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Tourism Satellite Account for South Africa, final 2020, 2021 and provisional 2022, 2023 and 2024

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Statistician-General



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Preface

The Tourism Satellite Account (TSA), final 2020, 2021 and provisional 2022, 2023 and 2024 covers final figures for the reference years 2020 and 2021; and provisional figures for the reference years 2022, 2023 and 2024. It provides an overview of tourism's role in South Africa and its contribution to the South African economy, including production, expenditure, and employment.

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



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Statistician-General

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Abbreviations

AFS	Annual Financial Statistics
BoP	Balance of Payments
CPC	Central Product Classification
DTS	Domestic Tourism Survey
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
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
LCS	Living Conditions Survey
LSS	Large Sample Survey
SARB	South African Reserve Bank
SAT	South African Tourism
SICTA	Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities
SNA 2008	System of National Accounts 2008
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
STS	System of Tourism Statistics
SUT	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
UN Tourism	United Nations Tourism
UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organisation
VA	Value Added
VAT	Value-added Tax

Key findings

Key findings of the Tourism Satellite Account for South Africa for 2020 to 2024

	2020(f)	2021(f)	2022(p)	2023(p)	2024(p)
Inbound tourism expenditure (R million)	35 855	25 177	73 872	101 482	113 907
Annual growth in inbound tourism expenditure (%)	-70,5	-29,8	193,4	37,4	12,2
Outbound tourism expenditure (R million)	22 931	24 803	70 809	85 116	84 144
Annual growth in outbound tourism expenditure (%)	-71,4	8,2	185,5	20,2	-1,1
Tourism trade balance with the rest of the world (R million)	12 924	374	3 063	16 366	29 763
Annual growth in the tourism trade balance with the rest of the world (%)	-68,6	-97,1	719,0	434,3	81,9
Domestic tourism expenditure (R million)	225 476	287 130	456 986	613 551	665 317
Annual growth in domestic tourism expenditure (%)	-32,5	27,3	59,2	34,3	8,4
Internal tourism expenditure (R million)	261 331	312 307	530 858	715 033	779 224
Annual growth in internal tourism expenditure (%)	-42,7	19,5	70,0	34,7	9,0
Tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA) (R million)	108 875	131 495	231 037	289 980	345 024
Tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA) (% of GVA)	2,2	2,4	3,9	4,6	5,2
Tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP) (R million)	117 832	142 860	246 585	306 458	361 742
Tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP) (% of GDP)	2,1	2,3	3,7	4,4	4,9
Persons directly engaged in producing goods and services purchased by visitors (number)	456 311	489 035	745 066	768 823	953 981
Persons directly engaged in producing goods and services purchased by visitors (% of total)	3,0	3,3	4,8	4,7	5,7

(f) Final.

(p) Preliminary.

Source: Statistics South Africa

Tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA) increased from R289 980 million in 2023 to R345 024 million in 2024 (19,0% increase). Tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP) increased from R306 458 million in 2023 to R361 742 million in 2024 (18,0% increase).

The tourism sector directly employed 953 981 persons in 2024, an increase of 24,1% or 185 158 employees compared with 2023. The tourism share of total employment increased from 4,7% in 2023 to 5,7% in 2024.

The year 2024 saw 11 422 730 non-resident visitors to South Africa compared with 11 302 238 non-resident visitors in 2023 and 7 341 796 non-resident visitors in 2022. Of the 11 422 730 non-resident visitors in 2024, 2 503 360 (or 21,9%) were same-day visitors and 8 919 370 (or 78,1%) were tourists.

For tourism consumption (expenditure), the trends in 2024 (compared with 2023) were as follows:

- tourism exports (inbound tourism expenditure) increased by 12,2% to R113 907 million compared with a 37,4% increase in the previous period;
- tourism imports (outbound tourism expenditure) decreased by 1,1% to R84 144 million compared with a 20,2% increase in the previous period;
- domestic tourism expenditure increased by 8,4% to R665 317 million compared with a 34,3% increase in the previous period; and
- internal tourism expenditure increased by 9,0% to R779 224 million compared with a 34,7% increase in the previous period.

Inbound tourism expenditure totalling R113 907 million was recorded in 2024. The main expenditure items were 'road passenger transportation services' (16,6%), 'tourism-connected products' (16,5%), 'non-specific products' (14,7%) and 'accommodation services for visitors' (14,3%). Domestic tourism expenditure totalling R665 317 million (including the *domestic portion of outbound tourism expenditure*) was recorded in 2024. The main expenditure items were 'non-specific products' (28,7%), 'road passenger transportation services' (14,0%), 'food- and beverage-serving services' (12,3%), 'air passenger transportation services' (11,2%) and 'accommodation services for visitors' (11,2%).

The total internal tourism consumption in cash for South Africa in 2024 was R779 224 million (inbound tourism consumption R113 907 million [14,6%] and domestic tourism consumption R665 317 million [85,4%]). The main expenditure items for internal tourism were 'non-specific products' (26,6%), 'road passenger transportation services' (14,4%), 'food- and beverage-serving services' (12,6%) and 'accommodation services for visitors' (11,7%).

Chapter 1: Introduction

The United Nations Tourism (UN Tourism) (formerly named World Tourism Organisation, UNWTO) defines tourism as 'the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited'. Tourism has become an important economic and social activity in the national and global economy. 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 annual Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSA), which combine various 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 outcome affects the basic macroeconomic variables of the country of reference. Within a macroeconomic analysis context, 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), consumed largely by non-visitors. The key factor in measuring tourism is to relate purchases by visitors to the total supply of these goods and services within a country.

1.1 The importance of a Tourism Satellite Account

The 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. It provides stakeholders (governments, entrepreneurs and citizens) with reliable data to assist them in designing public policies and business strategies for tourism and evaluating 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, 2008 (SNA 2008). It makes it possible to separate and examine tourism demand and supply sides in an integrated system that describes the production and consumption aspects of the entire economy.

SNA 2008 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:

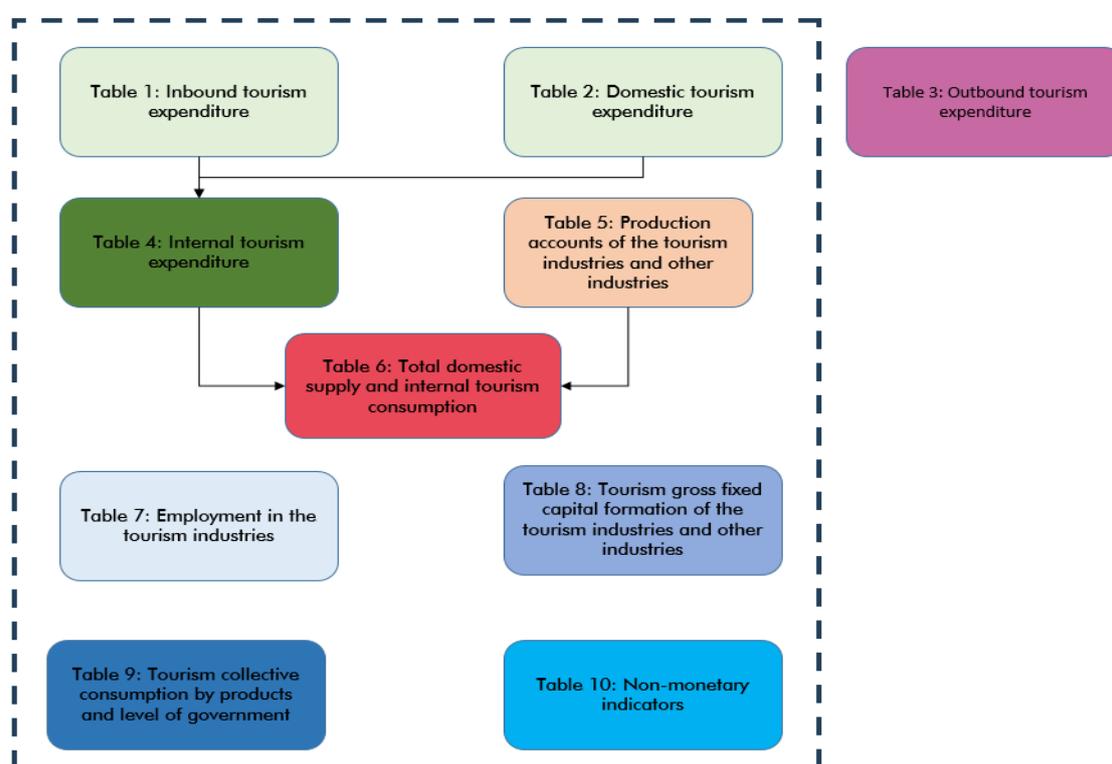
- to measure the contribution of the tourism sector to the economy of a country according to international standards of concepts, classifications and definitions that allow for valid comparisons with other industries and, eventually, between individual countries and between groups of countries; and
- 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

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.

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 provides a measure of the importance of tourism in terms of gross domestic product (GDP), expenditure and employment that is comparable with similar measures from SNA 2008 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 2020, 2021 and provisional 2022, 2023 and 2024, provides a coherent framework to integrate and analyse economic statistics related to tourism activity from both the supply and demand sides. The South African TSA follows the international guidelines as prescribed by UN Tourism. Figure 1 shows the 10 tables of the TSA.

Figure 1 – The ten tables of a Tourism Satellite Account



Explanatory notes:

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

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

A background to the concepts and methodology used in the compilation of the TSA for South Africa can be found in the discussion document 'Draft Tourism Satellite Account for South Africa, 2005 (Discussion document No. D0405.7)', available on the Stats SA website (www.statssa.gov.za). TSA Tables 1 to 7 for 2020 to 2024, in Microsoft Excel spreadsheets, are released with the March 2026 report on the TSA for South Africa, downloadable from www.statssa.gov.za.

Chapter 2: Data sources

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

The supply and use tables (SUT) are the main sources 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 SNA 2008, namely, production should be valued at basic prices, and consumption and use at purchasers' prices.³

Several data sources are used for the compilation of the TSA for South Africa, and these statistics are obtained from various sources – from periodic household surveys to annual, quarterly or monthly industry surveys, as well as administrative data from external sources such as the South African Reserve Bank (SARB) and SAT. The current data collected on tourism are for both the supply side (from industry surveys) and the demand side (from household surveys). Table 1 is a list of the datasets that are published by Stats SA, 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
International Tourism (formerly Tourism and Migration)	Yes	February 2026 (reference period – January 2026)	Monthly and annually	Movement control system from the Department of Home Affairs (DHA)
Income and Expenditure Survey (IES)	Yes	2025 (reference period – 2022/2023)	Every 5 years	31 042 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	October 2025 (reference period – 2024)	Annually	31 301 dwelling units
SUT	Yes	June 2025 Reference period 2021 – 2022 (124x108)	Annually	Entire economy

³ TSA: RMF.

⁴ February 2026.

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 ⁵	Frequency	Coverage
Financial statistics of consolidated general government	Yes	November 2025 (reference period – 2024)	Annually	General government
Tourist accommodation survey	Yes	February 2026 (reference period – December 2025)	Monthly	1 000 enterprises sampled
Food and beverages survey	Yes	February 2026 (reference period – December 2025)	Monthly	800 enterprises sampled
Large Sample Survey (LSS) on accommodation	Yes	June 2024 (reference period – 2022)	Every 3 to 5 years	3 700 enterprises sampled
LSS on personal services	Yes	September 2025 (reference period – 2023)	Every 3 to 5 years	4 500 enterprises sampled
LSS on transport and storage	Yes	September 2025 (reference period – 2023)	Every 3 to 5 years	3 000 enterprises sampled
LSS on real estate and business services	Yes	June 2022 (reference period – 2020)	Every 3 to 5 years	6 500 enterprises sampled
LSS on wholesale and retail trade	Yes	September 2024 (reference period – 2022)	Every 3 to 5 years	Wholesale: 3 000 enterprises sampled Retail: 3 000 enterprises sampled
Annual Financial Statistics (AFS)	Yes	November 2025 (reference period – 2024)	Annually	12 492 enterprises sampled
SUT	Yes	June 2025 Reference period 2021, 2022 (124x108)	Annually	Entire economy

Source: Statistics South Africa

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

⁵ February 2026.

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 ^{6,7}
Departure Survey	Monthly	2024	57 600 people
Domestic Survey	Monthly	2024	15 594 adults

Source: South African Tourism

2.1.1 Supply and Use Tables

The SUT are a cornerstone of SNA 2008. These tables have both statistical and analytical functions. The SUT 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 SUT is that they can be extended to satellite accounts (accounts linking SNA 2008 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, satellite accounting must be used.

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 SNA 2008. 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. SNA 2008 recommends that intermediate and final consumption expenditure be valued at purchasers' prices, which 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.

⁶ Annual coverage.

⁷ 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 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 the 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 2020, 2021 and provisional 2022, 2023 and 2024

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.⁸ 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.⁹ Tables 3a to 3e show tourism expenditure for South Africa by product, for the reference years 2020 to 2024.

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 percent 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 percent and less than 25 percent 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-specific¹⁰ product.

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

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

⁸ TSA: RMF.

⁹ TSA: RMF.

¹⁰ A tourism-specific product is either a tourism-characteristic product or a tourism-connected product.

Table 3a – Tourism expenditure by product, 2020

Product	Domestic visitor demand (1)	Inbound visitor demand (exports) (2)	Internal visitor demand (3) = (1)+(2)	Total domestic supply (4)	Tourism product ratio (5) = (3)/(4)	Tourism spending abroad (imports) (6)
	R million				Percentage	R million
Characteristic products	158 861	29 460	188 320	542 105	34,7	
Accommodation services for visitors	25 785	8 244	34 029	36 351	93,6	
Food- and beverage-serving services	28 063	4 952	33 015	142 394	23,2	
Passenger transport services	73 870	5 936	79 806	211 331	37,8	
<i>Railway passenger transportation services</i>	286	61	346	6 625	5,2	
<i>Road passenger transportation services</i>	26 223	3 710	29 934	145 363	20,6	
<i>Water passenger transportation services</i>	2 049	161	2 210	2 948	75,0	
<i>Air passenger transportation services</i>	34 021	1 858	35 879	37 222	96,4	
Transport equipment rental services	11 291	146	11 437	19 173	59,7	
Travel agencies and other reservation services	10 594	4 401	14 995	15 177	98,8	
Cultural services	3 415	1 929	5 344	46 419	11,5	
Sports and recreational services	17 133	3 998	21 131	90 433	23,4	
Connected products	13 528	5 823	19 351	360 717	5,4	
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco	8 672	3 836	12 507	196 225	6,4	
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	1 813	920	2 734	57 433	4,8	
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles	163	95	258	42 227	0,6	
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	629	358	986	41 950	2,4	
Retail sales of automotive fuel	2 252	614	2 866	22 882	12,5	
Non-specific products	53 087	572	53 660	10 067 930	0,5	
Total	225 476	35 855	261 331	10 970 753	2,4	22 931

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

Table 3b – Tourism expenditure by product, 2021

Product	Domestic visitor demand (1)	Inbound visitor demand (exports) (2)	Internal visitor demand (3) = (1)+(2)	Total domestic supply (4)	Tourism product ratio (5) = (3)/(4)	Tourism spending abroad (imports) (6)
	R million				Percentage	R million
Characteristic products	218 658	19 293	237 950	617 397	38,5	
Accommodation services for visitors	34 911	5 494	40 406	43 067	93,8	
Food- and beverage-serving services	42 049	4 560	46 609	162 264	28,7	
Passenger transport services	98 278	3 991	102 268	240 738	42,5	
<i>Railway passenger transportation services</i>	414	69	483	6 995	6,9	
<i>Road passenger transportation services</i>	42 815	2 795	45 609	168 588	27,1	
<i>Water passenger transportation services</i>	2 469	134	2 603	3 118	83,5	
<i>Air passenger transportation services</i>	39 409	806	40 215	41 141	97,7	
<i>Transport equipment rental services</i>	13 171	186	13 357	20 895	63,9	
Travel agencies and other reservation services	14 904	1 490	16 395	16 746	97,9	
Cultural services	4 434	1 334	5 769	50 680	11,4	
Sports and recreational services	24 081	2 423	26 504	103 901	25,5	
Connected products	18 709	4 994	23 703	342 205	6,9	
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco	12 304	3 415	15 719	182 785	8,6	
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	2 308	832	3 140	56 319	5,6	
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles	208	64	272	39 056	0,7	
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	714	162	875	32 544	2,7	
Retail sales of automotive fuel	3 175	522	3 697	31 501	11,7	
Non-specific products	49 763	890	50 653	11 156 394	0,5	
Total	287 130	25 177	312 307	12 115 996	2,6	24 803

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

Table 3c – Tourism expenditure by product, 2022

Product	Domestic visitor demand (1)	Inbound visitor demand (exports) (2)	Internal visitor demand (3) = (1)+(2)	Total domestic supply (4)	Tourism product ratio (5) = (3)/(4)	Tourism spending abroad (imports) (6)
	R million				Percentage	R million
Characteristic products	304 184	50 931	355 115	751 738	47,2	
Accommodation services for visitors	41 077	11 785	52 862	55 003	96,1	
Food- and beverage-serving services	62 070	10 526	72 596	186 947	38,8	
Passenger transport services	144 223	17 212	161 435	307 864	52,4	
<i>Railway passenger transportation services</i>	555	90	645	7 235	8,9	
<i>Road passenger transportation services</i>	68 823	12 363	81 186	210 671	38,5	
<i>Water passenger transportation services</i>	2 403	215	2 617	3 251	80,5	
<i>Air passenger transportation services</i>	57 609	4 171	61 780	64 038	96,5	
<i>Transport equipment rental services</i>	14 833	374	15 207	22 670	67,1	
Travel agencies and other reservation services	15 944	3 065	19 008	19 396	98,0	
Cultural services	9 390	3 581	12 971	58 775	22,1	
Sports and recreational services	31 482	4 762	36 243	123 752	29,3	
Connected products	48 407	11 267	59 673	482 589	12,4	
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco	31 463	4 691	36 154	255 396	14,2	
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	9 057	3 646	12 703	93 011	13,7	
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles	319	438	757	51 021	1,5	
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	2 299	849	3 148	45 742	6,9	
Retail sales of automotive fuel	5 268	1 643	6 911	37 419	18,5	
Non-specific products	104 395	11 675	116 070	11 904 444	1,0	
Total	456 986	73 872	530 858	13 138 771	4,0	70 809

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

Table 3d – Tourism expenditure by product, 2023

Product	Domestic visitor demand (1)	Inbound visitor demand (exports) (2)	Internal visitor demand (3) = (1)+(2)	Total domestic supply (4)	Tourism product ratio (5) = (3)/(4)	Tourism spending abroad (imports) (6)
	R million				Percentage	R million
Characteristic products	399 078	70 167	469 245	913 892	51,3	
Accommodation services for visitors	69 386	16 208	85 593	88 902	96,3	
Food- and beverage-serving services	79 308	13 911	93 220	221 415	42,1	
Passenger transport services	183 002	23 694	206 697	389 153	53,1	
<i>Railway passenger transportation services</i>	678	94	772	9 158	8,4	
<i>Road passenger transportation services</i>	91 605	17 097	108 702	272 152	39,9	
<i>Water passenger transportation services</i>	2 789	261	3 049	3 552	85,8	
<i>Air passenger transportation services</i>	71 718	5 849	77 567	80 317	96,6	
<i>Transport equipment rental services</i>	16 213	394	16 607	23 973	69,3	
Travel agencies and other reservation services	13 080	4 480	17 560	17 918	98,0	
Cultural services	12 768	5 240	18 007	63 276	28,5	
Sports and recreational services	41 534	6 635	48 168	133 228	36,2	
Connected products	57 272	16 360	73 633	512 833	14,4	
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco	41 000	7 536	48 536	271 858	17,9	
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	8 855	4 891	13 746	99 726	13,8	
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles	296	579	875	54 689	1,6	
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	2 279	1 085	3 364	49 029	6,9	
Retail sales of automotive fuel	4 842	2 269	7 111	37 531	18,9	
Non-specific products	157 201	14 954	172 155	12 477 820	1,4	
Total	613 551	101 482	715 033	13 904 545	5,1	85 116

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

Table 3e – Tourism expenditure by product, 2024

Product	Domestic visitor demand (1)	Inbound visitor demand (exports) (2)	Internal visitor demand (3) = (1)+(2)	Total domestic supply (4)	Tourism product ratio (5) = (3)/(4)	Tourism spending abroad (imports) (6)
	R million				Percentage	R million
Characteristic products	415 093	78 393	493 486	951 630	51,9	
Accommodation services for visitors	74 589	16 332	90 920	94 690	96,0	
Food- and beverage-serving services	81 764	16 179	97 943	228 704	42,8	
Passenger transport services	188 819	26 775	215 594	401 362	53,7	
<i>Railway passenger transportation services</i>	646	150	795	9 391	8,5	
<i>Road passenger transportation services</i>	93 267	18 884	112 151	278 270	40,3	
<i>Water passenger transportation services</i>	2 875	416	3 291	3 841	85,7	
<i>Air passenger transportation services</i>	74 823	6 937	81 760	84 627	96,6	
<i>Transport equipment rental services</i>	17 208	389	17 597	25 234	69,7	
Travel agencies and other reservation services	13 346	5 075	18 421	18 797	98,0	
Cultural services	12 704	6 404	19 108	67 002	28,5	
Sports and recreational services	43 872	7 628	51 500	141 074	36,5	
Connected products	59 595	18 796	78 391	543 412	14,4	
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco	42 269	9 123	51 392	287 507	17,9	
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	9 927	5 307	15 233	109 360	13,9	
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles	608	619	1 227	57 754	2,1	
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	2 339	1 194	3 533	51 475	6,9	
Retail sales of automotive fuel	4 452	2 553	7 006	37 317	18,8	
Non-specific products	190 629	16 718	207 347	13 057 794	1,6	
Total	665 317	113 907	779 224	14 552 836	5,4	84 144

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

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 characteristics, 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 goods 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 a 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 a share (the part corresponding to retail trade), whereas the rest of the value does not generate a 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, whether they are 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.

SNA 2008 states that the 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.

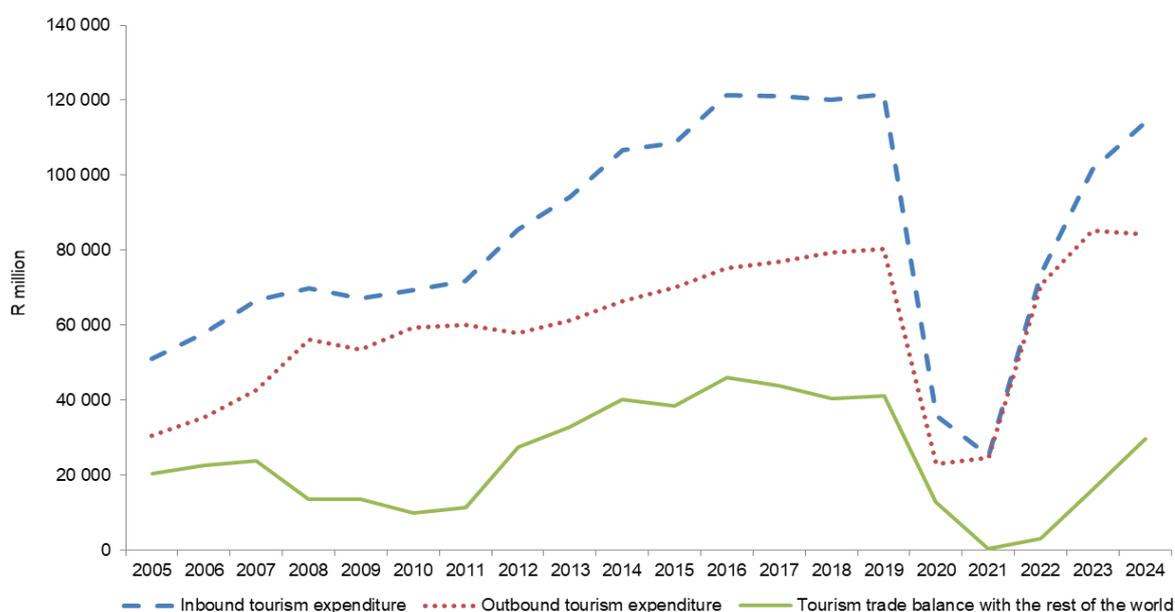
Table 4 and Figure 2 show the Tourism BoP for South Africa for the reference years 2005 to 2024.

Table 4 – The Tourism Balance of Payments for South Africa, 2005–2024

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	57 982	35 413	22 569
2007	66 653	42 875	23 778
2008	69 963	56 317	13 646
2009	67 140	53 553	13 587
2010	69 422	59 452	9 970
2011	71 736	60 211	11 525
2012	85 422	57 845	27 577
2013	94 183	61 300	32 883
2014	106 727	66 438	40 289
2015	108 760	70 218	38 542
2016	121 400	75 348	46 052
2017	120 979	77 031	43 948
2018	120 037	79 481	40 556
2019	121 512	80 297	41 215
2020	35 855	22 931	12 924
2021	25 177	24 803	374
2022	73 872	70 809	3 063
2023	101 482	85 116	16 366
2024	113 907	84 144	29 763

Source: South African Reserve Bank

Figure 2 – The Tourism Balance of Payments for South Africa, 2005–2024 (R million)



Source: South African Reserve Bank

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 2020 to 2024. Figure 3 shows the annual inbound tourism expenditure growth rates for 2020 to 2024.

Inbound tourism expenditure totalling R35 855 million was recorded in 2020. The main expenditure items were 'accommodation services for visitors' (23,0%), 'tourism-connected products' (16,2%), 'food-and beverage-serving services' (13,8%) and 'travel agencies and other reservation services' (12,3%). Inbound tourism expenditure totalling R113 907 million was recorded in 2024. The main expenditure items were 'road passenger transportation services' (16,6%), 'tourism-connected products' (16,5%), 'non-specific products' (14,7%) and 'accommodation services for visitors' (14,3%).

The year 2024 saw 11 422 730 non-resident visitors to South Africa compared with 11 302 238 non-resident visitors in 2023 and 7 341 796 non-resident visitors in 2022. Of the 11 422 730 non-resident visitors in 2024, 2 503 360 (or 21,9%) were same-day visitors and 8 919 370 (or 78,1%) were tourists.

Table 5 – Inbound tourism expenditure by type of product, 2020–2024 (R million)

Tourism product	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Accommodation services for visitors	8 244	5 494	11 785	16 208	16 332
Food- and beverage-serving services	4 952	4 560	10 526	13 911	16 179
Railway passenger transportation services	61	69	90	94	150
Road passenger transportation services	3 710	2 795	12 363	17 097	18 884
Water passenger transportation services	161	134	215	261	416
Air passenger transportation services	1 858	806	4 171	5 849	6 937
Transport equipment rental services	146	186	374	394	389
Travel agencies and other reservation services	4 401	1 490	3 065	4 480	5 075
Cultural services	1 929	1 334	3 581	5 240	6 404
Sports and recreational services	3 998	2 423	4 762	6 635	7 628
Tourism-connected products	5 823	4 994	11 267	16 360	18 796
Non-specific products	572	890	11 675	14 954	16 718
Total	35 855	25 177	73 872	101 482	113 907

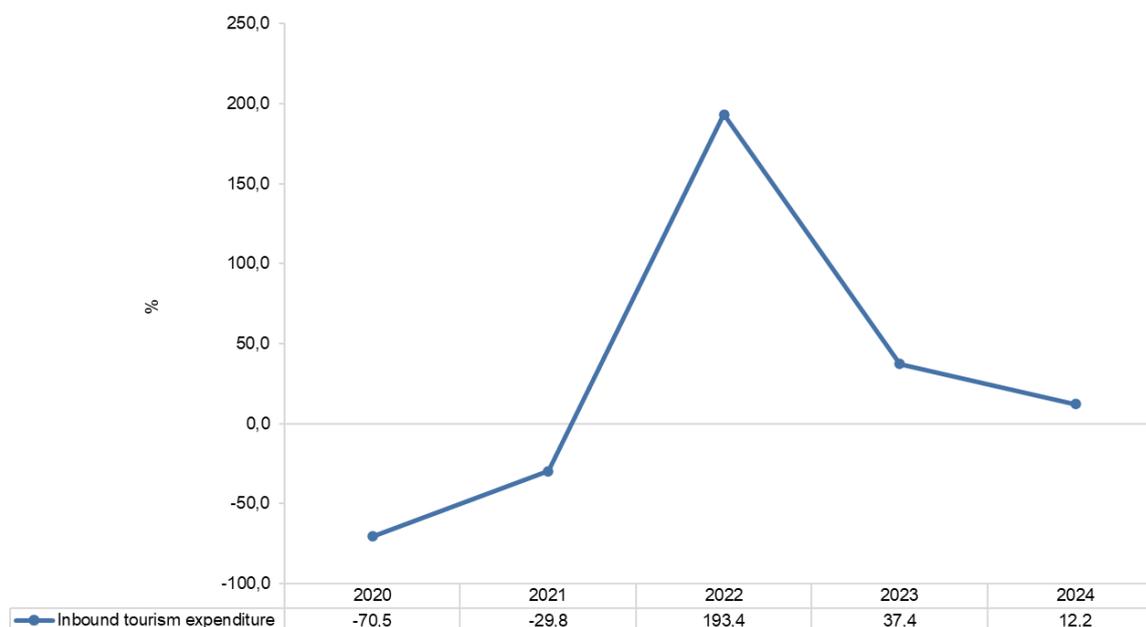
Individual figures may not add up to stated totals due to rounding.
Source: Statistics South Africa

Table 6 – Inbound tourism expenditure by type of product, 2020–2024 (%)

Tourism product	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Accommodation services for visitors	23,0	21,8	16,0	16,0	14,3
Food- and beverage-serving services	13,8	18,1	14,2	13,7	14,2
Railway passenger transportation services	0,2	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,1
Road passenger transportation services	10,3	11,1	16,7	16,8	16,6
Water passenger transportation services	0,4	0,5	0,3	0,3	0,4
Air passenger transportation services	5,2	3,2	5,6	5,8	6,1
Transport equipment rental services	0,4	0,7	0,5	0,4	0,3
Travel agencies and other reservation services	12,3	5,9	4,1	4,4	4,5
Cultural services	5,4	5,3	4,8	5,2	5,6
Sports and recreational services	11,2	9,6	6,4	6,5	6,7
Tourism-connected products	16,2	19,8	15,3	16,1	16,5
Non-specific products	1,6	3,5	15,8	14,7	14,7
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Individual figures may not add up to stated totals due to rounding.
Source: Statistics South Africa

Figure 3 – Inbound tourism expenditure: Annual growth rate at current prices, 2020–2024 (%)



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 2020 to 2024. Figure 4 shows the annual domestic tourism expenditure growth rates for 2020 to 2024.

Domestic tourism expenditure totalling R225 476 million (including the *domestic portion of outbound tourism expenditure*) was recorded in 2020. The main expenditure items were 'non-specific products' (23,5%), 'air passenger transportation services' (15,1%), 'food- and beverage-serving services' (12,4%) and 'road passenger transportation services' (11,6%).

Domestic tourism expenditure totalling R665 317 million (including the *domestic portion of outbound tourism expenditure*) was recorded in 2024. The main expenditure items were 'non-specific products' (28,7%), 'road passenger transportation services' (14,0%), 'food- and beverage-serving services' (12,3%), 'air passenger transportation services' (11,2%) and 'accommodation services for visitors' (11,2%).

Table 7 – Domestic tourism expenditure by type of product, 2020–2024 (R million)

Tourism product	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Accommodation services for visitors	25 785	34 911	41 077	69 386	74 589
Food- and beverage-serving services	28 063	42 049	62 070	79 308	81 764
Railway passenger transportation services	286	414	555	678	646
Road passenger transportation services	26 223	42 815	68 823	91 605	93 267
Water passenger transportation services	2 049	2 469	2 403	2 789	2 875
Air passenger transportation services	34 021	39 409	57 609	71 718	74 823
Transport equipment rental services	11 291	13 171	14 833	16 213	17 208
Travel agencies and other reservation services	10 594	14 904	15 944	13 080	13 346
Cultural services	3 415	4 434	9 390	12 768	12 704
Sports and recreational services	17 133	24 081	31 482	41 534	43 872
Tourism-connected products	13 528	18 709	48 407	57 272	59 595
Non-specific products	53 087	49 763	104 395	157 201	190 629
Total	225 476	287 130	456 986	613 551	665 317

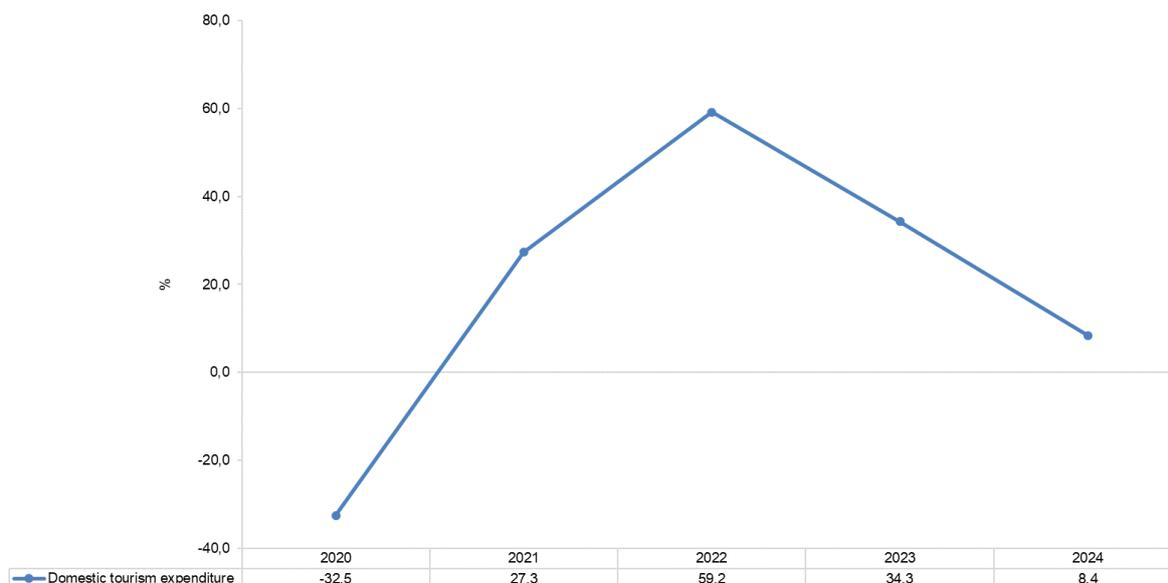
Individual figures may not add up to stated totals due to rounding.
Source: Statistics South Africa

Table 8 – Domestic tourism expenditure by type of product, 2020–2024 (%)

Tourism product	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Accommodation services for visitors	11,4	12,2	9,0	11,3	11,2
Food- and beverage-serving services	12,4	14,6	13,6	12,9	12,3
Railway passenger transportation services	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Road passenger transportation services	11,6	14,9	15,1	14,9	14,0
Water passenger transportation services	0,9	0,9	0,5	0,5	0,4
Air passenger transportation services	15,1	13,7	12,6	11,7	11,2
Transport equipment rental services	5,0	4,6	3,2	2,6	2,6
Travel agencies and other reservation services	4,7	5,2	3,5	2,1	2,0
Cultural services	1,5	1,5	2,1	2,1	1,9
Sports and recreational services	7,6	8,4	6,9	6,8	6,6
Tourism-connected products	6,0	6,5	10,6	9,3	9,0
Non-specific products	23,5	17,3	22,8	25,6	28,7
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Individual figures may not add up to stated totals due to rounding.
Source: Statistics South Africa

Figure 4 – Domestic tourism expenditure: Annual growth rate at current prices, 2020–2024 (%)



Source: Statistics South Africa

3.1.3 Internal tourism expenditure

Table 9 and Table 10 show internal tourism expenditure by type of product (R million and percentage contribution) for the reference years 2020 to 2024. Figure 5 shows the annual internal tourism expenditure growth rates for 2020 to 2024.

The total internal tourism consumption in cash for South Africa in 2020 was R261 331 million (inbound tourism consumption R35 855 million [13,7%] and domestic tourism consumption R225 476 million [86,3%]). The main expenditure items for internal tourism were 'non-specific products' (20,5%), 'air passenger transportation services' (13,7%), 'accommodation services for visitors' (13,0%) and 'food- and beverage-serving services' (12,6%).

The total internal tourism consumption in cash for South Africa in 2024 was R779 224 million (inbound tourism consumption R113 907 million [14,6%] and domestic tourism consumption R665 317 million [85,4%]). The main expenditure items for internal tourism were 'non-specific products' (26,6%), 'road passenger transportation services' (14,4%), 'food- and beverage-serving services' (12,6%) and 'accommodation services for visitors' (11,7%).

Table 9 – Internal tourism expenditure by type of product, 2020–2024 (R million)

Tourism product	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Accommodation services for visitors	34 029	40 406	52 862	85 593	90 920
Food- and beverage-serving services	33 015	46 609	72 596	93 220	97 943
Railway passenger transportation services	346	483	645	772	795
Road passenger transportation services	29 934	45 609	81 186	108 702	112 151
Water passenger transportation services	2 210	2 603	2 617	3 049	3 291
Air passenger transportation services	35 879	40 215	61 780	77 567	81 760
Transport equipment rental services	11 437	13 357	15 207	16 607	17 597
Travel agencies and other reservation services	14 995	16 395	19 008	17 560	18 421
Cultural services	5 344	5 769	12 971	18 007	19 108
Sports and recreational services	21 131	26 504	36 243	48 168	51 500
Tourism-connected products	19 351	23 703	59 673	73 633	78 391
Non-specific products	53 660	50 653	116 070	172 155	207 347
Total	261 331	312 307	530 858	715 033	779 224

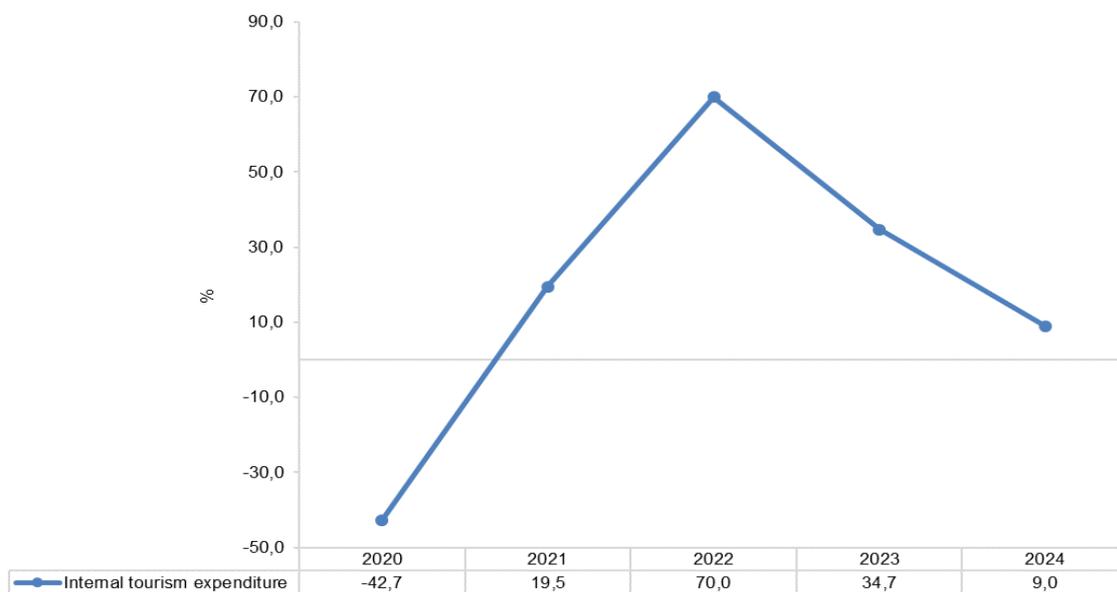
Individual figures may not add up to stated totals due to rounding.
Source: Statistics South Africa

Table 10 – Internal tourism expenditure by type of product, 2020–2024 (%)

Tourism product	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Accommodation services for visitors	13,0	12,9	10,0	12,0	11,7
Food- and beverage-serving services	12,6	14,9	13,7	13,0	12,6
Railway passenger transportation services	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1
Road passenger transportation services	11,5	14,6	15,3	15,2	14,4
Water passenger transportation services	0,8	0,8	0,5	0,4	0,4
Air passenger transportation services	13,7	12,9	11,6	10,8	10,5
Transport equipment rental services	4,4	4,3	2,9	2,3	2,3
Travel agencies and other reservation services	5,7	5,2	3,6	2,5	2,4
Cultural services	2,0	1,8	2,4	2,5	2,5
Sports and recreational services	8,1	8,5	6,8	6,7	6,6
Tourism-connected products	7,4	7,6	11,2	10,3	10,1
Non-specific products	20,5	16,2	21,9	24,1	26,6
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

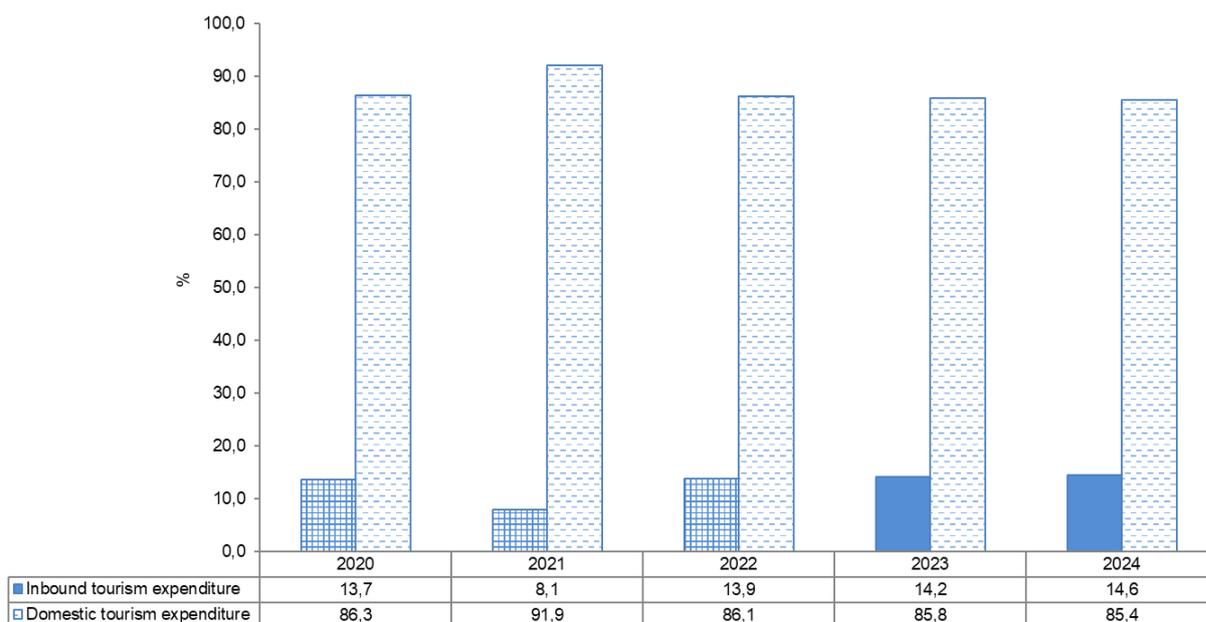
Individual figures may not add up to stated totals due to rounding.
Source: Statistics South Africa

Figure 5 – Internal tourism expenditure: Annual growth rate at current prices, 2020–2024 (%)



Source: Statistics South Africa

Figure 6 – Contribution of inbound tourism expenditure and domestic tourism expenditure to internal tourism expenditure, 2020–2024 (%)



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 SNA 2008, but the perspective is different from that of the SNA 2008 production accounts (a tool for tourism analysis). Due to the application of the principle of recording reservation services separately, the 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.¹¹ 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.¹²

Tables 11a to 11e show the production accounts for the tourism industries and other industries for the reference years 2020 to 2024. 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 R349 892 million (or 5,8% of total GVA generated) in 2022, R389 734 million (or 6,2% of total GVA generated) in 2023 and R425 393 million (or 6,4% of total GVA generated) in 2024.

¹¹ TSA: RMF.

¹² 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), 2020 (R million)

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries	Tourism-connected industries	Other non-tourism industries	Total output of domestic producers (at basic prices)
A. Specific products	352 715	181 843	368 265	902 822
A.1 Characteristic products	352 715		189 391	542 105
1. Accommodation services for visitors	26 832		9 519	36 351
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2	26 832		9 519	36 351
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership				
2. Food- and beverage-serving services	81 196		61 199	142 394
3. Passenger transportation services	125 975		85 356	211 331
3.1 Railway passenger transportation services	6 625			6 625
3.2 Road passenger transportation services	60 007		85 356	145 363
3.3 Water passenger transportation services	2 948			2 948
3.4 Air passenger transportation services	37 222			37 222
3.5 Transport equipment rental services	19 173			19 173
4. Travel agencies and other reservation services	15 177			15 177
5. Cultural services	29 972		16 448	46 419
6. Sports and recreational services	73 564		16 869	90 433
A.2 Connected products		181 843	178 874	360 717
1. Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco		100 394	95 831	196 225
2. Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products		14 358	43 074	57 433
3. Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles		23 748	18 480	42 227
4. Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment		22 869	19 081	41 950
5. Retail sales of automotive fuel		20 474	2 408	22 882
B. Non-specific products	9 323	11 461	10 047 146	10 067 930
Total output (at basic prices)	362 038	193 304	10 415 411	10 970 753
Total intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices)	225 703	81 769	5 627 405	5 934 877
Total gross value added (at basic prices)	136 335	111 535	4 788 006	5 035 875

Individual figures may not add up to stated totals due to rounding.
Source: Statistics South Africa

Table 11b – Production accounts of the tourism industries and other industries (at basic prices), 2021 (R million)

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries	Tourism-connected industries	Other non-tourism industries	Total output of domestic producers (at basic prices)
A. Specific products	409 929	167 694	381 978	959 602
A.1 Characteristic products	409 929		207 467	617 397
1. Accommodation services for visitors	33 320		9 747	43 067
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2	33 320		9 747	43 067
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership				
2. Food- and beverage-serving services	99 177		63 087	162 264
3. Passenger transportation services	143 101		97 637	240 738
3.1 Railway passenger transportation services	6 995			6 995
3.2 Road passenger transportation services	70 952		97 637	168 588
3.3 Water passenger transportation services	3 118			3 118
3.4 Air passenger transportation services	41 141			41 141
3.5 Transport equipment rental services	20 895			20 895
4. Travel agencies and other reservation services	16 746			16 746
5. Cultural services	32 316		18 365	50 680
6. Sports and recreational services	85 268		18 632	103 901
A.2 Connected products		167 694	174 511	342 205
1. Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco		91 948	90 838	182 785
2. Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products		14 080	42 239	56 319
3. Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles		19 968	19 088	39 056
4. Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment		12 835	19 709	32 544
5. Retail sales of automotive fuel		28 864	2 637	31 501
B. Non-specific products	11 072	41 624	11 103 697	11 156 394
Total output (at basic prices)	421 001	209 319	11 485 676	12 115 996
Total intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices)	259 389	87 637	6 176 418	6 523 445
Total gross value added (at basic prices)	161 612	121 681	5 309 257	5 592 551

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

Table 11c – Production accounts of the tourism industries and other industries (at basic prices), 2022 (R million)

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries	Tourism-connected industries	Other non-tourism industries	Total output of domestic producers (at basic prices)
A. Specific products	528 433	244 891	461 003	1 234 327
A.1 Characteristic products	528 433		223 305	751 738
1. Accommodation services for visitors	46 491		8 512	55 003
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2	46 491		8 512	55 003
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership				
2. Food- and beverage-serving services	116 049		70 898	186 947
3. Passenger transportation services	202 448		105 417	307 864
3.1 Railway passenger transportation services	7 235			7 235
3.2 Road passenger transportation services	105 254		105 417	210 671
3.3 Water passenger transportation services	3 251			3 251
3.4 Air passenger transportation services	64 038			64 038
3.5 Transport equipment rental services	22 670			22 670
4. Travel agencies and other reservation services	19 396			19 396
5. Cultural services	37 758		21 017	58 775
6. Sports and recreational services	106 291		17 461	123 752
A.2 Connected products		244 891	237 698	482 589
1. Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco		133 999	121 397	255 396
2. Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products		23 253	69 758	93 011
3. Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles		30 231	20 789	51 021
4. Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment		24 277	21 465	45 742
5. Retail sales of automotive fuel		33 131	4 288	37 419
B. Non-specific products	16 771	2 398	11 885 274	11 904 444
Total output (at basic prices)	545 204	247 290	12 346 277	13 138 771
Total intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices)	324 420	118 182	6 705 596	7 148 197
Total gross value added (at basic prices)	220 784	129 108	5 640 682	5 990 574

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

Table 11d – Production accounts of the tourism industries and other industries (at basic prices), 2023 (R million)

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries	Tourism-connected industries	Other non-tourism industries	Total output of domestic producers (at basic prices)
A. Specific products	634 867	259 986	531 872	1 426 725
A.1 Characteristic products	634 867		279 025	913 892
1. Accommodation services for visitors	59 775		29 128	88 902
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2	59 775		29 128	88 902
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership				
2. Food- and beverage-serving services	150 323		71 092	221 415
3. Passenger transportation services	250 234		138 919	389 153
3.1 Railway passenger transportation services	9 158			9 158
3.2 Road passenger transportation services	133 233		138 919	272 152
3.3 Water passenger transportation services	3 552			3 552
3.4 Air passenger transportation services	80 317			80 317
3.5 Transport equipment rental services	23 973			23 973
4. Travel agencies and other reservation services	17 918			17 918
5. Cultural services	39 283		23 993	63 276
6. Sports and recreational services	117 334		15 894	133 228
A.2 Connected products		259 986	252 847	512 833
1. Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco		143 674	128 184	271 858
2. Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products		24 932	74 795	99 726
3. Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles		32 414	22 275	54 689
4. Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment		26 030	22 999	49 029
5. Retail sales of automotive fuel		32 937	4 594	37 531
B. Non-specific products	20 797	2 421	12 454 602	12 477 820
Total output (at basic prices)	655 664	262 407	12 986 474	13 904 545
Total intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices)	402 531	125 805	7 054 991	7 583 327
Total gross value added (at basic prices)	253 133	136 601	5 931 483	6 321 218

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

Table 11e – Production accounts of the tourism industries and other industries (at basic prices), 2024 (R million)

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries	Tourism-connected industries	Other non-tourism industries	Total output of domestic producers (at basic prices)
A. Specific products	665 237	281 719	548 086	1 495 042
A.1 Characteristic products	665 237		286 393	951 630
1. Accommodation services for visitors	63 103		31 588	94 690
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2	63 103		31 588	94 690
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership				
2. Food- and beverage-serving services	158 709		69 995	228 704
3. Passenger transportation services	259 713		141 649	401 362
3.1 Railway passenger transportation services	9 391			9 391
3.2 Road passenger transportation services	136 621		141 649	278 270
3.3 Water passenger transportation services	3 841			3 841
3.4 Air passenger transportation services	84 627			84 627
3.5 Transport equipment rental services	25 234			25 234
4. Travel agencies and other reservation services	18 797			18 797
5. Cultural services	41 334		25 669	67 002
6. Sports and recreational services	123 582		17 492	141 074
A.2 Connected products		281 719	261 693	543 412
1. Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco		157 553	129 954	287 507
2. Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products		27 340	82 020	109 360
3. Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles		35 545	22 208	57 754
4. Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment		28 544	22 931	51 475
5. Retail sales of automotive fuel		32 737	4 580	37 317
B. Non-specific products	21 518	2 458	13 033 818	13 057 794
Total output (at basic prices)	686 755	284 177	13 581 904	14 552 836
Total intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices)	408 769	136 770	7 381 718	7 927 257
Total gross value added (at basic prices)	277 986	147 407	6 200 186	6 625 579

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

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 SUT in the SNA.¹³ Tables 12a to 12e show the domestic supply and internal tourism consumption by product (Table 6 of the TSA) for the reference years 2020 to 2024. The tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA) for South Africa amounted to R231 037 million (or 3,9% of total GVA generated) in 2022, R289 980 million (or 4,6% of total GVA generated) in 2023 and R345 024 million (or 5,2% of total GVA generated) in 2024.

Tables 13a to 13e show the compilation of tourism industry ratios for the reference years 2020 to 2024.

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 direct physical contact occurs between the industry and the tourist buying the product.

2 A *tourism-connected (or related) industry* is one where:

- The industry is not a tourism-characteristic industry;
- Between 5 per cent and 25 per cent of the industry's output is purchased by visitors (that is, the tourism industry ratio is greater than 0,05 and less than 0,25); and
- Direct physical contact occurs between the industry and the visitor buying its product.

In practice, the retail trade industry is the only tourism-connected industry.

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

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

¹³ TSA: RMF.

Table 12a – Internal tourism consumption by product, 2020 (R million)

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries						Tourism-connected industries	Total internal tourism consumption	Taxes less subsidies	
	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Passenger transport industries	Transport equipment rental industry	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural and sport and recreational industries	Total tourism-characteristic industries			Retail trade of tourism-connected goods
A. Specific products	36 032	17 200	50 792	11 437	14 995	14 678	145 134	10 330	52 150	207 614
A.1 Characteristic products	36 032	17 200	50 792	11 437	14 995	14 678	145 134		43 129	188 263
1. Accommodation services for visitors	23 879					1 239	25 118		8 911	34 029
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2	23 879					1 239	25 118		8 911	34 029
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership										
2. Food- and beverage-serving services	1 585	17 200				41	18 826		14 189	33 015
3. Passenger transportation services			50 792	11 437			62 229		17 577	79 806
3.1 Railway passenger transportation services			346				346			346
3.2 Road passenger transportation services			12 357				12 357		17 577	29 934
3.3 Water passenger transportation services			2 210				2 210			2 210
3.4 Air passenger transportation services			35 879				35 879			35 879
3.5 Transport equipment rental services				11 437			11 437			11 437
4. Travel agencies and other reservation services						14 995	14 995			14 995
5. Cultural services						3 451	3 451		1 894	5 344
6. Sports and recreational services	10 568					9 948	20 516		558	21 073
A.2 Connected products								10 330	9 021	19 351
1. Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco								6 399	6 108	12 507
2. Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products								683	2 050	2 734
3. Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles								145	113	258
4. Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment								538	449	986
5. Retail sales of automotive fuel								2 565	302	2 866
B. Non-specific products	1 095		1 994	1		6	3 094	55	50 510	53 660
Total output (at basic prices)	37 127	17 200	52 786	11 439	14 995	14 684	148 228	10 385	102 661	261 273
Total intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices)	15 285	13 425	37 249	7 161	10 739	8 681	92 538	4 393	55 467	152 398
Total gross value added (at basic prices)	21 842	3 775	15 537	4 278	4 256	6 003	55 689	5 992	47 194	108 875

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

Table 12b – Internal tourism consumption by product, 2021 (R million)

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries						Total tourism-characteristic industries	Tourism-connected industries	Other industries	Total internal tourism consumption	Taxes less subsidies
	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Passenger transport industries	Transport equipment rental industry	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural and sport and recreational industries		Retail trade of tourism-connected goods			
A. Specific products	45 476	25 981	62 497	13 357	16 395	18 098	181 804	12 564	68 081	262 450	
A.1 Characteristic products	45 476	25 981	62 497	13 357	16 395	18 098	181 804		56 943	238 746	
1. Accommodation services for visitors	29 847					1 414	31 261		9 145	40 406	
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2	29 847					1 414	31 261		9 145	40 406	
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership											
2. Food- and beverage-serving services	2 449	25 981				57	28 488		18 121	46 609	
3. Passenger transportation services			62 497	13 357			75 854		26 414	102 268	
3.1 Railway passenger transportation services			483				483			483	
3.2 Road passenger transportation services			19 195				19 195		26 414	45 609	
3.3 Water passenger transportation services			2 603				2 603			2 603	
3.4 Air passenger transportation services			40 215				40 215			40 215	
3.5 Transport equipment rental services				13 357			13 357			13 357	
4. Travel agencies and other reservation services						16 395	16 395			16 395	
5. Cultural services						3 678	3 678		2 090	5 769	
6. Sports and recreational services	13 180					12 948	26 128		1 172	27 300	
A.2 Connected products								12 564	11 139	23 703	
1. Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco								7 907	7 812	15 719	
2. Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products								785	2 355	3 140	
3. Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles								139	133	272	
4. Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment								345	530	875	
5. Retail sales of automotive fuel								3 388	310	3 697	
B. Non-specific products	585		1 405	1		6	1 995	177	47 079	49 251	
Total output (at basic prices)	46 062	25 981	63 902	13 358	16 395	18 104	183 799	12 741	115 161	311 701	11 364
Total intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices)	18 786	20 060	43 747	8 185	11 621	10 547	112 944	5 334	61 928	180 206	
Total gross value added (at basic prices)	27 275	5 922	20 155	5 173	4 774	7 557	70 855	7 407	53 233	131 495	

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

Table 12c – Internal tourism consumption by product, 2022 (R million)

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries						Total tourism-characteristic industries	Tourism-connected industries	Other industries	Total internal tourism consumption	Taxes less subsidies
	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Passenger transport industries	Transport equipment rental industry	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural and sport and recreational industries		Retail trade of tourism-connected goods			
A. Specific products	66 047	40 324	101 547	15 207	19 008	33 594	275 727	30 383	113 404	419 515	
A.1 Characteristic products	66 047	40 324	101 547	15 207	19 008	33 594	275 727		84 114	359 842	
1. Accommodation services for visitors	42 905						44 681		8 181	52 862	
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2	42 905					1 776	44 681		8 181	52 862	
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership											
2. Food- and beverage-serving services	4 646	40 324				94	45 064		27 531	72 596	
3. Passenger transportation services			101 547	15 207			116 755		40 624	157 379	
3.1 Railway passenger transportation services			645				645			645	
3.2 Road passenger transportation services			36 506				36 506		40 624	77 130	
3.3 Water passenger transportation services			2 617				2 617			2 617	
3.4 Air passenger transportation services			61 780				61 780			61 780	
3.5 Transport equipment rental services				15 207			15 207			15 207	
4. Travel agencies and other reservation services						19 008	19 008			19 008	
5. Cultural services							8 333		4 638	12 971	
6. Sports and recreational services	18 495						23 391		3 140	45 026	
A.2 Connected products								30 383	29 290	59 673	
1. Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco								18 969	17 185	36 154	
2. Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products								3 176	9 527	12 703	
3. Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles								449	309	757	
4. Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment								1 671	1 477	3 148	
5. Retail sales of automotive fuel								6 119	792	6 911	
B. Non-specific products	1 917		586	3		16	2 515	23	112 077	114 615	
Total output (at basic prices)	67 963	40 324	102 133	15 210	19 008	33 609	278 243	30 406	225 481	534 130	15 548
Total intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices)	26 921	30 946	66 542	9 335	13 323	19 034	166 097	14 531	122 465	303 093	
Total gross value added (at basic prices)	41 042	9 378	35 591	5 875	5 685	14 575	112 146	15 875	103 016	231 037	

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

Table 12d – Internal tourism consumption by product, 2023 (R million)

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries						Total tourism-characteristic industries	Tourism-connected industries	Other industries	Total internal tourism consumption	Taxes less subsidies
	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Passenger transport industries	Transport equipment rental industry	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural and sport and recreational industries		Retail trade of tourism-connected goods			
A. Specific products	79 346	56 655	119 171	16 607	17 560	43 179	332 518	37 633	160 061	530 212	
A.1 Characteristic products	79 346	56 655	119 171	16 607	17 560	43 179	332 518		124 061	456 579	
1. Accommodation services for visitors	55 699					1 851	57 550		28 044	85 593	
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2	55 699					1 851	57 550		28 044	85 593	
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership											
2. Food- and beverage-serving services	6 527	56 655				106	63 289		29 931	93 220	
3. Passenger transportation services			119 171	16 607			135 778		55 486	191 264	
3.1 Railway passenger transportation services			772				772			772	
3.2 Road passenger transportation services			37 783				37 783		55 486	93 270	
3.3 Water passenger transportation services			3 049				3 049			3 049	
3.4 Air passenger transportation services			77 567				77 567			77 567	
3.5 Transport equipment rental services				16 607			16 607			16 607	
4. Travel agencies and other reservation services						17 560				17 560	
5. Cultural services							11 179		6 828	18 007	
6. Sports and recreational services	17 120						30 043		3 772	50 935	
A.2 Connected products								37 633	36 000	73 633	
1. Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco								25 651	22 885	48 536	
2. Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products								3 437	10 310	13 746	
3. Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles								519	356	875	
4. Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment								1 786	1 578	3 364	
5. Retail sales of automotive fuel								6 241	870	7 111	
B. Non-specific products	1 419		1 330	4		23	2 769	33	168 032	170 833	
Total output (at basic prices)	80 766	56 655	120 501	16 611	17 560	43 202	335 287	37 665	328 093	701 045	16 478
Total intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices)	31 992	43 479	92 658	10 195	11 952	24 498	214 769	18 058	178 239	411 065	
Total gross value added (at basic prices)	48 773	13 176	27 843	6 416	5 608	18 704	120 518	19 607	149 854	289 980	

Individual figures may not add up to stated totals due to rounding.
Source: Statistics South Africa

Table 12e – Internal tourism consumption by product, 2024 (R million)

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries						Total tourism-characteristic industries	Tourism-connected industries		Total internal tourism consumption	Taxes less subsidies
	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Passenger transport industries	Transport equipment rental industry	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural and sport and recreational industries		Retail trade of tourism-connected goods	Other industries		
A. Specific products	90 963	60 844	140 908	17 597	18 421	45 761	374 494	40 831	166 686	582 011	
A.1 Characteristic products	90 963	60 844	140 908	17 597	18 421	45 761	374 494		129 126	503 620	
1. Accommodation services for visitors	58 648					1 942	60 590		30 330	90 920	
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2	58 648					1 942	60 590		30 330	90 920	
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership											
2. Food- and beverage-serving services	7 010	60 844				114	67 967		29 976	97 943	
3. Passenger transportation services			140 908	17 597			158 505		57 089	215 594	
3.1 Railway passenger transportation services			795				795			795	
3.2 Road passenger transportation services			55 062				55 062		57 089	112 151	
3.3 Water passenger transportation services			3 291				3 291			3 291	
3.4 Air passenger transportation services			81 760				81 760			81 760	
3.5 Transport equipment rental services				17 597			17 597			17 597	
4. Travel agencies and other reservation services						18 421	18 421			18 421	
5. Cultural services						11 788	11 788		7 320	19 108	
6. Sports and recreational services	25 305					31 918	57 223		4 412	61 634	
A.2 Connected products								40 831	37 560	78 391	
1. Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco								28 163	23 230	51 392	
2. Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products								3 808	11 425	15 233	
3. Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles								755	472	1 227	
4. Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment								1 959	1 574	3 533	
5. Retail sales of automotive fuel								6 146	860	7 006	
B. Non-specific products	2 622		5 134	5		28	7 780	38	203 165	210 982	
Total output (at basic prices)	93 586	60 844	146 042	17 602	18 421	45 789	382 274	40 869	369 851	792 994	16 718
Total intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices)	37 070	46 694	93 859	10 803	12 911	25 954	227 287	19 670	201 013	447 970	
Total gross value added (at basic prices)	56 515	14 150	52 180	6 798	5 510	19 835	154 987	21 199	168 838	345 024	

Individual figures may not add up to stated totals due to rounding.
Source: Statistics South Africa

Table 13a – Derivation of tourism industry ratios, 2020 (R million)

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries										Tourism-connected industries
	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Railway passenger transport industry	Road passenger transport industry	Water passenger transport industry	Air passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental industry	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade of tourism-connected goods
A. Specific products	36 032	17 200	346	12 357	2 210	35 879	11 437	14 995	4 173	10 505	10 330
A.1 Characteristic products	36 032	17 200	346	12 357	2 210	35 879	11 437	14 995	4 173	10 505	
1. Accommodation services for visitors	23 879								719	520	
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2	23 879								719	520	
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership											
2. Food- and beverage-serving services	1 585	17 200							4	37	
3. Passenger transportation services			346	12 357	2 210	35 879	11 437				
3.1 Railway passenger transportation services			346								
3.2 Road passenger transportation services				12 357							
3.3 Water passenger transportation services					2 210						
3.4 Air passenger transportation services						35 879					
3.5 Transport equipment rental services							11 437				
4. Travel agencies and other reservation services								14 995			
5. Cultural services									3 451		
6. Sports and recreational services	10 568									9 948	
A.2 Connected products											10 330
1. Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco											6 399
2. Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products											683
3. Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles											145
4. Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment											538
5. Retail sales of automotive fuel											2 565
B. Non-specific products	1 095			1 992	2		1		1	5	55
Total purchased by visitors	37 127	17 200	346	14 349	2 212	35 879	11 439	14 995	4 174	10 510	10 385
Total industry output	49 005	74 183	6 625	65 865	3 403	37 222	19 408	15 177	30 917	60 231	193 304
Tourism industry ratio (%)	76	23	5	22	65	96	59	99	13	17	5

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

Table 13b – Derivation of tourism industry ratios, 2021 (R million)

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries										Tourism-connected industries
	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Railway passenger transport industry	Road passenger transport industry	Water passenger transport industry	Air passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental industry	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade of tourism-connected goods
A. Specific products	45 476	25 981	483	19 195	2 603	40 215	13 357	16 395	4 505	13 593	12 564
A.1 Characteristic products	45 476	25 981	483	19 195	2 603	40 215	13 357	16 395	4 505	13 593	
1. Accommodation services for visitors	29 847								821	593	
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2	29 847								821	593	
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership											
2. Food- and beverage-serving services	2 449	25 981							5	52	
3. Passenger transportation services			483	19 195	2 603	40 215	13 357				
3.1 Railway passenger transportation services			483								
3.2 Road passenger transportation services				19 195							
3.3 Water passenger transportation services					2 603						
3.4 Air passenger transportation services						40 215					
3.5 Transport equipment rental services							13 357				
4. Travel agencies and other reservation services								16 395			
5. Cultural services									3 678		
6. Sports and recreational services	13 180									12 948	
A.2 Connected products											12 564
1. Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco											7 907
2. Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products											785
3. Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles											139
4. Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment											345
5. Retail sales of automotive fuel											3 388
B. Non-specific products	585			1 403	2		1		1	5	177
Total purchased by visitors	46 062	25 981	483	20 598	2 605	40 215	13 358	16 395	4 506	13 598	12 741
Total industry output	61 119	90 451	6 995	77 967	3 600	41 141	21 152	16 746	33 386	68 445	209 319
Tourism industry ratio (%)	75	29	7	26	72	98	63	98	13	20	6

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

Table 13c – Derivation of tourism industry ratios, 2022 (R million)

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries										Tourism-connected industries
	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Railway passenger transport industry	Road passenger transport industry	Water passenger transport industry	Air passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental industry	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade of tourism-connected goods
A. Specific products	66 047	40 324	645	36 506	2 617	61 780	15 207	19 008	9 388	24 206	30 383
A.1 Characteristic products	66 047	40 324	645	36 506	2 617	61 780	15 207	19 008	9 388	24 206	30 383
1. Accommodation services for visitors	42 905								1 046	730	
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2	42 905								1 046	730	
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership											
2. Food- and beverage-serving services	4 646	40 324						9		85	
3. Passenger transportation services			645	36 506	2 617	61 780	15 207				
3.1 Railway passenger transportation services			645								
3.2 Road passenger transportation services				36 506							
3.3 Water passenger transportation services					2 617						
3.4 Air passenger transportation services						61 780					
3.5 Transport equipment rental services							15 207				
4. Travel agencies and other reservation services								19 008			
5. Cultural services									8 333		
6. Sports and recreational services	18 495									23 391	
A.2 Connected products											30 383
1. Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco											18 969
2. Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products											3 176
3. Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles											449
4. Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment											1 671
5. Retail sales of automotive fuel											6 119
B. Non-specific products	1 917			581	5		3		2	14	23
Total purchased by visitors	67 963	40 324	645	37 086	2 622	61 780	15 210	19 008	9 390	24 220	30 406
Total industry output	85 768	103 843	7 235	116 867	3 753	64 038	22 948	19 396	39 078	82 279	247 290
Tourism industry ratio (%)	79	39	9	32	70	96	66	98	24	29	12

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

Table 13d – Derivation of tourism industry ratios, 2023 (R million)

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries										Tourism-connected industries
	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Railway passenger transport industry	Road passenger transport industry	Water passenger transport industry	Air passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental industry	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade of tourism-connected goods
A. Specific products	79 346	56 655	772	37 783	3 049	77 567	16 607	17 560	12 279	30 899	37 633
A.1 Characteristic products	79 346	56 655	772	37 783	3 049	77 567	16 607	17 560	12 279	30 899	
1. Accommodation services for visitors	55 699								1 090	760	
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2	55 699								1 090	760	
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership											
2. Food- and beverage-serving services	6 527	56 655						10		96	
3. Passenger transportation services			772	37 783	3 049	77 567	16 607				
3.1 Railway passenger transportation services			772								
3.2 Road passenger transportation services				37 783							
3.3 Water passenger transportation services					3 049						
3.4 Air passenger transportation services						77 567					
3.5 Transport equipment rental services							16 607				
4. Travel agencies and other reservation services								17 560			
5. Cultural services									11 179		
6. Sports and recreational services	17 120									30 043	
A.2 Connected products											37 633
1. Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco											25 651
2. Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products											3 437
3. Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles											519
4. Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment											1 786
5. Retail sales of automotive fuel											6 241
B. Non-specific products	1 419			1 323	7		4		3	20	33
Total purchased by visitors	80 766	56 655	772	39 106	3 057	77 567	16 611	17 560	12 282	30 919	37 665
Total industry output	111 144	134 567	9 158	147 933	4 101	80 317	24 268	17 918	40 656	85 602	262 407
Tourism industry ratio (%)	73	42	8	26	75	97	68	98	30	36	14

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

Table 13e – Derivation of tourism industry ratios, 2024 (R million)

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries										Tourism-connected industries
	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Railway passenger transport industry	Road passenger transport industry	Water passenger transport industry	Air passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental industry	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade of tourism-connected goods
A. Specific products	90 963	60 844	795	55 062	3 291	81 760	17 597	18 421	12 942	32 819	40 831
A.1 Characteristic products	90 963	60 844	795	55 062	3 291	81 760	17 597	18 421	12 942	32 819	
1. Accommodation services for visitors	58 648								1 144	798	
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2	58 648								1 144	798	
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership											
2. Food- and beverage-serving services	7 010	60 844						11		103	
3. Passenger transportation services			795	55 062	3 291	81 760	17 597				
3.1 Railway passenger transportation services			795								
3.2 Road passenger transportation services				55 062							
3.3 Water passenger transportation services					3 291						
3.4 Air passenger transportation services						81 760					
3.5 Transport equipment rental services							17 597				
4. Travel agencies and other reservation services								18 421			
5. Cultural services									11 788		
6. Sports and recreational services	25 305									31 918	
A.2 Connected products											40 831
1. Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco											28 163
2. Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products											3 808
3. Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles											755
4. Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment											1 959
5. Retail sales of automotive fuel											6 146
B. Non-specific products	2 622			5 125	9		5		4	24	38
Total purchased by visitors	93 586	60 844	795	60 187	3 300	81 760	17 602	18 421	12 946	32 843	40 869
Total industry output	117 345	142 075	9 391	151 694	4 434	84 627	25 543	18 797	42 778	90 070	284 177
Tourism industry ratio (%)	80	43	8	40	74	97	69	98	30	36	14

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

Table 6¹⁴ of the TSA (see Figure 1) presents the reconciliation between internal tourism consumption and domestic supply, and it is from this table that tourism direct gross value added (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 gross direct value added of the tourism industries (GDVATI) is part of the TDGVA as these industries may also serve non-visitors; in the same way, the non-tourism industries may serve visitors and thus generate part of TDGVA.¹⁵ 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.¹⁶ Table 14 shows the relationship between the different economic aggregates that characterise the magnitude of tourism from the point of view of supply. Figure 7 explains schematically the link between GDVATI and TDGVA.

Table 14 – Relationships between the different economic aggregates that characterise the magnitude of tourism from the point of view of supply

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

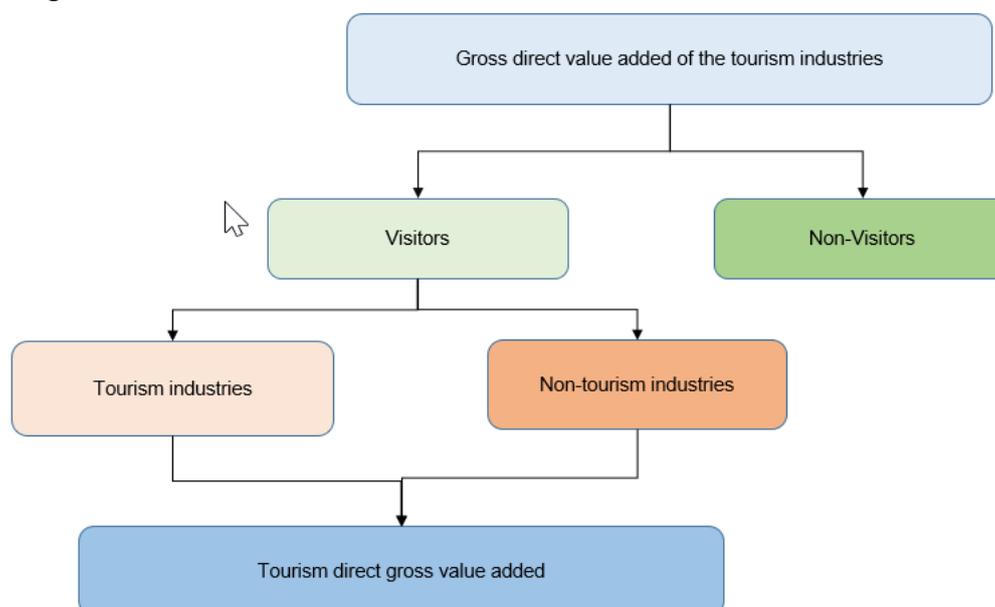
Source: Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework

¹⁴ This table is the core of the TSA.

¹⁵ TSA: RMF.

¹⁶ TSA: RMF.

Figure 7 – Link between gross direct value added of the tourism industries and tourism direct gross value added



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

Table 15 shows the calculation of TDGVA and TDGDP for South Africa for 2020 to 2024. TDGDP was R346 913 million (or 4,7% of total GDP) in 2024.

Table 15 – Tourism direct gross value added and tourism direct gross domestic product, 2020–2024 (R million)

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total supply of goods and services	12 787 294	14 280 328	15 908 597	16 903 042	17 474 770
Less imports of goods and services	1 289 656	1 550 041	2 093 819	2 282 041	2 195 064
Less net taxes (taxes less subsidies) on products	526 885	614 291	676 007	716 456	726 870
Equals total domestic supply of goods and services (output)	10 970 753	12 115 996	13 138 771	13 904 545	14 552 836
Less intermediate consumption	5 934 877	6 523 445	7 148 197	7 583 327	7 927 257
Gross value added of the economy	5 035 875	5 592 551	5 990 574	6 321 218	6 625 579
Total tourism output	261 273	311 701	534 130	701 045	792 994
Less					
Total tourism intermediate consumption	152 398	180 206	303 093	411 065	447 970
Equals tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA)	108 875	131 495	231 037	289 980	345 024
TDGVA (% of GVA)	2,2	2,4	3,9	4,6	5,2
Tourism direct gross value added	108 875	131 495	231 037	289 980	345 024
Plus					
Tourism share of net taxes on products	8 957	11 364	15 548	16 478	16 718
Equals tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP)	117 832	142 860	246 585	306 458	361 742
TDGDP¹⁷ (% of GDP)	2,1	2,3	3,7	4,4	4,9

Source: Statistics South Africa

¹⁷ Gross domestic product is equal to gross value added plus net taxes on products.

Table 16 and Table 17 as well as Figure 8 show TDGVA for 2020 to 2024 (R million and percentage contribution).

Table 16 – Tourism direct gross value added, 2020–2024 (R million)

Tourism industry	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Accommodation services for visitors	21 842	27 275	41 042	48 773	56 515
Food- and beverage-serving industry	3 775	5 922	9 378	13 176	14 150
Railway passenger transportation industry	227	311	403	486	497
Road passenger transportation industry	6 325	9 132	17 379	18 584	28 204
Water passenger transportation industry	1 127	1 366	1 356	1 580	1 705
Air passenger transportation industry	7 858	9 346	16 453	7 192	21 774
Transport equipment rental industry	4 278	5 173	5 875	6 416	6 798
Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	4 256	4 774	5 685	5 608	5 510
Cultural industry	1 187	1 338	3 107	4 065	4 284
Sports and recreational industry	4 816	6 219	11 467	14 639	15 550
Retail trade of tourism-connected goods	5 992	7 407	15 875	19 607	21 199
Other non-tourism industries	47 194	53 233	103 016	149 854	168 838
Total	108 875	131 495	231 037	289 980	345 024

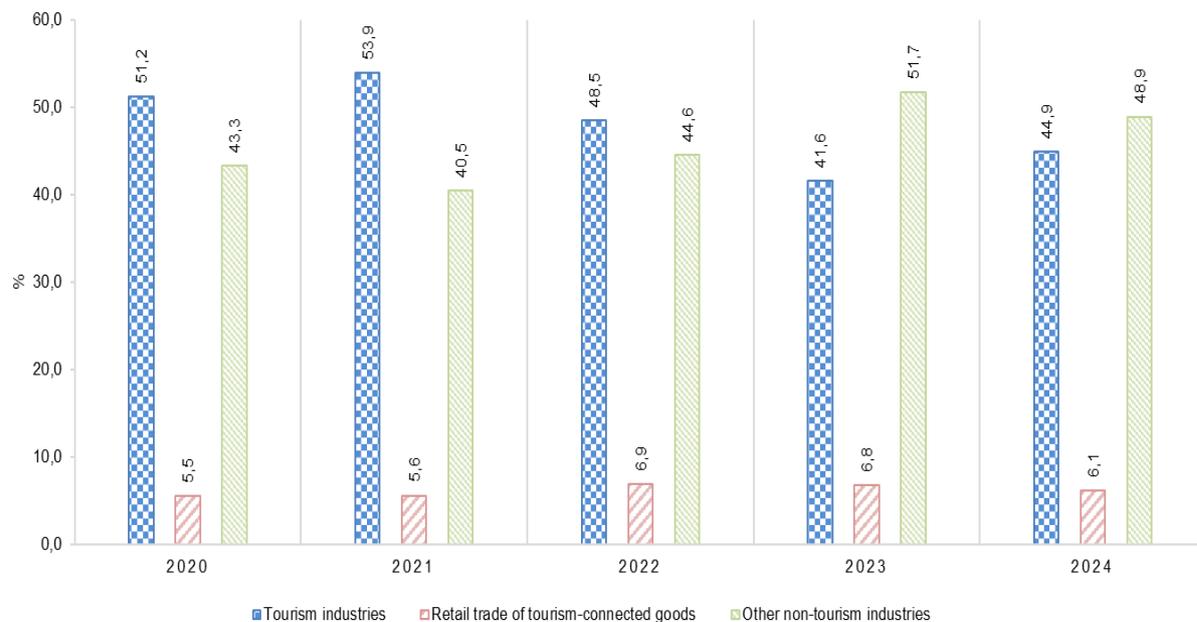
Individual figures may not add up to stated totals due to rounding.
Source: Statistics South Africa

Table 17 – Tourism direct gross value added, 2020–2024 (%)

Tourism industry	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Accommodation services for visitors	20,1	20,7	17,8	16,8	16,4
Food- and beverage-serving industry	3,5	4,5	4,1	4,5	4,1
Railway passenger transportation industry	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1
Road passenger transportation industry	5,8	6,9	7,5	6,4	8,2
Water passenger transportation industry	1,0	1,0	0,6	0,5	0,5
Air passenger transportation industry	7,2	7,1	7,1	2,5	6,3
Transport equipment rental industry	3,9	3,9	2,5	2,2	2,0
Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	3,9	3,6	2,5	1,9	1,6
Cultural industry	1,1	1,0	1,3	1,4	1,2
Sports and recreational industry	4,4	4,7	5,0	5,0	4,5
Retail trade of tourism-connected goods	5,5	5,6	6,9	6,8	6,1
Other non-tourism industries	43,3	40,5	44,6	51,7	48,9
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Individual figures may not add up to stated totals due to rounding.
Source: Statistics South Africa

Figure 8 – Tourism direct gross value added, 2020–2024 (% contribution)



Source: Statistics South Africa

3.4 Employment in the tourism industries

Tourism employment is 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.¹⁸ 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 18e show employment in the tourism industries by population group and gender for the reference years 2020 to 2024. There were 745 066 persons (or 4,8% of total employment) directly engaged in producing goods and services purchased by visitors in 2022, 768 823 (or 4,7% of total employment) in 2023 and 953 981 (or 5,7% of total employment) in 2024. Tourism industry ratios have been used to allocate employment numbers to the tourism industries¹⁹.

¹⁸ TSA: RMF.

¹⁹ 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, 2020 (No. of persons)

Population group	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Railway passenger transport industry	Road passenger transport industry	Water passenger transport industry	Air passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental industry	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade (of tourism-connected goods)	Total
Total employment												
Black African	92 477	251 724	43 370	536 390	482	14 296	5 067	14 917	49 629	41 312	996 718	2 046 383
Male	46 015	103 875	30 741	491 207	0	6 015	3 843	8 929	26 667	21 343	491 126	1 229 761
Female	46 463	147 849	12 628	45 183	482	8 280	1 224	5 988	22 962	19 969	505 592	816 621
Coloured	13 991	24 686	4 259	41 573	0	1 462	4 621	4 195	8 902	12 075	147 677	263 441
Male	5 779	7 131	3 334	37 249	0	0	3 809	999	5 460	3 644	59 763	127 167
Female	8 213	17 555	925	4 323	0	1 462	812	3 196	3 443	8 432	87 914	136 274
Indian/Asian	2 209	16 623	1 019	15 243	0	0	621	1 805	1 698	4 618	70 306	114 142
Male	2 209	9 529	1 019	14 964	0	0	621	483	0	4 618	50 187	83 630
Female	0	7 094	0	279	0	0	0	1 322	1 698	0	20 120	30 512
White	15 794	29 789	9 484	33 354	0	5 339	3 403	3 614	22 203	7 649	126 847	257 478
Male	8 402	19 955	8 511	26 639	0	4 029	1 168	2 044	6 350	4 323	67 026	148 446
Female	7 392	9 835	973	6 715	0	1 310	2 236	1 571	15 854	3 326	59 822	109 032
Total	124 472	322 823	58 131	626 560	482	21 097	13 712	24 532	82 432	65 654	1 341 549	2 681 444

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

Table 18a – Employment in the tourism industries by population group and gender, 2020 (No. of persons) (concluded)

Population group	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Railway passenger transport industry	Road passenger transport industry	Water passenger transport industry	Air passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental industry	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade (of tourism-connected goods)	Total
Tourism industry ratio (%)	76	23	5	22	65	96	59	99	13	17	5	
Tourism employment												
Black African	70 061	58 364	2 268	116 852	313	13 779	2 986	14 738	6 700	7 209	53 548	346 820
Male	34 861	24 084	1 608	107 009	0	5 798	2 265	8 822	3 600	3 724	26 385	218 156
Female	35 200	34 280	660	9 843	313	7 981	721	5 917	3 100	3 485	27 163	128 664
Coloured	10 600	5 724	223	9 057	0	1 409	2 723	4 145	1 202	2 107	7 934	45 123
Male	4 378	1 653	174	8 115	0	0	2 245	987	737	636	3 211	22 136
Female	6 222	4 070	48	942	0	1 409	478	3 158	465	1 471	4 723	22 987
Indian/Asian	1 673	3 854	53	3 321	0	0	366	1 784	229	806	3 777	15 864
Male	1 673	2 209	53	3 260	0	0	366	478	0	806	2 696	11 542
Female	0	1 645	0	61	0	0	0	1 306	229	0	1 081	4 322
White	11 966	6 907	496	7 266	0	5 146	2 006	3 571	2 997	1 335	6 815	48 505
Male	6 365	4 627	445	5 803	0	3 883	688	2 019	857	754	3 601	29 044
Female	5 601	2 280	51	1 463	0	1 263	1 318	1 552	2 140	580	3 214	19 461
Total	94 301	74 849	3 040	136 495	313	20 335	8 081	24 238	11 128	11 457	72 074	456 311

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

Table 18b – Employment in the tourism industries by population group and gender, 2021 (No. of persons)

Population group	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Railway passenger transport industry	Road passenger transport industry	Water passenger transport industry	Air passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental industry	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade (of tourism-connected goods)	Total
Total employment												
Black African	80 537	256 683	38 700	551 706	489	5 613	4 859	15 266	58 297	43 830	923 117	1 979 098
Male	39 004	104 285	21 348	518 388	0	3 623	4 277	9 345	38 491	17 052	467 023	1 222 837
Female	41 533	152 398	17 351	33 318	489	1 991	582	5 921	19 806	26 778	456 094	756 261
Coloured	14 522	25 238	5 884	44 048	0	1 584	1 675	3 333	7 743	5 790	139 351	249 168
Male	6 784	6 560	4 694	34 786	0	568	1 675	1 739	4 050	2 580	63 842	127 277
Female	7 738	18 679	1 191	9 262	0	1 016	0	1 594	3 693	3 210	75 509	121 891
Indian/Asian	1 128	12 821	1 643	15 475	0	0	227	1 895	925	3 633	72 500	110 248
Male	1 128	8 245	1 643	12 857	0	0	227	822	0	3 633	54 464	83 019
Female	0	4 576	0	2 618	0	0	0	1 073	925	0	18 036	27 229
White	17 382	22 309	4 902	31 627	491	2 658	570	3 440	30 064	8 124	102 340	223 906
Male	10 619	16 234	4 132	23 102	491	1 378	216	1 974	13 254	6 226	43 379	121 006
Female	6 763	6 074	770	8 525	0	1 280	354	1 466	16 810	1 897	58 960	102 899
Total	113 568	317 052	51 130	642 857	979	9 856	7 331	23 934	97 030	61 377	1 237 308	2 562 420

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

Table 18b – Employment in the tourism industries by population group and gender, 2021 (No. of persons) (concluded)

Population group	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Railway passenger transport industry	Road passenger transport industry	Water passenger transport industry	Air passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental industry	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade (of tourism-connected goods)	Total
Tourism industry ratio (%)	75	29	7	26	72	98	63	98	13	20	6	
Tourism employment												
Black African	60 696	73 731	2 674	145 755	354	5 487	3 069	14 946	7 868	8 708	56 189	379 475
Male	29 395	29 955	1 475	136 953	0	3 541	2 701	9 149	5 195	3 388	28 427	250 179
Female	31 301	43 775	1 199	8 802	354	1 946	368	5 797	2 673	5 320	27 762	129 296
Coloured	10 944	7 250	407	11 637	0	1 549	1 058	3 263	1 045	1 150	8 482	46 784
Male	5 113	1 884	324	9 190	0	555	1 058	1 702	547	513	3 886	24 772
Female	5 831	5 365	82	2 447	0	993	0	1 561	498	638	4 596	22 012
Indian/Asian	850	3 683	114	4 088	0	0	144	1 855	125	722	4 413	15 993
Male	850	2 368	114	3 397	0	0	144	805	0	722	3 315	11 714
Female	0	1 314	0	692	0	0	0	1 051	125	0	1 098	4 279
White	13 100	6 408	339	8 356	355	2 598	360	3 367	4 057	1 614	6 229	46 783
Male	8 003	4 663	286	6 103	355	1 347	136	1 932	1 789	1 237	2 640	28 492
Female	5 097	1 745	53	2 252	0	1 251	223	1 435	2 269	377	3 589	18 291
Total	85 589	91 071	3 533	169 836	709	9 634	4 629	23 431	13 095	12 194	75 313	489 035

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

Table 18c – Employment in the tourism industries by population group and gender, 2022 (No. of persons)

Population group	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Railway passenger transport industry	Road passenger transport industry	Water passenger transport industry	Air passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental industry	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade (of tourism-connected goods)	Total
Total employment												
Black African	105 105	302 591	51 677	542 275	2 606	11 842	8 852	13 990	77 236	52 858	1 008 612	2 177 645
Male	48 362	111 450	31 113	504 315	1 952	6 093	6 906	9 310	41 949	26 965	515 238	1 303 653
Female	56 743	191 140	20 564	37 960	654	5 748	1 946	4 680	35 287	25 893	493 375	873 992
Coloured	22 242	33 369	7 136	50 083	208	2 430	2 077	3 615	8 142	5 487	136 828	271 615
Male	8 112	8 844	4 682	39 960	208	2 376	1 637	2 325	5 455	2 800	65 482	141 880
Female	14 130	24 525	2 454	10 123	0	55	440	1 290	2 687	2 688	71 345	129 735
Indian/Asian	943	11 317	2 058	18 376	1 969	161	273	2 613	3 783	1 777	82 969	126 241
Male	943	10 849	2 058	17 276	1 853	0	273	1 967	3 076	469	66 538	105 302
Female	0	468	0	1 100	116	161	0	647	708	1 309	16 430	20 939
White	21 835	21 408	4 521	41 824	1 532	6 476	1 012	3 354	27 963	19 045	95 641	244 612
Male	12 521	10 245	3 419	30 870	889	3 367	582	1 807	13 826	9 647	42 556	129 730
Female	9 314	11 162	1 103	10 953	643	3 109	430	1 547	14 137	9 398	53 085	114 882
Total	150 125	368 684	65 392	652 558	6 316	20 909	12 215	23 572	117 125	79 167	1 324 050	2 820 113

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

Table 18c – Employment in the tourism industries by population group and gender, 2022 (No. of persons) (concluded)

Population group	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Railway passenger transport industry	Road passenger transport industry	Water passenger transport industry	Air passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental industry	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade (of tourism-connected goods)	Total
Tourism industry ratio (%)	79	39	9	32	70	96	66	98	24	29	12	
Tourism employment												
Black African	83 287	117 502	4 607	172 084	1 821	11 424	5 867	13 710	18 558	15 559	124 015	568 435
Male	38 323	43 278	2 774	160 038	1 364	5 878	4 577	9 124	10 080	7 937	63 352	346 724
Female	44 964	74 224	1 833	12 046	457	5 546	1 290	4 586	8 479	7 622	60 664	221 710
Coloured	17 625	12 958	636	15 893	145	2 345	1 376	3 543	1 956	1 615	16 824	74 916
Male	6 428	3 434	417	12 681	145	2 292	1 085	2 279	1 311	824	8 051	38 947
Female	11 197	9 523	219	3 212	0	53	291	1 264	646	791	8 772	35 968
Indian/Asian	748	4 395	183	5 831	1 376	155	181	2 561	909	523	10 202	27 064
Male	748	4 213	183	5 482	1 295	0	181	1 927	739	138	8 181	23 088
Female	0	182	0	349	81	155	0	634	170	385	2 020	3 977
White	17 302	8 313	403	13 272	1 071	6 248	671	3 287	6 719	5 606	11 760	74 651
Male	9 922	3 978	305	9 796	621	3 249	386	1 771	3 322	2 840	5 233	41 422
Female	7 381	4 335	98	3 476	449	2 999	285	1 516	3 397	2 767	6 527	33 229
Total	118 961	143 168	5 829	207 081	4 412	20 172	8 096	23 101	28 143	23 304	162 800	745 066

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

Table 18d – Employment in the tourism industries by population group and gender, 2023 (No. of persons)

Population group	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Railway passenger transport industry	Road passenger transport industry	Water passenger transport industry	Air passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental industry	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade (of tourism-connected goods)	Total
Total employment												
Black African	94 714	343 346	49 062	583 908	1 393	9 797	8 724	13 278	77 031	33 770	1 055 708	2 270 731
Male	41 032	129 706	26 613	533 707	320	4 822	6 798	8 661	43 988	5 711	532 466	1 333 823
Female	53 682	213 640	22 450	50 200	1 073	4 975	1 926	4 617	33 044	28 059	523 242	936 908
Coloured	12 114	27 532	8 480	49 167	1 296	2 674	2 582	5 105	7 512	8 313	172 593	297 369
Male	5 301	8 422	4 599	43 022	1 296	1 317	2 582	2 239	3 812	1 019	69 387	142 997
Female	6 814	19 110	3 881	6 145	0	1 357	0	2 866	3 700	7 294	103 205	154 372
Indian/Asian	1 832	9 303	2 202	20 098	0	209	1 256	2 102	4 935	2 675	90 803	135 415
Male	1 832	7 997	1 577	16 304	0	0	1 256	1 374	3 114	1 755	71 857	107 066
Female	0	1 306	625	3 794	0	209	0	727	1 821	920	18 946	28 348
White	16 701	29 340	4 403	36 780	1 165	5 931	1 307	4 423	30 161	13 271	113 707	257 188
Male	7 210	16 823	3 660	24 051	670	3 148	704	2 128	18 351	4 813	55 584	137 141
Female	9 491	12 517	743	12 729	495	2 783	603	2 295	11 810	8 458	58 122	120 046
Total	125 360	409 521	64 148	689 953	3 854	18 611	13 869	24 907	119 639	58 029	1 432 810	2 960 702

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

Table 18d – Employment in the tourism industries by population group and gender, 2023 (No. of persons) (concluded)

Population group	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Railway passenger transport industry	Road passenger transport industry	Water passenger transport industry	Air passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental industry	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade (of tourism-connected goods)	Total
Tourism industry ratio (%)	73	42	8	26	75	97	68	98	30	36	14	
Tourism employment												
Black African	68 826	144 555	4 137	154 356	1 038	9 462	5 971	13 012	23 272	12 198	151 533	588 360
Male	29 817	54 608	2 244	141 086	239	4 657	4 653	8 488	13 289	2 063	76 429	337 570
Female	39 009	89 946	1 893	13 270	800	4 805	1 319	4 525	9 983	10 135	75 105	250 789
Coloured	8 803	11 592	715	12 997	966	2 583	1 767	5 003	2 269	3 003	24 774	74 472
Male	3 852	3 546	388	11 373	966	1 272	1 767	2 194	1 152	368	9 960	36 838
Female	4 951	8 046	327	1 624	0	1 311	0	2 809	1 118	2 635	14 814	37 634
Indian/Asian	1 331	3 917	186	5 313	0	202	860	2 059	1 491	966	13 034	29 358
Male	1 331	3 367	133	4 310	0	0	860	1 347	941	634	10 314	23 236
Female	0	550	53	1 003	0	202	0	713	550	332	2 719	6 122
White	12 136	12 353	371	9 723	868	5 728	894	4 334	9 112	4 794	16 321	76 634
Male	5 239	7 083	309	6 358	499	3 040	482	2 085	5 544	1 738	7 978	40 356
Female	6 897	5 270	63	3 365	369	2 688	413	2 249	3 568	3 055	8 343	36 278
Total	91 096	172 416	5 408	182 389	2 873	17 974	9 493	24 409	36 144	20 960	205 662	768 823

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

Table 18e – Employment in the tourism industries by population group and gender, 2024 (No. of persons)

Population group	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Railway passenger transport industry	Road passenger transport industry	Water passenger transport industry	Air passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental industry	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade (of tourism-connected goods)	Total
Total employment												
Black African	115 104	366 442	50 456	609 337	1 290	16 769	8 259	20 763	86 179	55 122	1 066 470	2 396 192
Male	46 314	143 507	29 779	559 201	1 113	7 997	8 034	13 580	53 662	30 461	526 824	1 420 471
Female	68 790	222 935	20 677	50 136	177	8 772	225	7 184	32 517	24 661	539 646	975 721
Coloured	22 111	33 714	5 920	54 945	351	3 211	3 238	4 139	9 056	8 054	152 361	297 101
Male	8 239	8 910	5 178	46 880	0	1 234	3 238	2 932	3 186	5 591	65 607	150 994
Female	13 873	24 805	742	8 065	351	1 977	0	1 208	5 870	2 463	86 754	146 107
Indian/Asian	2 942	9 767	4 179	17 398	562	621	0	1 951	1 270	2 564	104 996	146 248
Male	2 002	7 894	2 995	13 306	0	410	0	1 571	899	1 296	80 771	111 144
Female	941	1 872	1 185	4 092	562	211	0	380	371	1 268	24 224	35 105
White	17 356	26 528	8 149	46 947	925	10 247	1 489	6 798	24 642	17 768	104 165	265 014
Male	5 460	16 166	7 603	28 542	797	9 292	661	2 917	14 189	9 296	50 510	145 433
Female	11 896	10 362	546	18 405	128	956	828	3 881	10 452	8 472	53 655	119 582
Total	157 513	436 451	68 705	728 627	3 128	30 848	12 986	33 652	121 148	83 507	1 427 991	3 104 556

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

Table 18e – Employment in the tourism industries by population group and gender, 2024 (No. of persons) (concluded)

Population group	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Railway passenger transport industry	Road passenger transport industry	Water passenger transport industry	Air passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental industry	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade (of tourism-connected goods)	Total
Tourism industry ratio (%)	80	43	8	40	74	97	69	98	30	36	14	
Tourism employment												
Black African	91 798	156 930	4 272	241 765	960	16 201	5 691	20 348	26 080	20 099	153 374	737 519
Male	36 936	61 457	2 521	221 872	828	7 726	5 536	13 308	16 240	11 107	75 765	453 297
Female	54 862	95 473	1 751	19 892	132	8 475	155	7 040	9 841	8 992	77 609	284 221
Coloured	17 634	14 438	501	21 800	262	3 102	2 231	4 057	2 741	2 937	21 912	91 614
Male	6 570	3 816	438	18 600	0	1 192	2 231	2 873	964	2 039	9 435	48 159
Female	11 064	10 623	63	3 200	262	1 910	0	1 184	1 776	898	12 477	43 455
Indian/Asian	2 346	4 183	354	6 903	418	600	0	1 912	384	935	15 100	33 135
Male	1 596	3 381	254	5 279	0	396	0	1 540	272	473	11 616	24 807
Female	750	802	100	1 624	418	204	0	372	112	462	3 484	8 328
White	13 842	11 361	690	18 627	688	9 900	1 026	6 662	7 457	6 479	14 980	91 713
Male	4 354	6 923	644	11 324	593	8 977	455	2 858	4 294	3 390	7 264	51 078
Female	9 487	4 438	46	7 303	95	924	571	3 804	3 163	3 089	7 716	40 636
Total	125 620	186 911	5 817	289 095	2 328	29 803	8 948	32 979	36 663	30 449	205 367	953 981

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

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

In accordance with the recommendations set out by the TSA: RMF 2008, the South African TSA for the reference years 2020 to 2024 focused on the compilation of Tables 1–7 and Table 10.

The next TSA report for South Africa will focus on the reference years 2022 to 2026 and is scheduled to be published by the end of March 2028. 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 Robert Mabunda: RobertMab@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 code presented in the CPC, and has been drawn from it, but if the sixth digit is not a zero, the item corresponds only partly to the CPC code. For example, code 63110.0, 'Hotel and motel lodging services', is identical to CPC code 63110, whereas code 63199.1, 'Sleeping-car....', corresponds only in part to CPC code 63199.

1. Accommodation services

1.1 Hotels and other lodging services

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

1.2 Second-home services on own account or for free

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

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

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

3. Passenger transport services

3.1 Inter-urban railway transport services

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

3.2 Road transport services

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

3.3 Water transport services

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

3.4 Air transport services

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

3.5 Supporting passenger transport services

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

67790.0	Other supporting services for air or space transport
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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 2008 definition, the TSA defines tourism industries as all establishments whose principal productive activity is a tourism-characteristic activity.

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

Table A – List of tourism-characteristic activities

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

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. SNA 2008 states explicitly that physical indicators are an important component of satellite accounts and therefore should be viewed as a secondary part of the TSA.²⁰ The UN Tourism, 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, 2020

	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 (*)	2 802 320	1 084 263	3 886 583	7 471 000	12 420 000	19 891 000			
Number of bed nights				56 800 000					

(*) 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, 2021

	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 (*)	2 255 699	408 162	2 663 861	10 890 000	16 014 000	26 904 000			
Number of bed nights				51 200 000					

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

²⁰ TSA: RMF.

Table B3 – TSA Table 10a – Number of trips and overnights by form of tourism and class of visitor, 2022

	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 trips or visits (*)	5 698 062	1 643 734	7 341 796	23 231 000	33 141 000	56 372 000			
Number of bed nights				118 600 000					

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

Table B4 – TSA Table 10a – Number of trips and overnights by form of tourism and class of visitor, 2023

	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 trips or visits (*)	8 483 333	2 818 905	11 302 238	25 817 000	32 175 000	57 992 000			
Number of bed nights				133 000 000					

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

Table B5 – TSA Table 10a – Number of trips and overnights by form of tourism and class of visitor, 2024

	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 trips or visits (*)	8 919 370	2 503 360	11 422 730	26 222 000	33 476 000	59 698 000			
Number of bed nights				155 000 000					

(*) 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, 2020

	Accommodation services in ISIC 55		Accommodation services in ISIC 68	
	Hotels and similar	Others	Vacation homes	Other forms of vacation ownership
Number of establishments	3 295	7 847		
Capacity (stay units)	73 700	73 300		
Stay unit nights sold	5 922 900	4 869 700		
Capacity (beds)	-	-		
Capacity utilisation (stay units)	22,0%	18,2%		
Capacity utilisation (beds)	-	-		

Table D2 – TSA Table 10c – Number of establishments and capacity by type of accommodation, 2021

	Accommodation services in ISIC 55		Accommodation services in ISIC 68	
	Hotels and similar	Others	Vacation homes	Other forms of vacation ownership
Number of establishments	3 189	7 687		
Capacity (stay units)	73 500	73 300		
Stay unit nights sold	7 266 500	6 396 600		
Capacity (beds)	-	-		
Capacity utilisation (stay units)	27,1%	23,9%		
Capacity utilisation (beds)	-	-		

Table D3 – TSA Table 10c – Number of establishments and capacity by type of accommodation, 2022

	Accommodation services in ISIC 55		Accommodation services in ISIC 68	
	Hotels and similar	Others	Vacation homes	Other forms of vacation ownership
Number of establishments	3 360	8 075		
Capacity (stay units)	73 700	73 600		
Stay unit nights sold	11 854 600	7 731 100		
Capacity (beds)	-	-		
Capacity utilisation (stay units)	44,1%	28,8%		
Capacity utilisation (beds)	-	-		

Table D4 – TSA Table 10c – Number of establishments and capacity by type of accommodation, 2023

	Accommodation services in ISIC 55		Accommodation services in ISIC 68	
	Hotels and similar	Others	Vacation homes	Other forms of vacation ownership
Number of establishments	3 455	8 365		
Capacity (stay units)	73 700	73 700		
Stay unit nights sold	13 537 500	7 579 200		
Capacity (beds)	-	-		
Capacity utilisation (stay units)	50,3%	28,2%		
Capacity utilisation (beds)	-	-		

Table D5 – TSA Table 10c – Number of establishments and capacity by type of accommodation, 2024

	Accommodation services in ISIC 55		Accommodation services in ISIC 68	
	Hotels and similar	Others	Vacation homes	Other forms of vacation ownership
Number of establishments	3 297	8 192		
Capacity (stay units)	73 700	73 700		
Stay unit nights sold	13 877 000	7 917 200		
Capacity (beds)	-	-		
Capacity utilisation (stay units)	51,4%	29,4%		
Capacity utilisation (beds)	-	-		

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

	1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	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 that provided by second homes on own account used for tourism purposes or what was received through barter transactions.
Inbound tourism	Inbound tourism comprises the tourism of non-resident visitors within the economic territory of the country of reference.
Inbound tourism consumption	Inbound tourism consumption is the consumption of inbound tourism; that is, the consumption incurred as a direct result of non-resident visitors travelling to and within the given country. It is limited to purchases from providers resident in the given country. The goods purchased within the given country might have been imported by the given country.
Internal tourism	Internal tourism comprises the tourism of visitors, both resident and non-resident, within the economic territory of the country of reference. Internal tourism comprises domestic tourism and inbound tourism.
Internal tourism consumption	Internal tourism consumption is the consumption of internal tourism; that is, it comprises all consumption expenditure of visitors both resident and non-resident visiting the given country (compiling economy). It is the sum of domestic tourism consumption and inbound tourism consumption. It might include goods and services imported into the country and domestically sold to visitors.
International tourism	International tourism comprises inbound tourism and outbound tourism.

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

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

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

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