

# National Accounts



Satellite Accounts

Tourism Satellite Account for South Africa, provisional 2009

Report No.: 04-05-07

March 2011



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provisional 2009**

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## Abbreviations

AFS	Annual Financial Statistics
AsgiSA	Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa
BoP	Balance of Payments
CPC	Central Product Classification
DHA	Department of Home Affairs
DTS	Domestic Tourism Survey
EAS	Economic Activity Survey
FTE	Fulltime employees
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHS	General Household Survey
GVA	Gross value added
GDVATI	Gross direct value added of the tourism industries
IES	Income and Expenditure Survey
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities
LFS	Labour Force Survey
LSS	Large Sample Survey
QLFS	Quarterly Labour Force Survey
SARB	South African Reserve Bank
SAT	South African Tourism
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities
SICTA	Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities
1993 SNA	1993 System of National Accounts
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
STS	System of Tourism Statistics
SU-tables	Supply and Use Tables
TDGDP	Tourism direct gross domestic product
TDGVA	Tourism direct gross value added
TFDS	Tourism foreign direct spend
TSA	Tourism Satellite Account
TSA: RMF	Tourism Satellite Account Recommended Methodological Framework
UN	United Nations
UNSD	United Nations Statistical Division
UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organisation
VA	Value added
VAT	Value added tax

## Preface

The Tourism Satellite Account (TSA), provisional 2009 covers provisional figures for the reference year 2009. It provides an overview of the role that tourism plays in South Africa and provides information on tourism's contribution to the South African economy in terms of expenditure and employment.

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



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Pretoria  
March 2011



## Key findings

	2009 (provisional)
Inbound tourism expenditure (R million)	67 141
Domestic tourism expenditure (R million)	78 992
Internal tourism expenditure (R million)	146 133
Tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA) (R million)	63 905
Tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA) (%)	2,9
Tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP) (R million)	67 990
Tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP) (%)	2,8
Persons directly engaged in producing goods and services purchased by tourists (nr)	538 394
Persons directly engaged in producing goods and services purchased by tourists (%)	4,1

**The tourism direct gross domestic product** was R 67 990 million (or 2,8% of total gross domestic product) for 2009, compared with R67 141 million (or 2,9% of total gross domestic product) in 2008 and R59 783 million (or 3,0% of total gross domestic product) in 2007.

The year 2009 had 9 933 966 foreign visitors to South Africa compared with 9 591 828 foreign visitors and 9 090 881 foreign visitors in 2008 and 2007 respectively.

There were 538 394 persons (or 4,1 % of total employment) directly engaged in producing goods and services purchased by tourists in 2009 as compared with 599 410 (or 4,4% of total employment) in 2008 and 569 677 persons (or 4,2% of total employment) in 2007.

*Inbound tourism expenditure* totalling R67 141 million was recorded in 2009. The main expenditure items were 'non-specific products' (28,0%), 'accommodation for visitors' (15,6%), 'road passenger transport services' (13,0%) and 'connected products' (12,6%). *Inbound tourism expenditure* totalling R69 964 million was recorded in 2008 and the main expenditure items were 'non-specific products' (33,6%), 'accommodation for visitors' (13,9%), 'road passenger transport services' (12,0%) and 'connected products' (12,0%).

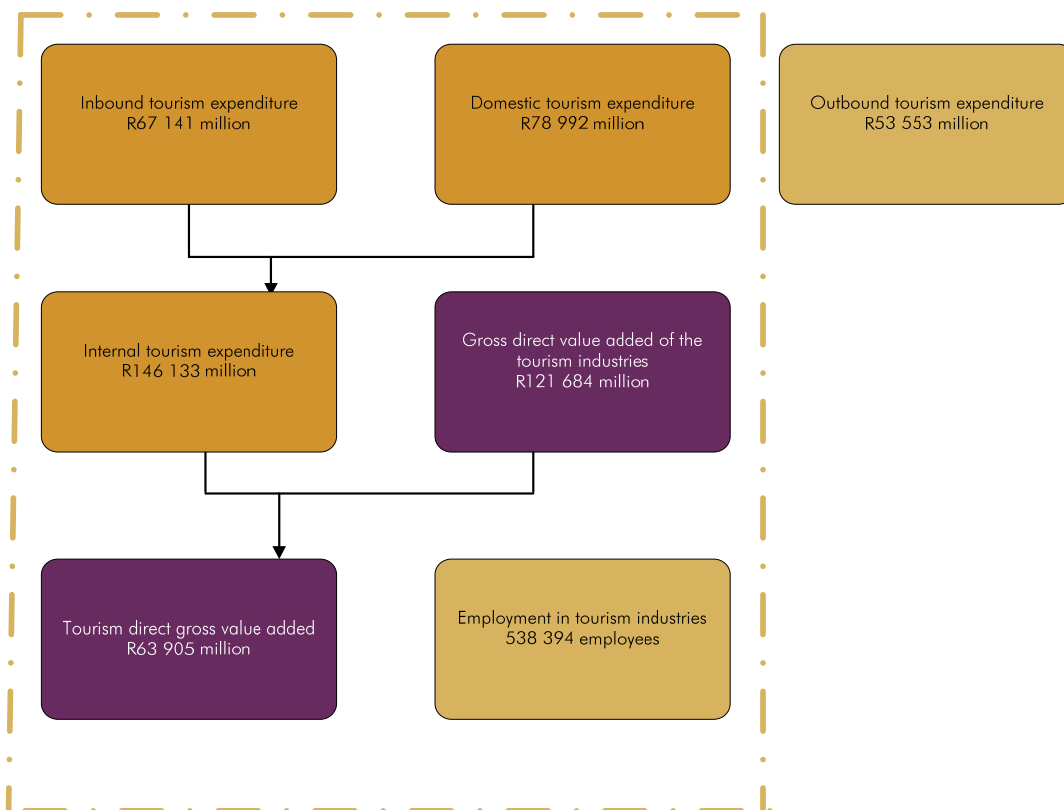
*Domestic tourism expenditure* totalling R 78 992 million (including the *domestic portion of outbound tourism expenditure*) was recorded in 2009. The main expenditure items were 'road passenger transport services' (32,7%), 'accommodation for visitors' (19,9%), 'non-specific products' (12,1%) and 'air passenger transport services' (11,9%). *Domestic tourism expenditure* totalling R76 914 million (including the *domestic portion of outbound tourism expenditure*) was recorded in 2008. The main expenditure items were 'road passenger transport services' (32,8%), 'accommodation for visitors' (19,7%) and 'non-specific products' (12,1%).

The total *internal tourism consumption in cash* for South Africa in 2009 was R146 133 million (inbound tourism consumption R67 141 million (46,0%) and domestic tourism consumption R78 992 million (54,0%)). The main expenditure items for internal tourism were 'road passenger transport services' (23,6%), 'non-specific products' (19,4%) and 'accommodation for visitors' (17,9%).

The total *internal tourism consumption in cash* for South Africa in 2008 was R146 878 million (inbound tourism consumption R69 964 million (48,0%) and domestic tourism consumption R76 914 million (52,0%)). The main expenditure items for internal tourism were 'road passenger transport services' (22,9%), 'non-specific products' (22,3%) and 'accommodation for visitors' (16,9%).

Figure 1 show the flow of tourism expenditure through the South African economy for 2009.

**Figure 1: Flow of tourism expenditure through the South African economy, 2009**



## Chapter 1: Introduction

The United Nations 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 during the last decades. However, statistical information on the nature, progress and consequences of tourism in South Africa is mainly based on arrivals and overnight stay statistics, Balance of Payment (BoP) information and South African Tourism (SAT) surveys, which do not grasp the whole economic phenomenon of tourism. Consequently, government, businesses and citizens may not receive accurate information that is necessary for effective public policies and efficient business operations.

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

The tourism sector is not measured as a sector in its own right in 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 the tourists. Furthermore, tourism consumption includes 'tourism-characteristic' (i.e. accommodation, travel services, cable cars, etc.) and 'non-tourism-related' (i.e. retail trade) goods and services, which deliver their services largely to non-tourists. The key factor to measure tourism, is to relate purchases by tourists to the total supply of these goods and services within a country.

### 1.1 The importance of a Tourism Satellite Account

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

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

- Increase and improve knowledge of the importance 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 of the economic importance of this activity among players that are directly and indirectly involved in tourism; and
- Extend the role of tourism in all industries involved in producing the goods and services demanded by visitors.

## 1.2 Relationships of the Tourism Satellite Account with the 1993 System of National Accounts

The TSA brings together the diverse aspects of tourism by providing a tourism dimension to the framework of the 1993 System of National Accounts (1993 SNA). It makes it possible to separate and examine the demand and supply side of tourism in an integrated system, which describes the production and demand aspects of the entire economy.

The 1993 SNA recommends the development of satellite accounts to measure economic phenomena that is not explicitly shown in the core set of accounts. The TSA was therefore developed for the explicit study of tourism-connected industries and products. A TSA<sup>1</sup> is:

- A statistical instrument used to measure the size of the tourism sector's contribution to the economy of a country according to international standards of concepts, classifications and definitions which will allow for valid comparisons with other industries and, eventually, between individual countries and groups of countries; and
- Used to analyse all aspects of demand for goods and services that can be associated with tourism within the economy, to observe the operational interface with the supply of such goods and services within the same economy of reference, and to describe how this supply interacts with other economic activities<sup>2</sup>.

---

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

<sup>2</sup> TSA: RMF, 2008

The fundamental structure of a TSA is based on the general relationship within an economy between the demand of goods and services generated by tourism on the one hand, and their supply on the other hand. This provides a framework for policy analysis of issues related to tourism economics, as well as for model-building, tourism growth analysis and productivity measurements. For South Africa, the TSA will measure the importance of tourism in terms of gross domestic product (GDP), expenditures and employment which will be comparable with similar measures from the 1993 SNA for the overall South African economy (it also allows a comparison with other industries in terms of the abovementioned variables). The TSA for South Africa, provisional 2009 provides a coherent framework to integrate and analyse economic statistics related to tourism activity from the supply and demand side. The South African TSA follows the international guidelines as prescribed by the UNWTO.

A background to the concepts and methodology used in the compilation of the TSA for South Africa can be found in the discussion document '*Draft Tourism Satellite Account for South Africa, 2005*' (Discussion document No D0405.7)' on the Stats SA website ([www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)) as well as from the printing and distribution section at Stats SA ([distribution@statssa.gov.za](mailto:distribution@statssa.gov.za)) or (012) 310 8044/8161).

## Chapter 2 Tourism Satellite Account for South Africa, provisional 2009<sup>3</sup>

This chapter reviews the results of the TSA for South Africa for the reference year 2009 (provisional).

### 2.1 Flow of expenditure through the South African economy

Tourism is a fast growing industry that 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. It also has an impact on the generation of value added, employment, personal income and government income<sup>4</sup>. Tourism is also one of the two sectors that were identified as special priority areas in the accelerated and shared growth initiative for South Africa (AsgiSA). The importance of tourism for developing and developed nations has created a need to measure its economic and social impact.

### 2.2 Tourism expenditure

Tourism expenditure refers to the acquisition of goods and services by visitors or by others for their benefit through a monetary transaction for the direct satisfaction of their desires and needs during their stay at their destination<sup>5</sup>. Table 1 shows tourism expenditure by product for South Africa for the reference year 2009.

#### **Tourism product ratio**

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

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 tourists. A product is classified as a tourism-characteristic product if at least 25 per cent of its production is purchased by tourists (i.e. a tourism-characteristic product has a tourism product ratio of greater than or equal to 0,25).
2. A *tourism-related product* is distinct from a tourism-characteristic product in that tourists consume a smaller proportion of the total supply of the product. For a product to be classified as a tourism-related product, tourists must purchase more than 0 per cent and less than 25 per cent of its production (i.e. a tourism-related product has a tourism product ratio that is greater than 0 and less than 0,25).
3. A *non-tourism-related product* is a product that is a non-tourism-specific<sup>6</sup> product.

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Annexure C shows the prescribed format of Tables 1 to 7 and Table 10 of the TSA.

<sup>4</sup> TSA: RMF

<sup>5</sup> TSA: RMF

<sup>6</sup> A tourism specific product is either a tourism-characteristic product or a tourism related product.

**Table 1 Tourism expenditure by product, South Africa, 2009**

Product	Domestic demand (1)	International demand (exports) (2)	Total demand (3) = (1)+(2)	Total domestic supply (4)	Tourism product ratio (5) = (3)/(4)	Tourism spending abroad (imports) (6)
	R million				Percentage	R million
<b>Characteristic products</b>	<b>61 904</b>	<b>39 916</b>	<b>101 820</b>	<b>206 520</b>	<b>49,3</b>	<b>-</b>
Accommodation services	15 693	10 456	26 149	27 714	94,4	-
Restaurants and similar	3 822	7 584	11 405	32 433	35,2	-
<b>Passenger transport services</b>	<b>37 222</b>	<b>16 461</b>	<b>53 683</b>	<b>120 001</b>	<b>44,7</b>	
Railway passenger transportation services	210	84	294	4 200	7,0	-
Road passenger transportation services	25 798	8 753	34 551	94 698	36,5	-
Water passenger transportation services	6	1	7	15	50,0	-
Air passenger transportation services	9 428	6 659	16 086	16 986	94,7	-
Transport equipment rental	1 780	964	2 744	4 102	66,9	-
Travel agencies and similar	2 954	1 241	4 195	4 281	98,0	-
Cultural services	93	137	229	1 105	20,8	-
Sports and recreational services	2 121	4 038	6 158	20 987	29,3	-
<b>Connected products</b>	<b>7 534</b>	<b>8 431</b>	<b>15 965</b>	<b>171 054</b>	<b>9,3</b>	
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco	4 360	4 759	9 120	87 039	10,5	-
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	1 715	2 190	3 905	38 943	10,0	-
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles	60	90	150	13 244	1,1	-
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	146	823	969	20 445	4,7	-
Retail sales of automotive fuel	1 252	569	1 821	11 382	16,0	-
<b>Non-specific products</b>	<b>9 555</b>	<b>18 793</b>	<b>28 348</b>	<b>4 625 436</b>	<b>0,6</b>	
Services	4 104	4 886	8 990	2 835 368	0,3	-
Goods	5 451	13 907	19 358	1 790 067	1,1	-
<b>Total tourism expenditures</b>	<b>78 992</b>	<b>67 141</b>	<b>146 133</b>	<b>5 003 010</b>	<b>2,9</b>	<b>53 553</b>

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

### 2.2.1 Inbound tourism expenditure

Table 2 shows inbound tourism expenditure by type of product (R million and percentage contribution). The year 2009 had 9 933 966 foreign visitors to South Africa compared with 9 591 828 foreign visitors in 2008, and 9 090 881 foreign visitors in 2007.

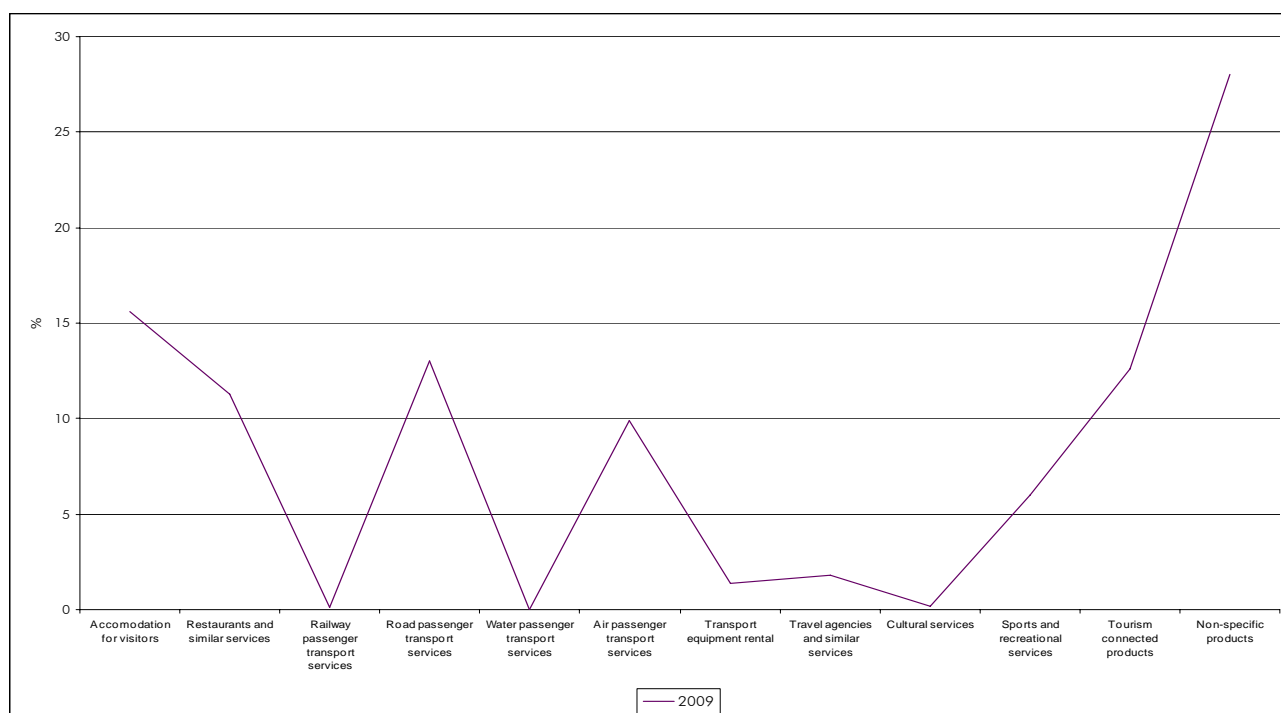
Inbound tourism expenditure totalling R67 141 million was recorded in 2009. The main expenditure items were 'non-specific products' (28,0%), 'accommodation for visitors' (15,6%) and 'road passenger transport services' (13,0%) and 'connected products' (12,6%). Inbound tourism expenditure totalling R69 964 million was recorded in 2008 and the main expenditure items were 'non-specific products' (33,6%), 'accommodation for visitors' (13,9%), 'road passenger transport services' (12,0%) and 'connected products' (12,0%).

**Table 2: Inbound tourism expenditure by type of product, 2009**

Tourism product	2009 (R million)	2009 (%)
Accommodation for visitors	10 456	15,6
Restaurants and similar services	7 584	11,3
Railway passenger transport services	84	0,1
Road passenger transport services	8 753	13,0
Water passenger transport services	1	0,0
Air passenger transport services	6 659	9,9
Transport equipment rental	964	1,4
Travel agencies and other reservation services	1 241	1,8
Cultural services	137	0,2
Sports and recreational services	4 038	6,0
Tourism-connected products	8 431	12,6
Non-specific products	18 793	28,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>67 141</b>	<b>100,0</b>

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

**Figure 2: Inbound tourism expenditure by type of product (%), 2009**



Source: Statistics South Africa



### 2.2.2 Domestic tourism expenditure

Table 3 shows domestic tourism expenditure by type of product (R million and percentage contribution) for 2009.

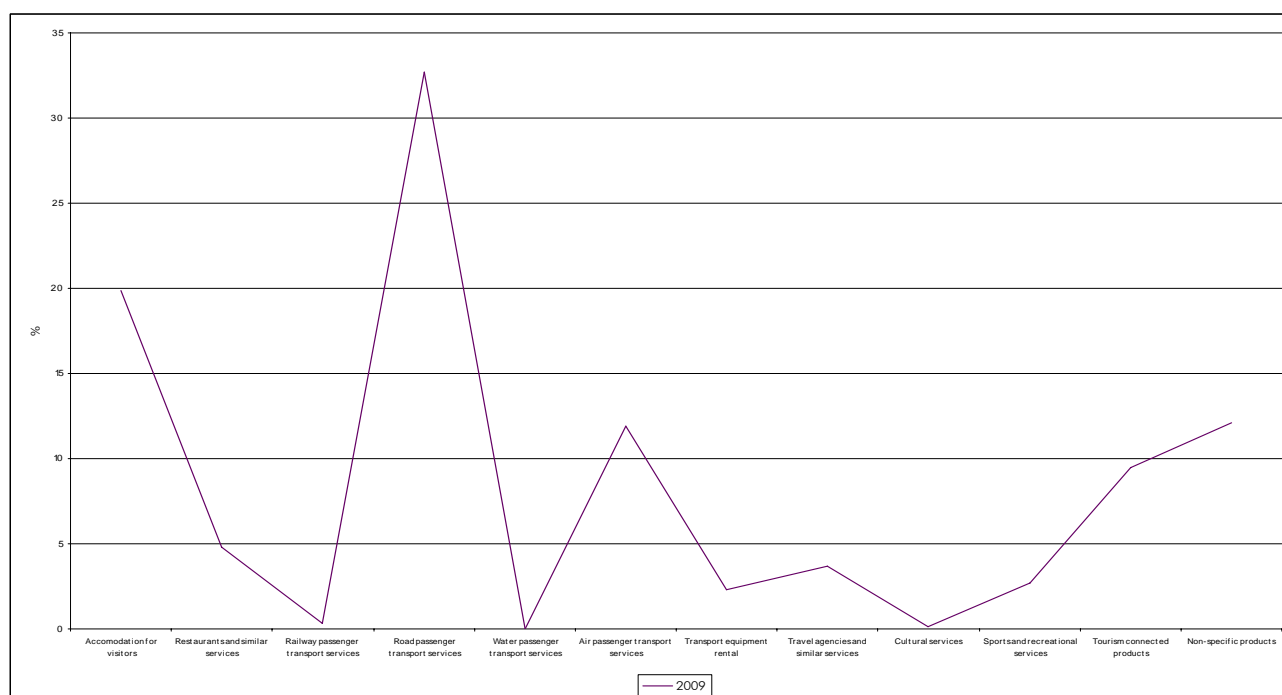
Domestic tourism expenditure totalling R 78 992 million (including the *domestic portion of outbound tourism expenditure*) was recorded in 2009. The main expenditure items were 'road passenger transport services' (32,7%), 'accommodation for visitors' (19,9%), 'non-specific products' (12,1%) and 'air passenger transport services' (11,9%). Domestic tourism expenditure totalling R76 914 million (including the *domestic portion of outbound tourism expenditure*) was recorded in 2008. The main expenditure items were 'road passenger transport services' (32,8%), 'accommodation for visitors' (19,7%) and 'non-specific products' (12,1%).

**Table 3: Domestic tourism expenditure by type of product, 2009**

Tourism product	2009 (R million)	2009 (%)
Accommodation for visitors	15 693	19,9
Restaurants and similar services	3 822	4,8
Railway passenger transport services	210	0,3
Road passenger transport services	25 798	32,7
Water passenger transport services	6	0,0
Air passenger transport services	9 428	11,9
Transport equipment rental	1 780	2,3
Travel agencies and other reservation services	2 954	3,7
Cultural services	93	0,1
Sports and recreational services	2 121	2,7
Tourism-connected products	7 534	9,5
Non-specific products	9 555	12,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>78 992</b>	<b>100,0</b>

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

**Figure 3: Domestic tourism expenditure by type of product (%), 2009**



Source: Statistics South Africa

### 2.2.3. Internal tourism expenditure

Table 4 shows internal tourism expenditure by type of product (goods and services) for 2009.

The total internal tourism consumption in cash for South Africa in 2009 was R146 133 million (inbound tourism consumption R67 141 million (46,0%) and domestic tourism consumption R78 992 million (54,0%)). The main expenditure items for internal tourism were 'road passenger transport services' (23,6%), 'non-specific products' (19,4%) and 'accommodation for visitors' (17,9%).

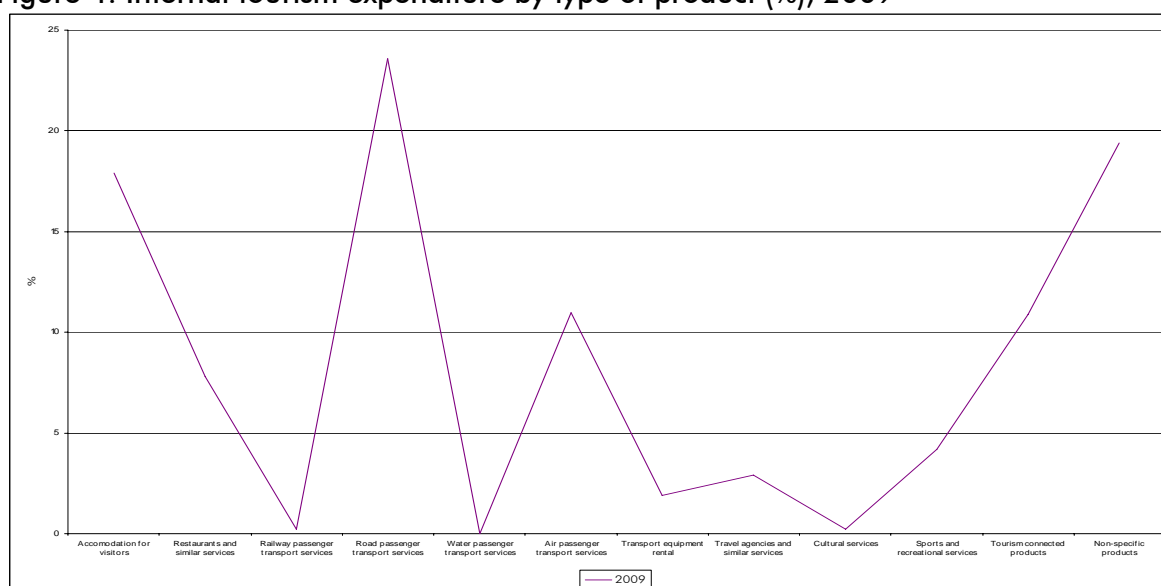
The total internal tourism consumption in cash for South Africa in 2008 was R146 878 million (inbound tourism consumption R69 964 million (48,0%) and domestic tourism consumption R76 914 million (52,0%)). The main expenditure items for internal tourism were 'road passenger transport services' (22,9%), 'non-specific products' (22,3%) and 'accommodation for visitors' (16,9%).

**Table 4: Internal tourism expenditure by type of product, 2009 (R million)**

Tourism product	2009 (R million)	2009 (%)
Accommodation for visitors	26 149	17,9
Restaurants and similar services	11 405	7,8
Railway passenger transport services	294	0,2
Road passenger transport services	34 551	23,6
Water passenger transport services	7	0,0
Air passenger transport services	16 086	11,0
Transport equipment rental	2 744	1,9
Travel agencies and other reservation services	4 195	2,9
Cultural services	229	0,2
Sports and recreational services	6 158	4,2
Tourism-connected products	15 965	10,9
Non-specific products	28 348	19,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>146 133</b>	<b>100,0</b>

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

**Figure 4: Internal tourism expenditure by type of product (%), 2009**



Source: Statistics South Africa

## 2.3 Production accounts

Table 5 of the TSA focuses on the production accounts of tourism industries and other industries (at basic prices). It conforms formally to the format established by the 1993 SNA, but the perspective is different from that of the 1993 SNA production accounts (a tool for tourism analysis). Because of the application of the principle of recording reservation services separately, output and intermediate consumption of each industry and the corresponding total for the economy that appears in the last column, do not necessarily match the corresponding values found in the national accounts of the country<sup>7</sup>. For each industry and for the total economy, gross value added (GVA) at basic prices has to equal the GVA of the economy as it appears in the national accounts<sup>8</sup>.

Table 5 shows the production accounts for the tourism industries and other industries for 2009. 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. The GDVATI for South Africa amounted to R121 684 million (or 5,6% of total GVA generated) in 2009 and R109 644 million (or 5,4% of total GVA generated) in 2008.

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<sup>7</sup> TSA: RMF

<sup>8</sup> Adjustments due to the application of the principle of recording reservation services separately have no effect on the VA of any of the industries.

**Table 5: Production accounts of the tourism industries and other industries (at basic prices), 2009 (R million)**

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries	Tourism-related industries	Other non-tourism industries	Total output of domestic producers (at basic prices)
<b>A. Specific products</b>	<b>195 108</b>	<b>65 362</b>	<b>117 104</b>	<b>377 574</b>
<b>A.1 Characteristic products</b>	<b>195 108</b>		<b>11 412</b>	<b>206 520</b>
<b>1. Accommodation services</b>	<b>27 714</b>			<b>27 714</b>
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2	27 714			27 714
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership	-		-	-
<b>2. Restaurants and similar services</b>	<b>23 582</b>		<b>8 851</b>	<b>32 433</b>
<b>3. Passenger transport services</b>	<b>117 440</b>		<b>2 561</b>	<b>120 001</b>
3.1 Railway passenger transport services	4 200			4 200
3.2 Road passenger transport services	92 137		2 561	94 698
3.3 Water passenger transport services	15			15
3.4 Air passenger transport services	16 986			16 986
3.5 Passenger transport equipment rental	4 102			4 102
<b>4. Travel agencies and other reservation services</b>	<b>4 281</b>			<b>4 281</b>
<b>5. Cultural industry</b>	<b>1 105</b>			<b>1 105</b>
<b>6. Sports and recreational industry</b>	<b>20 987</b>			<b>20 987</b>
<b>A.2 Connected products</b>		<b>65 362</b>	<b>105 692</b>	<b>171 054</b>
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco		26 054	60 986	87 039
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products		9 736	29 207	38 943
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles		9 014	4 230	13 244
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment		13 777	6 668	20 445
Retail sales of automotive fuel		6 782	4 601	11 382
<b>B. Non-specific products</b>	<b>2 621</b>	<b>6 139</b>	<b>4 616 676</b>	<b>4 625 436</b>
Services	1 289	6 139	2 827 940	2 835 368
Goods	1 332		1 788 736	1 790 067
<b>Total output (at basic prices)</b>	<b>197 729</b>	<b>71 501</b>	<b>4 733 780</b>	<b>5 003 010</b>
<b>Total intermediate consumption (at purchasers' price)</b>	<b>111 495</b>	<b>36 051</b>	<b>2 678 867</b>	<b>2 826 413</b>
<b>Total gross value added (at basic prices)</b>	<b>86 234</b>	<b>35 450</b>	<b>2 054 913</b>	<b>2 176 597</b>
Compensation of employees	27 263	22 491	1 033 978	1 083 732
Taxes less subsidies on production	406	751	30 691	31 848
Gross operating surplus	58 567	12 208	990 242	1 061 017

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

## 2.4 Domestic supply and internal tourism consumption by product

Table 6 is the core of the TSA and focuses on total domestic supply and internal tourism consumption (at purchasers' prices). This is the table where the confrontation and reconciliation between supply and demand (inclusive of internal tourism consumption), takes place. It is derived from the SU-tables in the 1993 SNA<sup>9</sup>. Table 6 shows the domestic supply and internal tourism consumption by product. The tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA) for South Africa amounted to R63 905 million (or 2,9% of total GVA generated) in 2009, as compared to R62 084 million (or 3,0% of total GVA generated) in 2008 and R54 853 million (or 3,1% of total GVA generated) in 2007.

<sup>9</sup> TSA: RMF

### **Tourism industry ratio**

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

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

- 1 A *tourism-characteristic industry* is one where either:
  - At least 25 per cent of the industry's output is purchased by tourists (i.e., the tourism industry ratio is greater or equal to 0,25);
  - 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 tourists, but its characteristic outputs are railway freight transport and railway passenger transport. Railway passenger transport is a tourism-characteristic product, so the railway transport industry is classified as a tourism-characteristic industry and a direct physical contact occurs between the industry and the tourist buying the product.
- 2 A *tourism-related industry* is one where:
  - The industry is not a tourism-characteristic industry;
  - Between 5 per cent and 25 per cent of the industry's output is purchased by tourists (i.e., the tourism industry ratio is greater than 0,05 but less than 0,25);
  - A direct physical contact occurs between the industry and the tourist buying its product. In practice the retail trade industry is the only tourism-related industry.
- 3 A *non-tourism-related industry* is not a tourism-characteristic or tourism-related industry. A non-tourism industry may still sell some of its products to tourists.

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

**Table 6: Domestic supply and internal tourism consumption by product, 2009 (R million)**

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries						Total tourism-characteristic industries	Tourism-connected industries	Other industries	Total output of domestic producers at basic prices	Taxes less subsidies
	Accommodation for visitors	Food and beverage serving industry	Passenger transport industry	Transport equipment rental	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural and sport and recreational industry		Trade of tourism-connected goods			
<b>A. Specific products</b>	29 890	4 553	50 004	2 744	4 195	6 387	97 773	5 546	14 466	117 785	
<b>A.1 Characteristic products</b>	29 890	4 553	50 004	2 744	4 195	6 387	97 773		4 047	101 820	
<b>1. Accommodation services</b>	26 149						26 149			26 149	
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2	26 149						26 149			26 149	
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership											
<b>2. Restaurants and similar services</b>	3 740	4 553					8 293		3 112	11 405	
<b>3. Passenger transport services</b>			50 004	2 744			52 748		935	53 683	
3.1 Railway passenger transport services			294				294			294	
3.2 Road passenger transport services			33 617				33 617		935	34 551	
3.3 Water passenger transport services			7				7			7	
3.4 Air passenger transport services			16 086				16 086			16 086	
3.5 Passenger transport equipment rental				2 744			2 744			2 744	
<b>4. Travel agencies and other reservation services</b>					4 195		4 195			4 195	
<b>5. Cultural industry</b>						229	229			229	
<b>6. Sports and recreational industry</b>						6 158	6 158			6 158	
<b>A.2 Connected products</b>								5 546	10 419	15 965	
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco								2 730	6 390	9 120	
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products								976	2 929	3 905	
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles								102	48	150	
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment								653	316	969	
Retail sales of automotive fuel								1 085	736	1 821	
<b>B. Non-specific products</b>	1	1	15	1			18	19	28 310	28 348	
Services	1	1	1	1			4	19	8 966	8 990	
Goods			14				14		19 344	19 358	
<b>Total output (at basic prices)</b>	29 891	4 554	50 019	2 744	4 195	6 387	97 792	5 565	42 776	146 133	4 085
<b>Total intermediate consumption (at purchasers' price)</b>	15 473	3 086	29 279	1 579	969	4 830	55 215	2 806	24 207	82 229	
<b>Total gross value added (at basic prices)</b>	14 418	1 468	20 743	1 165	3 226	1 557	42 576	2 759	18 569	63 905	

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

**Table 7: Derivation of tourism industry ratios, 2009**

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries										Tourism-related industries
	Accommodation for visitors	Food and beverage serving industry	Railway passenger transport	Road passenger transport	Water passenger transport	Air passenger transport	Transport equipment rental	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade of tourism-connected goods
<b>A. Specific products</b>	29 890	4 553	294	33 617	7	16 086	2 744	4 195	229	6 158	5 546
<b>A.1 Characteristic products</b>	29 890	4 553	294	33 617	7	16 086	2 744	4 195	229	6 158	
<b>1. Accommodation services</b>	26 149										
1.1 Hotel and other accommodation for visitors other than 1.2	26 149										
1.2 Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership											
<b>2. Restaurants and similar services</b>	3 740	4 553									
<b>3. Passenger transport services</b>			294	33 617	7	16 086	2 744				
3.1 Railway passenger transport services			294								
3.2 Road passenger transport services				33 617							
3.3 Water passenger transport services					7						
3.4 Air passenger transport services						16 086					
3.5 Passenger transport equipment rental							2 744				
<b>4. Travel agencies and other reservation services</b>								4 195			
<b>5. Cultural industry</b>									229		
<b>6. Sports and recreational industry</b>										6 158	
<b>A.2 Connected products</b>											5 546
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco											2 730
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products											976
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles											102
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment											653
Retail sales of automotive fuel											1 085
<b>B. Non-specific products</b>	1	1		14		2	1				19
Services	1	1		0		1	1				19
Goods				13		1					
<b>Total purchased by tourists</b>	29 891	4 554	294	33 630	7	16 088	2 744	4 195	229	6 158	5 565
<b>Total industry output</b>	38 605	13 256	4 200	93 497	15	17 379	4 269	4 291	1 111	21 106	71 501
<b>Tourism industry ratio</b>	0,77	0,34	0,07	0,36	0,50	0,93	0,64	0,98	0,21	0,29	0,08

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

**Tourism direct gross value added and tourism direct gross domestic product**

Table 6<sup>10</sup> of the TSA presents the reconciliation between internal tourism consumption and domestic supply and it is from this table that TDGVA and tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP) can be derived. Part of the aggregate TDGVA can be generated by tourism industries and part of it may be generated by other industries. Not all gross value added of the tourism industries (GVATI) is part of the TDGVA, because these industries may also serve non-visitors in the same way the non-tourism industries may serve visitors and thus generate part of TDGVA<sup>11</sup>. The estimates of TDGVA and TDGDP rely on a number of assumptions and implicit modelling procedures. Caution must be exercised when using or interpreting these aggregates<sup>12</sup>. Figure 5 schematically illustrates the link between GVATI and TDGVA.

**Figure 5: Link between gross direct value added of the tourism industries and tourism direct gross value added**

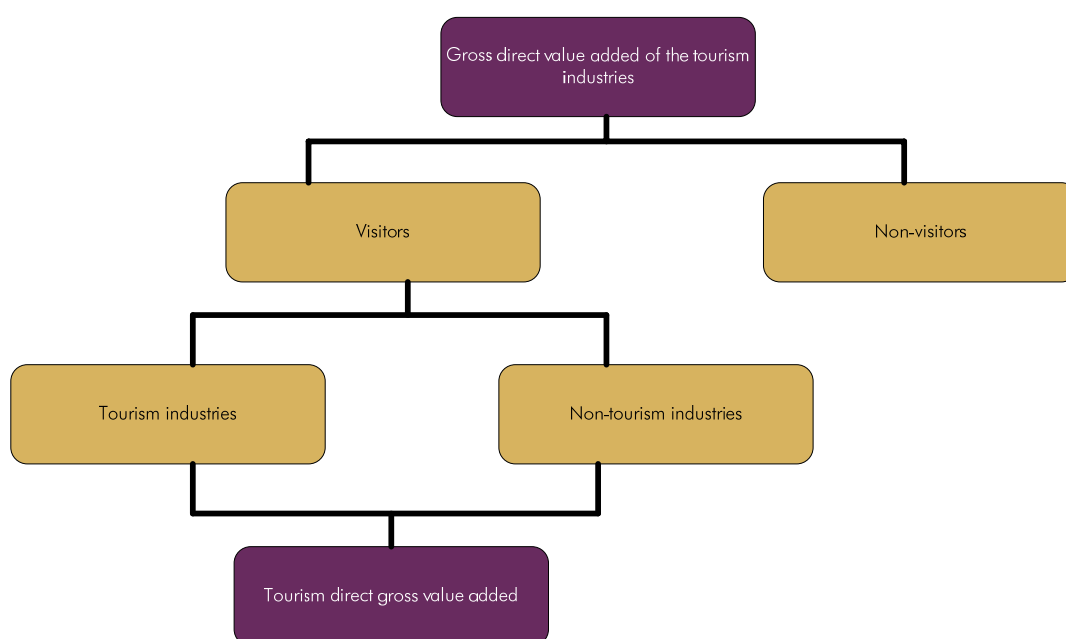


Table 8 shows the calculation of TDGVA and TDGDP for South Africa for 2009. TDGDP was R 67 990 (or 2,8% of total gross domestic product) for 2009, compared with R67 141 million (or 2,9% of total gross domestic product ) in 2008 and R59 783 million (or 3,0% of total gross domestic product) in 2007.

<sup>10</sup> This table is the core of the TSA.

<sup>11</sup> TSA: RMF

<sup>12</sup> TSA: RMF



**Table 8: Tourism direct gross value added and tourism direct gross domestic product, 2009**

	<b>2009</b>
<b>Total supply of goods and services</b>	<b>5 900 686</b>
Less imports of goods and services	678 306
<b>Less net taxes (taxes less subsidies) on products</b>	<b>219 370</b>
Equals total domestic supply of goods and services (output)	5 003 010
Less intermediate consumption	2 826 413
<b>Gross value added of the economy</b>	<b>2 176 597</b>
<b>Total tourism output</b>	<b>146 133</b>
Less total tourism intermediate consumption	82 229
<b>Equals tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA)</b>	<b>63 905</b>
<b>TDGVA (%)</b>	<b>2,9%</b>
Tourism direct gross value added	63 905
Plus tourism share of net taxes on products	4 085
<b>Equals tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP)</b>	<b>67 990</b>
<b>TDGDP<sup>13</sup> (%)</b>	<b>2,8%</b>

Table 9 show TDGVA for 2009 (R million and percentage contribution)

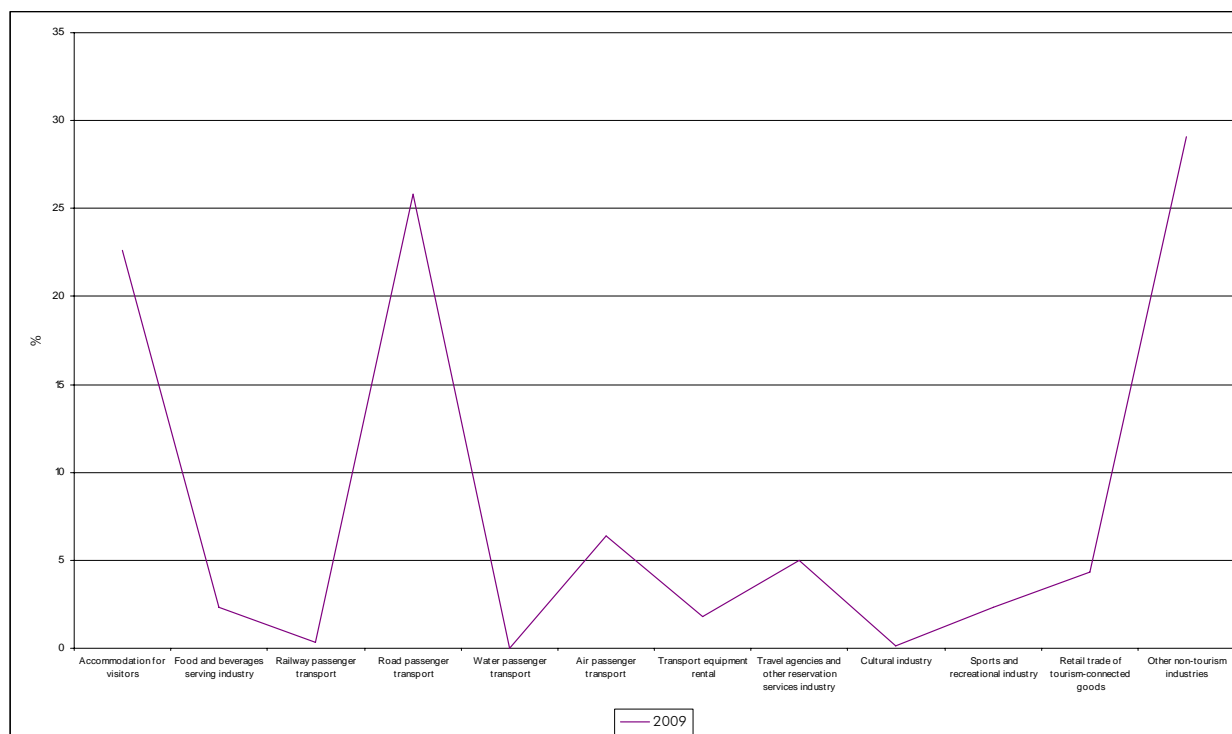
**Table 9: Tourism direct gross value added, 2009**

<b>Tourism product</b>	<b>2009 (R million)</b>	<b>2009 (%)</b>
Accommodation for visitors	14 418	22,6
Food and beverages serving industry	1 468	2,3
Railway passenger transport	182	0,3
Road passenger transport	16 469	25,8
Water passenger transport	3	0,0
Air passenger transport	4 089	6,4
Transport equipment rental	1 165	1,8
Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	3 226	5,0
Cultural industry	56	0,1
Sports and recreational industry	1 501	2,3
Retail trade of tourism-connected goods	2 759	4,3
Other non-tourism industries	18 569	29,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>63 905</b>	<b>100,0</b>

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

<sup>13</sup> Gross domestic product is equal to gross value added plus net taxes on products  
*Tourism Satellite Account for South Africa, provisional 2009*

**Figure 6: Tourism direct gross value added (%), 2009**



Source: Statistics South Africa

## 2.5 Employment in the tourism industries

Tourism employment is a measure of the number of jobs in tourism and non-tourism industries. Tourism employment is the employment strictly related to the goods and services (tourism-connected and non-tourism-connected) acquired by visitors and produced by either tourism industries or other industries that cannot be directly observed<sup>14</sup>. South Africa does not have a direct measure of tourism employment due to a lack of sufficient data. Therefore, employment in the tourism industries includes employment that is directly and/or indirectly related to the goods and services acquired by tourists and non-tourists.

Table 10 shows employment in the tourism industries by population group for 2009. There were 538 394 persons (or 4,1 % of total employment) directly engaged in producing goods and services purchased by tourists in 2009 as compared with 599 410 (or 4,4% of total employment) in 2008 and 569 677 persons (or 4,2% of total employment) in 2007.

Tourism industry ratios have been used to allocate employment numbers (by industry) to tourism<sup>15</sup>.

<sup>14</sup> TSA: RMF

<sup>15</sup> This treatment assumes that, for each industry, a given rand value of output will require a fixed quantity of labour input, regardless of whether the products are purchased by tourists or non-tourists

### **Cautionary note on employment in the tourism industries**

#### ***Revision of the old Labour Force Survey***

The first Labour Force Survey (LFS) was conducted in 2000 and since then it was undertaken on a six-monthly basis in March and September each year. Starting in 2005, Stats SA undertook a major revision of the LFS. This revision resulted in changes to the survey methodology, the survey questionnaire, the frequency of data collection and data releases and processing systems. The redesigned labour force survey is the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) that is now the principal vehicle for collecting labour market information on a quarterly basis. The QLFS results were first released in 2008.

To allow for historical comparability of the old series (LFS) with the new QLFS, the old series was revised. Revising the historical LFS means that the revised data for, say, September 2002 represent Stats SA's best estimate of what the QLFS would have shown had it been conducted in the third quarter of 2002.

The revision was based on link factors computed on the basis of two overlap surveys that were conducted between the old LFS and the new QLFS. The first overlap was between the LFS March 2008 and the QLFS January–March 2008. The second overlap was between the LFS September 2008 and the QLFS July–September 2008.

It should be noted that for the revised estimates, the cut-off age for inclusion in the working age population is now set at 15–64 years to improve international comparability.

**Table 10: Employment in the tourism industries by population group, 2009 (No. of persons)**

Population group	Accommodation for visitors	Food and beverage serving industry	Railway passenger transport	Road passenger transport	Water passenger transport	Air passenger transport	Transport equipment rental	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry <sup>16</sup>	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Retail trade (of tourism-connected goods)	Total
<b>Total employment</b>												
Black African	96 876	220 732	22 400	347 874	1 682	11 039	4 496	10 338	27 217	31 099	783 246	1 556 999
Coloured	18 907	31 317	3 920	37 060	996	1 200	1 090	3 144	5 997	9 316	160 381	273 328
Indian/Asian	1 584	6 430	557	18 082	1 194	156	-	2 246	2 871	2 418	79 132	114 670
White	18 845	31 333	7 888	38 144	1 035	9 950	4 125	6 502	19 209	15 236	169 307	321 574
<b>Total</b>	<b>136 212</b>	<b>289 812</b>	<b>34 765</b>	<b>441 160</b>	<b>4 907</b>	<b>22 345</b>	<b>9 711</b>	<b>22 230</b>	<b>55 294</b>	<b>58 069</b>	<b>1 192 066</b>	<b>2 266 571</b>
<b>Tourism industry ratio</b>	<b>0,77</b>	<b>0,34</b>	<b>0,07</b>	<b>0,36</b>	<b>0,50</b>	<b>0,93</b>	<b>0,64</b>	<b>0,98</b>	<b>0,21</b>	<b>0,29</b>	<b>0,08</b>	
<b>Tourism employment</b>												
Black African	75 007	75 822	1 568	125 129	841	10 219	2 890	10 106	5 620	9 074	60 966	377 243
Coloured	14 639	10 757	274	13 330	498	1 111	701	3 074	1 238	2 718	12 484	60 825
Indian/Asian	1 226	2 209	39	6 504	597	144	-	2 195	593	706	6 159	20 373
White	14 591	10 763	552	13 720	518	9 211	2 652	6 356	3 967	4 446	13 178	79 953
<b>Total</b>	<b>105 464</b>	<b>99 551</b>	<b>2 434</b>	<b>158 684</b>	<b>2 454</b>	<b>20 686</b>	<b>6 242</b>	<b>21 731</b>	<b>11 418</b>	<b>16 944</b>	<b>92 787</b>	<b>538 394</b>

Individual figures may not add up to stated totals due to rounding  
 Source: Statistics South Africa, *Quarterly Labour Force Survey, 2009*

<sup>16</sup> The employment data for the travel agencies and other reservation services industry were sourced from the 2006 LSS for the transport industry.

### Chapter 3: The future development of Tourism Satellite Account for South Africa

In accordance with the recommendations set out by the 2008 TSA: RMF, the South African TSA for 2009 focused on the compilation of Tables 1–7 and Table 10. A number of future developments are being considered. These would include:

- Separating the same-day visitors from the tourists (overnight visitors) for inbound and domestic tourism;
- Investigating the possibility of compiling Table 3 of the TSA (outbound tourism). Currently the main constraint with the compilation of Table 3 for South Africa is the availability of data. The Domestic Tourism Survey (DTS) is one instrument aimed at starting the collection of information on South African residents' expenditure outside the borders of the country;
- Using the DTS to compile Table 2 of the TSA (domestic tourism);
- Researching the treatment of the service charges paid to travel agents, tour operators and other reservation services;
- Researching the treatment of housing services provided by second homes on own account or for free. This imputed rent should be included in the TSA for the calculation of GDVATI, TDGVA and TDGDP. The current constraint is the availability of data and the appropriate instrument needs to be researched to collect this data and include it in the next TSAs for South Africa;
- Counting the number of fulltime employees (FTE) who are directly engaged in producing goods and services purchased by tourists in the South African economy; and
- Investigating the possibility of collecting data on tourism single-purpose consumer durables as a longer-term goal by SAT.

To ensure that a future TSA in South Africa is responsive to user needs and provides an accurate reflection of the tourism industry, as well as its role in the economy, all stakeholders are invited to send comments to: [tsa@statssa.gov.za](mailto:tsa@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 serves as a proposal of how the various international organisations could present the results of countries that have developed a TSA in a comparable way in future.

Six-digit codes with a point between the fifth and sixth digits were used to code the various items. The first five digits correspond to the central product classification (CPC), Version 1.0 code, and the sixth digit is used exclusively for the present list. If the sixth digit is a zero, it means that this item is the same as the one presented in CPC, Version 1.0 and has been drawn from it. However, if the sixth digit is not a zero the item corresponds only partly to the CPC code. For example, code 63110.0, 'Hotel and motel lodging services', is identical to CPC code 63110, whereas code 63199.1, 'Sleeping-car....', corresponds only in part to CPC code 63199.

#### 1. Accommodation services

##### 1.1 Hotels and other lodging services

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

##### 1.2 Second-home services on own account or for free

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

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

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

#### 3. Passenger transport services

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

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

### 3.2 Road transport services

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

### 3.3 Water transport services

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

### 3.4 Air transport services

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

### 3.5 Supporting passenger transport services

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

### 3.6 Passenger transport equipment rental

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

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

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

##### 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
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96310.0	Services of performing artists
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##### 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
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#### 6. Recreation and other entertainment services

##### 6.1 Sports and recreational services

96510.0	Sports and recreational sports event promotion and organisation services
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96520.1	Golf course services
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96520.2	Ski fields
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96520.3	Race circuit
---------	--------------

96520.5	Recreation park and beach services
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96590.1	Risk sport and adventure
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##### 6.2 Other amusement and recreational services

96910.1	Theme park services
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96910.2	Amusement park services
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96910.3	Fair and carnival services
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96920.1	Casino services
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96920.2	Slot machine services
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#### 7. Miscellaneous tourism services

##### 7.1 Financial and insurance services

71100.1	Travel card services
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71100.2	Travel loan services
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71311.1	Travel life insurance services
---------	--------------------------------

71320.1	Travel accident insurance services
---------	------------------------------------

71320.2	Travel health insurance services
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71334.1	Passengers' aircraft of own use insurance services
---------	--

71334.2	Passengers' vessel of own use insurance services
---------	--

71339.1	Travel insurance services
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71552.0	Foreign exchange services
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## 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 1993 SNA definition, the TSA defines tourism industries as all establishments whose principal productive activity is a tourism-characteristic activity.

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

**Table A: List of tourism-characteristics activities**

Activities 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 Accounts tables in South Africa**

Annexure C provides the TSA tables for South Africa for the reference year 2009.

Table 1 of the TSA focuses on inbound tourism expenditure by product and class of visitor<sup>17</sup>. The main source of data for the compilation of Table 1 of the TSA is the BoP from the South African Reserve Bank (SARB) and the SAT Departure Survey. Table B shows inbound tourism expenditure by product and class of visitor.

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<sup>17</sup> Tourists and same-day visitors

**Table B: TSA Table 1 – Inbound tourism expenditure, by product and class of visitor, 2009 (R million)**

Product	Tourists (1.1)	Same-day visitors (1.2)	Total visitors (1.3)=(1.1)+(1.2)
<b>A. Specific products</b>			<b>48 348</b>
<b>A.1 Tourism-characteristic products</b>			<b>39 916</b>
1 Accommodation services for visitors (*)		X	10 456
1.a – Accommodation services for visitors other than 1.b (*)		X	10 456
1.b – Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership (*)		X	
2 Food and beverage serving services (*)			7 584
<b>Total passenger transport services (*)</b>			<b>16 461</b>
3 Railway passenger transport (*)			84
4 Road passenger transport (*)			8 753
5 Water passenger transport (*)			1
6 Air passenger transport (*)			6 659
7 Transport equipment rental services (*)			964
8 Travel agencies and other reservation services (**)			1 241
9 Cultural services (*)			137
10 Sport and recreational services (*)			4 038
<b>A.2 Tourism-connected products (*) (a)</b>			<b>8 431</b>
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco			4 759
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods			2 190
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles			90
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment			823
Retail sales of automotive fuels			569
<b>B. Non-specific products</b>			<b>18 793</b>
Services			4 886
Goods			13 907
<b>Total inbound tourism expenditure</b>			<b>67 141</b>
	Number of trips		9 933 966 <sup>18</sup>
	Number of bednights	X	71 202 431

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

X does not apply

(\*) The value is net of the gross service charges paid to travel agencies, tour operators and other reservation services

(\*\*) Corresponds to the gross service charge of the travel agencies, tour operators and other reservation services and value of other services provided

<sup>18</sup> Inbound visitors

Table 2 of the TSA focuses on domestic tourism expenditure by product, class of visitor and type of trip. The main source of data for the compilation of Table 2 of the TSA is the Supply and Use tables (SU-tables), Private Consumption Expenditure (PCE), the SAT Domestic Survey and the tourism module in the General Household Survey (GHS)<sup>19</sup>. Table C shows domestic tourism expenditure by product, class of visitor and type of trip for 2009.

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<sup>19</sup> Also made use of the pilot results of the Domestic Tourism Survey (DTS)  
*Tourism Satellite Account for South Africa, provisional 2009*

**Table C: TSA Table 2 – Domestic tourism expenditure, by product, class of visitor and type of trip, 2009 (R million)**

Product	Resident visitors on a domestic trip			Resident visitors on an international trip			Total domestic tourism expenditure		
	Tourists (2.1)	Same-day visitors (2.2)	Total visitors (2.3)=(2.1)+(2.2)	Tourists (2.4)	Same-day visitors (2.5)	Total visitors (2.6)=(2.4)+(2.5)	Tourists (2.7)=(2.1)+ (2.4)	Same-day visitors (2.8)=(2.2)+ (2.5)	Total visitors (2.9)=(2.3)+ (2.6)
<b>A. Specific products</b>									69 438
<b>A.1 Tourism-characteristic products</b>									61 904
1 Accommodation services for visitors (*)		X			X			X	15 693
1.a – Accommodation services for visitors other than 1.b (*)		X			X			X	15 693
1.b – Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership (*)		X			X			X	
2 Food and beverage serving services (*)									3 822
<b>Total passenger transport services (*)</b>									37 222
3 Railway passenger transport services (*)									210
4 Road passenger transport services (*)									25 798
5 Water passenger transport services (*)									6
6 Air passenger transport services (*)									9 428
7 Transport equipment rental services (*)									1 780
8 Travel agencies and other reservation services (**)									2 954
9 Cultural services (*)									93
10 Sport and recreational services (*)									2 121
<b>A.2 Tourism-connected products (*) (a)</b>									7 534
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco									4 360
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods									1 715
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles									60
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment									146
Retail sales of automotive fuels									1 252
<b>B. Non-specific products</b>									9 555
Services									4 104
Goods									5 451
<b>Total domestic tourism expenditure</b>									78 992
	Number of trips								30 300 000
	Number of bednights	X			X			X	128 400 000

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

X does not apply

(\*) The value is net of the gross service charges paid to travel agencies, tour operators and other reservation services

(\*\*) Corresponds to the gross service charge of the travel agencies, tour operators and other reservation services and value of other services provided

Table 3 of the TSA shows the outbound tourism expenditure of South African residents by product and class of visitor.

Currently there are limited data on the expenditure of South Africans outside the borders of the country (only the total expenditure of South African residents outside the borders of the country is available from the BoP from SARB).

Table D shows outbound tourism expenditure by product and class of visitor for 2009.

**Table D: TSA Table 3 – Outbound tourism expenditure, by product and class of visitor, 2009 (R million)**

Product	Tourism expenditure of outbound visitors in other economies			Acquisition from non-residents by visitors on domestic trips			Total outbound expenditure		
	Tourists (3.1)	Same-day visitors (3.2)	Total visitors (3.3)=(3.1)+(3.2)	Tourists (3.4)	Same-day visitors (3.5)	Total visitors (3.6)=(3.4)+(3.5)	Tourists (3.7)=(3.1)+(3.4)	Same-day visitors (3.8)=(3.2)+(3.5)	Total visitors (3.9)=(3.3)+(3.6)
<b>A. Specific products</b>									
<b>A.1 Tourism-characteristic products</b>									
1 Accommodation services for visitors (*)		X			X			X	
1.a – Accommodation services for visitors other than 1.b (*)		X			X			X	
1.b – Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership (*)		X			X			X	
2 Food and beverage serving services (*)									
<b>Total passenger transport services (*)</b>									
3 Railway passenger transport services (*)									
4 Road passenger transport services (*)									
5 Water passenger transport services (*)									
6 Air passenger transport services (*)									
7 Transport equipment rental services (*)									
8 Travel agencies and other reservation services (**)									
9 Cultural services (*)									
10 Sport and recreational services (*)									
<b>A.2 Tourism-connected products (*) (a)</b>									
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco									
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods									
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles									
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment									
Retail sales of automotive fuels									
<b>B. Non-specific products</b>									
Services									
Goods									
<b>Total outbound tourism expenditure</b>									<b>53 553</b>

X does not apply

(\*) The value is net of the gross service charges paid to travel agencies, tour operators and other reservation services

(\*\*) Corresponds to the gross service charge of the travel agencies, tour operators and other reservation services and value of other services provided



Table 4 of the TSA focuses on internal tourism consumption by product.

Table 4 of the TSA combines internal tourism expenditure (Table 1 of the TSA) and domestic tourism expenditure (Table 2 of the TSA) with the other components of tourism consumption. There are four (4) categories<sup>20</sup> of 'other components of tourism consumption', and they are:

- *Services associated to vacation accommodation on own account* – includes all imputed accommodation services related to accommodation units on own account and to all other types of vacation-home ownership;
- *Tourism social transfers in kind (except refunds)* – includes the value of individual non-market services provided by governments and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) that benefit visitors and exceed the values paid by the visitors themselves;
- *Other imputed consumption* – all other imputed items not previously included; and
- *Tourism single-purpose consumer durables purchased outside the context of a trip or for a trip.*

Internal tourism consumption is the key aggregate derived from Table 4. The production process by which internal tourism consumption (except imports) is provided will be the basis for the compilation of TDGVA and TDGDP<sup>21</sup>.

Table 4 of the TSA uses the information from Tables 1 and 2 of the TSA, hence no additional surveys are used in its compilation. Thus, the totals have their origins in the SU-tables, the SAT Inbound and Domestic Survey, the tourism module of the GHS, and the BoP (as in Tables 1 and 2 of the TSA).

Table E shows Table 4 of the TSA: Internal tourism consumption by product for 2009.

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<sup>20</sup> Additional to Table 1 and Table 2 of the TSA

<sup>21</sup> TSA: RMF

**Table E: TSA Table 4 – Internal tourism consumption by product, 2009 (R million)**

Product	Internal tourism expenditure			Other components of tourist consumption (b) (4.2)	Internal tourism consumption (4.3)=(4.1)+(4.2)
	Inbound tourism consumption (1.3)	Domestic tourism consumption (2.9)	Internal tourism consumption in cash (4.1)=(1.3)+(2.9)		
<b>A. Specific products</b>	<b>48 348</b>	<b>69 438</b>	<b>117 785</b>		<b>117 785</b>
<b>A.1 Tourism-characteristic products</b>	<b>39 916</b>	<b>61 904</b>	<b>101 820</b>		<b>101 820</b>
<b>1 Accommodation services for visitors (*)</b>	<b>10 456</b>	<b>15 693</b>	<b>26 149</b>		<b>26 149</b>
1.a – Accommodation services for visitors other than 1.b (*)	10 456	15 693	26 149		26 149
1.b – Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership (*)					
<b>2 Food and beverage serving services (*)</b>	<b>7 584</b>	<b>3 822</b>	<b>11 405</b>		<b>11 405</b>
<b>Total passenger transport services (*)</b>	<b>16 461</b>	<b>37 222</b>	<b>53 683</b>		<b>53 683</b>
3 Railway passenger transport (*)	84	210	294		294
4 Road passenger transport (*)	8 753	25 798	34 551		34 551
5 Water passenger transport (*)	1	6	7		7
6 Air passenger transport (*)	6 659	9 428	16 086		16 086
7 Transport equipment rental services (*)	964	1 780	2 744		2 744
<b>8 Travel agencies and other reservation services (**)</b>	<b>1 241</b>	<b>2 954</b>	<b>4 195</b>		<b>4 195</b>
<b>9 Cultural services (*)</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>229</b>		<b>229</b>
<b>10. Sport and recreational services (*)</b>	<b>4 038</b>	<b>2 121</b>	<b>6 158</b>		<b>6 158</b>
<b>A.2 Tourism-connected products (*) (a)</b>	<b>8 431</b>	<b>7 534</b>	<b>15 965</b>		<b>15 965</b>
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco	4 759	4 360	9 120		9 120
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	2 190	1 715	3 905		3 905
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles	90	60	150		150
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	823	146	969		969
Retail sales of automotive fuels	569	1 252	1 821		1 821
<b>B. Non-specific products</b>	<b>18 793</b>	<b>9 555</b>	<b>28 348</b>		<b>28 348</b>
Services	4 886	4 104	8 990		8 990
Goods	13 907	5 451	19 358		19 358
<b>Total internal tourism consumption</b>	<b>67 141</b>	<b>78 992</b>	<b>146 133</b>		<b>146 133</b>

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

(\*) The value is net of the gross service charges paid to travel agencies, tour operators and other reservation services

(\*\*) Corresponds to the gross service charge of the travel agencies, tour operators and other reservation services and value of other services provided

Table F shows the prescribed format of Table 5 of the TSA. This table focuses on the production accounts of tourism industries and other industries (at basic prices).

It conforms formally to the format established by the 1993 SNA, but the perspective is different from the SNA production accounts (a tool for tourism analysis). Because of the application of the principle of recording reservation services separately, output and intermediate consumption of each industry and the corresponding total for the economy that appears in the last column, do not necessarily correspond to the corresponding values found in the national accounts of the country<sup>22</sup>. For each industry and for the total economy, GVA at basic prices has to be equal to GVA of the economy as it appears in the national accounts<sup>23</sup>.

The first block in Table 5 of the TSA disaggregates output into product types (goods and services) and is valued at basic prices. The second block contains intermediate consumption or input disaggregated into categories based on the CPC classification<sup>24</sup> and is valued at purchasers' prices. The difference between the total output (at basic prices) from the first block and total intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices) in the second block equals to total gross value added of industries (at basic prices). The value added refers to industries as a whole and is disaggregated further in the third block to represent specific components of remuneration of employees, net taxes on production, operating surplus and mixed income<sup>25</sup>.

Table 5 of the TSA is compiled from the SU-tables (detail for 171 industries and 104 products and services). The detailed SU-tables should ideally form the basis for the compilation of this table. Several other surveys like the Annual Financial Statistics (AFS<sup>26</sup>) and the Large Sample Surveys (LSSs) are also used to compile this table. The level of detail that samples are drawn for the AFS has recently increased<sup>27</sup> based on the needs from the tourism industry and more specifically the TSA. This survey collects financial data from enterprises in industries that represent different Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) groups.

Several of the surveys covered by LSSs (i.e. on accommodation, food and beverages, transport and personal services) are also used to compile this table. Unfortunately, several different industries will need to be covered in the LSS series. This will make it difficult to collect all the required information for one specific year because of the rotation of LSS collection. Adjustments must be done in instances where surveys refer to different years to ensure that the distributions used from the surveys are representative of the same period<sup>28</sup>.

Stats SA conducts several monthly surveys that are used in the compilation of Table 5 of the TSA. The survey of tourist accommodation was first introduced in April 2004. It is a monthly survey and its results are published on a quarterly basis. The monthly food and beverages survey was also introduced in April 2004 and the results are published on a quarterly basis.

In order to compile Table 5 of the TSA, South Africa needs to identify the specific goods and services, as well as industries that are unique to their individual situation. Each country needs to determine industries that they wish to include under 'Country-specific tourism industries'. For goods and services, each country needs to determine 'Other country-specific tourism-characteristic goods', 'Other country-specific tourism-characteristic services', 'Tourism-connected products' and 'Non-consumption products'.

<sup>22</sup> TSA: RMF

<sup>23</sup> Adjustments due to the application of the principle of recording reservation services separately have no effect on the VA of any of the industries.

<sup>24</sup> In the SU-tables, products are currently linked to SIC (and ISIC). In future products will be linked to CPC codes (research work underway).

<sup>25</sup> TSA: RMF

<sup>26</sup> The EAS has been renamed to AFS from the reference year 2006 (first published as the AFS on 31 October 2007)

<sup>27</sup> From 2006. Level of detail changed from 3 digit SIC to 4 digit SIC

<sup>28</sup> Use for distributions, not levels

**Table F: TSA Table 5 – Production accounts of tourism industries and other industries, 2009 (R million)**

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries							
	1a. Accommodation services in 55	1b. Accommodation services in 68	2 Restaurants and similar	3 Railway passenger transport	4 Road passenger transport	5 Water passenger transport	6 Air passenger transport	7 Transport equipment rental
<b>A. Specific products</b>	<b>38 350</b>		<b>12 946</b>	<b>4 200</b>	<b>92 137</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16 986</b>	<b>4 102</b>
<b>A.1 Tourism-characteristic products</b>	<b>38 350</b>		<b>12 946</b>	<b>4 200</b>	<b>92 137</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16 986</b>	<b>4 102</b>
1. Accommodation services for visitors (*)	27 714							
1.a – Accommodation services for visitors other than 1.b (*)	27 714							
1.b – Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership (*)								
2. Food and beverage serving services (*)	10 636		12 946					
<b>Total passenger transport services (*)</b>				<b>4 200</b>	<b>92 137</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16 986</b>	<b>4 102</b>
3 Railway passenger transport services (*)				4 200				
4 Road passenger transport services (*)					92 137			
5 Water passenger transport services (*)						15		
6 Air passenger transport services (*)							16 986	4 102
7 Transport equipment rental services (*)								
8 Travel agencies and other reservation services (**)								
9 Cultural services (*)								
10 Sport and recreational services (*)								
<b>A.2 Tourism-connected products (*) (a)</b>								
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco								
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods								
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles								
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment								
Retail sales of automotive fuels								
<b>B. Non-specific products</b>	<b>255</b>		<b>311</b>		<b>1 359</b>		<b>392</b>	<b>167</b>
Services	255		311		145		275	167
Goods					1 214		117	
<b>I. Total output (at basic prices)</b>	<b>38 605</b>		<b>13 256</b>	<b>4 200</b>	<b>93 497</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17 379</b>	<b>4 269</b>
<b>II. Total intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices) (b)</b>	<b>19 984</b>		<b>8 984</b>	<b>1 595</b>	<b>47 711</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12 962</b>	<b>2 457</b>
<b>(I-II). Total gross value added (at basic prices)</b>	<b>18 622</b>		<b>4 272</b>	<b>2 605</b>	<b>45 785</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4 417</b>	<b>1 812</b>
Compensation of employees	5 707		2 114	908	12 446	1	1 358	306
Other taxes less subsidies	458		50	-	-389	-	92	4
Gross mixed income								
Gross operating surplus	12 457		2 108	1 698	33 729	4	2 967	1 503

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

(\*) The value is net of the gross service charges paid to travel agencies, tour operators and other reservation services  
 (\*\*) Corresponds to the gross service charge of the travel agencies, tour operators and other reservation services and value of other services provided

**Table F: TSA Table 5 – Production accounts of tourism industries and other industries, 2009 (R million) (concluded)**

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries			Total tourism-characteristic industries	Tourism-related industries	Total non-tourism industries	Total output of domestic producers (at basic prices)
	8 Travel agencies and similar	9 Cultural services	10 Sports and recreational services		Retail trade of tourism-connected goods		
<b>A. Specific products</b>	4 281	1 105	20 987	195 108	65 362	117 104	377 574
<b>A.1 Tourism-characteristic products</b>	4 281	1 105	20 987	195 108		11 412	206 520
1 Accommodation services for visitors (*)				27 714			27 214
1.a – Accommodation services for visitors other than 1.b (*)				27 714			27 214
1.b – Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership (*)							
2 Food and beverage serving services (*)				23 582		8 851	32 433
<b>Total passenger transport services (*)</b>				117 440		2 561	120 001
3 Railway passenger transport services (*)				4 200			4 200
4 Road passenger transport services (*)				92 137		2 561	94 698
5 Water passenger transport services (*)				15			15
6 Air passenger transport services (*)				16 986			16 986
7 Transport equipment rental services (*)				4 102			4 102
8 Travel agencies and other reservation services (**)	4 281			4 281			4 281
9 Cultural services (*)		1 105		1 105			1 105
10 Sport and recreational services (*)			20 987	20 987			20 987
<b>A.2 Tourism-connected products (*) (a)</b>					65 362	105 692	171 054
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco					26 054	60 986	87 039
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods					9 736	29 207	38 943
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles					9 014	4 230	13 244
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment					13 777	6 668	20 445
Retail sales of automotive fuels					6 782	4 601	11 382
<b>B. Non-specific products</b>	11	6	119	2 621	6 139	4 616 676	4 625 436
Services	11	6	119	1 289	6 139	2 827 940	2 835 368
Goods				1 332		1 788 736	1 790 067
<b>I. Total output (at basic prices)</b>	4 291	1 111	21 106	197 729	71 501	4 733 780	5 003 010
<b>II. Total intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices) (b)</b>	991	840	15 960	111 495	36 051	2 678 867	2 826 413
<b>(I-II). Total gross value added (at basic prices)</b>	3 300	271	5 146	86 234	35 450	2 054 913	2 176 597
Compensation of employees	1 210	161	3 053	27 263	22 491	1 033 978	1 083 732
Other taxes less subsidies	6	9	176	406	751	30 691	31 848
Gross mixed income							
Gross operating surplus	2 084	101	1 916	58 567	12 208	990 242	1 061 017

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

(\*) The value is net of the gross service charges paid to travel agencies, tour operators and other reservation services

(\*\*) Corresponds to the gross service charge of the travel agencies, tour operators and other reservation services and value of other services provided

Table 6 of the TSA is the core of the TSA and focuses on total domestic supply and internal tourism consumption (at purchasers' prices). This is the table where the confrontation and reconciliation between supply and internal tourism consumption takes place. It is derived from the SU-tables in the 1993 SNA<sup>29</sup>.

The tourism ratios (in %) allow for the estimate of the two main aggregates, namely TDGVA and TDGDP. It is important to bear in mind that because a series of assumptions<sup>30</sup> is used to relate inputs to particular outputs of the production processes of industries, the results have a modelled component and thus cannot be considered to be directly observed or reconciled with statistical data<sup>31</sup>.

The identification of inconsistencies between supply and demand allows for an extensive analysis of previous data used. Any inconsistencies identified need to be studied to determine their origin and a method to rectify and improve them.

Table 6 of the TSA focuses on the total domestic supply and internal tourism consumption (at purchasers' prices) for 2009. Table G shows the prescribed format of Table 6 of the TSA.

Table 7 of the TSA focuses on employment in the tourism industries. Countries are encouraged to measure employment at least twice a year at peak and low tourism season<sup>32</sup>. The International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics, 2008 (IRTS) describes in detail 'concepts and definitions of employment in the tourism industries, its basic categories, major classifications, as well as statistical measures<sup>33</sup>. Chapter 7 in the IRTS should be considered when compiling Table 7 in the TSA framework, as it provides details on the specifics involved when measuring employment in the tourism industry.

Table H shows the prescribed<sup>34</sup> format of Table 7. Currently it is not possible to populate the table as prescribed. An alternative format<sup>35</sup> is presented earlier in this document.

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<sup>29</sup> TSA: RMF

<sup>30</sup> The more refined and accurate the assumptions on how tourism consumption affects each industry, the more precise the measurement.

<sup>31</sup> TSA: RMF

<sup>32</sup> TSA: RMF

<sup>33</sup> TSA: RMF

<sup>34</sup> TSA: RMF

<sup>35</sup> For the interim

**Table G: TSA Table 6 – Total domestic supply and internal tourism consumption (at purchasers' prices), 2009 (R million)**

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries											
	1.a Accommodation services in 55		2 Restaurants and similar		3 Railway passenger transport		4 Road passenger transport		5 Water passenger transport		6 Air passenger transport	
	Output	Tourism share (in value)	Output	Tourism share (in value)	Output	Tourism share (in value)	Output	Tourism share (in value)	Output	Tourism share (in value)	Output	Tourism share (in value)
<b>A. Specific products</b>	<b>38 350</b>	<b>29 890</b>	<b>12 946</b>	<b>4 553</b>	<b>4 200</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>92 137</b>	<b>33 617</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>16 986</b>	<b>16 086</b>
<b>A.1 Tourism-characteristic products</b>	<b>38 350</b>	<b>29 890</b>	<b>12 946</b>	<b>4 553</b>	<b>4 200</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>92 137</b>	<b>33 617</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>16 986</b>	<b>16 086</b>
1 Accommodation services for visitors (*)	27 714	26 149										
1.a – Accommodation services for visitors other than 1.b (*)	27 714	26 149										
1.b – Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership (*)												
2 Food and beverage serving services (*)	10 636	3 740	12 946	4 553								
Total passenger transport services (*)					4 200	294	92 137	33 617	15	7	16 986	16 086
3 Railway passenger transport services (*)					4 200	294						
4 Road passenger transport services (*)							92 137	33 617				
5 Water passenger transport services (*)									15	7		
6 Air passenger transport (*)											16 986	16 086
7 Transport equipment rental services (*)												
8 Travel agencies and other reservation services (**)												
9 Cultural services (*)												
10 Sport and recreational services (*)												
<b>A.2 Tourism-connected products (*) (a)</b>												
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco												
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods												
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles												
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment												
Retail sales of automotive fuels												
<b>B. Non-specific products</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>1</b>			<b>1 359</b>	<b>14</b>			<b>392</b>	<b>2</b>
Services	255	1	311	1			145	0			275	1
Goods							1 214	13			117	1
<b>I. Total output (at basic prices)</b>	<b>38 605</b>	<b>29 891</b>	<b>13 256</b>	<b>4 554</b>	<b>4 200</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>93 497</b>	<b>33 630</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>17 379</b>	<b>16 088</b>
<b>II. Total intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices) (b)</b>	<b>19 984</b>	<b>15 473</b>	<b>8 984</b>	<b>3 086</b>	<b>1 595</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>47 711</b>	<b>17 162</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12 962</b>	<b>12 000</b>
<b>(I-II). Total gross value added (at basic prices)</b>	<b>18 622</b>	<b>14 418</b>	<b>4 272</b>	<b>1 468</b>	<b>2 605</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>45 785</b>	<b>16 469</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4 417</b>	<b>4 089</b>

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

(\*) The value is net of the gross service charges paid to travel agencies, tour operators and other reservation services

(\*\*) Corresponds to the gross service charge of the travel agencies, tour operators and other reservation services and value of other services provided

**Table G: TSA Table 6 – Total domestic supply and internal tourism consumption (at purchasers' prices), 2009 (R million) (continued)**

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries								Tourism-related industries			
	7 Transport equipment rental		8 Travel agencies and similar		9 Cultural services		10 Sports and recreational services		Total tourism-characteristic industries		Retail trade of tourism-connected goods	
	Output	Tourism share (in value)	Output	Tourism share (in value)	Output	Tourism share (in value)	Output	Tourism share (in value)	Output	Tourism share (in value)	Output	Tourism share (in value)
<b>A. Specific products</b>	4 102	2 744	4 281	4 195	1 105	229	20 987	6 158	195 108	97 773	65 362	5 546
<b>A.1 Tourism-characteristic products</b>	4 102	2 744	4 281	4 195	1 105	229	20 987	6 158	195 108	97 773		
1 Accommodation services for visitors (*)									27 714	26 149		
1.a – Accommodation services for visitors other than 1.b (*)									27 714	26 149		
1.b – Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership (*)												
2 Food and beverage serving services (*)									23 582	8 293		
<b>Total passenger transport services (*)</b>	4 102	2 744							117 440	52 748		
3 Railway passenger transport services (*)									4 200	294		
4 Road passenger transport services (*)									92 137	33 617		
5 Water passenger transport services (*)									15	7		
6 Air passenger transport services (*)									16 986	16 086		
7 Transport equipment rental services (*)	4 102	2 744							4 102	2 744		
8 Travel agencies and other reservation services (**)			4 281	4 195					4 281	4 195		
9 Cultural services (*)					1 105	229			1 105	229		
10 Sport and recreational services (*)							20 987	6 158	20 987	6 158		
<b>A.2 Tourism-connected products (*) (a)</b>											65 362	5 546
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco											26 054	2 730
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods											9 736	976
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles											9 014	102
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment											13 777	653
Retail sales of automotive fuels											6 782	1 085
<b>B. Non-specific products</b>	167	1	11		6		119		2 621	18	6 139	19
Services	167	1	11		6		119		1 289	4	6 139	19
Goods									1 332	14		
<b>I. Total output (at basic prices)</b>	4 269	2 744	4 291	4 195	1 111	229	21 106	6 158	197 729	97 792	71 501	5 565
<b>II. Total intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices) (b)</b>	2 457	1 579	991	969	840	173	15 960	4 657	111 495	55 215	36 051	2 806
<b>(I-II). Total gross value added (at basic prices)</b>	1 812	1 165	3 300	3 226	271	56	5 146	1 501	86 234	42 576	35 450	2 759

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

(\*) The value is net of the gross service charges paid to travel agencies, tour operators and other reservation services

(\*\*) Corresponds to the gross service charge of the travel agencies, tour operators and other reservation services and value of other services provided



**Table G: TSA Table 6 – Total domestic supply and internal tourism consumption (at purchasers' prices), 2009 (R million) (concluded)**

Product	Other industries		Total output of domestic producers (at basic prices)		Taxes less subsidies on products nationally produced and imported	
	Output	Tourism share (in value)	Output	Tourism share (in value)	Output	Tourism share (in value)
<b>A. Specific products</b>	<b>117 104</b>	<b>14 466</b>	<b>377 574</b>	<b>117 785</b>		
<b>A.1 Tourism-characteristic products</b>	<b>11 412</b>	<b>4 047</b>	<b>206 520</b>	<b>101 820</b>		
1 Accommodation services for visitors (*)			27 714	26 149		
1.a – Accommodation services for visitors other than 1.b (*)			27 714	26 149		
1.b – Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership (*)						
2 Food and beverage serving services (*)	8 851	3 112	32 433	11 405		
<b>Total passenger transport services (*)</b>	<b>2 561</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>120 001</b>	<b>53 683</b>		
3 Railway passenger transport services (*)			4 200	294		
4 Road passenger transport services (*)	2 561	935	94 698	34 551		
5 Water passenger transport services (*)			15	7		
6 Air passenger transport services (*)			16 986	16 086		
7 Transport equipment rental services (*)			4 102	2 744		
<b>8– Travel agencies and other reservation services (**)</b>			<b>4 281</b>	<b>4 195</b>		
<b>9– Cultural services (*)</b>			<b>1 105</b>	<b>229</b>		
<b>10 Sport and recreational services (*)</b>			<b>20 987</b>	<b>6 158</b>		
<b>A.2 Tourism-connected products (*) (a)</b>	<b>105 692</b>	<b>10 419</b>	<b>171 054</b>	<b>15 965</b>		
Retail sales of food, beverages and tobacco	60 986	6 390	87 039	9 120		
Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	29 207	2 929	38 943	3 905		
Retail sales of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletry articles	4 230	48	13 244	150		
Retail sales of household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	6 668	316	20 445	969		
Retail sales of automotive fuels	4 601	736	11 382	1 821		
<b>B. Non-specific products</b>	<b>4 616 676</b>	<b>28 310</b>	<b>4 625 436</b>	<b>28 348</b>		
Services	2 827 940	8 966	2 835 368	8 990		
Goods	1 788 736	19 344	1 790 067	19 358		
<b>I. Total output (at basic prices)</b>	<b>4 733 780</b>	<b>42 776</b>	<b>5 003 010</b>	<b>146 133</b>	<b>219 370</b>	<b>4 085</b>
<b>II. Total intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices) (b)</b>	<b>2 678 867</b>	<b>24 207</b>	<b>2 826 413</b>	<b>82 229</b>		
<b>(I-II). Total gross value added (at basic prices)</b>	<b>2 054 913</b>	<b>18 569</b>	<b>2 176 597</b>	<b>63 905</b>		

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

(\*) The value is net of the gross service charges paid to travel agencies, tour operators and other reservation services

(\*\*) Corresponds to the gross service charge of the travel agencies, tour operators and other reservation services and value of other services provided

**Table H: TSA Table 7 – Employment in the tourism industries (TSA: RMF, 2008)**

Tourism Industry	Number of establishments	Number of jobs by status in employment						Number of hours worked by status in employment						Full-time equivalent by status in employment					
		Employees			Self-employed			Employees			Self-employed			Employees			Self-employed		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1 – Accommodation for visitors																			
1.a – Accommodation services for visitors other than																			
1.b – Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership																			
2 – Food and beverage serving industry																			
3 – Railways passenger transport																			
4 – Road passenger transport																			
5 – Water passenger transport																			
6 – Air passenger transport																			
7 – Transport equipment rental																			
8 – Travel agencies and other reservation services																			
9 – Cultural industry																			
10 – Sports and recreational industry																			
11 – Retail trade of country-specific tourism-characteristic goods																			
12 – Country-specific tourism industries																			
<b>Total</b>																			

**Table I: TSA Table 8 – Tourism gross fixed capital formation of tourism industries and other industries (TSA: RMF, 2008)**

Product	Tourism industries												Total tourism industries	Other industries			Total tourism gross fixed capital formation of tourism industries and others
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		Public administration	Others	Total	
<b>A. Produced non-financial assets</b>																	
A1. Tangible fixed assets																	
1. Tourism accommodation																	
1.1 Hotels and other collective accommodation	X																
1.2 Dwellings for tourism purposes																	
2. Other buildings and structures	X																
2.1 Restaurant and similar buildings	X																
2.2 Construction of infrastructure for passenger transport by road, rail, water and air	X												(1)				
2.3 Buildings for cultural services and similar	X																
2.4 Constructions for sport, recreation and entertainment	X																
2.5 Other construction and structures	X												(1)	(1)			
3. Passenger transport equipment	X																
3.1 Road and rail	X																
3.2 Water	X																
3.3 Air	X																
4. Machinery and equipment	X																
A2. Intangible fixed assets	X												(1)	(1)			
<b>B. Improvement of land used for tourism purposes</b>	X																
<b>Total</b>																	

Memo:

<b>C. Non-produced non-financial assets</b>	X																
1. Tangible non-produced assets	X																
2. Intangible non-produced assets	X																
<b>TOTAL</b>		X															

x does not apply

Key to tourism industries columns

(1) Only that which is used for tourism purpose

- 1 – Hotels and similar services
- 2 – Second home ownership (imputed)
- 3 – Restaurants and similar
- 4 – Railway passenger transport
- 5 – Road passenger transport
- 6 – Water passenger transport
- 7 – Air passenger transport
- 8 – Passenger transport supporting services
- 9 – Passenger transport equipment rental
- 10 – Travel agencies and similar
- 11 – Cultural services
- 12 – Sporting and other recreation services

**Table J: TSA Table 9 – Tourism collective consumption by product and level of government (TSA: RMF, 2008)**

Function	National level (9.1)	Regional (state) level (9.2)	Local level (9.3)	Total tourism collective consumption (9.4)=(9.1)+(9.2)+(9.3)	Intermediate consumption by the tourism industries*
Tourism promotion					
General planning and coordination related to tourism affairs					X
Generation of statistics and of basic information on tourism					X
Administration of information bureaus					
Control and regulation of establishments in contact with visitors					X
Specific control to resident and non-resident visitors					X
Special civil defence services related with the protection of visitors					
Other services					
<b>Total</b>					

x does not apply

\* This column reflects the expenditure by the tourism industries in tourism promotion or other services related to the functions described, when relevant.

Table 10 of the TSA presents a few quantitative non-monetary indicators, which are important for the interpretation of the monetary information presented. The 1993 SNA states explicitly that physical indicators are an important component of satellite accounts and therefore should be viewed as a secondary part of the TSA<sup>36</sup>. The UNWTO, however, states that further work would be required to improve the link between the provisional list of non-monetary indicators and the monetary tables.

**Table K: TSA Table 10a – Number of trips and overnights by form of tourism and class of visitor, 2009 ('000)**

	Inbound tourism			Domestic tourism			Outbound tourism		
	Tourists	Same-day visitors	Total visitors	Tourists	Same-day visitors	Total visitors	Tourists	Same-day visitors	Total visitors
Number of trips or visits (*)		-		30 300	-	30 300	-	-	-
Number of bednights	71 202	-	71 202	128 400	-	128 400	-	-	-

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

<sup>36</sup> TSA: RMF

**Table L: TSA Table 10b – Number of and overnights by mode of transport**

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 private motor vehicle with driver		
(ii) Rental of main or animal-drawn vehicle		
3.3 Owned private vehicle (with capacity up to 8 persons)		
3.4 Vehicle rental without operator (up to 8 persons)		
3.5 Other modes of land transport (horseback, bicycle, motorcycle, etc.)		
3.6 On foot		
<b>Total</b>		

**Table M: TSA Table 10c – Number of establishments and capacity by types of accommodation, 2009**

	Accommodation services in ISIC 55		Accommodation services in ISIC 68	
	Hotels and similar	Others	Vacation homes	Other forms of vacation ownership
Number of establishments	2 126	4 957	-	-
Capacity (stay units)	649 900	638 100	-	-
Capacity (beds)	-	-	-	-
Capacity utilisation (stay units)	50,2%	44,0%	-	-
Capacity utilisation (beds)	-	-	-	-

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

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

## Glossary

<b>Domestic tourism</b>	The tourism of resident visitors within the economic territory of the country of reference.
<b>Domestic tourism consumption</b>	Domestic tourism consumption is the consumption of domestic tourism; i.e. 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).
<b>Household final consumption expenditure</b>	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 household might have received, such as remuneration in kind and other transfers in kind. It also includes the value of all consumption of output for own final use, such as those provided by second homes on own account used for tourism purposes or what it can have received through barter transactions.
<b>Inbound tourism</b>	Inbound tourism comprises the tourism of non-resident visitors within the economic territory of the country of reference.
<b>Inbound tourism consumption</b>	Inbound tourism consumption is the consumption of inbound tourism; i.e. 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.
<b>Internal tourism</b>	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.
<b>Internal tourism consumption</b>	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.
<b>International tourism</b>	International tourism comprises inbound tourism and outbound tourism.

<b>International tourism consumption</b>	International tourism consumption comprises inbound tourism consumption and outbound tourism consumption.
<b>National tourism</b>	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.
<b>National tourism consumption</b>	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.
<b>Outbound tourism</b>	Outbound tourism comprises the tourism of resident visitors outside the economic territory of the country of reference.
<b>Outbound tourism consumption</b>	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.
<b>Tourism</b>	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.
<b>Tourism-characteristic activities</b>	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.
<b>Tourism-characteristic products</b>	Tourism-characteristic products are those which, in most countries, would cease to exist in meaningful quantity or those of which the consumption would be significantly reduced in the absence of tourism, and for which statistical information seems possible to obtain.
<b>Tourism-connected products</b>	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.
<b>Tourism-connected activities</b>	Tourism-connected activities are those productive activities having as their principal output tourism-connected products.



<b>Tourism consumption</b>	Tourism consumption is the total consumption expenditure made by a visitor or on behalf of a visitor for and during his/her trip and stay at their destination.
<b>Tourism demand</b>	Tourism demand is the sum of the tourism consumption, the tourism collective consumption and tourism gross fixed capital formation.
<b>Tourism expenditure</b>	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.
<b>Tourism gross domestic product</b>	Tourism GDP is the GDP generated in the economy by the tourism industries and other industries in response to tourism internal consumption.
<b>Tourism industry</b>	A tourism industry consists of a set of establishments whose principal productive activity is a tourism-characteristic activity.
<b>Tourism internal consumption</b>	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.
<b>Tourism non-specific products</b>	Tourism non-specific products are all other products which are not tourism-specific.
<b>Tourism sector</b>	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.
<b>Tourism-specific products</b>	Tourism-specific products consist of the set of tourism-characteristic products and tourism-connected products.
<b>Tourism Value Added</b>	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.

<b>Traveller</b>	A traveller is any person on a trip between two or more countries, or between two or more localities within his country of usual residence.
<b>Usual environment</b>	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.
<b>Visitor</b>	A visitor is any person travelling to a place other than that of his usual environment for less than 12 months and whose main purpose of trip is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited.
<b>Visitors' expenditures</b>	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 destination. It corresponds with the monetary transactions component of tourism consumption.

## **Related Tourism Satellite Account publications**

Statistics South Africa, 2005. *Status of the tourism satellite account in South Africa*. Discussion document (D0405.3). Pretoria: Statistics South Africa.

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