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

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Preface

The Tourism Satellite Account (TSA), provisional 2020, 2021 and 2022 covers provisional figures for the reference years 2020, 2021 and 2022. It provides an overview of the role of tourism in South Africa and information on its contribution 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 Tourism (UN Tourism)(formerly named World Tourism Organisation, UNWTO). The TSA is one element of a System of Tourism Statistics (STS) that provides information for understanding and monitoring the impact of tourism on the South African economy over time. Other elements of the STS for South Africa include surveys of international visitors and domestic visitors, visitor arrival statistics, tourist accommodation, as well as food and beverages.



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March 2024

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Abbreviations

AFS	Annual Financial Statistics
BoP	Balance of Payments
CPC	Central Product Classification
DTS	Domestic Tourism Survey
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GDVATI	Gross Direct Value Added of the Tourism Industries
GVA	Gross Value Added
IES	Income and Expenditure Survey
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities
LCS	Living Conditions Survey
LSS	Large Sample Survey
SARB	South African Reserve Bank
SAT	South African Tourism
SICTA	Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities
SNA 2008	System of National Accounts 2008
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
STS	System of Tourism Statistics
SUT	Supply and Use Tables
TDGDP	Tourism Direct Gross Domestic Product
TDGVA	Tourism Direct Gross Value Added
TFDS	Tourism Foreign Direct Spend
TSA	Tourism Satellite Account
TSA: RMF	Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework
UN	United Nations
UN Tourism	United Nations Tourism
UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organisation
VA	Value Added
VAT	Value-added Tax

Key findings

Key findings of the Tourism Satellite Account for South Africa for 2018 to 2022

	2018(f)	2019(f)	2020(p)	2021(p)	2022(p)
Inbound tourism expenditure (R million)	120 037	121 512	35 855	24 014	71 087
Annual growth in inbound tourism expenditure (%)	-0,8	1,2	-70,5	-33,0	196,0
Outbound tourism expenditure (R million)	79 481	80 297	22 931	24 803	70 809
Annual growth in outbound tourism expenditure (%)	3,2	1,0	-71,4	8,2	185,5
Tourism trade balance with the rest of the world (R million)	40 556	41 215	12 924	-789	278
Annual growth in the tourism trade balance with the rest of the world (%)	-7,7	1,6	-68,6	-106,1	-135,2*
Domestic tourism expenditure (R million)	195 434	334 169	224 798	286 253	435 756
Annual growth in domestic tourism expenditure (%)	19,4	71,0	-32,7	27,3	52,2
Internal tourism expenditure (R million)	315 471	455 681	260 653	310 267	506 843
Annual growth in internal tourism expenditure (%)	10,8	44,4	-42,8	19,0	63,4
Tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA) (R million)	135 889	195 733	108 757	128 746	219 119
Tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA) (% of GVA)	2,8	3,9	2,2	2,3	3,7
Tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP) (R million)	147 587	208 519	117 946	140 095	234 663
Tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP) (% of GDP)	2,8	3,7	2,1	2,3	3,5
Persons directly engaged in producing goods and services purchased by visitors (number)	623 514	777 686	454 114	492 561	733 385
Persons directly engaged in producing goods and services purchased by visitors (% of total)	3,8	4,8	3,0	3,4	4,7

(f) Final.

(p) Preliminary.

* Indicates a decrease rather than growth (as the negative value has decreased between 2021 and 2022)

Source: Statistics South Africa

Tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA) increased from R128 746 million in 2021 to R219 119 million in 2022 (70,2% increase). Tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP) increased from R140 095 million in 2021 to R234 663 million in 2022 (67,5% increase).

The tourism sector directly employed 733 385 persons in 2022, an increase of 48,9% or 240 824 employees compared with 2021. The tourism share of total employment increased from 3,4% in 2021 to 4,7% in 2022.

The year 2022 saw 7 341 796 non-resident visitors to South Africa compared with 2 663 861 non-resident visitors in 2021 and 3 886 583 non-resident visitors in 2020. Of the 7 341 796 non-resident visitors in 2022, 1 643 734 (or 22,4%) were same-day visitors and 5 698 062 (or 77,6%) were tourists.

For tourism consumption (expenditure), the trends in 2022 (compared with 2021) were as follows:

- tourism exports (inbound tourism expenditure) increased by 196,0% to R71 087 million compared with a 33,0% decrease in the previous period;
- tourism imports (outbound tourism expenditure) increased by 185,5% to R70 809 million compared with an 8,2% increase in the previous period;
- domestic tourism expenditure increased by 52,2% to R435 756 million compared with a 27,3% increase in the previous period; and
- internal tourism expenditure increased by 63,4% to R506 843 million compared with a 19,0% increase in the previous period.

Inbound tourism expenditure totalling R71 087 million was recorded in 2022. The main expenditure items were 'road passenger transportation services' (16,8%), 'non-specific products' (16,3%), 'accommodation services for visitors' (15,5%) and 'tourism-connected products' (15,4%). Domestic tourism expenditure totalling R435 756 million (including the *domestic portion of outbound tourism expenditure*) was recorded in 2022. The main expenditure items were 'non-specific products' (30,2%), 'road passenger transportation services' (13,3%), 'food- and beverage-serving services' (11,9%) and 'air passenger transportation services' (11,0%).

The total internal tourism consumption in cash for South Africa in 2022 was R506 843 million (inbound tourism consumption R71 087 million [14,0%] and domestic tourism consumption R435 756 million [86,0%]). The main expenditure items for internal tourism were 'non-specific products' (28,2%), 'road passenger transportation services' (13,8%), 'food- and beverage-serving services' (12,3%) and 'air passenger transportation services' (10,2%).

Chapter 1: Introduction

The United Nations Tourism (UN Tourism)(formerly named World Tourism Organisation, UNWTO) defines tourism as 'the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited'. Tourism has become an important economic and social activity in the national and global economy. Statistical information on the nature, progress and consequences of tourism in South Africa used to be mainly based on arrivals and overnight stay statistics, Balance of Payments (BoP) information and South African Tourism (SAT) surveys, which did not grasp the whole economic phenomenon of tourism. Consequently, government, businesses and citizens may 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), which combine various data sources and align them within the national accounts framework.

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

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

1.1 The importance of a Tourism Satellite Account

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

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

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

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

The TSA brings together the diverse aspects of tourism by providing a tourism dimension to the framework of the System of National Accounts, 2008 (SNA 2008). It makes it possible to separate and examine tourism demand and supply sides in an integrated system that describes the production and consumption aspects of the entire economy.

SNA 2008 recommends the development of satellite accounts for the measurement of economic phenomena that are not explicitly shown in the core set of accounts. The TSA was therefore developed for the explicit study of tourism-connected industries and products. A TSA¹ is a statistical instrument used:

- to measure the contribution of the tourism sector to the economy of a country according to international standards of concepts, classifications and definitions that allow for valid comparisons with other industries and, eventually, between individual countries and between groups of countries; and
- to analyse all aspects of demand for goods and services which can be associated with tourism within the economy, to observe the operational interface with the supply of such goods and

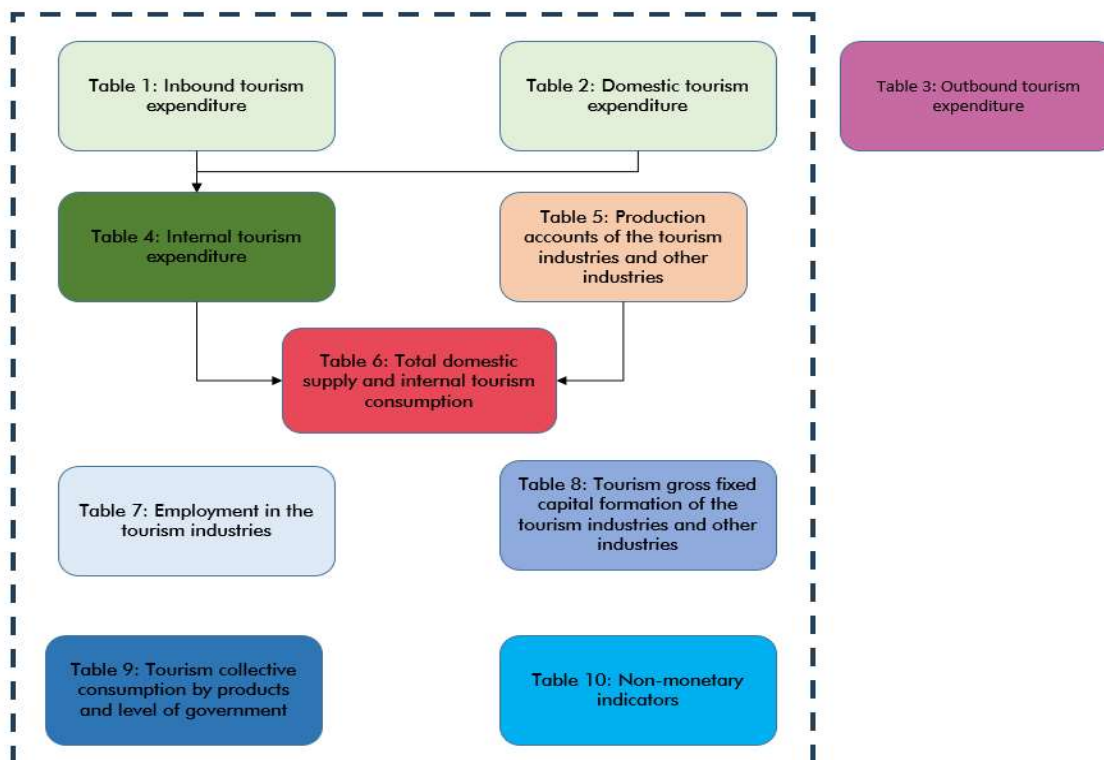
¹ It is important to note that a TSA will only measure the direct impact of tourism on the economy, not the indirect and induced effects.

services within the same economy of reference, and to describe how this supply interacts with other economic activities.²

The fundamental structure of a TSA is based on the general relationship existing within an economy between the demand for goods and services generated by tourism on the one hand, and their supply on the other hand, and as such, provides a framework for policy analysis of issues related to tourism economics, as well as for model-building, tourism growth analysis and productivity measurements. For South Africa, the TSA provides a measure of the importance of tourism in terms of gross domestic product (GDP), expenditure and employment that is comparable with similar measures from SNA 2008 for the overall South African economy (it also allows a comparison with other industries in terms of the above-mentioned variables). The TSA for South Africa, provisional 2020, 2021 and 2022, provides a coherent framework to integrate and analyse economic statistics related to tourism activity from both the supply and demand sides. The South African TSA follows the international guidelines as prescribed by the UN Tourism. Figure 1 shows the 10 tables of the TSA.

² TSA: RMF.

Figure 1 – The ten tables of a Tourism Satellite Account



Explanatory notes:

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

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

A background to the concepts and methodology used in the compilation of the TSA for South Africa can be found in the discussion document 'Draft Tourism Satellite Account for South Africa, 2005 (Discussion document No. D0405.7)', available on the Stats SA website (www.statssa.gov.za). TSA Tables 1 to 7 for 2020 to 2022, in Microsoft Excel spreadsheets, are released with the March 2024 report on the TSA for South Africa, downloadable from www.statssa.gov.za.

Chapter 2: Data sources

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

The supply and use tables (SUT) are the main 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.³

Several data sources are used for the compilation of the TSA for South Africa, and these statistics are obtained from various sources – from periodic household surveys to annual, quarterly or monthly industry surveys, as well as administrative data from external sources such as the South African Reserve Bank (SARB) and SAT. The current data collected on tourism are for both the supply side (from industry surveys) and the demand side (from household surveys). Table 1 is a list of the datasets that are published by Stats SA, which were used for the compilation of the TSA for South Africa.

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

Demand-side data				
Survey/administrative data	Conducted in the past?	Latest publication ⁴	Frequency	Coverage
Tourism and migration	Yes	February 2024 (reference period – January 2024)	Monthly and annually	Movement control system from the 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	October 2023 (reference period – 2022)	Annually	28 000 households
SUTs	Yes	June 2023 Reference period 2019, 2020 (124x108)	Annually	Entire economy

³ TSA: RMF.

⁴ February 2024.

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

Supply-side data				
Survey/administrative data	Conducted in the past?	Latest publication⁵	Frequency	Coverage
Financial statistics of consolidated general government	Yes	November 2023 (reference period – 2022)	Annually	General government
Tourist accommodation survey	Yes	February 2024 (reference period – December 2023)	Monthly	1 130 enterprises sampled
Food and beverages survey	Yes	February 2024 (reference period – December 2023)	Monthly	1 001 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	November 2023 (reference period – 2022)	Annually	12 533 enterprises sampled
SUTs	Yes	June 2023 Reference period 2019, 2020 (124x108)	Annually	Entire economy

Source: Statistics South Africa

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

⁵ February 2024.

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

Survey/administrative data	Frequency	Last reference year	Coverage ^{6,7}
Departure Survey	Monthly	2022	51 694 people
Domestic Survey	Monthly	2022	15 600 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, satellite accounting must be used..

The supply table shows the source or the origin of the goods and services produced within the economy for a given year in a matrix format. The supply of goods and services is measured at basic prices, which is the preferred method of valuing output in SNA 2008. The basic price is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output *minus* any tax payable *plus* any subsidy receivable on that unit as a consequence of its production or sale. Basic prices exclude any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer.

The use table displays the demand for various goods and services, which may be used as intermediate inputs (goods and services that are purchased by an industry from other industries or imported to produce its outputs) or for final consumption by households, government, etc. SNA 2008 recommends that intermediate and final consumption expenditure be valued at purchasers' prices, which is the amount paid by the purchaser, excluding any deductible value-added tax (VAT) or similar deductible tax, in order to take delivery of a unit of a good or service at the time and place required by the purchaser. The purchasers' price of a good includes any transport charges paid separately by the purchaser to take delivery at the required time and place.

⁶ Annual coverage.

⁷ Number of individuals covered.

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

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

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

Chapter 3: Tourism Satellite Account for South Africa, provisional 2020, 2021 and 2022

Tourism is a fast-growing industry globally, which is recognised by the South African government for the role it can play in economic growth and poverty reduction. Tourism plays a significant role in influencing economies' generation of value added, employment, personal income and government income.⁸ The importance of tourism to both developing and developed nations has created a need to measure its economic and social impact.

3.1 Tourism expenditure

Tourism expenditure refers to the acquisition of goods and services by visitors through a monetary transaction for the direct satisfaction of their wants and needs during their stay at their destination.⁹ Tables 3a to 3c show tourism expenditure for South Africa by product, for the reference years 2020 to 2022.

Tourism product ratio

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

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

1. A *tourism-characteristic product* is a product that will cease to exist in meaningful quantity, or for which the level of consumption would be significantly reduced, in the absence of visitors. A product is classified as a tourism-characteristic product if at least 25 percent of its production is purchased by visitors (that is, a tourism-characteristic product has a tourism product ratio of greater than or equal to 0,25).
2. A *tourism-connected (or related) product* is distinct from a tourism-characteristic product in that visitors consume a smaller proportion of the total supply of the product. For a product to be classified as a tourism-connected product, visitors must purchase more than 0 percent and less than 25 percent of its production (that is, a tourism-connected product has a tourism product ratio that is greater than 0 and less than 0,25).
3. A *non-tourism-connected product* is a product that is a non-tourism-specific¹⁰ product.

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

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

⁸ TSA: RMF.

⁹ TSA: RMF.

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

Table 3a – Tourism expenditure by product, 2020

Product	Domestic visitor demand (1)	Inbound visitor demand (exports) (2)	Internal visitor demand (3) = (1)+(2)	Total domestic supply (4)	Tourism product ratio (5) = (3)/(4)	Tourism spending abroad (imports) (6)
	R million				Percentage	R million
Characteristic products	157 345	29 165	186 510	542 241	34,4	
Accommodation services for visitors	24 309	8 166	32 475	35 276	92,1	
Food- and beverage-serving services	28 589	4 909	33 499	141 951	23,6	
Passenger transport services	73 182	5 844	79 026	211 258	37,4	
<i>Railway passenger transportation services</i>	279	60	339	6 607	5,1	
<i>Road passenger transportation services</i>	25 498	3 630	29 128	145 051	20,1	
<i>Water passenger transportation services</i>	2 051	160	2 211	2 954	74,8	
<i>Air passenger transportation services</i>	34 049	1 849	35 899	37 378	96,0	
<i>Transport equipment rental services</i>	11 304	145	11 450	19 267	59,4	
Travel agencies and other reservation services	10 586	4 449	15 036	15 342	98,0	
Cultural services	3 351	1 865	5 215	46 411	11,2	
Sports and recreational services	17 327	3 932	21 260	92 003	23,1	
Connected products	13 778	5 830	19 608	362 757	5,4	
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco	8 941	3 837	12 778	197 158	6,5	
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	1 733	920	2 653	57 854	4,6	
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles	186	95	281	42 550	0,7	
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	646	358	1 004	42 122	2,4	
Retail sales of automotive fuel	2 272	620	2 892	23 072	12,5	
Non-specific products	53 675	860	54 534	10 075 911	0,5	
Total	224 798	35 855	260 653	10 980 909	2,4	22 931

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

Table 3b – Tourism expenditure by product, 2021

Product	Domestic visitor demand (1)	Inbound visitor demand (exports) (2)	Internal visitor demand (3) = (1)+(2)	Total domestic supply (4)	Tourism product ratio (5) = (3)/(4)	Tourism spending abroad (imports) (6)
	R million				Percentage	R million
Characteristic products	214 020	17 850	231 871	602 203	38,5	
Accommodation services for visitors	32 432	5 278	37 710	40 463	93,2	
Food- and beverage-serving services	40 652	4 310	44 962	162 149	27,7	
Passenger transport services	98 576	3 414	101 990	231 336	44,1	
<i>Railway passenger transportation services</i>	408	56	464	7 156	6,5	
<i>Road passenger transportation services</i>	40 344	2 457	42 801	155 738	27,5	
<i>Water passenger transportation services</i>	2 527	126	2 652	3 215	82,5	
<i>Air passenger transportation services</i>	42 205	598	42 803	44 583	96,0	
<i>Transport equipment rental services</i>	13 091	177	13 269	20 644	64,3	
Travel agencies and other reservation services	14 385	1 306	15 691	16 019	98,0	
Cultural services	4 503	1 238	5 741	51 045	11,2	
Sports and recreational services	23 472	2 305	25 777	101 191	25,5	
Connected products	18 337	4 971	23 309	408 054	5,7	
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco	12 406	3 362	15 768	221 512	7,1	
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	2 008	872	2 880	63 464	4,5	
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles	216	93	309	47 998	0,6	
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	745	197	943	47 573	2,0	
Retail sales of automotive fuel	2 962	447	3 409	27 507	12,4	
Non-specific products	53 895	1 192	55 088	11 250 144	0,5	
Total	286 253	24 014	310 267	12 260 401	2,5	24 803

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

Table 3c – Tourism expenditure by product, 2022

Product	Domestic visitor demand (1)	Inbound visitor demand (exports) (2)	Internal visitor demand (3) = (1)+(2)	Total domestic supply (4)	Tourism product ratio (5) = (3)/(4)	Tourism spending abroad (imports) (6)
	R million				Percentage	R million
Characteristic products	267 103	48 570	315 673	694 379	45,5	
Accommodation services for visitors	35 378	11 009	46 387	48 269	96,1	
Food- and beverage-serving services	51 941	10 184	62 125	171 230	36,3	
Passenger transport services	123 773	16 582	140 355	284 081	49,4	
<i>Railway passenger transportation services</i>	671	95	766	8 659	8,8	
<i>Road passenger transportation services</i>	57 823	11 934	69 757	195 180	35,7	
<i>Water passenger transportation services</i>	2 396	212	2 608	3 276	79,6	
<i>Air passenger transportation services</i>	47 725	3 984	51 709	53 857	96,0	
<i>Transport equipment rental services</i>	15 159	357	15 515	23 108	67,1	
Travel agencies and other reservation services	18 924	2 869	21 793	22 240	98,0	
Cultural services	8 790	3 396	12 186	55 303	22,0	
Sports and recreational services	28 297	4 530	32 827	113 255	29,0	
Connected products	37 191	10 957	48 148	408 352	11,8	
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco	25 321	4 629	29 950	220 002	13,6	
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	5 136	3 509	8 645	62 941	13,7	
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles	306	422	728	49 549	1,5	
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	2 160	816	2 976	44 059	6,8	
Retail sales of automotive fuel	4 268	1 581	5 848	31 801	18,4	
Non-specific products	131 462	11 561	143 022	11 988 473	1,2	
Total	435 756	71 087	506 843	13 091 204	3,9	70 809

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework – Retail

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

For tourism-characteristic goods, the total sum of these trade and transport margins corresponds to retail trade margins on the one hand, and wholesale trade and transport margins on the other. Only the retail trade margins generate 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.

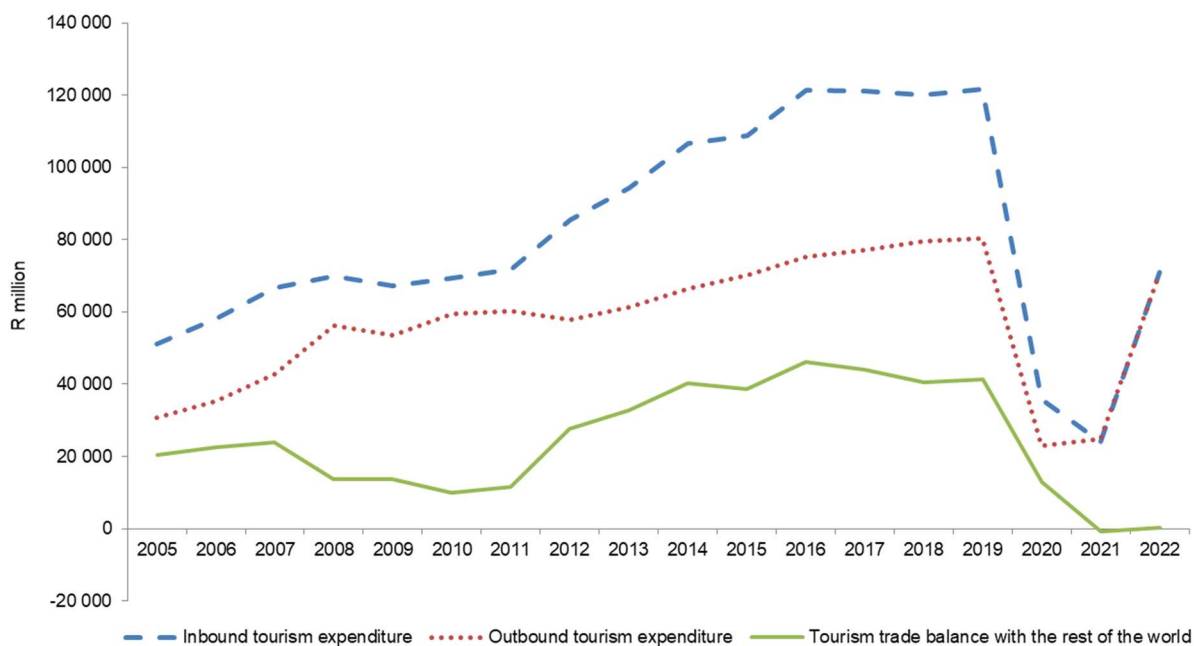
Table 4 and Figure 2 show the Tourism BoP for South Africa for the reference years 2005 to 2022.

Table 4 – The Tourism Balance of Payments for South Africa, 2005–2022

Year	Inbound tourism expenditure	Outbound tourism expenditure	Tourism trade balance with the rest of the world
R million			
2005	51 090	30 631	20 459
2006	57 982	35 413	22 569
2007	66 653	42 875	23 778
2008	69 963	56 317	13 646
2009	67 140	53 553	13 587
2010	69 422	59 452	9 970
2011	71 736	60 211	11 525
2012	85 422	57 845	27 577
2013	94 183	61 300	32 883
2014	106 727	66 438	40 289
2015	108 760	70 218	38 542
2016	121 400	75 348	46 052
2017	120 979	77 031	43 948
2018	120 037	79 481	40 556
2019	121 512	80 297	41 215
2020	35 855	22 931	12 924
2021	24 014	24 803	-789
2022	71 087	70 809	278

Source: South African Reserve Bank

Figure 2 – The Tourism Balance of Payments for South Africa, 2005–2022 (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 2018 to 2022. Figure 3 shows the annual inbound tourism expenditure growth rates for 2018 to 2022.

Inbound tourism expenditure totalling R120 037 million was recorded in 2018. The main expenditure items were 'accommodation services for visitors' (16,6%), 'non-specific products' (16,5%), 'tourism-connected products' (15,2%) and 'road passenger transportation services' (13,4%). Inbound tourism expenditure totalling R71 087 million was recorded in 2022. The main expenditure items were 'road passenger transportation services' (16,8%), 'non-specific products' (16,3%), 'accommodation services for visitors' (15,5%) and 'tourism-connected products' (15,4%).

The year 2022 saw 7 341 796 non-resident visitors to South Africa compared with 2 663 861 non-resident visitors in 2021 and 3 886 583 non-resident visitors in 2020. Of the 7 341 796 non-resident visitors in 2022, 1 643 734 (or 22,4%) were same-day visitors and 5 698 062 (or 77,6%) were tourists.

Table 5 – Inbound tourism expenditure by type of product, 2018–2022 (R million)

Tourism product	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Accommodation services for visitors	19 975	20 935	8 166	5 278	11 009
Food- and beverage-serving services	13 572	14 054	4 909	4 310	10 184
Railway passenger transportation services	235	219	60	56	95
Road passenger transportation services	16 034	15 326	3 630	2 457	11 934
Water passenger transportation services	409	425	160	126	212
Air passenger transportation services	10 098	9 295	1 849	598	3 984
Transport equipment rental services	248	256	145	177	357
Travel agencies and other reservation services	5 949	6 447	4 449	1 306	2 869
Cultural services	4 901	4 281	1 865	1 238	3 396
Sports and recreational services	10 501	10 618	3 932	2 305	4 530
Tourism-connected products	18 296	20 101	5 830	4 971	10 957
Non-specific products	19 819	19 557	860	1 192	11 561
Total	120 037	121 512	35 855	24 014	71 087

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

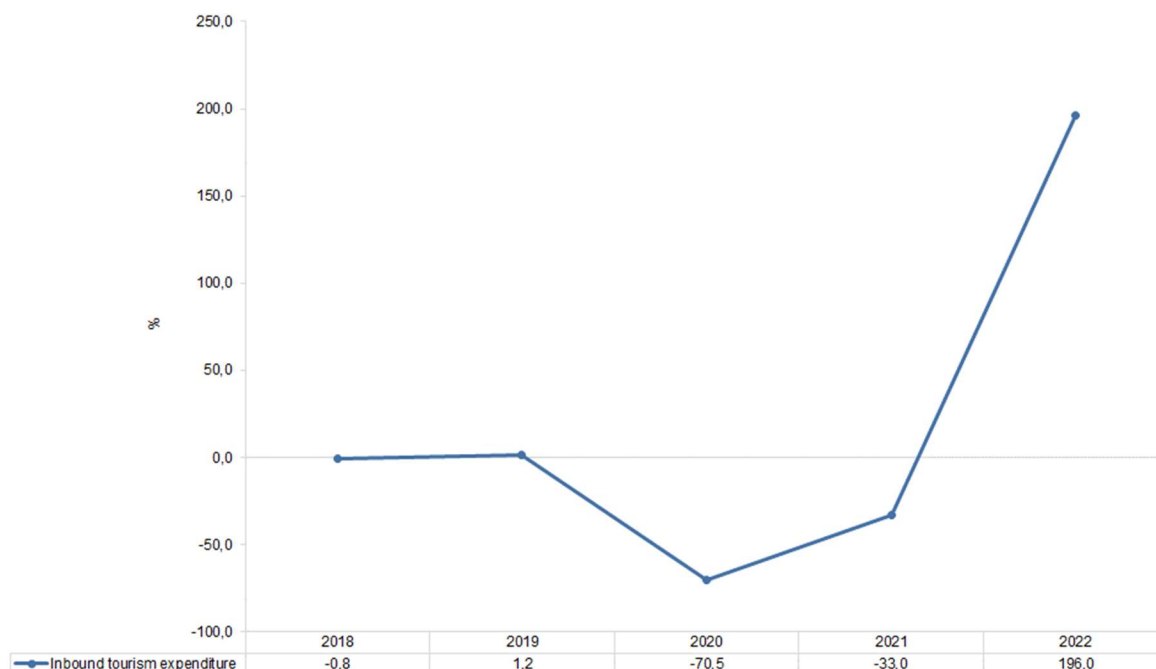
Table 6 – Inbound tourism expenditure by type of product, 2018–2022 (%)

Tourism product	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Accommodation services for visitors	16,6	17,2	22,8	22,0	15,5
Food- and beverage-serving services	11,3	11,6	13,7	17,9	14,3
Railway passenger transportation services	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1
Road passenger transportation services	13,4	12,6	10,1	10,2	16,8
Water passenger transportation services	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,3
Air passenger transportation services	8,4	7,6	5,2	2,5	5,6
Transport equipment rental services	0,2	0,2	0,4	0,7	0,5
Travel agencies and other reservation services	5,0	5,3	12,4	5,4	4,0
Cultural services	4,1	3,5	5,2	5,2	4,8
Sports and recreational services	8,7	8,7	11,0	9,6	6,4
Tourism-connected products	15,2	16,5	16,3	20,7	15,4
Non-specific products	16,5	16,1	2,4	5,0	16,3
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

Figure 3 – Inbound tourism expenditure: Annual growth rate at current prices, 2018–2022 (%)



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 2018 to 2022. Figure 4 shows the annual domestic tourism expenditure growth rates for 2018 to 2022.

Domestic tourism expenditure totalling R195 434 million (including the *domestic portion of outbound tourism expenditure*) was recorded in 2018. The main expenditure items were 'air passenger transportation services' (22,2%), 'road passenger transportation services' (15,8%), 'accommodation services for visitors' (13,2%) and 'food- and beverage-serving services' (12,0%).

Domestic tourism expenditure totalling R435 756 million (including the *domestic portion of outbound tourism expenditure*) was recorded in 2022. The main expenditure items were 'non-specific products' (30,2%), 'road passenger transportation services' (13,3%), 'food- and beverage-serving services' (11,9%) and 'air passenger transportation services' (11,0%).

Table 7 – Domestic tourism expenditure by type of product, 2018–2022 (R million)

Tourism product	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Accommodation services for visitors	25 744	26 219	24 309	32 432	35 378
Food- and beverage-serving services	23 399	47 782	28 589	40 652	51 941
Railway passenger transportation services	287	476	279	408	671
Road passenger transportation services	30 895	48 177	25 498	40 344	57 823
Water passenger transportation services	1 947	2 137	2 051	2 527	2 396
Air passenger transportation services	43 291	47 062	34 049	42 205	47 725
Transport equipment rental services	11 108	13 582	11 304	13 091	15 159
Travel agencies and other reservation services	14 155	15 340	10 586	14 385	18 924
Cultural services	3 097	5 872	3 351	4 503	8 790
Sports and recreational services	10 564	17 697	17 327	23 472	28 297
Tourism-connected products	13 792	23 204	13 778	18 337	37 191
Non-specific products	17 155	86 620	53 675	53 895	131 462
Total	195 434	334 169	224 798	286 253	435 756

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

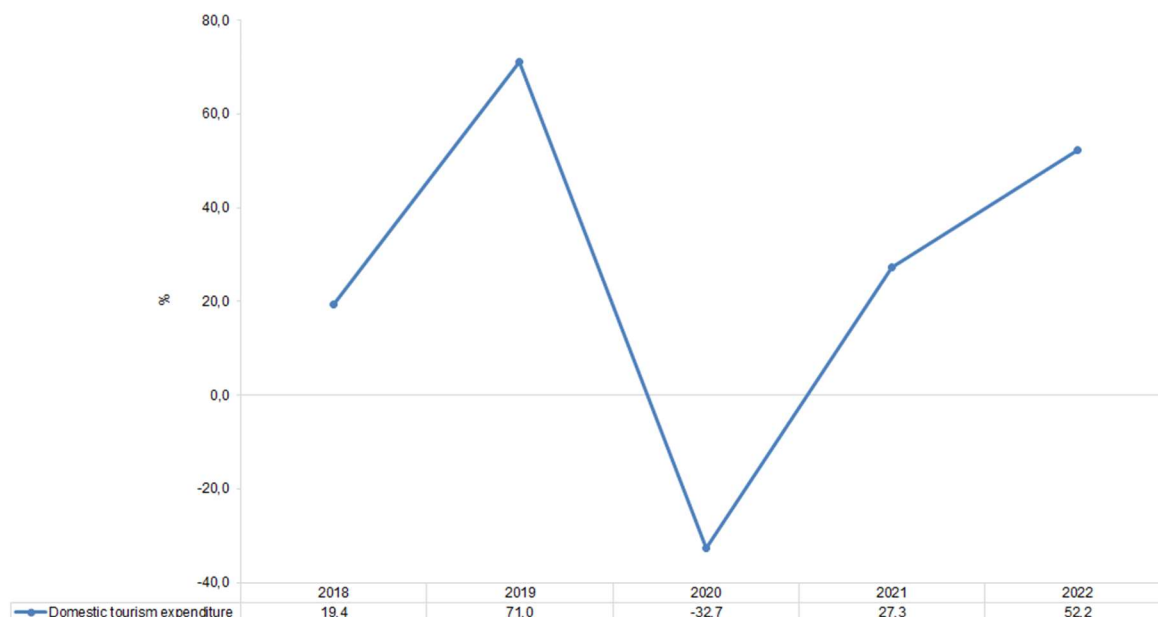
Table 8 – Domestic tourism expenditure by type of product, 2018–2022 (%)

Tourism product	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Accommodation services for visitors	13,2	7,8	10,8	11,3	8,1
Food- and beverage-serving services	12,0	14,3	12,7	14,2	11,9
Railway passenger transportation services	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2
Road passenger transportation services	15,8	14,4	11,3	14,1	13,3
Water passenger transportation services	1,0	0,6	0,9	0,9	0,5
Air passenger transportation services	22,2	14,1	15,1	14,7	11,0
Transport equipment rental services	5,7	4,1	5,0	4,6	3,5
Travel agencies and other reservation services	7,2	4,6	4,7	5,0	4,3
Cultural services	1,6	1,8	1,5	1,6	2,0
Sports and recreational services	5,4	5,3	7,7	8,2	6,5
Tourism-connected products	7,1	6,9	6,1	6,4	8,5
Non-specific products	8,8	25,9	23,9	18,8	30,2
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

Figure 4 – Domestic tourism expenditure: Annual growth rate at current prices, 2018–2022 (%)



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 2018 to 2022. Figure 5 shows the annual internal tourism expenditure growth rates for 2018 to 2022.

The total internal tourism consumption in cash for South Africa in 2018 was R315 471 million (inbound tourism consumption R120 037 million [38,1%] and domestic tourism consumption R195 434 million [61,9%]). The main expenditure items for internal tourism were 'air passenger transportation services' (16,9%), 'road passenger transportation services' (14,9%), 'accommodation services for visitors' (14,5%), 'food- and beverage-serving services' (11,7%) and 'non-specific products' (11,7%).

The total internal tourism consumption in cash for South Africa in 2022 was R506 843 million (inbound tourism consumption R71 087 million [14,0%] and domestic tourism consumption R435 756 million [86,0%]). The main expenditure items for internal tourism were 'non-specific products' (28,2%), 'road passenger transportation services' (13,8%), 'food- and beverage-serving services' (12,3%) and 'air passenger transportation services' (10,2%).

Table 9 – Internal tourism expenditure by type of product, 2018–2022 (R million)

Tourism product	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Accommodation services for visitors	45 718	47 154	32 475	37 710	46 387
Food- and beverage-serving services	36 971	61 836	33 499	44 962	62 125
Railway passenger transportation services	522	695	339	464	766
Road passenger transportation services	46 929	63 502	29 128	42 801	69 757
Water passenger transportation services	2 356	2 562	2 211	2 652	2 608
Air passenger transportation services	53 389	56 357	35 899	42 803	51 709
Transport equipment rental services	11 357	13 838	11 450	13 269	15 515
Travel agencies and other reservation services	20 104	21 787	15 036	15 691	21 793
Cultural services	7 998	10 153	5 215	5 741	12 186
Sports and recreational services	21 065	28 315	21 260	25 777	32 827
Tourism-connected products	32 089	43 305	19 608	23 309	48 148
Non-specific products	36 974	106 177	54 534	55 088	143 022
Total	315 471	455 681	260 653	310 267	506 843

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

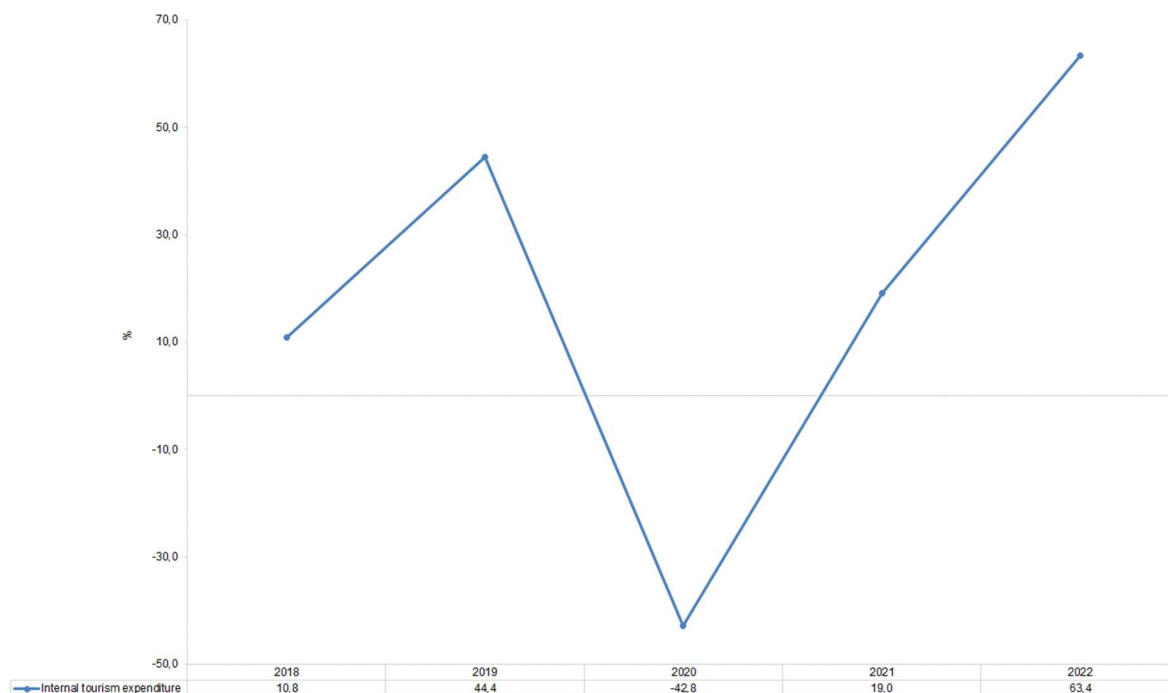
Table 10 – Internal tourism expenditure by type of product, 2018–2022 (%)

Tourism product	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Accommodation services for visitors	14,5	10,3	12,5	12,2	9,2
Food- and beverage-serving services	11,7	13,6	12,9	14,5	12,3
Railway passenger transportation services	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,2
Road passenger transportation services	14,9	13,9	11,2	13,8	13,8
Water passenger transportation services	0,7	0,6	0,8	0,9	0,5
Air passenger transportation services	16,9	12,4	13,8	13,8	10,2
Transport equipment rental services	3,6	3,0	4,4	4,3	3,1
Travel agencies and other reservation services	6,4	4,8	5,8	5,1	4,3
Cultural services	2,5	2,2	2,0	1,9	2,4
Sports and recreational services	6,7	6,2	8,2	8,3	6,5
Tourism-connected products	10,2	9,5	7,5	7,5	9,5
Non-specific products	11,7	23,3	20,9	17,8	28,2
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

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

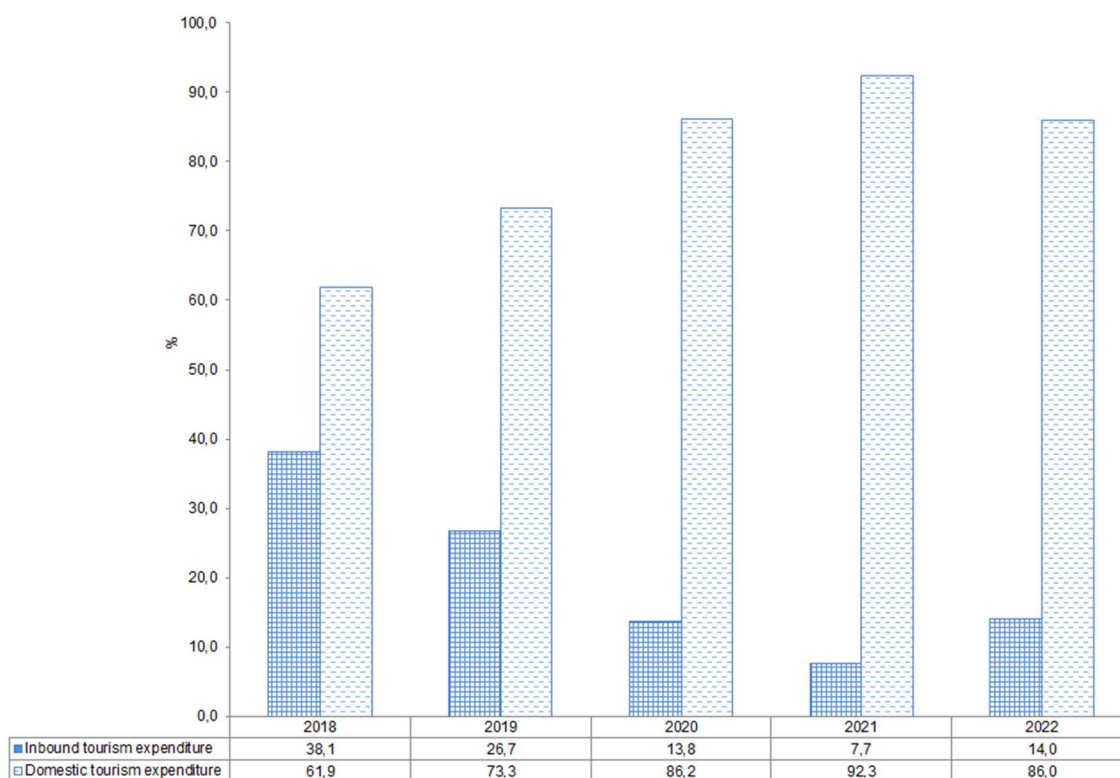
Source: Statistics South Africa

Figure 5 – Internal tourism expenditure: Annual growth rate at current prices, 2018–2022 (%)



Source: Statistics South Africa

Figure 6 – Contribution of inbound tourism expenditure and domestic tourism expenditure to internal tourism expenditure, 2018–2022 (%)



Source: Statistics South Africa

3.2 Production accounts

Table 5 of the TSA (see Figure 1) focuses on the production accounts of tourism industries and other industries (at basic prices). It conforms formally to the format established by SNA 2008, but the perspective is different from that of the SNA 2008 production accounts (a tool for tourism analysis). Because of the application of the principle of recording reservation services separately, the output and intermediate consumption of each industry and the corresponding total for the economy that appears in the last column do not necessarily correspond to the corresponding values found in the national accounts of the country.¹¹ For each industry and for the total economy, gross value added (GVA) at basic prices has to equal the GVA of the economy as it appears in the national accounts.¹²

Tables 11a to 11c show the production accounts for the tourism industries and other industries for the reference years 2020 to 2022. 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 R250 425 million (or 5,0% of total GVA generated) in 2020, R277 708 million (or 5,0% of total GVA generated) in 2021 and R303 607 million (or 5,1% of total GVA generated) in 2022.

¹¹ TSA: RMF.

¹² Adjustments due to the application of the principle of recording reservation services separately have no effect on the VA of any of the industries.

Table 11a – Production accounts of the tourism industries and other industries (at basic prices), 2020 (R million)

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries	Tourism-connected industries	Other non-tourism industries	Total output of domestic producers (at basic prices)
A. Specific products	354 578	182 964	367 455	904 997
A.1 Characteristic products	354 578		187 662	542 241
1. Accommodation services for visitors	26 927		8 350	35 276
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2	26 927		8 350	35 276
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership				
2. Food- and beverage-serving services	81 078		60 873	141 951
3. Passenger transportation services	126 039		85 219	211 258
3.1 Railway passenger transportation services	6 607			6 607
3.2 Road passenger transportation services	59 832		85 219	145 051
3.3 Water passenger transportation services	2 954			2 954
3.4 Air passenger transportation services	37 378			37 378
3.5 Transport equipment rental services	19 267			19 267
4. Travel agencies and other reservation services	15 342			15 342
5. Cultural services	30 164		16 247	46 411
6. Sports and recreational services	75 029		16 974	92 003
A.2 Connected products		182 964	179 793	362 757
1. Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco		100 796	96 362	197 158
2. Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products		14 464	43 391	57 854
3. Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles		24 038	18 511	42 550
4. Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment		23 009	19 113	42 122
5. Retail sales of automotive fuel		20 657	2 415	23 072
B. Non-specific products	9 351	10 685	10 055 875	10 075 911
Total output (at basic prices)	363 929	193 649	10 423 330	10 980 909
Total intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices)	225 548	81 606	5 631 198	5 938 352
Total gross value added (at basic prices)	138 382	112 043	4 792 132	5 042 557

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

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

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries	Tourism-connected industries	Other non-tourism industries	Total output of domestic producers (at basic prices)
A. Specific products	393 604	202 731	413 923	1 010 257
A.1 Characteristic products	393 604		208 599	602 203
1. Accommodation services for visitors	30 249		10 214	40 463
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2	30 249		10 214	40 463
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership				
2. Food- and beverage-serving services	91 192		70 957	162 149
3. Passenger transportation services	140 398		90 937	231 336
3.1 Railway passenger transportation services	7 156			7 156
3.2 Road passenger transportation services	64 800		90 937	155 738
3.3 Water passenger transportation services	3 215			3 215
3.4 Air passenger transportation services	44 583			44 583
3.5 Transport equipment rental services	20 644			20 644
4. Travel agencies and other reservation services	16 019			16 019
5. Cultural services	33 066		17 980	51 045
6. Sports and recreational services	82 680		18 511	101 191
A.2 Connected products		202 731	205 324	408 054
1. Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco		110 570	110 942	221 512
2. Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products		15 866	47 598	63 464
3. Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles		26 369	21 629	47 998
4. Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment		25 240	22 332	47 573
5. Retail sales of automotive fuel		24 685	2 822	27 507
B. Non-specific products	10 209	12 526	11 227 409	11 250 144
Total output (at basic prices)	403 813	215 257	11 641 332	12 260 401
Total intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices)	250 902	90 460	6 323 734	6 665 095
Total gross value added (at basic prices)	152 911	124 797	5 317 598	5 595 306

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

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

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries	Tourism-connected industries	Other non-tourism industries	Total output of domestic producers (at basic prices)
A. Specific products	435 969	190 081	476 680	1 102 730
A.1 Characteristic products	435 969		258 410	694 379
1. Accommodation services for visitors	33 045		15 224	48 269
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2	33 045		15 224	48 269
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership				
2. Food- and beverage-serving services	86 963		84 267	171 230
3. Passenger transportation services	164 820		119 261	284 081
3.1 Railway passenger transportation services	8 659			8 659
3.2 Road passenger transportation services	75 920		119 261	195 180
3.3 Water passenger transportation services	3 276			3 276
3.4 Air passenger transportation services	53 857			53 857
3.5 Transport equipment rental services	23 108			23 108
4. Travel agencies and other reservation services	22 240			22 240
5. Cultural services	36 144		19 159	55 303
6. Sports and recreational services	92 757		20 499	113 255
A.2 Connected products		190 081	218 270	408 352
1. Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco		105 068	114 934	220 002
2. Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products		15 735	47 205	62 941
3. Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles		23 935	25 614	49 549
4. Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment		17 612	26 447	44 059
5. Retail sales of automotive fuel		27 731	4 071	31 801
B. Non-specific products	11 804	27 460	11 949 209	11 988 473
Total output (at basic prices)	447 773	217 542	12 425 889	13 091 204
Total intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices)	270 612	91 095	6 776 788	7 138 495
Total gross value added (at basic prices)	177 161	126 446	5 649 101	5 952 708

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

3.3 Domestic supply and internal tourism consumption by product

Table 6 (see Figure 1) is the core of the TSA and focuses on total domestic supply and internal tourism consumption (at purchasers' prices). The confrontation and reconciliation between supply and demand (inclusive of internal tourism consumption) take place within this table. It is derived from the SUTs in the SNA.¹³ Tables 12a to 12c show the domestic supply and internal tourism consumption by product (Table 6 of the TSA) for the reference years 2020 to 2022. The tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA) for South Africa amounted to R108 757 million (or 2,2% of total GVA generated) in 2020, R128 746 million (or 2,3% of total GVA generated) in 2021 and R219 119 million (or 3,7% of total GVA generated) in 2022.

Tables 13a to 13c show the compilation of tourism industry ratios for the reference years 2020 to 2022.

<i>Tourism industry ratio</i>	
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	<p>A <i>tourism-characteristic</i> industry is one where either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<p>A <i>tourism-connected (or related) industry</i> is one where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>In practice, the retail trade industry is the only tourism-connected industry.</p>
3	<p>A <i>non-tourism-connected industry</i> 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.</p>
The classification of industries has no effect on the value of direct tourism (value added [VA]), as this is determined by the scope of total tourism direct demand.	

¹³ TSA: RMF.

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

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries						Total tourism-characteristic industries	Tourism-connected industries	Other industries	Total internal tourism consumption	Taxes less subsidies
	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Passenger transport industries	Transport equipment rental industry	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural and sport and recreational industries		Retail trade of tourism-connected goods			
A. Specific products	35 760	17 473	50 464	11 450	15 036	14 800	144 982	10 492	50 644	206 119	
A.1 Characteristic products	35 760	17 473	50 464	11 450	15 036	14 800	144 982		41 529	186 511	
1. Accommodation services for visitors	23 546					1 242	24 789		7 687	32 475	
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2	23 546					1 242	24 789		7 687	32 475	
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership											
2. Food- and beverage-serving services	1 618	17 473				43	19 133		14 365	33 499	
3. Passenger transportation services			50 463	11 450			61 913		17 113	79 026	
3.1 Railway passenger transportation services			339				339			339	
3.2 Road passenger transportation services			12 015				12 015		17 113	29 128	
3.3 Water passenger transportation services			2 211				2 211			2 211	
3.4 Air passenger transportation services			35 899				35 899			35 899	
3.5 Transport equipment rental services				11 450			11 450			11 450	
4. Travel agencies and other reservation services					15 036		15 036			15 036	
5. Cultural services						3 390	3 390		1 826	5 215	
6. Sports and recreational services	10 596					10 125	20 722		538	21 260	
A.2 Connected products								10 492	9 116	19 608	
1. Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco								6 533	6 245	12 778	
2. Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products								663	1 990	2 653	
3. Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles								159	122	281	
4. Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment								548	456	1 004	
5. Retail sales of automotive fuel								2 589	303	2 892	
B. Non-specific products	1 098		1 992	1		6	3 095	53	51 386	54 534	
Total output (at basic prices)	36 858	17 473	52 456	11 451	15 036	14 807	148 077	10 545	102 030	260 653	9 188
Total intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices)	15 184	13 656	37 049	7 134	10 765	8 544	92 330	4 444	55 122	151 896	
Total gross value added (at basic prices)	21 674	3 817	15 407	4 317	4 271	6 263	55 747	6 101	46 909	108 757	

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

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

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries						Total tourism-characteristic industries	Tourism-connected industries	Other industries	Total internal tourism consumption	Taxes less subsidies
	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Passenger transport industries	Transport equipment rental industry	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural and sport and recreational industries		Retail trade of tourism-connected goods			
A. Specific products	40 869	23 094	63 728	13 269	15 691	17 877	174 528	12 320	68 332	255 180	
A.1 Characteristic products	40 869	23 094	63 728	13 269	15 691	17 877	174 528		57 343	231 871	
1. Accommodation services for visitors	26 812					1 379	28 191		9 519	37 710	
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2	26 812					1 379	28 191		9 519	37 710	
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership											
2. Food- and beverage-serving services	2 138	23 094				55	25 287		19 676	44 962	
3. Passenger transportation services			63 728	13 269			76 998		24 992	101 990	
3.1 Railway passenger transportation services			464				464			464	
3.2 Road passenger transportation services			17 809				17 809		24 992	42 801	
3.3 Water passenger transportation services			2 652				2 652			2 652	
3.4 Air passenger transportation services			42 803				42 803			42 803	
3.5 Transport equipment rental services				13 269			13 269			13 269	
4. Travel agencies and other reservation services					15 691		15 691			15 691	
5. Cultural services						3 719	3 719		2 022	5 741	
6. Sports and recreational services	11 919					12 724	24 643		1 134	25 777	
A.2 Connected products								12 320	10 989	23 309	
1. Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco								7 871	7 897	15 768	
2. Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products								720	2 160	2 880	
3. Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles								170	139	309	
4. Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment								500	443	943	
5. Retail sales of automotive fuel								3 059	350	3 409	
B. Non-specific products	1 235		2 157	1		7	3 398	60	51 630	55 088	
Total output (at basic prices)	42 104	23 094	65 886	13 270	15 691	17 883	177 926	12 380	119 962	310 267	11 349
Total intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices)	17 345	18 049	46 023	8 267	11 234	10 238	111 154	5 202	65 165	181 522	
Total gross value added (at basic prices)	24 759	5 045	19 863	5 003	4 457	7 646	66 771	7 177	54 797	128 746	

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

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

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries						Total tourism-characteristic industries	Tourism-connected industries	Other industries	Total internal tourism consumption	Taxes less subsidies
	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Passenger transport industries	Transport equipment rental industry	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural and sport and recreational industries		Retail trade of tourism-connected goods			
A. Specific products	46 211	28 419	82 217	15 515	21 793	25 501	219 656	23 106	121 059	363 821	
A.1 Characteristic products	46 211	28 419	82 217	15 515	21 793	25 501	219 656		96 017	315 673	
1. Accommodation services for visitors	30 159					1 598	31 756		14 631	46 387	
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2	30 159					1 598	31 756		14 631	46 387	
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership											
2. Food- and beverage-serving services	3 051	28 419				81	31 552		30 573	62 125	
3. Passenger transportation services			82 217	15 515			97 732		42 624	140 355	
3.1 Railway passenger transportation services			766				766			766	
3.2 Road passenger transportation services			27 134				27 134		42 624	69 757	
3.3 Water passenger transportation services			2 608				2 608			2 608	
3.4 Air passenger transportation services			51 709				51 709			51 709	
3.5 Transport equipment rental services				15 515			15 515			15 515	
4. Travel agencies and other reservation services					21 793		21 793			21 793	
5. Cultural services						7 964	7 964		4 222	12 186	
6. Sports and recreational services	13 001					15 858	28 860		3 968	32 827	
A.2 Connected products								23 106	25 042	48 148	
1. Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco								14 303	15 646	29 950	
2. Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products								2 161	6 484	8 645	
3. Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles								352	376	728	
4. Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment								1 190	1 787	2 976	
5. Retail sales of automotive fuel								5 100	749	5 848	
B. Non-specific products	1 347		2 577	3		16	3 939	298	138 785	143 022	
Total output (at basic prices)	47 559	28 419	84 794	15 518	21 793	25 517	223 595	23 404	259 844	506 843	15 544
Total intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices)	20 372	21 479	55 180	9 522	14 827	14 838	136 211	9 800	141 713	287 724	
Total gross value added (at basic prices)	27 187	6 940	29 615	5 996	6 967	10 680	87 384	13 604	118 131	219 119	

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

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

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries										Tourism-connected industries
	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Railway passenger transport industry	Road passenger transport industry	Water passenger transport industry	Air passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental industry	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade of tourism-connected goods
A. Specific products	35 760	17 473	339	12 015	2 211	35 899	11 450	15 036	4 112	10 688	10 492
A.1 Characteristic products	35 760	17 473	339	12 015	2 211	35 899	11 450	15 036	4 112	10 688	
1. Accommodation services for visitors	23 546								718	524	
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2	23 546								718	524	
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership											
2. Food- and beverage-serving services	1 618	17 473							4	39	
3. Passenger transportation services			339	12 015	2 211	35 899	11 450				
3.1 Railway passenger transportation services			339								
3.2 Road passenger transportation services				12 015							
3.3 Water passenger transportation services					2 211						
3.4 Air passenger transportation services						35 899					
3.5 Transport equipment rental services							11 450				
4. Travel agencies and other reservation services								15 036			
5. Cultural services									3 390		
6. Sports and recreational services	10 596									10 125	
A.2 Connected products											10 492
1. Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco											6 533
2. Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products											663
3. Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles											159
4. Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment											548
5. Retail sales of automotive fuel											2 589
B. Non-specific products	1 098			1 990	2		1		1	5	53
Total purchased by visitors	36 858	17 473	339	14 005	2 213	35 899	11 451	15 036	4 113	10 694	10 545
Total industry output	49 138	74 042	6 607	65 685	3 411	37 378	19 504	15 342	31 124	61 699	193 649
Tourism industry ratio (%)	75	24	5	21	65	96	59	98	13	17	5

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

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

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries										Tourism-connected industries
	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Railway passenger transport industry	Road passenger transport industry	Water passenger transport industry	Air passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental industry	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade of tourism-connected goods
A. Specific products	40 869	23 094	464	17 809	2 652	42 803	13 269	15 691	4 521	13 356	12 320
A.1 Characteristic products	40 869	23 094	464	17 809	2 652	42 803	13 269	15 691	4 521	13 356	
1. Accommodation services for visitors	26 812								797	582	
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2	26 812								797	582	
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership											
2. Food- and beverage-serving services	2 138	23 094							5	50	
3. Passenger transportation services			464	17 809	2 652	42 803	13 269				
3.1 Railway passenger transportation services			464								
3.2 Road passenger transportation services				17 809							
3.3 Water passenger transportation services					2 652						
3.4 Air passenger transportation services						42 803					
3.5 Transport equipment rental services							13 269				
4. Travel agencies and other reservation services								15 691			
5. Cultural services									3 719		
6. Sports and recreational services	11 919									12 724	
A.2 Connected products											12 320
1. Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco											7 871
2. Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products											720
3. Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles											170
4. Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment											500
5. Retail sales of automotive fuel											3 059
B. Non-specific products	1 235			2 155	2		1		1	6	60
Total purchased by visitors	42 104	23 094	464	19 964	2 655	42 803	13 270	15 691	4 522	13 361	12 380
Total industry output	55 271	83 284	7 156	71 139	3 712	44 583	20 898	16 091	34 118	67 634	215 257
Tourism industry ratio (%)	76	28	6	28	72	96	64	98	13	20	6

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

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

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries										Tourism-connected industries
	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Railway passenger transport industry	Road passenger transport industry	Water passenger transport industry	Air passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental industry	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade of tourism-connected goods
A. Specific products	46 211	28 419	766	27 134	2 608	51 709	15 515	21 793	8 891	16 610	23 106
A.1 Characteristic products	46 211	28 419	766	27 134	2 608	51 709	15 515	21 793	8 891	16 610	
1. Accommodation services for visitors	30 159								920	678	
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2	30 159								920	678	
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership											
2. Food- and beverage-serving services	3 051	28 419							7	74	
3. Passenger transportation services			766	27 134	2 608	51 709	15 515				
3.1 Railway passenger transportation services			766								
3.2 Road passenger transportation services				27 134							
3.3 Water passenger transportation services					2 608						
3.4 Air passenger transportation services						51 709					
3.5 Transport equipment rental services							15 515				
4. Travel agencies and other reservation services								21 793			
5. Cultural services									7 964		
6. Sports and recreational services	13 001									15 858	
A.2 Connected products											23 106
1. Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco											14 303
2. Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products											2 161
3. Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles											352
4. Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment											1 190
5. Retail sales of automotive fuel											5 100
B. Non-specific products	1 347			2 572	5		3		2	14	298
Total purchased by visitors	47 559	28 419	766	29 705	2 614	51 709	15 518	21 793	8 893	16 624	23 404
Total industry output	60 291	78 330	8 659	83 484	3 783	53 857	23 391	22 240	37 317	76 422	217 542
Tourism industry ratio (%)	79	36	9	36	69	96	66	98	24	22	11

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

Table 6¹⁴ of the TSA (see Figure 1) presents the reconciliation between internal tourism consumption and domestic supply, and it is from this table that tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA) and tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP) can be derived. Part of the aggregate TDGVA can be generated by tourism industries and part of it may also be generated by other industries. Not all gross direct value added of the tourism industries (GDVATI) is part of the TDGVA as these industries may also serve non-visitors; in the same way, the non-tourism industries may serve visitors and thus generate part of TDGVA.¹⁵ The estimates of TDGVA and TDGDP rely on a number of assumptions and implicit modelling procedures, and thus special care must be taken when using or interpreting these aggregates.¹⁶ Table 14 shows the relationship between the different economic aggregates that characterise the magnitude of tourism from the point of view of supply. Figure 7 explains schematically the link between GDVATI and TDGVA.

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

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

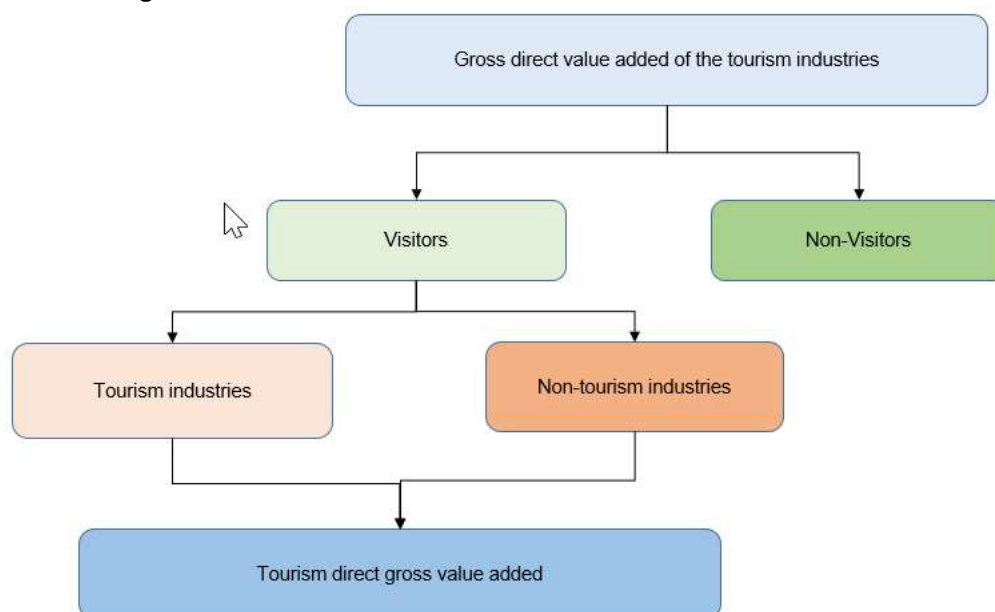
Source: Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework

¹⁴ This table is the core of the TSA.

¹⁵ TSA: RMF.

¹⁶ TSA: RMF.

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



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

Table 15 shows the calculation of TDGVA and TDGDP for South Africa for 2018 to 2022. TDGDP was R234 663 million (or 3,5% of total GDP) in 2022.

Table 15 – Tourism direct gross value added and tourism direct gross domestic product, 2018–2022 (R million)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total supply of goods and services	12 454 036	13 115 915	12 795 839	14 424 420	15 856 517
Less imports of goods and services	1 447 605	1 501 698	1 289 514	1 550 539	2 089 471
Less net taxes (taxes less subsidies) on products	531 721	567 041	525 416	613 480	675 842
Equals total domestic supply of goods and services (output)	10 474 710	11 047 176	10 980 909	12 260 401	13 091 204
Less intermediate consumption	5 657 822	5 989 011	5 938 352	6 665 095	7 138 495
Gross value added of the economy	4 816 888	5 058 166	5 042 557	5 595 306	5 952 708
Total tourism output	315 471	455 681	260 653	310 267	506 843
Less Total tourism intermediate consumption	179 582	259 948	151 896	181 522	287 724
Equals tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA)	135 889	195 733	108 757	128 746	219 119
TDGVA (% of GVA)	2,8	3,9	2,2	2,3	3,7
Tourism direct gross value added	135 889	195 733	108 757	128 746	219 119
Plus Tourism share of net taxes on products	11 698	12 787	9 188	11 349	15 544
Equals tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP)	147 587	208 519	117 946	140 095	234 663
TDGDP¹⁷ (% of GDP)	2,8	3,7	2,1	2,3	3,5

Source: Statistics South Africa

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

Table 16 and Table 17 as well as Figure 8 show TDGVA for 2018 to 2022 (R million and percentage contribution).

Table 16 – Tourism direct gross value added, 2018–2022 (R million)

Tourism industry	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Accommodation services for visitors	28 818	30 806	21 674	24 759	27 187
Food- and beverage-serving industry	4 734	8 166	3 817	5 045	6 940
Railway passenger transportation industry	351	454	222	304	501
Road passenger transportation industry	9 378	11 901	6 200	8 838	12 945
Water passenger transportation industry	1 302	1 319	1 129	1 354	1 344
Air passenger transportation industry	15 118	16 158	7 856	9 367	14 825
Transport equipment rental industry	4 661	5 348	4 317	5 003	5 996
Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	6 310	6 965	4 271	4 457	6 967
Cultural industry	2 105	2 275	1 195	1 314	2 754
Sports and recreational industry	3 425	6 340	5 068	6 332	7 926
Retail trade of tourism-connected goods	8 968	13 041	6 101	7 177	13 604
Other non-tourism industries	50 721	92 960	46 909	54 797	118 131
Total	135 889	195 733	108 757	128 746	219 119

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

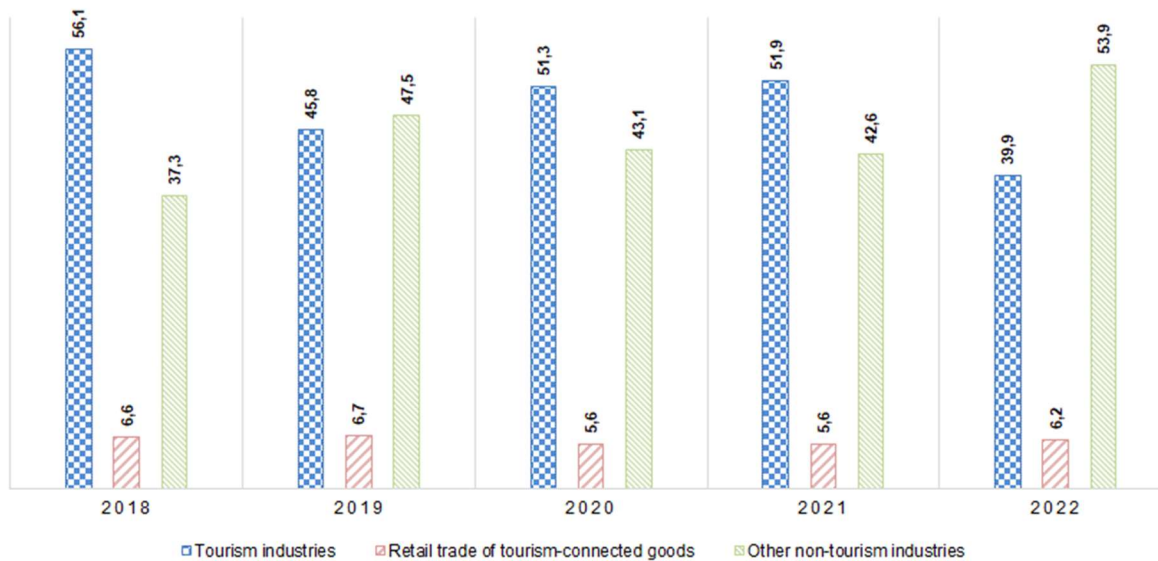
Table 17 – Tourism direct gross value added, 2018–2022 (%)

Tourism industry	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Accommodation services for visitors	21,2	15,7	19,9	19,2	12,4
Food- and beverage-serving industry	3,5	4,2	3,5	3,9	3,2
Railway passenger transportation industry	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
Road passenger transportation industry	6,9	6,1	5,7	6,9	5,9
Water passenger transportation industry	1,0	0,7	1,0	1,1	0,6
Air passenger transportation industry	11,1	8,3	7,2	7,3	6,8
Transport equipment rental industry	3,4	2,7	4,0	3,9	2,7
Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	4,6	3,6	3,9	3,5	3,2
Cultural industry	1,5	1,2	1,1	1,0	1,3
Sports and recreational industry	2,5	3,2	4,7	4,9	3,6
Retail trade of tourism-connected goods	6,6	6,7	5,6	5,6	6,2
Other non-tourism industries	37,3	47,5	43,1	42,6	53,9
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

Figure 8 – Tourism direct gross value added, 2018–2022 (% contribution)



Source: Statistics South Africa

3.4 Employment in the tourism industries

Tourism employment is employment strictly related to the goods and services (tourism-connected and non-tourism-connected) acquired by visitors and produced either by tourism industries or other industries that cannot be directly observed.¹⁸ South Africa does not have a direct measure of tourism employment. Therefore, employment in the tourism industries includes employment that is directly and/or indirectly related to the goods and services acquired by visitors and non-visitors.

Tables 18a to 18c show employment in the tourism industries by population group and gender for the reference years 2020 to 2022. There were 454 114 persons (or 3,0% of total employment) directly engaged in producing goods and services purchased by visitors in 2020, 492 561 (or 3,4% of total employment) in 2021 and 733 385 (or 4,7% of total employment) in 2022. Tourism industry ratios have been used to allocate employment numbers to the tourism industries¹⁹.

¹⁸ TSA: RMF.

¹⁹ This treatment assumes that, for each industry, a given rand value of output will require a fixed quantity of labour input, regardless of whether the products are purchased by visitors or non-visitors.

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

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

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

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

Population group	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Railway passenger transport industry	Road passenger transport industry	Water passenger transport industry	Air passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental industry	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade (of tourism-connected goods)	Total
Tourism industry ratio (%)	75	24	5	21	65	96	59	98	13	17	5	
Tourism employment												
Black African	69 367	59 404	2 224	114 365	313	13 730	2 975	14 619	6 558	7 160	54 277	344 992
Male	34 516	24 513	1 577	104 732	0	5 777	2 256	8 750	3 524	3 699	26 745	216 088
Female	34 852	34 890	648	9 634	313	7 953	718	5 869	3 034	3 461	27 533	128 904
Coloured	10 495	5 826	218	8 864	0	1 404	2 713	4 111	1 176	2 093	8 042	44 942
Male	4 335	1 683	171	7 942	0	0	2 236	979	721	632	3 254	21 953
Female	6 160	4 143	47	922	0	1 404	477	3 132	455	1 461	4 787	22 989
Indian/Asian	1 657	3 923	52	3 250	0	0	365	1 769	224	800	3 829	15 869
Male	1 657	2 249	52	3 191	0	0	365	474	0	800	2 733	11 520
Female	0	1 674	0	59	0	0	0	1 296	224	0	1 096	4 349
White	11 847	7 030	486	7 112	0	5 128	1 998	3 542	2 934	1 326	6 908	48 310
Male	6 302	4 709	437	5 680	0	3 869	685	2 003	839	749	3 650	28 924
Female	5 545	2 321	50	1 432	0	1 258	1 312	1 539	2 095	576	3 258	19 386
Total	93 366	76 182	2 981	133 591	313	20 262	8 050	24 041	10 892	11 379	73 056	454 114

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

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

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

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

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

Population group	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Railway passenger transport industry	Road passenger transport industry	Water passenger transport industry	Air passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental industry	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade (of tourism-connected goods)	Total
Tourism industry ratio (%)	76	28	6	28	72	96	64	98	13	20	6	
Tourism employment												
Black African	61 351	71 176	2 511	154 829	350	5 389	3 086	14 953	7 726	8 659	53 089	383 120
Male	29 713	28 917	1 385	145 479	0	3 478	2 716	9 154	5 101	3 369	26 859	256 171
Female	31 639	42 259	1 126	9 350	350	1 911	370	5 800	2 625	5 290	26 230	126 949
Coloured	11 062	6 998	382	12 362	0	1 521	1 063	3 264	1 026	1 144	8 014	46 837
Male	5 168	1 819	305	9 762	0	545	1 063	1 703	537	510	3 672	25 084
Female	5 894	5 179	77	2 599	0	976	0	1 561	489	634	4 343	21 753
Indian/Asian	859	3 555	107	4 343	0	0	144	1 856	123	718	4 170	15 874
Male	859	2 286	107	3 608	0	0	144	805	0	718	3 132	11 659
Female	0	1 269	0	735	0	0	0	1 051	123	0	1 037	4 215
White	13 241	6 186	318	8 876	351	2 552	362	3 369	3 985	1 605	5 886	46 730
Male	8 089	4 502	268	6 483	351	1 323	137	1 933	1 757	1 230	2 495	28 569
Female	5 152	1 684	50	2 392	0	1 229	225	1 436	2 228	375	3 391	18 161
Total	86 514	87 916	3 318	180 409	701	9 462	4 655	23 443	12 860	12 125	71 159	492 561

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

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

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

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

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

Population group	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Railway passenger transport industry	Road passenger transport industry	Water passenger transport industry	Air passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental industry	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade (of tourism-connected goods)	Total
Tourism industry ratio (%)	79	36	9	36	69	96	66	98	24	22	11	
Tourism employment												
Black African	82 909	109 785	4 569	192 953	1 801	11 369	5 873	13 709	18 406	11 498	108 511	561 385
Male	38 149	40 436	2 751	179 446	1 349	5 850	4 582	9 123	9 997	5 866	55 431	352 980
Female	44 760	69 349	1 818	13 507	452	5 519	1 291	4 586	8 409	5 633	53 079	208 404
Coloured	17 545	12 107	631	17 821	143	2 333	1 378	3 542	1 940	1 194	14 721	73 354
Male	6 399	3 209	414	14 219	143	2 281	1 086	2 279	1 300	609	7 045	38 983
Female	11 146	8 898	217	3 602	0	52	292	1 264	640	585	7 676	34 371
Indian/Asian	744	4 106	182	6 539	1 361	155	181	2 561	902	387	8 926	26 043
Male	744	3 936	182	6 147	1 280	0	181	1 927	733	102	7 158	22 392
Female	0	170	0	391	80	155	0	634	169	285	1 768	3 651
White	17 224	7 767	400	14 882	1 059	6 218	671	3 287	6 664	4 143	10 290	72 603
Male	9 877	3 717	302	10 984	614	3 233	386	1 770	3 295	2 098	4 578	40 856
Female	7 347	4 050	97	3 897	445	2 985	285	1 516	3 369	2 044	5 711	31 747
Total	118 422	133 765	5 782	232 194	4 364	20 075	8 103	23 099	27 912	17 221	142 447	733 385

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

Source: Statistics South Africa

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

In accordance with the recommendations set out by the TSA: RMF 2008, the South African TSA for the reference years 2020 to 2022 focused on the compilation of Tables 1–7 and Table 10.

The next TSA report for South Africa will focus on the reference years 2020 to 2024, and is scheduled to be published by the end of March 2026. To ensure that future TSAs in South Africa are responsive to user needs and provide an accurate reflection of the tourism industry as well as its role in the economy, all stakeholders are invited to send comments to Robert Mabunda: RobertMab@statssa.gov.za.

Annexures

Annexure A: Tourism-characteristic products

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

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

1. Accommodation services

1.1 Hotels and other lodging services

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

1.2 Second-home services on own account or for free

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

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

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

3. Passenger transport services

3.1 Inter-urban railway transport services

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

3.2 Road transport services

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

3.3 Water transport services

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

3.4 Air transport services

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

3.5 Supporting passenger transport services

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

67790.0	Other supporting services for air or space transport
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3.6 Passenger transport equipment rental

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

3.7 Maintenance and repair services of passenger transport equipment

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

4. Travel agency, tour operator and tourist guide services

4.1 Travel agency services

67811.0	Travel agency services
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4.2 Tour operator services

67812.0	Tour operator services
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4.3 Tourist information and tourist guide services

67813.0	Tourist information services
67820.0	Tourist guide services

5. Cultural services

5.1 Performing arts

96230.0	Performing arts facility operation services
96310.0	Services of performing artists

5.2 Museum and other cultural services

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

6. Recreation and other entertainment services

6.1 Sports and recreational services

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

6.2 Other amusement and recreational services

96910.1	Theme park services
96910.2	Amusement park services
96910.3	Fair and carnival services
96920.1	Casino services
96920.2	Slot machine services

7. Miscellaneous tourism services

7.1 Financial and insurance services

71100.1	Travel card services
71100.2	Travel loan services
71311.1	Travel life insurance services
71320.1	Travel accident insurance services
71320.2	Travel health insurance services
71334.1	Passengers' aircraft for own use insurance services
71334.2	Passengers' vessel for own use insurance services
71339.1	Travel insurance services
71552.0	Foreign exchange services

7.2 Other rental services

73240.1	Non-motorised land transport equipment leasing or rental services
73240.2	Winter sports equipment leasing or rental services
73240.3	Non-motorised air transport equipment leasing or rental services
73240.4	Water sports and beach equipment leasing or rental services
73240.5	Camping equipment leasing or rental services
73240.6	Saddle-horse leasing or rental services
73290.1	Photographic camera rental services

7.3 Other tourism services

85970.0	Trade fair and exhibition organisation services
97230.4	Spa services
91131.1	Fishing licence services
91131.2	Hunting licence services
91210.1	Passport issuing services
91210.2	Visa issuing services
96620.2	Guide services (mountain, hunting and fishing)
97910.0	Escort services

Annexure B: List of tourism-characteristic activities

Tourism-characteristic activities can be identified as those productive activities whose principal output is characteristic of tourism. As the set of these activities does not comprise a single industry conforming to the SNA 2008 definition, the TSA defines tourism industries as all establishments whose principal productive activity is a tourism-characteristic activity.

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

Table A – List of tourism-characteristic activities

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

Annexure C: Tourism Satellite Account non-monetary indicators

Table 10 of the TSA presents a few quantitative non-monetary indicators, which are important for the interpretation of the monetary information presented. SNA 2008 states explicitly that physical indicators are an important component of satellite accounts and therefore should be viewed as a secondary part of the TSA.²⁰ The UN Tourism, however, states that further work would be required to improve the link between the provisional list of non-monetary indicators and the monetary tables.

Table B1 – TSA Table 10a – Number of trips and overnights by form of tourism and class of visitor, 2020

	Inbound tourism			Domestic tourism			Outbound tourism		
	Tourists	Same-day visitors	Total visitors	Tourists	Same-day visitors	Total visitors	Tourists	Same-day visitors	Total visitors
Number of trips or visits (*)	2 802 320	1 084 263	3 886 583	7 471 000	12 420 000	19 891 000			
Number of bed nights				56 800 000					

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

²⁰ TSA: RMF.

Table B2 – TSA Table 10a – Number of trips and overnights by form of tourism and class of visitor, 2021

	Inbound tourism			Domestic tourism			Outbound tourism		
	Tourists	Same-day visitors	Total visitors	Tourists	Same-day visitors	Total visitors	Tourists	Same-day visitors	Total visitors
Number of trips or visits (*)	2 255 699	408 162	2 663 861	10 890 000	16 014 000	26 904 000			
Number of bed nights				51 200 000					

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

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

	Inbound tourism			Domestic tourism			Outbound tourism		
	Tourists	Same-day visitors	Total visitors	Tourists	Same-day visitors	Total visitors	Tourists	Same-day visitors	Total visitors
Number trips or visits (*)	5 698 062	1 643 734	7 341 796	23 231 000	33 141 000	56 372 000			
Number of bed nights				118 600 000					

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

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

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

Table D1 – TSA Table 10c – Number of establishments and capacity by type of accommodation, 2020

	Accommodation services in ISIC 55		Accommodation services in ISIC 68	
	Hotels and similar	Others	Vacation homes	Other forms of vacation ownership
Number of establishments	3 295	7 847		
Capacity (stay units)	75 500	63 500		
Stay unit nights sold	5 387 800	3 558 600		
Capacity (beds)	-	-		
Capacity utilisation (stay units)	19,5%	15,3%		
Capacity utilisation (beds)	-	-		

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

	Accommodation services in ISIC 55		Accommodation services in ISIC 68	
	Hotels and similar	Others	Vacation homes	Other forms of vacation ownership
Number of establishments	3 189	7 687		
Capacity (stay units)	75 300	63 500		
Stay unit nights sold	6 610 000	4 492 800		
Capacity (beds)	-	-		
Capacity utilisation (stay units)	24,0%	19,4%		
Capacity utilisation (beds)	-	-		

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

	Accommodation services in ISIC 55		Accommodation services in ISIC 68	
	Hotels and similar	Others	Vacation homes	Other forms of vacation ownership
Number of establishments	3 360	8 075		
Capacity (stay units)	75 500	63 700		
Stay unit nights sold	10 783 900	5 547 800		
Capacity (beds)	-	-		
Capacity utilisation (stay units)	39,1%	23,9%		
Capacity utilisation (beds)	-	-		

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

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

Glossary

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

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

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

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

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