



**stats sa**

---

Department:  
Statistics South Africa  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

Private Bag X44, Pretoria, 0001, South Africa, ISibalo House, Koch Street, Salvokop, Pretoria, 0002  
www.statssa.gov.za, info@statssa.gov.za, Tel +27 12 310 8911

# Tourism Satellite Account for South Africa, final 2018 and provisional 2019 and 2020

Embargoed until:  
15 March 2023  
11:00

Report No. 04-05-07 (2023)

Statistics South Africa

Risenga Maluleke  
Statistician-General

**Tourism Satellite Account for South Africa, final 2018 and provisional 2019 and 2020 / Statistics South Africa**

Published by Statistics South Africa, Private Bag X44, Pretoria 0001

© Statistics South Africa, 2023

Users may apply or process this data provided that Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) is acknowledged as the original source of the data; that it is specified that the application and/or analysis is the result of the user's independent processing of the data; and that neither the basic data nor any reprocessed version or application thereof may be sold or offered for sale in any form whatsoever without prior permission from Stats SA.

Stats SA Library Cataloguing-in-Publication (CIP) Data

**Tourism Satellite Account for South Africa, final 2018 and provisional 2019 and 2020 / Statistics South Africa**  
Pretoria: Statistics South Africa, 2023

**Report No. 04-05-07 (2023)**

**73 pages**

ISBN: **978-0-621-50907-6**

A complete set of Stats SA publications is available at the Stats SA Library and the following libraries:

National Library of South Africa, Pretoria Division  
National Library of South Africa, Cape Town Division  
Library of Parliament, Cape Town  
Bloemfontein Public Library  
Natal Society Library, Pietermaritzburg  
Johannesburg Public Library  
Eastern Cape Library Services, Qonce  
Central Regional Library, Polokwane  
Central Reference Library, Mbombela  
Central Reference Collection, Kimberley  
Central Reference Library, Mmabatho

This report is available on the Stats SA website: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)

For technical enquiries, contact Riaan Grobler

Telephone: 012 310 8474 / 084 515 2908

Email: [riaang@statssa.gov.za](mailto:riaang@statssa.gov.za)

## Preface

The Tourism Satellite Account (TSA), final 2018 and provisional 2019 and 2020 covers updated and new provisional figures for the reference years 2019 and 2020 as well as the final results for 2018. The TSA for 2020 (first provisional estimates) captures the impact of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) in South Africa on the tourism sector over the period January 2020 to December 2020. It provides an overview of the role that tourism plays in South Africa and provides information on the contribution of tourism to the South African economy in terms of production, expenditure and employment.

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



Risenga Maluleke  
Statistician-General  
Pretoria

March 2023

## Contents

Preface.....	i
Key findings.....	1
Chapter 1: Introduction.....	5
1.1 The importance of a Tourism Satellite Account.....	5
1.2 Relationships between the Tourism Satellite Account and the System of National Accounts.....	6
Chapter 2: Data sources.....	9
Chapter 3: Tourism Satellite Account for South Africa, final 2018 and provisional 2019 and 2020.....	13
3.1 Tourism expenditure.....	13
3.2 Production accounts.....	26
3.3 Domestic supply and internal tourism consumption by product.....	30
3.4 Employment in the tourism industries.....	41
Chapter 4: The future development of the Tourism Satellite Account for South Africa.....	48
Annexures.....	49
Glossary.....	60
Related Tourism Satellite Account publications.....	64

## List of tables

Table 1 – Data sources used for compilation of the Tourism Satellite Account for South Africa at Stats SA.....	9
Table 2 – Data sources used for compilation of the Tourism Satellite Account for South Africa at South African Tourism.....	11
Table 3a – Tourism expenditure by product, 2018.....	14
Table 3b – Tourism expenditure by product, 2019.....	15
Table 3c – Tourism expenditure by product, 2020.....	16
Table 4 – The Tourism Balance of Payments for South Africa, 2005–2020.....	18
Table 5 – Inbound tourism expenditure by type of product, 2016–2020 (R million).....	20
Table 6 – Inbound tourism expenditure by type of product, 2016–2020 (%).....	20
Table 7 – Domestic tourism expenditure by type of product, 2016–2020 (R million).....	22
Table 8 – Domestic tourism expenditure by type of product, 2016–2020 (%).....	22
Table 9 – Internal tourism expenditure by type of product, 2016–2020 (R million).....	24
Table 10 – Internal tourism expenditure by type of product, 2016–2020 (%).....	24
Table 11a – Production accounts of the tourism industries and other industries (at basic prices), 2018 (R million).....	27
Table 11b – Production accounts of the tourism industries and other industries (at basic prices), 2019 (R million).....	28
Table 11c – Production accounts of the tourism industries and other industries (at basic prices), 2020 (R million).....	29
Table 12a – Internal tourism consumption by product, 2018 (R million).....	31
Table 12b – Internal tourism consumption by product, 2019 (R million).....	32
Table 12c – Internal tourism consumption by product, 2020 (R million).....	33
Table 13a – Derivation of tourism industry ratios, 2018 (R million).....	34
Table 13b – Derivation of tourism industry ratios, 2019 (R million).....	35
Table 13c – Derivation of tourism industry ratios, 2020 (R million).....	36

Table 14 – Relationships between the different economic aggregates that characterise the magnitude of tourism from the point of view of supply.....	37
Table 15 – Tourism direct gross value added and tourism direct gross domestic product, 2016–2020 (R million).....	38
Table 16 – Tourism direct gross value added, 2016–2020 (R million).....	39
Table 17 – Tourism direct gross value added, 2016–2020 (%).....	39
Table 18a – Employment in the tourism industries by population group and gender, 2018 (No. of persons).....	42
Table 18b – Employment in the tourism industries by population group and gender, 2019 (No. of persons).....	44
Table 18c – Employment in the tourism industries by population group and gender, 2020 (No. of persons).....	46
Table A – List of tourism-characteristic activities.....	54
Table B1 – TSA Table 10a – Number of trips and overnights by form of tourism and class of visitor, 2018 .....	55
Table B2 – TSA Table 10a – Number of trips and overnights by form of tourism and class of visitor, 2019 .....	55
Table B3 – TSA Table 10a – Number of trips and overnights by form of tourism and class of visitor, 2020 .....	56
Table C – TSA Table 10b – Number of trips and overnights by mode of transport.....	57
Table D1 – TSA Table 10c – Number of establishments and capacity by type of accommodation, 2018.....	57
Table D2 – TSA Table 10c – Number of establishments and capacity by type of accommodation, 2019.....	58
Table D3 – TSA Table 10c – Number of establishments and capacity by type of accommodation, 2020.....	58
Table E – TSA Table 10d – Number of establishments in tourism industries classified according to average number of employed persons.....	59

## List of figures

Figure 1 – Summary of South Africa’s COVID-19 lockdown alert levels.....	3
Figure 2 – Number of non-resident tourists to South Africa in 2020 compared with 2019.....	4
Figure 3 – The 10 tables of a Tourism Satellite Account.....	7
Figure 4 – The Tourism Balance of Payments for South Africa, 2005–2020 (R million).....	18
Figure 5 – Inbound tourism expenditure: Annual growth rate at current prices, 2016–2020 (%).....	21
Figure 6 – Domestic tourism expenditure: Annual growth rate at current prices, 2016–2020 (%).....	23
Figure 7 – Internal tourism expenditure: Annual growth rate at current prices, 2016–2020 (%).....	25
Figure 8 – Contribution of inbound tourism expenditure and domestic tourism expenditure to internal tourism expenditure, 2016–2020 (%).....	25
Figure 9 – Link between gross direct value added of the tourism industries and tourism direct gross value added.....	38
Figure 10 – Tourism direct gross value added, 2016–2020 (% contribution).....	40

## Abbreviations

AFS	Annual Financial Statistics
BoP	Balance of Payments
CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interview
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
IRTS	International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities
LCS	Living Conditions Survey
LSM	Living Standards Measure
LSS	Large Sample Survey
PAPI	Paper-Assisted Personal Interview
QLFS	Quarterly Labour Force 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
UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organization
VA	Value Added
VAT	Value-Added Tax



## Key findings

### Key findings of the Tourism Satellite Account for South Africa for 2016 to 2020

	2016(f)	2017(f)	2018(f)	2019(p)	2020(p)
Inbound tourism expenditure (R million)	121 400	120 979	120 037	121 512	35 855
Annual growth in inbound tourism expenditure (%)	11,6	-0,3	-0,8	1,2	-70,5
Outbound tourism expenditure (R million)	78 493	80 838	83 673	84 777	24 908
Annual growth in outbound tourism expenditure (%)	8,0	3,0	3,5	1,3	-70,6
Tourism trade balance with the rest of the world (R million)	42 907	40 141	36 364	36 735	10 947
Annual growth in the tourism trade balance with the rest of the world (%)	19,0	-6,4	-9,4	1,0	-70,2
Domestic tourism expenditure (R million)	183 019	163 685	195 434	334 272	224 515
Annual growth in domestic tourism expenditure (%)	8,6	-10,6	19,4	71,0	-32,8
Internal tourism expenditure (R million)	304 419	284 664	315 471	455 784	260 370
Annual growth in internal tourism expenditure (%)	9,8	-6,5	10,8	44,5	-42,9
Tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA) (R million)	129 344	121 680	135 889	195 531	114 651
Tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA) (% of GVA)	3,0	2,6	2,8	3,9	2,3
Tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP) (R million)	139 700	132 366	147 587	208 316	123 616
Tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP) (% of GDP)	2,9	2,6	2,8	3,7	2,2
Persons directly engaged in producing goods and services purchased by visitors (number)	630 509	575 910	623 514	780 096	459 533
Persons directly engaged in producing goods and services purchased by visitors (% of total)	4,0	3,6	3,8	4,8	3,1

(f) Final.

(p) Preliminary.

Source: Statistics South Africa

Tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA) decreased from R195 531 million in 2019 to R114 651 million in 2020 (41,4% decrease). Tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP) decreased from R208 316 million in 2019 to R123 616 million in 2020 (40,7% decrease).

The tourism sector directly employed 459 533 persons in 2020, a decrease of 41,1% or 320 563 employees compared with 2019. The tourism share of total employment decreased from 4,8% in 2019 to 3,1% in 2020.

The year 2020 saw 3 886 583 non-resident visitors to South Africa compared with 14 797 472 non-resident visitors in 2019 and 15 004 384 non-resident visitors in 2018. Of the 3 886 583 non-resident visitors in 2020, 1 084 263 (or 27,9%) were same-day visitors and 2 802 320 (or 72,1%) were tourists.

For tourism consumption (expenditure), the trends in 2020 (compared with 2019) were:

- Tourism exports (inbound tourism expenditure) decreased by 70,5% to R35 855 million compared with a 1,2% increase in the previous period;
- Tourism imports (outbound tourism expenditure) decreased by 70,6% to R24 908 million compared with 1,3% growth in the previous period;
- Domestic tourism expenditure decreased by 32,8% to R224 515 million compared with a 71,0% increase in the previous period; and
- Internal tourism expenditure decreased by 42,9% to R260 370 million compared with a 44,5% increase in the previous period.

Inbound tourism expenditure totalling R35 855 million was recorded in 2020. The main expenditure items were 'accommodation services for visitors' (23,0%), 'connected products' (16,7%) and 'food- and beverage-serving services' (13,5%). Domestic tourism expenditure totalling R224 515 million (including the *domestic portion of outbound tourism expenditure*) was recorded in 2020. The main expenditure items were 'non-specific products' (26,9%), 'road passenger transportation services' (17,2%), 'food- and beverage-serving services' (13,2%) and 'accommodation services for visitors' (9,9%).

The total internal tourism consumption in cash for South Africa in 2020 was R260 370 million (inbound tourism consumption R35 855 million [13,8%] and domestic tourism consumption R224 515 million [86,2%]). The main expenditure items for internal tourism were 'non-specific products' (23,3%), 'road passenger transportation services' (16,3%), 'food- and beverage-serving services' (13,3%) and 'accommodation services for visitors' (11,7%).

## The coronavirus disease 2019, South Africa's coronavirus lockdown alert levels in 2020, and the impact on South Africa's tourism sector in 2020

The Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) for South Africa, 2020 (first provisional estimates) captures the impact of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) in South Africa on the tourism sector over the period January 2020 to December 2020. On 5 March 2020, the minister of health made an official announcement of the first local confirmed COVID-19 case in South Africa.

With an increasing number of infected people and the onset of community transmission in South Africa, the government declared a national state of disaster on 15 March 2020, and created a National COVID-19 Command Council headed by President Cyril Ramaphosa. The National COVID-19 Command Council decided to enforce a nation-wide lockdown for 21 days with effect from midnight on 26 March 2020. President Ramaphosa said on 5 April 2020, one month into the COVID-19 outbreak in the country, "This pandemic will pass, but it is up to us to determine how long it will last."<sup>1</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.thinkglobalhealth.org/article/south-africas-war-covid-19>

Figure 1 provides an overview of South Africa’s COVID-19 lockdown alert levels during 2020<sup>2</sup>:

- Alert level 5 meant that drastic measures were required to contain the spread of the virus to save lives. Alert level 5 was in effect from midnight 26 March 2020 to 30 April 2020.
- Alert level 4 saw some activity allowed to resume, subject to extreme precautions required to limit community transmission and outbreaks. Alert level 4 was in effect from 1 May 2020 to 31 May 2020.
- Alert level 3 involved the easing of some restrictions, including on work and social activities, but other restrictions were maintained to address a high risk of transmission. Alert level 3 was in effect from 1 June 2020 to 17 August 2020, and adjusted alert level 3 from 29 December 2020.
- Alert level 2 involved the further easing of restrictions, but the maintenance of physical distancing and restrictions on some leisure and social activities to prevent a resurgence of the virus. Alert level 2 was in effect from 18 August 2020 to 20 September 2020.
- Alert level 1 meant that most normal activity could resume, with precautions and health guidelines followed at all times. Alert level 1 was in effect from 21 September 2020 to 28 December 2020.

Figure 1 – Summary of South Africa’s COVID-19 lockdown alert levels

@PresidencyZA | www.stateofthenation.gov.za

Summary of alert levels

ALERT LEVEL 5	ALERT LEVEL 4	ALERT LEVEL 3	ALERT LEVEL 2	ALERT LEVEL 1
<span style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">OBJECTIVE</span>				
Drastic measures to contain the spread of the virus and save lives.	Extreme precautions to limit community transmission and outbreaks, while allowing some activity to resume.	Restrictions on many activities, including at workplaces and socially, to address a high risk of transmission.	Physical distancing and restrictions on leisure and social activities to prevent a resurgence of the virus.	Most normal activity can resume, with precautions and health guidelines followed at all times.  Population prepared for an increase in alert levels if necessary.

WHATSAPP SUPPORT  
**0600 123 456**  
 EMERGENCY NUMBER  
**0800 029 999**  
[sacoronaivrus.co.za](https://www.sacoronaivrus.co.za)

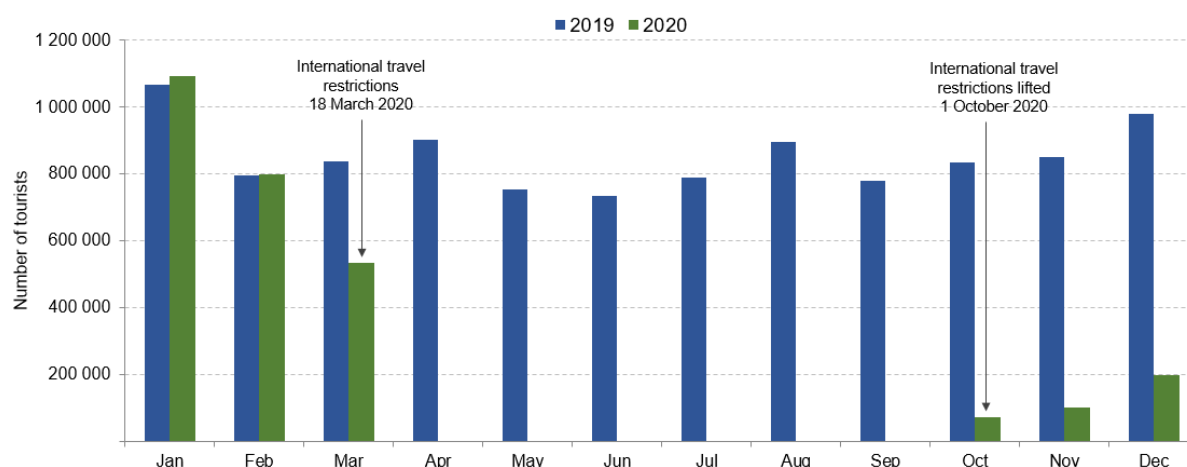
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Source: The Presidency of the Republic of South Africa

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.cogta.gov.za>

South Africa’s government closed all of South Africa’s borders on 18 March 2020 to mitigate the spread of COVID-19. The introduction of restrictions on international travel and the closing of borders and ports of entry would be until the COVID-19 infection rates were reduced to manageable levels. On 1 October 2020 South African borders were re-opened for business and leisure travel for international travellers, subject to a number of travel restrictions and regulations that included the mandatory wearing of masks in public at all times, practising social distancing, regular washing or sanitising of hands, and presenting a negative COVID-19 test result not older than 72 hours from the time of departure. The COVID-19 lockdown of South Africa’s borders had a massive impact on the country’s non-resident tourism. Figure 2 shows a comparison between 2019 and 2020.

**Figure 2 – Number of non-resident tourists to South Africa in 2020 compared with 2019**



Source: Statistics South Africa

The following domestic travel restrictions were in place for South Africa’s COVID-19 lockdown alert levels during 2020:

- Alert level 5 (26 March 2020 to 30 April 2020): No journeys permitted within and between provinces (with exceptional permission for funerals).
- Alert level 4 (1 May 2020 to 31 May 2020): No journeys permitted within and between provinces, except in the following circumstances: workers performing essential or prioritised services needing to commute to work; any person with permission to attend a funeral; and any person who was not at their place of residence before the lockdown period and who could not travel during the lockdown was permitted, on a once-off basis, to return to their home.
- Alert level 3 (1 June 2020 to 17 August 2020): No inter-provincial journeys except for any person with permission to attend a funeral and workers performing essential or prioritised services needing to commute to work.
- Alert level 2 (18 August 2020 to 20 September 2020): Journeys within and between provinces permitted for any purpose.
- Alert level 1 (21 September 2020 to 28 December 2020): Journeys within and between provinces permitted for any purpose.
- Adjusted alert level 3 (29 December 2020 to 31 December 2020).

## Chapter 1: Introduction

The United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) defines tourism as 'the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited'. Tourism has become an important economic and social activity in the national and global economy. 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 have not 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) that combine a variety of data sources and align them within the national accounts framework.

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

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

### 1.1 The importance of a Tourism Satellite Account

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

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

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

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

The TSA brings together the diverse aspects of tourism by providing a tourism dimension to the framework of the System of National Accounts, 2008 (SNA 2008). It makes it possible to separate and examine the demand and supply sides of tourism 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 TSA<sup>3</sup> is a statistical instrument used:

- to measure the contribution by 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.<sup>4</sup>

The fundamental structure of a TSA is based on the general relationship existing within an economy between the demand for goods and services generated by tourism on the one hand, and their supply on the other hand, and as such provides a framework for policy analysis of issues related to tourism economics, as well as for model-building, tourism growth analysis and productivity measurements. For South Africa, the TSA provides a measure of the importance of tourism in terms of 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 2018 and provisional 2019 to 2020 provides a coherent framework to integrate and analyse economic statistics related

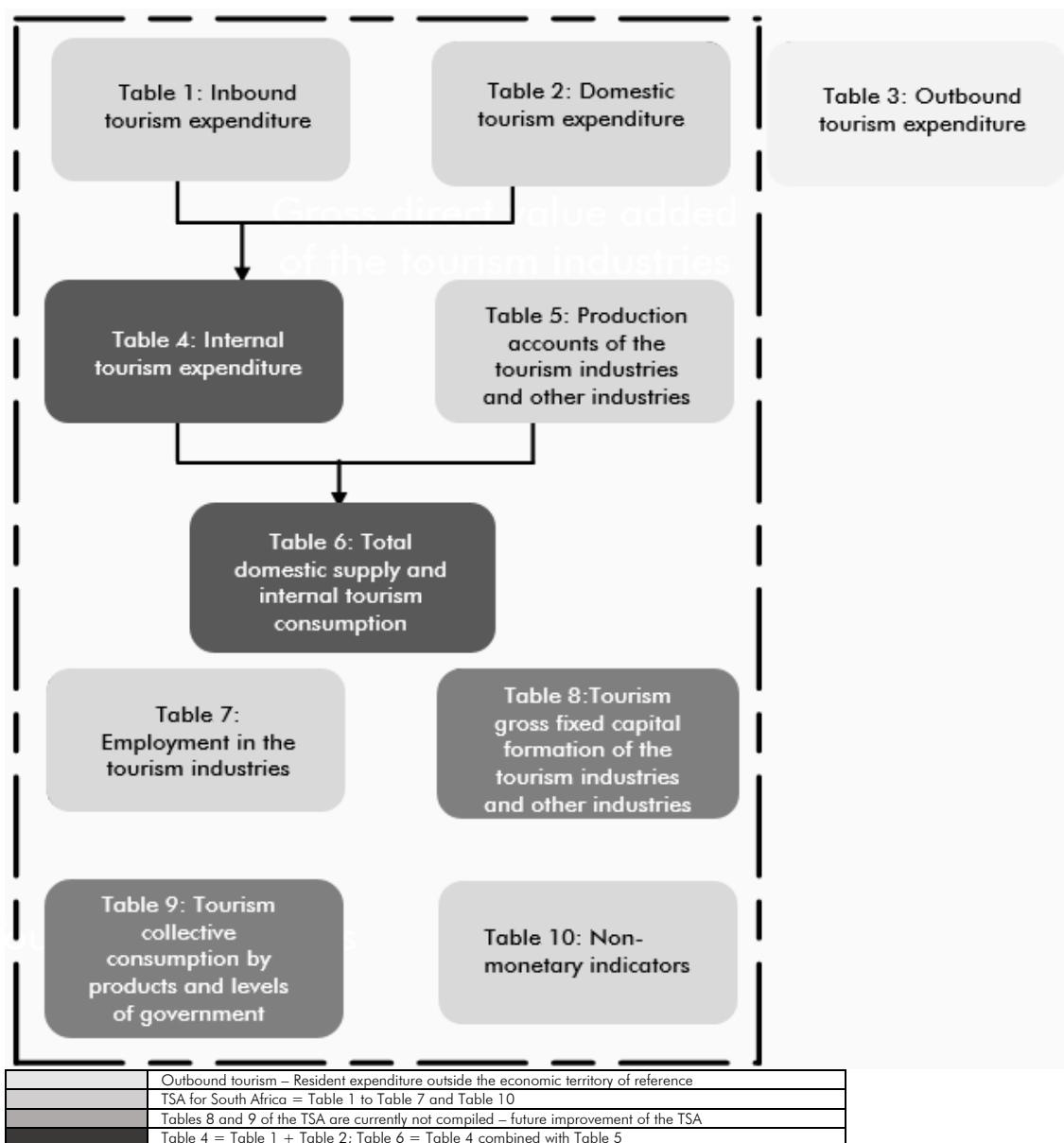
---

<sup>3</sup> It is important to note that a TSA will only measure the direct impact of tourism on the economy, not the indirect and induced effects.

<sup>4</sup> TSA: RMF.

to tourism activity from both the supply and demand sides. The South African TSA follows the international guidelines as prescribed by the UNWTO. Figure 3 shows the 10 tables of the TSA.

**Figure 3 – The 10 tables of a Tourism Satellite Account**



Source: 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](http://www.statssa.gov.za)) as well as from the Reprographics section at Stats SA ([millies@statssa.gov.za](mailto:millies@statssa.gov.za) or 012 310 8619). TSA Tables 1 to 7 for 2018 to 2020, in Microsoft Excel spreadsheets, are released with the March 2023 report on the TSA for South Africa, downloadable from [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za).



## Chapter 2: Data sources

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

The supply and use tables (SUTs) of SNA 2008 are the main source of data for the compilation of Table 5 and Table 6 of the TSA (the confrontation between supply and internal tourism demand). The recommended valuation principles are the same as those of SNA 2008, namely production should be valued at basic prices, and consumption and use at purchasers' prices.<sup>5</sup>

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

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

Demand-side data				
Survey/administrative data	Conducted in the past?	Latest publication <sup>6</sup>	Frequency	Coverage
Tourism and migration	Yes	January 2023 (reference period – December 2022)	Monthly and annually	Movement control system from Department of Home Affairs (DHA)
Income and Expenditure Survey (IES)	Yes	2012 (reference period – 2010/2011)	Every 5 years	31 419 dwelling units
Living Conditions Survey (LCS)	Yes	January 2017 (reference period – 2014/2015)	Every 5 years	30 818 dwelling units
Domestic Tourism Survey (DTS)	Yes	December 2022 (reference period – 2021)	Annually	28 000 households
SUTs	Yes	March 2022 Reference period 2019 (124x108)	Annually	Entire economy

<sup>5</sup> TSA: RMF.

<sup>6</sup> 13 February 2023.

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

<b>Supply-side data</b>				
Survey/administrative data	Conducted in the past?	Latest publication	Frequency	Coverage
Financial statistics of consolidated general government	Yes	November 2022 (reference period – 2021)	Annually	General government
Tourist accommodation survey	Yes	January 2023 (reference period – November 2022)	Monthly	1 088 enterprises sampled
Food and beverages survey	Yes	January 2023 (reference period – November 2022)	Monthly	960 enterprises sampled
Large Sample Survey (LSS) on accommodation	Yes	September 2020 (reference period – 2018)	Every 3 to 5 years	1 000 enterprises sampled
LSS on personal services	Yes	September 2020 (reference period – 2018)	Every 3 to 5 years	3 000 enterprises sampled
LSS on transport and storage	Yes	September 2021 (reference period – 2019)	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 2020 (reference period – 2018)	Every 3 to 5 years	Wholesale: 3 000 enterprises sampled Retail: 3 000 enterprises sampled
Annual Financial Statistics (AFS)	Yes	December 2022 (reference period – 2021)	Annually	12 663 enterprises sampled
SUTs	Yes	March 2022 Reference period 2019 (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.

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

Survey/administrative data	Frequency	Last reference year	Coverage <sup>7,8</sup>
Departure Survey	Monthly	2020	31 005 people
Domestic Survey	Monthly	2020	11 858 adults

Source: South African Tourism

### 2.1.1 Supply and Use Tables

The SUTs are a cornerstone of SNA 2008. These tables have both statistical and analytical functions. The SUTs 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 SUTs 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, use must be made of satellite accounting.

The supply table shows the source or the origin of the goods and services produced within the economy for a given year in a matrix format. The supply of goods and services is measured at basic prices, which is the preferred method of valuing output in 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.

<sup>7</sup> Annual coverage.

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

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

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

TFDS includes all expenditure by foreigners in South Africa. From this total, SAT excludes capital expenditure and the shopping expenditure of traders ('shuttle trade') as this is already included elsewhere in 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 2018 and provisional 2019 and 2020

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

### 3.1 Tourism expenditure

Tourism expenditure refers to the acquisition of goods and services by visitors through a monetary transaction for the direct satisfaction of their wants and needs during their stay at their destination.<sup>10</sup> Tables 3a to 3c show tourism expenditure by product for South Africa, for the reference years 2018 to 2020.

#### *Tourism product ratio*

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>9</sup> TSA: RMF.

<sup>10</sup> TSA: RMF.

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

**Table 3a – Tourism expenditure by product, 2018**

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
<b>Characteristic products</b>	<b>164 486</b>	<b>81 922</b>	<b>246 408</b>	<b>606 745</b>	<b>40,6</b>	
Accommodation services for visitors	25 744	19 975	45 718	47 860	95,5	
Food- and beverage-serving services	23 399	13 572	36 971	145 060	25,5	
Passenger transport services	87 527	27 024	114 552	251 590	45,5	
<i>Railway passenger transportation services</i>	287	235	522	7 422	7,0	
<i>Road passenger transportation services</i>	30 895	16 034	46 929	166 544	28,2	
<i>Water passenger transportation services</i>	1 947	409	2 356	2 928	80,4	
<i>Air passenger transportation services</i>	43 291	10 098	53 389	55 619	96,0	
<i>Transport equipment rental services</i>	11 108	248	11 357	19 077	59,5	
Travel agencies and other reservation services	14 155	5 949	20 104	20 514	98,0	
Cultural services	3 097	4 901	7 998	45 254	17,7	
Sports and recreational services	10 564	10 501	21 065	96 467	21,8	
<b>Connected products</b>	<b>13 792</b>	<b>18 296</b>	<b>32 089</b>	<b>325 399</b>	<b>9,9</b>	
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco	7 463	9 500	16 962	165 445	10,3	
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	2 627	5 012	7 639	56 898	13,4	
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles	94	277	371	39 839	0,9	
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	564	1 700	2 263	35 541	6,4	
Retail sales of automotive fuel	3 044	1 808	4 853	27 677	17,5	
<b>Non-specific products</b>	<b>17 155</b>	<b>19 819</b>	<b>36 974</b>	<b>9 542 566</b>	<b>0,4</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>195 434</b>	<b>120 037</b>	<b>315 471</b>	<b>10 474 710</b>	<b>3,0</b>	<b>83 673</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

**Table 3b – Tourism expenditure by product, 2019**

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
<b>Characteristic products</b>	<b>224 572</b>	<b>81 972</b>	<b>306 544</b>	<b>643 902</b>	<b>47,6</b>	
Accommodation services for visitors	26 436	21 007	47 443	49 399	96,0	
Food- and beverage-serving services	47 934	14 054	61 987	163 873	37,8	
Passenger transport services	111 487	25 500	136 987	260 405	52,6	
<i>Railway passenger transportation services</i>	480	219	699	7 673	9,1	
<i>Road passenger transportation services</i>	48 174	15 378	63 551	170 717	37,2	
<i>Water passenger transportation services</i>	2 140	426	2 566	3 182	80,6	
<i>Air passenger transportation services</i>	47 067	9 219	56 286	58 653	96,0	
<i>Transport equipment rental services</i>	13 627	258	13 885	20 180	68,8	
Travel agencies and other reservation services	15 312	6 436	21 748	22 192	98,0	
Cultural services	5 830	4 285	10 116	48 383	20,9	
Sports and recreational services	17 573	10 690	28 264	99 651	28,4	
<b>Connected products</b>	<b>23 200</b>	<b>20 138</b>	<b>43 338</b>	<b>344 866</b>	<b>12,6</b>	
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco	15 464	11 122	26 586	181 601	14,6	
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	2 237	5 245	7 482	54 087	13,8	
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles	238	291	529	39 476	1,3	
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	705	1 772	2 477	38 845	6,4	
Retail sales of automotive fuel	4 556	1 708	6 264	30 857	20,3	
<b>Non-specific products</b>	<b>86 500</b>	<b>19 402</b>	<b>105 901</b>	<b>10 047 910</b>	<b>1,1</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>334 272</b>	<b>121 512</b>	<b>455 784</b>	<b>11 036 678</b>	<b>4,1</b>	<b>84 777</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

**Table 3c – 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
<b>Characteristic products</b>	<b>150 576</b>	<b>29 783</b>	<b>180 359</b>	<b>556 027</b>	<b>32,4</b>	
Accommodation services for visitors	22 147	8 256	30 403	32 987	92,2	
Food- and beverage-serving services	29 703	4 855	34 559	137 582	25,1	
Passenger transport services	70 877	5 634	76 511	252 687	30,3	
<i>Railway passenger transportation services</i>	347	80	427	8 627	4,9	
<i>Road passenger transportation services</i>	38 715	3 712	42 427	200 679	21,1	
<i>Water passenger transportation services</i>	1 690	183	1 873	2 473	75,7	
<i>Air passenger transportation services</i>	18 038	1 506	19 544	20 357	96,0	
<i>Transport equipment rental services</i>	12 088	153	12 241	20 551	59,6	
Travel agencies and other reservation services	11 288	4 744	16 032	16 360	98,0	
Cultural services	2 307	1 876	4 183	38 048	11,0	
Sports and recreational services	14 254	4 417	18 671	78 364	23,8	
<b>Connected products</b>	<b>13 438</b>	<b>5 976</b>	<b>19 415</b>	<b>370 868</b>	<b>5,2</b>	
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco	8 982	3 872	12 854	197 428	6,5	
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	1 378	967	2 345	67 446	3,5	
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles	154	96	249	41 285	0,6	
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	455	368	832	40 239	2,0	
Retail sales of automotive fuel	2 469	673	3 142	24 469	12,8	
<b>Non-specific products</b>	<b>60 501</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>60 596</b>	<b>9 976 174</b>	<b>0,6</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>224 515</b>	<b>35 855</b>	<b>260 370</b>	<b>10 903 069</b>	<b>2,4</b>	<b>24 908</b>

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

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

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

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

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.

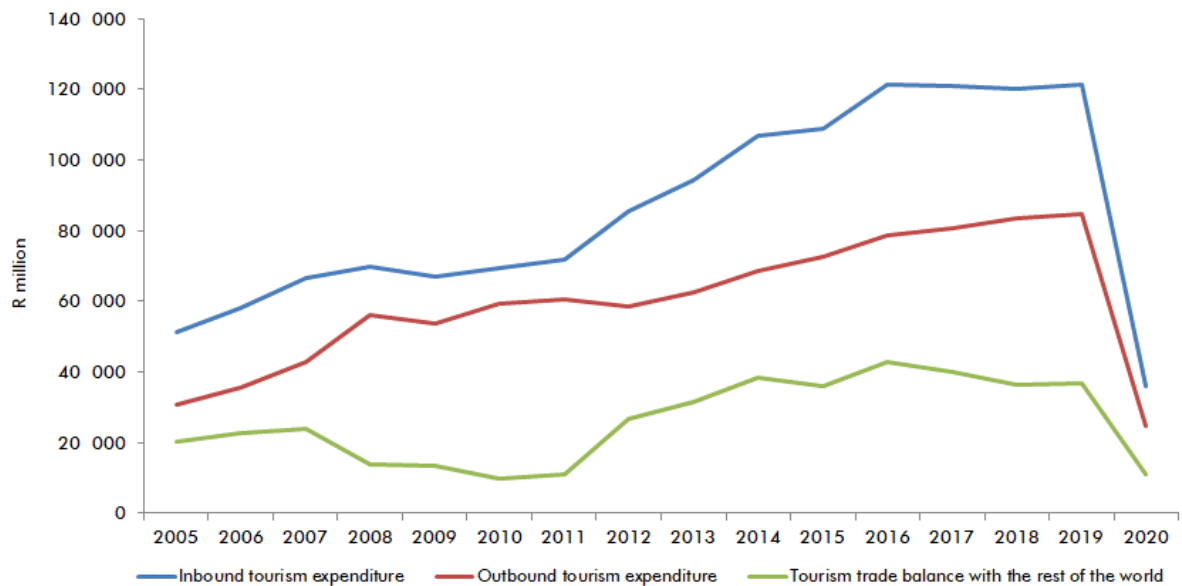
Table 4 and Figure 4 show the Tourism BoP for South Africa for the reference years 2005 to 2020.

**Table 4 – The Tourism Balance of Payments for South Africa, 2005–2020**

Year	Inbound tourism expenditure	Outbound tourism expenditure	Tourism trade balance with the rest
			of the world
R million			
2005	51 090	30 631	20 459
2006	57 983	35 413	22 570
2007	66 653	42 875	23 778
2008	69 963	56 317	13 646
2009	67 141	53 553	13 588
2010	69 422	59 452	9 970
2011	71 747	60 545	11 202
2012	85 423	58 588	26 835
2013	94 183	62 596	31 587
2014	106 728	68 417	38 311
2015	108 760	72 712	36 048
2016	121 400	78 493	42 907
2017	120 979	80 838	40 141
2018	120 037	83 673	36 364
2019	121 512	84 777	36 735
2020	35 855	24 908	10 947

Source: South African Reserve Bank

**Figure 4 – The Tourism Balance of Payments for South Africa, 2005–2020 (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 2016 to 2020. Figure 5 shows the annual inbound tourism expenditure growth rates for 2016 to 2020.

Inbound tourism expenditure totalling R121 400 million was recorded in 2016. The main expenditure items were 'non-specific products' (23,1%), 'tourism-connected products' (13,9%), 'accommodation services for visitors' (13,5%) and 'road passenger transportation services' (11,8%). 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' (16,7%) and 'food- and beverage-serving services' (13,5%).

The year 2020 saw 3 886 583 non-resident visitors to South Africa compared with 14 797 472 non-resident visitors in 2019 and 15 004 384 non-resident visitors in 2018. Of the 3 886 583 non-resident visitors in 2020, 1 084 263 (or 27,9%) were same-day visitors and 2 802 320 (or 72,1%) were tourists.

**Table 5 – Inbound tourism expenditure by type of product, 2016–2020 (R million)**

Tourism product	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Accommodation services for visitors	16 405	20 099	19 975	21 007	8 256
Food- and beverage-serving services	13 482	14 029	13 572	14 054	4 855
Railway passenger transportation services	170	211	235	219	80
Road passenger transportation services	14 310	14 459	16 034	15 378	3 712
Water passenger transportation services	462	479	409	426	183
Air passenger transportation services	12 415	11 238	10 098	9 219	1 506
Transport equipment rental services	246	233	248	258	153
Travel agencies and other reservation services	5 547	6 021	5 949	6 436	4 744
Cultural services	3 845	4 797	4 901	4 285	1 876
Sports and recreational services	9 552	10 161	10 501	10 690	4 417
Tourism-connected products	16 905	17 623	18 296	20 138	5 976
Non-specific products	28 060	21 627	19 819	19 402	95
<b>Total</b>	<b>121 400</b>	<b>120 979</b>	<b>120 037</b>	<b>121 512</b>	<b>35 855</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

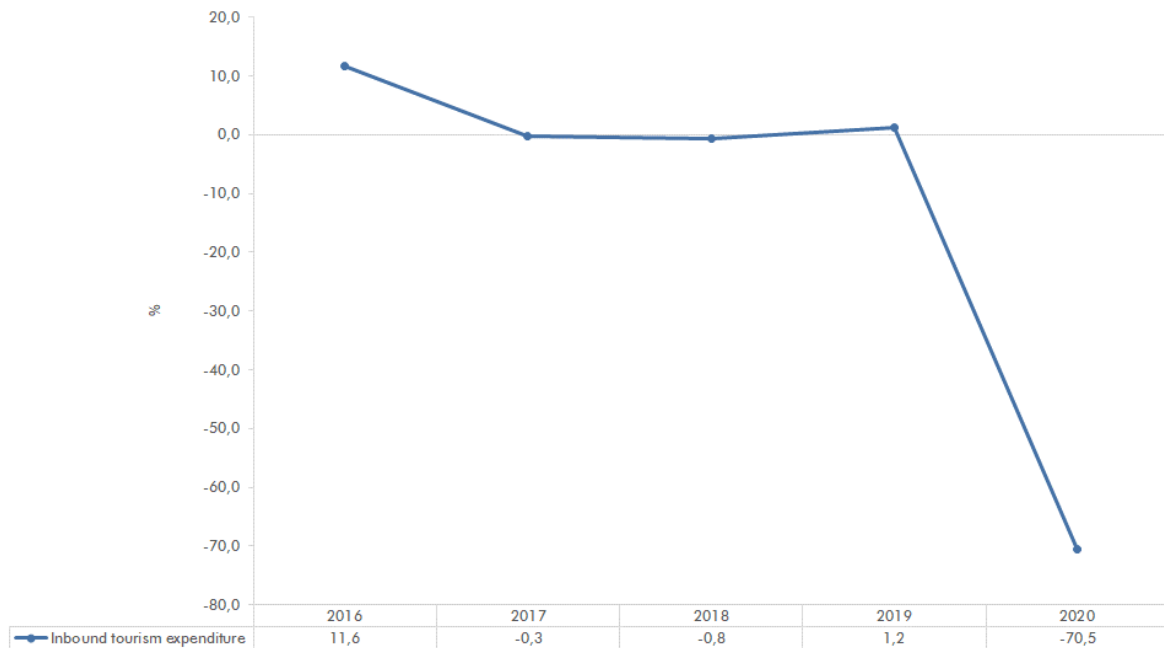
**Table 6 – Inbound tourism expenditure by type of product, 2016–2020 (%)**

Tourism product	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Accommodation services for visitors	13,5	16,6	16,6	17,3	23,0
Food- and beverage-serving services	11,1	11,6	11,3	11,6	13,5
Railway passenger transportation services	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
Road passenger transportation services	11,8	12,0	13,4	12,7	10,4
Water passenger transportation services	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,5
Air passenger transportation services	10,2	9,3	8,4	7,6	4,2
Transport equipment rental services	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,4
Travel agencies and other reservation services	4,6	5,0	5,0	5,3	13,2
Cultural services	3,2	4,0	4,1	3,5	5,2
Sports and recreational services	7,9	8,4	8,7	8,8	12,3
Tourism-connected products	13,9	14,6	15,2	16,6	16,7
Non-specific products	23,1	17,9	16,5	16,0	0,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

**Figure 5 – Inbound tourism expenditure: Annual growth rate at current prices, 2016–2020 (%)**



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 2016 to 2020. Figure 6 shows the annual domestic tourism expenditure growth rates for 2016 to 2020.

Domestic tourism expenditure totalling R183 019 million (including the *domestic portion of outbound tourism expenditure*) was recorded in 2016. The main expenditure items were 'air passenger transportation services' (19,2%), 'road passenger transportation services' (15,6%), 'food- and beverage-serving services' (13,7%) and 'accommodation services for visitors' (12,5%).

Domestic tourism expenditure totalling R224 515 million (including the *domestic portion of outbound tourism expenditure*) was recorded in 2020. The main expenditure items were 'non-specific products' (26,9%), 'road passenger transportation services' (17,2%), 'food- and beverage-serving services' (13,2%) and 'accommodation services for visitors' (9,9%).

**Table 7 – Domestic tourism expenditure by type of product, 2016–2020 (R million)**

Tourism product	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Accommodation services for visitors	22 860	20 434	25 744	26 436	22 147
Food- and beverage-serving services	25 038	18 764	23 399	47 934	29 703
Railway passenger transportation services	278	269	287	480	347
Road passenger transportation services	28 621	23 761	30 895	48 174	38 715
Water passenger transportation services	1 921	2 201	1 947	2 140	1 690
Air passenger transportation services	35 116	39 151	43 291	47 067	18 038
Transport equipment rental services	10 174	10 498	11 108	13 627	12 088
Travel agencies and other reservation services	13 198	14 327	14 155	15 312	11 288
Cultural services	4 327	2 597	3 097	5 830	2 307
Sports and recreational services	12 573	8 894	10 564	17 573	14 254
Tourism-connected products	11 069	9 692	13 792	23 200	13 438
Non-specific products	17 844	13 097	17 155	86 500	60 501
<b>Total</b>	<b>183 019</b>	<b>163 685</b>	<b>195 434</b>	<b>334 272</b>	<b>224 515</b>

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, 2016–2020 (%)**

Tourism product	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Accommodation services for visitors	12,5	12,5	13,2	7,9	9,9
Food- and beverage-serving services	13,7	11,5	12,0	14,3	13,2
Railway passenger transportation services	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,2
Road passenger transportation services	15,6	14,5	15,8	14,4	17,2
Water passenger transportation services	1,0	1,3	1,0	0,6	0,8
Air passenger transportation services	19,2	23,9	22,2	14,1	8,0
Transport equipment rental services	5,6	6,4	5,7	4,1	5,4
Travel agencies and other reservation services	7,2	8,8	7,2	4,6	5,0
Cultural services	2,4	1,6	1,6	1,7	1,0
Sports and recreational services	6,9	5,4	5,4	5,3	6,3
Tourism-connected products	6,0	5,9	7,1	6,9	6,0
Non-specific products	9,7	8,0	8,8	25,9	26,9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

**Figure 6 – Domestic tourism expenditure: Annual growth rate at current prices, 2016–2020 (%)**



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 2016 to 2020. Figure 7 shows the annual internal tourism expenditure growth rates for 2016 to 2020.

The total internal tourism consumption in cash for South Africa in 2016 was R304 419 million (inbound tourism consumption R121 400 million [39,9%] and domestic tourism consumption R183 019 million [60,1%]). The main expenditure items for internal tourism were 'air passenger transportation services' (15,6%), 'non-specific products' (15,1%), 'road passenger transportation services' (14,1%) and 'accommodation services for visitors' (12,9%).

The total internal tourism consumption in cash for South Africa in 2020 was R260 370 million (inbound tourism consumption R35 855 million [13,8%] and domestic tourism consumption R224 515 million [86,2%]). The main expenditure items for internal tourism were 'non-specific products' (23,3%), 'road passenger transportation services' (16,3%), 'food- and beverage-serving services' (13,3%) and 'accommodation services for visitors' (11,7%).

**Table 9 – Internal tourism expenditure by type of product, 2016–2020 (R million)**

Tourism product	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Accommodation services for visitors	39 265	40 533	45 718	47 443	30 403
Food- and beverage-serving services	38 520	32 792	36 971	61 987	34 559
Railway passenger transportation services	448	480	522	699	427
Road passenger transportation services	42 931	38 221	46 929	63 551	42 427
Water passenger transportation services	2 384	2 680	2 356	2 566	1 873
Air passenger transportation services	47 531	50 389	53 389	56 286	19 544
Transport equipment rental services	10 420	10 732	11 357	13 885	12 241
Travel agencies and other reservation services	18 745	20 348	20 104	21 748	16 032
Cultural services	8 173	7 393	7 998	10 116	4 183
Sports and recreational services	22 124	19 055	21 065	28 264	18 671
Tourism-connected products	27 974	27 315	32 089	43 338	19 415
Non-specific products	45 904	34 724	36 974	105 901	60 596
<b>Total</b>	<b>304 419</b>	<b>284 664</b>	<b>315 471</b>	<b>455 784</b>	<b>260 370</b>

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, 2016–2020 (%)**

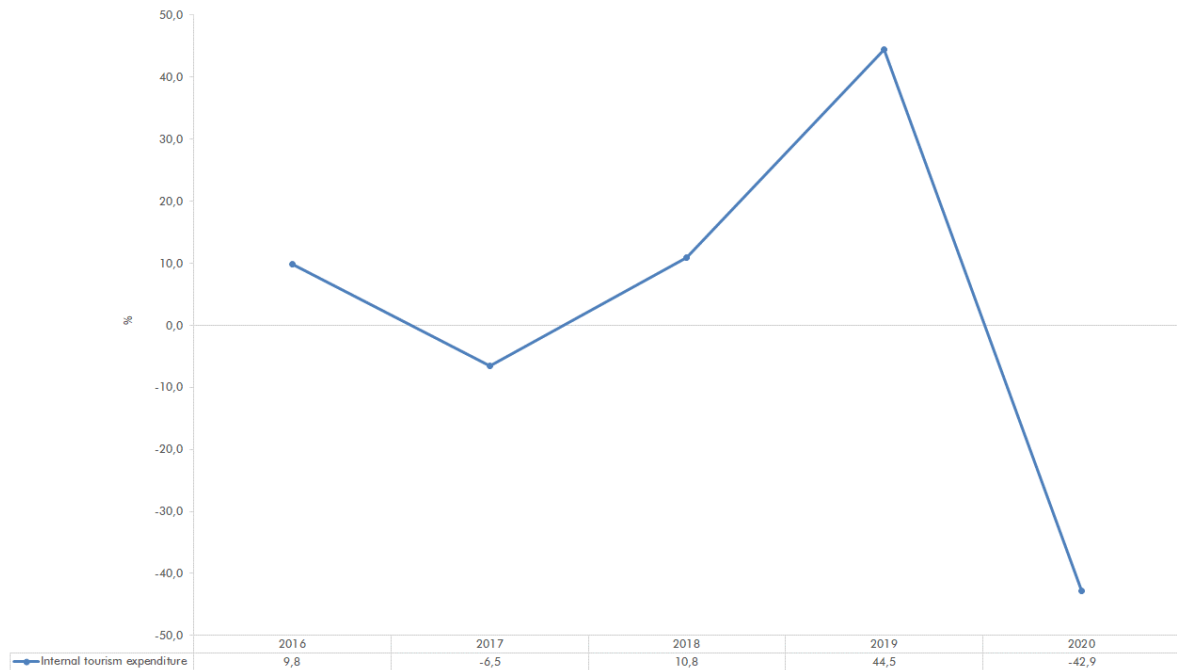
Tourism product	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Accommodation services for visitors	12,9	14,2	14,5	10,4	11,7
Food- and beverage-serving services	12,7	11,5	11,7	13,6	13,3
Railway passenger transportation services	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
Road passenger transportation services	14,1	13,4	14,9	13,9	16,3
Water passenger transportation services	0,8	0,9	0,7	0,6	0,7
Air passenger transportation services	15,6	17,7	16,9	12,3	7,5
Transport equipment rental services	3,4	3,8	3,6	3,0	4,7
Travel agencies and other reservation services	6,2	7,1	6,4	4,8	6,2
Cultural services	2,7	2,6	2,5	2,2	1,6
Sports and recreational services	7,3	6,7	6,7	6,2	7,2
Tourism-connected products	9,2	9,6	10,2	9,5	7,5
Non-specific products	15,1	12,2	11,7	23,2	23,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

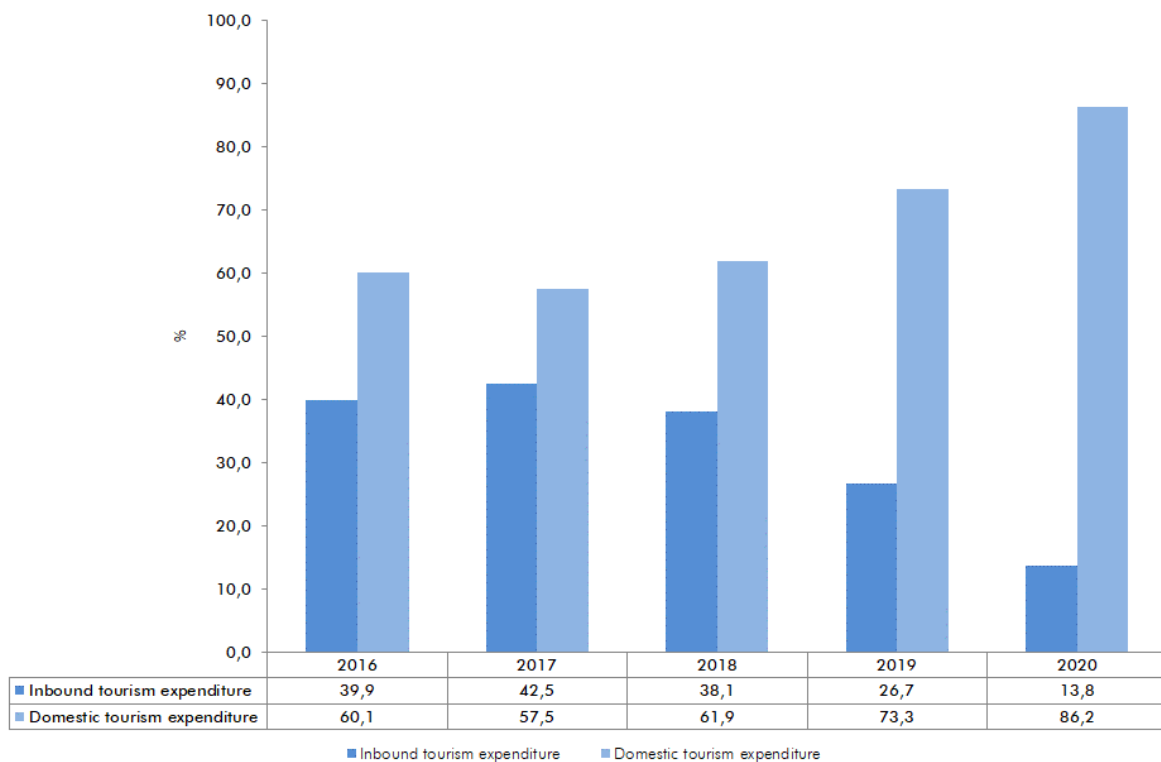


**Figure 7 – Internal tourism expenditure: Annual growth rate at current prices, 2016–2020 (%)**



Source: Statistics South Africa

**Figure 8 – Contribution of inbound tourism expenditure and domestic tourism expenditure to internal tourism expenditure, 2016–2020 (%)**



Source: Statistics South Africa

### 3.2 Production accounts

Table 5 of the TSA (see Figure 3) 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). Because of the application of the principle of recording reservation services separately, output and intermediate consumption of each industry and the corresponding total for the economy that appears in the last column do not necessarily correspond to the corresponding values found in the national accounts of the country.<sup>12</sup> For each industry and for the total economy, gross value added (GVA) at basic prices has to equal the GVA of the economy as it appears in the national accounts.<sup>13</sup>

Tables 11a to 11c show the production accounts for the tourism industries and other industries for the reference years 2018 to 2020. 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 R273 210 million (or 5,7% of total GVA generated) in 2018, R283 317 million (or 5,6% of total GVA generated) in 2019 and R268 109 million (or 5,3% of total GVA generated) in 2020.

---

<sup>12</sup> TSA: RMF.

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

**Table 11a – Production accounts of the tourism industries and other industries (at basic prices), 2018 (R million)**

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries	Tourism-connected industries	Other non-tourism industries	Total output of domestic producers (at basic prices)
<b>A. Specific products</b>	<b>403 285</b>	<b>149 620</b>	<b>379 239</b>	<b>932 144</b>
<b>A.1 Characteristic products</b>	<b>403 285</b>		<b>203 460</b>	<b>606 745</b>
1. Accommodation services for visitors	34 501		13 359	47 860
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2	34 501		13 359	47 860
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership				
2. Food- and beverage-serving services	86 339		58 720	145 060
3. Passenger transportation services	152 115		99 475	251 590
3.1 Railway passenger transportation services	7 422			7 422
3.2 Road passenger transportation services	67 069		99 475	166 544
3.3 Water passenger transportation services	2 928			2 928
3.4 Air passenger transportation services	55 619			55 619
3.5 Transport equipment rental services	19 077			19 077
4. Travel agencies and other reservation services	20 514			20 514
5. Cultural services	28 755		16 499	45 254
6. Sports and recreational services	81 061		15 406	96 467
<b>A.2 Connected products</b>		<b>149 620</b>	<b>175 779</b>	<b>325 399</b>
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco		73 011	92 434	165 445
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products		14 225	42 674	56 898
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles		20 976	18 863	39 839
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment		16 064	19 476	35 541
Retail sales of automotive fuel		25 344	2 333	27 677
<b>B. Non-specific products</b>	<b>10 362</b>	<b>28 343</b>	<b>9 503 860</b>	<b>9 542 566</b>
<b>Total output (at basic prices)</b>	<b>413 648</b>	<b>177 963</b>	<b>9 883 099</b>	<b>10 474 710</b>
<b>Total intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices)</b>	<b>245 612</b>	<b>72 790</b>	<b>5 339 421</b>	<b>5 657 822</b>
<b>Total gross value added (at basic prices)</b>	<b>168 036</b>	<b>105 174</b>	<b>4 543 678</b>	<b>4 816 888</b>
Compensation of employees	90 177	62 916	2 461 282	2 614 375
Taxes less subsidies on production	6 107	1 569	92 152	99 829
Gross operating surplus	71 752	40 688	1 990 244	2 102 684

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), 2019 (R million)**

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries	Tourism-connected industries	Other non-tourism industries	Total output of domestic producers (at basic prices)
<b>A. Specific products</b>	<b>430 875</b>	<b>168 799</b>	<b>389 094</b>	<b>988 768</b>
<b>A.1 Characteristic products</b>	<b>430 875</b>		<b>213 027</b>	<b>643 902</b>
1. Accommodation services for visitors	36 924		12 475	49 399
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2	36 924		12 475	49 399
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership				
2. Food- and beverage-serving services	98 312		65 561	163 873
3. Passenger transportation services	157 006		103 400	260 405
3.1 Railway passenger transportation services	7 673			7 673
3.2 Road passenger transportation services	67 318		103 400	170 717
3.3 Water passenger transportation services	3 182			3 182
3.4 Air passenger transportation services	58 653			58 653
3.5 Transport equipment rental services	20 180			20 180
4. Travel agencies and other reservation services	22 192			22 192
5. Cultural services	31 145		17 238	48 383
6. Sports and recreational services	85 298		14 353	99 651
<b>A.2 Connected products</b>		<b>168 799</b>	<b>176 067</b>	<b>344 866</b>
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco		89 119	92 482	181 601
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products		13 522	40 565	54 087
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles		19 483	19 993	39 476
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment		18 201	20 644	38 845
Retail sales of automotive fuel		28 474	2 383	30 857
<b>B. Non-specific products</b>	<b>10 959</b>	<b>21 972</b>	<b>10 014 980</b>	<b>10 047 910</b>
<b>Total output (at basic prices)</b>	<b>441 834</b>	<b>190 771</b>	<b>10 404 073</b>	<b>11 036 678</b>
<b>Total intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices)</b>	<b>268 818</b>	<b>80 470</b>	<b>5 642 464</b>	<b>5 991 752</b>
<b>Total gross value added (at basic prices)</b>	<b>173 016</b>	<b>110 301</b>	<b>4 761 609</b>	<b>5 044 926</b>
Compensation of employees	94 592	64 307	2 573 393	2 732 292
Taxes less subsidies on production	6 535	1 669	97 484	105 688
Gross operating surplus	71 889	44 324	2 090 732	2 206 945

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), 2020 (R million)**

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries	Tourism-connected industries	Other non-tourism industries	Total output of domestic producers (at basic prices)
<b>A. Specific products</b>	<b>338 017</b>	<b>197 430</b>	<b>391 448</b>	<b>926 895</b>
<b>A.1 Characteristic products</b>	<b>338 017</b>		<b>218 010</b>	<b>556 027</b>
1. Accommodation services for visitors	27 630		5 357	32 987
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2	27 630		5 357	32 987
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership				
2. Food- and beverage-serving services	73 333		64 249	137 582
3. Passenger transportation services	127 696		124 991	252 687
3.1 Railway passenger transportation services	8 627			8 627
3.2 Road passenger transportation services	75 688		124 991	200 679
3.3 Water passenger transportation services	2 473			2 473
3.4 Air passenger transportation services	20 357			20 357
3.5 Transport equipment rental services	20 551			20 551
4. Travel agencies and other reservation services	16 360			16 360
5. Cultural services	25 237		12 811	38 048
6. Sports and recreational services	67 761		10 602	78 364
<b>A.2 Connected products</b>		<b>197 430</b>	<b>173 438</b>	<b>370 868</b>
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco		111 132	86 297	197 428
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products		16 862	50 585	67 446
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles		24 295	16 990	41 285
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment		22 697	17 542	40 239
Retail sales of automotive fuel		22 445	2 025	24 469
<b>B. Non-specific products</b>	<b>11 170</b>	<b>24 356</b>	<b>9 940 647</b>	<b>9 976 174</b>
<b>Total output (at basic prices)</b>	<b>349 187</b>	<b>221 786</b>	<b>10 332 095</b>	<b>10 903 069</b>
<b>Total intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices)</b>	<b>207 913</b>	<b>94 951</b>	<b>5 570 629</b>	<b>5 873 493</b>
<b>Total gross value added (at basic prices)</b>	<b>141 274</b>	<b>126 835</b>	<b>4 761 466</b>	<b>5 029 575</b>
Compensation of employees	76 127	75 368	2 584 912	2 736 407
Taxes less subsidies on production	5 863	1 564	98 172	105 599
Gross operating surplus	59 285	49 903	2 078 381	2 187 569

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 3) 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 SUTs in the SNA.<sup>14</sup> Tables 12a to 12c show the domestic supply and internal tourism consumption by product (Table 6 of the TSA) for the reference years 2018 to 2020. The tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA) for South Africa amounted to R135 889 million (or 2,8% of total GVA generated) in 2018, R195 531 million (or 3,9% of total GVA generated) in 2019 and R114 651 million (or 2,3% of total GVA generated) in 2020.

Tables 13a to 13c show the compilation of tourism industry ratios for the reference years 2018 to 2020.

#### *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.

---

<sup>14</sup> TSA: RMF.

**Table 12a – Internal tourism consumption by product, 2018 (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			
<b>A. Specific products</b>	<b>47 721</b>	<b>19 691</b>	<b>75 166</b>	<b>11 357</b>	<b>20 104</b>	<b>12 793</b>	<b>186 831</b>	<b>15 057</b>	<b>76 608</b>	<b>278 497</b>	
<b>A.1 Characteristic products</b>	<b>47 721</b>	<b>19 691</b>	<b>75 166</b>	<b>11 357</b>	<b>20 104</b>	<b>12 793</b>	<b>186 831</b>		<b>59 576</b>	<b>246 408</b>	
1. Accommodation services for visitors	31 704					1 254	32 957		12 761	45 718	
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2	31 704					1 254	32 957		12 761	45 718	
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership											
2. Food- and beverage-serving services	2 267	19 691				47	22 005		14 966	36 971	
3. Passenger transportation services			75 166	11 357			86 522		28 030	114 552	
3.1 Railway passenger transportation services			522				522			522	
3.2 Road passenger transportation services			18 899				18 899		28 030	46 929	
3.3 Water passenger transportation services			2 356				2 356			2 356	
3.4 Air passenger transportation services			53 389				53 389			53 389	
3.5 Transport equipment rental services				11 357			11 357			11 357	
4. Travel agencies and other reservation services					20 104		20 104			20 104	
5. Cultural services						5 082	5 082		2 916	7 998	
6. Sports and recreational services	13 750					6 412	20 161		903	21 065	
<b>A.2 Connected products</b>								<b>15 057</b>	<b>17 031</b>	<b>32 089</b>	
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco								7 486	9 477	16 962	
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products								1 910	5 730	7 639	
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles								195	176	371	
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment								1 023	1 240	2 263	
Retail sales of automotive fuel								4 444	409	4 853	
<b>B. Non-specific products</b>	<b>1 425</b>		<b>1 711</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>3 140</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>33 718</b>	<b>36 974</b>	
<b>Total output (at basic prices)</b>	<b>49 146</b>	<b>19 691</b>	<b>76 876</b>	<b>11 358</b>	<b>20 104</b>	<b>12 799</b>	<b>189 971</b>	<b>15 174</b>	<b>110 326</b>	<b>315 471</b>	<b>11 698</b>
<b>Total intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices)</b>	<b>20 328</b>	<b>14 957</b>	<b>50 727</b>	<b>6 696</b>	<b>13 794</b>	<b>7 269</b>	<b>113 771</b>	<b>6 207</b>	<b>59 604</b>	<b>179 582</b>	
<b>Total gross value added (at basic prices)</b>	<b>28 818</b>	<b>4 734</b>	<b>26 149</b>	<b>4 661</b>	<b>6 310</b>	<b>5 529</b>	<b>76 200</b>	<b>8 968</b>	<b>50 721</b>	<b>135 889</b>	

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

**Table 12b – Internal tourism consumption by product, 2019 (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			
<b>A. Specific products</b>	52 377	33 517	84 611	13 885	21 748	20 560	226 697	22 120	101 066	349 883	
<b>A.1 Characteristic products</b>	52 377	33 517	84 611	13 885	21 748	20 560	226 697		79 847	306 544	
1. Accommodation services for visitors	34 079					1 383	35 462		11 982	47 443	
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2	34 079					1 383	35 462		11 982	47 443	
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership											
2. Food- and beverage-serving services	3 597	33 517				73	37 188		24 799	61 987	
3. Passenger transportation services			84 611	13 885			98 496		38 492	136 987	
3.1 Railway passenger transportation services			699				699			699	
3.2 Road passenger transportation services			25 060				25 060		38 492	63 551	
3.3 Water passenger transportation services			2 566				2 566			2 566	
3.4 Air passenger transportation services			56 286				56 286			56 286	
3.5 Transport equipment rental services				13 885			13 885			13 885	
4. Travel agencies and other reservation services					21 748		21 748			21 748	
5. Cultural services						6 512	6 512		3 604	10 116	
6. Sports and recreational services	14 701					12 592	27 293		971	28 264	
<b>A.2 Connected products</b>								22 120	21 219	43 338	
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco								13 047	13 539	26 586	
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products								1 870	5 611	7 482	
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles								261	268	529	
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment								1 161	1 316	2 477	
Retail sales of automotive fuel								5 781	484	6 264	
<b>B. Non-specific products</b>	1 523		2 290	2		13	3 823	204	101 874	105 901	
<b>Total output (at basic prices)</b>	53 900	33 517	86 901	13 887	21 748	20 572	230 521	22 324	202 940	455 784	12 785
<b>Total intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices)</b>	23 095	25 312	57 059	8 492	14 785	12 038	140 776	9 417	110 061	260 254	
<b>Total gross value added (at basic prices)</b>	30 805	8 205	29 841	5 395	6 963	8 535	89 744	12 907	92 879	195 531	

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

Source: Statistics South Africa



**Table 12c – Internal tourism consumption by product, 2020 (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			
<b>A. Specific products</b>	<b>37 136</b>	<b>16 599</b>	<b>37 846</b>	<b>12 241</b>	<b>16 032</b>	<b>11 388</b>	<b>131 242</b>	<b>11 315</b>	<b>57 217</b>	<b>199 774</b>	
<b>A.1 Characteristic products</b>	<b>37 136</b>	<b>16 599</b>	<b>37 846</b>	<b>12 241</b>	<b>16 032</b>	<b>11 388</b>	<b>131 242</b>		<b>49 117</b>	<b>180 359</b>	
1. Accommodation services for visitors	24 391					1 075	25 466		4 937	30 403	
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2	24 391					1 075	25 466		4 937	30 403	
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership											
2. Food- and beverage-serving services	1 781	16 599				39	18 420		16 138	34 559	
3. Passenger transportation services			37 846	12 241			50 086		26 425	76 511	
3.1 Railway passenger transportation services			427				427			427	
3.2 Road passenger transportation services			16 002				16 002		26 425	42 427	
3.3 Water passenger transportation services			1 873				1 873			1 873	
3.4 Air passenger transportation services			19 544				19 544			19 544	
3.5 Transport equipment rental services				12 241			12 241			12 241	
4. Travel agencies and other reservation services					16 032		16 032			16 032	
5. Cultural services						2 775	2 775		1 409	4 183	
6. Sports and recreational services	10 964					7 499	18 463		208	18 671	
<b>A.2 Connected products</b>								<b>11 315</b>	<b>8 099</b>	<b>19 415</b>	
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco								7 236	5 619	12 854	
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products								586	1 759	2 345	
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles								147	103	249	
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment								464	359	823	
Retail sales of automotive fuel								2 882	260	3 142	
<b>B. Non-specific products</b>	<b>1 136</b>		<b>2 570</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>3 711</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>56 802</b>	<b>60 596</b>	
<b>Total output (at basic prices)</b>	<b>38 272</b>	<b>16 599</b>	<b>40 416</b>	<b>12 241</b>	<b>16 032</b>	<b>11 392</b>	<b>134 953</b>	<b>11 398</b>	<b>114 019</b>	<b>260 370</b>	<b>8 965</b>
<b>Total intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices)</b>	<b>16 399</b>	<b>12 536</b>	<b>25 475</b>	<b>7 486</b>	<b>10 899</b>	<b>6 571</b>	<b>79 365</b>	<b>4 880</b>	<b>61 474</b>	<b>145 718</b>	
<b>Total gross value added (at basic prices)</b>	<b>21 873</b>	<b>4 064</b>	<b>14 942</b>	<b>4 756</b>	<b>5 133</b>	<b>4 822</b>	<b>55 588</b>	<b>6 518</b>	<b>52 545</b>	<b>114 651</b>	

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

**Table 13a – Derivation of tourism industry ratios, 2018 (R million)**

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries										Tourism-connected industries
	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Railway passenger transport industry	Road passenger transport industry	Water passenger transport industry	Air passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental industry	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade of tourism-connected goods
<b>A. Specific products</b>	47 721	19 691	522	18 899	2 356	53 389	11 357	20 104	5 780	7 013	15 057
<b>A.1 Characteristic products</b>	47 721	19 691	522	18 899	2 356	53 389	11 357	20 104	5 780	7 013	
1. Accommodation services for visitors	31 704								695	559	
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2	31 704								695	559	
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership											
2. Food- and beverage-serving services	2 267	19 691							4	43	
3. Passenger transportation services			522	18 899	2 356	53 389	11 357				
3.1 Railway passenger transportation services			522								
3.2 Road passenger transportation services				18 899							
3.3 Water passenger transportation services					2 356						
3.4 Air passenger transportation services						53 389					
3.5 Transport equipment rental services							11 357				
4. Travel agencies and other reservation services								20 104			
5. Cultural services									5 082		
6. Sports and recreational services	13 750									6 412	
<b>A.2 Connected products</b>											15 057
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco											7 486
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products											1 910
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles											195
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment											1 023
Retail sales of automotive fuel											4 444
<b>B. Non-specific products</b>	1 425			1 709	2		1		1	4	117
<b>Total purchased by visitors</b>	49 146	19 691	522	20 608	2 357	53 389	11 358	20 104	5 781	7 018	15 174
<b>Total industry output</b>	63 762	77 261	7 422	73 519	3 381	55 619	19 311	20 514	29 652	63 208	177 963
<b>Tourism industry ratio (%)</b>	77	25	7	28	70	96	59	98	19	11	9

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

**Table 13b – Derivation of tourism industry ratios, 2019 (R million)**

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries										Tourism-connected industries
	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Railway passenger transport industry	Road passenger transport industry	Water passenger transport industry	Air passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental industry	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade of tourism-connected goods
<b>A. Specific products</b>	52 377	33 517	699	25 060	2 566	56 286	13 885	21 748	7 314	13 246	22 120
<b>A.1 Characteristic products</b>	52 377	33 517	699	25 060	2 566	56 286	13 885	21 748	7 314	13 246	
1. Accommodation services for visitors	34 079								796	587	
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2	34 079								796	587	
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership											
2. Food- and beverage-serving services	3 597	33 517							6	67	
3. Passenger transportation services			699	25 060	2 566	56 286	13 885				
3.1 Railway passenger transportation services			699								
3.2 Road passenger transportation services				25 060							
3.3 Water passenger transportation services					2 566						
3.4 Air passenger transportation services						56 286					
3.5 Transport equipment rental services							13 885				
4. Travel agencies and other reservation services								21 748			
5. Cultural services									6 512		
6. Sports and recreational services	14 701									12 592	
<b>A.2 Connected products</b>											22 120
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco											13 047
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products											1 870
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles											261
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment											1 161
Retail sales of automotive fuel											5 781
<b>B. Non-specific products</b>	1 523			2 285	5		2		2	11	204
<b>Total purchased by visitors</b>	53 900	33 517	699	27 345	2 571	56 286	13 887	21 748	7 315	13 257	22 324
<b>Total industry output</b>	68 171	88 608	7 673	74 039	3 674	58 653	20 427	22 192	32 160	66 237	190 771
<b>Tourism industry ratio (%)</b>	79	38	9	37	70	96	68	98	23	20	12

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

**Table 13c – 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
<b>A. Specific products</b>	<b>37 136</b>	<b>16 599</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>16 002</b>	<b>1 873</b>	<b>19 544</b>	<b>12 241</b>	<b>16 032</b>	<b>3 397</b>	<b>7 991</b>	<b>11 315</b>
<b>A.1 Characteristic products</b>	<b>37 136</b>	<b>16 599</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>16 002</b>	<b>1 873</b>	<b>19 544</b>	<b>12 241</b>	<b>16 032</b>	<b>3 397</b>	<b>7 991</b>	
1. Accommodation services for visitors	24 391								619	456	
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2	24 391								619	456	
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership											
2. Food- and beverage-serving services	1 781	16 599							3	36	
3. Passenger transportation services			427	16 002	1 873	19 544	12 241				
3.1 Railway passenger transportation services			427								
3.2 Road passenger transportation services				16 002							
3.3 Water passenger transportation services					1 873						
3.4 Air passenger transportation services						19 544					
3.5 Transport equipment rental services							12 241				
4. Travel agencies and other reservation services								16 032			
5. Cultural services									2 775		
6. Sports and recreational services	10 964									7 499	
<b>A.2 Connected products</b>											<b>11 315</b>
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco											7 236
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products											586
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles											147
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment											464
Retail sales of automotive fuel											2 882
<b>B. Non-specific products</b>	<b>1 136</b>			<b>2 569</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>Total purchased by visitors</b>	<b>38 272</b>	<b>16 599</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>18 571</b>	<b>1 874</b>	<b>19 544</b>	<b>12 241</b>	<b>16 032</b>	<b>3 397</b>	<b>7 995</b>	<b>11 398</b>
<b>Total industry output</b>	<b>50 842</b>	<b>66 084</b>	<b>8 627</b>	<b>83 245</b>	<b>2 855</b>	<b>20 357</b>	<b>20 803</b>	<b>16 360</b>	<b>26 095</b>	<b>53 919</b>	<b>221 786</b>
<b>Tourism industry ratio (%)</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

Table 6<sup>15</sup> of the TSA (see Figure 3) 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.<sup>16</sup> The estimates of TDGVA and TDGDP rely on a number of assumptions and implicit modelling procedures, and thus special care must be taken when using or interpreting these aggregates.<sup>17</sup> Table 14 shows the relationship between the different economic aggregates that characterise the magnitude of tourism from the point of view of supply. Figure 9 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

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

<sup>16</sup> TSA: RMF.

<sup>17</sup> TSA: RMF.

**Figure 9 – Link between gross direct value added of the tourism industries and tourism direct gross value added**

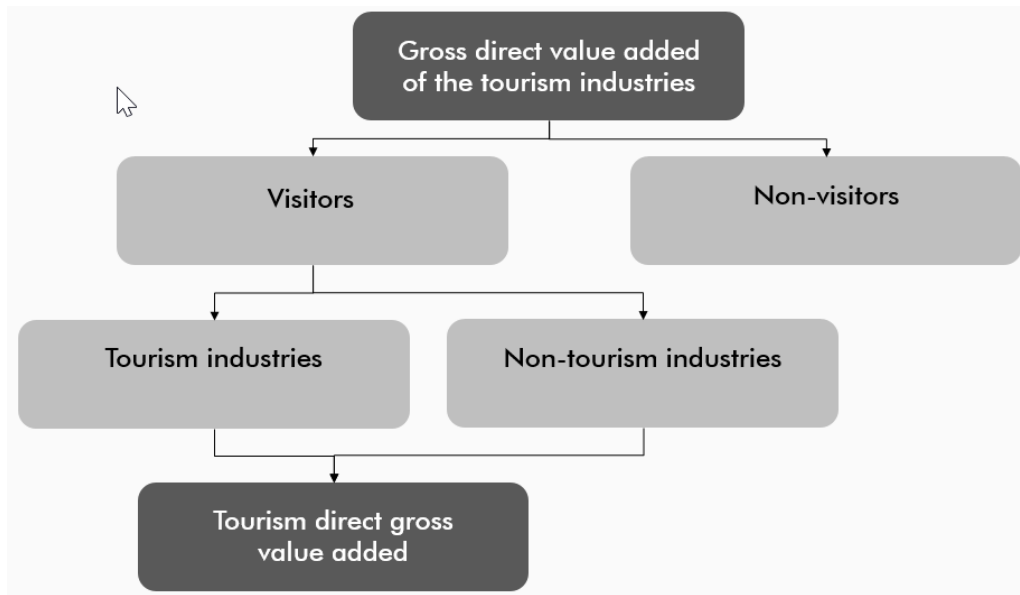


Table 15 shows the calculation of TDGVA and TDGDP for South Africa for 2016 to 2020. TDGDP was R123 616 million (or 2,2% of total GDP) in 2020.

**Table 15 – Tourism direct gross value added and tourism direct gross domestic product, 2016–2020 (R million)**

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total supply of goods and services	11 161 678	11 736 731	12 454 036	13 107 482	12 719 652
Less imports of goods and services	1 318 643	1 330 275	1 447 605	1 502 065	1 289 242
Less net taxes (taxes less subsidies) on products	470 714	485 740	531 721	568 739	527 341
<b>Equals total domestic supply of goods and services (output)</b>	<b>9 372 322</b>	<b>9 920 716</b>	<b>10 474 710</b>	<b>11 036 678</b>	<b>10 903 069</b>
Less intermediate consumption	5 083 483	5 328 266	5 657 822	5 991 752	5 873 493
Gross value added of the economy	4 288 841	4 592 450	4 816 888	5 044 926	5 029 575
Total tourism output	304 419	284 664	315 471	455 784	260 370
Less					
Total tourism intermediate consumption	175 074	162 983	179 582	260 254	145 718
<b>Equals tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA)</b>	<b>129 344</b>	<b>121 680</b>	<b>135 889</b>	<b>195 531</b>	<b>114 651</b>
<b>TDGVA (% of GVA)</b>	<b>3,0</b>	<b>2,6</b>	<b>2,8</b>	<b>3,9</b>	<b>2,3</b>
Tourism direct gross value added	129 344	121 680	135 889	195 531	114 651
Plus					
Tourism share of net taxes on products	10 356	10 686	11 698	12 785	8 965
<b>Equals tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP)</b>	<b>139 700</b>	<b>132 366</b>	<b>147 587</b>	<b>208 316</b>	<b>123 616</b>
<b>TDGDP<sup>18</sup> (% of GDP)</b>	<b>2,9</b>	<b>2,6</b>	<b>2,8</b>	<b>3,7</b>	<b>2,2</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa

Table 16 and Table 17 as well as Figure 10 show TDGVA for 2016 to 2020 (R million and percentage contribution).

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

**Table 16 – Tourism direct gross value added, 2016–2020 (R million)**

Tourism industry	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Accommodation services for visitors	25 500	25 384	28 818	30 805	21 873
Food- and beverage-serving industry	5 572	4 500	4 734	8 205	4 064
Railway passenger transportation industry	305	328	351	457	279
Road passenger transportation industry	8 070	7 515	9 378	11 924	8 098
Water passenger transportation industry	1 088	1 222	1 302	1 320	962
Air passenger transportation industry	11 880	13 775	15 118	16 140	5 603
Transport equipment rental industry	4 052	4 183	4 661	5 395	4 756
Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	5 740	6 367	6 310	6 963	5 133
Cultural industry	2 117	1 997	2 105	2 211	1 025
Sports and recreational industry	4 905	3 428	3 424	6 324	3 797
Retail trade of tourism-connected goods	7 461	7 356	8 968	12 907	6 518
Other non-tourism industries	52 655	45 626	50 721	92 879	52 545
<b>Total</b>	<b>129 344</b>	<b>121 680</b>	<b>135 889</b>	<b>195 531</b>	<b>114 651</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

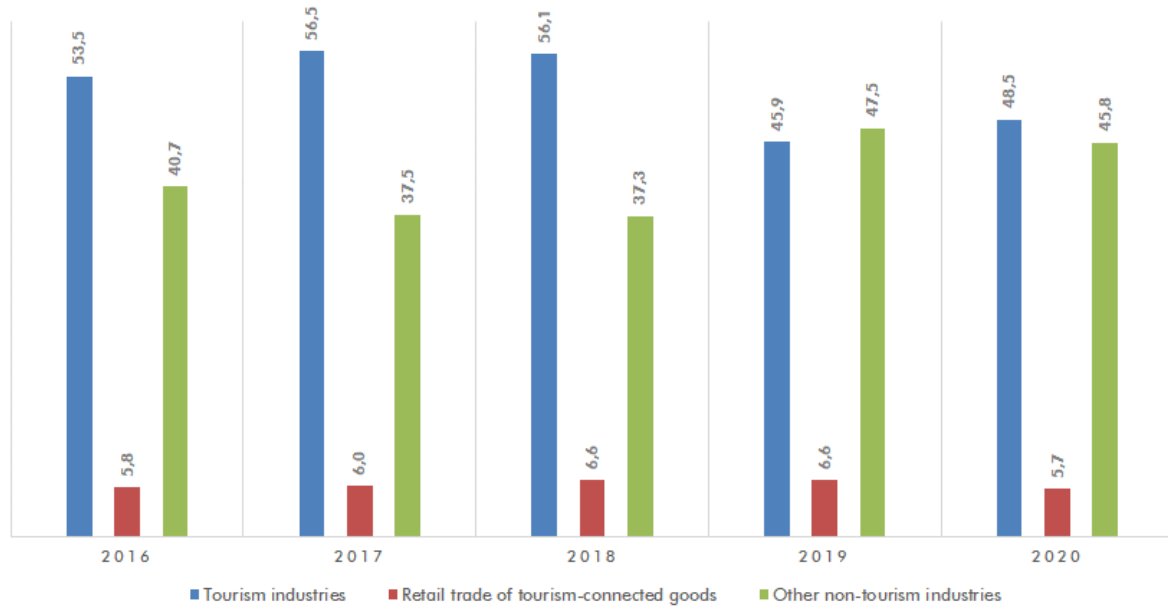
**Table 17 – Tourism direct gross value added, 2016–2020 (%)**

Tourism industry	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Accommodation services for visitors	19,7	20,9	21,2	15,8	19,1
Food- and beverage-serving industry	4,3	3,7	3,5	4,2	3,5
Railway passenger transportation industry	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2
Road passenger transportation industry	6,2	6,2	6,9	6,1	7,1
Water passenger transportation industry	0,8	1,0	1,0	0,7	0,8
Air passenger transportation industry	9,2	11,3	11,1	8,3	4,9
Transport equipment rental industry	3,1	3,4	3,4	2,8	4,1
Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	4,4	5,2	4,6	3,6	4,5
Cultural industry	1,6	1,6	1,5	1,1	0,9
Sports and recreational industry	3,8	2,8	2,5	3,2	3,3
Retail trade of tourism-connected goods	5,8	6,0	6,6	6,6	5,7
Other non-tourism industries	40,7	37,5	37,3	47,5	45,8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

Figure 10 – Tourism direct gross value added, 2016–2020 (% contribution)



Source: Statistics South Africa



### 3.4 Employment in the tourism industries

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

Tables 18a to 18c show employment in the tourism industries by population group and gender for the reference years 2018 to 2020. There were 623 514 persons (or 3,8% of total employment) directly engaged in producing goods and services purchased by visitors in 2018, 780 096 persons (or 4,8% of total employment) in 2019 and 459 533 (or 3,1% of total employment) in 2020. Tourism industry ratios have been used to allocate employment numbers to the tourism industries.<sup>20</sup>

---

<sup>19</sup> TSA: RMF.

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

**Table 18a – Employment in the tourism industries by population group and gender, 2018 (No. of persons)**

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

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

**Table 18a – Employment in the tourism industries by population group and gender, 2018 (No. of persons) (concluded)**

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

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

**Table 18b – Employment in the tourism industries by population group and gender, 2019 (No. of persons)**

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

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

**Table 18b – Employment in the tourism industries by population group and gender, 2019 (No. of persons) (concluded)**

Population group	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Railway passenger transport industry	Road passenger transport industry	Water passenger transport industry	Air passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental industry	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade (of tourism-connected goods)	Total
<b>Tourism industry ratio (%)</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>12</b>	
<b>Tourism employment</b>												
Black African	89 779	112 150	4 885	202 824	0	15 416	7 230	19 379	13 136	12 609	114 869	592 279
Male	38 405	43 411	3 336	188 059	0	6 426	4 361	11 944	8 474	6 779	56 206	367 399
Female	51 374	68 740	1 549	14 765	0	8 991	2 870	7 435	4 663	5 830	58 664	224 880
Coloured	16 315	14 158	361	14 718	281	5 868	902	4 311	2 200	2 314	19 301	80 729
Male	4 858	4 002	298	13 040	180	3 180	623	1 554	1 054	1 719	8 522	39 032
Female	11 457	10 156	63	1 678	101	2 688	279	2757	1 145	595	10 779	41 697
Indian/Asian	614	5 288	387	7 945	0	297	193	1 822	381	736	10 104	27 767
Male	456	3 054	387	7 024	0	297	193	598	253	610	7 377	20 252
Female	157	2 234	0	921	0	0	0	1 223	127	126	2 727	7 515
White	11 512	12 997	725	16 356	100	6 939	1 676	7 024	3 950	1 968	16 073	79 321
Male	5 561	8 186	581	10 055	100	5 918	876	3 841	1 789	1 223	8 688	46 816
Female	5 951	4 811	144	6 301	0	1 021	801	3 184	2 161	745	7 386	32 504
<b>Total</b>	<b>118 220</b>	<b>144 593</b>	<b>6 359</b>	<b>241 843</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>28 521</b>	<b>10 001</b>	<b>32 536</b>	<b>19 667</b>	<b>17 627</b>	<b>160 348</b>	<b>780 096</b>

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

**Table 18c – 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
<b>Total employment</b>												
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>124 472</b>	<b>322 823</b>	<b>58 131</b>	<b>626 560</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>21 097</b>	<b>13 712</b>	<b>24 532</b>	<b>82 432</b>	<b>65 654</b>	<b>1 341 549</b>	<b>2 681 444</b>

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, 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
<b>Tourism industry ratio (%)</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	
<b>Tourism employment</b>												
Black African	69 615	63 230	2 144	119 664	316	13 725	2 981	14 619	6 461	6 126	51 222	350 103
Male	34 639	26 092	1 520	109 584	0	5 775	2 261	8 750	3 472	3 165	25 240	220 497
Female	34 976	37 138	624	10 080	316	7 950	720	5 869	2 989	2 961	25 983	129 606
Coloured	10 532	6 201	211	9 274	0	1 404	2 719	4 111	1 159	1 791	7 589	44 991
Male	4 350	1 791	165	8 310	0	0	2 241	979	711	540	3 071	22 159
Female	6 182	4 410	46	964	0	1 404	478	3 132	448	1 250	4 518	22 832
Indian/Asian	1 663	4 176	50	3 401	0	0	366	1 769	221	685	3 613	15 943
Male	1 663	2 394	50	3 338	0	0	366	474	0	685	2 579	11 548
Female	0	1 782	0	62	0	0	0	1 296	221	0	1 034	4 395
White	11 890	7 483	469	7 441	0	5 126	2 003	3 542	2 891	1 134	6 519	48 496
Male	6 325	5 012	421	5 943	0	3 868	687	2 003	827	641	3 445	29 171
Female	5 565	2 470	48	1 498	0	1 258	1 315	1 539	2 064	493	3 074	19 325
<b>Total</b>	<b>93 699</b>	<b>81 088</b>	<b>2 874</b>	<b>139 780</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>20 255</b>	<b>8 068</b>	<b>24 041</b>	<b>10 732</b>	<b>9 735</b>	<b>68 944</b>	<b>459 533</b>

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 2018 to 2020 focused on the compilation of Tables 1–7 and Table 10.

The next TSA report for South Africa will focus on the reference years 2019 to 2021, and is scheduled to be published by the end of March 2024. To ensure that future TSAs in South Africa are responsive to user needs and provide an accurate reflection of the tourism industry as well as its role in the economy, all stakeholders are invited to send comments to Riaan Grobler: [RiaanG@statssa.gov.za](mailto:RiaanG@statssa.gov.za).



## Annexures

### Annexure A: Tourism-characteristic products

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

In coding the various items, six-digit codes, with a point between the fifth and sixth digits, were used. The first five digits correspond to the Central Product Classification (CPC), Version 2.0 code, and the sixth digit is used exclusively for the present list. If the sixth digit is a zero, it means that this item is the same as the 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
---------	---

---

#### 2. Food- and beverage-serving services

---

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

---

#### 3. Passenger transport services

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

---

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

---

### 3.2 Road transport services

---

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

---

### 3.3 Water transport services

---

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

---

### 3.4 Air transport services

---

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

---

### 3.5 Supporting passenger transport services

---

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

---

### 3.6 Passenger transport equipment rental

---

73111.0	Leasing or rental services concerning cars and light vans without operator
73114.1	Leasing or rental services concerning campers/motor without operator

---

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

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

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

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

### 4.1 Travel agency services

67811.0	Travel agency services
---------	------------------------

### 4.2 Tour operator services

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

### 4.3 Tourist information and tourist guide services

67813.0	Tourist information services
67820.0	Tourist guide services

## 5. Cultural services

### 5.1 Performing arts

96230.0	Performing arts facility operation services
96310.0	Services of performing artists

### 5.2 Museum and other cultural services

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

## 6. Recreation and other entertainment services

### 6.1 Sports and recreational services

---

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

---

### 6.2 Other amusement and recreational services

---

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.<sup>21</sup> The UNWTO, however, states that further work would be required to improve the link between the provisional list of non-monetary indicators and the monetary tables.

**Table B1 – TSA Table 10a – Number of trips and overnights by form of tourism and class of visitor, 2018**

	Inbound tourism			Domestic tourism			Outbound tourism		
	Tourists	Same-day visitors	Total visitors	Tourists	Same-day visitors	Total visitors	Tourists	Same-day visitors	Total visitors
Number of trips or visits (*)	10 472 105	4 532 279	15 004 384	45 466 000	41 634 000	87 100 000	-	-	-
Number of bed nights	-	-	-	69 300 000	-	-	-	-	-

(\*) 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, 2019**

	Inbound tourism			Domestic tourism			Outbound tourism		
	Tourists	Same-day visitors	Total visitors	Tourists	Same-day visitors	Total visitors	Tourists	Same-day visitors	Total visitors
Number of trips or visits (*)	10 228 593	4 568 879	14 797 472	69 033 000	82 973 000	152 006 000	-	-	-
Number of bed nights	-	-	-	94 100 000	-	-	-	-	-

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

<sup>21</sup> TSA: RMF.

**Table B3 – 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 head of household 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 C – TSA Table 10b – Number of trips and overnights by mode of transport**

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

**Table D1 – TSA Table 10c – Number of establishments and capacity by type of accommodation, 2018**

	Accommodation services in ISIC 55		Accommodation services in ISIC 68	
	Hotels and similar	Others	Vacation homes	Other forms of vacation ownership
Number of establishments	3 003	7 486	-	-
Capacity (stay units)	72 300	65 200	-	-
Stay unit nights sold	12 539 000	11 338 200	-	-
Capacity (beds)	-	-	-	-
Capacity utilisation (stay units)	47,5%	47,6%	-	-
Capacity utilisation (beds)	-	-	-	-

**Table D2 – TSA Table 10c – Number of establishments and capacity by type of accommodation, 2019**

	Accommodation services in ISIC 55		Accommodation services in ISIC 68	
	Hotels and similar	Others	Vacation homes	Other forms of vacation ownership
Number of establishments	3 023	7 443	-	-
Capacity (stay units)	72 200	65 100	-	-
Stay unit nights sold	12 361 200	11 530 400	-	-
Capacity (beds)	-	-	-	-
Capacity utilisation (stay units)	46,9%	48,5%	-	-
Capacity utilisation (beds)	-	-	-	-

**Table D3 – 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)	72 100	65 200	-	-
Stay unit nights sold	4 744 000	5 072 800	-	-
Capacity (beds)	-	-	-	-
Capacity utilisation (stay units)	18,0%	21,3%	-	-
Capacity utilisation (beds)	-	-	-	-

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

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

## Glossary

Domestic tourism	The tourism of resident visitors within the economic territory of the country of reference.
Domestic tourism consumption	Domestic tourism consumption is the consumption of domestic tourism; that is, the consumption incurred as a direct result of resident visitors travelling within their country of residence. These purchases might include goods or even services produced abroad or by non-residents but sold within the domestic economy (imported goods and services).
Household final consumption expenditure	Household final consumption expenditure includes all consumption expenditure made by households from their own cash resources (including all income in cash received), as well as all the counterpart of income in kind (except social transfers in kind) that households might have received, such as remuneration in kind and other transfers in kind. It also includes the value of all consumption of output for own final use, such as 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 tourism economy. They include expenditures on goods and services consumed by visitors for and during their trips and stay at destinations. It corresponds with the monetary transactions component of tourism consumption.

## Related Tourism Satellite Account publications

Statistics South Africa, 2005. *Status of the Tourism Satellite Account in South Africa*. Discussion document (D0405.3). Pretoria: Statistics South Africa.

Statistics South Africa, 2007. *Country experience in the compilation of Tourism Satellite Accounts*. Discussion document (D0405.4). Pretoria: Statistics South Africa.

Statistics South Africa, 2007. *Statistics of the Tourism Satellite Account and assessment of data sources related to tourism in South Africa*. Discussion document (D0405.5). Pretoria: Statistics South Africa.

Statistics South Africa, 2007. *Linking Government Strategies and the Tourism Satellite Account in South Africa*. Discussion document (D0405.6). Pretoria: Statistics South Africa.

Statistics South Africa, 2009. *Draft Tourism Satellite Account for South Africa, 2005*. Discussion document (D0405.7). Pretoria: Statistics South Africa.

Statistics South Africa, 2010. *Tourism Satellite Account for South Africa, final 2005 and provisional 2006 and 2008*. Report No: 04-05-07. Pretoria: Statistics South Africa.

Statistics South Africa, 2011. *Tourism Satellite Account for South Africa, final 2006 and 2007 and provisional 2008 and 2009*. Report No: 04-05-07. Pretoria: Statistics South Africa.

Statistics South Africa, 2012. *Tourism Satellite Account for South Africa, provisional 2010*. Report No: 04-05-07. Pretoria: Statistics South Africa.

Statistics South Africa, 2013. *Tourism Satellite Account for South Africa, final 2008 and 2009 and provisional 2010 and 2011*. Report No: 04-05-07. Pretoria: Statistics South Africa.

Statistics South Africa, 2014. *Tourism Satellite Account for South Africa, final 2009 and 2010 and provisional 2011 and 2012*. Report No: 04-05-07. Pretoria: Statistics South Africa.

Statistics South Africa, 2015. *Tourism Satellite Account for South Africa, final 2011 and provisional 2012 and 2013*. Report No: 04-05-07. Pretoria: Statistics South Africa.

Statistics South Africa, 2016. *Tourism Satellite Account for South Africa, final 2012 and provisional 2013 and 2014*. Report No: 04-05-07. Pretoria: Statistics South Africa.

Statistics South Africa, 2016. *Tourism Satellite Account for South Africa, final 2013 and provisional 2014 and 2015*. Report No: 04-05-07. Pretoria: Statistics South Africa.

Statistics South Africa, 2018. *Tourism Satellite Account for South Africa, final 2014 and provisional 2015 and 2016*. Report No: 04-05-07. Pretoria: Statistics South Africa.

Statistics South Africa, 2018. *Tourism Satellite Account for South Africa, final 2015 and provisional 2016 and 2017*. Report No: 04-05-07. Pretoria: Statistics South Africa.

Statistics South Africa, 2019. *Tourism Satellite Account for South Africa, final 2016 and provisional 2017 and 2018*. Report No: 04-05-07. Pretoria: Statistics South Africa.



Statistics South Africa, 2021. *Tourism Satellite Account for South Africa, final 2017 and provisional 2018 and 2019*. Report No: 04-05-07. Pretoria: Statistics South Africa.