

# NATURAL CAPITAL 5

Experimental Biodiversity-Based Tourism Estimates for South Africa, 2013-2019



IMPROVING LIVES THROUGH DATA ECOSYSTEMS



Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment  
Statistics South Africa



**SANBI**  
Biodiversity for Life  
South African National Biodiversity Institute



# NATURAL CAPITAL 5

## Experimental Biodiversity-Based Tourism Estimates for South Africa, 2013 to 2019

This discussion document provides experimental statistics on Biodiversity-Based Tourism Estimates for South Africa from 2013 to 2019. These are not official statistics; rather, the aim of this document is to invite comments regarding the experimental estimates. Subsequent to stakeholder interaction and feedback, an official statistical release will be developed and published in future.

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## Preface

The Experimental Biodiversity-Based Tourism Estimates for South Africa, 2013 to 2019, provides the first estimates of biodiversity-based tourism expenditure to the South African tourism sector and the South African economy, which is directly linked to the Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) for South Africa (for 2013 to 2019). It provides an overview of the role that biodiversity-based tourism plays in South Africa's tourism sector and provides information on the contribution of biodiversity-based tourism to the South African tourism sector and the South African economy in terms of production, 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 2008]) 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 understanding and monitoring the impact of tourism on the South African economy over time. The other elements of the STS for South Africa include surveys of international visitors and domestic visitors, visitor arrival statistics, tourist accommodation, and food and beverages.

The Experimental Biodiversity-Based Tourism Estimates build upon and expand the work previously conducted by the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) and Stats SA concerning biodiversity-based tourism employment, as part of the latest National Biodiversity Assessment 2018 (NBA 2018).

Statistics that come from the Experimental Biodiversity-Based Tourism Estimates for South Africa, 2013 to 2019 add to the richness of evidence available to decision and policymakers. This discussion document is published as part of Stats SA's *Natural Capital* series. It contributes to the implementation of South Africa's National Natural Capital Accounting (NCA) Strategy, which was published by Stats SA in June 2021.



## Acknowledgement

Riaan Grobler (Statistics South Africa (Stats SA)) and Aimee Ginsburg (South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI)) are acknowledged as Natural Capital Accounting (NCA) leads in their institutions. Stats SA is acknowledged as the technical lead in compiling the Experimental Biodiversity-Based Tourism Estimates for South Africa for the reference period 2013 to 2019.

Specific acknowledgements are given to Amanda Driver (previously SANBI) and Gemma Bouwer (Stats SA) for their guiding leadership for the first quantification of tourism employment that relies on South Africa's biodiversity assets for the National Biodiversity Assessment 2018 (NBA 2018), which formed the conceptual basis to build from and expand on for the compilation of the first Experimental Biodiversity-Based Tourism Estimates for South Africa for the reference period 2013 to 2019. This report was written through the collaborative effort of Marinda Snyman (Stats SA) and Riaan Grobler (Stats SA). Aimee Ginsburg (SANBI) and Robert Parry (Stats SA) are acknowledged for their editorial support and guidance.

The following institutions are acknowledged for data provided: Stats SA for domestic tourism trips and expenditure data from 2013 to 2019 and South African Tourism (SAT) for inbound tourists' trips and expenditure data from 2013 to 2019.

Stakeholders from Stats SA, SANBI, the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) and the National Department of Tourism (NDT) who participated in an information sharing workshop provided valuable feedback and input that influenced additional analysis and contextual information that has been included in this report.

The photograph on the front cover showing the sea, mountain and penguins was obtained from <https://unsplash.com>, courtesy of Harry Cunningham.

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## Abbreviations

2008 SNA	2008 System of National Accounts
ANCA	Advancing Natural Capital Accounting
BTDGDP	Biodiversity-based Tourism Direct Gross Domestic Product
BTDGVA	Biodiversity-based Tourism Direct Gross Value Added
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CWRR	The Centre for Water Resources Research
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
DTIC	Department of Trade, Industry and Competition
EI4WS	Ecological Infrastructure for Water Security
EU	European Union
Eurostat	Commission of the European Communities
GBF	Global Biodiversity Framework
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GVA	Gross Value Added
ILO	The International Labour Organization
IRTS	International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities
MST	Measuring Sustainable Tourism
NBA 2018	National Biodiversity Assessment 2018
NBF	National Biodiversity Framework
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NCA	Natural Capital Accounting
NCAVES	Natural Capital Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services
NDT	National Department of Tourism
NPAES	National Protected Area Expansion Strategy
NSDS	National Strategy for Development of Statistics
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
SANBI	South African National Biodiversity Institute
SARB	South African Reserve Bank
SAT	South African Tourism
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEEA	System of Environmental-Economic Accounting
SEEA EA	System of Environmental-Economic Accounting Ecosystem Accounting
SEEA CF	System of Environmental-Economic Accounting Central Framework
SF-MST	Statistical Framework for Measuring the Sustainability of Tourism
SNA	System of National Accounts
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
STS	System of Tourism Statistics
TDGDP	Tourism Direct Gross Domestic Product

TDGVA	Tourism Direct Gross Value Added
TSA	Tourism Satellite Account
TSA:RMF 2008	Statistical Framework for Measuring the Sustainability of Tourism 2008
UN	United Nations
UNCEEA	United Nations Committee of Experts on Environmental-Economic Accounting
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
UN Tourism	United Nations Tourism
UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organization
WRC	Water Research Commission

## Key findings

### Key findings of the Tourism Satellite Account and the Experimental Biodiversity-Based Tourism Estimates for South Africa for 2013 to 2019

	2013 (f)	2014 (f)	2015 (f)	2016 (f)	2017 (f)	2018 (f)	2019 (p2)*
Inbound tourism expenditure (R million)	94 183	106 728	108 760	121 400	120 979	120 037	121 512
Annual growth in inbound tourism expenditure (%)		13,3	1,9	11,6	-0,3	-0,8	1,2
Inbound biodiversity-based tourism expenditure (R million)	14 658	17 118	16 032	18 810	19 554	20 364	17 956
Annual growth in inbound biodiversity-based tourism expenditure (%)		16,8	-6,3	17,3	4,0	4,1	-11,8
Domestic tourism expenditure (R million)	187 195	200 061	168 468	183 019	163 685	195 434	334 272
Annual growth in domestic tourism expenditure (%)		6,9	-15,8	8,6	-10,6	19,4	71,0
Inbound biodiversity-based tourism expenditure (R million)	28 731	27 362	23 708	25 087	21 052	19 947	42 707
Annual growth in domestic biodiversity-based tourism expenditure (%)		-4,8	-13,4	5,8	-16,1	-5,2	114,1
Internal tourism expenditure (R million)	281 378	306 789	277 228	304 419	284 664	315 471	455 784
Annual growth in internal tourism expenditure (%)		9,0	-9,6	9,8	-6,5	10,8	44,5
Internal biodiversity-based tourism expenditure (R million)	43 389	44 480	39 740	43 897	40 606	40 311	60 663
Annual growth in internal biodiversity-based tourism expenditure (%)		2,5	-10,7	10,5	-7,5	-0,7	50,5
Tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA) (R million)	119 193	130 381	117 476	129 344	121 680	135 889	195 531
Tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA) (% of GVA)	3,4	3,5	3,0	3,0	2,6	2,8	3,9
Biodiversity-based tourism direct gross value added (BDTGVA) (R million)	18 380	18 903	16 840	18 652	17 357	17 364	26 024
Biodiversity-based tourism direct gross value added (BDTGVA) (% of GVA)	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,5
Biodiversity-based tourism direct gross value added (BDTGVA) (% of TDGVA)	15,4	14,5	14,3	14,4	14,3	12,8	13,3
Tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP) (R million)	127 251	139 073	127 135	139 700	132 366	147 587	208 316
Tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP) (% of GDP)	3,3	3,4	2,9	2,9	2,6	2,8	3,7
Biodiversity-based tourism direct gross domestic product (BDTGDP) (R million)	19 622	20 164	18 225	20 145	18 882	18 859	27 726
Biodiversity-based tourism direct gross domestic product (BDTGDP) (% of GDP)	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,5
Biodiversity-based tourism direct gross domestic product (BDTGDP) (% of TDGDP)	15,4	14,5	14,3	14,4	14,3	12,8	13,3
Persons directly engaged in producing goods and services purchased by visitors (number)	658 907	688 560	635 544	630 509	575 910	623 514	780 096
Persons directly engaged in producing goods and services purchased by visitors (% of total employment)	4,4	4,5	4,0	4,0	3,6	3,8	4,8
Persons directly engaged in producing goods and services purchased by biodiversity-based visitors (number)	92 036	91 816	82 619	80 189	74 981	82 526	91 836
Persons directly engaged in producing goods and services purchased by biodiversity-based visitors (% of total employment)	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,6
Persons directly engaged in producing goods and services purchased by biodiversity-based visitors (% of persons directly engaged in producing goods and services purchased by visitors)	14,0	13,3	13,0	12,7	13,0	13,2	11,8

(f) Final.

(p2) Preliminary.

\* Both the South African Tourism and Domestic Tourism surveys showed steep increases in domestic tourism trips and domestic tourism expenditure between 2018 and 2019 compared with the rest of the time series. For a more detailed explanation regarding the increase in domestic tourism expenditure between 2018 and 2019, please refer to:

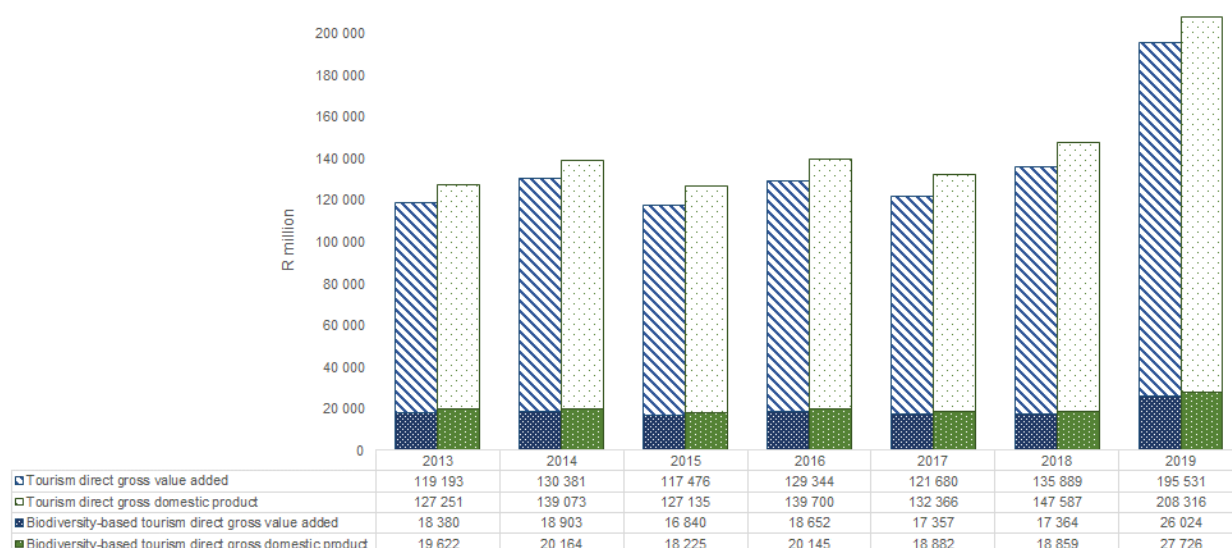
<https://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/Report-04-05-07/Report-04-05-072019.pdf>

Source: Statistics South Africa

Tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA) increased from R119 193 million in 2013 to R195 531 million in 2019 (64,0% increase) and tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP) increased from R127 251 million in 2013 to R208 316 million in 2019 (63,7% increase). Biodiversity-based tourism direct gross value added (BDTGVA) increased from R18 380 million in 2013 to R26 024 million in 2019 (41,6% increase) and biodiversity-based tourism direct gross domestic product (BDTGDP) increased from R19 622 million in 2013 to R27 726 million in 2019 (41,3% increase).

Figure 1 shows TDGVA and BDTGVA as well as TDGDP and BDTGDP for the period 2013 to 2019.

**Figure 1 – Tourism direct gross value added, biodiversity-based tourism direct gross value added, tourism direct gross domestic product and biodiversity-based tourism direct gross domestic product, 2013–2019 (R million)**



Source: Statistics South Africa

The year 2013 saw 14 317 908 non-resident visitors to South Africa compared with 14 797 472 non-resident visitors in 2019. Of the 14 317 908 non-resident visitors in 2013, 4 781 340 (or 33,4%) were same-day visitors and 9 536 568 (or 66,6%) were tourists as compared to the 14 797 472 non-resident visitors in 2019, of which 4 568 879 (or 30,9%) were same-day visitors and 10 228 593 (or 69,1%) were tourists.

Domestic visitors undertook 105 139 000 domestic trips in 2013, of which 54 372 000 (51,7%) were same-day trips and 50 767 000 (48,3%) were overnight trips. Domestic visitors undertook 152 006 000 domestic trips in 2019, of which 82 973 000 (54,6%) were same-day trips and 69 033 000 (45,4%) were overnight trips.

For tourism consumption (expenditure) and biodiversity-based tourism consumption (expenditure), the trends from 2013 to 2019 were:

- inbound tourism expenditure (tourism exports) increased by 29,0% from R94 183 million in 2013 to R121 512 million in 2019;
- inbound biodiversity-based tourism expenditure (biodiversity-based tourism exports) increased by 22,5% from R14 658 million in 2013 to R17 956 million in 2019;



- domestic tourism expenditure increased by 78,6% from R187 195 million in 2013 to R334 272 million in 2019;
- domestic biodiversity-based tourism expenditure increased by 48,6% from R28 731 million in 2013 to R42 707 million in 2019;
- internal tourism expenditure increased by 62,0% from R281 378 million in 2013 to R455 784 million in 2019; and
- internal biodiversity-based tourism expenditure increased by 39,8% from R43 389 million in 2013 to R60 663 million in 2019.

Inbound tourism expenditure totalling R94 183 million was recorded in 2013. The main expenditure items were 'non-specific products' (25,4%)<sup>1</sup>, 'accommodation services for visitors' (14,3%), 'tourism-connected products' (13,6%) and 'road passenger transportation services' (12,1%). Inbound biodiversity-based tourism expenditure totalling R14 658 million was recorded in 2013. The main expenditure items were 'non-specific products' (25,4%), 'cultural services' (16,5%), 'sports and recreational services' (16,2%) and 'tourism-connected products' (13,6%)<sup>2</sup>.

Inbound tourism expenditure totalling R121 512 million was recorded in 2019. The main expenditure items were 'accommodation services for visitors' (17,3%), 'tourism-connected products' (16,6%), 'non-specific products' (16,0%) and 'road passenger transportation services' (12,7%). Inbound biodiversity-based tourism expenditure totalling R17 956 million was recorded in 2019. The main expenditure items were 'sports and recreational services' (21,3%), 'cultural services' (20,6%), 'tourism-connected products' (17,1%) and 'non-specific products' (16,4%)<sup>3</sup>.

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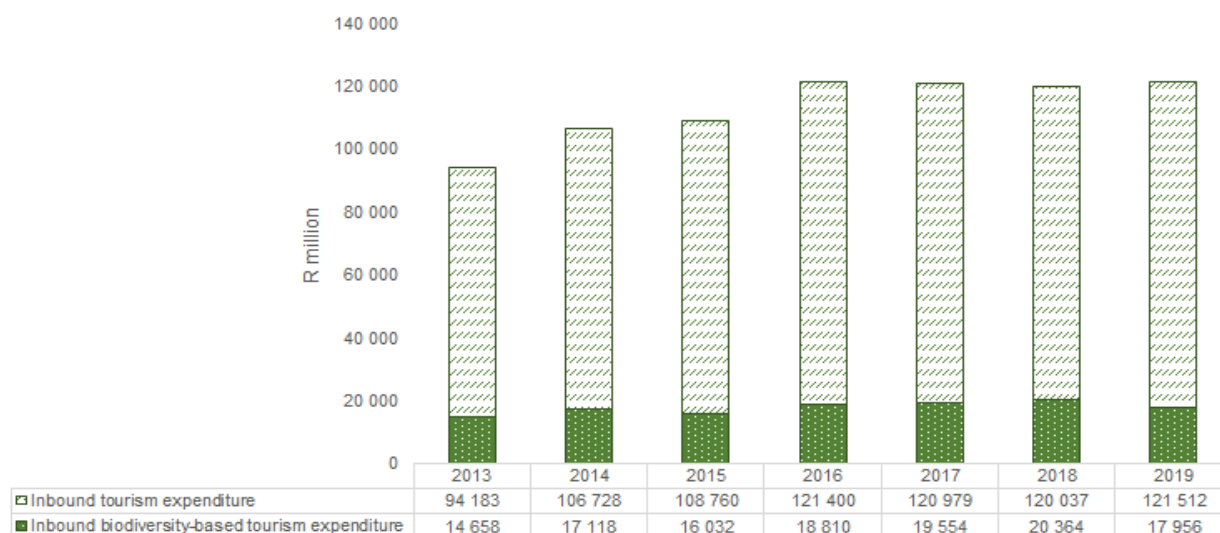
<sup>1</sup> 'Non-specific products' or 'non-tourism-specific products' includes all other retail products purchased by visitors (excluding those retail products listed under 'tourism-connected products') as well as all other products not classified as 'tourism-characteristic products' or 'tourism-connected products', e.g., renting of equipment such as camping equipment, photographic equipment, saddle-horse leasing, travel card services, hunting licenses, fishing license services, etc.

<sup>2</sup> Refer to Table 13 and Table 14.

<sup>3</sup> Refer to Table 13 and Table 14.

Figure 2 shows inbound tourism expenditure and inbound biodiversity-based tourism expenditure for the period 2013 to 2019.

**Figure 2 – Inbound tourism expenditure and inbound biodiversity-based tourism expenditure, 2013–2019 (R million)**



Source: Statistics South Africa

Domestic tourism expenditure totalling R187 195 million (including the domestic portion of outbound tourism expenditure) was recorded in 2013. The main expenditure items were 'road passenger transportation services' (18,1%), 'non-specific products' (16,9%), 'air passenger transportation services' (14,4%) and 'food- and beverage-serving services' (14,3%). Domestic biodiversity-based tourism expenditure totalling R28 731 million was recorded in 2013. The main expenditure items were 'non-specific products' (16,9%), 'sports and recreational services' (16,1%), 'road passenger transportation services' (12,8%) and 'food- and beverage-serving services' (11,4%)<sup>4</sup>.

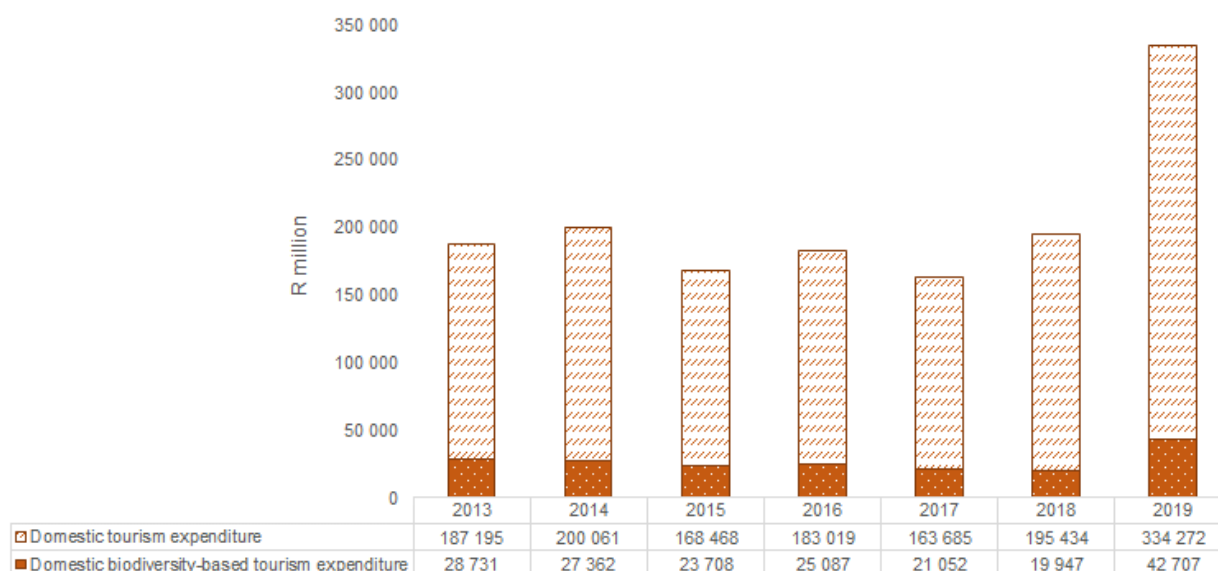
Domestic tourism expenditure totalling R334 272 million (including the domestic portion of outbound tourism expenditure) was recorded in 2019. The main expenditure items were 'non-specific products' (25,9%), 'road passenger transportation services' (14,4%), 'food- and beverage-serving services' (14,3%) and 'air passenger transportation services' (14,1%). Domestic biodiversity-based tourism expenditure totalling R42 707 million was recorded in 2019. The main expenditure items were 'non-specific products' (25,8%), 'sports and recreational services' (15,1%), 'road passenger transportation services' (9,6%) and 'air passenger transportation services' (9,4%)<sup>5</sup>.

<sup>4</sup> Refer to Table 15 and Table 16.

<sup>5</sup> Refer to Table 15 and Table 16.

Figure 3 shows domestic tourism expenditure and domestic biodiversity-based tourism expenditure for the period 2013 to 2019.

**Figure 3 – Domestic tourism expenditure and domestic biodiversity-based tourism expenditure, 2013–2019 (R million)**



Source: Statistics South Africa

The total internal tourism consumption in cash for South Africa in 2013 was R281 378 million (inbound tourism consumption R94 183 million [33,5%] and domestic tourism consumption R187 195 million [66,5%]). The main expenditure items were 'non-specific products' (19,7%), 'road passenger transportation services' (16,1%), 'air passenger transportation services' (13,5%) and 'food- and beverage-serving services' (12,3%). The total internal biodiversity-based tourism consumption in cash in 2013 was R43 389 million (inbound biodiversity-based tourism consumption R14 658 million [33,8%] and domestic biodiversity-based tourism consumption R28 731 million [66,2%]). The main expenditure items were 'non-specific products' (19,8%), 'sports and recreational services' (16,1%), 'cultural services' (11,1%) and 'road passenger transportation services' (10,7%)<sup>6</sup>.

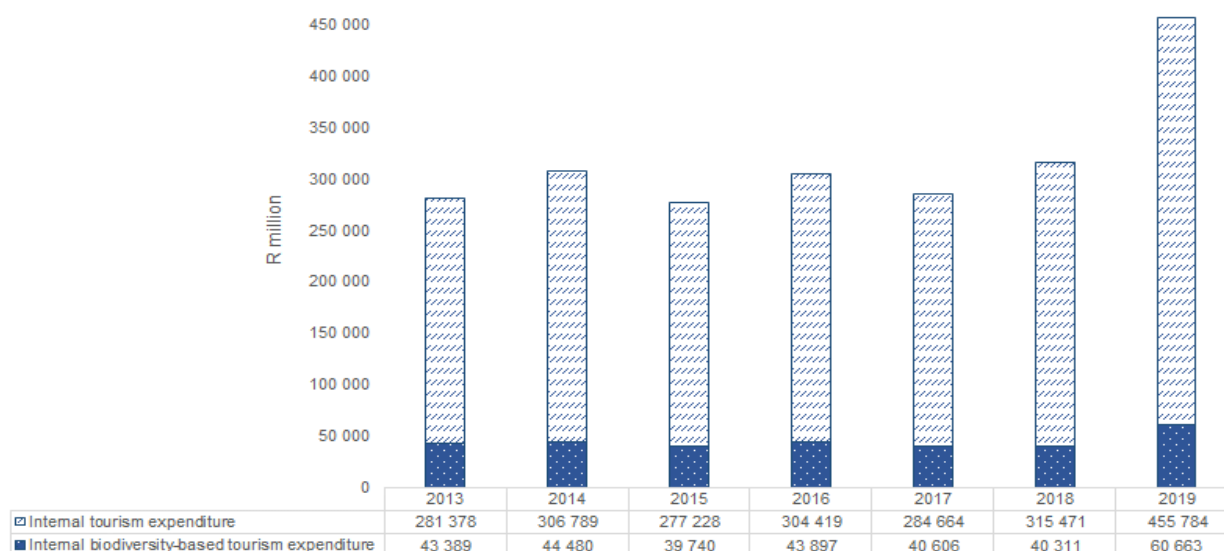
The total internal tourism consumption in cash for South Africa in 2019 was R455 784 million (inbound tourism consumption R121 512 million [26,7%] and domestic tourism consumption R334 272 million [73,3%]). The main expenditure items were 'non-specific products' (23,2%), 'road passenger transportation services' (13,9%), 'food- and beverage-serving services' (13,6%) and 'air passenger transportation services' (12,3%). The total internal biodiversity-based tourism consumption in cash in 2019 was R60 663 million (inbound biodiversity-based tourism consumption R17 956 million [29,6%] and domestic biodiversity-based tourism consumption R42 707 million [70,4%]). The main expenditure items were 'non-specific products' (23,1%), 'sports and recreational services' (16,9%), 'cultural services' (12,1%) and 'tourism-connected products' (9,9%)<sup>7</sup>.

<sup>6</sup> Refer to Table 17 and Table 18.

<sup>7</sup> Refer to Table 17 and Table 18.

Figure 4 shows the internal tourism expenditure and internal biodiversity-based tourism expenditure for the period 2013 to 2019.

**Figure 4 – Internal tourism expenditure and internal biodiversity-based tourism expenditure, 2013–2019 (R million)**



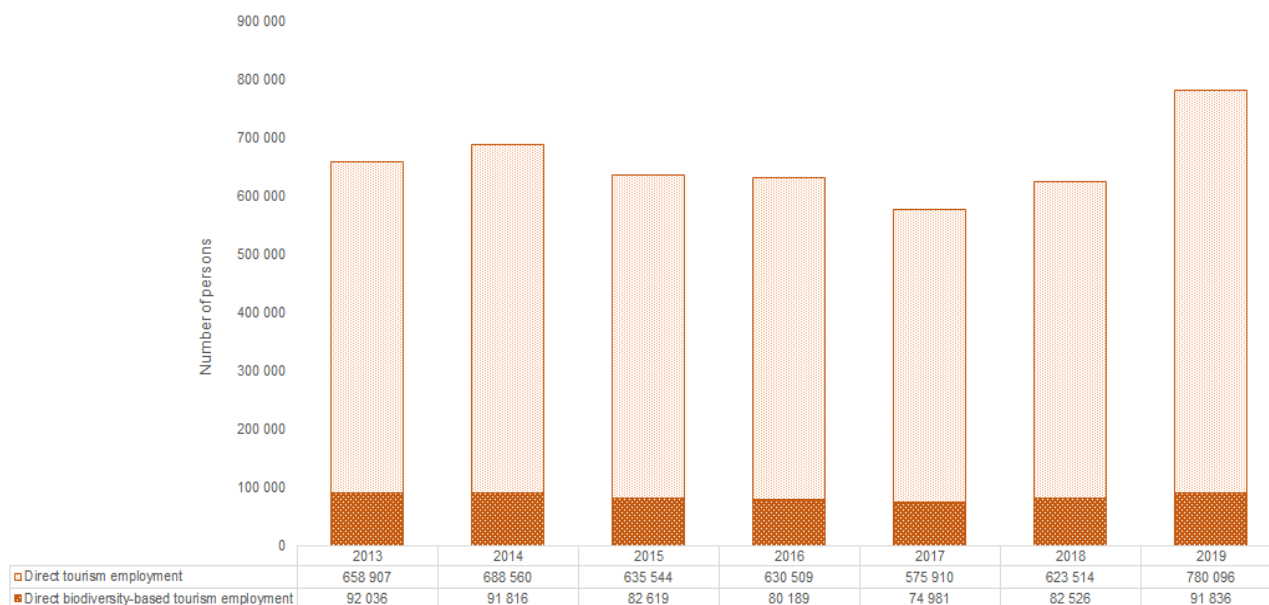
Source: Statistics South Africa

The tourism sector directly employed 780 096 persons in 2019, an increase of 18,4% or 121 189 employees compared with 2013 (when the tourism sector directly employed 658 907 persons). The tourism sector's share of total employment increased from 4,4% in 2013 to 4,8% in 2019.

In 2019, 91 836 persons were directly engaged in producing goods and services purchased by biodiversity-based visitors, compared to 92 036 persons who were directly engaged in producing goods and services purchased by biodiversity-based visitors in 2013, constituting a decline of 0,2% (or 200 employees) compared with 2013.

Figure 5 shows direct employment in the tourism sector (persons directly engaged in producing goods and services purchased by visitors) and direct biodiversity-based employment in the tourism sector (persons directly engaged in producing goods and services purchased by biodiversity-based visitors) for the period 2013 to 2019.

**Figure 5 – Direct tourism employment and biodiversity-based direct tourism employment, 2013–2019  
(Number of persons)**



Source: Statistics South Africa



## Chapter 1: Introduction

This discussion document presents the results of South Africa's first experimental biodiversity-based tourism estimates for the period 2013 to 2019 (which is directly linked to South Africa's Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSAs) from 2013 to 2019) and contributes to the implementation of South Africa's National Natural Capital Accounting (NCA) Strategy, which was published by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) in June 2021.

### 1.1 Tourism and biodiversity overview

Sustainable tourism and biodiversity are intricately linked, with biodiversity being essential to tourism, according to the United Nations Tourism (UN Tourism<sup>8</sup>) (formerly named World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)). Thriving, well-functioning natural environments not only sustain tourism but also foster a greater appreciation and awareness of the inherent value of nature for all people. Globally, attractions such as rivers, forests, mountains and coastlines are among the main attractions for tourists, and wildlife safaris are a major drawcard in southern and eastern Africa (UNWTO 2021, FAO 2023).

All forms of tourism, whether urban or biodiversity-based, rely on natural resources to provide essential services like clean water, food and other ecosystem services that are ultimately dependent on biodiversity. Biodiversity enhances destination quality, appeal and competitiveness across various forms of tourism (UNWTO 2021). For instance, Africa's top 'bucket list' destinations predominantly feature natural landscapes (Victoria Falls in Zambia and Zimbabwe, or Table Mountain in South Africa), ecosystems (Sahara Dunes in Morocco) or species (mountain gorillas in Rwanda and Uganda) (UNWTO 2021). However, the very biodiversity that attracts tourism is under threat globally, including in South Africa, where pressures like habitat loss, freshwater flow modification, overfishing, biological invasions, pollution and climate change are prominent (South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) 2019a).

Developing countries, as stewards of most of the Earth's biodiversity, have a competitive edge in biodiversity-based tourism. Acknowledging tourism's pivotal role in socio-economic development, it becomes imperative to ensure its sustainability and harmonising with biodiversity conservation efforts. The narrative of economic growth and environmental conservation should align, with tourism practices reflecting the principles of sustainable tourism taking "full account of its current and future economic, social and environmental impacts, addressing the needs of visitors, the industry, the environment and host communities" (UNWTO 2013).

In South Africa, tourism reaps benefits from the country's rich biodiversity and functioning ecosystems, contributing to awe-inspiring interactions with unique plants and animals, stunning landscapes, diverse cultural experiences, a myriad of outdoor activities and a range of ecosystem-services benefiting the overall quality of experiences. Indeed, South Africa's natural heritage and biodiversity assets are the basis of a vibrant and growing tourism sector in South Africa (Joubert and Poole 2018, Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) 2023). Biodiversity-based tourism and game ranching are two sub-sectors of the

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<sup>8</sup> UNWTO rebranded in January 2024 to UN Tourism – <https://www.unwto.org/news/unwto-becomes-un-tourism-to-mark-a-new-era-for-global-sector>.

biodiversity economy that have potential for further growth and job creation (Driver et al. 2019; SANBI 2019b). However, the positive impacts coexist with challenges, particularly in ecologically sensitive areas, where poorly planned tourism projects can amplify environmental pressures (see Box 1 on page 10 for positive and negative impacts of tourism on biodiversity).

Recognising the delicate balance between the positive and negative impacts of tourism on biodiversity (and local communities who also rely on biodiversity), effective management strategies and sustainable tourism practices involving local communities are essential (Saarinen 2009; Burgess 2012). This aligns with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development target 8.9, which aims to “by 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.” The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) also emphasises the need for responsible tourism management, acknowledging tourism's potential pressures on biodiversity and its role in supporting conservation goals set out nationally in the White Paper on Conservation and Sustainable Use of South Africa's Biodiversity (DFFE 2023) and globally, as in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)<sup>9</sup>. Tourism can also positively contribute to biodiversity conservation goals of the GBF through reducing pressures on biodiversity (Goal A); ensuring biodiversity is sustainably used and managed (Goal B); with monetary and non-monetary benefits related to sustainable biodiversity-based tourism activities being fairly and equitably shared (Goal C); and contributing to the financial resources and capacity to conserve biodiversity (Goal D).

Tourism-related businesses, such as ecotourism ventures on private or communal game farms or nature reserves, already contribute to biodiversity conservation in South Africa (Taylor et al. 2021). Various resources, notably those from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and UN Tourism, guide sustainable tourism operations, especially in vulnerable environments. In essence, the relationship between tourism and biodiversity underscores the need for a harmonious coexistence, where both can thrive through responsible and sustainable practices.

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<sup>9</sup> The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) is an international agreement under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) that was adopted during the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 15). The framework establishes strategic goals for 2050, targets and actions for 2030 to guide global efforts to address the loss of biodiversity and promote its conservation, sustainable use, and equitable sharing of benefits to ensure the well-being of humans and of life on the planet. It thus supports the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

**Box 1 – Tourism has negative and positive impacts for biodiversity**

This box draws from UN Tourism (2010) with some examples from South Africa. The main positive impacts of tourism on biodiversity include the following:

1. *Economic development and employment*: Income and local employment generated by biodiversity-based tourism can create a strong incentive for local authorities, governments and communities, to protect and invest in biodiversity. For example, in 2010, the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition found that the avitourism sector in South Africa contributed R2,24 billion to the economy per year (Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (DTIC) 2010).
2. *Export earnings*: Tourism is a major income source in many countries where the tourism activities are based on biodiversity and high-quality ecosystem services.
3. *Income for management of protected areas*: Income generated from entrance/user fees in protected areas, guided and other activities within or around protected areas, or the sale of products with some or all of the profits ringfenced for conservation, can provide funds to support management and expansion of protected areas.
4. *Increase local support for biodiversity conservation*: Conservation of biodiversity will be encouraged by tourism if the money and jobs it generates are fairly divided among the local people and communities.

The main negative impacts of tourism on biodiversity include the following:

1. *Land conversion for tourism*: As tourism continues to expand, more land is converted for tourism use. The biodiversity that land would normally support is lost when it is converted for tourism use, and this loss may also have an impact on the biodiversity of nearby areas and on ecosystem services benefitting people. Developments that are not well-sited can damage ecological infrastructure for example, in coastal areas that help mitigate storm damage, or impact the vegetation and soils in mountainous areas increasing the risk of erosion and flooding.
2. *Climate change*: Due to changes in temperature, precipitation patterns, water availability and other related factors, tourism plays a role in both human-induced climate change and the effects that climate change is having on biodiversity distribution.
3. *Overexploitation of natural resources for food, materials, freshwater and recreation*: Natural resources, including foods (particularly seafood) and materials that are perceived as luxury, are in excessive demand in the tourism sector.
4. *Introduction of invasive alien species*: The tourism sector may also be a factor in the spread of invasive species because it uses certain plants, like water hyacinth, as garden and landscape accents.
5. *Pollution*: Wastewater pollution is caused by using pesticides and fertilisers on tourist sites, as well as by solid waste generated by tourism and sewage effluents. For example, landscape areas and sports fields may negatively affect biodiversity.
6. *Disturbance of wildlife*: Plant and animal species are sensitive to interruption by human activities, particularly in ecologically sensitive and/or biodiversity rich ecosystems such as at popular scuba diving locations (especially near coral reefs), popular hiking routes or mountain viewpoints (like on Table Mountain), or popular adventure sport sites (along rivers or coastlines). Visitor foot traffic can eventually

cause habitat degradation and soil erosion, alter animal and insect behaviour (including lowering breeding success rates), or put strain on available water resources amongst other impacts.

## 1.2 Measuring Sustainable Tourism

**Recognising the intrinsic value of obtaining a comprehensive understanding of the economic impact and dynamics linked to visitor activities, accurate and standardised measurement of tourism is widely acknowledged as indispensable for robust national statistics.** The International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics, 2008 (IRTS, 2008), a collaborative effort by UN Tourism, the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), the International Labour Organization (ILO) and other members of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Tourism Statistics, serves as a foundational methodological framework. Encompassing both monetary and non-monetary indicators, the IRTS aims to create a common reference for countries, irrespective of their statistical system's level of development, ensuring consistency in the collection and compilation of tourism statistics. It presents a system of definitions, concepts, classifications and indicators that are internally consistent. It focuses on trips and activities undertaken by visitors, aligning with concepts from national accounts, balance of payments and labour statistics. The IRTS is instrumental in establishing a System of Tourism Statistics (STS), serving as a reference for coordination, reconciliation and interpretation of tourism-related information.

**The Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework, 2008 (TSA:RMF 2008) plays a pivotal role in enhancing the analytical capacity of tourism statistics.** Developed collaboratively by UN Tourism, UNSD, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Commission of the European Communities (Eurostat), the TSA:RMF 2008 functions as both a statistical tool and a guiding framework, complementing concepts from the IRTS and articulating them into analytical tables for inter-regional, international and macroeconomic comparisons. As a framework, it guides countries in advancing their STS and achieving the ultimate goal of compiling the TSA. The TSA, serving as a synthesis of the STS, facilitates a detailed analysis of the demand for goods and services related to visitor activities, observes their interface with the national economy's supply, and enhances international comparability while ensuring internal consistency within a country's statistical system. The TSA:RMF 2008 ensures precision, internal consistency and international comparability, fostering a holistic understanding of the economic contributions of tourism.

**In more recent years, the global tourism sector has undergone an important shift, redirecting its focus towards sustainability.** This is in response to the causal factors mentioned in Section 1.1 and catalysed by growing awareness of detrimental environmental and social impacts associated with traditional tourism practices which have prompted a collective recognition that the tourism industry must evolve to preserve the very attractions that draw visitors. The declaration of the "International Year for Sustainable Tourism for Development" in 2017 by the UN General Assembly helped to elevate sustainable tourism to the forefront of the sector's priorities. The UN Tourism, mandated to lead the implementation of the International Year, has underscored tourism's role in actively contributing to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by fostering inclusive economic growth, social inclusiveness, resource efficiency, cultural values and mutual understanding. The importance of accurate tourism measurement gained further prominence with the Manilla

Call for Action on Measuring Sustainable Tourism (MST) during the 6<sup>th</sup> UNWTO International Conference on Tourism Statistics in 2017 in Manila, Philippines. Even more recently, the Kunming-Montreal GBF has reinforced the urgency of biodiversity conservation within the tourism value chain, emphasising the interconnectedness of sustainable tourism practices with global biodiversity goals. There is growing understanding in governments, businesses and other stakeholders that the long-term success of the tourism sector is contingent upon its ability to align with broader sustainable development and biodiversity conservation goals, minimising negative impacts while maximising positive contributions to local communities and the environment.

**Responding to the growing emphasis on sustainable tourism, UN Tourism led the development of a new Statistical Framework for Measuring the Sustainability of Tourism (SF-MST).** This framework integrates the economic, environmental and social dimensions of sustainable tourism at different spatial levels. The SF-MST was adopted by the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) at its 55<sup>th</sup> session (February 27 – March 1, 2024), becoming the new internationally agreed reference framework for measuring the economic, social and environmental aspects of tourism. The introduction of the SF-MST represents a historic milestone towards realising the full potential of the tourism sector and provides a solution to the urgent need for a harmonised methodology to effectively assess the sustainability of tourism. The measurement of sustainable tourism enabled by the SF-MST becomes a key tool for policy development and monitoring and is in line with global efforts to harness the potential of tourism for positive economic, social and environmental impacts.

**The SF-MST links the established frameworks of the TSA:RMF 2008 and the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA).** The SEEA, which the UNCEEA led the development of, is an internationally recognised measurement framework for what is broadly referred to as 'natural capital accounting'. The framework integrates environmental and economic information, providing a comprehensive understanding of the interactions between the economy and the environment. The integration in the SF-MST (designed to measure the sustainability of tourism) of the SEEA and TSA ensures consistency of established environmental-economic and tourism accounting principles. The integration will also facilitate a more holistic understanding of how tourism activities contribute to the economy, and how they affect the environment and the economy, thus supporting the review of and development of relevant policies and strategies.

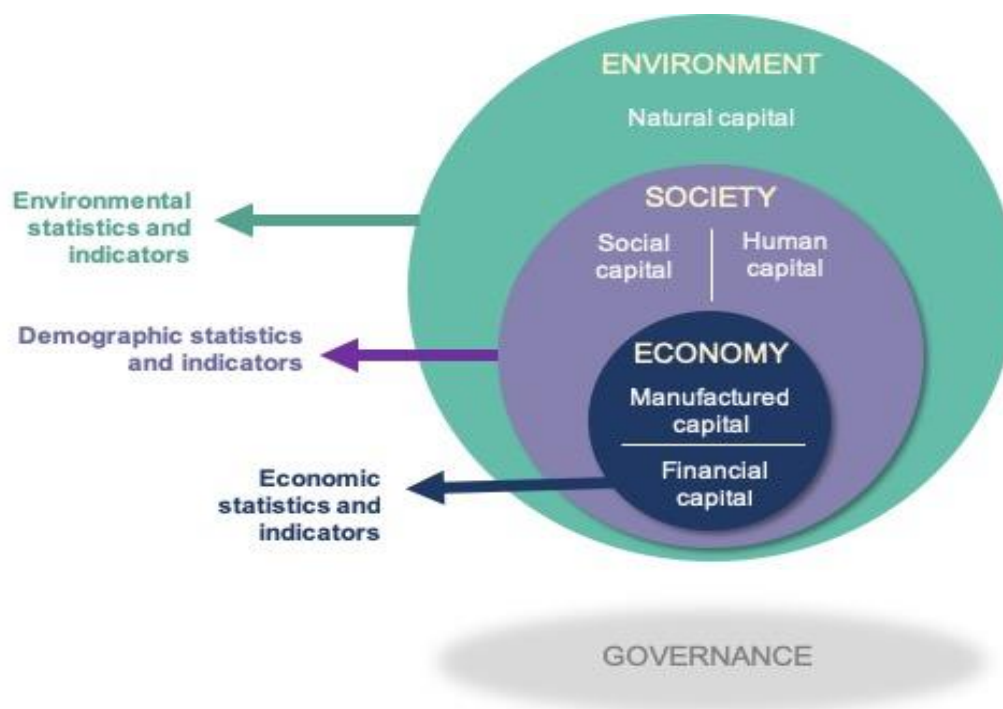
### 1.3 Natural Capital Accounting in South Africa

**NCA refers to the use of the SEEA as the accounting framework to provide a methodical way to measure and report on stocks and flows of natural capital, analogous to accounts for other forms of capital.** NCA includes accounting for individual environmental assets or resources, both biotic and abiotic (such as water, minerals, energy, timber, fish) through the SEEA Central Framework (SEEA CF), as well as accounting for ecosystem assets and ecosystem services through the SEEA Ecosystem Accounting (SEEA EA). It provides a common framework for measuring and tracking, over time, the contribution of ecosystems and natural resources to social and economic goals, such as water security, food security and job creation. This can thus provide a wealth of information that can improve planning and decision-making related to the management of natural resources and sustainable development. NCA aims to better capture in statistics



the relationship between the environment, society and economy, presented as a set of nested dependencies in Figure 6, illustrating that our society and the economies we create are wholly dependent on the environment (the planet we live on and rely on for food, clean water, fresh air, fertile soil and other natural resources).

**Figure 6 – The relationship between the environment, society and economy in a sustainable future**



Source: South African National Biodiversity Institute (2018)

**South Africa has been actively engaged in the implementation of the SEEA**, following the SEEA CF and more recently making pioneering strides in adopting and adapting the SEEA EA. Stats SA has been producing natural capital accounts in line with the SEEA for many years, generating accounts for water, energy, fisheries and minerals since 2000 (available from the Stats SA website: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)). As the national statistical office, Stats SA is a vital enabler of NCA with a mandate to promote official statistics in policy development, policy monitoring, evaluation and decision-making. Stats SA plays a crucial role in elevating official statistics across state organs and civil society, providing a framework for the National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS). Additionally, Stats SA coordinates South Africa's reporting on SDGs and maintains a small unit producing environmental-economic accounts.

**Since 2014, several donor-funded projects have supported South Africa piloting experimental ecosystem accounts and contributing to the finalisation and subsequent implementation of the SEEA EA.** Stats SA has partnered with SANBI to compile ecosystem accounts, in collaboration with the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE), the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) and other national and provincial stakeholders. These projects include implementing a country pilot project on ecosystem

accounts as part of a global initiative called Advancing Natural Capital Accounting (ANCA)<sup>10</sup> (2014–2015), and the NCA and Valuation of Ecosystem Services (NCAVES) Project<sup>11</sup> that began in 2017 and was completed in 2021. In 2018, SANBI began the implementation of another project – the Ecological Infrastructure for Water Security (EI4WS) Project<sup>12</sup> – that includes an outcome on developing natural capital accounts to enable policy, planning and decision-making in favour of ecological infrastructure. The Water Research Commission (WRC) has also funded research projects related to water accounts, including a project on National Water Accounts (in partnership with Stats SA) and two projects on the development of a methodology for compiling catchment-level water resource accounts (in partnership with the Centre for Water Resources Research (CWRR) at the University of KwaZulu-Natal).

**In 2021, supported through the NCAVES Project, Stats SA became one of the first countries to release a *National NCA Strategy: A ten-year strategy for advancing NCA in South Africa (Stats SA 2021)*.**

Historically South Africa's natural capital accounts had been produced on an ad hoc basis, linked to donor-funded projects. Recognising the need for an integrated and more holistic approach, the National NCA Strategy aims to strengthen the statistical and institutional mechanisms, systems and production processes and focus efforts of Stats SA and other institutions on consistently and regularly producing priority natural capital accounts, aligning with South Africa's development objectives. The National NCA Strategy fosters coordination, standardised statistics, relevant indicators, and collaboration among institutions over a ten-year period with a five-year review, emphasizing national-level accounts.

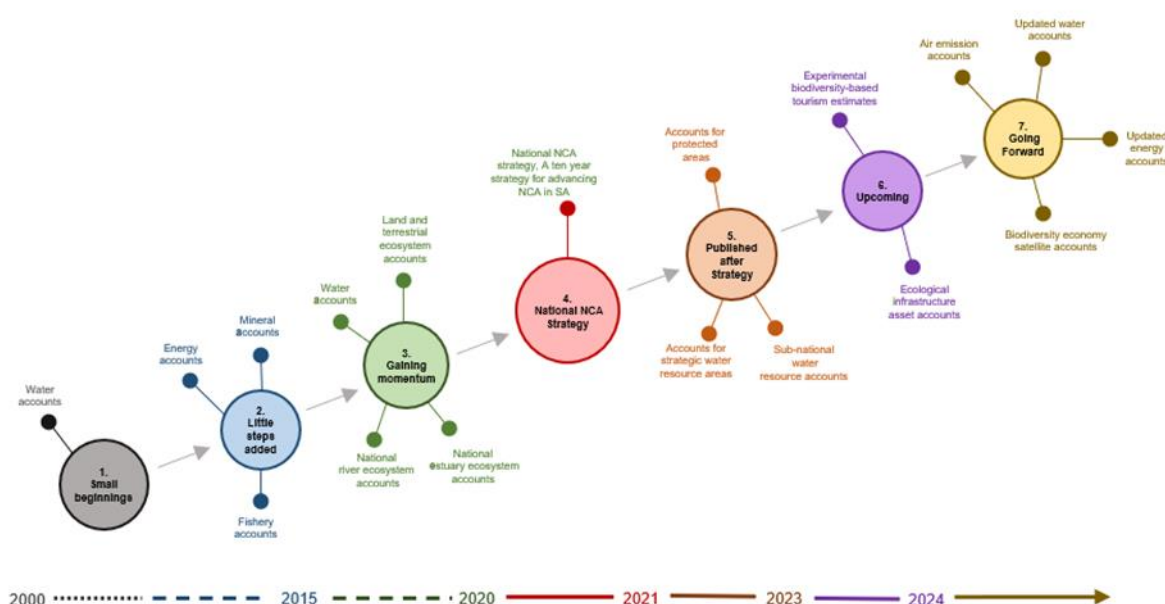
**In line with the National NCA Strategy, Stats SA is working in partnership with other entities to further the development of priority national accounts.** Accounts under development using largely existing capacity includes the development of South Africa's first Experimental Biodiversity Economy Satellite Accounts, Air Emission Accounts as well as the Experimental Biodiversity-Based Tourism Estimates (current discussion document) presented in this document. Figure 7 provides a high-level overview of the natural capital accounts produced in South Africa from 2000 to present.

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<sup>10</sup> In the ANCA Project, South Africa was one of seven pilot countries. The project was led by the UNSD in partnership with UN Environment and the Convention on Biodiversity, with funding from the Government of Norway. In this project, Stats SA and SANBI worked in partnership with the CSIR, Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, DWS and DEA (now DFFE).

<sup>11</sup> The Natural Capital Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services (NCAVES) Project is a global project in which South Africa is one of five participating partner countries (Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa). It is funded by the EU and led globally by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) and United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment). The following institutions are represented on the Project Reference Group: the Delegation of the European Union (EU) to South Africa, UNSD, UN Environment, and the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE).

<sup>12</sup> The EI4WS Project is a seven-year project (2018-2025), and is funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), implemented by the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA), and executed by SANBI in partnership with others, including DWS, WWF and Stats SA. The accounts developed in the EI4WS Project include the Accounts for strategic water source areas (SWSAs), 1990 to 2020 (Stats SA 2023), Sub-national Water Resource Accounts, 2015 to 2021 (Stats SA 2024), and experimental ecosystem accounts of water-related ecological infrastructure assets.

**Figure 7 – A snapshot of Natural Capital Accounts in South Africa since 2000**

Source: Statistics South Africa and the South African National Biodiversity Institute

## 1.4 Biodiversity-based tourism estimates

**Tourism is included in the SEEA in more than one way.** Tourism is included in the SEEA EA through the examination of the interactions between tourism activities and ecosystems and the services they provide. For instance, in identifying and accounting for: the ecosystem services that tourism relies on or affects; the changes in land use associated with tourism; and tourism activities centred around cultural landscapes, heritage sites, unique natural ecosystems or species. The experimental biodiversity-based tourism estimates for South Africa presented in this discussion document relate to the latter, drawing from the TSA.

**The TSA provides a detailed analysis of the demand for goods and services associated with tourism, as well as the interface with the supply of these goods and services within the economy.** The TSA enables the measurement of the direct impact<sup>13</sup> of tourism on the economy. It provides an overview of the role that tourism plays in South Africa and provides information on the direct contribution of tourism to the South African economy in terms of production, expenditure and employment. In this case, the focus is on those elements of tourism that are directly attributable to the use or enjoyment of biodiversity assets by inbound and domestic same-day visitors and inbound and domestic tourists.

**Section 2 of this discussion document expands on definitions and concepts related to biodiversity, tourism and biodiversity-based tourism.** As sustainability gains precedence globally, gaining insights into the economic contributions of biodiversity-based tourism, its potential impacts on local ecosystems, and understanding tourist preferences, will be instrumental in shaping policies to harmonise tourism promotion with targeted conservation strategies and the long-term health of natural ecosystems and biodiversity. Within this context, the need was identified to make a first attempt to quantify the economic contribution of biodiversity

<sup>13</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.

and biodiversity assets to the tourism sector for South Africa, by developing the first experimental biodiversity-based tourism estimates for South Africa based upon the TSA compiled by Stats SA.

**South Africa's first experimental biodiversity-based tourism estimates for the period 2013 to 2019 can be seen as a first response to the Manilla Call for Action on MST.** Essentially, the goal is to assess and quantify the economic contribution of biodiversity-based tourism in terms of expenditure, contribution to tourism direct gross value added and tourism direct gross domestic product, as well as the contribution to tourism direct employment.

**The experimental biodiversity-based tourism estimates for the period 2013 to 2019 builds upon the work related to biodiversity-based tourism employment that was previously done by SANBI and Stats SA for the National Biodiversity Assessment 2018 (NBA 2018) (Driver et al. 2019).** The first experimental biodiversity-based tourism estimates measure the total internal visitor demand (by both inbound and domestic visitors) for biodiversity-based tourism in South Africa. It provides a first estimate for the extent to which South Africa's tourism sector is reliant on biodiversity-based tourism expenditure. The approach for South Africa's first experimental biodiversity-based tourism estimates incorporates the use of the TSA (based on the TSA:RMF 2008) as it is compiled and released by Stats SA, as the central framework for compilation, supplemented by existing data from South Africa Tourism (SAT) (departure survey for inbound tourists) and Stats SA (domestic tourism survey for domestic visitors) that relate to inbound and domestic visitor trip activity and associated inbound and domestic visitor expenditure for biodiversity-based tourism activities, which is then related back to inbound and domestic visitor expenditure as captured in the TSA.

**The key indicators for the biodiversity-based tourism estimates which are derived from the TSA are:**

- inbound biodiversity-based tourism expenditure (R million) and annual growth in inbound biodiversity-based tourism expenditure (%);
- domestic biodiversity-based tourism expenditure (R million) and annual growth in domestic biodiversity-based tourism expenditure (%);
- internal biodiversity-based tourism expenditure (R million) and annual growth in internal biodiversity-based tourism expenditure (%);
- biodiversity-based tourism direct gross value added (BTDGVA) (R million) as a percentage of gross value added (% of GVA) and as a percentage of tourism direct gross value added (% of TDGVA);
- biodiversity-based tourism direct gross domestic product (BTDGDP) (R million) as a percentage of gross domestic product (% of GDP) and as a percentage of tourism direct gross domestic product (% of TDGDP); and
- persons directly engaged in producing goods and services purchased by biodiversity-based visitors (number, % of total employment and % of persons directly engaged in producing goods and services purchased by visitors).

## 1.5 Structure of the document

The discussion document is structured in four chapters as follows:

- Chapter 1 (this chapter): Introduction – provides an overview of the inter-linkages between tourism and biodiversity-based tourism, the concept of sustainable tourism and its measurement, NCA and the internationally agreed standards for measuring tourism and the tourism sector.
- Chapter 2: Biodiversity, tourism and biodiversity-based tourism – expands on the concepts of biodiversity and biodiversity assets, tourism, and biodiversity-based tourism.
- Chapter 3: Experimental biodiversity-based tourism estimates for South Africa – presents the results of the experimental biodiversity-based tourism estimates from 2013 to 2019 which are based upon the TSA from 2013 to 2019. A supplementary Excel workbook containing Excel sheets that can be downloaded from the Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) website (<http://www.statssa.gov.za/>) accompanies the report.
- Chapter 4: The future development of the experimental biodiversity-based tourism estimates for South Africa – makes recommendations for future work on the experimental biodiversity-based tourism estimates.

## **Chapter 2: Biodiversity, tourism and biodiversity-based tourism**

This chapter focusses on and elaborates on the concepts of biodiversity and biodiversity assets, tourism and biodiversity-based tourism.

### **2.1 What is biodiversity?**

There are several definitions of biodiversity (from the term “biological diversity”) but essentially, it refers to “the diversity of genes, species and ecosystems on Earth, and the ecological and evolutionary processes that maintain this diversity” (SANBI 2019).

South Africa is recognised as one of the world’s 17 megadiverse nations due to the exceptional diversity and uniqueness of the country’s species and ecosystems, which occurs alongside diverse cultures and geological wealth. The nation ranks among the top three globally for unique plant and marine species, showcasing a wide array of ecosystems across its landscape and seascape.

South Africa’s biodiversity is relatively well studied and the primary tool for monitoring and reporting on the state of biodiversity in South Africa is the NBA. The most recent NBA was for 2018 and was prepared as part of the SANBI mandate under the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act 10 of 2004). The NBA focusses primarily on assessing biodiversity at the ecosystem and species level, and provides a comprehensive picture of South Africa’s biodiversity threat status and protection level across time.

South Africa’s biodiversity provides a wide range of benefits to the South African economy, society and human well-being (refer to Figure 6), and even provides some benefits to the region and globally. Biodiversity provides jobs and supports healthy ecosystems that are essential to food security, maintaining clean water sources, supporting agriculture and providing raw materials for various industries. Plants with unique medicinal properties contribute to traditional and modern medicine. Additionally, South Africa’s exceptional biodiversity serves as a major draw for the tourism sector, attracting visitors to explore its distinct landscapes and encounter unique plant and marine species found nowhere else on earth. This biodiversity not only supports economic activities but also safeguards against natural hazards, helps to adapt to climate change, and provides spaces for recreation and cultural activities, enriching the well-being of the population.

As a biodiversity rich country, South Africa recognises the responsibility and challenges of ensuring the rich wealth of species and ecosystems are conserved and used sustainably to the benefit of all South Africans and future generations. The NBA also informs the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), the National Biodiversity Framework (NBF), the National Protected Area Expansion Strategy (NPAES) and other national strategies and frameworks across a range of sectors, such as the National Spatial Development Framework, the National Water and Sanitation Master Plan and the National Biodiversity Economy Strategy.

### **2.2 What is tourism?**

Tourism encompasses the activities of visitors, defined as a person (or people) taking a trip to destinations outside their usual environment, for less than a year, excluding for employment purposes (in other words for

business, leisure or other personal purpose). UN Tourism distinguishes between a visitor and a tourist as follows:

- **A visitor** is any person travelling (on a trip between two or more countries or between two or more localities within their country of usual residence) to a place other than that of his/her 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.
- **A tourist (or overnight visitor)** if the visitor's trip includes an overnight stay.

The concept of 'usual environment' of an individual is crucial and defined for South Africa as travelling 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. Place of residence is the geographical area (though not necessarily a contiguous one) within which an individual conducts his/her regular life routine.

Three basic forms of tourism are measured:

- **Inbound tourism** comprises the tourism of non-resident visitors (international visitors) within the economic territory of the country of reference.
- **Domestic tourism** comprises the tourism of resident visitors within the economic territory of the country of reference (e.g., a person from one province visiting another province for the purposes of tourism, provided the area they are visiting is outside the 'usual environment' for that individual).
- **Internal tourism (sum of domestic tourism and inbound tourism)** comprises all consumption of visitors, both resident and non-resident, visiting the given country (economic territory of the country of reference). It might include goods and services imported into the country and domestically sold to visitors.

## 2.3 Measuring the tourism sector in South Africa

**The tourism sector is not measured as an industry in the national accounts, because industries are classified according to the same, or similar, kind of production activity, while tourism is a consumption-based concept that depends on the status of the consumer.** Tourism is not an industry in the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC)<sup>14</sup> but an amalgamation of industries such as transportation, accommodation, food and beverage services, recreation and entertainment, travel agencies, etc.

**The measurement of tourism considers the expenditures made by visitors on goods and services during their trips.** This spending is crucial as it reflects the economic contribution of tourism to the destination country (economic territory of reference). By comparing these purchases to the overall supply of goods and

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<sup>14</sup> ISIC is a classification of the kind of economic activities and not a classification of goods and services.

services in the country, the significance of tourism within the national economy can be gauged. Tourism consumption includes 'tourism-characteristic' goods and services (i.e., accommodation, travel services, cable cars, etc.), 'tourism-connected' goods and services (retail trade) and 'non-tourism-connected' goods and services (i.e., retail trade).

**South Africa has compiled the TSA in line with UN Tourism's international standards, concepts, classifications and definitions.** It allows for the examination of both demand and supply sides, providing insights into the economic impact of tourism. The TSA brings together the diverse aspects of tourism by providing a tourism dimension to the framework of the 2008 System of National Accounts (2008 SNA). The 2008 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.

**The TSA makes it possible to separate and examine the demand and supply sides of tourism in an integrated system that describes the production and demand aspects of the entire economy.** A TSA<sup>15</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.

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. As such, a TSA provides a framework for policy analysis of issues related to tourism economics, as well as for model-building, tourism growth analysis and productivity measurements.

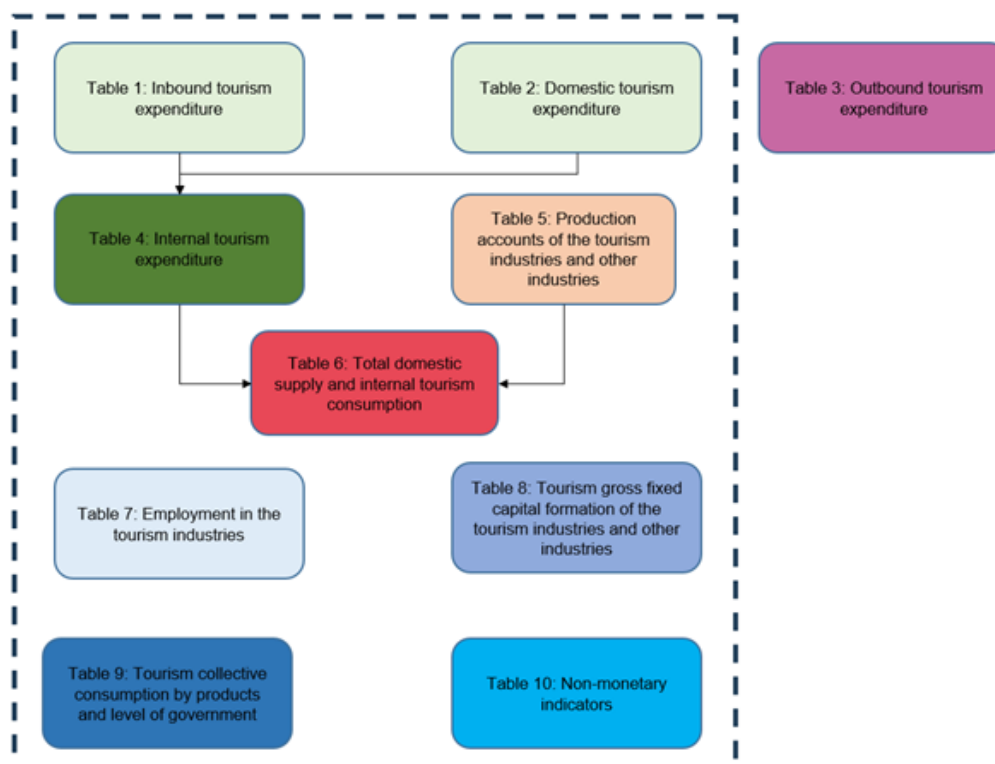
For South Africa, the TSA provides a measure of the importance of tourism in terms of GDP, expenditure and employment that is comparable with similar measures from the 2008 SNA for the overall South African economy (it also allows a comparison with other industries in terms of the above-mentioned variables). The TSA for South Africa provides a coherent framework from within which to integrate and analyse economic statistics related to tourism activity from both the supply and demand sides.

The South African TSA follows the international guidelines as prescribed by UN Tourism. Figure 8 shows the ten tables of the TSA.

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<sup>15</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.



**Figure 8 – The ten tables of a Tourism Satellite Account**

TSA for South Africa consists of TSA Tables 1 to 7 and TSA Table 10.
TSA Table 3 is resident tourism expenditure outside the economic territory of reference.
TSA Table 4 is the sum of TSA Tables 1 and 2.
TSA Table 6 is the core of the TSA system and it is where the confrontation and reconciliation between domestic supply and internal tourism consumption takes place.
TSA Tables 8 and 9 of the TSA are currently not compiled – future improvement of the TSA.

Source: Statistics South Africa adapted from the Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework

The TSA for South Africa is compiled and published by Stats SA according to a framework, TSA:RMF 2008, developed by the UNWTO. The TSA is one element of the 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 visitors and domestic visitors, visitor arrival statistics, tourist accommodation, and food and beverage statistics.

Several main data sources are used for the compilation of the TSA for 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 the demand side (from household surveys).

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)', available on the Stats SA website (<http://www.statssa.gov.za/>).

## 2.4 What is biodiversity-based tourism?

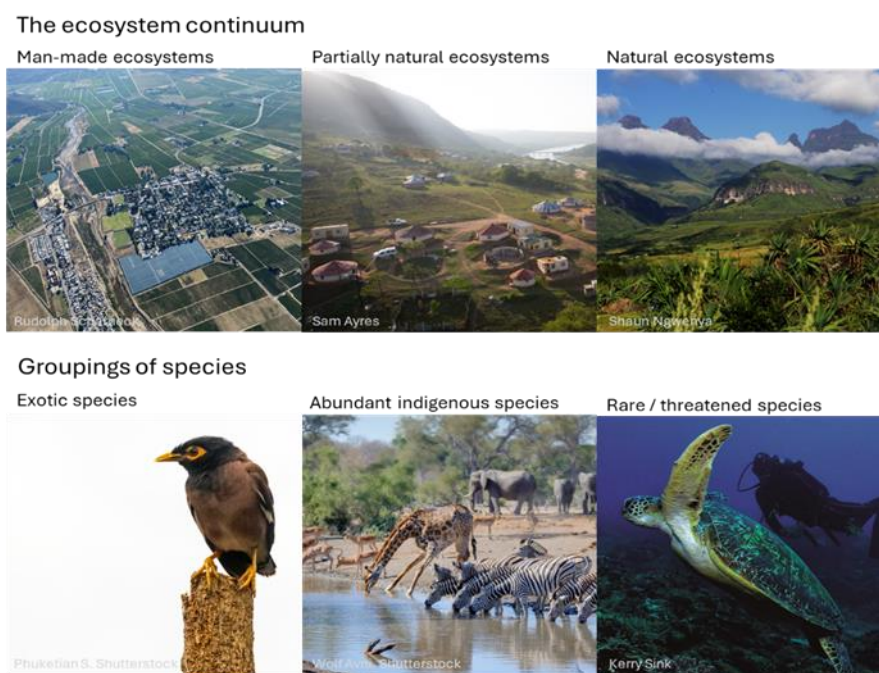
There is no official definition of biodiversity-based tourism. Therefore, based on the separate definitions of biodiversity assets and tourism, the following definition of biodiversity-based tourism for the first experimental biodiversity-based tourism estimates for South Africa was developed by Stats SA and SANBI:

**“Biodiversity-based tourism is tourism that involves the use or enjoyment of biodiversity assets, including trips and visits by domestic and inbound same-day visitors and tourists to partake in and experience South Africa’s ecosystems and species. This includes making use of these biodiversity assets for recreational or leisure purposes. Thus biodiversity-based tourism activities occur in or with one or more natural ecosystems and/or with one or more indigenous species”.**

'Biodiversity assets' is a crucial concept and encompasses species, ecosystems and other biodiversity-related resources that generate ecosystem services, support livelihoods, and provide a foundation for economic growth, social development and human wellbeing (SANBI 2019). Biodiversity assets do not include man-made ecosystems such as dams, artificial wetlands, etc. and should only include indigenous species. Biodiversity assets include 'ecological infrastructure' (naturally functioning ecosystems that provide valuable services to people and the economy). Biodiversity assets are part of natural capital, but natural capital is a broader term that includes abiotic resources such as air and minerals, which are not biodiversity assets.

It is acknowledged that from a tourism perspective, some biodiversity assets may take the form of a combination of natural and man-made ecosystems, and indigenous and exotic species. For example, a tourism-related biodiversity-asset may include indigenous species in a largely unnatural or man-made setting, such as a zoo. Similarly, there may well be exotic species in a largely natural ecosystem, such as a botanical garden. It is recognised that the identification of "largely man-made" assets is not hard and fast and that most biodiversity assets fall along a continuum between 100% natural/pristine and totally man-made (Figure 9). Where on this continuum to draw the line between natural and man-made, and hence the definition of a tourism-related biodiversity asset, depends partially on the subjective experience of the biodiversity asset by the visitor.

For example, a visitor might relate to both indigenous and exotic species in an unnatural zoo setting as a tourism-related biodiversity asset or might experience a beach with substantial built infrastructure as "natural". It therefore relies on the judgement of the experience of a "typical visitor" whether a "man-made" ecosystem or exotic species should be included or excluded as a tourism-related biodiversity asset. Furthermore, for many visitors in an urban setting, visiting a cheetah sanctuary or going up a cable car on Table Mountain may be their closest experience of a tourism-related biodiversity asset. For the purpose of this work, we have erred on the side of inclusivity in determining whether the tourism trip activity is related to a biodiversity asset, based on the assumption that most visitors do not take a purist view of what a natural ecosystem is, and that for many visitors both exotic and indigenous species are likely to be viewed as part of a tourism-related biodiversity asset. Nevertheless, for something to be seen as a tourism-related biodiversity asset, it must consist at least partly of a natural ecosystem or an indigenous species or both.

**Figure 9 – Examples of the ecosystem continuum and groupings of species**

Source: adapted from Bac and Tiholoe (2017)

Another notion has been consideration of the extent to which visitors interact with biodiversity assets. Bac and Tiholoe (2017) proposed that most visitors have incidental involvement with biodiversity assets, meaning nature was not the primary purpose of their travel but is appreciated or viewed, adding to the quality of their experience. Some visitors undertake nature-centred travel, where species or ecosystems were a central reason for their travel, such as visiting a game reserve to enjoy the biodiversity or scuba diving to see unique marine species and ecosystems. Fewer visitors travel with the purpose of providing appreciable financial support for biodiversity assets, and even fewer visitors personally engage in activities that directly support biodiversity conservation or restoration such as through volunteer tourism paying to work in conservation or restoration areas. Finally, very few visitors travel with the purpose of participating in activities that are entirely 'ecologically benign'. Taking into account the involvement of visitors with biodiversity assets is challenging with the available information.

Taking the above into consideration, a biodiversity-based visitor or tourism activity must meet two requirements: (1) that it meets the UN Tourism definition of a visitor and/or tourist (refer to Section 2.2); and (2) that the tourism activity involves biodiversity assets either in the form of an indigenous species or in the form of a largely natural ecosystem or a combination thereof.

## 2.5 Understanding the economic value of biodiversity-based tourism

Measuring biodiversity-based tourism requires understanding the economic value of biodiversity-based tourism. This is made up of the price that both domestic (resident) and inbound (non-resident) visitors pay for tourism products and services that are based on the enjoyment of biodiversity assets and ecosystem services; as well as the direct expenditure to other related tourism businesses for the supply of supporting goods and services (such as food and beverages, passenger transportation, accommodation etc.), and to government,

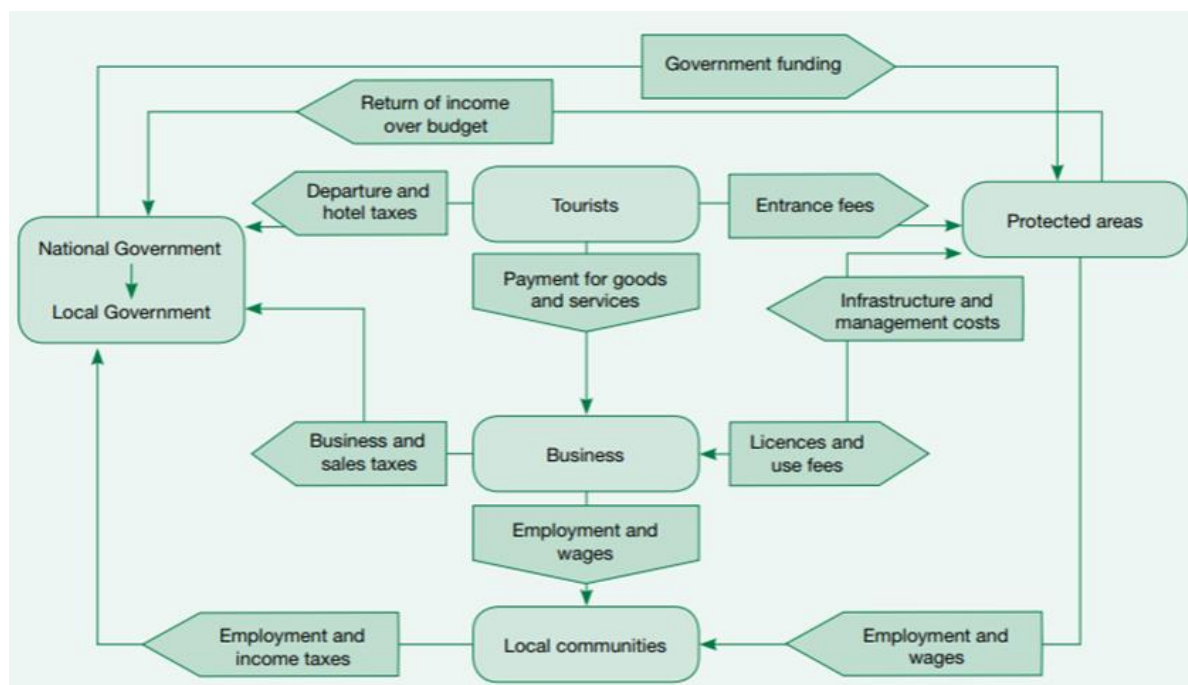
through taxes, for provision of infrastructure. It also includes the value that ecosystem services provide to tourism in general, such as freshwater supplies and other provisions, as well as the regulating functions of ecosystems, which help protect tourism assets from damage by extreme events, such as flooding or major storms.

While the concepts of the economic value of biodiversity-based tourism are straightforward, measuring them is more difficult. In some cases, such as tourism based around coral reefs, the value of biodiversity-based tourism has been quantified. But in many cases, it is difficult to quantify this value due to a lack of suitable data, limited knowledge about the precise relationship between certain types of biodiversity and tourism, and the multiple uses associated with biodiversity which often make it difficult to define how to split the value of biodiversity between tourism and other uses.

Information on international visitor arrivals is available for most countries, but this does not adequately identify whether each arrival is travelling for recreational tourism, or for other primary reasons such as business or to visit friends and relatives. Visitors may participate in some biodiversity-based tourism activities during their trip, even though it may not be their main reason for travelling. Visitor surveys can provide information on the levels of domestic tourism, the destinations visited, the reasons behind domestic and inbound visitors' travels, and their spending. However, in most cases, comprehensive visitor surveys are either unavailable or are conducted privately and for commercial or marketing purposes. Furthermore, it is often difficult to combine information from several different sources into a complete picture of the value of biodiversity for tourism, because of differences in the way surveys are conducted and the questions asked. For these reasons it can be challenging to quantify the benefits that biodiversity brings to tourism. Given the shortcomings of methods for valuing ecosystem services and the ignorance surrounding the connections between ecosystem dynamics and economics, this is not surprising (UNWTO 2010).

Figure 10 shows an example of economic flows using protected areas as an example of an ecosystem service (UNWTO 2010).

**Figure 10 – Tourism and ecosystem services: Economic flows using protected areas as an example of an ecosystem service**



Source: United Nations World Tourism Organization (2010)

The primary economic streams connected to tourism in protected areas are depicted in the figure above. Knowing these flows makes it easier to illustrate the ways that protected area-based tourism boosts the economy both nationally and regionally, and at the level of individual sites. The flows also cover biodiversity-based tourism in general, though areas with free public access are exempt from entrance and use fees.

While visitors pay access and make use of protected areas, they also pay for accommodation, transport and goods and services to enable them to travel to visit these sites. This income in turn generates tax revenues and further expenditure within the economy. Increasing the economic benefits of tourism to protected areas requires strengthening of all monetary flows, including by investing in conservation, by developing more biodiversity-based tourism products, and by increasing employment and economic benefits in local communities. The government can fund the conservation of protected areas through the tax system using the total tax revenue from tourism based on biodiversity, or it can fund it directly through entrance and use fees.

The next section addresses the information available to measure biodiversity-based tourism in South Africa.

## 2.6 Measuring biodiversity-based tourism in South Africa

There is currently no internationally agreed upon standard for the measurement of biodiversity-based tourism. The SF-MST was adopted by the UNSC at its 55<sup>th</sup> session (February 27 – March 1, 2024), but also does not have, as its focus, an economic measurement framework for biodiversity-based tourism.

South Africa's first experimental biodiversity-based tourism estimates make use of a top-down approach which incorporates the TSA, as compiled by Stats SA and supplemented with data from SAT and Stats SA. The advantages of adopting the TSA as the central framework for compilation of the experimental biodiversity-based tourism estimates include:

- the measurement of the experimental biodiversity-based tourism estimates is based on official statistics;
- the results of the experimental biodiversity-based tourism estimates can be compared with similar measures from the 2008 SNA and hence other industries/sectors;
- data from the South African STS (SAT and Stats SA);
- a coherent framework for calculation purposes;
- base data are readily available from Stats SA and SAT; and
- the results from the experimental biodiversity-based tourism estimates will never be greater than the tourism sector for South Africa as calculated for the TSA.

Measuring biodiversity-based tourism expenditure comprises the measurement of both inbound and domestic biodiversity-based tourism expenditure. The experimental biodiversity-based tourism estimates rely on key metrics that are collected by the SAT departure survey (for inbound tourists) and the Stats SA domestic tourism survey (for domestic visitors).

The SAT departure survey provides information on the number of overnight trips undertaken by non-resident tourists visiting South Africa, and for the experimental biodiversity-based tourism estimates the focus was on inbound trips that include one or more of the following activities which are considered to incorporate biodiversity assets:

- number of non-resident tourists visiting a biodiversity-based attraction;
- number of non-resident tourists partaking in wildlife activities;
- number of non-resident tourists visiting a beach; and
- number of non-resident tourists participating in an adventure activity.

The data for non-resident tourist trips and activities cannot be compared to that of domestic same-day trips and overnight trips as the methodology differs. In general, the tourism activities listed above are a good indication of the extent of involvement by non-resident tourists in biodiversity-based tourism activities. It is also important to note that respondents to the survey indicate whether they participated in any of these activities during their trip, and as such a non-resident tourist could partake in several biodiversity-based activities during any inbound trip. The duration of time spent at/on each activity is unknown as is the amount of money spent at/on the biodiversity asset.

Stats SA's annual domestic tourism survey provides information on the number of domestic same-day trips and overnight trips undertaken by South African residents to destinations within South Africa, and for the experimental biodiversity-based tourism estimates the focus was on domestic same-day trips and overnight trips that included one or more of the following activities which are considered to incorporate biodiversity assets:

- trips that include wildlife activities such as game viewing, whale watching, birdwatching, etc.;
- trips that include hunting activities;

- trips that include beach activities;
- trips that include visits to parks/gardens;
- trips that include a visit to a mountain area;
- trips that include outdoor or biodiversity-based activities;
- trips that include water sports such as diving, snorkelling, sailing, surfing; and
- trips that include an adventure activity, such as water rafting, mountaineering, etc.

In general, the tourism activities listed above are a good indication of the extent of involvement by domestic visitors in biodiversity-based tourism activities. It is also important to note that respondents to the survey indicate whether they participated in any of these activities during their domestic same-day trips and overnight trips, and as such a domestic visitor could partake in several biodiversity-based activities during any domestic trip. The duration of time spent at/on each activity is unknown as is the amount of money spent at/on the biodiversity asset.

Biodiversity-based tourism activities and experiences involving biodiversity assets might include activities that only occur in a natural environment, whilst others could occur in either a natural or “man-made” environment but involve indigenous species. Typical tourism activities and experiences involving biodiversity assets are:

- Sightseeing and enjoying the natural beauty and related activities, including inter alia:
  - game viewing photographic safaris;
  - hiking;
  - birdwatching;
  - scuba diving and snorkelling;
  - insects, amphibians, reptile viewing; and
  - botanical viewing; etc.
- Seeking specific species, including inter alia:
  - shark-cage diving;
  - big-5 game viewing;
  - little-5 game viewing;
  - "Lifer" birding;
  - hunting;
  - penguin viewing;
  - seal viewing;
  - whale watching;
  - dolphin watching; and
  - turtle tracking; etc.
- Recreation and relaxation in natural ecosystems, including inter alia:
  - going to the beach;
  - sporting activities:
    - swimming;
    - mountain biking/off-road cycling;
    - canoeing/kayaking;

- boating;
- yachting/sailing;
- fishing;
- surfing;
- rafting;
- trail running; and
- orienteering.
- Cruising and picnicking; etc.

As described above, the experimental biodiversity-based tourism estimates for the period 2013 to 2019 are directly linked to the TSA for South Africa. The TSA for South Africa is compiled and published by Stats SA according to TSA:RMF 2008. It offers insights into tourism's role in South Africa, detailing its contributions to production, expenditure and employment. Likewise, biodiversity-based tourism estimates outline the biodiversity-based tourism sub-sector's contribution, providing data on its contributions to South Africa's tourism sector and overall economy in terms of production, expenditure and employment.

Biodiversity-based tourism estimates are calculated by using a combination of calculated averages, weighted averages and estimates, depending on the tourism products and activities. The methodology used to extract biodiversity-based tourism expenditure for tourism expenditure in the TSA will be explained, broadly, by using the example of accommodation services for visitors. Biodiversity-based inbound and domestic expenditure on accommodation services for visitors is based on source data from the SAT departure survey and the Stats SA domestic tourism survey.

Inbound biodiversity-based tourism expenditure estimates on accommodation services for visitors based on the SAT departure survey includes the following:

- data on the number of inbound tourists;
- the percentage of all inbound tourists' nights that included accommodation services for visitors and included biodiversity-based activities;
- the estimated percentage of a trip that would involve the identified biodiversity-based activity;
- the estimated percentage of the identified activity that involves the use/enjoyment of biodiversity assets; and
- average inbound tourists' expenditure on accommodation services for visitors (calculated from the TSA).

Domestic biodiversity-based tourism expenditure estimates on accommodation services for visitors based on Stats SA domestic tourism survey data includes the following:

- data on the number of domestic trips;
- the percentage of all domestic trips that included accommodation services for visitors and biodiversity-based activities;
- the estimated percentage of a trip that involved the identified biodiversity-based activity;
- the estimated percentage of the identified activity that involved the use/enjoyment of biodiversity assets; and



- average domestic tourism expenditure on accommodation services for visitors (calculated from the TSA).

## Chapter 3: Experimental biodiversity-based tourism estimates for South Africa, 2013 to 2019

The analysis of the experimental biodiversity-based tourism estimates for South Africa for the period 2013 to 2019 provides an economic overview of the importance of biodiversity-based tourism for the tourism sector in South Africa (as measured by the TSA).

### 3.1 Biodiversity-based tourism estimates for South Africa

Table 1 shows the biodiversity-based tourism estimates for the reference years 2013 to 2019.

**Table 1 – Biodiversity-based tourism estimates, 2013–2019**

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Inbound biodiversity-based tourism expenditure (R million)	14 658	17 118	16 032	18 810	19 554	20 364	17 956
Inbound biodiversity-based tourism expenditure as a percentage of inbound tourism expenditure (%)	15,6	16,0	14,7	15,5	16,2	17,0	14,8
Domestic biodiversity-based tourism expenditure (R million)	28 731	27 362	23 708	25 087	21 052	19 947	42 707
Domestic biodiversity-based tourism expenditure as a percentage of domestic tourism expenditure (%)	15,3	13,7	14,1	13,7	12,9	10,2	12,8
Internal biodiversity-based tourism expenditure (R million)	43 389	44 480	39 740	43 897	40 606	40 311	60 663
Internal biodiversity-based tourism expenditure as a percentage of internal tourism expenditure (%)	15,4	14,5	14,3	14,4	14,3	12,8	13,3
Biodiversity-based tourism direct gross value added (BTDGVA) (R million)	18 380	18 903	16 840	18 652	17 357	17 364	26 024
BTDGVA as a percentage of gross value added (GVA) (%)	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,5
BTDGVA as a percentage of tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA) (%)	15,4	14,5	14,3	14,4	14,3	12,8	13,3
Biodiversity-based tourism direct gross domestic product (BTDGDP) (R million)	19 622	20 164	18 225	20 145	18 882	18 859	27 726
BTDGDP as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) (%)	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,5
BTDGDP as a percentage of tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP) (%)	15,4	14,5	14,3	14,4	14,3	12,8	13,3
Persons directly engaged in producing goods and services purchased by biodiversity-based visitors (number)	92 036	91 816	82 619	80 189	74 981	82 526	91 836
Persons directly engaged in producing goods and services purchased by biodiversity-based visitors (% of total employment)	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,6
Persons directly engaged in producing goods and services purchased by biodiversity-based visitors (% of persons directly engaged in producing goods and services purchased by visitors)	14,0	13,3	13,0	12,7	13,0	13,2	11,8

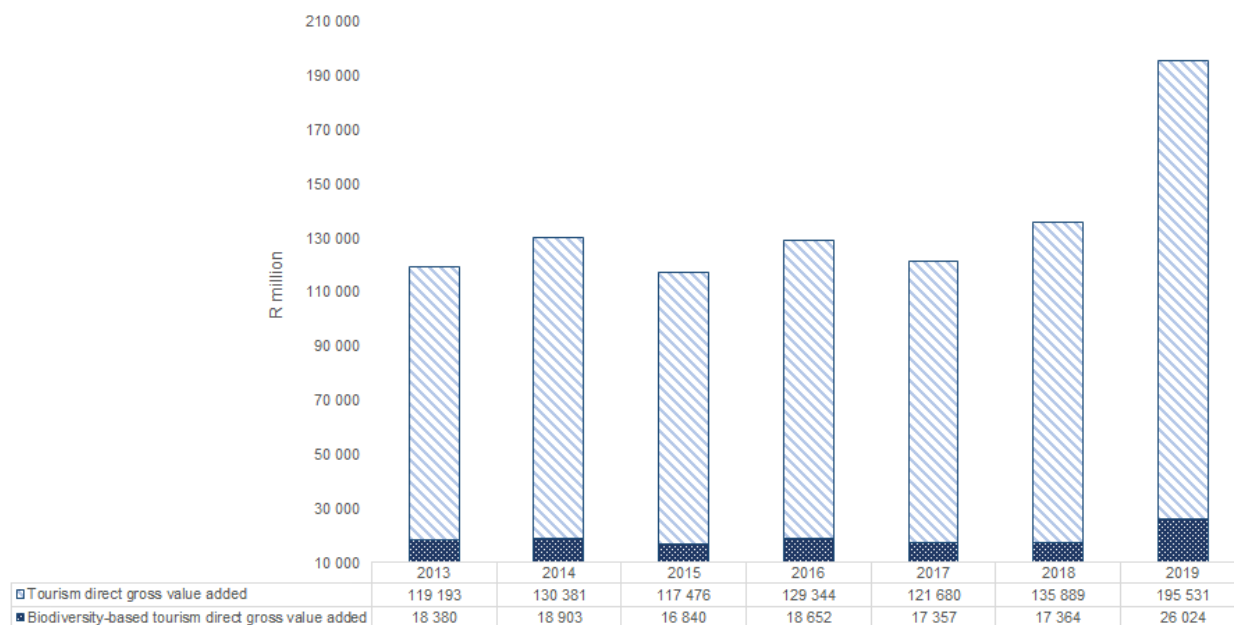
Note - For the data for the TSA (tourism sector) refer to the key findings on page 1.

Source: Statistics South Africa

BTDGVA increased from R18 380 million in 2013 to R26 024 million in 2019 (41,6% increase) and BTDGDP increased from R19 622 million in 2013 to R27 726 million in 2019 (41,3% increase). In 2013, BTDGDP constituted 15,4% of TDGDP and 0,5% of GDP. In 2019, BTDGDP constituted 13,3% of TDGDP and 0,5% of GDP.

Figure 11 shows BTDGVA values as a portion of TDGVA from 2013 to 2019 and Figure 12 shows BTDGDP values as a portion of TDGDP from 2013 to 2019.

**Figure 11 – Tourism direct gross value added and biodiversity-based tourism direct gross value added, 2013 – 2019 (R million)**

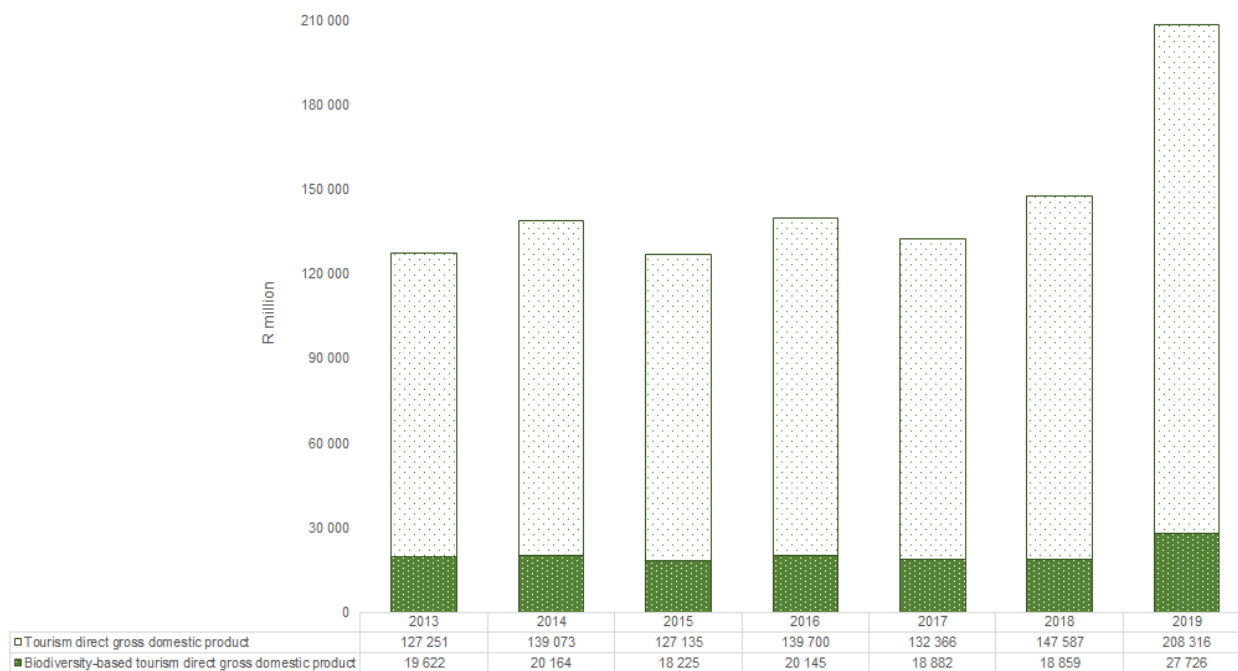


Source: Statistics South Africa

In 2013 TDGVA was 3,4% (or R119 193 million) of the total GVA (R3 502 361 million) for South Africa. BTDGVA represented 0,5% (or R18 380 million) of total GVA in 2013. BTDGVA represented 15,4% of the total TDGVA for South Africa.

In 2019 TDGVA represented 3,9% (or R195 531 million) of the total GVA (R5 044 926 million) for South Africa. BTDGVA still represented 0,5% (or R26 024 million) of the total GVA in 2019. BTDGVA represented 13,3% of the total TDGVA for South Africa.

**Figure 12 – Tourism direct gross domestic product and biodiversity-based tourism direct gross domestic product, 2013–2019 (R million)**



Source: Statistics South Africa

In 2013 TDGDP was 3,3% (or R127 251 million) of the total GDP (R3 868 630 million) for South Africa. BTDGDP represented 0,5% of total GDP. BTDGDP represented 15,4% of the total TDGDP for South Africa.

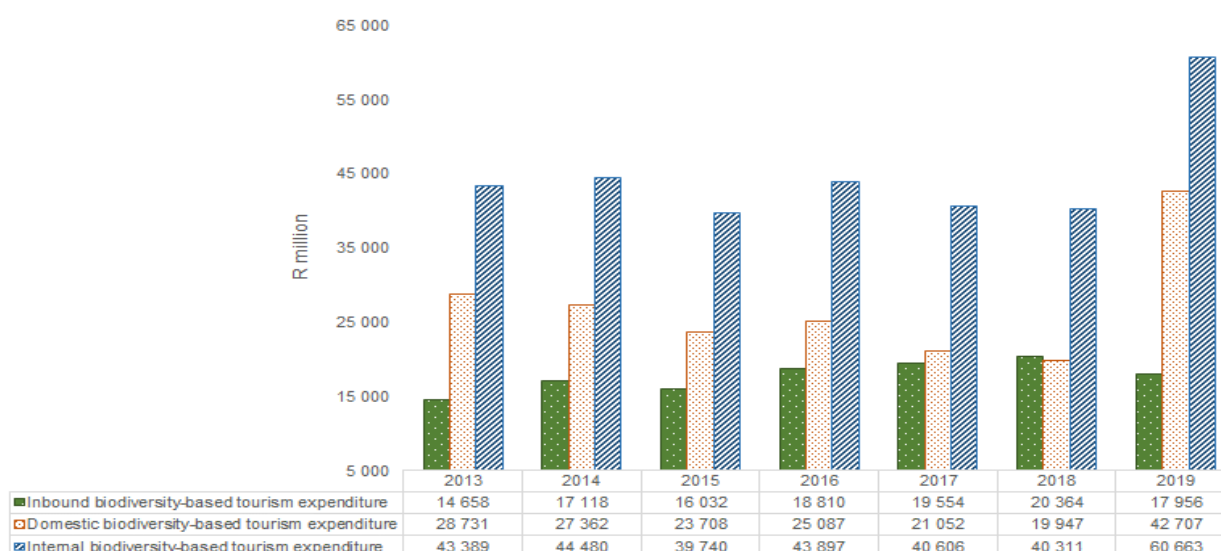
In 2019 TDGDP was 3,7% (or R208 316 million) of the total GDP (R5 613 665 million) for South Africa. BTDGDP represented 0,5% of total GDP. BTDGDP represented 13,3% of the total TDGDP for South Africa.

Figure 13 shows inbound, domestic and internal biodiversity-based (sum of inbound and domestic) tourism expenditure from 2013 to 2019 and Figure 14 shows inbound biodiversity-based tourism expenditure and domestic biodiversity-based tourism expenditure as a percentage of internal biodiversity-based tourism expenditure from 2013 to 2019.

In 2013, inbound biodiversity-based tourism expenditure constituted 33,8% (or R14 658 million) of the total internal biodiversity-based tourism expenditure. In 2019, inbound biodiversity-based tourism expenditure constituted 29,6% (or R17 956 million) of the total internal biodiversity-based tourism expenditure.

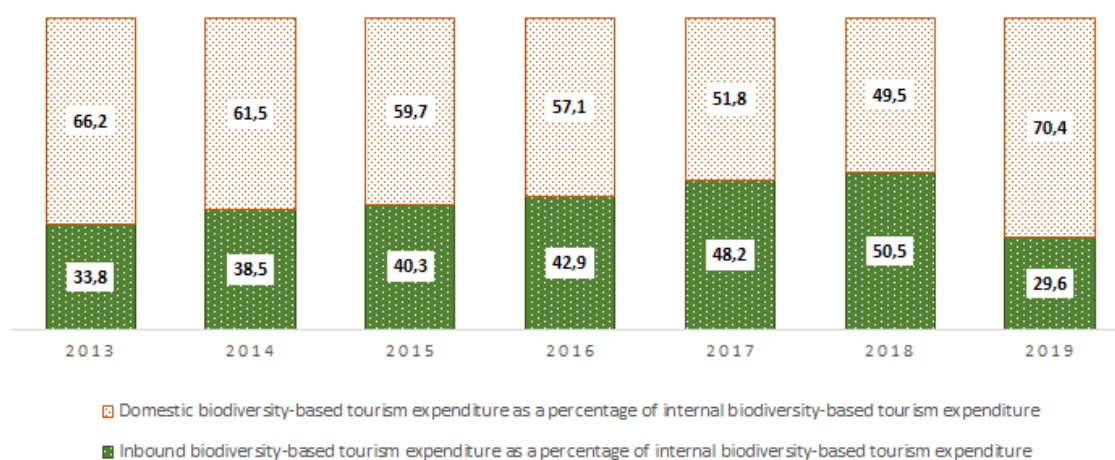
In 2013, domestic biodiversity-based tourism expenditure constituted 66,2% (or R28 731 million) of the total internal biodiversity-based tourism expenditure. In 2019, domestic biodiversity-based tourism expenditure constituted 70,4% (or R42 707 million) of the total internal biodiversity-based tourism expenditure.

**Figure 13 – Inbound, domestic and internal biodiversity-based tourism expenditure, 2013–2019 (R million)**



Source: Statistics South Africa

**Figure 14 – Inbound biodiversity-based tourism expenditure and domestic biodiversity-based tourism expenditure as a percentage of internal biodiversity-based tourism expenditure, 2013–2019 (%)**

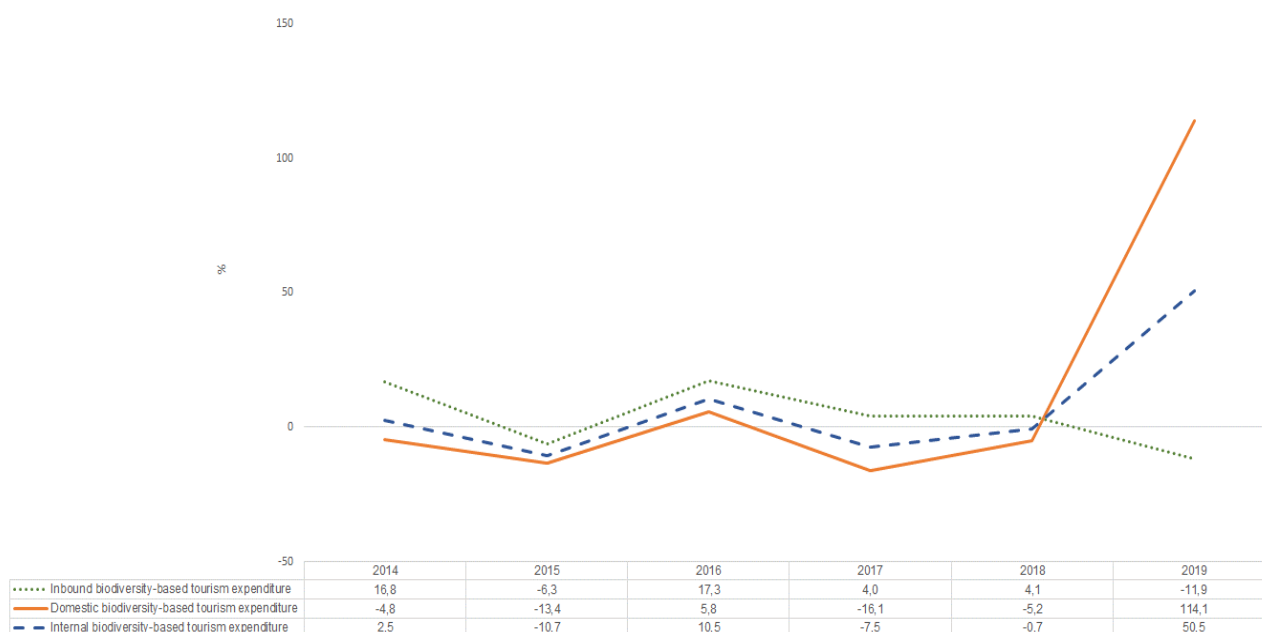


Source: Statistics South Africa

Figure 15 shows the year-on-year growth rates for inbound, domestic and internal biodiversity-based tourism expenditure for 2013 to 2019.

From 2013 to 2019, inbound biodiversity-based tourism expenditure increased by 22,5%, domestic biodiversity-based tourism expenditure increased by 48,6% and internal biodiversity-based tourism expenditure increased by 39,8%.

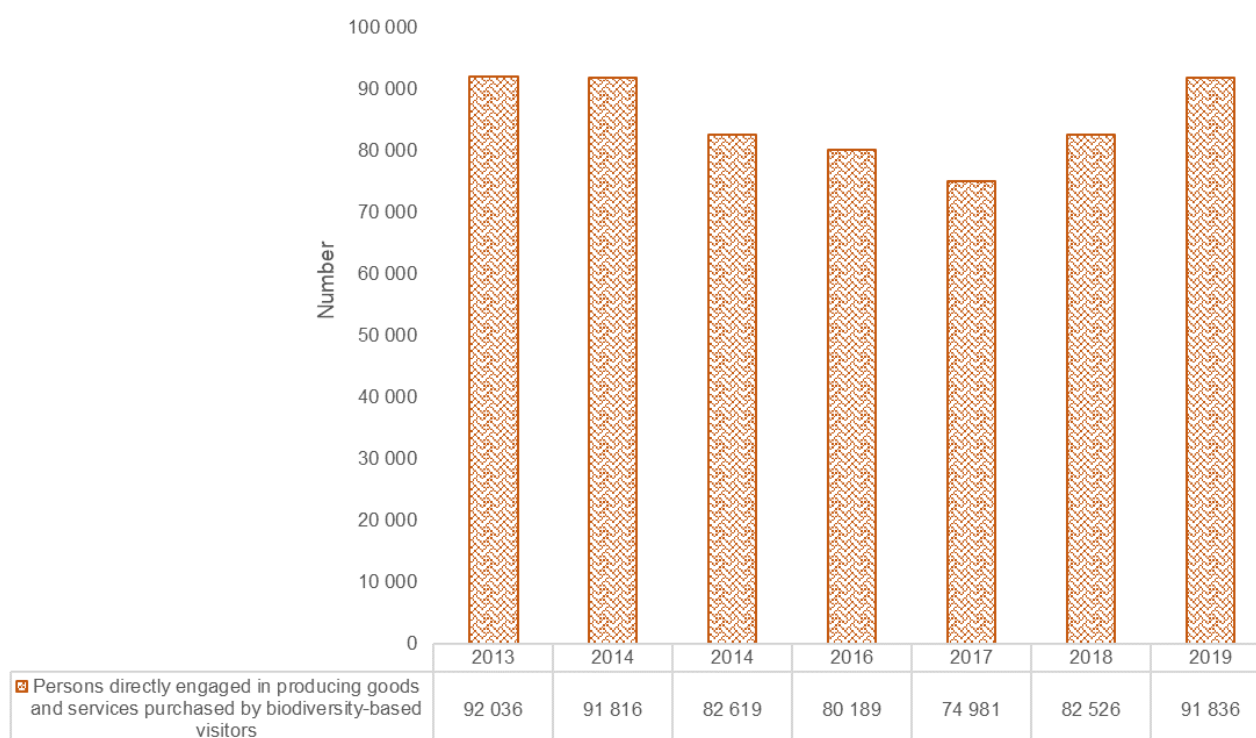
**Figure 15 – Year-on-year percentage growth rates for inbound, domestic and internal biodiversity-based tourism expenditure, 2013–2019**



Source: Statistics South Africa

Figure 16 shows the number of persons directly engaged in producing goods and services purchased by biodiversity-based visitors declined marginally between 2013 and 2019 from 92 036 to 91 836. This is a decline of 0,2% (or 200 persons). During the same period, the persons directly engaged in producing goods and services purchased by visitors increased from 658 907 to 780 096<sup>16</sup>. This is an increase of 18,4% (or 121 189 persons).

**Figure 16 – Persons directly engaged in producing goods and services purchased by biodiversity-based visitors, 2013–2019 (number)**



Source: Statistics South Africa

### 3.2 Biodiversity-based tourism demand for South Africa

Internal biodiversity-based tourism demand for South Africa consists of non-resident visitors (non-resident tourists) and domestic visitors (includes resident same-day visitors and resident tourists).

The year 2013 saw 14 317 908 non-resident visitors to South Africa compared with 14 797 472 non-resident visitors in 2019 (see Table 2). Of the 14 317 908 non-resident visitors in 2013, 4 781 340 (or 33,4%) were same-day visitors and 9 536 568 (or 66,6%) were tourists. Of the 14 797 472 non-resident visitors in 2019, 4 568 879 (or 30,9%) were same-day visitors and 10 228 593 (or 69,1%) were tourists.

During 2013, domestic visitors undertook 105 139 000 domestic trips, of which 54 372 000 (or 51,7%) were same-day trips and 50 767 000 (or 48,3%) were overnight trips. During 2019, domestic visitors undertook

<sup>16</sup> See Key findings on page 1.

152 006 000 domestic trips, of which 82 973 000 (or 54,6%) were same-day trips and 69 033 000 (or 45,4%) were overnight trips.

Table 2 shows the number of non-resident visitors to South Africa and the number of domestic overnight and domestic same-day trips undertaken by South African residents from 2013 to 2019.

**Table 2 – Number of non-resident visitors to South Africa and the number of domestic overnight and domestic same-day trips undertaken by South African residents, 2013–2019 (number)**

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Non-resident visitors (number)</b>	<b>14 317 908</b>	<b>14 529 542</b>	<b>13 951 901</b>	<b>15 121 328</b>	<b>14 975 675</b>	<b>15 004 384</b>	<b>14 797 472</b>
Non-resident same-day visitors (number)	4 781 340	4 980 306	5 048 128	5 077 165	4 690 478	4 532 279	4 568 879
Non-resident tourists (number)	9 536 568	9 549 236	8 903 773	10 044 163	10 285 197	10 472 105	10 228 593
<b>Total domestic trips (number)</b>	<b>105 139 000</b>	<b>95 270 000</b>	<b>89 702 000</b>	<b>82 191 000</b>	<b>91 920 000</b>	<b>87 100 000</b>	<b>152 006 000</b>
Domestic same-day trips (number)	54 372 000	48 007 000	44 261 000	39 389 000	47 540 000	41 634 000	82 973 000
Domestic overnight trips (number)	50 767 000	47 263 000	45 441 000	42 802 000	44 380 000	45 466 000	69 033 000

Source: Statistics South Africa

Table 3 shows the number of biodiversity-based activities that were undertaken by visitors as part of domestic same-day trips from 2013 to 2019. Trips including hunting activities, a water sports activity and an adventure activity were the only biodiversity-based activities that had higher values in 2019 compared with 2013. Table 4 shows the number of biodiversity-based activities that were undertaken by visitors as part of domestic overnight trips from 2013 to 2019. Table 5 shows the number of biodiversity-based activities that were undertaken by tourists as part of inbound overnight trips for 2013 to 2019. The total number of inbound tourists partaking in wildlife activities and an adventure activity were the biodiversity-based activities that had higher values in 2019 compared with 2013.

Tables 3 to 5 show that trips including biodiversity-based adventure activities have increased for domestic same-day visitors, domestic overnight trips and inbound tourists.

**Table 3 – Biodiversity-based activities in domestic same-day trips, 2013–2019 (number)**

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Trips including wildlife activities, e.g. game viewing, whale watching, birdwatching	1 231 587	572 395	732 774	681 723	662 499	316 949	1 026 396
Trips including hunting activities	97 874	45 050	222 706	65 738	53 305	3 033	116 622
Trips including beach activities	1 500 742	972 542	1 252 421	457 729	1 055 937	570 204	1 441 119
Trips including visits to parks/gardens	995 057	747 294	548 383	545 379	830 027	324 531	977 010
Trips including a visit to a mountain area	902 620	328 597	505 279	370 078	271 599	213 827	634 878
Trips including other outdoor/nature-based activities	309 936	100 699	40 710	233 734	238 601	78 858	244 550
Trips including a water sports activity, e.g. diving, snorkelling, sailing, surfing	312 655	111 299	277 784	177 735	421 359	74 368	447 710
Trips including an adventure activity, e.g. water rafting, mountaineering	236 530	60 949	311 309	129 040	68 534	46 480	264 876
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 587 001</b>	<b>2 938 825</b>	<b>3 891 366</b>	<b>2 661 156</b>	<b>3 601 861</b>	<b>1 628 250</b>	<b>5 153 161</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa



**Table 4 – Biodiversity-based activities in domestic overnight trips, 2013–2019 (number)**

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Trips including wildlife activities, e.g. game viewing, whale watching, birdwatching	2 174 996	2 121 782	1 462 966	1 479 629	1 742 547	1 054 024	2 026 823
Trips including hunting activities	333 431	102 419	95 662	261 407	151 948	36 442	195 225
Trips including beach activities	3 965 263	4 231 616	4 200 872	3 208 935	3 363 860	2 581 798	4 369 518
Trips including visits to parks/gardens	2 127 118	2 169 578	1 776 340	1 399 196	1 697 286	1 126 909	2 081 844
Trips including a visit to a mountain area	1 983 487	1 529 459	1 212 266	1 601 954	1 309 335	971 328	1 740 118
Trips including other outdoor/nature-based activities	533 490	211 666	404 089	211 136	111 536	193 425	336 091
Trips including a water sports activity, e.g. diving, snorkelling, sailing, surfing	646 343	764 729	417 283	479 246	538 282	214 449	706 027
Trips including an adventure activity, e.g. water rafting, mountaineering	389 858	448 937	451 919	326 758	493 021	245 285	549 260
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 153 986</b>	<b>11 580 186</b>	<b>10 021 397</b>	<b>8 968 261</b>	<b>9 407 815</b>	<b>6 423 660</b>	<b>12 004 906</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa

**Table 5 – Biodiversity-based activities in inbound overnight trips, 2013–2019 (number)**

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Foreign tourists visiting a nature-based attraction	1 662 124	1 648 161	1 344 234	1 538 363	1 781 382	1 924 203	1 562 213
Foreign tourists partaking in wildlife activities	885 573	918 890	961 710	1 168 647	1 541 408	1 642 160	1 807 048
Foreign tourists visiting a beach	1 112 010	1 215 590	982 553	1 077 996	1 235 160	1 416 923	668 140
Foreign tourists participating in an adventure activity	443 658	590 007	541 964	498 676	716 500	844 847	2 169 091
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 103 365</b>	<b>4 372 648</b>	<b>3 830 461</b>	<b>4 283 682</b>	<b>5 274 450</b>	<b>5 828 133</b>	<b>6 206 492</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa

### 3.3 Biodiversity-based 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. As such, biodiversity-based tourism expenditure refers to the acquisition of goods and services by biodiversity-based visitors through a monetary transaction for the direct satisfaction of their wants and needs during their stay at their destination.

Tourism expenditure can be broken down by the products consumed. The TSA distinguishes between three categories of products, namely 'tourism-characteristic' products, 'tourism-connected' (or 'related') products and 'non-tourism-connected' products. These are described in Box 2. Tourism products are not exclusively consumed by visitors. A non-visitor can consume a 'tourism-characteristic' product.

**Box 2 – 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>17</sup> product.

The following points are important to consider when looking at product 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.

Tables 6 to 12 show both tourism and biodiversity-based tourism expenditure by product for South Africa, for the reference years 2013 to 2019. Being a subset of overall tourism expenditure, the biodiversity-based tourism product ratio will always be less than that of the tourism product ratio. Analysis of the highest biodiversity-based tourism expenditure across 2013 to 2019 shows that:

- ‘Passenger transportation services’ (the sum of railway-, road-, water- and air passenger transportation services and transport equipment rental services) had the highest biodiversity-based tourism expenditure every year from 2013 to 2018;
- ‘Non-specific products’ had the second highest biodiversity-based tourism expenditure for the years 2013 and 2014 and the highest in 2019;
- ‘Sports and recreational services’ were one of the top three highest biodiversity-based tourism expenditure products from 2013 to 2019; and
- ‘Cultural services’ had the third highest biodiversity-based tourism expenditure in 2017 and 2018.

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<sup>17</sup> A tourism-specific product is either a tourism-characteristic product or a tourism-connected product.

**Table 6 – Tourism and biodiversity-based tourism expenditure by product, 2013 (R million)**

Product	Tourism demand				Biodiversity-based tourism demand				Product ratio	
	Domestic visitor demand	Inbound visitor demand (exports)	Internal visitor demand	Total domestic supply	Domestic visitor demand	Inbound visitor demand (exports)	Internal visitor demand	Total domestic supply	Tourism product ratio	Biodiversity-based tourism product ratio
	(1)	(2)	(3) = (1)+(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7) = (5)+(6)	(4)	(8) = (3)/(4)	(9)=(7)/(4)
	R million				R million				Percentage	
<b>Tourism-characteristic products</b>	<b>143 806</b>	<b>57 526</b>	<b>201 332</b>	<b>433 843</b>	<b>22 072</b>	<b>8 953</b>	<b>31 025</b>	<b>433 843</b>	<b>46,4</b>	<b>7,2</b>
Accommodation services for visitors	18 480	13 466	31 946	33 244	2 004	1 132	3 136	33 244	96,1	9,4
Food- and beverage-serving services	26 780	7 736	34 516	102 033	3 286	491	3 777	102 033	33,8	3,7
Passenger transportation services	71 391	23 343	94 733	183 375	8 797	2 225	11 022	183 375	51,7	6,0
<i>Railway passenger transportation services</i>	224	139	363	5 176	24	12	36	5 176	7,0	0,7
<i>Road passenger transportation services</i>	33 881	11 432	45 313	122 521	3 674	961	4 635	122 521	37,0	3,8
<i>Water passenger transportation services</i>	1 253	304	1 557	1 942	1 191	289	1 480	1 942	80,2	76,2
<i>Air passenger transportation services</i>	26 871	11 246	38 117	39 724	2 914	945	3 859	39 724	96,0	9,7
<i>Transport equipment rental services</i>	9 161	221	9 383	14 012	994	19	1 012	14 012	67,0	7,2
Travel agencies and other reservation services	9 097	3 823	12 920	13 183	987	321	1 308	13 183	98,0	9,9
Cultural services	3 841	2 843	6 683	31 667	2 381	2 416	4 797	31 667	21,1	15,1
Sports and recreational services	14 218	6 315	20 533	70 341	4 617	2 368	6 985	70 341	29,2	9,9
<b>Tourism-connected products</b>	<b>11 753</b>	<b>12 765</b>	<b>24 519</b>	<b>232 163</b>	<b>1 804</b>	<b>1 987</b>	<b>3 791</b>	<b>232 163</b>	<b>10,6</b>	<b>1,6</b>
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco	6 318	7 116	13 434	116 339	970	1 108	2 077	116 339	11,5	1,8
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	2 480	3 129	5 609	43 203	381	487	868	43 203	13,0	2,0
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles	132	152	284	27 456	20	24	44	27 456	1,0	0,2
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	333	1 245	1 578	26 447	51	194	245	26 447	6,0	0,9
Retail sales of automotive fuel	2 490	1 123	3 613	18 719	382	175	557	18 719	19,3	3,0
<b>Non-specific products</b>	<b>31 635</b>	<b>23 892</b>	<b>55 528</b>	<b>7 136 878</b>	<b>4 855</b>	<b>3 718</b>	<b>8 574</b>	<b>7 136 878</b>	<b>0,8</b>	<b>0,1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>187 195</b>	<b>94 183</b>	<b>281 378</b>	<b>7 802 884</b>	<b>28 731</b>	<b>14 658</b>	<b>43 389</b>	<b>7 802 884</b>	<b>3,6</b>	<b>0,6</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

**Table 7 – Tourism and biodiversity-based tourism expenditure by product, 2014 (R million)**

Product	Tourism demand				Biodiversity-based tourism demand				Product ratio	
	Domestic visitor demand	Inbound visitor demand (exports)	Internal visitor demand	Total domestic supply	Domestic visitor demand	Inbound visitor demand (exports)	Internal visitor demand	Total domestic supply	Tourism product ratio	Biodiversity-based tourism product ratio
	(1)	(2)	(3) = (1)+(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7) = (5)+(6)	(4)	(8) = (3)/(4)	(9)=(7)/(4)
	R million				R million				Percentage	
<b>Tourism-characteristic products</b>	<b>158 248</b>	<b>63 225</b>	<b>221 473</b>	<b>467 745</b>	<b>21 643</b>	<b>10 140</b>	<b>31 784</b>	<b>467 745</b>	<b>47,3</b>	<b>6,8</b>
Accommodation services for visitors	19 619	14 766	34 384	35 808	2 053	1 119	3 172	35 808	96,0	8,9
Food- and beverage-serving services	28 619	8 014	36 634	109 014	2 686	584	3 270	109 014	33,6	3,0
Passenger transportation services	76 160	25 250	101 410	198 696	9 160	2 216	11 376	198 696	51,0	5,7
<i>Railway passenger transportation services</i>	<i>248</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>402</i>	<i>5 702</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>5 702</i>	<i>7,0</i>	<i>0,7</i>
<i>Road passenger transportation services</i>	<i>34 990</i>	<i>12 603</i>	<i>47 593</i>	<i>132 386</i>	<i>3 662</i>	<i>955</i>	<i>4 617</i>	<i>132 386</i>	<i>36,0</i>	<i>3,5</i>
<i>Water passenger transportation services</i>	<i>1 407</i>	<i>347</i>	<i>1 754</i>	<i>2 171</i>	<i>1 336</i>	<i>330</i>	<i>1 666</i>	<i>2 171</i>	<i>80,8</i>	<i>76,7</i>
<i>Air passenger transportation services</i>	<i>29 436</i>	<i>11 912</i>	<i>41 347</i>	<i>43 089</i>	<i>3 081</i>	<i>902</i>	<i>3 983</i>	<i>43 089</i>	<i>96,0</i>	<i>9,2</i>
<i>Transport equipment rental services</i>	<i>10 080</i>	<i>235</i>	<i>10 315</i>	<i>15 347</i>	<i>1 055</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>1 073</i>	<i>15 347</i>	<i>67,2</i>	<i>7,0</i>
Travel agencies and other reservation services	10 312	4 334	14 646	14 944	1 079	328	1 408	14 944	98,0	9,4
Cultural services	5 527	3 064	8 591	34 925	2 981	2 658	5 639	34 925	24,6	16,1
Sports and recreational services	18 012	7 796	25 808	74 358	3 683	3 236	6 919	74 358	34,7	9,3
<b>Tourism-connected products</b>	<b>12 677</b>	<b>14 708</b>	<b>27 385</b>	<b>250 920</b>	<b>1 734</b>	<b>2 359</b>	<b>4 093</b>	<b>250 920</b>	<b>10,9</b>	<b>1,6</b>
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco	6 773	8 045	14 818	124 865	926	1 290	2 217	124 865	11,9	1,8
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	2 725	3 890	6 615	47 289	373	624	997	47 289	14,0	2,1
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles	142	188	330	30 533	19	30	50	30 533	1,1	0,2
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	389	1 391	1 780	28 457	53	223	276	28 457	6,3	1,0
Retail sales of automotive fuel	2 648	1 194	3 842	19 777	362	192	554	19 777	19,4	2,8
<b>Non-specific products</b>	<b>29 136</b>	<b>28 796</b>	<b>57 931</b>	<b>7 649 351</b>	<b>3 985</b>	<b>4 618</b>	<b>8 603</b>	<b>7 649 351</b>	<b>0,8</b>	<b>0,1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>200 061</b>	<b>106 728</b>	<b>306 789</b>	<b>8 368 016</b>	<b>27 362</b>	<b>17 118</b>	<b>44 480</b>	<b>8 368 016</b>	<b>3,7</b>	<b>0,5</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

**Table 8 – Tourism and biodiversity-based tourism expenditure by product, 2015 (R million)**

Product	Tourism demand				Biodiversity-based tourism demand				Product ratio	
	Domestic visitor demand	Inbound visitor demand (exports)	Internal visitor demand	Total domestic supply	Domestic visitor demand	Inbound visitor demand (exports)	Internal visitor demand	Total domestic supply	Tourism product ratio	Biodiversity- based tourism product ratio
	(1)	(2)	(3) = (1)+(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7) = (5)+(6)	(4)	(8) = (3)/(4)	(9)=(7)/(4)
	R million				R million				Percentage	
<b>Tourism-characteristic products</b>	<b>145 415</b>	<b>67 574</b>	<b>212 988</b>	<b>500 101</b>	<b>20 464</b>	<b>9 961</b>	<b>30 425</b>	<b>500 101</b>	<b>42,6</b>	<b>6,1</b>
Accommodation services for visitors	19 905	16 462	36 367	37 892	2 010	1 087	3 097	37 892	96,0	8,2
Food- and beverage-serving services	24 130	9 910	34 040	115 356	2 594	630	3 224	115 356	29,5	2,8
Passenger transportation services	74 058	25 609	99 668	213 543	8 938	2 043	10 980	213 543	46,7	5,1
<i>Railway passenger transportation services</i>	248	177	425	6 068	25	12	37	6 068	7,0	0,6
<i>Road passenger transportation services</i>	28 773	14 119	42 892	140 819	2 905	932	3 837	140 819	30,5	2,7
<i>Water passenger transportation services</i>	1 720	398	2 118	2 646	1 634	378	2 012	2 646	80,1	76,0
<i>Air passenger transportation services</i>	34 289	10 660	44 949	46 810	3 462	704	4 166	46 810	96,0	8,9
<i>Transport equipment rental services</i>	9 028	255	9 283	17 199	911	17	928	17 199	54,0	5,4
Travel agencies and other reservation services	11 161	4 691	15 852	16 176	1 127	310	1 437	16 176	98,0	8,9
Cultural services	4 279	3 101	7 380	37 492	2 231	2 651	4 882	37 492	19,7	13,0
Sports and recreational services	11 882	7 800	19 683	79 642	3 565	3 240	6 805	79 642	24,7	8,5
<b>Tourism-connected products</b>	<b>8 498</b>	<b>16 440</b>	<b>24 938</b>	<b>267 244</b>	<b>1 196</b>	<b>2 423</b>	<b>3 619</b>	<b>267 244</b>	<b>9,3</b>	<b>1,4</b>
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco	4 646	8 462	13 109	132 663	654	1 247	1 901	132 663	9,9	1,4
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	1 622	5 025	6 647	51 573	228	741	969	51 573	12,9	1,9
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles	60	265	325	32 660	8	39	47	32 660	1,0	0,1
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	366	1 441	1 807	30 315	52	212	264	30 315	6,0	0,9
Retail sales of automotive fuel	1 803	1 247	3 050	20 034	254	184	438	20 034	15,2	2,2
<b>Non-specific products</b>	<b>14 555</b>	<b>24 746</b>	<b>39 301</b>	<b>7 999 272</b>	<b>2 048</b>	<b>3 648</b>	<b>5 696</b>	<b>7 999 272</b>	<b>0,5</b>	<b>0,1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>168 468</b>	<b>108 760</b>	<b>277 228</b>	<b>8 766 617</b>	<b>23 708</b>	<b>16 032</b>	<b>39 740</b>	<b>8 766 617</b>	<b>3,2</b>	<b>0,5</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

**Table 9 – Tourism and biodiversity-based tourism expenditure by product, 2016 (R million)**

Product	Tourism demand				Biodiversity-based tourism demand				Product ratio	
	Domestic visitor demand	Inbound visitor demand (exports)	Internal visitor demand	Total domestic supply	Domestic visitor demand	Inbound visitor demand (exports)	Internal visitor demand	Total domestic supply	Tourism product ratio	Biodiversity-based tourism product ratio
	(1)	(2)	(3) = (1)+(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7) = (5)+(6)	(4)	(8) = (3)/(4)	(9)=(7)/(4)
	R million				R million				Percentage	
<b>Tourism-characteristic products</b>	<b>154 106</b>	<b>76 434</b>	<b>230 540</b>	<b>536 645</b>	<b>21 124</b>	<b>11 843</b>	<b>32 967</b>	<b>536 645</b>	<b>43,0</b>	<b>6,1</b>
Accommodation services for visitors	22 860	16 405	39 265	40 945	2 277	1 108	3 385	40 945	95,9	8,3
Food- and beverage-serving services	25 038	13 482	38 520	124 214	2 565	873	3 438	124 214	31,0	2,8
Passenger transportation services	76 110	27 604	103 713	225 169	9 215	2 272	11 487	225 169	46,1	5,1
<i>Railway passenger transportation services</i>	278	170	448	6 388	28	11	39	6 388	7,0	0,6
<i>Road passenger transportation services</i>	28 621	14 310	42 931	149 014	2 851	966	3 817	149 014	28,8	2,6
<i>Water passenger transportation services</i>	1 921	462	2 384	2 976	1 825	439	2 264	2 976	80,1	76,1
<i>Air passenger transportation services</i>	35 116	12 415	47 531	49 525	3 498	838	4 336	49 525	96,0	8,8
<i>Transport equipment rental services</i>	10 174	246	10 420	17 265	1 013	17	1 030	17 265	60,4	6,0
Travel agencies and other reservation services	13 198	5 547	18 745	19 128	1 315	375	1 689	19 128	98,0	8,8
Cultural services	4 327	3 845	8 173	41 139	2 362	3 305	5 667	41 139	19,9	13,8
Sports and recreational services	12 573	9 552	22 124	86 050	3 391	3 910	7 301	86 050	25,7	8,5
<b>Tourism-connected products</b>	<b>11 069</b>	<b>16 905</b>	<b>27 974</b>	<b>287 349</b>	<b>1 517</b>	<b>2 619</b>	<b>4 137</b>	<b>287 349</b>	<b>9,7</b>	<b>1,4</b>
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco	5 603	9 337	14 940	146 400	768	1 447	2 215	146 400	10,2	1,5
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	2 442	4 442	6 884	53 683	335	688	1 023	53 683	12,8	1,9
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles	94	236	329	34 410	13	36	49	34 410	1,0	0,1
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	430	1 499	1 929	31 770	59	232	291	31 770	6,1	0,9
Retail sales of automotive fuel	2 500	1 393	3 892	21 085	343	216	558	21 085	18,5	2,6
<b>Non-specific products</b>	<b>17 844</b>	<b>28 060</b>	<b>45 904</b>	<b>8 548 328</b>	<b>2 446</b>	<b>4 348</b>	<b>6 794</b>	<b>8 548 328</b>	<b>0,5</b>	<b>0,1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>183 019</b>	<b>121 400</b>	<b>304 419</b>	<b>9 372 322</b>	<b>25 087</b>	<b>18 810</b>	<b>43 897</b>	<b>9 372 322</b>	<b>3,2</b>	<b>0,5</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

**Table 10 – Tourism and biodiversity-based tourism expenditure by product, 2017 (R million)**

Product	Tourism demand				Biodiversity-based tourism demand				Product ratio	
	Domestic visitor demand	Inbound visitor demand (exports)	Internal visitor demand	Total domestic supply	Domestic visitor demand	Inbound visitor demand (exports)	Internal visitor demand	Total domestic supply	Tourism product ratio	Biodiversity- based tourism product ratio
	(1)	(2)	(3) = (1)+(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7) = (5)+(6)	(4)	(8) = (3)/(4)	(9)=(7)/(4)
	R million				R million				Percentage	
<b>Tourism-characteristic products</b>	<b>140 895</b>	<b>81 728</b>	<b>222 624</b>	<b>572 578</b>	<b>18 121</b>	<b>13 210</b>	<b>31 331</b>	<b>572 578</b>	<b>38,9</b>	<b>5,5</b>
Accommodation services for visitors	20 434	20 099	40 533	43 660	1 956	1 628	3 583	43 660	92,8	8,2
Food- and beverage-serving services	18 764	14 029	32 792	134 356	1 807	823	2 630	134 356	24,4	2,0
Passenger transportation services	75 881	26 621	102 502	238 282	9 143	2 572	11 715	238 282	43,0	4,9
<i>Railway passenger transportation services</i>	269	211	480	6 906	26	17	43	6 906	7,0	0,6
<i>Road passenger transportation services</i>	23 761	14 459	38 221	157 649	2 274	1 171	3 445	157 649	24,2	2,2
<i>Water passenger transportation services</i>	2 201	479	2 680	3 357	2 091	455	2 546	3 357	79,8	75,8
<i>Air passenger transportation services</i>	39 151	11 238	50 389	52 511	3 747	910	4 657	52 511	96,0	8,9
<i>Transport equipment rental services</i>	10 498	233	10 732	17 858	1 005	19	1 024	17 858	60,1	5,7
Travel agencies and other reservation services	14 327	6 021	20 348	20 763	1 371	488	1 859	20 763	98,0	9,0
Cultural services	2 597	4 797	7 393	44 073	1 252	3 988	5 240	44 073	16,8	11,9
Sports and recreational services	8 894	10 161	19 055	91 443	2 593	3 710	6 304	91 443	20,8	6,9
<b>Tourism-connected products</b>	<b>9 692</b>	<b>17 623</b>	<b>27 315</b>	<b>301 430</b>	<b>1 247</b>	<b>2 848</b>	<b>4 095</b>	<b>301 430</b>	<b>9,1</b>	<b>1,4</b>
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco	4 860	9 785	14 645	154 579	625	1 582	2 207	154 579	9,5	1,4
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	2 223	4 726	6 949	55 463	286	764	1 050	55 463	12,5	1,9
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles	82	228	310	35 548	11	37	47	35 548	0,9	0,1
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	317	1 451	1 768	32 543	41	234	275	32 543	5,4	0,8
Retail sales of automotive fuel	2 210	1 433	3 644	23 296	284	232	516	23 296	15,6	2,2
<b>Non-specific products</b>	<b>13 097</b>	<b>21 627</b>	<b>34 724</b>	<b>9 046 708</b>	<b>1 684</b>	<b>3 496</b>	<b>5 180</b>	<b>9 046 708</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>0,1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>163 685</b>	<b>120 979</b>	<b>284 664</b>	<b>9 920 716</b>	<b>21 052</b>	<b>19 554</b>	<b>40 606</b>	<b>9 920 716</b>	<b>2,9</b>	<b>0,4</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

**Table 11 – Tourism and biodiversity-based tourism expenditure by product, 2018 (R million)**

Product	Tourism demand				Biodiversity-based tourism demand				Product ratio	
	Domestic visitor demand	Inbound visitor demand (exports)	Internal visitor demand	Total domestic supply	Domestic visitor demand	Inbound visitor demand (exports)	Internal visitor demand	Total domestic supply	Tourism product ratio	Biodiversity- based tourism product ratio
	(1)	(2)	(3) = (1)+(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7) = (5)+(6)	(4)	(8) = (3)/(4)	(9)=(7)/(4)
	R million				R million				Percentage	
<b>Tourism-characteristic products</b>	<b>164 486</b>	<b>81 922</b>	<b>246 408</b>	<b>606 745</b>	<b>16 789</b>	<b>13 898</b>	<b>30 686</b>	<b>606 745</b>	<b>40,6</b>	<b>5,1</b>
Accommodation services for visitors	25 744	19 975	45 718	47 860	1 604	1 756	3 360	47 860	95,5	7,0
Food- and beverage-serving services	23 399	13 572	36 971	145 060	1 321	894	2 215	145 060	25,5	1,5
Passenger transportation services	87 527	27 024	114 552	251 590	7 181	2 729	9 910	251 590	45,5	3,9
<i>Railway passenger transportation services</i>	<i>287</i>	<i>235</i>	<i>522</i>	<i>7 422</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>7 422</i>	<i>7,0</i>	<i>0,5</i>
<i>Road passenger transportation services</i>	<i>30 895</i>	<i>16 034</i>	<i>46 929</i>	<i>166 544</i>	<i>1 925</i>	<i>1 410</i>	<i>3 335</i>	<i>166 544</i>	<i>28,2</i>	<i>2,0</i>
<i>Water passenger transportation services</i>	<i>1 947</i>	<i>409</i>	<i>2 356</i>	<i>2 928</i>	<i>1 849</i>	<i>389</i>	<i>2 238</i>	<i>2 928</i>	<i>80,4</i>	<i>76,4</i>
<i>Air passenger transportation services</i>	<i>43 291</i>	<i>10 098</i>	<i>53 389</i>	<i>55 619</i>	<i>2 697</i>	<i>888</i>	<i>3 585</i>	<i>55 619</i>	<i>96,0</i>	<i>6,4</i>
<i>Transport equipment rental services</i>	<i>11 108</i>	<i>248</i>	<i>11 357</i>	<i>19 077</i>	<i>692</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>714</i>	<i>19 077</i>	<i>59,5</i>	<i>3,7</i>
Travel agencies and other reservation services	14 155	5 949	20 104	20 514	882	523	1 405	20 514	98,0	6,8
Cultural services	3 097	4 901	7 998	45 254	1 934	4 239	6 174	45 254	17,7	13,6
Sports and recreational services	10 564	10 501	21 065	96 467	3 866	3 757	7 623	96 467	21,8	7,9
<b>Tourism-connected products</b>	<b>13 792</b>	<b>18 296</b>	<b>32 089</b>	<b>325 399</b>	<b>1 408</b>	<b>3 104</b>	<b>4 512</b>	<b>325 399</b>	<b>9,9</b>	<b>1,4</b>
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco	7 463	9 500	16 962	165 445	762	1 612	2 373	165 445	10,3	1,4
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	2 627	5 012	7 639	56 898	268	850	1 118	56 898	13,4	2,0
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles	94	277	371	39 839	10	47	57	39 839	0,9	0,1
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	564	1 700	2 263	35 541	58	288	346	35 541	6,4	1,0
Retail sales of automotive fuel	3 044	1 808	4 853	27 677	311	307	618	27 677	17,5	2,2
<b>Non-specific products</b>	<b>17 155</b>	<b>19 819</b>	<b>36 974</b>	<b>9 542 566</b>	<b>1 751</b>	<b>3 362</b>	<b>5 113</b>	<b>9 542 566</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>0,1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>195 434</b>	<b>120 037</b>	<b>315 471</b>	<b>10 474 710</b>	<b>19 947</b>	<b>20 364</b>	<b>40 311</b>	<b>10 474 710</b>	<b>3,0</b>	<b>0,4</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa



**Table 12 – Tourism and biodiversity-based tourism expenditure by product, 2019 (R million)**

Product	Tourism demand				Biodiversity-based tourism demand				Product ratio	
	Domestic visitor demand	Inbound visitor demand (exports)	Internal visitor demand	Total domestic supply	Domestic visitor demand	Inbound visitor demand (exports)	Internal visitor demand	Total domestic supply	Tourism product ratio	Biodiversity-based tourism product ratio
	(1)	(2)	(3) = (1)+(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7) = (5)+(6)	(4)	(8) = (3)/(4)	(9)=(7)/(4)
	R million				R million				Percentage	
<b>Tourism-characteristic products</b>	<b>224 572</b>	<b>81 972</b>	<b>306 544</b>	<b>643 902</b>	<b>28 717</b>	<b>11 938</b>	<b>40 654</b>	<b>643 902</b>	<b>47,6</b>	<b>6,3</b>
Accommodation services for visitors	26 436	21 007	47 443	49 399	2 055	1 292	3 347	49 399	96,0	6,8
Food- and beverage-serving services	47 934	14 054	61 987	163 873	3 891	772	4 663	163 873	37,8	2,8
Passenger transportation services	111 487	25 500	136 987	260 405	11 388	1 947	13 335	260 405	52,6	5,1
<i>Railway passenger transportation services</i>	<i>480</i>	<i>219</i>	<i>699</i>	<i>7 673</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>7 673</i>	<i>9,1</i>	<i>0,7</i>
<i>Road passenger transportation services</i>	<i>48 174</i>	<i>15 378</i>	<i>63 551</i>	<i>170 717</i>	<i>4 121</i>	<i>946</i>	<i>5 067</i>	<i>170 717</i>	<i>37,2</i>	<i>3,0</i>
<i>Water passenger transportation services</i>	<i>2 140</i>	<i>426</i>	<i>2 566</i>	<i>3 182</i>	<i>2 033</i>	<i>405</i>	<i>2 438</i>	<i>3 182</i>	<i>80,6</i>	<i>76,6</i>
<i>Air passenger transportation services</i>	<i>47 067</i>	<i>9 219</i>	<i>56 286</i>	<i>58 653</i>	<i>4 027</i>	<i>567</i>	<i>4 594</i>	<i>58 653</i>	<i>96,0</i>	<i>7,8</i>
<i>Transport equipment rental services</i>	<i>13 627</i>	<i>258</i>	<i>13 885</i>	<i>20 180</i>	<i>1 166</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>1 182</i>	<i>20 180</i>	<i>68,8</i>	<i>5,9</i>
Travel agencies and other reservation services	15 312	6 436	21 748	22 192	1 310	396	1 706	22 192	98,0	7,7
Cultural services	5 830	4 285	10 116	48 383	3 641	3 707	7 348	48 383	20,9	15,2
Sports and recreational services	17 573	10 690	28 264	99 651	6 432	3 825	10 256	99 651	28,4	10,3
<b>Tourism-connected products</b>	<b>23 200</b>	<b>20 138</b>	<b>43 338</b>	<b>344 866</b>	<b>2 959</b>	<b>3 065</b>	<b>6 024</b>	<b>344 866</b>	<b>12,6</b>	<b>1,7</b>
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco	15 464	11 122	26 586	181 601	1 972	1 693	3 665	181 601	14,6	2,0
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	2 237	5 245	7 482	54 087	285	798	1 084	54 087	13,8	2,0
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles	238	291	529	39 476	30	44	75	39 476	1,3	0,2
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	705	1 772	2 477	38 845	90	270	360	38 845	6,4	0,9
Retail sales of automotive fuel	4 556	1 708	6 264	30 857	581	260	841	30 857	20,3	2,7
<b>Non-specific products</b>	<b>86 500</b>	<b>19 402</b>	<b>105 901</b>	<b>10 047 910</b>	<b>11 031</b>	<b>2 953</b>	<b>13 984</b>	<b>10 047 910</b>	<b>1,1</b>	<b>0,1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>334 272</b>	<b>121 512</b>	<b>455 784</b>	<b>11 036 678</b>	<b>42 707</b>	<b>17 956</b>	<b>60 663</b>	<b>11 036 678</b>	<b>4,1</b>	<b>0,5</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

### 3.4 Inbound tourism expenditure and inbound biodiversity-based tourism expenditure

This section looks at inbound tourism expenditure specifically, thus providing more detail to that presented in Section 3.2. Table 13 and Table 14 show both inbound tourism expenditure and inbound biodiversity-based tourism expenditure by type of product (R million and % contribution) for the reference years 2013 to 2019.

Inbound tourism expenditure totalling R94 183 million was recorded in 2013. The main expenditure items were 'non-specific products' (25,4%), 'accommodation services for visitors' (14,3%) 'tourism-connected products' (13,6%) and 'road passenger transportation services' (12,1%). Inbound biodiversity-based tourism expenditure totalling R14 658 million was recorded in 2013. The main expenditure items were 'non-specific products' (25,4%), 'cultural services' (16,5%), 'sports and recreational services' (16,2%) and 'tourism-connected products' (13,6%).

Inbound tourism expenditure totalling R121 512 million was recorded in 2019. The main expenditure items were 'accommodation services for visitors' (17,3%), 'tourism-connected products' (16,6%), 'non-specific products' (16,0%) and 'road passenger transportation services' (12,7%). Inbound biodiversity-based tourism expenditure totalling R17 956 million was recorded in 2019. The main expenditure items were 'sports and recreational services' (21,3%), 'cultural services' (20,6%), 'tourism-connected products' (17,1%) and 'non-specific products' (16,4%).

**Table 13 – Inbound tourism expenditure and inbound biodiversity-based tourism expenditure by type of product, 2013–2019 (R million)**

Tourism product	Inbound tourism expenditure							Inbound biodiversity-based tourism expenditure						
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Tourism-characteristic products</b>														
Accommodation services for visitors	13 466	14 766	16 462	16 405	20 099	19 975	21 007	1 132	1 119	1 087	1 108	1 628	1 756	1 292
Food- and beverage-serving services	7 736	8 014	9 910	13 482	14 029	13 572	14 054	491	584	630	873	823	894	772
Passenger transportation services														
Railway passenger transportation services	139	154	177	170	211	235	219	12	12	12	11	17	21	13
Road passenger transportation services	11 432	12 603	14 119	14 310	14 459	16 034	15 378	961	955	932	966	1 171	1 410	946
Water passenger transportation services	304	347	398	462	479	409	426	289	330	378	439	455	389	405
Air passenger transportation services	11 246	11 912	10 660	12 415	11 238	10 098	9 219	945	902	704	838	910	888	567
Transport equipment rental services	221	235	255	246	233	248	258	19	18	17	17	19	22	16
Travel agencies and other reservation services	3 823	4 334	4 691	5 547	6 021	5 949	6 436	321	328	310	375	488	523	396
Cultural services	2 843	3 064	3 101	3 845	4 797	4 901	4 285	2 416	2 658	2 651	3 305	3 988	4 239	3 707
Sports and recreational services	6 315	7 796	7 800	9 552	10 161	10 501	10 690	2 368	3 236	3 240	3 910	3 710	3 757	3 825
<b>Tourism-connected products</b>	<b>12 765</b>	<b>14 708</b>	<b>16 440</b>	<b>16 905</b>	<b>17 623</b>	<b>18 296</b>	<b>20 138</b>	<b>1 987</b>	<b>2 359</b>	<b>2 423</b>	<b>2 619</b>	<b>2 848</b>	<b>3 104</b>	<b>3 065</b>
<b>Non-specific products</b>	<b>23 892</b>	<b>28 796</b>	<b>24 746</b>	<b>28 060</b>	<b>21 627</b>	<b>19 819</b>	<b>19 402</b>	<b>3 718</b>	<b>4 618</b>	<b>3 648</b>	<b>4 348</b>	<b>3 496</b>	<b>3 362</b>	<b>2 953</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>94 183</b>	<b>106 728</b>	<b>108 760</b>	<b>121 400</b>	<b>120 979</b>	<b>120 037</b>	<b>121 512</b>	<b>14 658</b>	<b>17 118</b>	<b>16 032</b>	<b>18 810</b>	<b>19 554</b>	<b>20 364</b>	<b>17 956</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

**Table 14 – Inbound tourism expenditure and inbound biodiversity-based tourism expenditure by type of product, 2013–2019 (%)**

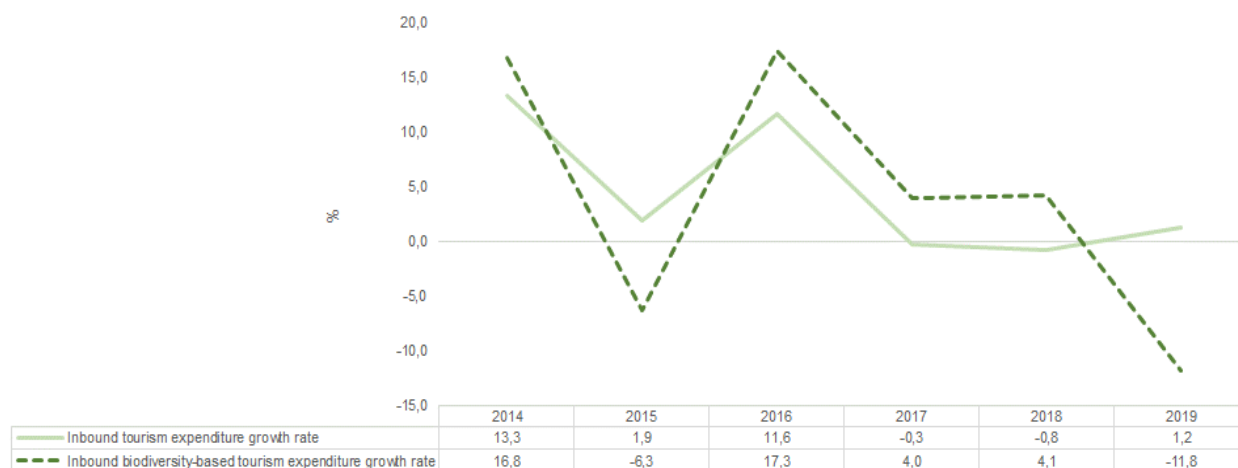
Tourism product	Inbound tourism expenditure							Inbound biodiversity-based tourism expenditure						
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Tourism-characteristic products</b>														
Accommodation services for visitors	14,3	13,8	15,1	13,5	16,6	16,6	17,3	7,7	6,5	6,8	5,9	8,3	8,6	7,2
Food- and beverage-serving services	8,2	7,5	9,1	11,1	11,6	11,3	11,6	3,4	3,4	3,9	4,6	4,2	4,4	4,3
Passenger transportation services														
Railway passenger transportation services	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Road passenger transportation services	12,1	11,8	13,0	11,8	12,0	13,4	12,7	6,6	5,6	5,8	5,1	6,0	6,9	5,3
Water passenger transportation services	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,4	2,0	1,9	2,4	2,3	2,3	1,9	2,3
Air passenger transportation services	11,9	11,2	9,8	10,2	9,3	8,4	7,6	6,4	5,3	4,4	4,5	4,7	4,4	3,2
Transport equipment rental services	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Travel agencies and other reservation services	4,1	4,1	4,3	4,6	5,0	5,0	5,3	2,2	1,9	1,9	2,0	2,5	2,6	2,2
Cultural services	3,0	2,9	2,9	3,2	4,0	4,1	3,5	16,5	15,5	16,5	17,6	20,4	20,8	20,6
Sports and recreational services	6,7	7,3	7,2	7,9	8,4	8,7	8,8	16,2	18,9	20,2	20,8	19,0	18,4	21,3
<b>Tourism-connected products</b>	<b>13,6</b>	<b>13,8</b>	<b>15,1</b>	<b>13,9</b>	<b>14,6</b>	<b>15,2</b>	<b>16,6</b>	<b>13,6</b>	<b>13,8</b>	<b>15,1</b>	<b>13,9</b>	<b>14,6</b>	<b>15,2</b>	<b>17,1</b>
<b>Non-specific products</b>	<b>25,4</b>	<b>27,0</b>	<b>22,8</b>	<b>23,1</b>	<b>17,9</b>	<b>16,5</b>	<b>16,0</b>	<b>25,4</b>	<b>27,0</b>	<b>22,8</b>	<b>23,1</b>	<b>17,9</b>	<b>16,5</b>	<b>16,4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</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.

Source: Statistics South Africa

Figure 17 shows the annual inbound tourism expenditure growth rates and the inbound biodiversity-based tourism expenditure growth rates from 2013 to 2019. In all years except 2015 and 2019, inbound biodiversity-based tourism expenditure recorded higher growth rates compared with inbound tourism expenditure.

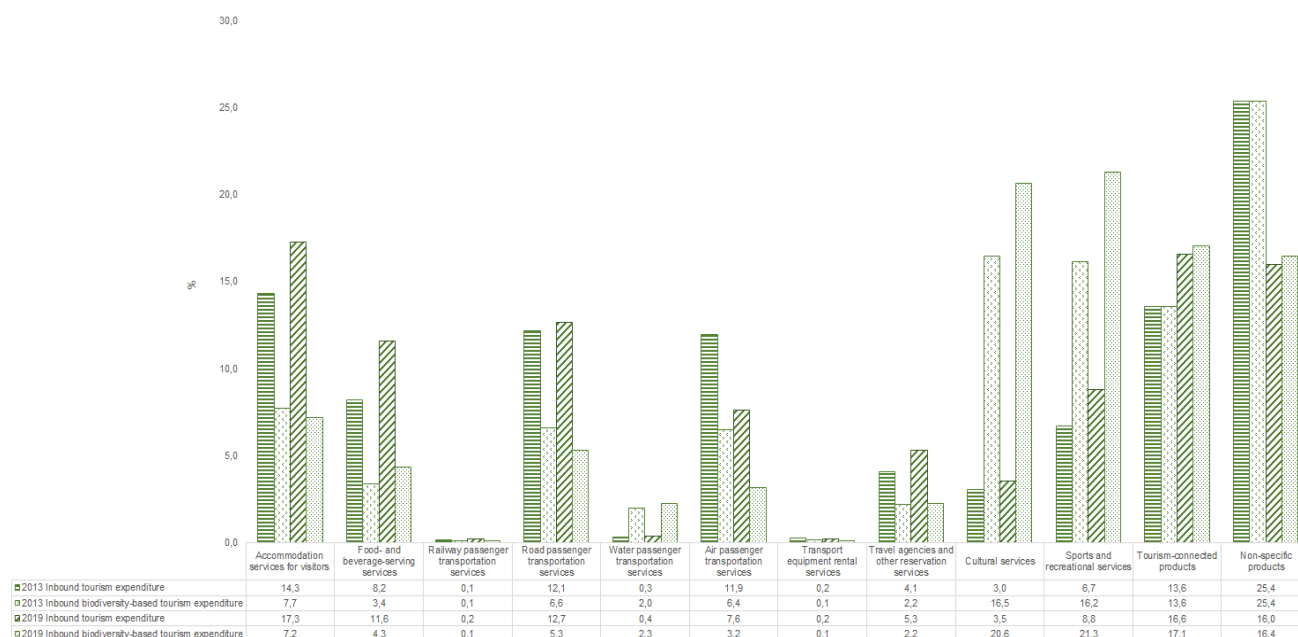
**Figure 17 – Inbound tourism expenditure and inbound biodiversity-based tourism expenditure, 2014–2019: year-on-year percentage change**



Source: Statistics South Africa

Figure 18 shows the percentage contribution of inbound tourism expenditure and inbound biodiversity-based tourism expenditure by tourism product for 2013 and 2019. It highlights what can be seen in Table 14, that in 2013 inbound biodiversity-based tourism expenditure was higher (as a proportion of total trip expenditure) than inbound tourism expenditure for three tourism products, namely 'water passenger transportation services', 'cultural services' and 'sports and recreational services'. In 2019, inbound biodiversity-based tourism expenditure was higher (as a proportion of total trip expenditure) than inbound tourism expenditure for five tourism products, namely 'water passenger transportation services', 'cultural services', 'sports and recreational services', 'tourism-connected products' and 'non-specific products'.

**Figure 18 – Inbound tourism expenditure and inbound biodiversity-based tourism expenditure by product, 2013 and 2019 (%)**



Source: Statistics South Africa

### 3.5 Domestic tourism expenditure and domestic biodiversity-based tourism expenditure

This section looks at domestic tourism expenditure specifically, thus providing more detail to that presented in Section 3.2. Table 15 and Table 16 show both domestic tourism expenditure and domestic biodiversity-based tourism expenditure by type of product (R million and % contribution) for the reference years 2013 to 2019.

Domestic tourism expenditure totalling R187 195 million was recorded in 2013. The main expenditure items were 'road passenger transportation services' (18,1%), 'non-specific products' (16,9%), 'air passenger transportation services' (14,4%) and 'food-and beverage-serving services' (14,3%). Domestic biodiversity-based tourism expenditure totalling R28 731 million was recorded in 2013. The main expenditure items were 'non-specific products' (16,9%), 'sports and recreational services' (16,1%), 'road passenger transportation services' (12,8%) and 'food- and beverage-serving services' (11,4%).

Domestic tourism expenditure totalling R334 272 million was recorded in 2019. The main expenditure items were 'non-specific products' (25,9%), 'road passenger transportation services' (14,4%), 'food- and beverage-serving services' (14,3%) and 'air passenger transportation services' (14,1%). Domestic biodiversity-based tourism expenditure totalling R42 707 million was recorded in 2019. The main expenditure items were 'non-specific products' (25,8%), 'sports and recreational services' (15,1%), 'road passenger transportation services' (9,6%) and 'air passenger transportation services' (9,4%).

**Table 15 – Domestic tourism expenditure and domestic biodiversity-based tourism expenditure by type of product, 2013–2019 (R million)**

Tourism product	Domestic tourism expenditure							Domestic biodiversity-based tourism expenditure						
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Tourism-characteristic products</b>														
Accommodation services for visitors	18 480	19 619	19 905	22 860	20 434	25 744	26 436	2 004	2 053	2 010	2 277	1 956	1 604	2 055
Food- and beverage-serving services	26 780	28 619	24 130	25 038	18 764	23 399	47 934	3 286	2 686	2 594	2 565	1 807	1 321	3 891
Passenger transportation services														
Railway passenger transportation services	224	248	248	278	269	287	480	24	26	25	28	26	18	41
Road passenger transportation services	33 881	34 990	28 773	28 621	23 761	30 895	48 174	3 674	3 662	2 905	2 851	2 274	1 925	4 121
Water passenger transportation services	1 253	1 407	1 720	1 921	2 201	1 947	2 140	1 191	1 336	1 634	1 825	2 091	1 849	2 033
Air passenger transportation services	26 871	29 436	34 289	35 116	39 151	43 291	47 067	2 914	3 081	3 462	3 498	3 747	2 697	4 027
Transport equipment rental services	9 161	10 080	9 028	10 174	10 498	11 108	13 627	994	1 055	911	1 013	1 005	692	1 166
Travel agencies and other reservation services	9 097	10 312	11 161	13 198	14 327	14 155	15 312	987	1 079	1 127	1 315	1 371	882	1 310
Cultural services	3 841	5 527	4 279	4 327	2 597	3 097	5 830	2 381	2 981	2 231	2 362	1 252	1 934	3 641
Sports and recreational services	14 218	18 012	11 882	12 573	8 894	10 564	17 573	4 617	3 683	3 565	3 391	2 593	3 866	6 432
<b>Tourism-connected products</b>	<b>11 753</b>	<b>12 677</b>	<b>8 498</b>	<b>11 069</b>	<b>9 692</b>	<b>13 792</b>	<b>23 200</b>	<b>1 804</b>	<b>1 734</b>	<b>1 196</b>	<b>1 517</b>	<b>1 247</b>	<b>1 408</b>	<b>2 959</b>
<b>Non-specific products</b>	<b>31 635</b>	<b>29 136</b>	<b>14 555</b>	<b>17 844</b>	<b>13 097</b>	<b>17 155</b>	<b>86 500</b>	<b>4 855</b>	<b>3 985</b>	<b>2 048</b>	<b>2 446</b>	<b>1 684</b>	<b>1 751</b>	<b>11 031</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>187 195</b>	<b>200 061</b>	<b>168 468</b>	<b>183 019</b>	<b>163 685</b>	<b>195 434</b>	<b>334 272</b>	<b>28 731</b>	<b>27 362</b>	<b>23 708</b>	<b>25 087</b>	<b>21 052</b>	<b>19 947</b>	<b>42 707</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

**Table 16 – Domestic tourism expenditure and domestic biodiversity-based tourism expenditure by type of product, 2013–2019 (%)**

Tourism product	Domestic tourism expenditure							Domestic biodiversity-based tourism expenditure						
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Tourism-characteristic products</b>														
Accommodation services for visitors	9,9	9,8	11,8	12,5	12,5	13,2	7,9	7,0	7,5	8,5	9,1	9,3	8,0	4,8
Food- and beverage-serving services	14,3	14,3	14,3	13,7	11,5	12,0	14,3	11,4	9,8	10,9	10,2	8,6	6,6	9,1
Passenger transportation services														
Railway passenger transportation services	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Road passenger transportation services	18,1	17,5	17,1	15,6	14,5	15,8	14,4	12,8	13,4	12,3	11,4	10,8	9,7	9,6
Water passenger transportation services	0,7	0,7	1,0	1,0	1,3	1,0	0,6	4,1	4,9	6,9	7,3	9,9	9,3	4,8
Air passenger transportation services	14,4	14,7	20,4	19,2	23,9	22,2	14,1	10,1	11,3	14,6	13,9	17,8	13,5	9,4
Transport equipment rental services	4,9	5,0	5,4	5,6	6,4	5,7	4,1	3,5	3,9	3,8	4,0	4,8	3,5	2,7
Travel agencies and other reservation services	4,9	5,2	6,6	7,2	8,8	7,2	4,6	3,4	3,9	4,8	5,2	6,5	4,4	3,1
Cultural services	2,1	2,8	2,5	2,4	1,6	1,6	1,7	8,3	10,9	9,4	9,4	5,9	9,7	8,5
Sports and recreational services	7,6	9,0	7,1	6,9	5,4	5,4	5,3	16,1	13,5	15,0	13,5	12,3	19,4	15,1
<b>Tourism-connected products</b>	<b>6,3</b>	<b>6,3</b>	<b>5,0</b>	<b>6,0</b>	<b>5,9</b>	<b>7,1</b>	<b>6,9</b>	<b>6,3</b>	<b>6,3</b>	<b>5,0</b>	<b>6,0</b>	<b>5,9</b>	<b>7,1</b>	<b>6,9</b>
<b>Non-specific products</b>	<b>16,9</b>	<b>14,6</b>	<b>8,6</b>	<b>9,7</b>	<b>8,0</b>	<b>8,8</b>	<b>25,9</b>	<b>16,9</b>	<b>14,6</b>	<b>8,6</b>	<b>9,7</b>	<b>8,0</b>	<b>8,8</b>	<b>25,8</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

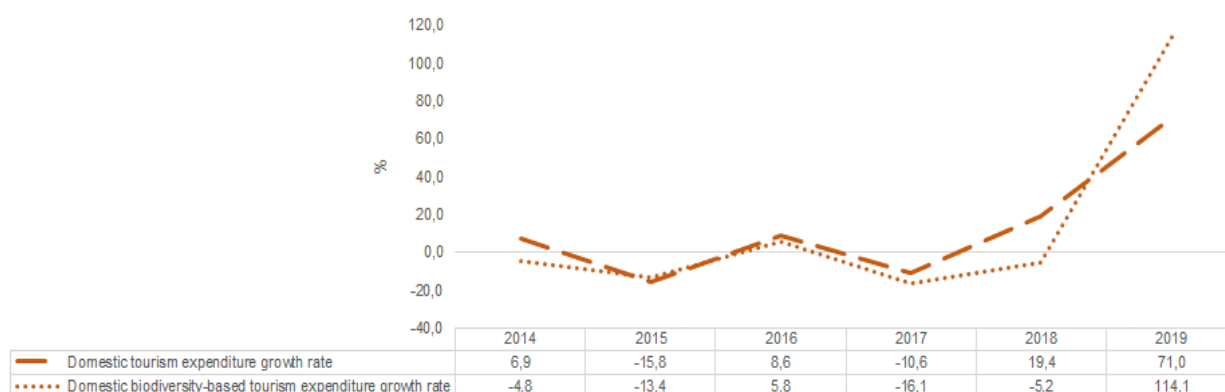
Individual figures may not add up to stated totals due to rounding.

Source: Statistics South Africa



Figure 19 shows the annual domestic tourism expenditure growth rates and the domestic biodiversity-based tourism expenditure growth rates from 2013 to 2019.

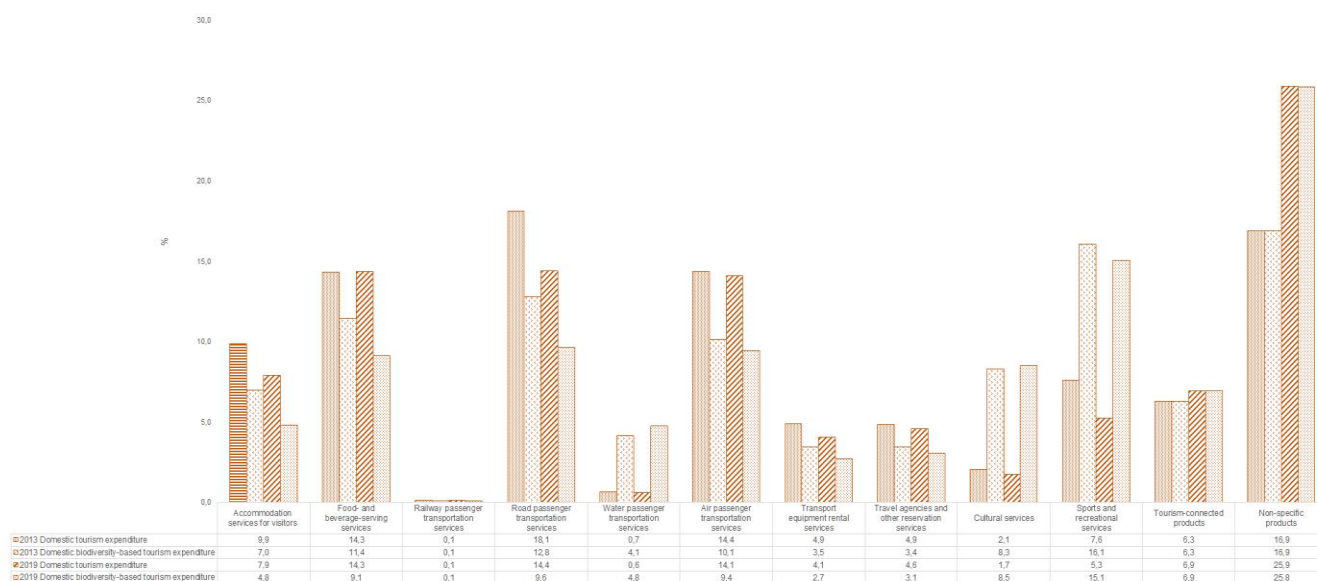
**Figure 19 – Domestic tourism expenditure and domestic biodiversity-based tourism expenditure, 2014-2019: year-on-year percentage change**



Source: Statistics South Africa

Figure 20 shows the percentage contribution of domestic tourism expenditure and domestic biodiversity-based tourism expenditure by product for 2013 and 2019. It highlights what can be seen in Table 16, that in 2013 and 2019 domestic biodiversity-based tourism expenditure was higher (as a proportion of total trip expenditure) than domestic tourism expenditure for three tourism products, namely 'water passenger transportation services', 'cultural services' and 'sports and recreational services'.

**Figure 20 – Domestic tourism expenditure and domestic biodiversity-based tourism expenditure by product, 2013 and 2019 (%)**



Source: Statistics South Africa

### 3.6 Internal tourism expenditure and internal biodiversity-based tourism expenditure

This section looks at internal tourism expenditure (which is the sum of inbound and domestic tourism expenditure) specifically, providing more detail to that presented in Section 3.2. These values are drawn from Table 13, Table 14, Table 15 and Table 16, and gives an overall picture of internal tourism expenditure and internal biodiversity-based tourism expenditure. Table 17 and Table 18 show both internal tourism expenditure and internal biodiversity-based tourism expenditure by type of product (R million and % contribution) for the reference years 2013 to 2019.

Internal tourism expenditure totalling R281 378 million (inbound tourism expenditure totalling R94 183 million [33,5%] and domestic tourism expenditure totalling R187 195 million [66,5%]) was recorded in 2013. The main expenditure items were 'non-specific products' (19,7%), 'road passenger transportation services' (16,1%), 'air passenger transportation services' (13,5%) and 'food- and beverage-serving services' (12,3%). Internal biodiversity-based tourism expenditure totalling R43 389 million (inbound biodiversity-based tourism expenditure totalling R14 658 million [33,8%] and domestic biodiversity-based tourism expenditure totalling R28 731 million [66,2%]) was recorded in 2013. The main expenditure items were 'non-specific products' (19,8%), 'sports and recreational services' (16,1%), 'cultural services' (11,1%) and 'road passenger transportation services' (10,7%).

Internal tourism expenditure totalling R455 784 million (inbound tourism expenditure totalling R121 512 million [26,7%] and domestic tourism expenditure totalling R334 272 million [73,3%]) was recorded in 2019. The main expenditure items were 'non-specific products' (23,2%), 'road passenger transportation services' (13,9%), 'food- and beverage-serving services' (13,6%) and 'air passenger transportation services' (12,3%). Internal biodiversity-based tourism expenditure totalling R60 663 million (inbound biodiversity-based tourism expenditure totalling R17 956 million [29,6%] and domestic biodiversity-based tourism expenditure totalling R42 707 million [70,4%]) was recorded in 2019. The main expenditure items were 'non-specific products' (23,1%), 'sports and recreational services' (16,9%), 'cultural services' (12,1%) and 'tourism-connected products' (9,9%).

**Table 17 – Internal tourism expenditure and internal biodiversity-based tourism expenditure by type of product, 2013–2019 (R million)**

Tourism product	Internal tourism expenditure							Internal biodiversity-based tourism expenditure						
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Tourism-characteristic products</b>														
Accommodation services for visitors	31 946	34 384	36 367	39 265	40 533	45 718	47 443	3 136	3 172	3 097	3 385	3 583	3 360	3 347
Food- and beverage-serving services	34 516	36 634	34 040	38 520	32 792	36 971	61 987	3 777	3 270	3 224	3 438	2 630	2 215	4 663
Passenger transportation services														
Railway passenger transportation services	363	402	425	448	480	522	699	36	38	37	39	43	39	55
Road passenger transportation services	45 313	47 593	42 892	42 931	38 221	46 929	63 551	4 635	4 617	3 837	3 817	3 445	3 335	5 067
Water passenger transportation services	1 557	1 754	2 118	2 384	2 680	2 356	2 566	1 480	1 666	2 012	2 264	2 546	2 238	2 438
Air passenger transportation services	38 117	41 347	44 949	47 531	50 389	53 389	56 286	3 859	3 983	4 166	4 336	4 657	3 585	4 594
Transport equipment rental services	9 383	10 315	9 283	10 420	10 732	11 357	13 885	1 012	1 073	928	1 030	1 024	714	1 182
Travel agencies and other reservation services	12 920	14 646	15 852	18 745	20 348	20 104	21 748	1 308	1 408	1 437	1 689	1 859	1 405	1 706
Cultural services	6 683	8 591	7 380	8 173	7 393	7 998	10 116	4 797	5 639	4 882	5 667	5 240	6 174	7 348
Sports and recreational services	20 533	25 808	19 683	22 124	19 055	21 065	28 264	6 985	6 919	6 805	7 301	6 304	7 623	10 256
<b>Tourism-connected products</b>	<b>24 519</b>	<b>27 385</b>	<b>24 938</b>	<b>27 974</b>	<b>27 315</b>	<b>32 089</b>	<b>43 338</b>	<b>3 791</b>	<b>4 093</b>	<b>3 619</b>	<b>4 137</b>	<b>4 095</b>	<b>4 512</b>	<b>6 024</b>
<b>Non-specific products</b>	<b>55 528</b>	<b>57 931</b>	<b>39 301</b>	<b>45 904</b>	<b>34 724</b>	<b>36 974</b>	<b>105 901</b>	<b>8 574</b>	<b>8 603</b>	<b>5 696</b>	<b>6 794</b>	<b>5 180</b>	<b>5 113</b>	<b>13 984</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>281 378</b>	<b>306 789</b>	<b>277 228</b>	<b>304 419</b>	<b>284 664</b>	<b>315 471</b>	<b>455 784</b>	<b>43 389</b>	<b>44 480</b>	<b>39 740</b>	<b>43 897</b>	<b>40 606</b>	<b>40 311</b>	<b>60 663</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

**Table 18 – Internal tourism expenditure and internal biodiversity-based tourism expenditure by type of product, 2013–2019 (%)**

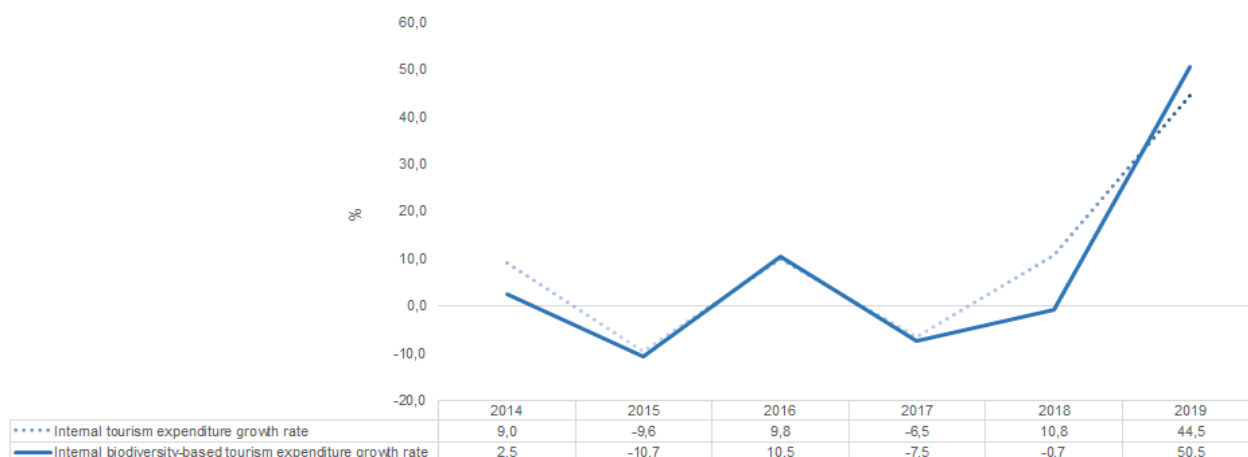
Tourism product	Internal tourism expenditure							Internal biodiversity-based tourism expenditure						
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Tourism-characteristic products</b>														
Accommodation services for visitors	11,4	11,2	13,1	12,9	14,2	14,5	10,4	7,2	7,1	7,8	7,7	8,8	8,3	5,5
Food- and beverage-serving services	12,3	11,9	12,3	12,7	11,5	11,7	13,6	8,7	7,4	8,1	7,8	6,5	5,5	7,7
Passenger transportation services														
Railway passenger transportation services	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Road passenger transportation services	16,1	15,5	15,5	14,1	13,4	14,9	13,9	10,7	10,4	9,7	8,7	8,5	8,3	8,4
Water passenger transportation services	0,6	0,6	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,7	0,6	3,4	3,7	5,1	5,2	6,3	5,6	4,0
Air passenger transportation services	13,5	13,5	16,2	15,6	17,7	16,9	12,3	8,9	9,0	10,5	9,9	11,5	8,9	7,6
Transport equipment rental services	3,3	3,4	3,3	3,4	3,8	3,6	3,0	2,3	2,4	2,3	2,3	2,5	1,8	1,9
Travel agencies and other reservation services	4,6	4,8	5,7	6,2	7,1	6,4	4,8	3,0	3,2	3,6	3,8	4,6	3,5	2,8
Cultural services	2,4	2,8	2,7	2,7	2,6	2,5	2,2	11,1	12,7	12,3	12,9	12,9	15,3	12,1
Sports and recreational services	7,3	8,4	7,1	7,3	6,7	6,7	6,2	16,1	15,6	17,1	16,6	15,5	18,9	16,9
<b>Tourism-connected products</b>	<b>8,7</b>	<b>8,9</b>	<b>9,0</b>	<b>9,2</b>	<b>9,6</b>	<b>10,2</b>	<b>9,5</b>	<b>8,7</b>	<b>9,2</b>	<b>9,1</b>	<b>9,4</b>	<b>10,1</b>	<b>11,2</b>	<b>9,9</b>
<b>Non-specific products</b>	<b>19,7</b>	<b>18,9</b>	<b>14,2</b>	<b>15,1</b>	<b>12,2</b>	<b>11,7</b>	<b>23,2</b>	<b>19,8</b>	<b>19,3</b>	<b>14,3</b>	<b>15,5</b>	<b>12,8</b>	<b>12,7</b>	<b>23,1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</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.

Source: Statistics South Africa

Figure 21 shows the annual internal tourism expenditure growth rates and the internal biodiversity-based tourism expenditure growth rates from 2013 to 2019.

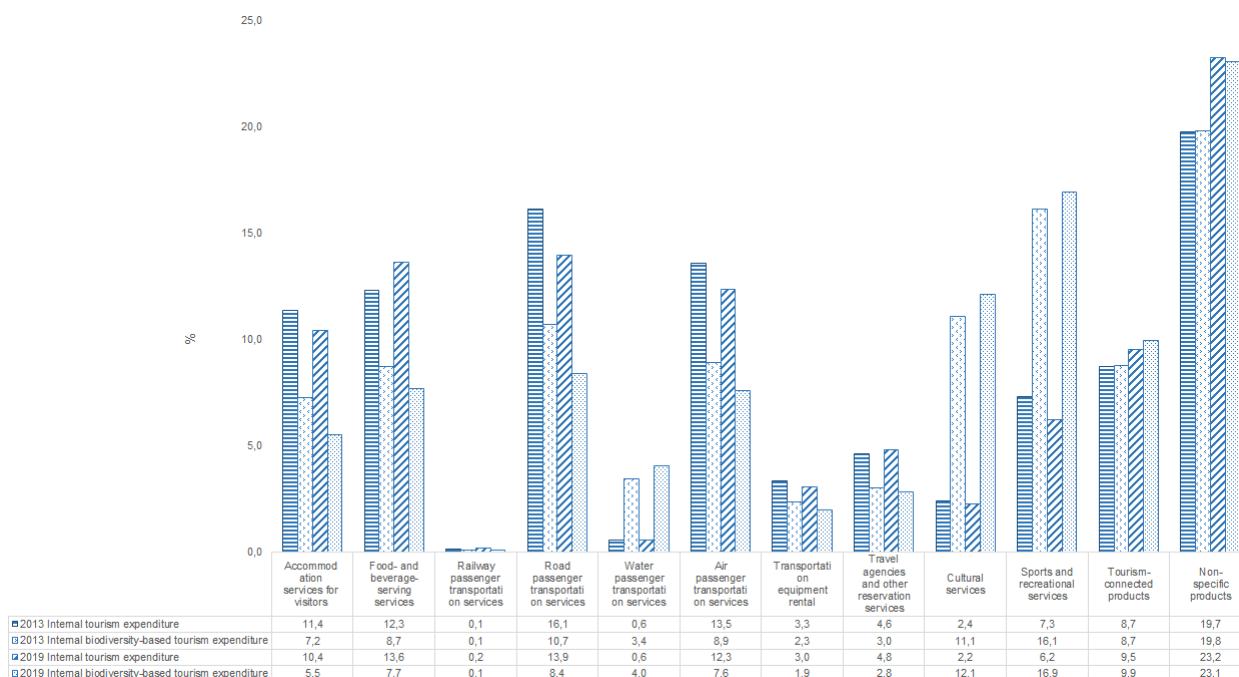
**Figure 21 – Internal tourism expenditure and internal biodiversity-based tourism expenditure, 2014-2019: year-on-year percentage change**



Source: Statistics South Africa

Figure 22 shows the percentage contribution of internal tourism expenditure and internal biodiversity-based tourism expenditure by product for 2013 and 2019. It highlights what can be seen in Table 18, that in 2013 internal biodiversity-based tourism expenditure was higher (as a proportion of total trip expenditure) than internal tourism expenditure for four tourism products, namely 'water passenger transportation services', 'cultural services', 'sports and recreational services' and 'non-specific products'. In 2019, internal biodiversity-based tourism expenditure was higher (as a proportion of total trip expenditure) than internal tourism expenditure for four tourism products, namely 'water passenger transportation services', 'cultural services', 'sport and recreational services' and 'tourism-connected products'.

**Figure 22 – Internal tourism expenditure and internal biodiversity-based tourism expenditure by product, 2013-2019 (%)**



Source: Statistics South Africa

### 3.7 Production accounts of tourism industries and other industries

Table 5 of the TSA focusses on the production accounts of tourism industries and other industries (at basic prices). It conforms formally to the format established by the 2008 SNA, but the perspective is different from that of the 2008 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. 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.

Tables 19a to 19g show the production accounts for the tourism industries and other industries for the reference years 2013 to 2019.

**Table 19a – Production accounts of the tourism industries and other industries (at basic prices), 2013  
(R million)**

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries	Tourism-connected industries	Other non-tourism industries	Total output of domestic producers (at basic prices)
<b>Specific products</b>	<b>287 429</b>	<b>102 696</b>	<b>275 882</b>	<b>666 006</b>
<b>Characteristic products</b>	<b>287 429</b>		<b>146 414</b>	<b>433 843</b>
Accommodation services for visitors	24 456		8 788	33 244
Food- and beverage-serving services	61 805		40 229	102 033
Passenger transportation services	107 901		75 474	183 375
<i>Railway passenger transportation services</i>	5 176			5 176
<i>Road passenger transportation services</i>	47 047		75 474	122 521
<i>Water passenger transportation services</i>	1 942			1 942
<i>Air passenger transportation services</i>	39 724			39 724
<i>Transport equipment rental services</i>	14 012			14 012
Travel agencies and other reservation services	13 183			13 183
Cultural services	20 541		11 126	31 667
Sports and recreational services	59 543		10 797	70 341
<b>Connected products</b>		<b>102 696</b>	<b>129 467</b>	<b>232 163</b>
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco		51 097	65 242	116 339
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products		10 801	32 402	43 203
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles		13 264	14 192	27 456
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment		11 793	14 653	26 447
Retail sales of automotive fuel		15 741	2 978	18 719
<b>Non-specific products</b>	<b>8 012</b>	<b>17 576</b>	<b>7 111 290</b>	<b>7 136 878</b>
<b>Total output (at basic prices)</b>	<b>295 440</b>	<b>120 272</b>	<b>7 387 172</b>	<b>7 802 884</b>
<b>Total intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices)</b>	<b>175 914</b>	<b>45 470</b>	<b>4 079 140</b>	<b>4 300 523</b>
<b>Total gross value added (at basic prices)</b>	<b>119 527</b>	<b>74 803</b>	<b>3 308 032</b>	<b>3 502 361</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

**Table 19b – 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>Specific products</b>	<b>310 974</b>	<b>117 956</b>	<b>289 735</b>	<b>718 665</b>
<b>Characteristic products</b>	<b>310 974</b>		<b>156 771</b>	<b>467 745</b>
Accommodation services for visitors	26 314		9 494	35 808
Food- and beverage-serving services	66 084		42 930	109 014
Passenger transportation services	118 697		79 999	198 696
<i>Railway passenger transportation services</i>	5 702			5 702
<i>Road passenger transportation services</i>	52 386		79 999	132 386
<i>Water passenger transportation services</i>	2 171			2 171
<i>Air passenger transportation services</i>	43 089			43 089
<i>Transport equipment rental services</i>	15 347			15 347
Travel agencies and other reservation services	14 944			14 944
Cultural services	22 354		12 571	34 925
Sports and recreational services	62 582		11 777	74 358
<b>Connected products</b>		<b>117 956</b>	<b>132 964</b>	<b>250 920</b>
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco		61 417	63 448	124 865
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products		11 822	35 467	47 289
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles		15 277	15 256	30 533
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment		12 704	15 752	28 457
Retail sales of automotive fuel		16 736	3 041	19 777
<b>Non-specific products</b>	<b>9 387</b>	<b>15 419</b>	<b>7 624 545</b>	<b>7 649 351</b>
<b>Total output (at basic prices)</b>	<b>320 361</b>	<b>133 375</b>	<b>7 914 280</b>	<b>8 368 016</b>
<b>Total intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices)</b>	<b>189 724</b>	<b>48 509</b>	<b>4 390 990</b>	<b>4 629 224</b>
<b>Total gross value added (at basic prices)</b>	<b>130 637</b>	<b>84 866</b>	<b>3 523 290</b>	<b>3 738 792</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa



**Table 19c – 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>Specific products</b>	<b>331 607</b>	<b>127 585</b>	<b>308 153</b>	<b>767 345</b>
<b>Characteristic products</b>	<b>331 607</b>		<b>168 493</b>	<b>500 101</b>
Accommodation services for visitors	27 833		10 059	37 892
Food- and beverage-serving services	69 610		45 747	115 356
Passenger transportation services	127 150		86 392	213 543
<i>Railway passenger transportation services</i>	6 068			6 068
<i>Road passenger transportation services</i>	54 427		86 392	140 819
<i>Water passenger transportation services</i>	2 646			2 646
<i>Air passenger transportation services</i>	46 810			46 810
<i>Transport equipment rental services</i>	17 199			17 199
Travel agencies and other reservation services	16 176			16 176
Cultural services	24 005		13 487	37 492
Sports and recreational services	66 834		12 809	79 642
<b>Connected products</b>		<b>127 585</b>	<b>139 660</b>	<b>267 244</b>
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco		66 714	65 949	132 663
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products		12 893	38 679	51 573
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles		16 680	15 980	32 660
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment		13 816	16 500	30 315
Retail sales of automotive fuel		17 482	2 552	20 034
<b>Non-specific products</b>	<b>9 080</b>	<b>13 741</b>	<b>7 976 451</b>	<b>7 999 272</b>
<b>Total output (at basic prices)</b>	<b>340 687</b>	<b>141 326</b>	<b>8 284 604</b>	<b>8 766 617</b>
<b>Total intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices)</b>	<b>202 028</b>	<b>55 414</b>	<b>4 527 417</b>	<b>4 784 859</b>
<b>Total gross value added (at basic prices)</b>	<b>138 659</b>	<b>85 912</b>	<b>3 757 187</b>	<b>3 981 758</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

**Table 19d – 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>Specific products</b>	<b>353 198</b>	<b>129 439</b>	<b>341 356</b>	<b>823 994</b>
<b>Characteristic products</b>	<b>353 198</b>		<b>183 447</b>	<b>536 645</b>
Accommodation services for visitors	29 699		11 246	40 945
Food- and beverage-serving services	73 482		50 732	124 214
Passenger transportation services	133 272		91 897	225 169
<i>Railway passenger transportation services</i>	6 388			6 388
<i>Road passenger transportation services</i>	57 117		91 897	149 014
<i>Water passenger transportation services</i>	2 976			2 976
<i>Air passenger transportation services</i>	49 525			49 525
<i>Transport equipment rental services</i>	17 265			17 265
Travel agencies and other reservation services	19 128			19 128
Cultural services	26 108		15 031	41 139
Sports and recreational services	71 509		14 541	86 050
<b>Connected products</b>		<b>129 439</b>	<b>157 909</b>	<b>287 349</b>
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco		66 639	79 761	146 400
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products		13 421	40 262	53 683
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles		17 360	17 050	34 410
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment		14 166	17 605	31 770
Retail sales of automotive fuel		17 854	3 231	21 085
<b>Non-specific products</b>	<b>9 298</b>	<b>20 450</b>	<b>8 518 581</b>	<b>8 548 328</b>
<b>Total output (at basic prices)</b>	<b>362 496</b>	<b>149 889</b>	<b>8 859 937</b>	<b>9 372 322</b>
<b>Total intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices)</b>	<b>214 989</b>	<b>63 255</b>	<b>4 805 239</b>	<b>5 083 483</b>
<b>Total gross value added (at basic prices)</b>	<b>147 507</b>	<b>86 634</b>	<b>4 054 698</b>	<b>4 288 839</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

**Table 19e – Production accounts of the tourism industries and other industries (at basic prices), 2017  
(R million)**

Product	Tourism- characteristic industries	Tourism- connected industries	Other non- tourism industries	Total output of domestic producers (at basic prices)
<b>Specific products</b>	<b>376 975</b>	<b>138 228</b>	<b>358 804</b>	<b>874 008</b>
<b>Characteristic products</b>	<b>376 975</b>		<b>195 602</b>	<b>572 578</b>
Accommodation services for visitors	31 421		12 239	43 660
Food- and beverage-serving services	78 217		56 139	134 356
Passenger transportation services	141 801		96 482	238 282
<i>Railway passenger transportation services</i>	6 906			6 906
<i>Road passenger transportation services</i>	61 168		96 482	157 649
<i>Water passenger transportation services</i>	3 357			3 357
<i>Air passenger transportation services</i>	52 511			52 511
<i>Transport equipment rental services</i>	17 858			17 858
Travel agencies and other reservation services	20 763			20 763
Cultural services	28 269		15 804	44 073
Sports and recreational services	76 504		14 938	91 443
<b>Connected products</b>		<b>138 228</b>	<b>163 202</b>	<b>301 430</b>
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco		71 707	82 872	154 579
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products		13 866	41 597	55 463
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles		18 069	17 479	35 548
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment		14 495	18 048	32 543
Retail sales of automotive fuel		20 091	3 205	23 296
<b>Non-specific products</b>	<b>10 094</b>	<b>27 434</b>	<b>9 009 181</b>	<b>9 046 708</b>
<b>Total output (at basic prices)</b>	<b>387 069</b>	<b>165 662</b>	<b>9 367 985</b>	<b>9 920 716</b>
<b>Total intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices)</b>	<b>227 824</b>	<b>69 545</b>	<b>5 030 897</b>	<b>5 328 266</b>
<b>Total gross value added (at basic prices)</b>	<b>159 245</b>	<b>96 116</b>	<b>4 337 088</b>	<b>4 592 450</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

**Table 19f – Production accounts of the tourism industries and other industries (at basic prices), 2018  
(R million)**

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries	Tourism-connected industries	Other non-tourism industries	Total output of domestic producers (at basic prices)
<b>Specific products</b>	<b>403 285</b>	<b>149 620</b>	<b>379 239</b>	<b>932 144</b>
<b>Characteristic products</b>	<b>403 285</b>		<b>203 460</b>	<b>606 745</b>
Accommodation services for visitors	34 501		13 359	47 860
Food- and beverage-serving services	86 339		58 720	145 060
Passenger transportation services	152 115		99 475	251 590
<i>Railway passenger transportation services</i>	7 422			7 422
<i>Road passenger transportation services</i>	67 069		99 475	166 544
<i>Water passenger transportation services</i>	2 928			2 928
<i>Air passenger transportation services</i>	55 619			55 619
<i>Transport equipment rental services</i>	19 077			19 077
Travel agencies and other reservation services	20 514			20 514
Cultural services	28 755		16 499	45 254
Sports and recreational services	81 061		15 406	96 467
<b>Connected products</b>		<b>149 620</b>	<b>175 779</b>	<b>325 399</b>
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco		73 011	92 434	165 445
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products		14 225	42 674	56 898
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles		20 976	18 863	39 839
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment		16 064	19 476	35 541
Retail sales of automotive fuel		25 344	2 333	27 677
<b>Non-specific products</b>	<b>10 362</b>	<b>28 343</b>	<b>9 503 860</b>	<b>9 542 566</b>
<b>Total output (at basic prices)</b>	<b>413 648</b>	<b>177 963</b>	<b>9 883 099</b>	<b>10 474 710</b>
<b>Total intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices)</b>	<b>245 612</b>	<b>72 790</b>	<b>5 339 421</b>	<b>5 657 822</b>
<b>Total gross value added (at basic prices)</b>	<b>168 036</b>	<b>105 174</b>	<b>4 543 678</b>	<b>4 816 888</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

**Table 19g – Production accounts of the tourism industries and other industries (at basic prices), 2019  
(R million)**

Product	Tourism- characteristic industries	Tourism- connected industries	Other non- tourism industries	Total output of domestic producers (at basic prices)
<b>Specific products</b>	<b>430 875</b>	<b>168 799</b>	<b>389 094</b>	<b>988 768</b>
<b>Characteristic products</b>	<b>430 875</b>		<b>213 027</b>	<b>643 902</b>
Accommodation services for visitors	36 924		12 475	49 399
Food- and beverage-serving services	98 312		65 561	163 873
Passenger transportation services	157 006		103 400	260 405
<i>Railway passenger transportation services</i>	7 673			7 673
<i>Road passenger transportation services</i>	67 318		103 400	170 717
<i>Water passenger transportation services</i>	3 182			3 182
<i>Air passenger transportation services</i>	58 653			58 653
<i>Transport equipment rental services</i>	20 180			20 180
Travel agencies and other reservation services	22 192			22 192
Cultural services	31 145		17 238	48 383
Sports and recreational services	85 298		14 353	99 651
<b>Connected products</b>		<b>168 799</b>	<b>176 067</b>	<b>344 866</b>
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco		89 119	92 482	181 601
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products		13 522	40 565	54 087
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles		19 483	19 993	39 476
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment		18 201	20 644	38 845
Retail sales of automotive fuel		28 474	2 383	30 857
<b>Non-specific products</b>	<b>10 959</b>	<b>21 972</b>	<b>10 014 980</b>	<b>10 047 910</b>
<b>Total output (at basic prices)</b>	<b>441 834</b>	<b>190 771</b>	<b>10 404 073</b>	<b>11 036 678</b>
<b>Total intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices)</b>	<b>268 818</b>	<b>80 470</b>	<b>5 642 464</b>	<b>5 991 752</b>
<b>Total gross value added (at basic prices)</b>	<b>173 016</b>	<b>110 301</b>	<b>4 761 609</b>	<b>5 044 926</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

### 3.8 Biodiversity-based 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 (Box 3).

Tables 20a to 20n show the derivation of tourism industry ratios and biodiversity-based tourism industry ratios for the reference years 2013 to 2019.

#### Box 3 – Tourism industry ratio

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 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
- 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-connected industry may still sell some of its products to visitors.

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

**Table 20a – Derivation of tourism industry ratios, 2013 (R million)**

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries										Tourism-connected industries
	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Railway passenger transport industry	Road passenger transport industry	Water passenger transport industry	Air passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental industry	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade of tourism-connected goods
<b>Specific products</b>	<b>34 470</b>	<b>18 730</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>17 400</b>	<b>1 557</b>	<b>38 117</b>	<b>9 383</b>	<b>12 920</b>	<b>4 827</b>	<b>9 778</b>	<b>11 182</b>
<b>Characteristic products</b>	<b>34 470</b>	<b>18 730</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>17 400</b>	<b>1 557</b>	<b>38 117</b>	<b>9 383</b>	<b>12 920</b>	<b>4 827</b>	<b>9 778</b>	
Accommodation services for visitors	22 597								488	417	
Food- and beverage-serving services	2 132	18 730							4	42	
Passenger transportation services			363	17 400	1 557	38 117	9 383				
<i>Railway passenger transportation services</i>			363								
<i>Road passenger transportation services</i>				17 400							
<i>Water passenger transportation services</i>					1 557						
<i>Air passenger transportation services</i>						38 117					
<i>Transport equipment rental services</i>							9 383				
Travel agencies and other reservation services								12 920			
Cultural services									4 335		
Sports and recreational services	9 742									9 319	
<b>Connected products</b>											<b>11 182</b>
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco											5 901
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products											1 402
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles											137
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment											703
Retail sales of automotive fuel											3 038
<b>Non-specific products</b>	<b>1 010</b>			<b>1 920</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>110</b>
<b>Total purchased by visitors</b>	<b>35 480</b>	<b>18 730</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>19 319</b>	<b>1 559</b>	<b>38 117</b>	<b>9 384</b>	<b>12 920</b>	<b>4 827</b>	<b>9 783</b>	<b>11 292</b>
<b>Total industry output</b>	<b>45 175</b>	<b>55 367</b>	<b>5 176</b>	<b>52 235</b>	<b>2 242</b>	<b>39 724</b>	<b>14 185</b>	<b>13 183</b>	<b>21 169</b>	<b>46 984</b>	<b>120 272</b>
<b>Tourism industry ratio (%)</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>9</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

**Table 20b – Derivation of biodiversity-based tourism industry ratios, 2013 (R million)**

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries										Tourism-connected industries
	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Railway passenger transport industry	Road passenger transport industry	Water passenger transport industry	Air passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental industry	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade of tourism-connected goods
<b>Specific products</b>	<b>3 371</b>	<b>2 049</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1 780</b>	<b>1 480</b>	<b>3 859</b>	<b>1 012</b>	<b>1 308</b>	<b>3 594</b>	<b>4 566</b>	<b>1 728</b>
<b>Characteristic products</b>	<b>3 371</b>	<b>2 049</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1 780</b>	<b>1 480</b>	<b>3 859</b>	<b>1 012</b>	<b>1 308</b>	<b>3 594</b>	<b>4 566</b>	
Accommodation services for visitors	1 794								482	30	
Food- and beverage-serving services	195	2 049								5	
Passenger transportation services			36	1 780	1 480	3 859	1 012				
<i>Railway passenger transportation services</i>			36								
<i>Road passenger transportation services</i>				1 780							
<i>Water passenger transportation services</i>					1 480						
<i>Air passenger transportation services</i>						3 859					
<i>Transport equipment rental services</i>							1 012				
Travel agencies and other reservation services								1 308			
Cultural services									3 111		
Sports and recreational services	1 382									4 531	
<b>Connected products</b>											<b>1 728</b>
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco											912
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products											217
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles											21
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment											109
Retail sales of automotive fuel											468
<b>Non-specific products</b>	<b>2</b>			<b>6</b>					<b>1</b>		<b>21</b>
<b>Total purchased by visitors</b>	<b>3 373</b>	<b>2 049</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1 786</b>	<b>1 480</b>	<b>3 859</b>	<b>1 012</b>	<b>1 308</b>	<b>3 595</b>	<b>4 566</b>	<b>1 749</b>
<b>Total industry output</b>	<b>45 175</b>	<b>55 367</b>	<b>5 176</b>	<b>52 235</b>	<b>2 242</b>	<b>39 724</b>	<b>14 185</b>	<b>13 183</b>	<b>21 169</b>	<b>46 984</b>	<b>120 272</b>
<b>Tourism industry ratio (%)</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa



**Table 20c – 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 industry	Road passenger transport industry	Water passenger transport industry	Air passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental industry	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade of tourism-connected goods
<b>Specific products</b>	<b>37 091</b>	<b>19 880</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>18 833</b>	<b>1 754</b>	<b>41 347</b>	<b>10 315</b>	<b>14 646</b>	<b>6 030</b>	<b>13 983</b>	<b>13 153</b>
<b>Characteristic products</b>	<b>37 091</b>	<b>19 880</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>18 833</b>	<b>1 754</b>	<b>41 347</b>	<b>10 315</b>	<b>14 646</b>	<b>6 030</b>	<b>13 983</b>	
Accommodation services for visitors	24 318								528	422	
Food- and beverage-serving services	2 281	19 880							4	43	
Passenger transportation services			402	18 833	1 754	41 347	10 315				
<i>Railway passenger transportation services</i>			402								
<i>Road passenger transportation services</i>				18 833							
<i>Water passenger transportation services</i>					1 754						
<i>Air passenger transportation services</i>						41 347					
<i>Transport equipment rental services</i>							10 315				
Travel agencies and other reservation services								14 646			
Cultural services									5 499		
Sports and recreational services	10 492									13 519	
<b>Connected products</b>											<b>13 153</b>
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco											7 288
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products											1 654
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles											165
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment											795
Retail sales of automotive fuel											3 251
<b>Non-specific products</b>	<b>1 087</b>			<b>1 963</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>Total purchased by visitors</b>	<b>38 178</b>	<b>19 880</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>20 796</b>	<b>1 756</b>	<b>41 347</b>	<b>10 316</b>	<b>14 646</b>	<b>6 031</b>	<b>13 993</b>	<b>13 236</b>
<b>Total industry output</b>	<b>48 654</b>	<b>59 158</b>	<b>5 702</b>	<b>57 838</b>	<b>2 506</b>	<b>43 089</b>	<b>15 537</b>	<b>14 944</b>	<b>23 034</b>	<b>49 897</b>	<b>133 375</b>
<b>Tourism industry ratio (%)</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>10</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

**Table 20d – Derivation of biodiversity-based tourism industry ratios, 2014 (R million)**

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries										Tourism-connected industries
	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Railway passenger transport industry	Road passenger transport industry	Water passenger transport industry	Air passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental industry	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade of tourism-connected goods
<b>Specific products</b>	<b>3 664</b>	<b>2 189</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1 781</b>	<b>1 666</b>	<b>3 984</b>	<b>1 073</b>	<b>1 408</b>	<b>4 099</b>	<b>4 408</b>	<b>1 956</b>
<b>Characteristic products</b>	<b>3 664</b>	<b>2 189</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1 781</b>	<b>1 666</b>	<b>3 984</b>	<b>1 073</b>	<b>1 408</b>	<b>4 099</b>	<b>4 408</b>	
Accommodation services for visitors	1 955								522	31	
Food- and beverage-serving services	210	2 189								4	
Passenger transportation services			38	1 781	1 666	3 984	1 073				
<i>Railway passenger transportation services</i>			38								
<i>Road passenger transportation services</i>				1 781							
<i>Water passenger transportation services</i>					1 666						
<i>Air passenger transportation services</i>						3 984					
<i>Transport equipment rental services</i>							1 073				
Travel agencies and other reservation services								1 408			
Cultural services									3 577		
Sports and recreational services	1 499									4 374	
<b>Connected products</b>											<b>1 956</b>
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco											1 090
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products											249
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles											25
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment											123
Retail sales of automotive fuel											468
<b>Non-specific products</b>	<b>2</b>			<b>6</b>					<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Total purchased by visitors</b>	<b>3 666</b>	<b>2 189</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1 787</b>	<b>1 666</b>	<b>3 984</b>	<b>1 073</b>	<b>1 408</b>	<b>4 100</b>	<b>4 409</b>	<b>1 973</b>
<b>Total industry output</b>	<b>48 654</b>	<b>59 158</b>	<b>5 702</b>	<b>57 838</b>	<b>2 506</b>	<b>43 089</b>	<b>15 537</b>	<b>14 944</b>	<b>23 034</b>	<b>49 897</b>	<b>133 375</b>
<b>Tourism industry ratio (%)</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

**Table 20e – 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 industry	Road passenger transport industry	Water passenger transport industry	Air passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental industry	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade of tourism-connected goods
<b>Specific products</b>	<b>38 895</b>	<b>18 379</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>16 578</b>	<b>2 118</b>	<b>44 949</b>	<b>9 283</b>	<b>15 852</b>	<b>5 287</b>	<b>8 335</b>	<b>11 905</b>
<b>Characteristic products</b>	<b>38 895</b>	<b>18 379</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>16 578</b>	<b>2 118</b>	<b>44 949</b>	<b>9 283</b>	<b>15 852</b>	<b>5 287</b>	<b>8 335</b>	
Accommodation services for visitors	25 689								558	465	
Food- and beverage-serving services	2 117	18 379							4	41	
Passenger transportation services			425	16 578	2 118	44 949	9 283				
<i>Railway passenger transportation services</i>			425								
<i>Road passenger transportation services</i>				16 578							
<i>Water passenger transportation services</i>					2 118						
<i>Air passenger transportation services</i>						44 949					
<i>Transport equipment rental services</i>							9 283				
Travel agencies and other reservation services								15 852			
Cultural services									4 725		
Sports and recreational services	11 089									7 828	
<b>Connected products</b>											<b>11 905</b>
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco											6 592
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products											1 662
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles											166
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment											824
Retail sales of automotive fuel											2 662
<b>Non-specific products</b>	<b>1 149</b>			<b>1 763</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>			<b>3</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>Total purchased by visitors</b>	<b>40 044</b>	<b>18 379</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>18 341</b>	<b>2 120</b>	<b>44 949</b>	<b>9 284</b>	<b>15 852</b>	<b>5 287</b>	<b>8 338</b>	<b>11 950</b>
<b>Total industry output</b>	<b>51 423</b>	<b>62 285</b>	<b>6 068</b>	<b>60 206</b>	<b>3 055</b>	<b>46 810</b>	<b>17 411</b>	<b>16 176</b>	<b>24 727</b>	<b>52 527</b>	<b>141 326</b>
<b>Tourism industry ratio (%)</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

**Table 20f – Derivation of biodiversity-based tourism industry ratios, 2015 (R million)**

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries										Tourism-connected industries
	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Railway passenger transport industry	Road passenger transport industry	Water passenger transport industry	Air passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental industry	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade of tourism-connected goods
<b>Specific products</b>	<b>3 796</b>	<b>1 741</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1 483</b>	<b>2 012</b>	<b>4 166</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>1 437</b>	<b>3 667</b>	<b>3 853</b>	<b>1 745</b>
<b>Characteristic products</b>	<b>3 796</b>	<b>1 741</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1 483</b>	<b>2 012</b>	<b>4 166</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>1 437</b>	<b>3 667</b>	<b>3 853</b>	
Accommodation services for visitors	1 694								541	39	
Food- and beverage-serving services	200	1 741								4	
Passenger transportation services			36	1 483	2 012	4 166	928				
<i>Railway passenger transportation services</i>			36								
<i>Road passenger transportation services</i>				1 483							
<i>Water passenger transportation services</i>					2 012						
<i>Air passenger transportation services</i>						4 166					
<i>Transport equipment rental services</i>							928				
Travel agencies and other reservation services								1 437			
Cultural services									3 126		
Sports and recreational services	1 901									3 809	
<b>Connected products</b>											<b>1 745</b>
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco											955
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products											242
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles											24
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment											134
Retail sales of automotive fuel											390
<b>Non-specific products</b>	<b>1</b>			<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>						<b>8</b>
<b>Total purchased by visitors</b>	<b>3 797</b>	<b>1 741</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1 487</b>	<b>2 013</b>	<b>4 166</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>1 437</b>	<b>3 668</b>	<b>3 853</b>	<b>1 753</b>
<b>Total industry output</b>	<b>51 423</b>	<b>62 285</b>	<b>6 068</b>	<b>60 206</b>	<b>3 055</b>	<b>46 810</b>	<b>17 411</b>	<b>16 176</b>	<b>24 727</b>	<b>52 527</b>	<b>141 326</b>
<b>Tourism industry ratio (%)</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

**Table 20g – Derivation of tourism industry ratios, 2016 (R million)**

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries										Tourism-connected industries
	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Railway passenger transport industry	Road passenger transport industry	Water passenger transport industry	Air passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental industry	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade of tourism-connected goods
<b>Specific products</b>	<b>41 583</b>	<b>20 364</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>16 455</b>	<b>2 384</b>	<b>47 531</b>	<b>10 420</b>	<b>18 745</b>	<b>5 792</b>	<b>9 800</b>	<b>12 843</b>
<b>Characteristic products</b>	<b>41 583</b>	<b>20 364</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>16 455</b>	<b>2 384</b>	<b>47 531</b>	<b>10 420</b>	<b>18 745</b>	<b>5 792</b>	<b>9 800</b>	
Accommodation services for visitors	27 381								602	498	
Food- and beverage-serving services	2 373	20 364							4	47	
Passenger transportation services			448	16 455	2 384	47 531	10 420				
<i>Railway passenger transportation services</i>			448								
<i>Road passenger transportation services</i>				16 455							
<i>Water passenger transportation services</i>					2 384						
<i>Air passenger transportation services</i>						47 531					
<i>Transport equipment rental services</i>							10 420				
Travel agencies and other reservation services								18 745			
Cultural services									5 187		
Sports and recreational services	11 829									9 256	
<b>Connected products</b>											<b>12 843</b>
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco											6 800
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products											1 721
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles											166
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment											860
Retail sales of automotive fuel											3 296
<b>Non-specific products</b>	<b>1 226</b>			<b>1 700</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>			<b>3</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>Total purchased by visitors</b>	<b>42 809</b>	<b>20 364</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>18 155</b>	<b>2 385</b>	<b>47 531</b>	<b>10 420</b>	<b>18 745</b>	<b>5 792</b>	<b>9 803</b>	<b>12 908</b>
<b>Total industry output</b>	<b>54 855</b>	<b>65 667</b>	<b>6 388</b>	<b>62 879</b>	<b>3 436</b>	<b>49 525</b>	<b>17 477</b>	<b>19 128</b>	<b>26 888</b>	<b>56 253</b>	<b>149 889</b>
<b>Tourism industry ratio (%)</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>9</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

**Table 20h – Derivation of biodiversity-based tourism industry ratios, 2016 (R million)**

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries										Tourism-connected industries
	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Railway passenger transport industry	Road passenger transport industry	Water passenger transport industry	Air passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental industry	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade of tourism-connected goods
<b>Specific products</b>	<b>4 073</b>	<b>1 818</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>1 463</b>	<b>2 264</b>	<b>4 336</b>	<b>1 030</b>	<b>1 689</b>	<b>4 176</b>	<b>4 088</b>	<b>1 891</b>
<b>Characteristic products</b>	<b>4 073</b>	<b>1 818</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>1 463</b>	<b>2 264</b>	<b>4 336</b>	<b>1 030</b>	<b>1 689</b>	<b>4 176</b>	<b>4 088</b>	
Accommodation services for visitors	1 833								579	43	
Food- and beverage-serving services	212	1 818								4	
Passenger transportation services			39	1 463	2 264	4 336	1 030				
<i>Railway passenger transportation services</i>			39								
<i>Road passenger transportation services</i>				1 463							
<i>Water passenger transportation services</i>					2 264						
<i>Air passenger transportation services</i>						4 336					
<i>Transport equipment rental services</i>							1 030				
Travel agencies and other reservation services								1 689			
Cultural services									3 596		
Sports and recreational services	2 028									4 041	
<b>Connected products</b>											<b>1 891</b>
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco											1 008
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products											256
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles											25
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment											130
Retail sales of automotive fuel											473
<b>Non-specific products</b>	<b>1</b>			<b>3</b>						<b>1</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Total purchased by visitors</b>	<b>4 074</b>	<b>1 818</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>1 466</b>	<b>2 264</b>	<b>4 336</b>	<b>1 030</b>	<b>1 689</b>	<b>4 176</b>	<b>4 089</b>	<b>1 908</b>
<b>Total industry output</b>	<b>54 855</b>	<b>65 667</b>	<b>6 388</b>	<b>62 879</b>	<b>3 436</b>	<b>49 525</b>	<b>17 477</b>	<b>19 128</b>	<b>26 888</b>	<b>56 253</b>	<b>149 889</b>
<b>Tourism industry ratio (%)</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

**Table 20i – Derivation of tourism industry ratios, 2017 (R million)**

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries										Tourism-connected industries
	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Railway passenger transport industry	Road passenger transport industry	Water passenger transport industry	Air passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental industry	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade of tourism-connected goods
<b>Specific products</b>	<b>41 934</b>	<b>17 075</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>14 830</b>	<b>2 680</b>	<b>50 389</b>	<b>10 732</b>	<b>20 348</b>	<b>5 399</b>	<b>6 777</b>	<b>12 618</b>
<b>Characteristic products</b>	<b>41 934</b>	<b>17 075</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>14 830</b>	<b>2 680</b>	<b>50 389</b>	<b>10 732</b>	<b>20 348</b>	<b>5 399</b>	<b>6 777</b>	
Accommodation services for visitors	28 001								654	516	
Food- and beverage-serving services	1 973	17 075							4	39	
Passenger transportation services			480	14 830	2 680	50 389	10 732				
<i>Railway passenger transportation services</i>			480								
<i>Road passenger transportation services</i>				14 830							
<i>Water passenger transportation services</i>					2 680						
<i>Air passenger transportation services</i>						50 389					
<i>Transport equipment rental services</i>							10 732				
Travel agencies and other reservation services								20 348			
Cultural services									4 742		
Sports and recreational services	11 960									6 222	
<b>Connected products</b>											<b>12 618</b>
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco											6 794
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products											1 737
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles											157
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment											787
Retail sales of automotive fuel											3 142
<b>Non-specific products</b>	<b>1 295</b>			<b>1 492</b>	<b>1</b>					<b>3</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>Total purchased by visitors</b>	<b>43 229</b>	<b>17 075</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>16 321</b>	<b>2 681</b>	<b>50 389</b>	<b>10 732</b>	<b>20 348</b>	<b>5 399</b>	<b>6 780</b>	<b>12 679</b>
<b>Total industry output</b>	<b>57 945</b>	<b>69 959</b>	<b>6 906</b>	<b>67 331</b>	<b>3 876</b>	<b>52 511</b>	<b>18 079</b>	<b>20 763</b>	<b>29 140</b>	<b>60 560</b>	<b>165 662</b>
<b>Tourism industry ratio (%)</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

**Table 20j – Derivation of biodiversity-based tourism industry ratios, 2017 (R million)**

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries										Tourism-connected industries
	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Railway passenger transport industry	Road passenger transport industry	Water passenger transport industry	Air passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental industry	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade of tourism-connected goods
<b>Specific products</b>	<b>4 194</b>	<b>1 360</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1 337</b>	<b>2 546</b>	<b>4 657</b>	<b>1 024</b>	<b>1 858</b>	<b>4 002</b>	<b>3 182</b>	<b>1 878</b>
<b>Characteristic products</b>	<b>4 194</b>	<b>1 360</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1 337</b>	<b>2 546</b>	<b>4 657</b>	<b>1 024</b>	<b>1 858</b>	<b>4 002</b>	<b>3 182</b>	
Accommodation services for visitors	1 885								641	46	
Food- and beverage-serving services	167	1 360								4	
Passenger transportation services			43	1 337	2 546	4 657	1 024				
<i>Railway passenger transportation services</i>			43								
<i>Road passenger transportation services</i>				1 337							
<i>Water passenger transportation services</i>					2 546						
<i>Air passenger transportation services</i>						4 657					
<i>Transport equipment rental services</i>							1 024				
Travel agencies and other reservation services								1 858			
Cultural services									3 361		
Sports and recreational services	2 142									3 132	
<b>Connected products</b>											<b>1 878</b>
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco											1 024
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products											262
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles											24
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment											123
Retail sales of automotive fuel											445
<b>Non-specific products</b>	<b>1</b>			<b>3</b>						<b>1</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Total purchased by visitors</b>	<b>4 195</b>	<b>1 360</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1 340</b>	<b>2 546</b>	<b>4 657</b>	<b>1 024</b>	<b>1 858</b>	<b>4 003</b>	<b>3 183</b>	<b>1 893</b>
<b>Total industry output</b>	<b>57 945</b>	<b>69 959</b>	<b>6 906</b>	<b>67 331</b>	<b>3 876</b>	<b>52 511</b>	<b>18 079</b>	<b>20 763</b>	<b>29 140</b>	<b>60 560</b>	<b>165 662</b>
<b>Tourism industry ratio (%)</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa



**Table 20k – Derivation of tourism industry ratios, 2018 (R million)**

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries										Tourism-connected industries
	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Railway passenger transport industry	Road passenger transport industry	Water passenger transport industry	Air passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental industry	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade of tourism-connected goods
<b>Specific products</b>	<b>47 721</b>	<b>19 691</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>18 899</b>	<b>2 356</b>	<b>53 389</b>	<b>11 357</b>	<b>20 104</b>	<b>5 780</b>	<b>7 013</b>	<b>15 057</b>
<b>Characteristic products</b>	<b>47 721</b>	<b>19 691</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>18 899</b>	<b>2 356</b>	<b>53 389</b>	<b>11 357</b>	<b>20 104</b>	<b>5 780</b>	<b>7 013</b>	
Accommodation services for visitors	31 704								695	559	
Food- and beverage-serving services	2 267	19 691							4	43	
Passenger transportation services			522	18 899	2 356	53 389	11 357				
<i>Railway passenger transportation services</i>			522								
<i>Road passenger transportation services</i>				18 899							
<i>Water passenger transportation services</i>					2 356						
<i>Air passenger transportation services</i>						53 389					
<i>Transport equipment rental services</i>							11 357				
Travel agencies and other reservation services								20 104			
Cultural services									5 082		
Sports and recreational services	13 750									6 412	
<b>Connected products</b>											<b>15 057</b>
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco											7 486
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products											1 910
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles											195
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment											1 023
Retail sales of automotive fuel											4 444
<b>Non-specific products</b>	<b>1 425</b>			<b>1 709</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>117</b>
<b>Total purchased by visitors</b>	<b>49 146</b>	<b>19 691</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>20 608</b>	<b>2 357</b>	<b>53 389</b>	<b>11 358</b>	<b>20 104</b>	<b>5 781</b>	<b>7 018</b>	<b>15 174</b>
<b>Total industry output</b>	<b>63 762</b>	<b>77 261</b>	<b>7 422</b>	<b>73 519</b>	<b>3 381</b>	<b>55 619</b>	<b>19 311</b>	<b>20 514</b>	<b>29 652</b>	<b>63 208</b>	<b>177 963</b>
<b>Tourism industry ratio (%)</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

**Table 20I – Derivation of biodiversity-based tourism industry ratios, 2018 (R million)**

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries										Tourism-connected industries
	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Railway passenger transport industry	Road passenger transport industry	Water passenger transport industry	Air passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental industry	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade of tourism-connected goods
<b>Specific products</b>	<b>4 618</b>	<b>1 599</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>1 963</b>	<b>2 238</b>	<b>3 585</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>1 405</b>	<b>4 861</b>	<b>4 677</b>	<b>2 079</b>
<b>Characteristic products</b>	<b>4 618</b>	<b>1 599</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>1 963</b>	<b>2 238</b>	<b>3 585</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>1 405</b>	<b>4 861</b>	<b>4 677</b>	
Accommodation services for visitors	2 012								691	41	
Food- and beverage-serving services	249	1 599								5	
Passenger transportation services			39	1 963	2 238	3 585	714				
<i>Railway passenger transportation services</i>			39								
<i>Road passenger transportation services</i>				1 963							
<i>Water passenger transportation services</i>					2 238						
<i>Air passenger transportation services</i>						3 585					
<i>Transport equipment rental services</i>							714				
Travel agencies and other reservation services								1 405			
Cultural services									4 169		
Sports and recreational services	2 357									4 631	
<b>Connected products</b>											<b>2 079</b>
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco											1 048
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products											280
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles											30
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment											156
Retail sales of automotive fuel											565
<b>Non-specific products</b>	<b>1</b>			<b>3</b>					<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Total purchased by visitors</b>	<b>4 620</b>	<b>1 599</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>1 967</b>	<b>2 238</b>	<b>3 585</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>1 405</b>	<b>4 861</b>	<b>4 677</b>	<b>2 094</b>
<b>Total industry output</b>	<b>63 762</b>	<b>77 261</b>	<b>7 422</b>	<b>73 519</b>	<b>3 381</b>	<b>55 619</b>	<b>19 311</b>	<b>20 514</b>	<b>29 652</b>	<b>63 208</b>	<b>177 963</b>
<b>Tourism industry ratio (%)</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

**Table 20m – Derivation of tourism industry ratios, 2019 (R million)**

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries										Tourism-connected industries
	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Railway passenger transport industry	Road passenger transport industry	Water passenger transport industry	Air passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental industry	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade of tourism-connected goods
<b>Specific products</b>	<b>52 377</b>	<b>33 517</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>25 060</b>	<b>2 566</b>	<b>56 286</b>	<b>13 885</b>	<b>21 748</b>	<b>7 314</b>	<b>13 246</b>	<b>22 120</b>
<b>Characteristic products</b>	<b>52 377</b>	<b>33 517</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>25 060</b>	<b>2 566</b>	<b>56 286</b>	<b>13 885</b>	<b>21 748</b>	<b>7 314</b>	<b>13 246</b>	
Accommodation services for visitors	34 079								796	587	
Food- and beverage-serving services	3 597	33 517							6	67	
Passenger transportation services			699	25 060	2 566	56 286	13 885				
<i>Railway passenger transportation services</i>			699								
<i>Road passenger transportation services</i>				25 060							
<i>Water passenger transportation services</i>					2 566						
<i>Air passenger transportation services</i>						56 286					
<i>Transport equipment rental services</i>							13 885				
Travel agencies and other reservation services								21 748			
Cultural services									6 512		
Sports and recreational services	14 701									12 592	
<b>Connected products</b>											<b>22 120</b>
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco											13 047
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products											1 870
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles											261
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment											1 161
Retail sales of automotive fuel											5 781
<b>Non-specific products</b>	<b>1 523</b>			<b>2 285</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>2</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>204</b>
<b>Total purchased by visitors</b>	<b>53 900</b>	<b>33 517</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>27 345</b>	<b>2 571</b>	<b>56 286</b>	<b>13 887</b>	<b>21 748</b>	<b>7 315</b>	<b>13 257</b>	<b>22 324</b>
<b>Total industry output</b>	<b>68 171</b>	<b>88 608</b>	<b>7 673</b>	<b>74 039</b>	<b>3 674</b>	<b>58 653</b>	<b>20 427</b>	<b>22 192</b>	<b>32 160</b>	<b>66 237</b>	<b>190 771</b>
<b>Tourism industry ratio (%)</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>12</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

**Table 20n – Derivation of biodiversity-based tourism industry ratios, 2019 (R million)**

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries										Tourism-connected industries
	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Railway passenger transport industry	Road passenger transport industry	Water passenger transport industry	Air passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental industry	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade of tourism-connected goods
<b>Specific products</b>	<b>5 185</b>	<b>2 453</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>1 998</b>	<b>2 438</b>	<b>4 594</b>	<b>1 182</b>	<b>1 706</b>	<b>5 303</b>	<b>6 873</b>	<b>3 051</b>
<b>Characteristic products</b>	<b>5 185</b>	<b>2 453</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>1 998</b>	<b>2 438</b>	<b>4 594</b>	<b>1 182</b>	<b>1 706</b>	<b>5 303</b>	<b>6 873</b>	
Accommodation services for visitors	2 172								787	43	
Food- and beverage-serving services	461	2 453								5	
Passenger transportation services			55	1 998	2 438	4 594	1 182				
<i>Railway passenger transportation services</i>			55								
<i>Road passenger transportation services</i>				1 998							
<i>Water passenger transportation services</i>					2 438						
<i>Air passenger transportation services</i>						4 594					
<i>Transport equipment rental services</i>							1 182				
Travel agencies and other reservation services								1 706			
Cultural services									4 516		
Sports and recreational services	2 552									6 825	
<b>Connected products</b>											<b>3 051</b>
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco											1 799
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products											271
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles											37
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment											169
Retail sales of automotive fuel											776
<b>Non-specific products</b>	<b>3</b>			<b>9</b>					<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Total purchased by visitors</b>	<b>5 188</b>	<b>2 453</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>2 007</b>	<b>2 438</b>	<b>4 594</b>	<b>1 182</b>	<b>1 706</b>	<b>5 304</b>	<b>6 874</b>	<b>3 082</b>
<b>Total industry output</b>	<b>68 171</b>	<b>88 608</b>	<b>7 673</b>	<b>74 039</b>	<b>3 674</b>	<b>58 653</b>	<b>20 427</b>	<b>22 192</b>	<b>32 160</b>	<b>66 237</b>	<b>190 771</b>
<b>Tourism industry ratio (%)</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

### 3.9 The concepts of tourism direct gross value added and tourism direct gross domestic product

Table 6<sup>18</sup> of the TSA presents the reconciliation between internal tourism consumption and domestic supply, and it is from this table that TDGVA and 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 gross direct value added of the tourism industries (GDVATI) 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. 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. Table 21 shows the relationship between the different economic aggregates that characterise the magnitude of tourism from the point of view of supply. Figure 23 explains schematically the link between GDVATI and TDGVA.

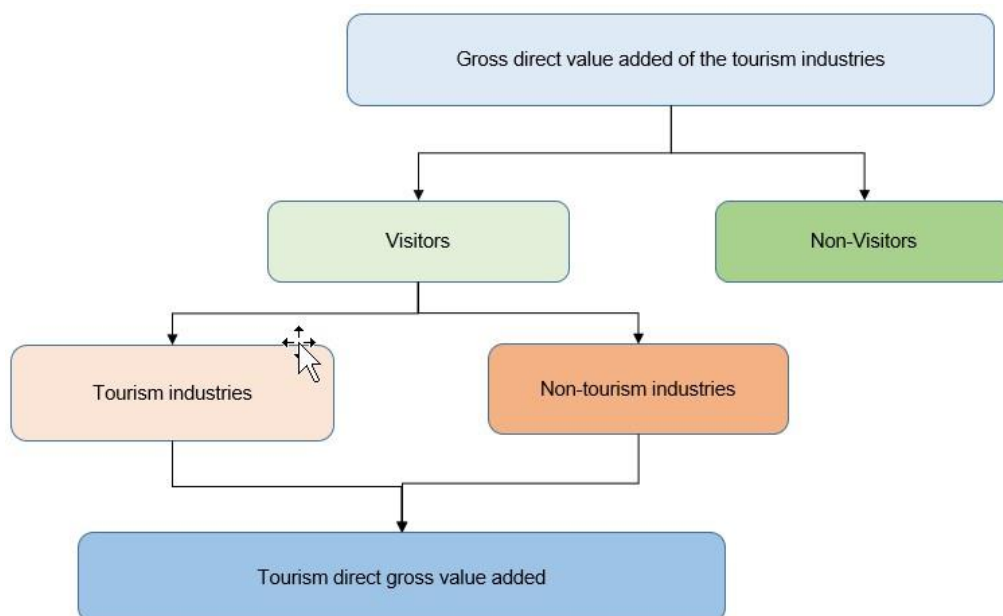
**Table 21 – Relationships between the different economic aggregates that characterise the magnitude of tourism from the point of view of supply**

	Gross value added of the tourism industries	Tourism direct gross value added	Tourism direct gross domestic product
Gross value added (at basic prices) generated by the supply to visitors by the tourism industries	Yes	Yes	Yes
Gross value added (at basic prices) generated by the supply to non-visitors by the tourism industries	Yes	No	No
Gross value added (at basic prices) generated by the supply to visitors by other industries	No	Yes	Yes
Gross value added (at basic prices) generated by the supply to non-visitors by other industries	No	No	No
Net taxes on products and imports included in the value of internal tourism consumption (at purchasers' prices)	No	No	Yes

Source: Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework

<sup>18</sup> This table is the core of the TSA.

**Figure 23 – Link between gross direct value added of the tourism industries and tourism direct gross value added**



Source: Statistics South Africa adapted from the Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework

Table 22 shows TDGVA, TDGDP, BTDGVA and BTDGDP for 2013 to 2019.

**Table 22 – Tourism direct gross value added, tourism direct gross domestic product, biodiversity-based tourism direct gross value added and biodiversity-based tourism direct gross domestic product, 2013–2019 (R million)**

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total supply of goods and services	9 348 921	10 023 886	10 488 258	11 161 678	11 736 731	12 454 036	13 107 482
Less imports of goods and services	1 179 768	1 260 788	1 282 606	1 318 643	1 330 275	1 447 605	1 502 065
Less net taxes (taxes less subsidies) on products	366 269	395 082	439 035	470 714	485 740	531 721	568 739
<b>Equals total domestic supply of goods and services (output)</b>	<b>7 802 884</b>	<b>8 368 016</b>	<b>8 766 617</b>	<b>9 372 322</b>	<b>9 920 716</b>	<b>10 474 710</b>	<b>11 036 678</b>
Less intermediate consumption	4 300 523	4 629 224	4 784 859	5 083 483	5 328 266	5 657 822	5 991 752
Gross value added of the economy	3 502 361	3 738 792	3 981 758	4 288 839	4 592 450	4 816 888	5 044 926
Total tourism output	281 378	306 789	277 228	304 419	284 664	315 471	455 784
Less							
Total tourism intermediate consumption	162 185	176 407	159 751	175 074	162 983	179 582	260 254
<b>Equals tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA)</b>	<b>119 193</b>	<b>130 381</b>	<b>117 476</b>	<b>129 344</b>	<b>121 680</b>	<b>135 889</b>	<b>195 531</b>
<b>TDGVA (% of GVA)</b>	<b>3,4</b>	<b>3,5</b>	<b>3,0</b>	<b>3,0</b>	<b>2,6</b>	<b>2,8</b>	<b>3,9</b>
Tourism direct gross value added	119 193	130 381	117 476	129 344	121 680	135 889	195 531
Plus							
Tourism share of net taxes on products	8 058	8 692	9 659	10 356	10 686	11 698	12 785
<b>Equals tourism direct gross domestic product</b>	<b>127 251</b>	<b>139 073</b>	<b>127 135</b>	<b>139 700</b>	<b>132 366</b>	<b>147 587</b>	<b>208 316</b>
<b>TDGDP<sup>19</sup> (% of GDP)</b>	<b>3,3</b>	<b>3,4</b>	<b>2,9</b>	<b>2,9</b>	<b>2,6</b>	<b>2,8</b>	<b>3,7</b>
Total biodiversity-based tourism output	43 389	44 480	39 740	43 897	40 606	40 311	60 663
Less							
Total biodiversity-based tourism intermediate consumption	25 009	25 576	22 900	25 246	23 249	22 947	34 639
<b>Equals biodiversity-based tourism direct gross value added (BTDGVA)</b>	<b>18 380</b>	<b>18 903</b>	<b>16 840</b>	<b>18 652</b>	<b>17 357</b>	<b>17 364</b>	<b>26 024</b>
<b>BTDGVA (% of GVA)</b>	<b>0,5</b>	<b>0,5</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>0,5</b>
Biodiversity-based tourism direct gross value added	18 380	18 903	16 840	18 652	17 357	17 364	26 024
Plus							
Biodiversity-based tourism share of net taxes on products	1 243	1 260	1 385	1 493	1 524	1 495	1 702
<b>Equals biodiversity-based tourism direct gross domestic product (BTDGDP)</b>	<b>19 622</b>	<b>20 164</b>	<b>18 225</b>	<b>20 145</b>	<b>18 882</b>	<b>18 859</b>	<b>27 726</b>
<b>BTDGDP (% of GDP)</b>	<b>0,5</b>	<b>0,5</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>0,5</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

<sup>19</sup> Gross domestic product is equal to gross value added plus net taxes on products.

### **3.10 Employment in the tourism industries, direct tourism employment and biodiversity-based direct tourism employment**

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. As such, biodiversity-based tourism employment is the employment strictly related to the goods and services (tourism-connected and non-tourism-connected) acquired by biodiversity-based visitors and produced either by tourism industries or other industries that cannot be directly observed. South Africa does not have a direct measure of tourism employment or biodiversity-based tourism employment. Therefore, employment in the tourism industries and biodiversity-based tourism industries includes employment that is directly and/or indirectly related to the goods and services acquired by visitors and non-visitors. Tables 23a to 23g show employment in the tourism industries, direct tourism employment and biodiversity-based direct tourism employment by population group and gender for the reference years 2013 to 2019.

In 2013 there were 658 907 persons directly engaged in producing goods and services purchased by visitors, of which 92 036 persons were directly engaged in producing goods and services purchased by biodiversity-based visitors. Biodiversity-based direct tourism employment represented 14,0% of the direct tourism employment in 2013.

In 2019 there were 780 096 persons directly engaged in producing goods and services purchased by visitors, of which 91 836 persons were directly engaged in producing goods and services purchased by biodiversity-based visitors. Biodiversity-based direct tourism employment represented 11,8% of the direct tourism employment in 2019.

Tourism industry ratios and biodiversity-based tourism industry ratios have been used to allocate employment numbers to the tourism industries<sup>20</sup>.

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<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 23a – Employment in the tourism industries, direct tourism employment and biodiversity-based direct tourism employment by population group and gender, 2013 (No. of persons)**

Population group	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Railway passenger transport industry	Road passenger transport industry	Water passenger transport industry	Air passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental industry	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade (of tourism-connected goods)	Total
<b>Total employment</b>												
Black African	90 216	258 169	75 286	432 852	1 185	18 438	9 299	15 198	46 978	38 144	975 580	<b>1 961 345</b>
Male	37 216	85 814	56 161	401 431	912	10 844	8 019	10 663	26 320	19 016	473 458	<b>1 129 854</b>
Female	53 000	172 355	19 124	31 422	273	7 594	1 280	4 535	20 658	19 128	502 121	<b>831 491</b>
Coloured	15 846	36 746	8 225	36 166	165	3 842	3 489	4 552	11 935	6 727	163 754	<b>291 447</b>
Male	4 084	8 806	6 510	30 679	0	2 409	3 169	2 281	6 196	4 121	62 341	<b>130 595</b>
Female	11 761	27 940	1 715	5 488	165	1 434	321	2 271	5 738	2 606	101 414	<b>160 852</b>
Indian/Asian	1 350	11 124	508	21 002	1 021	1 461	3 208	1 197	1 292	3 158	76 584	<b>121 904</b>
Male	779	5 686	245	17 604	1 021	900	1 343	891	412	1 494	48 710	<b>79 085</b>
Female	571	5 439	262	3 398	0	561	1 866	306	879	1 664	27 873	<b>42 819</b>
White	22 686	41 897	12 638	37 904	1 906	11 996	4 130	4 302	24 208	15 012	161 234	<b>337 914</b>
Male	8 044	19 629	10 142	25 455	1 716	8 759	2 333	2 617	14 791	6 618	87 019	<b>187 124</b>
Female	14 642	22 268	2 496	12 449	190	3 237	1 798	1 685	9 417	8 395	74 215	<b>150 790</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>130 097</b>	<b>347 936</b>	<b>96 656</b>	<b>527 924</b>	<b>4 277</b>	<b>35 737</b>	<b>20 127</b>	<b>25 249</b>	<b>84 412</b>	<b>63 041</b>	<b>1 377 152</b>	<b>2 712 610</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

**Table 23a – Employment in the tourism industries, direct tourism employment and biodiversity-based direct tourism employment by population group and gender, 2013 (No. of persons) (continued)**

Population group	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Railway passenger transport industry	Road passenger transport industry	Water passenger transport industry	Air passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental industry	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade (of tourism-connected goods)	Total
<b>Tourism industry ratio (%)</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>9</b>	
<b>Tourism employment</b>												
Black African	70 854	87 333	5 283	160 092	824	17 692	6 152	14 894	10 711	7 943	91 594	<b>473 372</b>
Male	29 229	29 029	3 941	148 470	634	10 405	5 305	10 450	6 001	3 960	44 451	<b>291 875</b>
Female	41 626	58 304	1 342	11 621	190	7 287	847	4 444	4 710	3 983	47 142	<b>181 497</b>
Coloured	12 445	12 430	577	13 376	115	3 687	2 308	4 461	2 721	1 401	15 374	<b>68 896</b>
Male	3 208	2 979	457	11 347	0	2 311	2 096	2 235	1 413	858	5 853	<b>32 756</b>
Female	9 237	9 452	120	2 030	115	1 376	212	2 226	1 308	543	9 521	<b>36 139</b>
Indian/Asian	1 060	3 763	36	7 768	710	1 402	2 122	1 173	295	658	7 190	<b>26 176</b>
Male	612	1 923	17	6 511	710	864	888	873	94	311	4 573	<b>17 376</b>
Female	448	1 840	18	1 257	0	539	1 234	300	201	346	2 617	<b>8 800</b>
White	17 817	14 173	887	14 019	1 325	11 510	2 732	4 216	5 519	3 126	15 138	<b>90 463</b>
Male	6 318	6 640	712	9 415	1 193	8 405	1 543	2 565	3 372	1 378	8 170	<b>49 711</b>
Female	11 499	7 533	175	4 604	132	3 106	1 189	1 651	2 147	1 748	6 968	<b>40 752</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>102 177</b>	<b>117 700</b>	<b>6 783</b>	<b>195 254</b>	<b>2 974</b>	<b>34 292</b>	<b>13 315</b>	<b>24 744</b>	<b>19 246</b>	<b>13 127</b>	<b>129 296</b>	<b>658 907</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

**Table 23a – Employment in the tourism industries, direct tourism employment and biodiversity-based direct tourism employment by population group and gender, 2013 (No. of persons) (concluded)**

Population group	Accom- modation for visitors	Food- and beverage- serving industry	Railway passenger transport industry	Road passenger transport industry	Water passenger transport industry	Air passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental industry	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade (of tourism- connected goods)	Total
<b>Biodiversity-based tourism industry ratio (%)</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>Biodiversity-based tourism employment</b>												
Black African	6 736	9 552	524	14 801	782	1 791	664	1 508	7 977	3 707	14 188	<b>62 230</b>
Male	2 779	3 175	391	13 726	602	1 053	572	1 058	4 469	1 848	6 886	<b>36 560</b>
Female	3 957	6 377	133	1 074	180	738	91	450	3 508	1 859	7 302	<b>25 670</b>
Coloured	1 183	1 360	57	1 237	109	373	249	452	2 027	654	2 382	<b>10 081</b>
Male	305	326	45	1 049	0	234	226	226	1 052	400	907	<b>4 771</b>
Female	878	1 034	12	188	109	139	23	225	974	253	1 475	<b>5 311</b>
Indian/Asian	101	412	4	718	674	142	229	119	219	307	1 114	<b>4 038</b>
Male	58	210	2	602	674	87	96	88	70	145	708	<b>2 741</b>
Female	43	201	2	116	0	55	133	30	149	162	405	<b>1 296</b>
White	1 694	1 550	88	1 296	1 258	1 165	295	427	4 111	1 459	2 345	<b>15 687</b>
Male	601	726	71	870	1 133	851	166	260	2 512	643	1 266	<b>9 098</b>
Female	1 093	824	17	426	125	314	128	167	1 599	816	1 079	<b>6 589</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 714</b>	<b>12 874</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>18 052</b>	<b>2 823</b>	<b>3 472</b>	<b>1 436</b>	<b>2 505</b>	<b>14 334</b>	<b>6 127</b>	<b>20 028</b>	<b>92 036</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

**Table 23b – Employment in the tourism industries, direct tourism employment and biodiversity-based direct tourism employment by population group and gender, 2014 (No. of persons)**

Population group	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Railway passenger transport industry	Road passenger transport industry	Water passenger transport industry	Air passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental industry	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	<b>1 994 664</b>
Male	48 748	100 262	47 732	401 598	729	14 798	4 483	11 836	28 115	21 972	484 759	<b>1 165 032</b>
Female	65 759	191 187	15 137	32 605	0	9 239	602	6 635	21 924	18 444	468 100	<b>829 632</b>
Coloured	12 183	34 961	9 330	41 764	438	4 105	5 088	3 753	9 665	5 735	175 990	<b>303 012</b>
Male	3 502	11 178	8 220	33 498	438	2 727	3 089	2 109	5 965	3 729	66 324	<b>140 781</b>
Female	8 681	23 783	1 110	8 266	0	1 378	1 998	1 644	3 700	2 006	109 666	<b>162 231</b>
Indian/Asian	2 264	12 819	1 460	15 564	0	0	943	2 352	4 454	1 735	90 280	<b>131 871</b>
Male	1 107	7 818	1 220	12 233	0	0	943	1 300	2 878	1 621	59 452	<b>88 571</b>
Female	1 158	5 001	240	3 331	0	0	0	1 052	1 576	114	30 828	<b>43 300</b>
White	16 073	33 590	14 436	30 940	886	10 918	772	6 170	23 454	14 246	172 586	<b>324 071</b>
Male	8 004	18 610	12 671	23 350	678	9 440	354	3 331	11 387	7 998	84 477	<b>180 299</b>
Female	8 069	14 980	1 764	7 591	208	1 478	417	2 840	12 067	6 248	88 109	<b>143 771</b>
<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>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

**Table 23b – Employment in the tourism industries, direct tourism employment and biodiversity-based direct tourism employment by population group and gender, 2014 (No. of persons) (continued)**

Population group	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Railway passenger transport industry	Road passenger transport industry	Water passenger transport industry	Air passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental industry	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade (of tourism-connected goods)	Total
<b>Tourism industry ratio (%)</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>10</b>	
<b>Tourism employment</b>												
Black African	89 854	97 941	4 429	156 117	510	23 065	3 376	18 102	13 101	11 334	94 557	<b>512 386</b>
Male	38 252	33 693	3 363	144 394	510	14 200	2 977	11 599	7 361	6 162	48 105	<b>310 615</b>
Female	51 601	64 248	1 066	11 723	0	8 866	400	6 502	5 740	5 172	46 452	<b>201 770</b>
Coloured	9 560	11 749	657	15 016	307	3 939	3 378	3 678	2 530	1 608	17 464	<b>69 887</b>
Male	2 748	3 756	579	12 044	307	2 617	2 051	2 067	1 562	1 046	6 582	<b>35 359</b>
Female	6 812	7 992	78	2 972	0	1 322	1 327	1 611	969	562	10 883	<b>34 528</b>
Indian/Asian	1 777	4 308	103	5 596	0	0	626	2 305	1 166	487	8 959	<b>25 327</b>
Male	868	2 627	86	4 398	0	0	626	1 274	753	455	5 900	<b>16 988</b>
Female	908	1 681	17	1 198	0	0	0	1 031	413	32	3 059	<b>8 338</b>
White	12 612	11 288	1 017	11 125	621	10 477	512	6 047	6 141	3 995	17 127	<b>80 961</b>
Male	6 281	6 254	893	8 395	475	9 058	235	3 264	2 981	2 243	8 383	<b>48 462</b>
Female	6 332	5 034	124	2 729	146	1 419	277	2 783	3 159	1 752	8 744	<b>32 498</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>113 802</b>	<b>125 285</b>	<b>6 206</b>	<b>187 853</b>	<b>1 438</b>	<b>37 481</b>	<b>7 893</b>	<b>30 132</b>	<b>22 938</b>	<b>17 424</b>	<b>138 107</b>	<b>688 560</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

**Table 23b – Employment in the tourism industries, direct tourism employment and biodiversity-based direct tourism employment by population group and gender, 2014 (No. of persons) (concluded)**

Population group	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Railway passenger transport industry	Road passenger transport industry	Water passenger transport industry	Air passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental industry	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade (of tourism-connected goods)	Total
<b>Biodiversity-based tourism industry ratio (%)</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>Biodiversity-based tourism employment</b>												
Black African	8 627	10 784	415	13 417	484	2 222	351	1 740	8 906	3 571	14 098	<b>64 617</b>
Male	3 673	3 710	315	12 410	484	1 368	310	1 115	5 004	1 942	7 172	<b>37 502</b>
Female	4 955	7 074	100	1 008	0	854	42	625	3 902	1 630	6 926	<b>27 114</b>
Coloured	918	1 294	62	1 291	291	380	351	354	1 720	507	2 604	<b>9 770</b>
Male	264	414	54	1 035	291	252	213	199	1 062	330	981	<b>5 095</b>
Female	654	880	7	255	0	127	138	155	659	177	1 623	<b>4 675</b>
Indian/Asian	171	474	10	481	0	0	65	222	793	153	1 336	<b>3 704</b>
Male	83	289	8	378	0	0	65	122	512	143	880	<b>2 481</b>
Female	87	185	2	103	0	0	0	99	280	10	456	<b>1 223</b>
White	1 211	1 243	95	956	589	1 009	53	581	4 174	1 259	2 554	<b>13 725</b>
Male	603	689	84	722	451	873	24	314	2 027	707	1 250	<b>7 742</b>
Female	608	554	12	235	138	137	29	267	2 148	552	1 304	<b>5 983</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 927</b>	<b>13 794</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>16 145</b>	<b>1 365</b>	<b>3 611</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>2 896</b>	<b>15 593</b>	<b>5 490</b>	<b>20 592</b>	<b>91 816</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

**Table 23c – Employment in the tourism industries, direct tourism employment and biodiversity-based direct tourism employment by population group and gender, 2015 (No. of persons)**

Population group	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Railway passenger transport industry	Road passenger transport industry	Water passenger transport industry	Air passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental industry	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	12 016	17 890	47 252	48 602	931 283	<b>2 016 920</b>
Male	52 287	112 198	41 797	418 916	1 235	15 725	9 780	11 855	30 208	27 842	449 587	<b>1 171 430</b>
Female	69 183	192 977	18 495	31 916	0	5 147	2 236	6 035	17 044	20 760	481 696	<b>845 490</b>
Coloured	21 606	27 695	4 674	40 537	873	3 922	1 039	4 306	14 956	9 452	152 007	<b>281 066</b>
Male	5 128	7 256	3 401	31 736	873	1 143	1 039	2 354	7 389	5 994	59 729	<b>126 042</b>
Female	16 478	20 438	1 272	8 801	0	2 780	0	1 952	7 567	3 458	92 278	<b>155 024</b>
Indian/Asian	5 250	12 318	1 754	16 861	964	1 981	1 219	2 170	4 948	3 016	72 989	<b>123 472</b>
Male	3 161	8 903	1 754	12 766	862	1 821	476	1 513	4 339	1 547	48 576	<b>85 719</b>
Female	2 089	3 415	0	4 095	102	160	743	658	609	1 469	24 414	<b>37 753</b>
White	22 376	38 264	10 829	38 525	1 231	8 885	1 486	5 349	26 330	18 174	146 364	<b>317 811</b>
Male	12 208	17 242	8 655	26 513	334	5 940	1 279	2 091	14 125	10 436	77 739	<b>176 562</b>
Female	10 168	21 022	2 173	12 012	897	2 944	207	3 257	12 205	7 738	68 626	<b>141 249</b>
<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>15 760</b>	<b>29 715</b>	<b>93 486</b>	<b>79 243</b>	<b>1 302 644</b>	<b>2 739 268</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

**Table 23c – Employment in the tourism industries, direct tourism employment and biodiversity-based direct tourism employment by population group and gender, 2015 (No. of persons) (continued)**

Population group	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Railway passenger transport industry	Road passenger transport industry	Water passenger transport industry	Air passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental industry	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade (of tourism-connected goods)	Total
Tourism industry ratio (%)	78	30	7	30	69	96	53	98	21	16	8	
<b>Tourism employment</b>												
Black African	94 591	90 052	4 227	137 337	857	20 043	6 407	17 532	10 104	7 715	78 748	<b>467 612</b>
Male	40 717	33 108	2 930	127 614	857	15 100	5 215	11 618	6 459	4 419	38 017	<b>286 054</b>
Female	53 874	56 944	1 297	9 723	0	4 943	1 192	5 914	3 644	3 295	40 732	<b>181 559</b>
Coloured	16 825	8 172	328	12 349	606	3 766	554	4 220	3 198	1 500	12 854	<b>64 371</b>
Male	3 993	2 141	238	9 668	606	1 097	554	2 307	1 580	951	5 051	<b>28 186</b>
Female	12 832	6 031	89	2 681	0	2 669	0	1 913	1 618	549	7 803	<b>36 185</b>
Indian/Asian	4 088	3 635	123	5 136	669	1 903	650	2 127	1 058	479	6 172	<b>26 040</b>
Male	2 462	2 627	123	3 889	598	1 749	254	1 482	928	246	4 107	<b>18 465</b>
Female	1 626	1 008	0	1 247	71	154	396	645	130	233	2 064	<b>7 575</b>
White	17 424	11 291	759	11 736	854	8 531	792	5 242	5 630	2 885	12 376	<b>77 521</b>
Male	9 506	5 088	607	8 077	232	5 704	682	2 050	3 020	1 657	6 573	<b>43 195</b>
Female	7 918	6 203	152	3 659	623	2 827	110	3 192	2 610	1 228	5 803	<b>34 326</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>132 929</b>	<b>113 150</b>	<b>5 437</b>	<b>166 558</b>	<b>2 986</b>	<b>34 243</b>	<b>8 403</b>	<b>29 120</b>	<b>19 990</b>	<b>12 579</b>	<b>110 150</b>	<b>635 544</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa



**Table 23c – Employment in the tourism industries, direct tourism employment and biodiversity-based direct tourism employment by population group and gender, 2015 (No. of persons) (concluded)**

Population group	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Railway passenger transport industry	Road passenger transport industry	Water passenger transport industry	Air passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental industry	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade (of tourism-connected goods)	Total
<b>Biodiversity-based tourism industry ratio (%)</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>Biodiversity-based tourism employment</b>												
Black African	8 968	8 530	362	11 136	814	1 857	641	1 589	7 009	3 565	11 552	<b>56 023</b>
Male	3 860	3 136	251	10 347	814	1 399	521	1 053	4 481	2 042	5 577	<b>33 482</b>
Female	5 108	5 394	111	788	0	458	119	536	2 528	1 523	5 975	<b>22 541</b>
Coloured	1 595	774	28	1 001	575	349	55	382	2 219	693	1 886	<b>9 558</b>
Male	379	203	20	784	575	102	55	209	1 096	440	741	<b>4 604</b>
Female	1 217	571	8	217	0	247	0	173	1 122	254	1 145	<b>4 954</b>
Indian/Asian	388	344	11	416	635	176	65	193	734	221	905	<b>4 089</b>
Male	233	249	11	315	568	162	25	134	644	114	603	<b>3 058</b>
Female	154	95	0	101	67	14	40	58	90	108	303	<b>1 031</b>
White	1 652	1 070	65	952	811	791	79	475	3 906	1 333	1 816	<b>12 949</b>
Male	901	482	52	655	220	529	68	186	2 095	766	964	<b>6 918</b>
Female	751	588	13	297	591	262	11	289	1 811	568	851	<b>6 031</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 603</b>	<b>10 718</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>13 505</b>	<b>2 835</b>	<b>3 173</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>2 639</b>	<b>13 868</b>	<b>5 813</b>	<b>16 159</b>	<b>82 619</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

**Table 23d – Employment in the tourism industries, direct tourism employment and biodiversity-based direct tourism employment by population group and gender, 2016 (No. of persons)**

Population group	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Railway passenger transport industry	Road passenger transport industry	Water passenger transport industry	Air passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental industry	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	<b>2 087 785</b>
Male	58 589	102 354	37 637	436 279	205	8 084	7 562	12 383	40 707	23 376	478 572	<b>1 205 748</b>
Female	66 908	215 145	20 105	34 126	0	7 482	2 685	5 519	17 069	19 345	493 654	<b>882 037</b>
Coloured	20 240	43 817	5 778	44 510	346	3 771	844	4 384	15 314	6 949	154 464	<b>300 417</b>
Male	4 591	14 116	5 460	37 304	346	1 751	540	3 137	9 016	4 642	60 438	<b>141 341</b>
Female	15 649	29 701	318	7 206	0	2 020	305	1 247	6 298	2 307	94 026	<b>159 076</b>
Indian/Asian	5 909	7 380	3 416	19 606	670	1 372	0	2 621	2 155	1 291	84 712	<b>129 132</b>
Male	2 254	5 777	3 008	15 888	462	1 372	0	2 118	1 024	1 087	60 256	<b>93 246</b>
Female	3 655	1 602	409	3 718	207	0	0	503	1 131	204	24 456	<b>35 886</b>
White	11 867	25 699	10 220	33 619	310	5 440	1 256	6 469	21 616	11 762	124 846	<b>253 104</b>
Male	6 810	11 591	7 636	21 287	310	3 959	967	3 579	12 102	6 519	67 755	<b>142 515</b>
Female	5 057	14 108	2 584	12 331	0	1 481	289	2 891	9 514	5 243	57 091	<b>110 589</b>
<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>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

**Table 23d – Employment in the tourism industries, direct tourism employment and biodiversity-based direct tourism employment by population group and gender, 2016 (No. of persons) (continued)**

Population group	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Railway passenger transport industry	Road passenger transport industry	Water passenger transport industry	Air passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental industry	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade (of tourism-connected goods)	Total
<b>Tourism industry ratio (%)</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>9</b>	
<b>Tourism employment</b>												
Black African	97 939	98 458	4 053	135 820	142	14 939	6 109	17 544	12 446	7 445	83 727	<b>478 624</b>
Male	45 723	31 741	2 642	125 967	142	7 759	4 508	12 135	8 769	4 074	41 214	<b>284 675</b>
Female	52 215	66 718	1 411	9 853	0	7 181	1 601	5 409	3 677	3 371	42 513	<b>193 949</b>
Coloured	15 795	13 588	406	12 851	240	3 619	503	4 297	3 299	1 211	13 302	<b>69 112</b>
Male	3 583	4 378	383	10 771	240	1 680	322	3 074	1 942	809	5 205	<b>32 387</b>
Female	12 212	9 210	22	2 081	0	1 939	182	1 222	1 357	402	8 097	<b>36 725</b>
Indian/Asian	4 612	2 288	240	5 661	465	1 317	0	2 569	464	225	7 295	<b>25 135</b>
Male	1 759	1 792	211	4 587	321	1 317	0	2 076	221	189	5 189	<b>17 661</b>
Female	2 853	497	29	1 074	144	0	0	493	244	36	2 106	<b>7 474</b>
White	9 261	7 969	717	9 707	215	5 221	749	6 340	4 657	2 050	10 752	<b>57 638</b>
Male	5 315	3 594	536	6 146	215	3 799	577	3 507	2 607	1 136	5 835	<b>33 268</b>
Female	3 946	4 375	181	3 560	0	1 422	172	2 833	2 050	914	4 917	<b>24 370</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>127 607</b>	<b>122 304</b>	<b>5 416</b>	<b>164 039</b>	<b>1 062</b>	<b>25 096</b>	<b>7 362</b>	<b>30 749</b>	<b>20 866</b>	<b>10 931</b>	<b>115 077</b>	<b>630 509</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

**Table 23d – Employment in the tourism industries, direct tourism employment and biodiversity-based direct tourism employment by population group and gender, 2016 (No. of persons) (concluded)**

Population group	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Railway passenger transport industry	Road passenger transport industry	Water passenger transport industry	Air passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental industry	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade (of tourism-connected goods)	Total
<b>Biodiversity-based tourism industry ratio (%)</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>Biodiversity-based tourism employment</b>												
Black African	9 322	8 788	354	10 969	135	1 363	604	1 581	8 974	3 105	12 373	<b>57 568</b>
Male	4 352	2 833	231	10 173	135	708	446	1 094	6 323	1 699	6 091	<b>34 083</b>
Female	4 970	5 955	123	796	0	655	158	487	2 651	1 406	6 283	<b>23 484</b>
Coloured	1 503	1 213	35	1 038	228	330	50	387	2 379	505	1 966	<b>9 634</b>
Male	341	391	34	870	228	153	32	277	1 400	337	769	<b>4 832</b>
Female	1 162	822	2	168	0	177	18	110	978	168	1 197	<b>4 802</b>
Indian/Asian	439	204	21	457	441	120	0	231	335	94	1 078	<b>3 421</b>
Male	167	160	18	370	305	120	0	187	159	79	767	<b>2 333</b>
Female	271	44	3	87	137	0	0	44	176	15	311	<b>1 088</b>
White	881	711	63	784	204	476	74	571	3 358	855	1 589	<b>9 567</b>
Male	506	321	47	496	204	347	57	316	1 880	474	862	<b>5 510</b>
Female	376	390	16	288	0	130	17	255	1 478	381	727	<b>4 057</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 145</b>	<b>10 916</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>13 248</b>	<b>1 008</b>	<b>2 289</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>2 771</b>	<b>15 045</b>	<b>4 559</b>	<b>17 006</b>	<b>80 189</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

**Table 23e – Employment in the tourism industries, direct tourism employment and biodiversity-based direct tourism employment by population group and gender, 2017 (No. of persons)**

Population group	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Railway passenger transport industry	Road passenger transport industry	Water passenger transport industry	Air passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental industry	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	130 082	309 082	59 647	511 878	1 506	15 340	10 859	18 102	58 901	52 879	983 709	<b>2 151 984</b>
Male	51 767	111 795	42 526	467 725	964	7 721	9 332	12 253	40 020	23 284	471 324	<b>1 238 712</b>
Female	78 314	197 287	17 121	44 153	541	7 619	1 527	5 849	18 881	29 595	512 386	<b>913 272</b>
Coloured	20 937	34 310	3 688	44 892	2 015	1 947	2 060	4 221	8 367	7 180	160 727	<b>290 343</b>
Male	6 751	10 280	3 335	38 821	870	910	0	3 154	4 024	4 641	65 917	<b>138 703</b>
Female	14 186	24 030	353	6 071	1 145	1 037	2 060	1 067	4 343	2 538	94 810	<b>151 641</b>
Indian/Asian	2 929	8 716	1 158	27 850	1 670	2 148	0	1 997	2 365	3 178	76 480	<b>128 493</b>
Male	1 070	7 080	871	21 857	1 670	2 148	0	1 330	405	2 670	55 096	<b>94 199</b>
Female	1 859	1 636	287	5 993	0	0	0	667	1 960	508	21 384	<b>34 294</b>
White	16 593	34 652	9 388	29 110	1 376	10 308	1 981	7 272	22 593	11 104	112 825	<b>257 202</b>
Male	7 825	14 717	9 248	20 623	402	7 107	948	4 130	12 541	5 825	65 300	<b>148 667</b>
Female	8 768	19 935	140	8 487	973	3 201	1 034	3 143	10 052	5 278	47 525	<b>108 536</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>170 540</b>	<b>386 760</b>	<b>73 881</b>	<b>613 731</b>	<b>6 567</b>	<b>29 742</b>	<b>14 900</b>	<b>31 592</b>	<b>92 227</b>	<b>74 340</b>	<b>1 333 742</b>	<b>2 828 023</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

**Table 23e – Employment in the tourism industries, direct tourism employment and biodiversity-based direct tourism employment by population group and gender, 2017 (No. of persons) (continued)**

Population group	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Railway passenger transport industry	Road passenger transport industry	Water passenger transport industry	Air passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental industry	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade (of tourism-connected goods)	Total
<b>Tourism industry ratio (%)</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	
<b>Tourism employment</b>												
Black African	97 045	75 438	4 148	124 080	1 042	14 720	6 446	17 740	10 914	5 920	75 287	<b>432 780</b>
Male	38 620	27 286	2 957	113 377	667	7 409	5 540	12 008	7 416	2 607	36 072	<b>253 959</b>
Female	58 425	48 152	1 190	10 703	375	7 311	906	5 732	3 499	3 313	39 215	<b>178 821</b>
Coloured	15 620	8 374	256	10 882	1 394	1 868	1 223	4 136	1 550	804	12 301	<b>58 409</b>
Male	5 037	2 509	232	9 410	602	873	0	3 091	746	520	5 045	<b>28 064</b>
Female	10 583	5 865	25	1 472	792	995	1 223	1 046	805	284	7 256	<b>30 345</b>
Indian/Asian	2 185	2 127	81	6 751	1 156	2 061	0	1 957	438	356	5 853	<b>22 965</b>
Male	798	1 728	61	5 298	1 156	2 061	0	1 304	75	299	4 217	<b>16 996</b>
Female	1 387	399	20	1 453	0	0	0	653	363	57	1 637	<b>5 969</b>
White	12 379	8 458	653	7 056	952	9 891	1 176	7 127	4 186	1 243	8 635	<b>61 756</b>
Male	5 838	3 592	643	4 999	278	6 820	563	4 047	2 324	652	4 998	<b>34 753</b>
Female	6 541	4 866	10	2 057	673	3 071	614	3 080	1 863	591	3 637	<b>27 003</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>127 228</b>	<b>94 397</b>	<b>5 137</b>	<b>148 769</b>	<b>4 543</b>	<b>28 541</b>	<b>8 845</b>	<b>30 960</b>	<b>17 089</b>	<b>8 323</b>	<b>102 077</b>	<b>575 910</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

**Table 23e – Employment in the tourism industries, direct tourism employment and biodiversity-based direct tourism employment by population group and gender, 2017 (No. of persons) (concluded)**

Population group	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Railway passenger transport industry	Road passenger transport industry	Water passenger transport industry	Air passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental industry	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade (of tourism-connected goods)	Total
<b>Biodiversity-based tourism industry ratio (%)</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>Biodiversity-based tourism employment</b>												
Black African	9 418	6 009	370	10 187	989	1 361	615	1 619	8 091	2 779	11 244	<b>52 682</b>
Male	3 748	2 173	264	9 309	634	685	528	1 096	5 497	1 224	5 387	<b>30 545</b>
Female	5 670	3 835	106	879	356	676	86	523	2 594	1 555	5 856	<b>22 137</b>
Coloured	1 516	667	23	893	1 324	173	117	378	1 149	377	1 837	<b>8 453</b>
Male	489	200	21	773	571	81	0	282	553	244	753	<b>3 966</b>
Female	1 027	467	2	121	752	92	117	95	597	133	1 084	<b>4 487</b>
Indian/Asian	212	169	7	554	1 098	190	0	179	325	167	874	<b>3 776</b>
Male	77	138	5	435	1 098	190	0	119	56	140	630	<b>2 888</b>
Female	135	32	2	119	0	0	0	60	269	27	244	<b>887</b>
White	1 201	674	58	579	904	914	112	651	3 103	584	1 290	<b>10 070</b>
Male	567	286	57	410	264	630	54	369	1 723	306	746	<b>5 413</b>
Female	635	388	1	169	640	284	59	281	1 381	277	543	<b>4 657</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 347</b>	<b>7 519</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>12 215</b>	<b>4 314</b>	<b>2 638</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>2 826</b>	<b>12 668</b>	<b>3 907</b>	<b>15 244</b>	<b>74 981</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

**Table 23f – Employment in the tourism industries, direct tourism employment and biodiversity-based direct tourism employment by population group and gender, 2018 (No. of persons)**

Population group	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Railway passenger transport industry	Road passenger transport industry	Water passenger transport industry	Air passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental industry	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	124 756	295 831	48 891	518 376	1 148	18 327	13 884	20 127	55 967	59 073	1 008 927	<b>2 165 307</b>
Male	51 986	102 024	35 984	469 928	395	7 451	11 601	13 929	32 473	33 524	493 616	<b>1 252 913</b>
Female	72 770	193 807	12 907	48 449	752	10 877	2 283	6 198	23 493	25 549	515 311	<b>912 394</b>
Coloured	18 877	35 064	7 195	45 766	540	3 894	3 071	4 622	9 616	9 472	174 487	<b>312 605</b>
Male	6 646	12 383	5 475	38 988	204	2 403	1 556	2 645	6 307	4 822	77 890	<b>159 320</b>
Female	12 232	22 680	1 720	6 778	336	1 491	1 516	1 977	3 309	4 650	96 597	<b>153 286</b>
Indian/Asian	298	9 638	2 342	22 077	1 842	175	0	1 978	1 678	2 269	79 909	<b>122 207</b>
Male	137	5 943	2 342	18 189	1 121	175	0	1 283	1 296	1 402	53 437	<b>85 324</b>
Female	161	3 695	0	3 888	721	0	0	695	382	867	26 473	<b>36 882</b>
White	19 225	40 255	10 117	37 301	362	7 854	2 469	5 229	28 167	15 144	126 062	<b>292 184</b>
Male	8 393	22 006	9 287	28 562	0	5 782	2 469	2 453	16 337	9 079	64 784	<b>169 151</b>
Female	10 832	18 249	830	8 739	362	2 073	0	2 777	11 829	6 065	61 277	<b>123 033</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>163 157</b>	<b>380 788</b>	<b>68 545</b>	<b>623 521</b>	<b>3 892</b>	<b>30 250</b>	<b>19 424</b>	<b>31 957</b>	<b>95 427</b>	<b>85 957</b>	<b>1 389 385</b>	<b>2 892 303</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa



**Table 23f – Employment in the tourism industries, direct tourism employment and biodiversity-based direct tourism employment by population group and gender, 2018 (No. of persons) (continued)**

Population group	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Railway passenger transport industry	Road passenger transport industry	Water passenger transport industry	Air passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental industry	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade (of tourism-connected goods)	Total
<b>Tourism industry ratio (%)</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	
<b>Tourism employment</b>												
Black African	96 158	75 398	3 437	145 305	800	17 593	8 166	19 725	10 912	6 558	86 028	<b>470 080</b>
Male	40 070	26 003	2 530	131 724	276	7 152	6 823	13 651	6 331	3 722	42 089	<b>280 370</b>
Female	56 089	49 395	907	13 581	525	10 441	1 343	6 074	4 580	2 836	43 939	<b>189 710</b>
Coloured	14 550	8 937	506	12 829	377	3 738	1 806	4 530	1 875	1 052	14 878	<b>65 076</b>
Male	5 122	3 156	385	10 929	142	2 307	915	2 592	1 230	535	6 641	<b>33 955</b>
Female	9 428	5 781	121	1 900	235	1 431	891	1 937	645	516	8 237	<b>31 121</b>
Indian/Asian	230	2 457	165	6 188	1 285	168	0	1 938	327	252	6 814	<b>19 823</b>
Male	106	1 515	165	5 098	782	168	0	1 257	253	156	4 556	<b>14 055</b>
Female	124	942	0	1 090	503	0	0	681	74	96	2 257	<b>5 768</b>
White	14 818	10 260	711	10 456	252	7 539	1 452	5 125	5 492	1 681	10 749	<b>68 535</b>
Male	6 469	5 609	653	8 006	0	5 550	1 452	2 404	3 185	1 008	5 524	<b>39 859</b>
Female	8 349	4 651	58	2 450	252	1 989	0	2 721	2 306	673	5 225	<b>28 675</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>125 757</b>	<b>97 051</b>	<b>4 819</b>	<b>174 778</b>	<b>2 714</b>	<b>29 037</b>	<b>11 424</b>	<b>31 318</b>	<b>18 605</b>	<b>9 543</b>	<b>118 469</b>	<b>623 514</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

**Table 23f – Employment in the tourism industries, direct tourism employment and biodiversity-based direct tourism employment by population group and gender, 2018 (No. of persons) (concluded)**

Population group	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Railway passenger transport industry	Road passenger transport industry	Water passenger transport industry	Air passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental industry	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade (of tourism-connected goods)	Total
<b>Biodiversity-based tourism industry ratio (%)</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>Biodiversity-based tourism employment</b>												
Black African	9 039	6 124	254	13 866	760	1 181	513	1 379	9 175	4 371	11 873	<b>58 535</b>
Male	3 766	2 112	187	12 570	262	480	429	954	5 324	2 481	5 809	<b>34 374</b>
Female	5 272	4 012	67	1 296	498	701	84	425	3 852	1 891	6 064	<b>24 161</b>
Coloured	1 368	726	37	1 224	358	251	114	317	1 576	701	2 053	<b>8 725</b>
Male	481	256	28	1 043	135	155	58	181	1 034	357	917	<b>4 645</b>
Female	886	469	9	181	223	96	56	135	542	344	1 137	<b>4 079</b>
Indian/Asian	22	200	12	591	1 220	11	0	135	275	168	940	<b>3 573</b>
Male	10	123	12	487	742	11	0	88	212	104	629	<b>2 418</b>
Female	12	76	0	104	477	0	0	48	63	64	312	<b>1 156</b>
White	1 393	833	53	998	239	506	91	358	4 618	1 121	1 483	<b>11 693</b>
Male	608	456	48	764	0	373	91	168	2 678	672	762	<b>6 620</b>
Female	785	378	4	234	239	134	0	190	1 939	449	721	<b>5 073</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>11 821</b>	<b>7 882</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>16 679</b>	<b>2 576</b>	<b>1 950</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>2 189</b>	<b>15 645</b>	<b>6 361</b>	<b>16 350</b>	<b>82 526</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

**Table 23g – Employment in the tourism industries, direct tourism employment and biodiversity-based direct tourism employment by population group and gender, 2019 (No. of persons)**

Population group	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Railway passenger transport industry	Road passenger transport industry	Water passenger transport industry	Air passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental industry	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	113 548	296 487	53 606	549 165	0	16 065	10 636	19 775	57 752	62 999	981 617	<b>2 161 649</b>
Male	48 572	114 763	36 605	509 188	0	6 696	6 414	12 188	37 254	33 869	480 305	<b>1 285 854</b>
Female	64 975	181 723	17 001	39 978	0	9 369	4 221	7 587	20 498	29 130	501 312	<b>875 794</b>
Coloured	20 635	37 428	3 966	39 850	402	6 115	1 326	4 399	9 671	11 562	164 939	<b>300 293</b>
Male	6 145	10 580	3 274	35 307	257	3 314	916	1 586	4 635	8 591	72 826	<b>147 431</b>
Female	14 490	26 848	693	4 542	144	2 801	410	2 813	5 036	2 972	92 113	<b>152 862</b>
Indian/Asian	776	13 980	4 251	21 512	0	310	284	1 859	1 674	3 678	86 345	<b>134 669</b>
Male	577	8 074	4 251	19 019	0	310	284	611	1 114	3 050	63 042	<b>100 332</b>
Female	199	5 906	0	2 493	0	0	0	1 248	560	628	23 303	<b>34 337</b>
White	14 560	34 359	7 955	44 285	143	7 231	2 466	7 168	17 367	9 833	137 353	<b>282 719</b>
Male	7 033	21 640	6 372	27 225	143	6 167	1 288	3 919	7 866	6 110	74 240	<b>162 003</b>
Female	7 527	12 719	1 583	17 059	0	1 064	1 178	3 249	9 501	3 722	63 113	<b>120 716</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>149 519</b>	<b>382 254</b>	<b>69 779</b>	<b>654 812</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>29 720</b>	<b>14 711</b>	<b>33 200</b>	<b>86 463</b>	<b>88 072</b>	<b>1 370 254</b>	<b>2 879 330</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

**Table 23g – Employment in the tourism industries, direct tourism employment and biodiversity-based direct tourism employment by population group and gender, 2019 (No. of persons) (continued)**

Population group	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Railway passenger transport industry	Road passenger transport industry	Water passenger transport industry	Air passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental industry	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade (of tourism-connected goods)	Total
<b>Tourism industry ratio (%)</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>12</b>	
<b>Tourism employment</b>												
Black African	89 779	112 150	4 885	202 824	0	15 416	7 230	19 379	13 136	12 609	114 869	<b>592 279</b>
Male	38 405	43 411	3 336	188 059	0	6 426	4 361	11 944	8 474	6 779	56 206	<b>367 399</b>
Female	51 374	68 740	1 549	14 765	0	8 991	2 870	7 435	4 663	5 830	58 664	<b>224 880</b>
Coloured	16 315	14 158	361	14 718	281	5 868	902	4 311	2 200	2 314	19 301	<b>80 729</b>
Male	4 858	4 002	298	13 040	180	3 180	623	1 554	1 054	1 719	8 522	<b>39 032</b>
Female	11 457	10 156	63	1 678	101	2 688	279	2 757	1 145	595	10 779	<b>41 697</b>
Indian/Asian	614	5 288	387	7 945	0	297	193	1 822	381	736	10 104	<b>27 767</b>
Male	456	3 054	387	7 024	0	297	193	598	253	610	7 377	<b>20 252</b>
Female	157	2 234	0	921	0	0	0	1 223	127	126	2 727	<b>7 515</b>
White	11 512	12 997	725	16 356	100	6 939	1 676	7 024	3 950	1 968	16 073	<b>79 321</b>
Male	5 561	8 186	581	10 055	100	5 918	876	3 841	1 789	1 223	8 688	<b>46 816</b>
Female	5 951	4 811	144	6 301	0	1 021	801	3 184	2 161	745	7 386	<b>32 504</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>118 220</b>	<b>144 593</b>	<b>6 359</b>	<b>241 843</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>28 521</b>	<b>10 001</b>	<b>32 536</b>	<b>19 667</b>	<b>17 627</b>	<b>160 348</b>	<b>780 096</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

**Table 23g – Employment in the tourism industries, direct tourism employment and biodiversity-based direct tourism employment by population group and gender, 2019 (No. of persons) (concluded)**

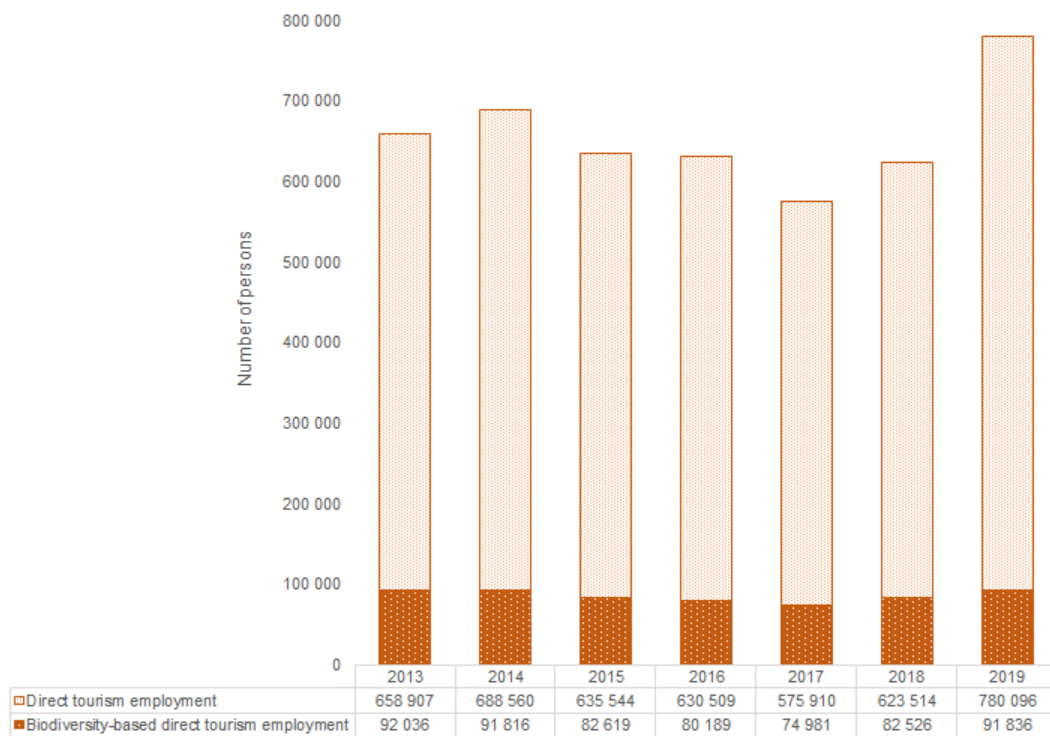
Population group	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Railway passenger transport industry	Road passenger transport industry	Water passenger transport industry	Air passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental industry	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade (of tourism-connected goods)	Total
<b>Biodiversity-based tourism industry ratio (%)</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	
<b>Biodiversity-based tourism employment</b>												
Black African	8 642	8 206	381	14 889	0	1 258	615	1 520	9 525	6 538	15 857	<b>67 431</b>
Male	3 697	3 176	260	13 806	0	524	371	937	6 144	3 515	7 759	<b>40 189</b>
Female	4 945	5 030	121	1 084	0	734	244	583	3 381	3 023	8 098	<b>27 242</b>
Coloured	1 570	1 036	28	1 080	267	479	77	338	1595	1 200	2 664	<b>10 335</b>
Male	468	293	23	957	171	260	53	122	764	892	1 176	<b>5 179</b>
Female	1 103	743	5	123	96	219	24	216	831	308	1 488	<b>5 156</b>
Indian/Asian	59	387	30	583	0	24	16	143	276	382	1 395	<b>3 296</b>
Male	44	223	30	516	0	24	16	47	184	317	1 018	<b>2 420</b>
Female	15	163	0	68	0	0	0	96	92	65	376	<b>876</b>
White	1 108	951	57	1 201	95	566	143	551	2 864	1 020	2 219	<b>10 774</b>
Male	535	599	45	738	95	483	75	301	1 297	634	1 199	<b>6 002</b>
Female	573	352	11	463	0	83	68	250	1 567	386	1 020	<b>4 773</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>11 379</b>	<b>10 580</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>17 754</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>2 328</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>2 552</b>	<b>14 260</b>	<b>9 140</b>	<b>22 135</b>	<b>91 836</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

Figure 23 shows the direct tourism employment and biodiversity-based direct tourism employment for 2013 to 2019.

**Figure 23 – Direct tourism employment and biodiversity-based direct tourism employment, 2013–2019  
(Number of persons)**



Source: Statistics South Africa

## **Chapter 4: The future development of the experimental biodiversity-based tourism estimates for South Africa**

The first experimental biodiversity-based tourism estimates are released as a discussion document and as experimental, not official, statistics. We hereby invite all interested parties to engage with the first experimental biodiversity-based tourism estimates and make submissions to Stats SA by 30 November 2024 on any aspect of the experimental biodiversity-based tourism estimates. These submissions will be used to improve upon the methodology used for the experimental biodiversity-based tourism estimates towards a future update and release of the biodiversity-based tourism estimates in Stats SA's Natural Capital series as possible official statistics. Stats SA encourages organisations, stakeholders, government departments and individuals to make written submissions in either PDF or Microsoft Word format. Email submissions are preferred and should be sent to [RiaanG@statssa.gov.za](mailto:RiaanG@statssa.gov.za).

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## 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 code presented in the CPC, 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

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

#### 3.3 Water transport services

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

#### 3.4 Air transport services

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

#### 3.5 Supporting passenger transport services

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

### 3.6 Passenger transport equipment rental

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

### 3.7 Maintenance and repair services of passenger transport equipment

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

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

### 4.1 Travel agency services

67811.0	Travel agency services
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### 4.2 Tour operator services

67812.0	Tour operator services
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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

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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

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### 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 2008 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 Standard Industrial Classification of Tourism Activities (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

## Glossary

Biodiversity	Biodiversity is defined as the variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species, and of ecosystems.
Biodiversity assets	Biodiversity assets are ecosystems, species and other biodiversity-related resources (such as genetic material) that generate social, cultural or economic benefits, including supporting livelihoods, providing the basis for economic activity, and contributing to human wellbeing.
Biodiversity-based tourism	Biodiversity-based tourism is tourism that involves the use or enjoyment of biodiversity assets, including trips and visits by domestic and non-resident same-day visitors and tourists to partake in and experience South Africa's ecosystems and species. This includes making use of these biodiversity assets for recreational or leisure pursuits. Thus biodiversity-based tourism activities occur in or with one or more natural ecosystem and/or with one or more indigenous species.
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 that provided by second homes on own account used for tourism purposes or what was 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 whose 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 visitors or on behalf of visitors for and during their 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 and 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/her 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 the 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.

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