	40 484
3. Passenger transport services	178 742		7 587	186 329
3.1 Railway passenger transport services	7 693			7 693
3.2 Road passenger transport services	132 812		7 587	140 399
3.3 Water passenger transport services	27			27
3.4 Air passenger transport services	31 723			31 723
3.5 Passenger transport equipment rental	6 487			6 487
4. Travel agencies and other reservation services	9 919			9 919
5. Cultural industry	1 558			1 558
6. Sports and recreational industry	29 597			29 597
<b>A.2 Connected products</b>		<b>116 289</b>	<b>181 011</b>	<b>297 299</b>
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco		43 860	101 992	145 853
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products		17 300	51 899	69 199
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles		13 948	7 612	21 560
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment		25 057	11 381	36 438
Retail sales of automotive fuel		16 123	8 127	24 250
<b>B. Non-specific products</b>	<b>29 403</b>	<b>1 271</b>	<b>6 887 748</b>	<b>6 918 422</b>
Services	29 403	1 271	4 224 185	4 254 859
Goods			2 663 563	2 663 563
<b>Total output (at basic prices)</b>	<b>308 058</b>	<b>117 560</b>	<b>7 093 598</b>	<b>7 519 216</b>
<b>Total intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices)</b>	<b>175 517</b>	<b>53 679</b>	<b>3 871 959</b>	<b>4 101 156</b>
<b>Total gross value added (at basic prices)</b>	<b>132 541</b>	<b>63 881</b>	<b>3 221 639</b>	<b>3 418 061</b>
Compensation of employees	48 853	36 083	1 695 890	1 780 825
Taxes less subsidies on production	1 822	1 272	59 170	62 264
Gross operating surplus	81 867	26 526	1 466 580	1 574 972

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), 2015  
(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>294 645</b>	<b>128 028</b>	<b>223 386</b>	<b>646 059</b>
<b>A.1 Characteristic products</b>	<b>294 645</b>		<b>27 465</b>	<b>322 110</b>
1. Accommodation services	31 818		6 256	38 074
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2	31 818		6 256	38 074
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership				
2. Restaurants and similar services	30 595		12 704	43 299
3. Passenger transport services	187 383		8 505	195 888
3.1 Railway passenger transport services	8 141			8 141
3.2 Road passenger transport services	137 316		8 505	145 821
3.3 Water passenger transport services	34			34
3.4 Air passenger transport services	34 680			34 680
3.5 Passenger transport equipment rental	7 212			7 212
4. Travel agencies and other reservation services	11 366			11 366
5. Cultural industry	1 674			1 674
6. Sports and recreational industry	31 809			31 809
<b>A.2 Connected products</b>		<b>128 028</b>	<b>195 921</b>	<b>323 949</b>
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco		49 741	110 765	160 507
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products		18 637	55 911	74 549
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles		15 272	8 200	23 472
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment		27 182	12 432	39 614
Retail sales of automotive fuel		17 196	8 612	25 808
<b>B. Non-specific products</b>	<b>31 640</b>	<b>1 374</b>	<b>7 241 839</b>	<b>7 274 852</b>
Services	31 640	1 374	4 515 496	4 548 510
Goods			2 726 342	2 726 342
<b>Total output (at basic prices)</b>	<b>326 284</b>	<b>129 403</b>	<b>7 465 225</b>	<b>7 920 911</b>
<b>Total intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices)</b>	<b>185 846</b>	<b>59 577</b>	<b>4 050 020</b>	<b>4 295 444</b>
<b>Total gross value added (at basic prices)</b>	<b>140 438</b>	<b>69 825</b>	<b>3 415 204</b>	<b>3 625 467</b>
Compensation of employees	52 690	38 755	1 811 994	1 903 439
Taxes less subsidies on production	1 984	1 436	66 338	69 758
Gross operating surplus	85 764	29 635	1 536 871	1 652 271

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), 2016 (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>311 927</b>	<b>138 735</b>	<b>241 604</b>	<b>692 266</b>
<b>A.1 Characteristic products</b>	<b>311 927</b>		<b>29 299</b>	<b>341 226</b>
1. Accommodation services	34 478		6 598	41 076
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2	34 478		6 598	41 076
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership				
2. Restaurants and similar services	33 153		13 762	46 916
3. Passenger transport services	197 037		8 939	205 976
3.1 Railway passenger transport services	8 556			8 556
3.2 Road passenger transport services	144 326		8 939	153 265
3.3 Water passenger transport services	36			36
3.4 Air passenger transport services	36 450			36 450
3.5 Passenger transport equipment rental	7 669			7 669
4. Travel agencies and other reservation services	11 946			11 946
5. Cultural industry	1 766			1 766
6. Sports and recreational industry	33 547			33 547
<b>A.2 Connected products</b>		<b>138 735</b>	<b>212 305</b>	<b>351 039</b>
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco		53 901	120 028	173 929
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products		20 196	60 587	80 783
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles		16 549	8 886	25 435
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment		29 455	13 472	42 927
Retail sales of automotive fuel		18 634	9 332	27 966
<b>B. Non-specific products</b>	<b>33 869</b>	<b>1 490</b>	<b>7 715 371</b>	<b>7 750 729</b>
Services	33 869	1 490	4 795 634	4 830 992
Goods			2 919 738	2 919 738
<b>Total output (at basic prices)</b>	<b>345 796</b>	<b>140 224</b>	<b>7 956 975</b>	<b>8 442 995</b>
<b>Total intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices)</b>	<b>197 099</b>	<b>64 589</b>	<b>4 311 846</b>	<b>4 573 535</b>
<b>Total gross value added (at basic prices)</b>	<b>148 696</b>	<b>75 635</b>	<b>3 645 129</b>	<b>3 869 460</b>
Compensation of employees	55 877	41 996	1 935 988	2 033 860
Taxes less subsidies on production	2 120	1 556	70 710	74 386
Gross operating surplus	90 700	32 083	1 638 431	1 761 214

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 2014 to 2016. The tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA) for South Africa amounted to R104 000 million (or 3,0% of total GVA generated) in 2014, R99 348 million (or 2,7% of total GVA generated) in 2015 and R114 850 million (or 3,0% of total GVA generated) in 2016.

Tables 13a to 13c show the compilation of tourism industry ratios for the reference years 2014 to 2016.

#### *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: Internal tourism consumption by product, 2014 (R million)

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries						Tourism-connected industry	Total internal tourism consumption	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	Total tourism-characteristic industries	Trade of tourism-connected goods	Other industries
<b>A. Specific products</b>	31 863	7 818	80 599	4 413	9 721	10 676	145 091	10 348	30 769
<b>A.1 Characteristic products</b>	31 863	7 818	80 599	4 413	9 721	10 676	145 091		12 659
1. Accommodation services	28 785						28 785		5 466
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2									
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership	28 785						28 785		5 466
2. Restaurants and similar services	3 078	7 818							
3. Passenger transport services			80 559	4 413			10 896		4 360
3.1 Railway passenger transport services			537				85 012		2 833
3.2 Road passenger transport services			49 600				537		537
3.3 Water passenger transport services			13				49 600		2 833
3.4 Air passenger transport services			30 449				13		13
3.5 Passenger transport equipment rental				4 413			30 449		30 449
4. Travel agencies and other reservation services					9 721		4 413		4 413
5. Cultural industry						362	9 721		9 721
6. Sports and recreational industry						10 314	362		362
<b>A.2 Connected products</b>							10 314		10 314
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco								10 348	18 109
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products								4 369	10 160
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles								1 999	5 997
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment								177	97
Retail sales of automotive fuel								1 224	556
<b>B. Non-specific products</b>	11 446	1	9	1	6	25	11 489	4	43 018
Services	11 446	1	9	1	6	25	11 489	4	12 193
Goods									23 686
<b>Total output (at basic prices)</b>	43 309	7 819	80 608	4 414	9 727	10 700	156 579	10 352	73 786
<b>Total intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices)</b>	25 744	4 971	44 586	3 047	5 609	7 760	91 716	4 727	40 275
<b>Total gross value added (at basic prices)</b>	17 565	2 849	36 023	1 366	4 118	2 942	64 864	5 625	33 511
<b>Total output (at basic prices)</b>	43 309	7 819	80 608	4 414	9 727	10 700	156 579	10 352	73 786
<b>Total intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices)</b>	25 744	4 971	44 586	3 047	5 609	7 760	91 716	4 727	40 275
<b>Total gross value added (at basic prices)</b>	17 565	2 849	36 023	1 366	4 118	2 942	64 864	5 625	33 511

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

Table 12b: Internal tourism consumption by product, 2015 (R million)

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries					Tourism- connected industry	Total internal tourism consumption	Taxes less subsidies			
	Accom- moda- tion 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	Total tourism- characteristic industries	Trade of tourism- connected goods
<b>A. Specific products</b>	33 807	8 265	79 146	4 904	11 139	10 577	147 838	9 783	30 327	187 947	
<b>A.1 Characteristic products</b>	33 807	8 265	79 146	4 904	11 139	10 577	147 838		13 593	161 430	
1. Accommodation services	30 559						30 559		6 009	36 568	
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2	30 559						30 559		6 009	36 568	
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership											
2. Restaurants and similar services	3 248	8 265					11 513		4 781	16 294	
3. Passenger transport services			79 146	4 904			84 050		2 803	86 853	
3.1 Railway passenger transport services			574				574			574	
3.2 Road passenger transport services			45 261				45 261		2 803	48 064	
3.3 Water passenger transport services			18				18			18	
3.4 Air passenger transport services			33 293				33 293			33 293	
3.5 Passenger transport equipment rental				4 904			4 904			4 904	
4. Travel agencies and other reservation services					11 139		11 139			11 139	
5. Cultural industry						342	342			342	
6. Sports and recreational industry						10 235	10 235			10 235	
<b>A.2 Connected products</b>									9 783	26 517	
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco									4 154	13 406	
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products											
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles									1 883	7 532	
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment									203	313	
Retail sales of automotive fuel									1 134	1 653	
									2 407	3 613	
<b>B. Non-specific products</b>	12 103	1	12	1	7	27	12 152	4	31 401	43 557	
Services	12 103	1	12	1	7	27	12 152	4	6 126	18 282	
Goods									25 275	25 275	
<b>Total output (at basic prices)</b>	45 911	8 266	79 157	4 905	11 146	10 603	159 989	9 787	61 728	231 504	9 334
<b>Total intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices)</b>	27 315	5 332	43 913	3 434	6 515	7 651	94 159	4 506	33 491	132 156	
<b>Total gross value added (at basic prices)</b>	18 596	2 935	35 244	1 471	4 631	2 951	65 830	5 281	28 237	99 348	

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

Table 12c: Internal tourism consumption by product, 2016 (R million)

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries						Tourism-connected industry		Total internal tourism consumption	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	Total tourism-characteristic industries	Trade of tourism-connected goods	Other industries	
<b>A. Specific products</b>	<b>36 690</b>	<b>8 935</b>	<b>86 968</b>	<b>5 219</b>	<b>11 713</b>	<b>11 687</b>	<b>161 210</b>	<b>11 412</b>	<b>34 061</b>	<b>206 684</b>
<b>A.1 Characteristic products</b>	<b>36 690</b>	<b>8 935</b>	<b>86 968</b>	<b>5 219</b>	<b>11 713</b>	<b>11 687</b>	<b>161 210</b>		<b>14 696</b>	<b>175 906</b>
1. Accommodation services	33 179						33 179		6 349	39 529
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2	33 179						33 179		6 349	39 529
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership										
2. Restaurants and similar services	3 511	8 935					12 446		5 166	17 612
3. Passenger transport services			86 968				92 186		3 180	95 366
3.1 Railway passenger transport services			596				596			596
3.2 Road passenger transport services			51 343				51 343		3 180	54 523
3.3 Water passenger transport services			20				20			20
3.4 Air passenger transport services			35 009				35 009			35 009
3.5 Passenger transport equipment rental				5 219			5 219			5 219
4. Travel agencies and other reservation services					11 713		11 713			11 713
5. Cultural industry						401	401			401
6. Sports and recreational industry						11 286	11 286			11 286
<b>A.2 Connected products</b>								<b>11 412</b>	<b>19 366</b>	<b>30 778</b>
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco								4 818	10 728	15 545
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products								2 154	6 462	8 616
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles								199	107	305
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment								1 261	577	1 838
Retail sales of automotive fuel								2 981	1 493	4 475
<b>B. Non-specific products</b>	<b>13 113</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>13 164</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>45 905</b>	<b>59 074</b>
Services	13 113	1	13	1	8	28	13 164	4		25 289
Goods									33 785	33 785
<b>Total output (at basic prices)</b>	<b>49 803</b>	<b>8 936</b>	<b>86 980</b>	<b>5 220</b>	<b>11 721</b>	<b>11 714</b>	<b>174 374</b>	<b>11 417</b>	<b>79 967</b>	<b>265 758</b>
<b>Total intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices)</b>	<b>29 631</b>	<b>5 763</b>	<b>47 964</b>	<b>3 654</b>	<b>6 851</b>	<b>8 454</b>	<b>102 315</b>	<b>5 259</b>	<b>43 334</b>	<b>150 908</b>
<b>Total gross value added (at basic prices)</b>	<b>20 172</b>	<b>3 172</b>	<b>39 016</b>	<b>1 565</b>	<b>4 870</b>	<b>3 261</b>	<b>72 059</b>	<b>6 158</b>	<b>36 633</b>	<b>114 850</b>

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



Table 13a: 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 reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	
<b>A. Specific products</b>	31 863	7 818	537	49 600	13	30 449	4 413	9 721	362	10 314	10 348
<b>A.1 Characteristic products</b>	31 863	7 818	537	49 600	13	30 449	4 413	9 721	362	10 314	
1. Accommodation services	28 785										
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2											
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership	28 785										
2. Restaurants and similar services		7 818									
3. Passenger transport services	3 078		537	49 600	13	30 449	4 413				
3.1 Railway passenger transport services			537								
3.2 Road passenger transport services				49 600							
3.3 Water passenger transport services					13						
3.4 Air passenger transport services						30 449	4 413				
3.5 Passenger transport equipment rental services								9 721			
4. Travel agencies and other reservation services									362	10 314	
5. Cultural industry											
6. Sports and recreational industry											
<b>A.2 Connected products</b>											10 348
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco											4 369
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products											1 999
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles											177
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment											1 224
Retail sales of automotive fuel											2 580
<b>B. Non-specific products</b>	11 446	1	-	2	-	7	1	6	1	24	4
Services	11 446	1	-	2	-	7	1	6	1	24	4
Goods											
<b>Total purchased by visitors</b>	43 309	7 819	537	49 603	13	30 456	4 414	9 727	362	10 338	10 352
<b>Total industry output</b>	54 445	21 157	7 712	133 678	30	34 219	6 753	9 925	2 007	38 132	117 560
<b>Tourism industry ratio (%)</b>	80	37	7	37	43	89	65	98	18	27	9

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

Table 13b: Derivation of tourism industry ratios, 2015 (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	
<b>A. Specific products</b>	33 807	8 265	574	45 261	18	33 293	4 904	11 139	342	10 235	9 783
<b>A.1 Characteristic products</b>	33 807	8 265	574	45 261	18	33 293	4 904	11 139	342	10 235	
1. Accommodation services	30 559										
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2	30 559										
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership											
2. Restaurants and similar services	3 248	8 265									
3. Passenger transport services			574	45 261	18	33 293	4 904				
3.1 Railway passenger transport services			574								
3.2 Road passenger transport services											
3.3 Water passenger transport services				45 261	18						
3.4 Air passenger transport services						33 293	4 904	11 139			
3.5 Passenger transport equipment rental											
4. Travel agencies and other reservation services									342	10 235	
5. Cultural industry											
6. Sports and recreational industry											
<b>A.2 Connected products</b>											9 783
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco											4 154
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products											1 883
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles											203
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment											1 134
Retail sales of automotive fuel											2 407
<b>B. Non-specific products</b>	12 103	1	1	3	-	8	1	7	1	26	4
Services	12 103	1	1	3	-	8	1	7	1	26	4
Goods											
<b>Total purchased by visitors</b>	45 911	8 266	575	45 263	18	33 301	4 905	11 146	342	10 261	9 787
<b>Total industry output</b>	57 687	22 400	8 496	138 210	39	37 436	7 507	11 374	2 157	40 980	129 403
<b>Tourism industry ratio (%)</b>	80	37	7	33	46	89	65	98	16	25	8

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

Table 13c: Derivation of tourism industry ratios, 2016 (R million)

Tourism-characteristic industries										Tourism- connected industries
Product	Accom- modation for visitors	Food and beverage serving industry	Railway passenger transport	Road passenger transport	Water passenger transport	Air passenger transport	Transport equipment rental	Travel		Retail trade of tourism- connected goods
								agencies and other reservation services industry	Sports and recreation- nal industry	
<b>A. Specific products</b>	<b>36 690</b>	<b>8 935</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>51 343</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>35 009</b>	<b>5 219</b>	<b>11 713</b>	<b>11 286</b>	<b>11 412</b>
<b>A.1 Characteristic products</b>	<b>36 690</b>	<b>8 935</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>51 343</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>35 009</b>	<b>5 219</b>	<b>11 713</b>	<b>11 286</b>	
1. Accommodation services	33 179									
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2	33 179									
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership										
2. Restaurants and similar services	3 511	8 935								
3. Passenger transport services			596	51 343	20	35 009	5 219			
3.1 Railway passenger transport services			596							
3.2 Road passenger transport services				51 343	20					
3.3 Water passenger transport services										
3.4 Air passenger transport services						35 009				
3.5 Passenger transport equipment rental							5 219	11 713		
4. Travel agencies and other reservation services									401	
5. Cultural industry										
6. Sports and recreational industry									11 286	
<b>A.2 Connected products</b>										<b>11 412</b>
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco										4 818
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products										2 154
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles										199
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment										1 261
Retail sales of automotive fuel										2 981
<b>B. Non-specific products</b>	<b>13 113</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>
Services	13 113	1	2	3	-	8	1	8	1	4
Goods										
<b>Total purchased by visitors</b>	<b>49 803</b>	<b>8 936</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>51 345</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>35 017</b>	<b>5 220</b>	<b>11 721</b>	<b>11 313</b>	<b>11 417</b>
<b>Total industry output</b>	<b>62 511</b>	<b>24 273</b>	<b>8 929</b>	<b>145 265</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>39 347</b>	<b>7 982</b>	<b>11 954</b>	<b>43 218</b>	<b>140 224</b>
<b>Tourism industry ratio (%)</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>8</b>

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

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

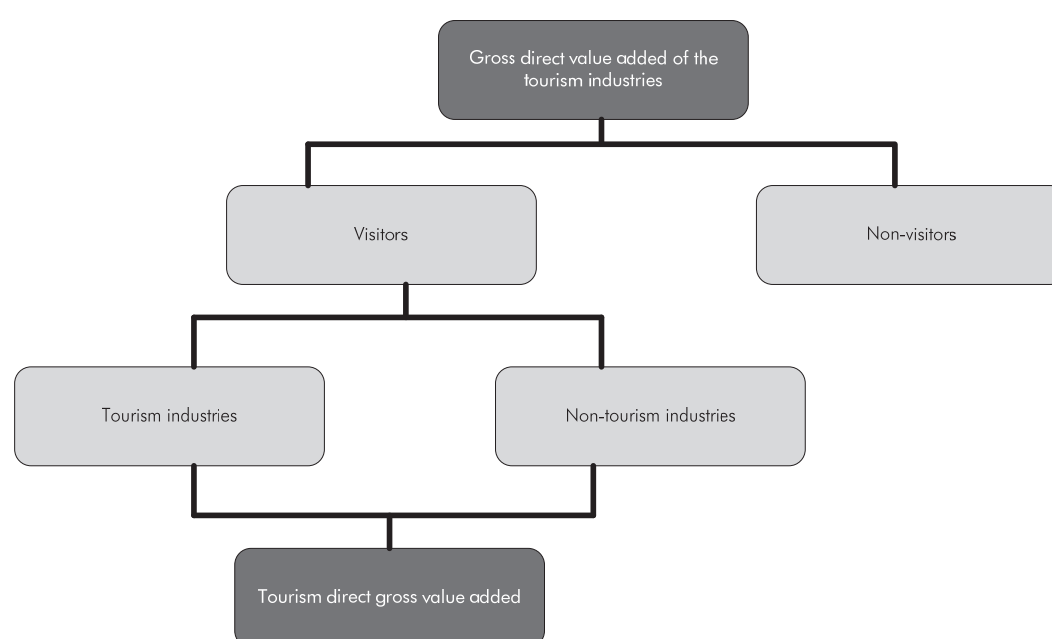


Table 14 shows the calculation of TDGVA and TDGDP for South Africa for 2012 to 2016. TDGDP was R125 136 million (or 2,9% of total GDP) in 2016.

<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, 2012–2016 (R million)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total supply of goods and services	7 795 799	8 543 232	9 163 298	9 619 137	10 219 260
Less imports of goods and services	1 011 810	1 177 766	1 254 466	1 273 933	1 308 733
Less net taxes (taxes less subsidies) on products	322 902	358 193	389 616	424 293	467 532
<b>Equals total domestic supply of goods and services (output)</b>	<b>6 461 084</b>	<b>7 007 273</b>	<b>7 519 216</b>	<b>7 920 911</b>	<b>8 442 995</b>
Less intermediate consumption	3 521 443	3 816 313	4 101 156	4 295 444	4 573 535
Gross value added of the economy	2 939 640	3 190 960	3 418 061	3 625 467	3 869 460
Total tourism output	199 934	218 320	240 718	231 504	265 758
Less					
Total tourism intermediate consumption	113 288	122 850	136 718	132 156	150 908
<b>Equals tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA)</b>	<b>86 646</b>	<b>95 469</b>	<b>104 000</b>	<b>99 348</b>	<b>114 850</b>
<b>TDGVA (% of GVA)</b>	<b>2,9</b>	<b>3,0</b>	<b>3,0</b>	<b>2,7</b>	<b>3,0</b>
Tourism direct gross value added	86 646	95 469	104 000	99 348	114 850
Plus					
Tourism share of net taxes on products	7 104	7 880	8 572	9 334	10 286
<b>Equals tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP)</b>	<b>93 750</b>	<b>103 349</b>	<b>112 571</b>	<b>108 683</b>	<b>125 136</b>
<b>TDGDP<sup>18</sup> (% of GDP)</b>	<b>2,9</b>	<b>2,9</b>	<b>3,0</b>	<b>2,7</b>	<b>2,9</b>

Table 15 and Table 16 as well as Figure 7 show TDGVA for 2012 to 2016 (R million and percentage contribution).

Table 15: Tourism direct gross value added, 2012–2016 (R million)

Tourism product	2011	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accommodation for visitors	15 117	16 914	17 565	18 596	20 172
Food and beverage serving industry	2 431	2 775	2 849	2 935	3 172
Railway passenger transport	281	325	357	356	370
Road passenger transport	21 608	23 577	25 595	23 658	26 837
Water passenger transport	4	6	6	8	9
Air passenger transport	8 228	9 339	10 065	11 222	11 800
Transport equipment rental	1 091	1 362	1 366	1 471	1 565
Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	3 347	3 775	4 118	4 631	4 870
Cultural industry	79	96	100	95	112
Sports and recreational industry	2 057	2 583	2 842	2 856	3 149
Retail trade of tourism-connected goods	4 746	5 117	5 625	5 281	6 158
Other non-tourism industries	27 654	29 600	33 511	28 237	36 633
<b>Total</b>	<b>86 646</b>	<b>95 469</b>	<b>104 000</b>	<b>99 348</b>	<b>114 850</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, 2012–2016 (%)

Tourism product	2011	2012	2014	2015	2016
Accommodation for visitors	17,4	17,7	16,9	18,7	17,6
Food and beverage serving industry	2,8	2,9	2,7	3,0	2,8
Railway passenger transport	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,3
Road passenger transport	24,9	24,7	24,6	23,8	23,4
Water passenger transport	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Air passenger transport	9,5	9,8	9,7	11,3	10,3
Transport equipment rental	1,3	1,4	1,3	1,5	1,4
Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	3,9	4,0	4,0	4,7	4,2
Cultural industry	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Sports and recreational industry	2,4	2,7	2,7	2,9	2,7
Retail trade of tourism-connected goods	5,5	5,4	5,4	5,3	5,4
Other non-tourism industries	31,9	31,0	32,2	28,4	31,9
<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, 2012–2016 (% contribution)



Source: Statistics South Africa

### 3.4 Employment in the 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 visitors and non-visitors.

Tables 17a to 17c show employment in the tourism industries by population group for the reference years 2014 to 2016. There were 681 915 persons (or 4,5% of total employment) directly engaged in producing goods and services purchased by visitors in 2014, 668 651 persons (or 4,2% of total employment) in 2015 and 686 596 (or 4,4% of total employment) in 2016. 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 visitors or non-visitors

Table 17a: 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	-	-	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>80</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>43</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	91 087	107 716	4 378	161 116	312	21 393	3 324	18 102	9 034	10 957	83 906	511 324
Coloured	9 691	12 921	650	15 497	188	3 654	3 325	3 678	1 745	1 555	15 497	68 401
Indian/Asian	1 801	4 738	102	5 775	-	-	617	2 305	804	470	7 950	24 562
White	12 786	12 414	1 005	11 481	379	9 717	504	6 047	4 234	3 862	15 197	77 628
<b>Total</b>	<b>115 364</b>	<b>137 789</b>	<b>6 135</b>	<b>193 870</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>34 765</b>	<b>7 770</b>	<b>30 132</b>	<b>15 817</b>	<b>16 845</b>	<b>122 550</b>	<b>681 915</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa, Quarterly Labour Force Survey, 2014



Table 17b: Employment in the tourism industries by population group, 2015 (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	121 470	305 175	60 293	450 832	1 235	20 872	8 814	17 890	47 252	48 602	931 283	2 013 718
Coloured	21 606	27 695	4 674	40 537	873	3 922	1 888	4 306	14 956	9 452	152 007	281 916
Indian/Asian	5 250	12 318	1 754	16 861	964	1 981	1 412	2 170	4 948	3 016	72 989	123 665
White	22 376	38 264	10 829	38 525	1 231	8 885	3 666	5 349	28 626	18 174	146 364	322 287
<b>Total</b>	<b>170 701</b>	<b>383 452</b>	<b>77 549</b>	<b>546 755</b>	<b>4 303</b>	<b>35 661</b>	<b>15 781</b>	<b>29 715</b>	<b>95 782</b>	<b>79 243</b>	<b>1 302 644</b>	<b>2 741 585</b>
<b>Tourism industry ratio (%)</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>8</b>	
<b>Tourism employment</b>												
Black African	96 672	112 620	4 083	147 645	571	18 567	5 759	17 532	7 482	12 361	70 432	493 724
Coloured	17 195	10 220	316	13 276	403	3 489	1 234	4 220	2 368	2 404	11 496	66 622
Indian/Asian	4 178	4 546	119	5 522	446	1 763	923	2 127	783	767	5 520	26 693
White	17 808	14 121	733	12 617	569	7 903	2 396	5 242	4 532	4 622	11 069	81 612
<b>Total</b>	<b>135 853</b>	<b>141 507</b>	<b>5 251</b>	<b>179 059</b>	<b>1 989</b>	<b>31 722</b>	<b>10 312</b>	<b>29 120</b>	<b>15 166</b>	<b>20 154</b>	<b>98 517</b>	<b>668 651</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa, Quarterly Labour Force Survey, 2015

Table 17c: Employment in the tourism industries by population group, 2016 (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	125 497	317 499	57 742	470 405	205	15 566	10 246	17 902	57 776	42 722	972 226	2 087 785
Coloured	20 240	43 817	5 778	44 510	346	3 771	844	4 384	15 314	6 949	154 464	300 417
Indian/Asian	5 909	7 380	3 416	19 606	670	1 372	-	2 621	2 155	1 291	84 712	129 132
White	11 867	25 699	10 220	33 619	310	5 440	1 256	6 469	21 616	11 762	124 846	253 104
<b>Total</b>	<b>163 514</b>	<b>394 394</b>	<b>77 156</b>	<b>568 140</b>	<b>1 530</b>	<b>26 148</b>	<b>12 347</b>	<b>31 376</b>	<b>96 861</b>	<b>62 724</b>	<b>1 336 249</b>	<b>2 770 439</b>
<b>Tourism industry ratio (%)</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>8</b>	
<b>Tourism employment</b>												
Black African	99 984	116 884	3 865	166 269	100	13 853	6 700	17 552	10 192	11 183	79 155	525 736
Coloured	16 125	16 131	387	15 732	169	3 356	552	4 299	2 701	1 819	12 576	73 847
Indian/Asian	4 708	2 717	229	6 930	327	1 221	-	2 570	380	338	6 897	26 316
White	9 455	9 461	684	11 883	151	4 841	822	6 343	3 813	3 079	10 164	60 696
<b>Total</b>	<b>130 272</b>	<b>145 192</b>	<b>5 164</b>	<b>200 814</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>23 271</b>	<b>8 074</b>	<b>30 763</b>	<b>17 087</b>	<b>16 419</b>	<b>108 792</b>	<b>686 596</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa, Quarterly Labour Force Survey, 2016

## 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 2014 to 2016 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 2015 to 2017, and is scheduled to be published by the end of March 2019. 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

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## 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
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## 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, 2014 ('000)

	Inbound tourism			Domestic tourism			Outbound tourism		
	Tourists	Same-day visitors	Total visitors	Tourists	Same-day visitors	Total visitors	Tourists	Same-day visitors	Total visitors
Number of trips or visits (*)	-	-	-	47 263	48 007	95 270	-	-	-
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, 2015 ('000)

	Inbound tourism			Domestic tourism			Outbound tourism		
	Tourists	Same-day visitors	Total visitors	Tourists	Same-day visitors	Total visitors	Tourists	Same-day visitors	Total visitors
Number of trips or visits (*)	-	-	-	45 441	44 261	89 702	-	-	-
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, 2016 ('000)

	Inbound tourism			Domestic tourism			Outbound tourism		
	Tourists	Same-day visitors	Total visitors	Tourists	Same-day visitors	Total visitors	Tourists	Same-day visitors	Total visitors
Number of trips or visits (*)	-	-	-	42 802	39 389	82 191	-	-	-
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 mode 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, 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)	90 500	46 700	-	-
Stay unit nights sold	14 607 900	9 453 000	-	-
Capacity (beds)	-	-	-	-
Capacity utilisation (stay units)	44,2%	53,9%	-	-
Capacity utilisation (beds)	-	-	-	-

Table D2: TSA Table 10c – Number of establishments and capacity by type of accommodation, 2015

	Accommodation services in ISIC 55		Accommodation services in ISIC 68	
	Hotels and similar	Others	Vacation homes	Other forms of vacation ownership
Number of establishments	2 725	7 105	-	-
Capacity (stay units)	90 900	47 600	-	-
Stay unit nights sold	14 507 700	9 266 500	-	-
Capacity (beds)	-	-	-	-
Capacity utilisation (stay units)	43,7%	54,0%	-	-
Capacity utilisation (beds)	-	-	-	-

Table D3: TSA Table 10c – Number of establishments and capacity by type of accommodation, 2016

	Accommodation services in ISIC 55		Accommodation services in ISIC 68	
	Hotels and similar	Others	Vacation homes	Other forms of vacation ownership
Number of establishments	2 855	7 254	-	-
Capacity (stay units)	91 500	47 600	-	-
Stay unit nights sold	15 121 900	9 197 900	-	-
Capacity (beds)	-	-	-	-
Capacity utilisation (stay units)	45,2%	52,6%	-	-
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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