

ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Tourism Satellite Account for South Africa, final 2015 and provisional 2016 and 2017

THE SOUTH AFRICA I KNOW, THE HOME I UNDERSTAND

Tourism Satellite Account for South Africa, final 2015 and provisional 2016 and 2017

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Abbreviations

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

Preface

The Tourism Satellite Account (TSA), final 2015 and provisional 2016 and 2017 covers updated and new provisional figures for the reference years 2016 and 2017 as well as the final results for 2015. It provides an overview of the role that tourism plays in South Africa and provides information on the contribution by tourism to the South African economy in terms of expenditure and employment.

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



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Key findings

Key findings of the Tourism Satellite Account for South Africa for 2013 to 2017:

	2013(f)	2014(f)	2015(f)	2016(p)	2017(p)
Inbound tourism expenditure (R million)	94 183	106 728	108 760	121 400	120 979
Annual growth in inbound tourism expenditure (%)	10,3	13,3	1,9	11,6	-0,3
Outbound tourism expenditure (R million)	62 596	68 417	72 712	78 493	80 838
Annual growth in outbound tourism expenditure (%)	6,8	9,3	6,3	8,0	3,0
Tourism trade balance with the rest of the world (R million)	31 587	38 311	36 048	42 907	40 141
Annual growth in the tourism trade balance with the rest of the world (%)	17,7	21,3	-5,9	19,0	-6,4
Domestic tourism expenditure (R million)	124 137	133 990	122 835	143 562	156 437
Annual growth in domestic tourism expenditure (%)	8,4	7,9	-8,3	16,9	9,0
Internal tourism expenditure (R million)	218 320	240 718	231 595	264 962	277 416
Annual growth in internal tourism expenditure (%)	9,2	10,3	-3,8	14,4	4,7
Tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA) (R million)	95 469	104 000	100 137	114 634	120 040
Tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA) (% of GVA)	3,0	3,0	2,8	3,0	2,9
Tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP) (R million)	103 349	112 571	109 503	124 963	130 250
Tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP) (% of GDP)	2,9	3,0	2,7	2,9	2,8
Persons directly engaged in producing goods and services purchased by visitors (number)	657 766	681 915	669 653	690 261	722 013
Persons directly engaged in producing goods and services purchased by visitors (% of total)	4,4	4,5	4,3	4,4	4,5

(f) Final

(p) Preliminary

Tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA) increased from R114 634 million in 2016 to R120 040 million in 2017 (4,7% increase). Tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP) increased from R124 963 million in 2016 to R130 250 million in 2017 (4,2% increase).

The tourism sector directly employed 722 013 persons in 2017, an increase of 4,6% or 31 752 employees compared with 2016. The tourism share of total employment increased from 2016 (4,4%) to 2017 (4,5%).

The year 2017 saw 14 975 675 non-resident visitors to South Africa compared with 15 121 328 non-resident visitors in 2016 and 13 951 901 non-resident visitors in 2015. Of the 14 975 675 non-resident visitors in 2017, 4 690 478 (or 31,3%) were same-day visitors and 10 285 197 (or 68,7%) were tourists.

For tourism consumption (expenditure), the trends in 2017 (compared with 2016) were:

- Tourism exports (inbound tourism expenditure) decreased by 0,3 % to R120 979 million compared with 11,6% growth in the previous period;
- Tourism imports (outbound tourism expenditure) increased by 3,0% to R80 838 million compared with 8,0% growth in the previous period;
- Domestic tourism expenditure increased by 9,0% to R156 437 million compared with a 16,9% increase in the previous period; and
- Internal tourism expenditure increased by 4,7% to R277 416 million compared with a 14,4% increase in the previous period.

Inbound tourism expenditure totalling R120 979 million was recorded in 2017. The main expenditure items were 'non-specific products' (23,3%), 'accommodation for visitors' (16,3%), 'connected products' (14,6%) and 'road passenger transport services' (12,4%). Domestic tourism expenditure totalling R156 437 million (including the *domestic portion of outbound tourism expenditure*) was recorded in 2017. The main expenditure items were 'road passenger transport services' (27,3%), 'non-specific products' (17,3%), 'air passenger transport services' (14,7%) and 'accommodation for visitors' (14,3%).

The total internal tourism consumption in cash for South Africa in 2017 was R277 416 million (inbound tourism consumption R120 979 million [43,6%] and domestic tourism consumption R156 437 million [56,4%]). The main expenditure items for internal tourism were 'road passenger transport services' (20,8%), 'non-specific products' (19,9%), 'accommodation for visitors' (15,2%) and 'air passenger transport services' (13,7%).

Chapter 1: Introduction

The United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) defines tourism as 'the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited'. Tourism has become an important economic and social activity in the national and global economy. However, statistical information on the nature, progress and consequences of tourism in South Africa used to be mainly based on arrivals and overnight stay statistics, Balance of Payments (BoP) information and South African Tourism (SAT) surveys, which did not grasp the whole economic phenomenon of tourism. Consequently, government, businesses and citizens may not have received accurate information that is necessary for effective public policies and efficient business operations. These data limitations are overcome by the development of Tourism Satellite Accounts that combine a variety of data sources and align them within the national accounts framework.

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

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

1.1 The importance of a Tourism Satellite Account

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

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

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

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

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

The SNA recommends the development of satellite accounts for the measurement of economic phenomena that are not explicitly shown in the core set of accounts. The TSA was therefore developed for the explicit study of tourism-connected industries and products. A TSA¹ 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.²

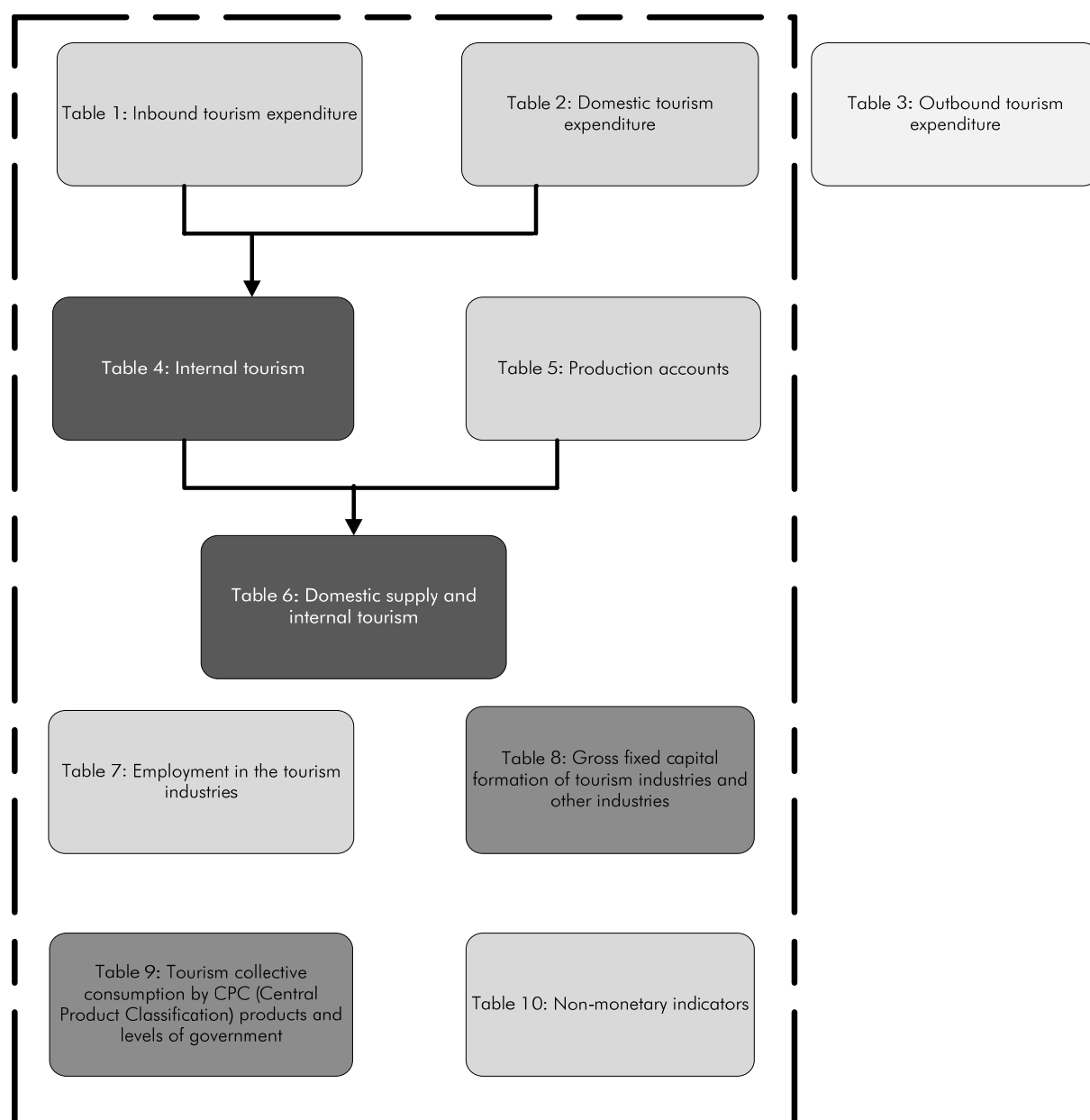
The fundamental structure of a TSA is based on the general relationship existing within an economy between the demand for goods and services generated by tourism on the one hand, and their supply on the other hand, and as such provides a framework for policy analysis of issues related to tourism economics,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

¹ 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.

² TSA: RMF, 2008

employment that will be comparable with similar measures from the SNA for the overall South African economy (it also allows a comparison with other industries in terms of the above-mentioned variables). The TSA for South Africa, final 2015 and provisional 2016 to 2017 provides a coherent framework from within which to integrate and analyse economic statistics related to tourism activity from both the supply and demand side. The South African TSA follows the international guidelines as prescribed by the UNWTO. Figure 1 shows the 10 tables of the TSA.

Figure 1: The 10 tables of a Tourism Satellite Account



	Outbound tourism – Resident expenditure outside the economic territory of reference
	TSA for South Africa = Table 1 to Table 7 and Table 10
	Tables 8 and 9 of the TSA are currently not compiled – future improvement of the TSA
	Table 4 = Table 1 + Table 2; Table 6 = Table 4 combined with Table 5

A background to the concepts and methodology used in the compilation of the TSA for South Africa can be found in the discussion document 'Draft Tourism Satellite Account for South Africa, 2005 (Discussion document No. D0405.7)' on the Stats SA website (www.statssa.gov.za) as well as from the Reprographics section at Stats SA (millies@statssa.gov.za or 012 310 8619). TSA Tables 1 to 7 for 2015 to 2017, in Microsoft Excel spreadsheets, are released with the November 2018 report on the TSA for South Africa, downloadable from www.statssa.gov.za.

Chapter 2: Data sources

2.1 Data sources used for compilation of the Tourism Satellite Account

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

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

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

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

Demand-side data				
Survey/administrative data	Conducted in the past?	Latest publication ⁴	Frequency	Coverage
Tourism and migration	Yes	September 2018 (reference period – July 2018)	Monthly and annually	Movement control system from DHA
Income and Expenditure Survey (IES)	Yes	2012 (reference period – 2010/2011)	Every 5 years	31 419 dwelling units
Living Conditions Survey (LCS)	Yes	January 2017 (reference period – 2014/2015)	Every 5 years	30 818 dwelling units
Domestic Tourism Survey (DTS)	Yes	September 2018 (reference period – 2017)	Annually	32 000 households
SU-tables	Yes	Reference period 2016 (64x104) Reference period 2010 (171x104)	Annually Periodically	Entire economy

³ TSA: RMF

⁴ October 2018

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

Supply-side data				
Survey/administrative data	Conducted in the past?	Latest publication	Frequency	Coverage
Financial statistics of consolidated general government	Yes	November 2017 (reference period – 2016)	Annually	General government
Tourist Accommodation Survey	Yes	September 2018 (reference period – July 2018)	Monthly	1 071 enterprises sampled
Survey of food and beverages	Yes	September 2018 (reference period – July 2018)	Monthly	1 048 enterprises sampled
Large Sample Survey (LSS) on accommodation	Yes	October 2017 (reference period – 2015)	Every 5 years	5 892 enterprises sampled
LSS on personal services	Yes	2010 (reference period – 2008)	Every 5 years	4 277 enterprises sampled
LSS on transport and storage	Yes	September 2018 (reference period – 2016)	Every 5 years	7 448 enterprises sampled
LSS on real estate and business services	Yes	September 2018 (reference period – 2016)	Every 5 years	8 004 enterprises sampled
LSS on wholesale and retail trade	Yes	October 2017 (reference period – 2015)	Every 5 years	Wholesale: 3 000 enterprises sampled Retail: 2 800 enterprises sampled
Annual Financial Statistics (AFS) ⁵	Yes	November 2017 (reference period – 2016)	Annually	13 431 enterprises sampled
SU-tables	Yes	Reference period 2016 (64x104) Reference period 2010 (171x104)	Annually Periodically	Entire economy

Source: Statistics South Africa

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

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

⁶ Compiled quarterly with a quarterly lag.

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

Survey/administrative data	Frequency	Last reference year	Coverage ^{7,8}
Departure Survey	Monthly	2017	57 600 people
Domestic Survey	Monthly	2017	15 600 adults

Source: SAT

2.1.1 Supply and Use Tables

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

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

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

⁷ Annual coverage

⁸ Number of individuals covered

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

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

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

Chapter 3: Tourism Satellite Account for South Africa, final 2015 and provisional 2016 and 2017

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

3.1 Tourism expenditure

Tourism expenditure refers to the acquisition of goods and services by visitors through a monetary transaction for the direct satisfaction of their wants and needs during their stay at their destination.¹⁰ Tables 3a to 3c show tourism expenditure by product for South Africa, for the reference years 2015 to 2017.

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-specific¹¹ product.

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

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

⁹ TSA: RMF

¹⁰ TSA: RMF

¹¹ A tourism-specific product is either a tourism-characteristic product or a tourism-related product.

Table 3a: Tourism expenditure by product, 2015

Product	Domestic demand	International demand (exports)	Total demand	Total domestic supply	Tourism product ratio	Tourism spending abroad (imports)
	(1)	(2)	(3) = (1)+(2)	(4)	(5) = (3)/(4)	(6)
	R million				Percentage	R million
Characteristic products	95 018	66 408	161 427	320 976	50,3	
Accommodation services	20 083	16 476	36 559	38 076	96,0	
Restaurants and similar	6 348	9 989	16 337	43 343	37,7	
Passenger transport services	57 657	29 208	86 865	195 943	44,3	
<i>Railway passenger transportation services</i>	383	187	570	8 125	7,0	
<i>Road passenger transportation services</i>	33 914	14 142	48 056	145 805	33,0	
<i>Water passenger transportation services</i>	11	7	18	34	52,9	
<i>Air passenger transportation services</i>	20 040	13 275	33 315	34 752	95,9	
Transport equipment rental	3 310	1 597	4 907	7 227	67,9	
Travel agencies and similar services	7 807	3 281	11 088	11 314	98,0	
Cultural services	141	201	342	1 615	21,2	
Sports and recreational services	2 982	7 253	10 236	30 685	33,4	
Connected products	10 063	16 437	26 500	322 867	8,2	
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco	4 944	8 410	13 353	159 585	8,4	
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	2 491	5 088	7 579	74 609	10,2	
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles	63	250	312	23 389	1,3	
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	250	1 404	1 654	39 556	4,2	
Retail sales of automotive fuel	2 316	1 286	3 602	25 729	14,0	
Non-specific products	17 753	25 915	43 668	7 280 161	0,6	
Services	11 623	6 738	18 361	4 559 222	0,4	
Goods	6 130	19 177	25 307	2 720 938	0,9	
Total	122 835	108 760	231 595	7 924 004	2,9	72 712

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

Table 3b: Tourism expenditure by product, 2016

Product	Domestic demand	International demand (exports)	Total demand	Total domestic supply	Tourism product ratio	Tourism spending abroad (imports)
	(1)	(2)	(3) = (1)+(2)	(4)	(5) = (3)/(4)	(6)
	R million				Percentage	R million
Characteristic products	104 269	71 088	175 358	336 758	52,1	
Accommodation services	20 677	18 215	38 892	40 486	96,1	
Restaurants and similar	6 953	10 684	17 636	46 547	37,9	
Passenger transport services	64 303	30 766	95 070	202 552	46,9	
<i>Railway passenger transportation services</i>	404	198	602	8 626	7,0	
<i>Road passenger transportation services</i>	39 450	14 400	53 850	149 386	36,0	
<i>Water passenger transportation services</i>	12	8	20	39	51,9	
<i>Air passenger transportation services</i>	21 048	14 403	35 451	36 931	96,0	
Transport equipment rental	3 391	1 756	5 147	7 571	68,0	
Travel agencies and similar services	8 531	3 586	12 117	12 364	98,0	
Cultural services	183	217	399	1 740	22,9	
Sports and recreational services	3 622	7 621	11 243	33 068	34,0	
Connected products	13 837	16 299	30 136	346 904	8,7	
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco	7 149	8 410	15 559	172 632	9,0	
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	3 189	4 856	8 045	79 075	10,2	
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles	87	218	305	25 149	1,2	
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	422	1 415	1 837	42 612	4,3	
Retail sales of automotive fuel	2 990	1 399	4 390	27 436	16,0	
Non-specific products	25 455	34 013	59 468	7 748 387	0,8	
Services	16 466	8 843	25 310	4 873 818	0,5	
Goods	8 989	25 169	34 158	2 874 568	1,2	
Total	143 562	121 400	264 962	8 432 049	3,1	78 493

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

Table 3c: Tourism expenditure by product, 2017

Product	Domestic demand	International demand (exports)	Total demand	Total domestic supply	Tourism product ratio	Tourism spending abroad (imports)
	(1)	(2)	(3) = (1)+(2)	(4)	(5) = (3)/(4)	(6)
	R million				Percentage	R million
Characteristic products	113 539	75 144	188 683	362 193	52,1	
Accommodation services	22 370	19 757	42 127	43 904	96,0	
Restaurants and similar	7 919	11 223	19 142	50 459	37,9	
Passenger transport services	69 811	32 054	101 865	216 780	47,0	
<i>Railway passenger transportation services</i>	442	203	645	9 231	7,0	
<i>Road passenger transportation services</i>	42 685	15 035	57 720	159 868	36,1	
<i>Water passenger transportation services</i>	13	9	22	41	53,4	
<i>Air passenger transportation services</i>	23 017	14 940	37 956	39 522	96,0	
Transport equipment rental	3 656	1 867	5 523	8 117	68,0	
Travel agencies and similar services	9 130	3 837	12 967	13 232	98,0	
Cultural services	195	244	439	1 891	23,2	
Sports and recreational services	4 113	8 029	12 142	35 927	33,8	
Connected products	15 818	17 637	33 455	376 056	8,9	
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco	8 430	8 987	17 416	187 138	9,3	
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	3 530	5 237	8 768	85 720	10,2	
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles	102	264	366	27 263	1,3	
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	484	1 662	2 146	46 193	4,6	
Retail sales of automotive fuel	3 272	1 487	4 759	29 741	16,0	
Non-specific products	27 080	28 198	55 278	8 300 097	0,7	
Services	17 471	7 332	24 802	5 235 473	0,5	
Goods	9 609	20 867	30 476	3 064 624	1,0	
Total	156 437	120 979	277 416	9 038 346	3,1	80 838

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

Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework – Retail

Although the acquisition of goods is part of tourism consumption for their whole value at purchasers' prices, and some goods might even be considered as tourism characteristic, it is only the retail trade activity associated with the goods acquired by visitors that will be considered as serving the visitors. When establishing tourism shares, which are values required for the calculation of tourism direct gross value added, it is the value of the retail trade margin that will be used as the basis of their calculation, as this margin represents the value of the output of the service provider who makes the good available to the visitor.

For tourism-characteristic goods, the total sum of these trade and transport margins corresponds to retail trade margins on the one hand, and wholesale trade and transport margins on the other. Only the retail trade margins generate share. The retail trade margins are attributable to the industry identified as Retail trade of country-specific tourism characteristic goods, whereas the wholesale and transport margins are attributable to other industries (no share). For the other goods, all the value of trade and transport margins pertains to other industries, and part of it generates share (the part corresponding to retail trade) whereas the rest of the value does not generate share.

In both cases, the corresponding retail trade margins are assigned back to the industries that have produced these margins (retail trade) following the same procedure as that used in setting up the supply and use tables of the System of National Accounts 2008. The tourism shares will be established only on the margins produced by the retail trade industry, either tourism characteristic or not. The remaining value of goods purchased by visitors is deemed not to generate tourism shares and not to generate tourism direct gross value added, but only indirect effects.

Countries using in their compilation of Tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA) or Tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP) the value added of all activities involved in the supply of goods instead of limiting their share to the retail trade margin, should provide an estimate of the impact of this method on the result. In particular, the value added associated with the retail trade activity should be separately identified. This would facilitate the international comparability of estimates.

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

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

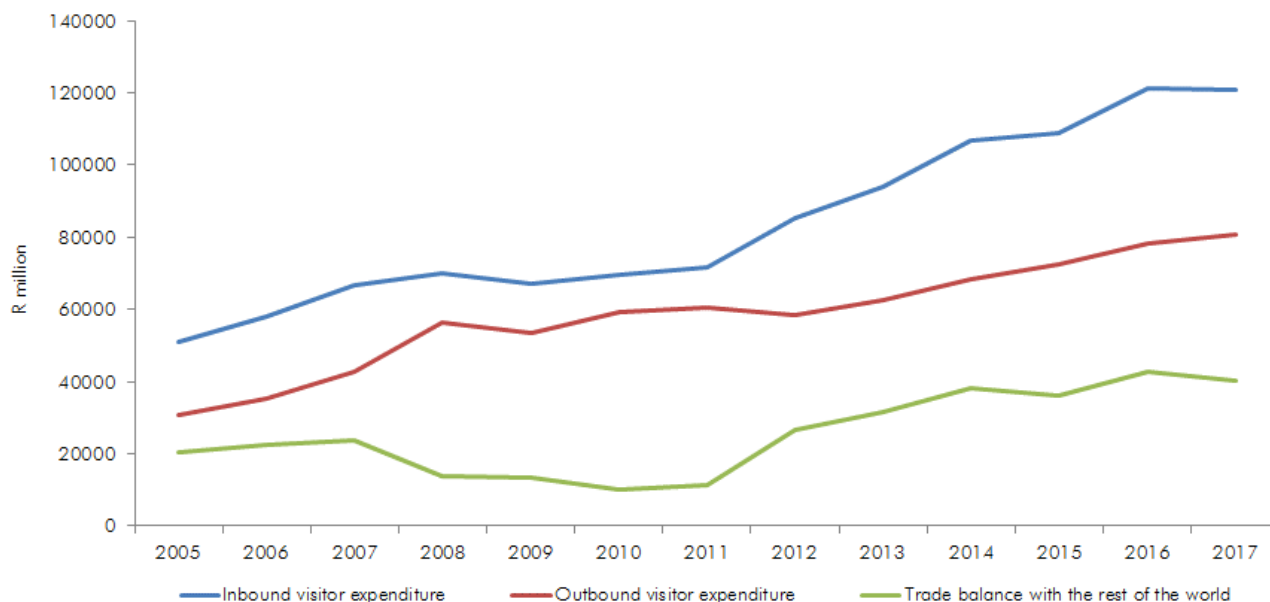
Table 4 and Figure 2 show the Tourism Balance of Payments for South Africa for the reference years 2005 to 2017.

Table 4: The Tourism Balance of Payments for South Africa, 2005–2017

Year	Inbound tourism expenditure	Outbound tourism expenditure	Tourism trade balance with the rest
			of the world
R million			
2005	51 090	30 631	20 459
2006	57 983	35 413	22 570
2007	66 653	42 875	23 778
2008	69 963	56 317	13 646
2009	67 141	53 553	13 588
2010	69 422	59 452	9 970
2011	71 747	60 545	11 202
2012	85 423	58 588	26 835
2013	94 183	62 596	31 587
2014	106 728	68 417	38 311
2015	108 760	72 712	36 048
2016	121 400	78 493	42 907
2017	120 979	80 838	40 141

Source: South African Reserve Bank

Figure 2: The Tourism Balance of Payments for South Africa, 2005–2017 (R million)



3.1.1 Inbound tourism expenditure

Table 5 and Table 6 show inbound tourism expenditure by type of product (R million and percentage contribution) for the reference years 2013 to 2017; Figure 3 shows corresponding growth rates.

Inbound tourism expenditure totalling R94 183 million was recorded in 2013. The main expenditure items were 'non-specific products' (26,5%), 'tourism-connected products' (14,6%), 'accommodation for visitors' (14,3%) and 'road passenger transport services' (12,1%). Inbound tourism expenditure totalling R120 979 million was recorded in 2017. The main expenditure items were 'non-specific products' (23,3%), 'accommodation for visitors' (16,3%), 'connected products' (14,6%) and 'road passenger transport services' (12,4%).

The year 2017 saw 14 975 675 non-resident visitors to South Africa compared with 15 121 328 non-resident visitors in 2016 and 13 951 901 non-resident visitors in 2015. Of the 14 975 675 non-resident visitors in 2017, 4 690 478 (or 31,3%) were same-day visitors and 10 285 197 (or 68,7%) were tourists.

Table 5: Inbound tourism expenditure by type of product, 2013–2017 (R million)

Tourism product	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Accommodation for visitors	13 457	14 720	16 476	18 215	19 757
Restaurants and similar services	9 054	9 616	9 989	10 684	11 223
Railway passenger transport services	139	162	187	198	203
Road passenger transport services	11 434	13 148	14 142	14 400	15 035
Water passenger transport services	3	4	7	8	9
Air passenger transport services	11 042	11 960	13 275	14 403	14 940
Transport equipment rental	1 394	1 492	1 597	1 756	1 867
Travel agencies and other reservation services	2 561	2 877	3 281	3 586	3 837
Cultural services	172	197	201	217	244
Sports and recreational services	6 212	6 834	7 253	7 621	8 029
Tourism-connected products	13 761	15 251	16 437	16 299	17 637
Non-specific products	24 954	30 467	25 915	34 013	28 198
Total	94 183	106 728	108 760	121 400	120 979

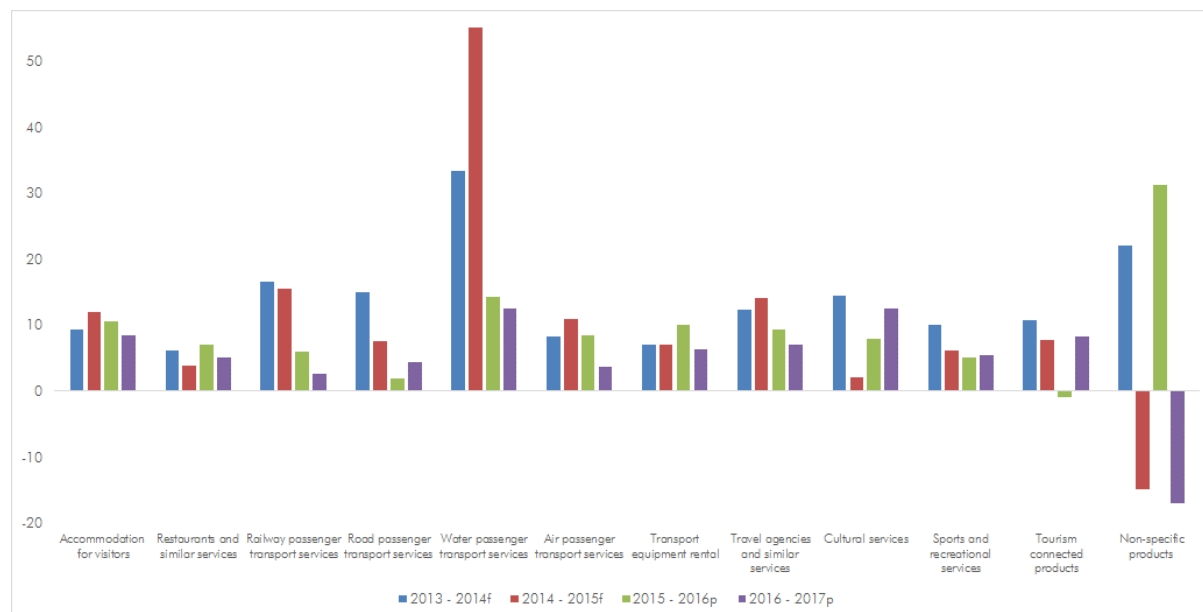
Individual figures may not add up to stated totals due to rounding.

Table 6: Inbound tourism expenditure by type of product, 2013–2017 (%)

Tourism product	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Accommodation for visitors	14,3	13,8	15,1	15,0	16,3
Restaurants and similar services	9,6	9,0	9,2	8,8	9,3
Railway passenger transport services	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
Road passenger transport services	12,1	12,3	13,0	11,9	12,4
Water passenger transport services	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Air passenger transport services	11,7	11,2	12,2	11,9	12,3
Transport equipment rental	1,5	1,4	1,5	1,4	1,5
Travel agencies and other reservation services	2,7	2,7	3,0	3,0	3,2
Cultural services	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
Sports and recreational services	6,6	6,4	6,7	6,3	6,6
Tourism-connected products	14,6	14,3	15,1	13,4	14,6
Non-specific products	26,5	28,5	23,8	28,0	23,3
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

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

Figure 3: Inbound tourism expenditure: Annual growth by type of product, 2013–2017 (%)



Source: Statistics South Africa

3.1.2 Domestic tourism expenditure

Table 7 and Table 8 show domestic tourism expenditure by type of product (R million and percentage contribution) for the reference years 2013 to 2017; Figure 4 shows corresponding growth rates.

Domestic tourism expenditure totalling R124 137 million (including the *domestic portion of outbound tourism expenditure*) was recorded in 2013. The main expenditure items were 'road passenger transport services' (29,3%), 'non-specific products' (18,4%), 'accommodation for visitors' (14,7%) and 'air passenger transport services' (13,8%).

Domestic tourism expenditure totalling R156 437 million (including the *domestic portion of outbound tourism expenditure*) was recorded in 2017. The main expenditure items were 'road passenger transport services' (27,3%), 'non-specific products' (17,3%), 'air passenger transport services' (14,7%) and 'accommodation for visitors' (14,3%).

Table 7: Domestic tourism expenditure by type of product, 2013–2017 (R million)

Tourism product	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Accommodation for visitors	18 211	19 530	20 083	20 677	22 370
Restaurants and similar services	5 294	5 641	6 348	6 953	7 919
Railway passenger transport services	349	376	383	404	442
Road passenger transport services	36 383	39 286	33 914	39 450	42 685
Water passenger transport services	9	9	11	12	13
Air passenger transport services	17 117	18 489	20 040	21 048	23 017
Transport equipment rental	2 727	2 921	3 310	3 391	3 656
Travel agencies and other reservation services	6 093	6 844	7 807	8 531	9 130
Cultural services	159	165	141	183	195
Sports and recreational services	2 716	3 480	2 982	3 622	4 113
Tourism-connected products	12 262	13 206	10 063	13 837	15 818
Non-specific products	22 817	24 044	17 753	25 455	27 080
Total	124 137	133 990	122 835	143 562	156 437

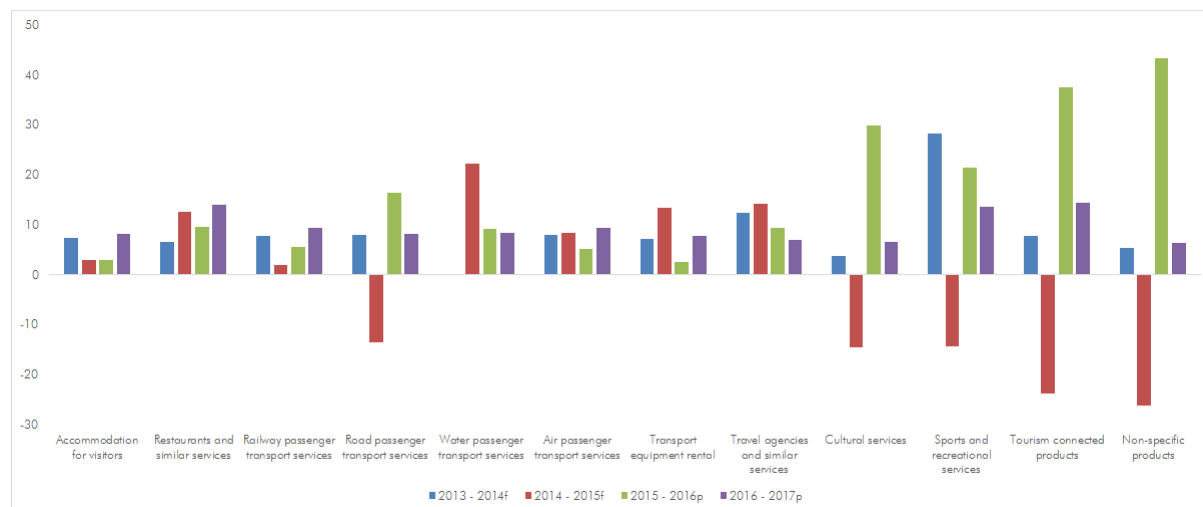
Individual figures may not add up to stated totals due to rounding.

Table 8: Domestic tourism expenditure by type of product, 2013–2017 (%)

Tourism product	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Accommodation for visitors	14,7	14,6	16,3	14,4	14,3
Restaurants and similar services	4,3	4,2	5,2	4,8	5,1
Railway passenger transport services	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3
Road passenger transport services	29,3	29,3	27,6	27,5	27,3
Water passenger transport services	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Air passenger transport services	13,8	13,8	16,3	14,7	14,7
Transport equipment rental	2,2	2,2	2,7	2,4	2,3
Travel agencies and other reservation services	4,9	5,1	6,4	5,9	5,8
Cultural services	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Sports and recreational services	2,2	2,6	2,4	2,5	2,6
Tourism-connected products	9,9	9,9	8,2	9,6	10,1
Non-specific products	18,4	17,9	14,5	17,7	17,3
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

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

Figure 4: Domestic tourism expenditure: Annual growth by type of product, 2013–2017 (%)



Source: Statistics South Africa

3.1.3. Internal tourism expenditure

Table 9 and Table 10 show internal tourism expenditure by type of product (goods and services) (R million and percentage contribution) for the reference years 2013 to 2017; Figure 5 shows corresponding growth rates.

The total internal tourism consumption in cash for South Africa in 2013 was R218 320 million (inbound tourism consumption R94 183 million [43,1%] and domestic tourism consumption R124 137 million [56,9%]). The main expenditure items for internal tourism were 'non-specific products' (21,9%), 'road passenger transport services' (21,9%), 'accommodation for visitors' (14,5%) and 'air passenger transport services' (12,9%).

The total internal tourism consumption in cash for South Africa in 2017 was R277 416 million (inbound tourism consumption R120 979 million [43,6%] and domestic tourism consumption R156 437 million [56,4%]). The main expenditure items for internal tourism were 'road passenger transport services' (20,8%), 'non-specific products' (19,9%), 'accommodation for visitors' (15,2%) and 'air passenger transport services' (13,7%).

Table 9: Internal tourism expenditure by type of product, 2013–2017 (R million)

Tourism product	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Accommodation for visitors	31 668	34 250	36 559	38 892	42 127
Restaurants and similar services	14 349	15 257	16 337	17 636	19 142
Railway passenger transport services	488	537	570	602	645
Road passenger transport services	47 817	52 434	48 056	53 850	57 720
Water passenger transport services	12	13	18	20	22
Air passenger transport services	28 159	30 449	33 315	35 451	37 956
Transport equipment rental	4 121	4 413	4 907	5 147	5 523
Travel agencies and other reservation services	8 655	9 721	11 088	12 117	12 967
Cultural services	331	362	342	399	439
Sports and recreational services	8 928	10 314	10 236	11 243	12 142
Tourism-connected products	26 023	28 458	26 500	30 136	33 455
Non-specific products	47 770	54 510	43 668	59 468	55 278
Total	218 320	240 718	231 595	264 962	277 416

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

Table 10: Internal tourism expenditure by type of product, 2013–2017 (%)

Tourism product	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Accommodation for visitors	14,5	14,2	15,8	14,7	15,2
Restaurants and similar services	6,6	6,3	7,1	6,7	6,9
Railway passenger transport services	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
Road passenger transport services	21,9	21,8	20,7	20,3	20,8
Water passenger transport services	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Air passenger transport services	12,9	12,6	14,4	13,4	13,7
Transport equipment rental	1,9	1,8	2,1	1,9	2,0
Travel agencies and other reservation services	4,0	4,0	4,8	4,6	4,7
Cultural services	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,2
Sports and recreational services	4,1	4,3	4,4	4,2	4,4
Tourism-connected products	11,9	11,8	11,4	11,4	12,1
Non-specific products	21,9	22,6	18,9	22,4	19,9
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

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

Figure 5: Internal tourism expenditure: Annual growth by type of product, 2013–2017 (%)



Source: Statistics South Africa

3.2 Production accounts

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

Tables 11a to 11c show the production accounts for the tourism industries and other industries for the reference years 2015 to 2017. The gross direct value added of the tourism industries (GDVATI) is the major economic aggregate derived in the production accounts of the tourism industries and other industries (Table 5 of the TSA). The GDVATI for South Africa amounted to R214 528 million (or 5,9% of total GVA generated) in 2015, R220 588 million (or 5,7% of total GVA generated) in 2016 and R237 769 million (or 5,7% of total GVA generated) in 2017.

¹² TSA: RMF

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

Table 11a: Production accounts of the tourism industries and other industries (at basic prices), 2015
(R million)

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries	Tourism-connected industries	Other non-tourism industries	Total output of domestic producers (at basic prices)
A. Specific products	293 627	127 574	222 642	643 843
A.1 Characteristic products	293 627		27 349	320 976
1. Accommodation services	31 876		6 200	38 076
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2	31 876		6 200	38 076
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership				
2. Restaurants and similar services	30 699		12 644	43 343
3. Passenger transport services	187 438		8 505	195 943
3.1 Railway passenger transport services	8 125			8 125
3.2 Road passenger transport services	137 300		8 505	145 805
3.3 Water passenger transport services	34			34
3.4 Air passenger transport services	34 752			34 752
3.5 Passenger transport equipment rental	7 227			7 227
4. Travel agencies and other reservation services	11 314			11 314
5. Cultural industry	1 615			1 615
6. Sports and recreational industry	30 685			30 685
A.2 Connected products		127 574	195 293	322 867
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco		49 372	110 213	159 585
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products		18 652	55 956	74 609
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles		15 182	8 207	23 389
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment		27 211	12 345	39 556
Retail sales of automotive fuel		17 157	8 572	25 729
B. Non-specific products	30 502	1 562	7 248 097	7 280 161
Services	30 502	1 562	4 527 159	4 559 222
Goods	-	-	2 720 938	2 720 938
Total output (at basic prices)	324 129	129 136	7 470 739	7 924 004
Total intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices)	183 859	54 878	4 059 552	4 298 289
Total gross value added (at basic prices)	140 269	74 258	3 411 187	3 625 714
Compensation of employees	52 740	43 506	1 809 806	1 906 052
Taxes less subsidies on production	2 267	1 621	68 383	72 271
Gross operating surplus	85 261	29 131	1 532 999	1 647 391

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

Table 11b: Production accounts of the tourism industries and other industries (at basic prices), 2016
(R million)

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries	Tourism-connected industries	Other non-tourism industries	Total output of domestic producers (at basic prices)
A. Specific products	307 469	137 418	238 775	683 662
A.1 Characteristic products	307 469		29 288	336 758
1. Accommodation services	33 802		6 684	40 486
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2			6 684	40 486
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership	33 802			
2. Restaurants and similar services	32 837		13 710	46 547
3. Passenger transport services	193 658		8 894	202 552
3.1 Railway passenger transport services	8 626			8 626
3.2 Road passenger transport services	140 492		8 894	149 386
3.3 Water passenger transport services	39			39
3.4 Air passenger transport services	36 931			36 931
3.5 Passenger transport equipment rental	7 571			7 571
4. Travel agencies and other reservation services	12 364			12 364
5. Cultural industry	1 740			1 740
6. Sports and recreational industry	33 068			33 068
A.2 Connected products		137 418	209 487	346 904
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco		53 572	119 060	172 632
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products		19 769	59 307	79 075
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles		16 451	8 698	25 149
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment		29 268	13 344	42 612
Retail sales of automotive fuel		18 357	9 078	27 436
B. Non-specific products	33 557	1 473	7 713 357	7 748 387
Services	33 557	1 473	4 838 789	4 873 818
Goods	-	-	2 874 568	2 874 568
Total output (at basic prices)	341 026	138 890	7 952 132	8 432 049
Total intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices)	194 950	64 378	4 291 897	4 551 226
Total gross value added (at basic prices)	146 076	74 512	3 660 235	3 880 823
Compensation of employees	56 962	42 036	1 964 970	2 063 967
Taxes less subsidies on production	2 488	1 524	73 439	77 450
Gross operating surplus	86 627	30 953	1 621 827	1 739 407

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

Table 11c: Production accounts of the tourism industries and other industries (at basic prices), 2017
(R million)

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries	Tourism-connected industries	Other non-tourism industries	Total output of domestic producers (at basic prices)
A. Specific products	330 550	148 965	258 733	738 249
A.1 Characteristic products	330 550		31 643	362 193
1. Accommodation services	36 642		7 262	43 904
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2			7 262	43 904
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership	36 642			
2. Restaurants and similar services	35 597		14 862	50 459
3. Passenger transport services	207 262		9 518	216 780
3.1 Railway passenger transport services	9 231			9 231
3.2 Road passenger transport services	150 350		9 518	159 868
3.3 Water passenger transport services	41			41
3.4 Air passenger transport services	39 522			39 522
3.5 Passenger transport equipment rental	8 117			8 117
4. Travel agencies and other reservation services	13 232			13 232
5. Cultural industry	1 891			1 891
6. Sports and recreational industry	35 927			35 927
A.2 Connected products		148 965	227 091	376 056
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco		58 074	129 064	187 138
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products		21 430	64 290	85 720
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles		17 833	9 429	27 263
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment		31 728	14 466	46 193
Retail sales of automotive fuel		19 900	9 841	29 741
B. Non-specific products	35 672	1 597	8 262 829	8 300 097
Services	35 672	1 597	5 198 205	5 235 473
Goods	-	-	3 064 624	3 064 024
Total output (at basic prices)	366 222	150 562	8 521 562	9 038 346
Total intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices)	209 227	69 788	4 587 602	4 866 617
Total gross value added (at basic prices)	156 995	80 774	3 933 960	4 171 729
Compensation of employees	61 281	45 568	2 111 300	2 218 149
Taxes less subsidies on production	2 693	1 652	78 906	83 251
Gross operating surplus	93 020	33 554	1 743 755	1 870 329

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

3.3 Domestic supply and internal tourism consumption by product

Table 6 (see Figure 1) is the core of the TSA and focuses on total domestic supply and internal tourism consumption (at purchasers' prices). The confrontation and reconciliation between supply and demand (inclusive of internal tourism consumption) takes place within this table. It is derived from the SU-tables in the SNA.¹⁴ Tables 12a to 12c show the domestic supply and internal tourism consumption by product (Table 6 of the TSA) for the reference years 2015 to 2017. The tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA) for South Africa amounted to R100 137 million (or 2,8% of total GVA generated) in 2015, R114 634 million (or 3,0% of total GVA generated) in 2016 and R120 040 million (or 2,9% of total GVA generated) in 2017.

Tables 13a to 13c show the compilation of tourism industry ratios for the reference years 2015 to 2017.

Tourism industry ratio

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

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

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

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

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

¹⁴ TSA: RMF

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

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries						Total tourism-characteristic industries	Tourism-connected industry	Other industries	Total internal tourism consumption	Taxes less subsidies
	Accommodation for visitors	Food and beverage-serving industry	Passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural and sport and recreational industry		Trade of tourism-connected goods			
A. Specific products	33 865	8 312	79 156	4 907	11 088	10 578	147 905	9 768	30 254	187 927	
A.1 Characteristic products	33 865	8 312	79 156	4 907	11 088	10 578	147 905		13 522	161 427	
1. Accommodation services	30 606						30 606		5 953	36 559	
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2	30 606						30 606		5 953	36 559	
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership											
2. Restaurants and similar services	3 259	8 312					11 571		4 766	16 337	
3. Passenger transport services			79 156	4 907			84 062		2 803	86 865	
3.1 Railway passenger transport services			570				570			570	
3.2 Road passenger transport services			45 253				45 253		2 803	48 056	
3.3 Water passenger transport services			18				18			18	
3.4 Air passenger transport services			33 315				33 315			33 315	
3.5 Passenger transport equipment rental				4 907			4 907			4 907	
4. Travel agencies and other reservation services					11 088		11 088			11 088	
5. Cultural industry						342	342			342	
6. Sports and recreational industry						10 236	10 236			10 236	
A.2 Connected products								9 768	16 732	26 500	
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco								4 131	9 222	13 353	
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products								1 895	5 684	7 579	
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles								203	110	312	
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment								1 138	516	1 654	
Retail sales of automotive fuel								2 402	1 200	3 602	
B. Non-specific products	11 448	1	13	1	29	26	11 518	4	32 145	43 668	
Services	11 448	1	13	1	29	26	11 518	4	6 838	18 361	
Goods									25 307	25 307	
Total output (at basic prices)	45 314	8 313	79 167	4 908	11 117	10 604	159 423	9 773	62 399	231 595	9 366
Total intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices)	26 600	5 332	43 846	3 430	6 495	7 695	93 397	4 153	33 907	131 458	
Total gross value added (at basic prices)	18 714	2 981	35 322	1 477	4 622	2 909	66 025	5 620	28 492	100 137	

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

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

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries						Total tourism-characteristic industries	Tourism-connected industry	Other industries	Total internal tourism consumption	Taxes less subsidies
	Accommodation for visitors	Food and beverage-serving industry	Passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural and sport and recreational industry		Trade of tourism-connected goods			
A. Specific products	35 923	8 990	86 717	5 147	12 117	11 642	160 536	11 238	33 719	205 494	
A.1 Characteristic products	35 923	8 990	86 717	5 147	12 117	11 642	160 536		14 822	175 358	
1. Accommodation services	32 471						32 471		6 421	38 892	
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2	32 471						32 471		6 421	38 892	
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership											
2. Restaurants and similar services	3 452	8 990					12 442		5 195	17 636	
3. Passenger transport services			86 717	5 147			91 864		3 206	95 070	
3.1 Railway passenger transport services			602				602			602	
3.2 Road passenger transport services			50 644				50 644		3 206	53 850	
3.3 Water passenger transport services			20				20			20	
3.4 Air passenger transport services			35 451				35 451			35 451	
3.5 Passenger transport equipment rental				5 147			5 147			5 147	
4. Travel agencies and other reservation services					12 117		12 117			12 117	
5. Cultural industry						399	399			399	
6. Sports and recreational industry						11 243	11 243			11 243	
A.2 Connected products								11 238	18 898	30 136	
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco								4 828	10 731	15 559	
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products								2 011	6 034	8 045	
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles								200	106	305	
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment								1 262	575	1 837	
Retail sales of automotive fuel								2 937	1 453	4 390	
B. Non-specific products	12 905	1	13	1	9	28	12 958	4	46 506	59 468	
Services	12 905	1	13	1	9	28	12 958	4	12 348	25 310	
Goods									34 158	34 158	
Total output (at basic prices)	48 828	8 991	86 729	5 148	12 126	11 671	173 494	11 243	80 226	264 962	10 329
Total intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices)	28 969	5 717	47 787	3 694	7 103	8 547	101 818	5 211	43 299	150 328	
Total gross value added (at basic prices)	19 859	3 274	38 942	1 454	5 024	3 123	71 676	6 031	36 927	114 634	

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

Table 12c: Internal tourism consumption by product, 2017 (R million)

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries						Total tourism-characteristic industries	Tourism-connected industry	Other industries	Total internal tourism consumption	Taxes less subsidies
	Accommodation for visitors	Food and beverage-serving industry	Passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural and sport and recreational industry		Trade of tourism-connected goods			
A. Specific products	38 906	9 757	92 906	5 523	12 967	12 581	172 640	12 494	37 003	222 137	
A.1 Characteristic products	38 906	9 757	92 906	5 523	12 967	12 581	172 640		16 043	188 683	
1. Accommodation services	35 159						35 159		6 968	42 127	
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2	35 159						35 159		6 968	42 127	
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership											
2. Restaurants and similar services	3 746	9 757					13 504		5 638	19 142	
3. Passenger transport services			92 906	5 523			98 428		3 437	101 865	
3.1 Railway passenger transport services			645				645			645	
3.2 Road passenger transport services			54 283				54 283		3 437	57 720	
3.3 Water passenger transport services			22				22			22	
3.4 Air passenger transport services			37 956				37 956			37 956	
3.5 Passenger transport equipment rental				5 523			5 523			5 523	
4. Travel agencies and other reservation services					12 967		12 967			12 967	
5. Cultural industry						439	439			439	
6. Sports and recreational industry						12 142	12 142			12 142	
A.2 Connected products								12 494	20 961	33 455	
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco								5 405	12 012	17 416	
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products								2 192	6 576	8 768	
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles								240	127	366	
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment								1 474	672	2 146	
Retail sales of automotive fuel								3 184	1 575	4 759	
B. Non-specific products	13 775	1	12	1	10	31	13 830	4	41 443	55 278	
Services	13 775	1	12	1	10	31	13 830	4	10 967	24 802	
Goods									30 476	30 476	
Total output (at basic prices)	52 681	9 759	92 918	5 523	12 977	12 613	186 470	12 499	78 446	277 416	10 210
Total intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices)	31 175	6 205	51 169	3 963	7 601	9 237	109 350	5 793	42 232	157 376	
Total gross value added (at basic prices)	21 506	3 554	41 749	1 560	5 376	3 376	77 120	6 705	36 215	120 040	

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

Table 13a: Derivation of tourism industry ratios, 2015 (R million)

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries										Tourism-connected industries
	Accommodation for visitors	Food and beverage-serving industry	Railway passenger transport	Road passenger transport	Water passenger transport	Air passenger transport	Transport equipment rental	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade of tourism-connected goods
A. Specific products	33 865	8 312	570	45 253	18	33 315	4 907	11 088	342	10 236	9 768
A.1 Characteristic products	33 865	8 312	570	45 253	18	33 315	4 907	11 088	342	10 236	
1. Accommodation services	30 606										
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2	30 606										
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership											
2. Restaurants and similar services	3 259	8 312									
3. Passenger transport services			570	45 253	18	33 315	4 907				
3.1 Railway passenger transport services			570								
3.2 Road passenger transport services				45 253							
3.3 Water passenger transport services					18						
3.4 Air passenger transport services						33 315					
3.5 Passenger transport equipment rental							4 907				
4. Travel agencies and other reservation services								11 088			
5. Cultural industry									342		
6. Sports and recreational industry										10 236	
A.2 Connected products											9 768
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco											4 131
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products											1 895
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles											203
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment											1 138
Retail sales of automotive fuel											2 402
B. Non-specific products	11 448	1	2	3	-	8	1	29	1	25	4
Services	11 448	1	2	3	-	8	1	29	1	25	4
Goods											
Total purchased by visitors	45 314	8 313	571	45 255	18	33 323	4 908	11 117	343	10 261	9 773
Total industry output	56 826	22 494	8 515	138 195	39	37 523	7 522	11 344	2 084	39 587	129 136
Tourism industry ratio (%)	80	37	7	33	46	89	65	98	16	26	8

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

Table 13b: 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	Road passenger transport	Water passenger transport	Air passenger transport	Transport equipment rental	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade of tourism-connected goods
A. Specific products	35 923	8 990	602	50 644	20	35 451	5 147	12 117	399	11 243	11 238
A.1 Characteristic products	35 923	8 990	602	50 644	20	35 451	5 147	12 117	399	11 243	
1. Accommodation services	32 471										
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2	32 471										
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership											
2. Restaurants and similar services	3 452	8 990									
3. Passenger transport services			602	50 644	20	35 451	5 147				
3.1 Railway passenger transport services			602								
3.2 Road passenger transport services				50 644							
3.3 Water passenger transport services					20						
3.4 Air passenger transport services						35 451					
3.5 Passenger transport equipment rental							5 147				
4. Travel agencies and other reservation services								12 117			
5. Cultural industry									399		
6. Sports and recreational industry										11 243	
A.2 Connected products											11 238
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco											4 828
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products											2 011
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles											200
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment											1 262
Retail sales of automotive fuel											2 937
B. Non-specific products	12 905	1	2	3	-	8	1	9	1	27	4
Services	12 905	1	2	3	-	8	1	9	1	27	4
Goods											
Total purchased by visitors	48 828	8 991	604	50 646	20	35 459	5 148	12 126	401	11 270	11 243
Total industry output	61 295	24 200	9 019	141 410	40	39 875	7 878	12 374	2 247	42 689	138 890
Tourism industry ratio (%)	80	37	7	36	50	89	65	98	18	26	8

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

Table 13c: 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	Road passenger transport	Water passenger transport	Air passenger transport	Transport equipment rental	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade of tourism-connected goods
A. Specific products	38 906	9 757	645	54 283	22	37 956	5 523	12 967	439	12 142	12 494
A.1 Characteristic products	38 906	9 757	645	54 283	22	37 956	5 523	12 967	439	12 142	
1. Accommodation services	35 159										
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2	35 159										
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership											
2. Restaurants and similar services	3 746	9 757									
3. Passenger transport services			645	54 283	22	37 956	5 523				
3.1 Railway passenger transport services			645								
3.2 Road passenger transport services				54 283							
3.3 Water passenger transport services					22						
3.4 Air passenger transport services						37 956					
3.5 Passenger transport equipment rental							5 523				
4. Travel agencies and other reservation services								12 967			
5. Cultural industry									439		
6. Sports and recreational industry										12 142	
A.2 Connected products											12 494
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco											5 405
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products											2 192
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles											240
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment											1 474
Retail sales of automotive fuel											3 184
B. Non-specific products	13 775	1	-	3	-	9	1	10	2	29	4
Services	13 775	1	-	3	-	9	1	10	2	29	4
Goods											
Total purchased by visitors	52 681	9 759	645	54 286	22	37 965	5 523	12 977	441	12 172	12 499
Total industry output	66 197	26 234	9 255	151 332	47	42 647	8 447	13 242	2 441	46 380	150 562
Tourism industry ratio (%)	80	37	7	36	47	89	65	98	18	26	8

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

Table 6¹⁵ of the TSA (see Figure 1) presents the reconciliation between internal tourism consumption and domestic supply, and it is from this table that TDGVA and tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP) can be derived. Part of the aggregate TDGVA can be generated by tourism industries and part of it may also be generated by other industries. Not all GVATI is part of the TDGVA as these industries may also serve non-visitors; in the same way the non-tourism industries may serve visitors and thus generate part of TDGVA.¹⁶ 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.¹⁷ Table 14 shows the relationship between the different economic aggregates that characterise the magnitude of tourism from the point of view of supply. Figure 6 explains schematically the link between GDVATI and TDGVA.

Table 14: Relationship 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.

¹⁵ This table is the core of the TSA.

¹⁶ TSA: RMF

¹⁷ TSA: RMF

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

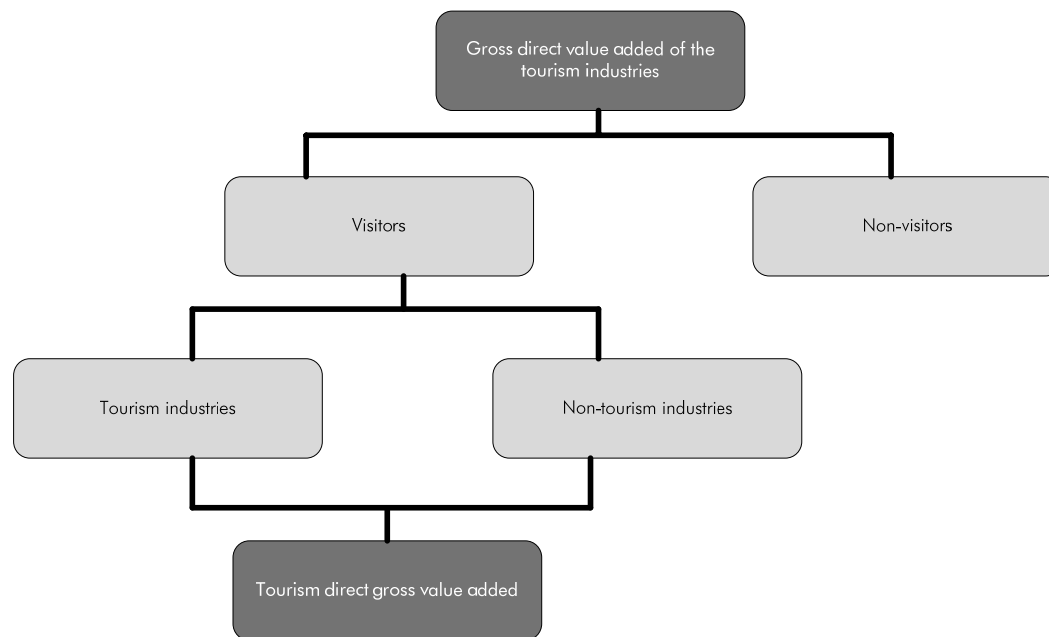


Table 15 shows the calculation of TDGVA and TDGDP for South Africa for 2013 to 2017. TDGDP was R130 250 million (or 2,8% of total GDP) in 2017.

Table 15: Tourism direct gross value added and tourism direct gross domestic product, 2013–2017 (R million)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total supply of goods and services	8 543 232	9 163 298	9 623 644	10 210 458	10 836 001
Less imports of goods and services	1 177 766	1 254 466	1 273 933	1 308 919	1 317 599
Less net taxes (taxes less subsidies) on products	358 193	389 616	425 707	469 490	464 103
Equals total domestic supply of goods and services (output)	7 007 273	7 519 216	7 924 004	8 432 049	9 038 346
Less intermediate consumption	3 816 313	4 101 156	4 298 289	4 551 226	4 866 617
Gross value added of the economy	3 190 960	3 418 061	3 625 714	3 880 823	4 171 729
Total tourism output	218 320	240 718	231 595	264 962	277 416
Less					
Total tourism intermediate consumption	122 850	136 718	131 458	150 328	157 376
Equals tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA)	95 469	104 000	100 137	114 634	120 040
TDGVA (% of GVA)	3,0	3,0	2,8	3,0	2,9
Tourism direct gross value added	95 469	104 000	100 137	114 634	120 040
Plus					
Tourism share of net taxes on products	7 880	8 572	9 366	10 329	10 210
Equals tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP)	103 349	112 571	109 503	124 963	130 250
TDGDP¹⁸ (% of GDP)	2,9	3,0	2,7	2,9	2,8

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

Table 16 and Table 17 as well as Figure 7 show TDGVA for 2013 to 2017 (R million and percentage contribution).

Table 16: Tourism direct gross value added, 2013–2017 (R million)

Tourism product	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Accommodation for visitors	16 914	17 565	18 714	19 859	21 506
Food and beverage-serving industry	2 775	2 849	2 981	3 274	3 554
Railway passenger transport	325	357	355	371	413
Road passenger transport	23 577	25 595	23 684	26 410	28 308
Water passenger transport	6	6	8	10	10
Air passenger transport	9 339	10 065	11 275	12 151	13 018
Transport equipment rental	1 362	1 366	1 477	1 454	1 560
Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	3 775	4 118	4 622	5 024	5 376
Cultural industry	96	100	94	107	118
Sports and recreational industry	2 583	2 842	2 815	3 016	3 258
Retail trade of tourism-connected goods	5 117	5 625	5 620	6 031	6 705
Other non-tourism industries	29 600	33 511	28 492	36 927	36 215
Total	95 469	104 000	100 137	114 634	120 040

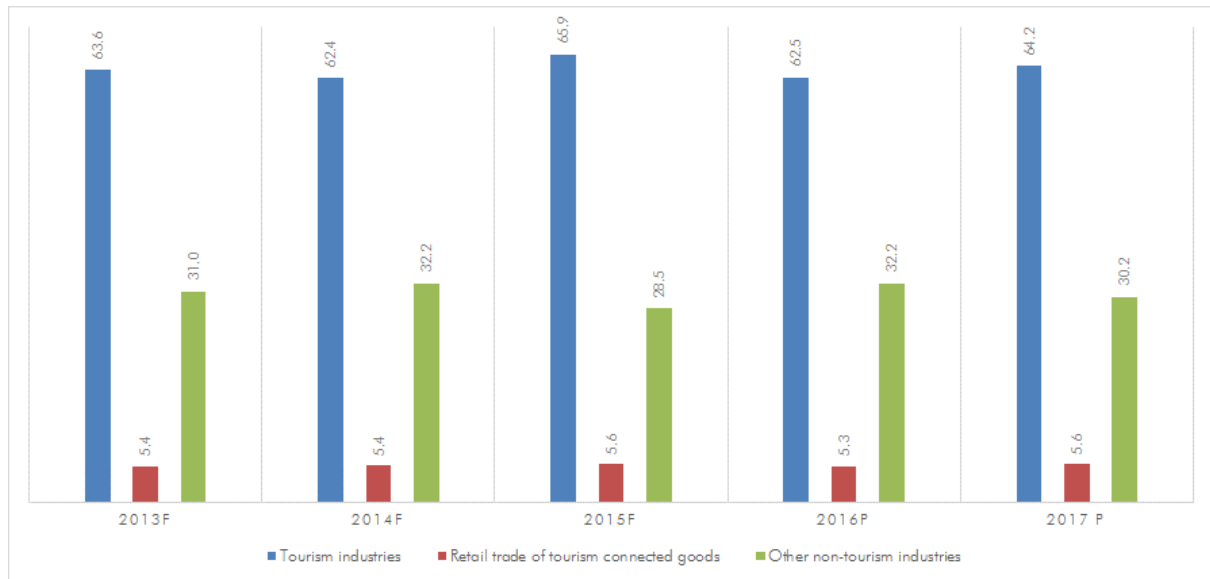
Individual figures may not add up to stated totals due to rounding.

Table 17: Tourism direct gross value added, 2013–2017 (%)

Tourism product	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Accommodation for visitors	17,7	16,9	18,7	17,3	17,9
Food and beverage-serving industry	2,9	2,7	3,0	2,9	3,0
Railway passenger transport	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,3
Road passenger transport	24,7	24,6	23,7	23,0	23,6
Water passenger transport	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Air passenger transport	9,8	9,7	11,3	10,6	10,8
Transport equipment rental	1,4	1,3	1,5	1,3	1,3
Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	4,0	4,0	4,6	4,4	4,5
Cultural industry	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Sports and recreational industry	2,7	2,7	2,8	2,6	2,7
Retail trade of tourism-connected goods	5,4	5,4	5,6	5,3	5,6
Other non-tourism industries	31,0	32,2	28,5	32,2	30,2
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

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

Figure 7: Tourism direct gross value added, 2013–2017 (% contribution)



Source: Statistics South Africa

3.4 Employment in the tourism industries

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

Tables 18a to 18c show employment in the tourism industries by population group and gender for the reference years 2015 to 2017. There were 669 653 persons (or 4,3% of total employment) directly engaged in producing goods and services purchased by visitors in 2015, 690 261 persons (or 4,4% of total employment) in 2016 and 722 013 (or 4,5% of total employment) in 2017. Tourism industry ratios have been used to allocate employment numbers (by industry) to tourism.²⁰

¹⁹ TSA: RMF

²⁰ 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 18a: Employment in the tourism industries by population group and gender, 2015 (No. of persons)

Population group	Accommodation for visitors	Food and beverage-serving industry	Railway passenger transport	Road passenger transport	Water passenger transport	Air passenger transport	Transport equipment rental	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade (of tourism-connected goods)	Total
Total employment												
Black African	121 470	305 175	60 293	450 832	1 235	20 872	12 016	17 890	47 252	48 602	931 283	2 016 920
Male	52 287	112 198	41 797	418 916	1 235	15 725	9 780	11 855	30 208	27 842	449 587	1 171 430
Female	69 183	192 977	18 495	31 916	0	5 147	2 236	6 035	17 044	20 760	481 696	845 490
Coloured	21 606	27 695	4 674	40 537	873	3 922	1 039	4 306	14 956	9 452	152 007	281 066
Male	5 128	7 256	3 401	31 736	873	1 143	1 039	2 354	7 389	5 994	59 729	126 042
Female	16 478	20 438	1 272	8 801	0	2 780	0	1 952	7 567	3 458	92 278	155 024
Indian/Asian	5 250	12 318	1 754	16 861	964	1 981	1 219	2 170	4 948	3 016	72 989	123 472
Male	3 161	8 903	1 754	12 766	862	1 821	476	1 513	4 339	1 547	48 576	85 719
Female	2 089	3 415	0	4 095	102	160	743	658	609	1 469	24 414	37 753
White	22 376	38 264	10 829	38 525	1 231	8 885	1 486	5 349	26 330	18 174	146 364	317 811
Male	12 208	17 242	8 665	26 513	334	5 940	1 279	2 091	14 125	10 436	77 739	176 562
Female	10 168	21 022	2 173	12 012	897	2 944	207	3 257	12 205	7 738	68 626	141 249
Total	170 701	383 452	77 549	546 755	4 303	35 661	15 760	29 715	93 486	79 243	1 302 644	2 739 268

Individual figures may not add up to stated totals due to rounding.
 Source: Statistics South Africa, *Quarterly Labour Force Survey, 2015*

Table 18a: Employment in the tourism industries by population group and gender, 2015 (No. of persons) (concluded)

Population group	Accommodation for visitors	Food and beverage serving industry	Railway passenger transport	Road passenger transport	Water passenger transport	Air passenger transport	Transport equipment rental	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade (of tourism-connected goods)	Total
Tourism industry ratio (%)	80	37	7	33	46	89	65	98	16	26	8	
Tourism employment												
Black African	96 862	112 781	4 046	147 635	571	18 536	7 840	17 532	7 780	12 597	70 476	496 657
Male	41 694	41 464	2 805	137 183	571	13 965	6 381	11 618	4 974	7 216	34 023	301 894
Female	55 168	71 317	1 241	10 452	0	4 571	1 459	5 914	2 806	5 381	36 453	194 762
Coloured	17 229	10 235	314	13 275	403	3 483	678	4 220	2 462	2 450	11 503	66 252
Male	4 089	2 682	228	10 393	403	1 015	678	2 307	1 217	1 554	4 520	29 085
Female	13 140	7 553	85	2 882	0	2 468	0	1 913	1 246	896	6 983	37 167
Indian/Asian	4 186	4 552	118	5 522	446	1 760	796	2 127	815	782	5 524	26 626
Male	2 521	3 290	118	4 181	398	1 618	311	1 482	714	401	3 676	18 710
Female	1 666	1 262	0	1 341	47	142	485	645	100	381	1 848	7 916
White	17 843	14 141	727	12 616	569	7 890	969	5 242	4 335	4 710	11 076	80 118
Male	9 735	6 372	581	8 682	154	5 275	834	2 050	2 326	2 705	5 883	44 597
Female	8 108	7 769	146	3 933	415	2 615	135	3 192	2 010	2 005	5 193	35 521
Total	136 120	141 709	5 205	179 047	1 989	31 669	10 282	29 120	15 392	20 539	98 580	669 653

Individual figures may not add up to stated totals due to rounding.
 Source: Statistics South Africa, *Quarterly Labour Force Survey, 2015*

Table 18b: Employment in the tourism industries by population group and gender, 2016 (No. of persons)

Population group	Accommodation for visitors	Food and beverage-serving industry	Railway passenger transport	Road passenger transport	Water passenger transport	Air passenger transport	Transport equipment rental	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade (of tourism-connected goods)	Total
Total employment												
Black African	125 497	317 499	57 742	470 405	205	15 566	10 246	17 902	57 776	42 722	972 226	2 087 785
Male	58 589	102 354	37 637	436 279	205	8 084	7 562	12 383	40 707	23 376	478 572	1 205 748
Female	66 908	215 145	20 105	34 126	0	7 482	2 685	5 519	17 069	19 345	493 654	882 037
Coloured	20 240	43 817	5 778	44 510	346	3 771	844	4 384	15 314	6 949	154 464	300 417
Male	4 591	14 116	5 460	37 304	346	1 751	540	3 137	9 016	4 642	60 438	141 341
Female	15 649	29 701	318	7 206	0	2 020	305	1 247	6 298	2 307	94 026	159 076
Indian/Asian	5 909	7 380	3 416	19 606	670	1 372	0	2 621	2 155	1 291	84 712	129 132
Male	2 254	5 777	3 008	15 888	462	1 372	0	2 118	1 024	1 087	60 256	93 246
Female	3 655	1 602	409	3 718	207	0	0	503	1 131	204	24 456	35 886
White	11 867	25 699	10 220	33 619	310	5 440	1 256	6 469	21 616	11 762	124 846	253 104
Male	6 810	11 591	7 636	21 287	310	3 959	967	3 579	12 102	6 519	67 755	142 515
Female	5 057	14 108	2 584	12 331	0	1 481	289	2 891	9 514	5 243	57 091	110 589
Total	163 514	394 394	77 156	568 140	1 530	26 148	12 347	31 376	96 861	62 724	1 336 249	2 770 439

Individual figures may not add up to stated totals due to rounding.
 Source: Statistics South Africa, *Quarterly Labour Force Survey, 2016*

Table 18b: Employment in the tourism industries by population group and gender, 2016 (No. of persons) (concluded)

Population group	Accommodation for visitors	Food and beverage-serving industry	Railway passenger transport	Road passenger transport	Water passenger transport	Air passenger transport	Transport equipment rental	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade (of tourism-connected goods)	Total
Tourism industry ratio (%)	80	37	7	36	50	89	65	98	18	26	8	
Tourism employment												
Black African	99 971	117 964	3 868	168 477	102	13 842	6 696	17 544	10 300	11 279	78 698	528 740
Male	46 672	38 029	2 521	156 255	102	7 189	4 941	12 135	7 257	6 172	38 738	320 011
Female	53 299	79 935	1 347	12 222	0	6 653	1 754	5 409	3 043	5 107	39 959	208 729
Coloured	16 123	16 280	387	15 941	172	3 353	552	4 297	2 730	1 835	12 503	74 173
Male	3 657	5 245	366	13 361	172	1 557	353	3 074	1 607	1 226	4 892	35 509
Female	12 466	11 035	21	2 581	0	1 796	199	1 222	1 123	609	7 611	38 664
Indian/Asian	4 707	2 742	229	7 022	333	1 220	0	2 569	384	341	6 857	26 404
Male	1 796	2 146	201	5 690	230	1 220	0	2 076	182	287	4 877	18 706
Female	2 912	595	27	1 332	103	0	0	493	202	54	1 980	7 697
White	9 454	9 548	685	12 041	154	4 837	821	6 340	3 854	3 105	10 106	60 944
Male	5 425	4 307	512	7 624	154	3 520	632	3 507	2 158	1 721	5 484	35 044
Female	4 028	5 242	173	4 416	0	1 317	189	2 833	1 696	1 384	4 621	25 900
Total	130 256	146 534	5 168	203 481	761	23 253	8 068	30 479	17 268	16 560	108 164	690 261

Individual figures may not add up to stated totals due to rounding.
 Source: Statistics South Africa, *Quarterly Labour Force Survey, 2016*

Table 18c: Employment in the tourism industries by population group and gender, 2017 (No. of persons)

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

Individual figures may not add up to stated totals due to rounding.
 Source: Statistics South Africa, *Quarterly Labour Force Survey, 2017*

Table 18c: Employment in the tourism industries by population group and gender, 2017 (No. of persons) (concluded)

Population group	Accommodation for visitors	Food and beverage-serving industry	Railway passenger transport	Road passenger transport	Water passenger transport	Air passenger transport	Transport equipment rental	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade (of tourism-connected goods)	Total
Tourism industry ratio (%)	80	37	7	36	47	89	65	98	18	26	8	
Tourism employment												
Black African	103 522	114 977	4 155	183 620	703	13 656	7 100	17 740	10 630	13 877	81 660	551 641
Male	41 198	41 587	2 962	167 782	450	6 873	6 102	12 008	7 223	6 111	39 126	331 422
Female	62 324	73 390	1 193	15 838	253	6 783	998	5 732	3 408	7 767	42 534	220 219
Coloured	16 663	12 763	257	16 104	940	1 733	1 347	4 136	1 510	1 884	13 342	70 679
Male	5 373	3 824	232	13 926	406	810	0	3 091	726	1 218	5 472	35 078
Female	11 290	8 939	25	2 178	534	923	1 347	1 046	784	666	7 870	35 601
Indian/Asian	2 331	3 242	81	9 991	780	1 912	0	1 957	427	834	6 349	27 903
Male	851	2 634	61	7 841	780	1 912	0	1 304	73	701	4 574	20 729
Female	1 479	609	20	2 150	0	0	0	653	354	133	1 775	7 174
White	13 205	12 890	654	10 442	642	9 176	1 296	7 127	4 077	2 914	9 366	71 790
Male	6 227	5 475	644	7 398	188	6 327	620	4 047	2 263	1 529	5 421	40 138
Female	6 977	7 416	10	3 044	454	2 849	676	3 080	1 814	1 385	3 945	31 652
Total	135 720	143 873	5 146	220 157	3 064	26 477	9 743	30 960	16 645	19 510	110 717	722 013

Individual figures may not add up to stated totals due to rounding.
 Source: Statistics South Africa, *Quarterly Labour Force Survey, 2017*

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

In accordance with the recommendations set out by the 2008 TSA: RMF, the South African TSA for the reference years 2015 to 2017 focused on the compilation of Tables 1–7 and Table 10.

The next TSA report for South Africa will be the result for the reference years 2016 to 2018, and is scheduled to be published by the end of March 2020. To ensure that future TSAs in South Africa are responsive to user needs and provide an accurate reflection of the tourism industry as well as its role in the economy, all stakeholders are invited to send comments to Riaan Grobler: RiaanG@statssa.gov.za.

Annexures

Annexure A: Tourism-characteristic products

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

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

1. Accommodation services

1.1 Hotels and other lodging services

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

1.2 Second-home services on own account or for free

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

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

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

3. Passenger transport services

3.1 Inter-urban railway transport services

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

3.2 Road transport services

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/motor without operator
73115.1	Leasing or rental services concerning passenger vessels without operator
73116.1	Leasing or rental services concerning passenger aircraft without operator

3.7 Maintenance and repair services of passenger transport equipment

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

4. Travel agency, tour operator and tourist guide services

4.1 Travel agency services

67811.0	Travel agency services
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4.2 Tour operator services

67812.0	Tour operator services
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4.3 Tourist information and tourist guide services

67813.0	Tourist information services
67820.0	Tourist guide services

5. Cultural services

5.1 Performing arts

96230.0	Performing arts facility operation services
96310.0	Services of performing artists

5.2 Museum and other cultural services

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

6. Recreation and other entertainment services

6.1 Sports and recreational services

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

6.2 Other amusement and recreational services

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

7. Miscellaneous tourism services

7.1 Financial and insurance services

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

7.2 Other rental services

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

7.3 Other tourism services

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

Annexure B: List of tourism-characteristic activities

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

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

Table A: List of tourism-characteristic activities

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

Annexure C: Tourism Satellite Account non-monetary indicators

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

Table B1: TSA Table 10a – Number of trips and overnights by form of tourism and class of visitor, 2015 ('000)

	Inbound tourism			Domestic tourism			Outbound tourism		
	Tourists	Same-day visitors	Total visitors	Tourists	Same-day visitors	Total visitors	Tourists	Same-day visitors	Total visitors
Number of trips or visits (*)	8 903 773	5 048 128	13 951 901	45 441 000	44 261 000	89 702 000	-	-	-
Number of bed nights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Table B2: TSA Table 10a – Number of trips and overnights by form of tourism and class of visitor, 2016 ('000)

	Inbound tourism			Domestic tourism			Outbound tourism		
	Tourists	Same-day visitors	Total visitors	Tourists	Same-day visitors	Total visitors	Tourists	Same-day visitors	Total visitors
Number of trips or visits (*)	10 044 163	5 077 165	15 121 328	42 802 000	39 389 000	82 191 000	-	-	-
Number of bed nights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

²¹ TSA: RMF

Table B3: TSA Table 10a – Number of trips and overnights by form of tourism and class of visitor, 2017 ('000)

	Inbound tourism			Domestic tourism			Outbound tourism		
	Tourists	Same-day visitors	Total visitors	Tourists	Same-day visitors	Total visitors	Tourists	Same-day visitors	Total visitors
Number of trips or visits (*)	10 285 197	4 690 478	14 975 675	44 380 000	47 540 000	91 920 000	-	-	-
Number of bed nights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

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

Table D1: TSA Table 10c – Number of establishments and capacity by type of accommodation, 2015

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

Table D2: TSA Table 10c – Number of establishments and capacity by type of accommodation, 2016

	Accommodation services in ISIC 55		Accommodation services in ISIC 68	
	Hotels and similar	Others	Vacation homes	Other forms of vacation ownership
Number of establishments	2 855	7 245	-	-
Capacity (stay units)	91 500	47 600	-	-
Stay unit nights sold	15 121 900	9 197 900	-	-
Capacity (beds)	-	-	-	-
Capacity utilisation (stay units)	45,2%	52,6%	-	-
Capacity utilisation (beds)	-	-	-	-

Table D3: TSA Table 10c – Number of establishments and capacity by type of accommodation, 2017

	Accommodation services in ISIC 55		Accommodation services in ISIC 68	
	Hotels and similar	Others	Vacation homes	Other forms of vacation ownership
Number of establishments	3 005	7 472	-	-
Capacity (stay units)	91 600	47 600	-	-
Stay unit nights sold	14 887 600	8 954 000	-	-
Capacity (beds)	-	-	-	-
Capacity utilisation (stay units)	44,5%	52,3%	-	-
Capacity utilisation (beds)	-	-	-	-

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

	1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	59-99	100-249	250-499	500-999	>1000	Total
1 – Accommodation for visitors										
1.a – Accommodation services for visitors other than 1.b										
1.b – Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership										
2 – Food and beverage-serving industry										
3 – Railway passenger transport										
4 – Road passenger transport										
5 – Water passenger transport										
6 – Air passenger transport										
7 – Transport equipment rental										
8 – Travel agencies and other reservation services										
9 – Cultural industry										
10 – Sports and recreational industry										
11 – Retail trade of country-specific tourism characteristic goods										
12 – Country-specific tourism industries										
Total establishments										

Glossary

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

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

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

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

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