

# Statistical release

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## **1. Introduction and methodology**

### **1.1 Background**

This statistical release presents a selection of key findings from the Domestic Tourism Survey (DTS), which was conducted by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) in 2012. Data collection took place from April to June 2012, focusing on the trips that were taken from January to December 2011.

For a considerable time, Stats SA has provided substantial data on international tourism based on secondary data obtained from the Department of Home Affairs. The information from this data continues to be used by a wide variety of stakeholders to measure and understand international tourism in South Africa. Nevertheless, detailed information about national domestic tourism is limited, despite its potential role in economic and social development. As a result, there was a need to collect more detailed information on domestic tourism in order to better understand and measure the contribution of the tourism industry towards the national economy. The DTS is therefore aimed at addressing this need by collecting accurate statistics on the travel behaviour and expenditure of South African households travelling within the country. Such information is crucial in determining the contribution of tourism to the South African economy as well as helping with planning, marketing, policy formulation and regulation of tourism-related activities.

In addition to the basic demographic information collected in the majority of household surveys conducted by Stats SA, the DTS covers areas specifically related to travel and expenditure patterns, namely: domestic day trips by the respondent and/or other household members, domestic day trips by other household members only (without the respondent), domestic overnight trips by the respondent and/or other household members, and domestic overnight trips by other household members only (without the respondent).

The main objective of this report is to present the key findings for domestic tourism activity during the period January–December 2011. In some instance comparison has been done between the results of the DTS 2010 and 2011 because both surveys have the same reference period which was January–December. It contains information on the characteristics of travellers, the nature of domestic trips undertaken and expenditure generated by these trips. Information presented on trips and expenditure is a combination of information based on trips taken by the respondent and/or other household members and those by other household members only (without the respondent).

### **1.2 Target population**

The target population of the survey consists of all private households and residents in workers' hostels in the nine provinces of South Africa. The survey does not cover other collective living quarters such as students' hostels, old-age homes, hospitals, prisons and military barracks and is therefore only representative of non-institutionalised and non-military persons in South Africa.

More details about the methodology, response rates and limitations to the study can be found in Section 7.



## 2. Summary of key findings of the Domestic Tourism Survey 2010-2011

The number of most recent person day trips decreased from 7,6 million in 2010 to 6,7 million in 2011. There was also a decline in the number of most recent person overnight trips from 12,4 million in 2010 to 11,2 million in 2011. There was an increase in overnight trips that lasted two to four nights from 48% in 2010 to 50% in 2011. A higher percentage (41,3%) of overnight trips taken in 2010 lasted 5 or more nights when compared to 38,9% in 2011. KwaZulu-Natal was the most popular destination when it came to overnight trips – with nearly 20,8% in 2010 and 20,3% in 2011 of total overnight trips. Gauteng was the most visited province for day trips (23,9% in 2010 and 24,9% in 2011).

The main reason why South Africans undertook day trips within South Africa during the reference period (January to December 2010 and January to December 2011) was to visit friends and family/relatives (28,5% in 2010 and 29,9% in 2011). Personal shopping was the second most popular reason for taking day trips, with 24,0% in 2010 and 25,1% in 2011 of the total reported day trips, while trips taken for leisure/vacation/holiday purposes constituted 16,4% in 2010 and 19,0% in 2011. Tourists were more likely to take overnight trips to visit friends and family/relatives. The percentages increased from 48,2% in 2010 to 52,7% in 2011. Leisure/vacation/holiday was the second most popular reason for taking overnight trips, with 22,2% in 2010 and 20,8% in 2011 of the total overnight trips.

Day travelling in the country was done mostly by cars with 56,0% in 2010 and 56,7% in 2011 of the trips. Taxis were the second most used mode of transport with 34,0% in 2010 and 32,6% in 2011. About 7,0% in 2010 and 7,4% in 2011 of day travellers used buses. Tourists were also more likely to use cars, the percentages increased from 44,1% in 2010 to 45,2% in 2011. A slight decrease was observed on the overnight trips made by taxis from 38,9% in 2010 to 38,1% in 2011. Tourists that used buses to reach their destinations remained almost the same with 10,9% in 2010 and 10,7% in 2011.

Most of the day travellers who used cars used this mode to visit friends and relatives though there was a slight decrease of about 1,3% on the use of this mode between 2010 and 2011. The proportion of day travellers that used this mode for leisure or holidays, increased from 24,2% to 24,9%. The results further indicate that car users who used their cars for trips to go shopping for personal use decreased from 17,1% in 2010 to 15,4% in 2011. About thirty-nine percent (38,8%) of overnight trips car users in 2010 used their cars when visiting friends and relatives. This increased to 43,4% in 2011. The percentages of car users who took trips for leisure or vacation decreased from 39,2% in 2010 to 34,2% in 2011. Those using taxis for overnight trips used them mainly to visit friends and relatives. These trips increased from 61,2% to 62,8% from 2010 to 2011 respectively.

Eating out at restaurants and cafes was a very popular activity on both day and overnight trips. In 2010 and 2011, an estimated 36,0% of people ate at restaurants and cafes while they were on day trips and overnight trips. Above 17,0% of day travellers and 20,0% of overnight tourists also engaged in shopping at malls/flea markets.

In 2010 and 2011, about 70,0% of overnight trips destined to the Western Cape were taken by cars. Trips made by aircraft increased from 8,0% in 2010 to 11,8% in 2011. Over a period of two years i.e. 2010 and 2011, there was an upward trend of tourists that used cars in the Eastern Cape (from 37,1% to 39,7%), Northern Cape (from 52,8% to 60,5%), Free State (from 45,1% to 48,3%), KwaZulu-Natal (from 42,9% to 45,3%) and Gauteng (from 33,8% to 38,7%).

The use of taxis when travelling to the Free State increased from 41,0% in 2010 to 42,0% in 2011, followed by North West increasing from 37,3% in 2010 to 39,2% in 2011 and Mpumalanga increased from 43,8% in 2010 to 47,7% in 2011. The use of taxis for trips to Limpopo remained stable at 46,0%.

Day travellers who have never been married were more likely to travel than individuals in other marital status groups (47,4% in 2010 and 49,0% in 2011). Individuals aged between 25 and 44 years took almost the same number of overnight trips in 2010 (37,1%) and 2011 (36,7%). Individuals who have never been married were most likely to travel when compared to tourists in other marital status groups (52,1% in 2010 and 51,3% in 2011). The results show that females undertook day and overnight trips more than males in 2010 and 2011.

The most frequent reason given by those persons who did not travel (36,8%) in 2010 and (33,1%) in 2011 was that their friends and relatives stayed within 40 kilometres from them; therefore their visits did not fall in the category of trips. Slightly above 30,0% mentioned financial reasons as a deterrent from undertaking overnight trips.



### 3. Characteristics of the most recent domestic day and overnight trips undertaken

Information was collected from households on the kind of trips they took during the 12-month period, i.e. from January to December 2011. These trips were categorised as day trips inside South Africa's borders (domestic day trip), and overnight trip inside South Africa (domestic overnight trip).

Further details pertaining to these were obtained from respondents, namely the most recent trip/s they took, e.g. the main destination, the purpose of the trip, and main mode of transport used to reach the main destination. In this section, information will be discussed on the most recent domestic day and overnight trips.

The following analysis summarises the main statistics for domestic tourism activity in 2011. It contains information on the characteristics of those who travelled, the trips they undertook, and the expenditure generated by these trips. The key findings reported in this section are summary measures for the general purpose of measuring domestic tourism and its contribution to the national economy in South Africa. Due to rounding, numbers may not necessarily add up to totals. Where applicable, the findings should be interpreted alongside the notes appearing at the bottom of the tables or figures.

#### Definitions

##### *Domestic trip*

A trip within the boundaries of South Africa, but outside the respondent's usual environment, that is, within a 40km radius or more.

The following categories are excluded from the definition of 'domestic visitor':

Persons travelling to another place within the country with the intention of setting up their usual residence in that place, persons who travel to another place within the country and are remunerated from within the place visited, and persons who travel regularly or frequently between neighbouring localities as defined by the 'usual environment' rule.

##### *Day trip*

A trip outside the respondent's usual environment, where they leave and return on the same day (i.e. do not stay overnight).

##### *Overnight trip*

A trip outside the respondent's usual environment where one night or more is spent away from the household.

The information is based on person trips taken. This means that if four people went on a trip, a trip was recorded for each person.

### 3.1 Number and type of trips

#### 3.1.1 Number of day and overnight trips inside South Africa

**Table 3a: Number of trips taken during the period January to December, 2010–2011 ('000)**

Month trip	Number of day trips		Number of overnight trips	
	2010	2011	2010	2011
January	2 738	2 439	1 798	1 624
February	2 594	2 130	1 660	1 396
March	2 874	2 463	2 415	1 958
April	3 009	2 698	3 188	3 331
May	2 674	2 287	1 709	1 635
June	2 991	2 527	3 305	2 699
July	2 623	2 300	2 174	1 954
August	2 676	2 244	2 129	1 801
September	3 164	2 697	2 849	2 743
October	2 703	2 387	2 230	2 035
November	2 921	2 636	2 233	1 980
December	4 016	3 497	4 698	4 275

The results of Table 3a show that in both 2010 and 2011 most day and overnight trips were taken in December. Generally there has been a decrease in the number of day and overnight trips between the two years being reported on. The decline has been witnessed for all months except for overnight trips taken in April. The number of overnight trips increased from 3,2 million in April 2010 to 3,3 million in April 2011.

About 4 million day trips were taken in December 2010 compared to almost 3,5 million day trips taken in December 2011. Other months that showed a relatively high frequency of day trips taken were January, March, June and September. Day trips that were taken in January decreased from 2,7 million in 2010 to 2,4 million in 2011. In March there was a decrease of about four-hundred thousand day trips from 2010 to 2011. During the month of June 2011 fewer day trips were taken (2,5 million) as compared to June 2010 (3 million). September also had a declining trend, about 3,2 million day trips were taken in 2010 which decreased to 2,7 million in 2011.

On the other hand, most overnight trips were taken in December, September, June and April. Overnight trips that were taken in December decreased from 4,7 million in 2010 to 4,3 million in 2011. In September there was a decrease of almost a hundred thousand overnight trips from 2010 to 2011. There was a significant decrease of overnight trips taken in June 2010 and June 2011.

**Table 3b: Number of most recent person day and overnight trips, 2010–2011 ('000)**

Type of trip	Number of most recent person trips ('000)	
	2010	2011
Day trip in South Africa	7 636	6 730
Overnight trip in South Africa	12 371	11 205

Table 3b indicates the total number of recent person trips taken during the 12-month period (January–December 2010 and January–December 2011). This table contains information on two kinds of trips that people undertook, i.e. day trips and overnight trips inside South Africa.

The number of most recent person day trips decreased from 7,6 million in 2010 to 6,7 million in 2011. There was also a decline in the number of most recent person overnight trips from 12,4 million in 2010 to 11,2 million in 2011.

### 3.1.2 Number of persons who undertook overnight trips

Information was collected from households about details related to the most recent overnight trip, e.g. length of stay and type of accommodation used at the destination. Table 4 depicts the average length of stay for overnight trips.

**Table 4: Length of stay for the most recent person overnight trip, 2010–2011**

Number of nights	Number of most recent person overnight trips			
	2010		2011	
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
1 night	1 308	10,7	1 242	11,1
2–4 nights	5 845	48,0	5 578	50,0
5 or more nights	5 038	41,3	4 339	38,9
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>12 191</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>11 159</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Unspecified nights*	180	1,5	46	0,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 371</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11 205</b>	<b>-</b>

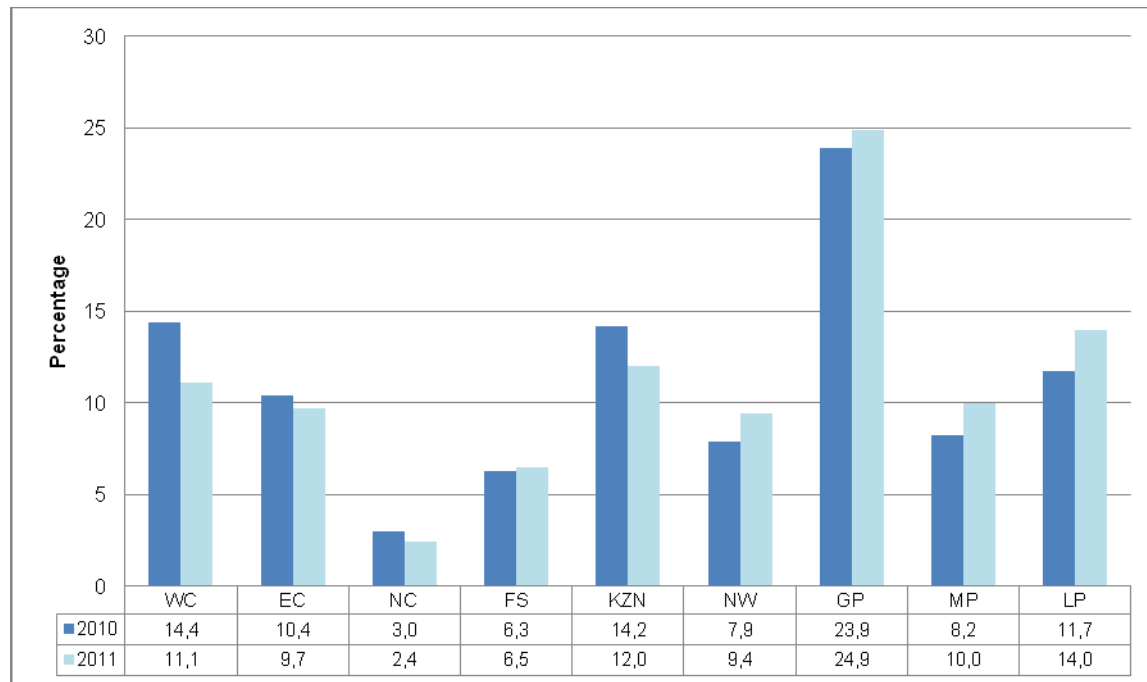
\*The percentage of unspecified observations was calculated using the total as denominator. For all other percentages the subtotal was used as the denominator.

Table 4 shows that for the reference period (January–December 2010 and January–December 2011), most people were inclined to spend two or more nights away from their usual environment or home. Almost nine in every ten trips (89,3%) taken in that period lasted two nights or longer. A similar proportion (88,9%) of overnight trips lasted two nights or longer in 2011. There was an increase in overnight trips that lasted two to four nights from 48% in 2010 to 50% in 2011. A higher percentage (41,3%) of overnight trips taken in 2010 lasted 5 or more nights when compared to 38,9% in 2011.

**Table 5a: Most recent person day trips by province of main destination, 2010–2011**

Destination	Day trip			
	2010		2011	
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
Western Cape	1 075	14,4	734	11,1
Eastern Cape	776	10,4	642	9,7
Northern Cape	221	3,0	156	2,4
Free State	468	6,3	432	6,5
KwaZulu-Natal	1 058	14,2	794	12,0
North West	591	7,9	623	9,4
Gauteng	1 781	23,9	1 645	24,9
Mpumalanga	608	8,2	658	10,0
Limpopo	876	11,7	928	14,0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7 456</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>6 611</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Unspecified*	180	2,4	119	1,8
<b>Total domestic trips</b>	<b>7 636</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6 730</b>	<b>-</b>

\*The percentage of unspecified observations was calculated using the total as denominator. For all other percentages the subtotal was used as the denominator.

**Figure 1a: Most recent person day trips by province of destination (per cent), 2010–2011**

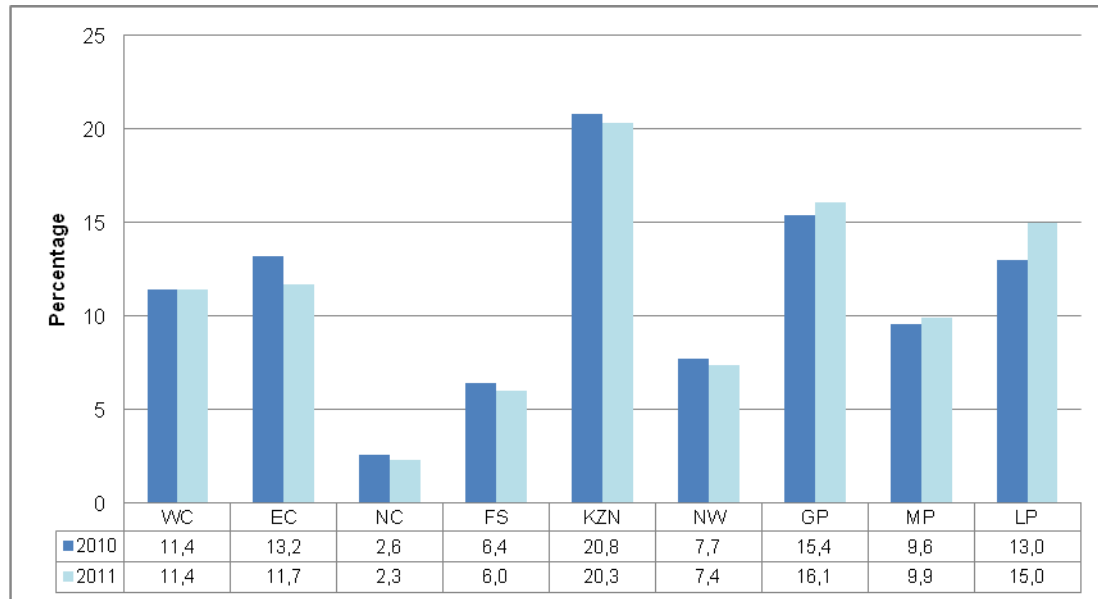
Note: WC = Western Cape; EC = Eastern Cape; NC = Northern Cape; FS = Free State; KZN = KwaZulu-Natal; NW = North West; GP = Gauteng; MP = Mpumalanga; LP = Limpopo

Table 5a presents the results of travel patterns with a focus on the number of domestic trips taken by day visitors and tourists during the 12-month reference period (January to December 2010 and January to December 2011). The focus is on information regarding the last trip of its kind, i.e. day trip, and the main destination visited on that trip.

The main destination for day trips in 2010 was Gauteng at 23,9% followed by Western Cape (14,4%), KwaZulu-Natal (14,2%) and Limpopo (11,7%). The results further indicate that in 2011 the same provinces were also the main destinations visited, Gauteng (24,9%), Limpopo (14,0%), KwaZulu-Natal (12,0%) and Western Cape (11,1%). Northern Cape was the least visited province, with 3,0% of day trip travellers in 2010 and 2,4% in 2011.

**Table 5b: Most recent person overnight trips by province of main destination, 2010–2011**

Destination	Overnight trip			
	2010		2011	
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
Western Cape	1 391	11,4	1 252	11,4
Eastern Cape	1 610	13,2	1 280	11,7
Northern Cape	319	2,6	247	2,3
Free State	775	6,4	662	6,0
KwaZulu-Natal	2 538	20,8	2 225	20,3
North West	934	7,7	806	7,4
Gauteng	1 873	15,4	1 760	16,1
Mpumalanga	1 172	9,6	1 091	9,9
Limpopo	1 580	13,0	1 642	15,0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>12 192</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>10 965</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Unspecified	179	1,4	240	2,1
<b>Total domestic trips</b>	<b>12 371</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11 205</b>	<b>-</b>

**Figure 1b: Most recent person overnight trips by province of destination (per cent), 2010–2011**

Note: WC = Western Cape; EC = Eastern Cape; NC = Northern Cape; FS = Free State; KZN = KwaZulu-Natal; NW = North West; GP = Gauteng; MP = Mpumalanga; LP = Limpopo

Table 5b and Figure 1b above show that in 2010 and 2011, KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng were the most visited destinations for overnight trips. The results indicate a slight decrease. In 2010, 21% of tourists visited KwaZulu-Natal as compared 20% in 2011. Fifteen percent (15,4%) of overnight trips were made to Gauteng in 2010 and these grew to 16,1% in 2011. Eastern Cape experienced more overnight trips (13,2%) in 2010 than in 2011 (11,7%). The percentage of overnight trips to Limpopo increased from 13% in 2010 to 15% in 2011.

Northern Cape was the least visited destination for overnight trips during the reference period. Only 2,6% of tourists visited that destination in 2010 and 2,3% in 2011. The percentage of unspecified destinations for overnight trips was 1,4% in 2010 and 2,1% in 2011. The proportion of overnight trips was effectively the same for Western Cape during both years at 11,4%.

### 3.2 Trip purpose

**Table 6a: Main purpose of trip by most recent person day trips, 2010–2011**

Main purpose	Day trips			
	2010		2011	
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
Leisure/vacation/holiday	1 192	16,4	1 158	19,0
Shopping – business	121	1,7	98	1,6
Shopping – personal	1 742	24,0	1 527	25,1
Sporting – spectator	116	1,6	87	1,4
Sporting – participant	76	1,0	102	1,7
Visiting friends and/or family/relatives	2 074	28,5	1 816	29,9
Funeral	456	6,3	462	7,6
Business/professional trip	244	3,4	218	3,6
Business conference	29	0,4	24	0,4
Study/educational trip	161	2,2	203	3,3
Medical	208	2,9	154	2,5
Wellness (e.g. spa, health farm)	4	0,1	3	0,0
Religious	273	3,8	230	3,8
Other	568	7,8	600	9,9
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7 266</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>6 081</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Unspecified*	370	4,8	49	0,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 636</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6 730</b>	<b>-</b>

\*The percentage of unspecified observations was calculated using the total as denominator. For all other percentages the subtotal was used as the denominator.

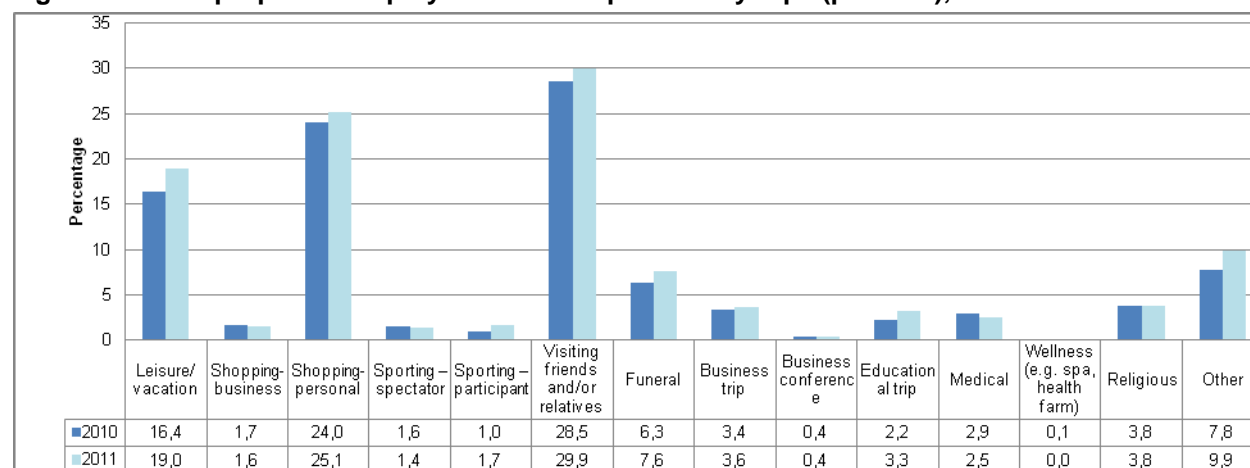
**Figure 2a: Main purpose of trip by most recent person day trips (per cent), 2010–2011**

Table 6a and Figure 2a show the number of trips taken by day travellers categorised by main purpose of trip. The main reason why South African households undertook day trips within South Africa during the reference period (January to December 2010-2011) was to visit friends and family/relatives (28,5% in 2010 and 29,9% in 2011).

Personal shopping was the second most popular reason for taking day trips, with 24,0% in 2010 and 25,1% in 2011 of the total day trips, while trips taken for leisure/vacation/holiday purposes constituted 16,4% in 2010 and 19,0% in 2011 and was the third highest reason why respondents took day trips. The proportion of day trips for sporting participants was 1,0% in 2010 and 1,7% in 2011. The percentage of persons who took day trips to attend business conferences (0,4%) was the same for both 2010 and 2011.

**Table 6b: Main purpose of trip by most recent person overnight trips, 2010 – 2011**

Main purpose	Overnight trips			
	2010		2011	
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
Leisure/vacation/holiday	2 711	22,2	2 225	20,8
Shopping – business	29	0,2	31	0,3
Shopping – personal	34	0,3	25	0,2
Sporting – spectator	37	0,3	31	0,3
Sporting – participant	43	0,4	94	0,9
Visiting friends and/or family/relatives	5 882	48,2	5 626	52,7
Funeral	1 424	11,7	1 280	12,0
Business/professional trip	200	1,6	166	1,6
Business conference	48	0,4	31	0,3
Study/educational trip	88	0,7	89	0,8
Medical	114	0,9	93	0,9
Wellness (e.g. spa, health farm)	8	0,1	6	0,1
Religious	794	6,5	856	8,0
Other	800	6,6	468	4,4
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>12 213</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>10 672</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Unspecified*	158	1,3	65	0,6
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 371</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11 205</b>	<b>-</b>

\*The percentage of unspecified observations was calculated using the total as denominator. For all other percentages the subtotal was used as the denominator.

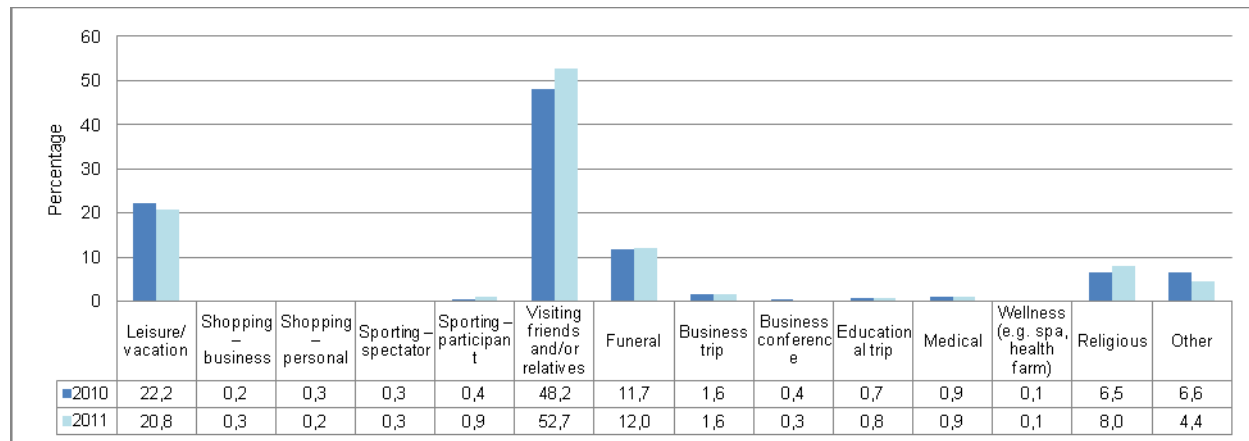
**Figure 2b: Main purpose of trip by most recent person overnight trips (per cent), 2010–2011**

Table 6b and Figure 2b indicate the main purpose of trip by most recent person overnight trips during the reference period (January-December 2010 and January- December 2011). Tourists were more likely to take overnight trips to visit friends and family/relatives. The percentages of such trips increased from 48,2% in 2010 to 52,7% in 2011.

Leisure/vacation/holiday was the second most popular reason for taking overnight trips, with 22,2% in 2010 and 20,8% in 2011 of the total overnight trips. Overnight trips taken for funeral purposes accounted for 11,7% in 2010 and 12,0% in 2011. The proportion of overnight trips for religious purposes also grew from 6,5% in 2010 to 8,0% in 2011. The percentage of business or professional trips remained unchanged (1,6%) in 2010 and 2011.

### 3.3 Mode of transport

**Table 7a: Main mode of transport used on most recent person day trips, 2010–2011**

Mode of transport	Day trips			
	2010		2011	
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
Air	19	0,3	19	0,3
Bus	528	7,0	496	7,4
Car	4 213	56,0	3 800	56,7
Motorcycle	16	0,2	11	0,2
Bicycle	3	0,0	1	0,0
Taxi	2 556	34,0	2 185	32,6
Train	56	0,7	88	1,3
Other	136	1,8	105	1,6
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7 528</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>6 705</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Unspecified*	108	1,4	25	0,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 636</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6 730</b>	<b>-</b>

\*The percentage of unspecified observations was calculated using the total as denominator. For all other percentages the subtotal was used as the denominator.



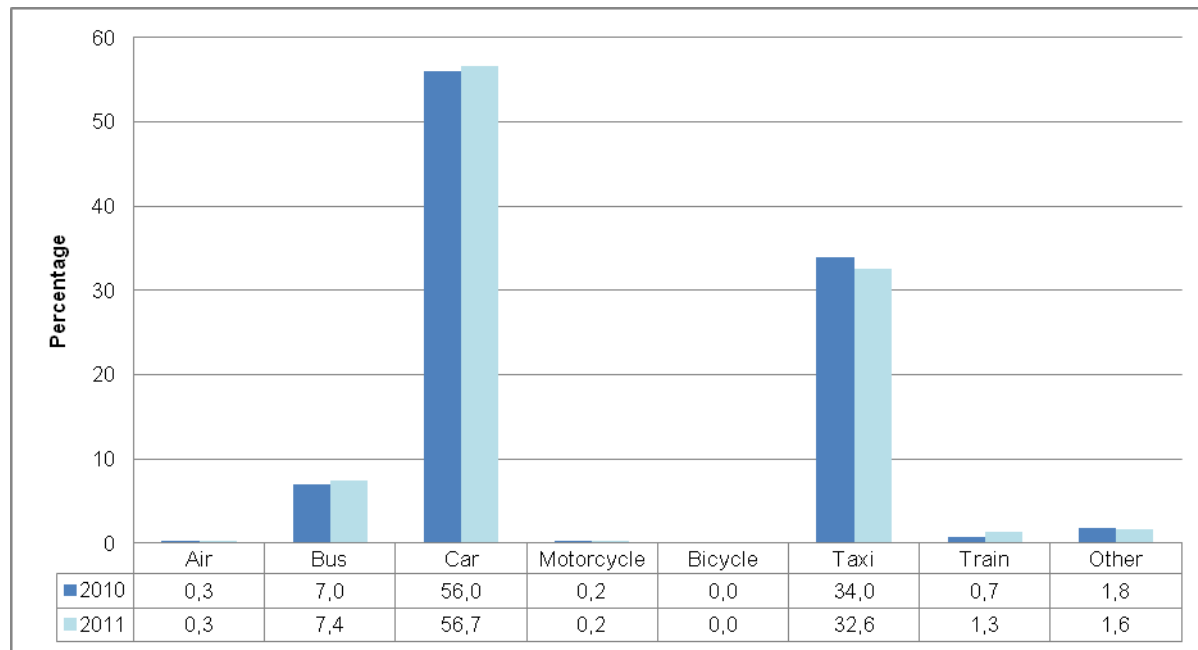
**Figure 3a: Mode of transport used to undertake day trips (per cent), 2010–2011**

Table 7a and Figure 3a show the number of person trips taken by day travellers, grouped by the mode of transport used.

Day travelling in the country was done mostly by cars with 56,0% in 2010 and 56,7% in 2011. Taxis were the second most used mode of transport with 34,0% in 2010 and 32,6% in 2011. About 7,0% in 2010 and 7,4% in 2011 of day travellers used buses, while less than one per cent (0,7%) used trains in 2010 and 1,3% used trains in 2011. Day travellers were the least likely to use aircraft (0,3%) and motorcycles (0,2%) in both years.

**Table 7b: Main mode of transport used on most recent person overnight trips, 2010 - 2011**

Mode of transport	Overnight trips			
	2010		2011	
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
Air	358	2,9	354	3,2
Bus	1 342	10,9	1 188	10,7
Car	5 404	44,1	5 033	45,2
Motorcycle	18	0,1	9	0,1
Bicycle	13	0,1	10	0,1
Taxi	4 764	38,9	4 240	38,1
Train	180	1,5	151	1,4
Other	180	1,5	156	1,4
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>12 259</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>11 140</b>	<b>100</b>
Unspecified*	112	0,9	65	0,6
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 371</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11 205</b>	<b>-</b>

\*The percentage of unspecified observations was calculated using the total as denominator. For all other percentages the subtotal was used as the denominator.

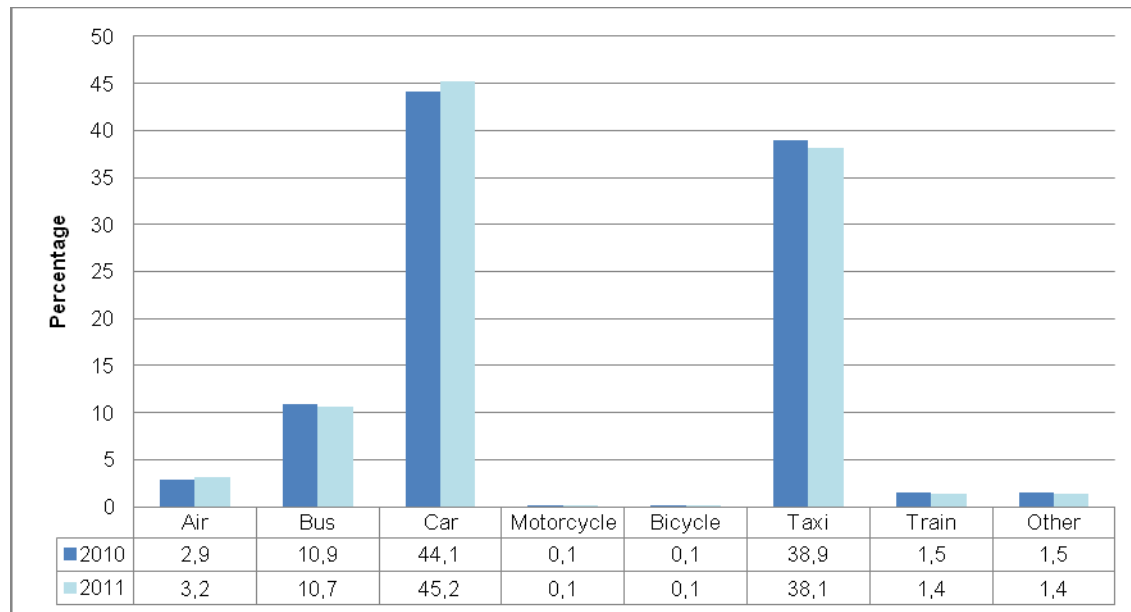
**Figure 3b: Mode of transport used to undertake overnight trips (per cent), 2010–2011**

Table 7b and Figure 3b are about the number of trips taken by overnight tourists grouped by the mode of transport used. Tourists were also more likely to use cars, the percentages increased from 44,1% in 2010 to 45,2% in 2011. A slight decrease was observed on the overnight trips made by taxis from 38,9% in 2010 to 38,1% in 2011. Tourists that used buses to reach their destinations remained almost the same with 10,9% in 2010 and 10,7% in 2011. Unlike with day trips, at least 3% of overnights trips were taken by aircraft both in 2010 and 2011. Less than 2% of trips were taken by trains in the above mentioned period.

### 3.4 Main purpose of trip and mode of transport

Table 8 presents the main purpose of trip for domestic day visitors by mode of transport used to reach the main destination.

**Table 8: Main purpose of trip by mode of transport used on most recent person day trips (per cent), 2010–2011**

Main purpose of trip	Bus		Car		Taxi		Train	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
Leisure/vacation/holiday	12,1	12,0	24,2	24,9	4,7	6,4	15,1	8,2
Shopping – business	1,6	1,8	1,7	1,2	1,5	1,8	5,9	1,1
Shopping – personal	22,5	29,4	17,1	15,4	35,6	33,3	29,3	38,5
Sporting – spectator	3,6	2,2	1,8	1,2	0,9	1,4	0,0	.
Sporting – participant	5,7	5,1	0,4	1,4	1,1	1,0	0,0	.
Visiting friends and/or family/relatives	10,4	7,4	32,0	30,7	27,6	26,0	28,5	31,6
Funeral	3,8	3,0	5,3	7,2	8,3	7,6	3,3	1,5
Business trip	1,7	1,7	4,3	3,6	1,8	2,5	0,8	3,0
Business conference	0,5	0,3	0,5	0,4	0,2	0,3	0,0	.
Study	19,3	23,0	0,4	0,6	1,7	2,9	0,6	2,3
Medical	2,4	2,2	2,2	1,8	3,6	3,0	6,7	1,9
Wellness (e.g. spa, health farm)	0,0	.	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0	.
Religious	8,4	5,7	2,3	2,7	5,0	4,2	4,1	1,1
Other	8,0	6,1	7,8	8,9	7,8	9,6	5,7	10,8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages.

The results of the Table 8 show that most day travellers who used buses used them to do shopping for their personal use. Travelling by bus of such use increased from 22,5% in 2010 to 29,4% in 2011. The use of buses during day trips for study purposes also increased by 3,7% points between the two years. A decreasing pattern was experienced from 10,4% to 7,4% of day travellers who used buses to visit their friends and relatives. The same percentage (12,0%) of those who used buses for leisure remained unchanged from 2010 to 2011.

Most of the day travellers who used cars used this mode to visit friends and relatives though there was a slight decrease of about 1,0% between 2010 and 2011. The percentage that used it for leisure or holidays, increased from 24,2% to 24,9%. The results further indicate that individuals that used cars to shop for personal use decreased from 17,1% in 2010 to 15,4% in 2011. On the other hand it is seen that day trips using taxis were most likely used to visit friends and relatives and for shopping for personal use. The day trips by taxis to shop for personal use decreased from 35,6% in 2010 to 33,3% in 2011. It is interesting to note that day trips using trains for visiting friends and relatives as well as shopping for personal use have increased noticeably. About twenty-nine per cent (29,3%) of day travelers who used trains in 2010 and almost 39,0% in 2011 responded that the main purpose of their trip was to shop for personal use.

**Figure 4: Main purpose of trip by mode of transport for domestic day trips (per cent), 2011**

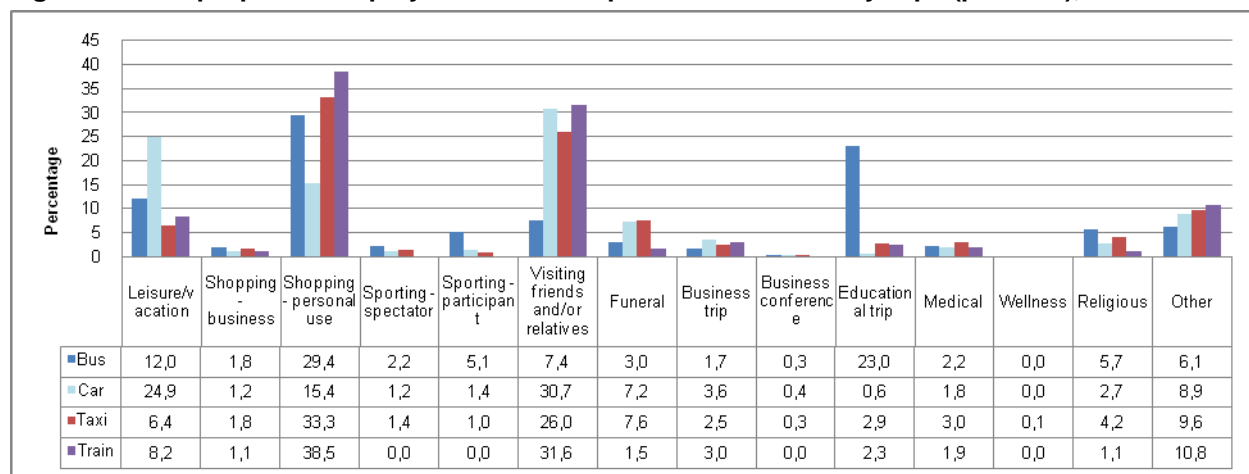


Figure 4 shows the main purpose of day trip by mode of transport in 2011. When trains were used for day trips, it was mostly for personal shopping (38,5%); visiting friends and family/relatives (31,6%), while 8,2% used trains to travel for leisure purposes in day trips. Similarly, when taxis were used as means of transport they were mostly used for doing shopping for personal use (33,3%) and visiting friends and family/relatives (26,0%).

When buses were used as a means of travelling, they were mainly used for shopping for personal use (29,4%) and travelling for study purposes (23%). About 31% of those who used cars said their main aim was to visit friends and family/relatives and 12,0% used it for leisure/vacation /holidays.

**Table 9: Main purpose of trip by mode of transport for domestic overnight trips (percentages), 2010–2011**

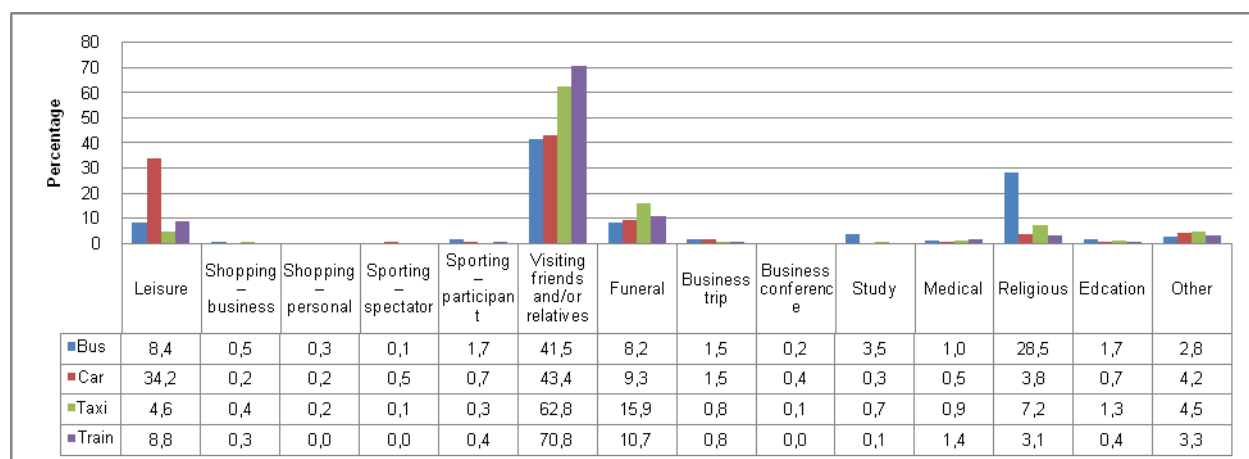
Main purpose of trip	Bus		Car		Taxi		Train	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
Leisure/vacation/holiday	11,9	8,4	39,2	34,2	4,9	4,6	21,2	8,8
Shopping – business	0,5	0,5	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,4	0,5	0,3
Shopping – personal	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,4	0,2	0,1	.
Sporting – spectator	0,3	0,1	0,5	0,5	0,1	0,1	0,0	.
Sporting – participant	1,2	1,7	0,2	0,7	0,2	0,3	0,0	0,4
Visiting friends and/or family/ relatives	43,8	41,5	38,8	43,4	61,2	62,8	56,7	70,8
Funeral	8,0	8,2	9,1	9,3	16,4	15,9	6,3	10,7
Business trip	1,1	1,5	1,9	1,5	0,9	0,8	1,2	0,8
Business conference	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,1	0,0	.
Study	3,2	3,5	0,2	0,3	0,7	0,7	0,4	0,1
Medical	1,4	1,0	0,6	0,5	1,0	0,9	0,2	1,4
Wellness (e.g. spa, health farm)	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	.
Religious	21,5	28,5	2,7	3,8	6,6	7,2	7,2	3,1
Education**	-	1,7	-	0,7	-	1,3	-	0,4
Other	6,5	2,8	6,0	4,2	7,0	4,5	6,1	3,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

\*Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages.

\*\* Education was not listed as an option in 2010.

Tourists who used buses as a mode of transport on overnight trips visits to friends and family accounted for 43,8% in 2010 and 41,5% in 2011, a decrease of about 2,0 percentage points. It should be noted that the users of buses travelling for religious purposes increased from 21,5% in 2010 to 28,5% in 2011. Overnight trips taken by bus users for leisure or holidays purposes decreased from 11,9% in 2010 to 8,4% in 2011. The percentage of bus users who attended funerals remained unchanged at about 8,0%. Approximately thirty-nine per cent (38,8%) of overnight trips car users in 2010 used them to visit friends and relatives. This increased to 43,4% in 2011. The percentage of car users who took trips for leisure or vacation decreased from 39,2% in 2010 to 34,2% in 2011.

Those using taxis for overnight trips used them mainly to visit friends and relatives. These trips increased from 61,2% to 62,8% from 2010 to 2011. Almost the same percentage (16,0%) was found on overnight trips that were taken to attend funerals. Overnight travellers who used trains for the purpose of visiting friends and relatives increased from 56,7% in 2010 to 70,8% in 2011, whereas for the purpose of attending funerals, the percentage increased from 6,3% to 10,7%.

**Figure 5: Main purpose of trip by mode of transport on domestic overnight trips (per cent), 2011**

Buses were mainly used on overnight trips to visit friends and relatives (41,5%), followed by trips for religious purposes (28,5%). About 8,0% of trips taken by buses were for leisure and to attend funerals. Cars were used mainly as a means of transport for visiting friends and relatives (43,4%), leisure (34,2%) and to attend funerals (9,3%).

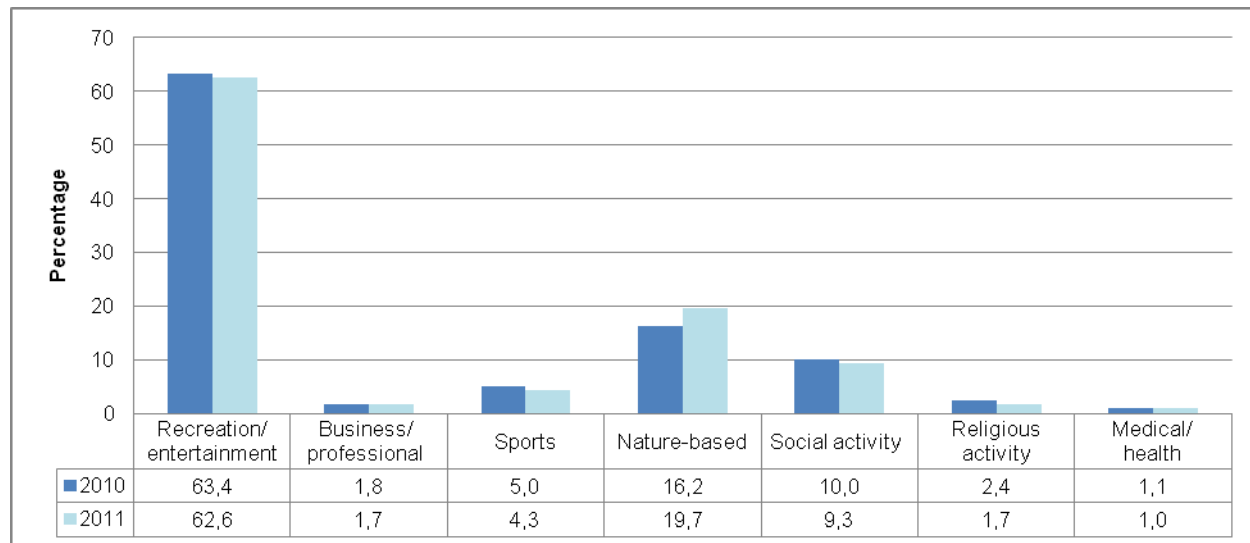
### 3.5 Activities undertaken during trips

#### 3.5.1 Day trips

Table 10a provides comprehensive details of activities that were undertaken during domestic day trips, whilst Figure 6a gives the same situation in a summarised format.

In addition to being asked what the main purpose of the trip was, respondents were also asked what activities they undertook whilst on the trip. This question was aimed at establishing what additional activities were engaged in, in addition to the main purpose of the trip, e.g. a person took the trip for business purposes, but whilst on the trip he/she may also have had dinner at a restaurant.

**Figure 6a: Activities other than the main purpose of the trip undertaken on most recent person day trips (per cent), 2010 - 2011**



From Table 10a and Figure 6a, it is clear that the broader activity category, namely 'Recreation and entertainment', which includes eating out, restaurants and cafes, formed the bulk of activities undertaken by day trip travellers – 63,4% in 2010 and 62,6% in 2011, followed by 'Nature-based' activities from 16,2% in 2010 to 19,7% in 2011.

Almost 10,0% of activities undertaken as secondary activities from 2010 to 2011 on day trips were social activities. This includes visiting friends/family, and attending weddings amongst others. About two per cent (2,4%) of some of the engagements were religious activities in 2010 and this decreased slightly to 1,7% in 2011. The same trend was observed for sports activities with a decrease from 5,0% to 4,3%. Business or professional activities had the same proportions (2,0%) over a period of two years as well as medical/health activities (1,0%).

**Table 10a: Activities, other than the main purpose of the trip, undertaken on domestic day trips (incidence of activities undertaken, more than one activity per trip is possible), 2010–2011**

Activity	2010		2011	
	Number ('000)	Per cent*	Number ('000)	Per cent*
<b>Recreation/entertainment</b>				
Entertainment, e.g. cinema, concert, show	168	2,1	176	2,5
Theme parks, e.g. aquarium	172	2,1	149	2,1
Cultural, historical and heritage, e.g. cultural village, museum, art gallery, township tour	184	2,3	142	2,0
Eating out, e.g. restaurant, cafe	2 854	35,5	2 520	35,5
Night life, e.g. bar, night-club, disco	101	1,3	86	1,2
Visited a casino	100	1,2	109	1,5
Shopping, e.g. mall, flea/craft market	1 476	18,4	1 216	17,1
Other recreation, entertainment	42	0,5	49	0,7
<b>Business/professional</b>				
Meeting	77	1,0	54	0,8
Business conference, convention	19	0,2	13	0,2
Trading, e.g. bought goods from suppliers or sold goods to customers	32	0,4	31	0,4
Other business	13	0,2	20	0,3
<b>Sports</b>				
Individual sport, e.g. swimming/walking/hiking/cycling	166	2,1	118	1,7
Water sports, e.g. diving, snorkeling, sailing, surfing	39	0,5	39	0,6
Adventure activity, e.g. water rafting, mountaineering	21	0,3	31	0,4
Attended a sporting event as a spectator	58	0,7	49	0,7
Participated in a sporting event, e.g. race, competition	73	0,9	57	0,8
Other sports	37	0,5	11	0,1
<b>Nature-based</b>				
Visited a rural area	76	0,9	65	0,9
Wildlife, e.g. game viewing, whale watching, bird watching	178	2,2	212	3,0
Hunting	15	0,2	29	0,4
Beach, e.g. sunbathing and swimming	397	4,9	288	4,1
Visited parks/gardens	146	1,8	192	2,7
Sightseeing	355	4,4	409	5,8
Visited a mountain area	108	1,3	140	2,0
Other outdoors/nature-based	41	0,5	54	0,8
<b>Social activity</b>				
Visiting friends/family	696	8,7	552	7,8
Wedding/funeral/christening/initiation	87	1,1	83	1,2
Other social activity	16	0,2	20	0,3
<b>Religious activity</b>				
Religious conference	65	0,8	21	0,3
Place of worship, e.g. church, mosque, synagogue, temple	124	1,5	87	1,2
Other religious	5	0,1	13	0,2
<b>Medical/health</b>				
Medical, e.g. treatment in clinic/hospital	66	0,8	47	0,7
Health/wellness, e.g. hydro, spa, beauty centre, health farm	15	0,2	15	0,2
Other medical	9	0,1	7	0,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 032</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>7 104</b>	<b>100,0</b>

\*Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages.

### 3.5.2 Overnight trips

Figure 6b shows broad categories of the activities undertaken while on an overnight trip. A breakdown of activities that were undertaken during domestic overnight trips is presented in Table 10b. As in the case with day trips, respondents were asked about additional activities that they had engaged in when on an overnight trip. It is important to keep in mind that the main purpose for taking the overnight trip might have been for visiting family/friends in Cape Town for example, but whilst visiting friends/relatives, one might have visited a casino as well. This would have been indicated as such under recreation/entertainment in this section.

**Figure 6b: Activities other than the main purpose of the trip undertaken on most recent person overnight trips (per cent), 2010 – 2011**

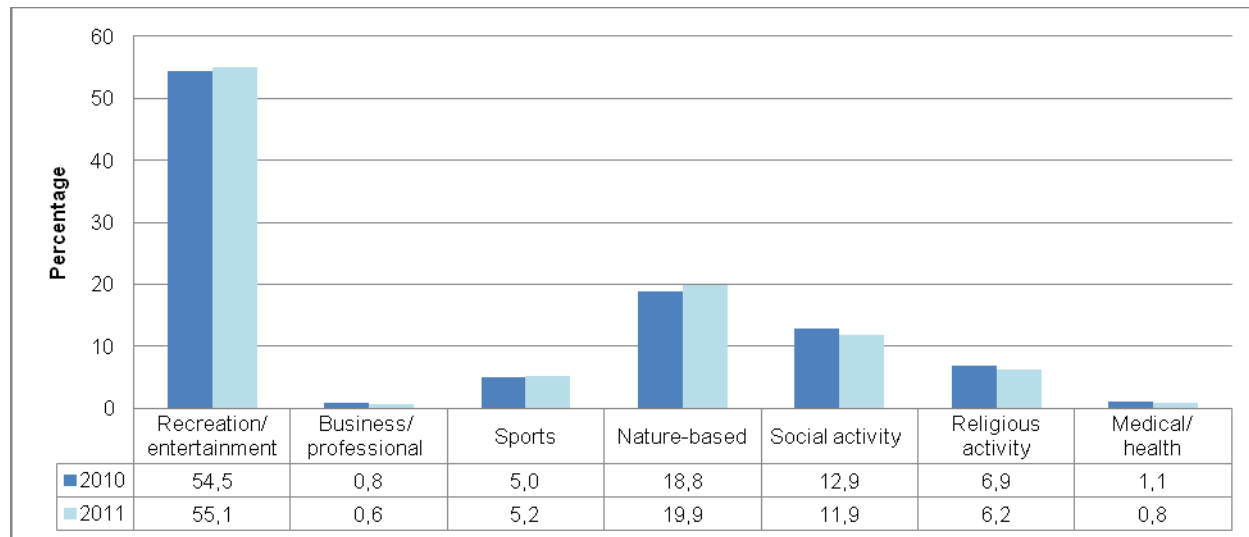


Table 10b indicates a similar pattern of the type of additional activities undertaken during overnight trips as those for day trips. As was the case with day trips, the three most popular activities undertaken on overnight trips were shopping at malls/flea markets (20,0%) in 2010 and remained the same (19,9%) for 2011; eating out at restaurants/bars was 19,3% in 2010 and slightly increased to 19,9% in 2011. Visiting friends/family was almost 10,3% in 2010 and 9,8% in 2011. People were also more inclined to visit places of worship (5,9%) in 2010 than (5,0%) in 2011. Tourists also engaged in sunbathing and swimming, which accounted for 5,6% in 2010 and 5,3% in 2011.

According to Figure 6b, the activity category 'recreation and entertainment', which includes eating out, shopping, and going to cinemas, formed the bulk of activities undertaken by tourists. It accounted for 54,5% in 2010 and increased to 55,1% in 2011. Approximately 18,8% and 19,9% of overnight trips were undertaken by individuals in 2010 and 2011 respectively, who engaged in nature-based activities.

Taking part in social activities (visiting friends/family, weddings, etc.) was another popular type of activity which constituted 12,9% of additional activities in 2010 and 11,9% in 2011. Other activities such as sports constituted 5% in both years. Religious activities made up 6,9% and 6,2% respectively in 2010 and 2011.



**Table 10b: Activities, other than the main purpose of the trip, undertaken on domestic overnight trips (incidence of activities undertaken, more than one activity per trip is possible), 2010–2011**

Activity	2010		2011	
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
<b>Recreation/entertainment</b>				
Entertainment, e.g. cinema, concert, show	869	3,8	710	3,4
Theme parks, e.g. aquarium	759	3,3	726	3,5
Cultural, historical and heritage, e.g. cultural village, museum	655	2,8	589	2,9
Eating out, e.g. restaurant, cafe	4 482	19,3	4 113	19,9
Night life, e.g. bar, night club, disco	689	3,0	680	3,3
Visited casino	426	1,8	415	2,0
Shopping, e.g. mall, flea/craft market	4 624	20,0	4 113	19,9
Other recreation, entertainment	118	0,5	44	0,2
<b>Business/professional</b>				
Meeting	63	0,3	70	0,3
Business conference, convention	48	0,2	26	0,1
Trading, e.g. bought goods from suppliers or sold goods to customers	38	0,2	26	0,1
Other business	28	0,1	25	0,1
<b>Sports</b>				
Individual sports, e.g. swimming/walking/hiking/cycling	494	2,1	473	2,3
Water sports, e.g. diving, snorkeling, sailing, surfing	127	0,5	150	0,7
Adventure activity, e.g. water rafting, mountaineering	123	0,5	77	0,4
Attended a sporting event as a spectator	291	1,3	208	1,0
Participated in a sporting event, e.g. race, competition	62	0,3	115	0,6
Other sports	60	0,3	39	0,2
<b>Nature-based</b>				
Visited a rural area	316	1,4	322	1,6
Wildlife, e.g. game viewing, whale watching, bird watching	522	2,3	519	2,5
Hunting	52	0,2	60	0,3
Beach, e.g. sunbathing and swimming	1 307	5,6	1 085	5,3
Visited parks/gardens	571	2,5	601	2,9
Sightseeing	1 016	4,4	995	4,8
Visited a mountain area	417	1,8	447	2,2
Other outdoors/nature-based	135	0,6	59	0,3
<b>Social activity</b>				
Visiting friends/family	2 397	10,3	2 023	9,8
Wedding/funeral/christening/initiation	525	2,3	372	1,8
Other social activities	80	0,3	69	0,3
<b>Religious activity</b>				
Religious conference	209	0,9	210	1,0
Place of worship, e.g. church, mosque, synagogue, temple	1 366	5,9	1 038	5,0
Other religious	19	0,1	37	0,2
<b>Medical/health</b>				
Medical, e.g. treatment in clinic/hospital	192	0,8	112	0,5
Health/wellness, e.g. hydro, spa, beauty centre, health farm	76	0,3	59	0,3
Other medical	10	0,0	10	0,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>23 166</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>20 618</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages

### 3.6 Demographic characteristics of day travellers and tourists

Information on the characteristics of visitors and tourists is important in assessing the profile of people who travel to different destinations. Tables 11a and 11 b provide information on the demographic characteristics of domestic day visitors and tourists.

**Table 11a: Demographic analysis by most recent person day trips, 2010–2011**

Characteristics	2010		2011	
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
<b>Age group</b>				
0–4	337	4,4	323	4,8
5–9	412	5,4	355	5,3
10–14	418	5,5	399	5,9
15–19	559	7,3	515	7,6
20–24	705	9,2	620	9,2
25–29	771	10,1	702	10,4
30–34	841	11,0	690	10,3
35–39	816	10,7	697	10,4
40–44	617	8,1	554	8,2
45–49	539	7,1	474	7,1
50–54	497	6,5	439	6,5
55–59	385	5,0	328	4,9
60–64	283	3,7	264	3,9
65–69	211	2,8	193	2,9
70–74	131	1,7	100	1,5
75+	114	1,5	76	1,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 636</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>6 730</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Broad age groups</b>				
0–11	922	12,1	822	12,2
12–17	569	7,5	560	8,3
18–24	941	12,3	827	12,3
25–34	1 612	21,1	1 393	20,7
35–44	1 433	18,8	1 255	18,7
45–54	1 036	13,6	913	13,6
55–64	667	8,7	593	8,8
65+	456	6,0	368	5,5
<b>Total</b>	<b>7636</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>6 730</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	3 547	46,5	3 144	46,7
Female	4 089	53,5	3 586	53,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 636</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>6 730</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>Population group</b>				
Black African	5 056	66,2	4 622	68,7
Coloured	844	11,1	655	9,7
Indian/Asian	246	3,2	195	2,9
White	1 490	19,5	1 258	18,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 636</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>6 730</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>Marital status</b>				
Married	2 852	37,5	2 477	36,9
Living together as husband and wife	547	7,2	437	6,5
Widow/widower	407	5,4	298	4,4
Divorced/separated	195	2,6	211	3,2
Never married	3 606	47,4	3 286	49,0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7 607</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>6 710</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Unspecified	29	0,4	20	0,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 636</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6 730</b>	<b>-</b>

**Table 11a: Demographic analysis most recent person day trips, 2010–2011 (concluded)**

Characteristics	2010		2011	
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
<b>Highest level of education</b>				
No schooling	634	8,4	562	8,4
Not completed primary school	1 158	15,3	973	14,5
Grade 7/Std 5	335	4,4	279	4,2
Not completed secondary school	2 291	30,2	1 950	29,1
Grade 12/Std 10	1 858	24,5	1 722	25,7
Higher	1 316	17,3	1 216	18,1
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7 592</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>6 704</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Unspecified	44	0,6	26	0,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 636</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6 730</b>	<b>-</b>

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages

Individuals in the age groups 25 to 34 years and 35 to 44 years made up almost 40,0% of the total number of day travellers. These age groups travelled the most over the reference period compared to other age groups.

Table 11a shows that day travellers who have never been married were more likely to travel than individuals in other marital status groups (47,4% in 2010 and 49,0% in 2011). It also showed that when comparing travelling patterns by education levels, 30,2% of individuals who did not complete secondary school undertook most day trips in 2010 and again 29,1% day trips in 2011. Individuals with a Grade 7/ Standard 5 qualification were the least likely to travel with 4% doing so in both years.

**Table 11b: Demographic analysis of most recent person overnight trips, 2010–2011**

Characteristics	2010		2011	
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
<b>Age group</b>				
0–4	817	6,6	743	6,6
5–9	830	6,7	681	6,1
10–14	785	6,3	697	6,2
15–19	923	7,5	839	7,5
20–24	1 164	9,4	1 053	9,4
25–29	1 203	9,7	1 107	9,9
30–34	1 268	10,2	1 112	9,9
35–39	1 198	9,7	1 063	9,5
40–44	923	7,5	831	7,4
45–49	803	6,5	727	6,5
50–54	718	5,8	662	5,9
55–59	561	4,5	551	4,9
60–64	451	3,6	426	3,8
65–69	314	2,5	339	3,0
70–74	202	1,6	189	1,7
75+	211	1,7	184	1,6
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 371</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>11 205</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Broad age groups</b>				
0–11	1 967	15,9	1 692	15,1
12–17	1 024	8,3	918	8,2
18–24	1 528	12,4	1 398	12,5
25–34	2 471	20,0	2 219	19,8
35–44	2 120	17,1	1 899	16,9
45–54	1 520	12,3	1 389	12,4
55–64	1 012	8,2	977	8,7
65+	729	5,9	712	6,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 371</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>11 205</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	5 689	46,0	5 144	45,9
Female	6 682	54,0	6 061	54,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 371</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>11 205</b>	<b>100,0</b>

**Table 11b: Demographic analysis by most recent person overnight trips, 2010–2011 (concluded)**

Characteristics	2010		2011	
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
<b>Population group</b>				
Black African	8 807	71,2	7 958	71,0
Coloured	1 004	8,1	870	7,8
Indian/Asian	370	3,0	389	3,5
White	2 190	17,7	1 987	17,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 371</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>11 205</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>Marital status</b>				
Married	3 993	32,4	3 744	33,5
Living together as husband and wife	969	7,9	877	7,8
Widow/widower	663	5,4	557	5,0
Divorced/separated	280	2,3	272	2,4
Never married	6 433	52,1	5 732	51,3
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>12 338</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>11 181</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Unspecified	33	0,3	23	0,2
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 371</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11 205</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Highest level of education</b>				
No schooling	1 373	11,1	1 214	10,9
Not completed primary school	2 069	16,8	1 763	15,8
Grade 7/Std 5	579	4,7	491	4,4
Not completed secondary school	3 771	30,6	3 263	29,2
Grade 12/Std 10	2 822	22,9	2 729	24,5
Higher	1 713	13,9	1 696	15,2
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>12 327</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>11 155</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Unspecified*	44	0,4	49	0,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 371</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11 205</b>	<b>-</b>

\*Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages

The travelling patterns for overnight trips were similar to those of day trips. Individuals between 25 and 44 took almost the same number of overnight trips in 2010 (37,1%) and 2011 (36,7%). Individuals who have never been married were most likely to travel when compared to tourists in other marital status groups (52,1% in 2010 and 51,3% in 2011). Individuals who did not complete secondary school took most of the overnight trips (30,6%) in 2010 and with a decrease of two per cent in 2011 (29,2%).

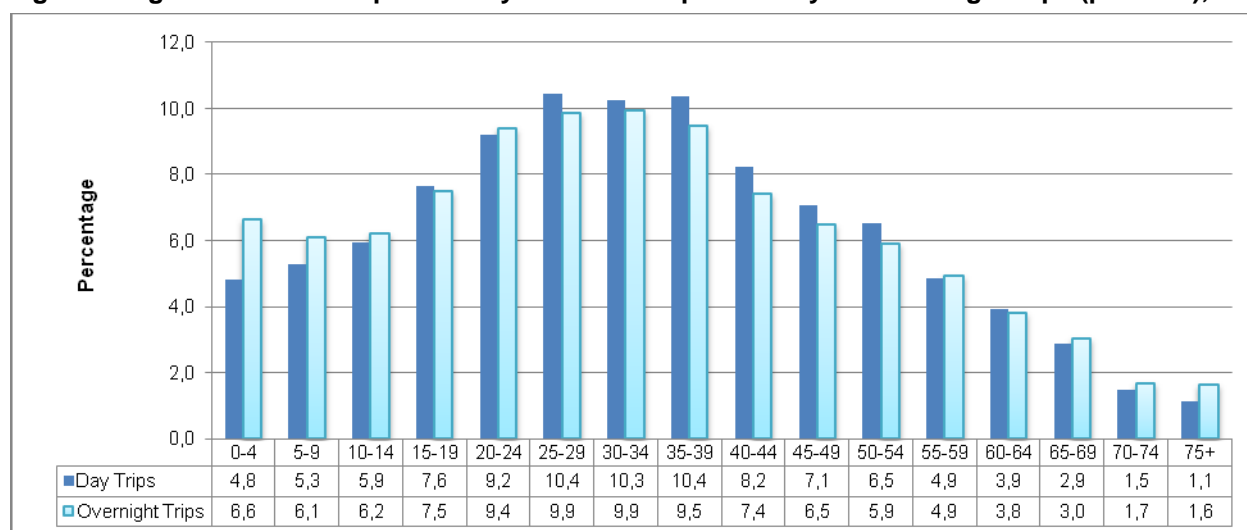
**Figure 7: Age distribution of persons by most recent person day and overnight trips (per cent), 2011**

Figure 7 indicates that from January until December 2011, similar proportions of persons aged 25–39 were the most likely to undertake day and overnight trips. Comparing this group's travelling patterns with those of other groups, the 25–29-year-old group accounted for 10,4% of day trips and 9,9% of overnight trips. The age group 20–24 comprised the fourth most frequent travellers, as shown by the 9,2% of day trips undertaken, and 9,4% overnight trips. The results show that roughly 6,0% of people older than 65 years took day or overnight trips.

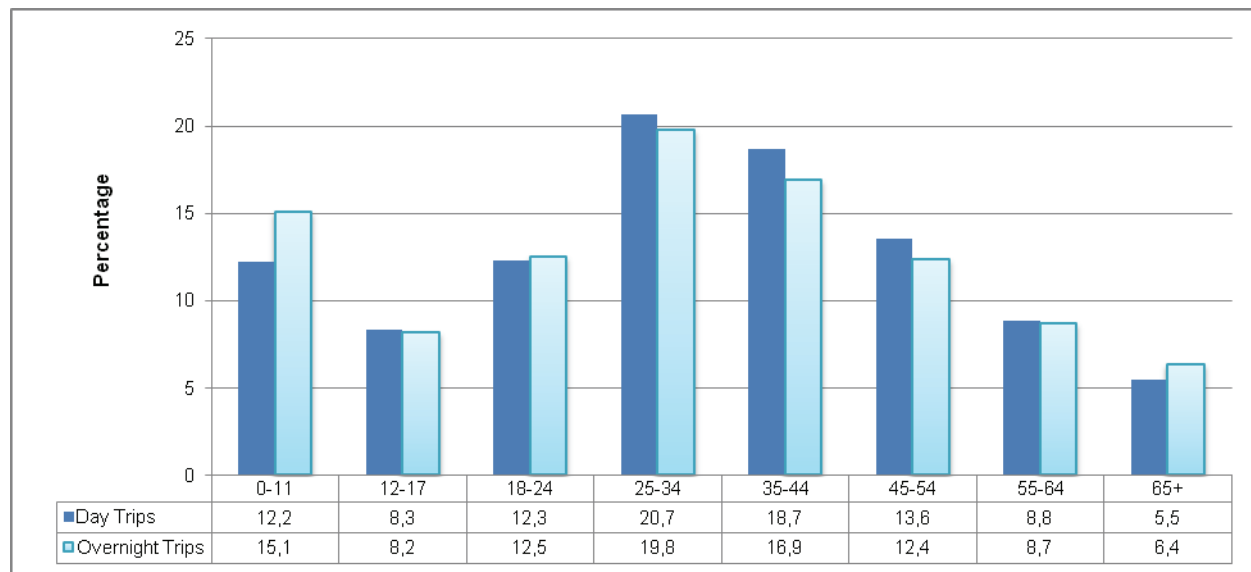
**Figure 8: Broad age group distribution of people who took domestic day trips and overnight trips (per cent), 2011**

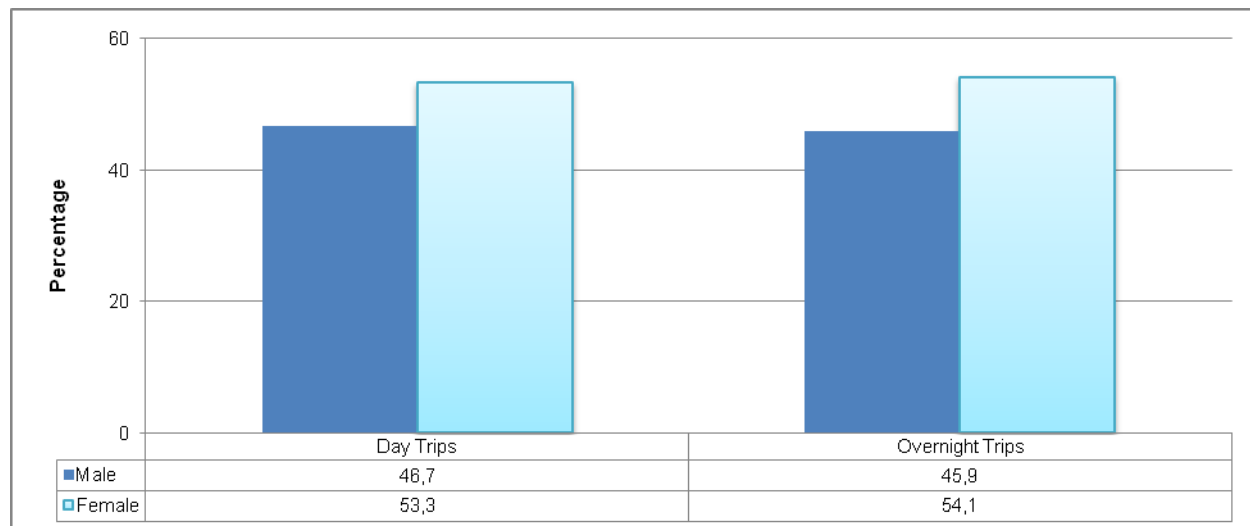
Figure 8 shows that persons in the broad age group 25 to 34 years undertook most of the day trips (20,7%) and overnight trips (19,8%) as compared to other groups. Persons in the age group 35 to 44 were the second most likely to travel, with about 18,7% day trips and 16,9% overnight trips.

**Table 12: Broad age group distribution of people who took at least one domestic day trip and at least one overnight trip, 2011**

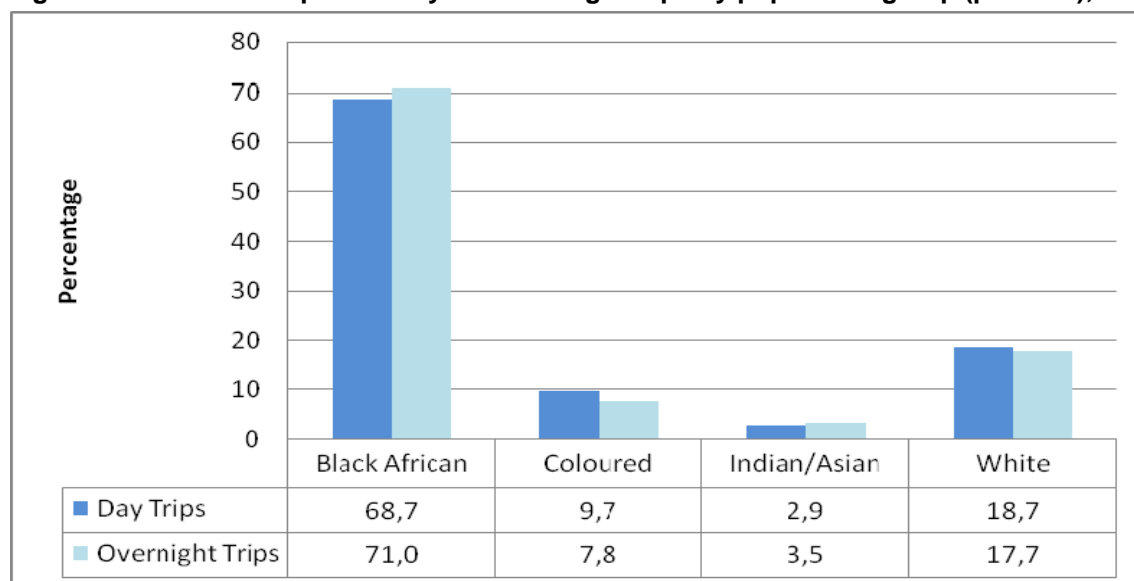
Broad age group	Day trips		Overnight trips	
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
0-11	822	12,2	1 692	15,1
12-17	560	8,3	918	8,2
18-24	827	12,3	1 398	12,5
25-34	1 393	20,7	2 219	19,8
35-44	1 255	18,7	1 899	16,9
45-54	913	13,6	1 389	12,4
55-64	593	8,8	977	8,7
65+	368	5,5	712	6,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 730</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>11 205</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages

An estimated 822 thousand day trips and slightly over 1,7 million overnight trips were taken by children aged 0-11 years during the reference period. The age group 25-34 years had the highest estimated number of trips for both day (1,4 million) as well as overnight trips (2,2 million). The age group 55 years and older accounted for 14,3% of day trips and 15,1% of overnight trips.

**Figure 9: Most recent person day and overnight trips by sex (per cent), 2011**

The gender distribution patterns for domestic day and overnight trips reflect that females were more likely to travel than males. More than half the people who took day trips were females (53,3%), while males accounted for 46,7% of the total. The picture remained similar for overnight trips with 54,1% females and 45,9% male tourists.

**Figure 10: Most recent person day and overnight trips by population group (per cent), 2011**

Black Africans undertook nearly two-thirds of domestic day trips (68,7%), followed by the white (18,7%), coloured (9,7%) and Asian/Indian (2,9%) population groups. Again the figure indicates that most black Africans took most of the overnight trips (71,0%) followed by white (17,7%), coloured (7,8%) and Indian/Asian (3,5%) population groups.

### 3.7 Main destination and main purpose of trip for domestic overnight trips

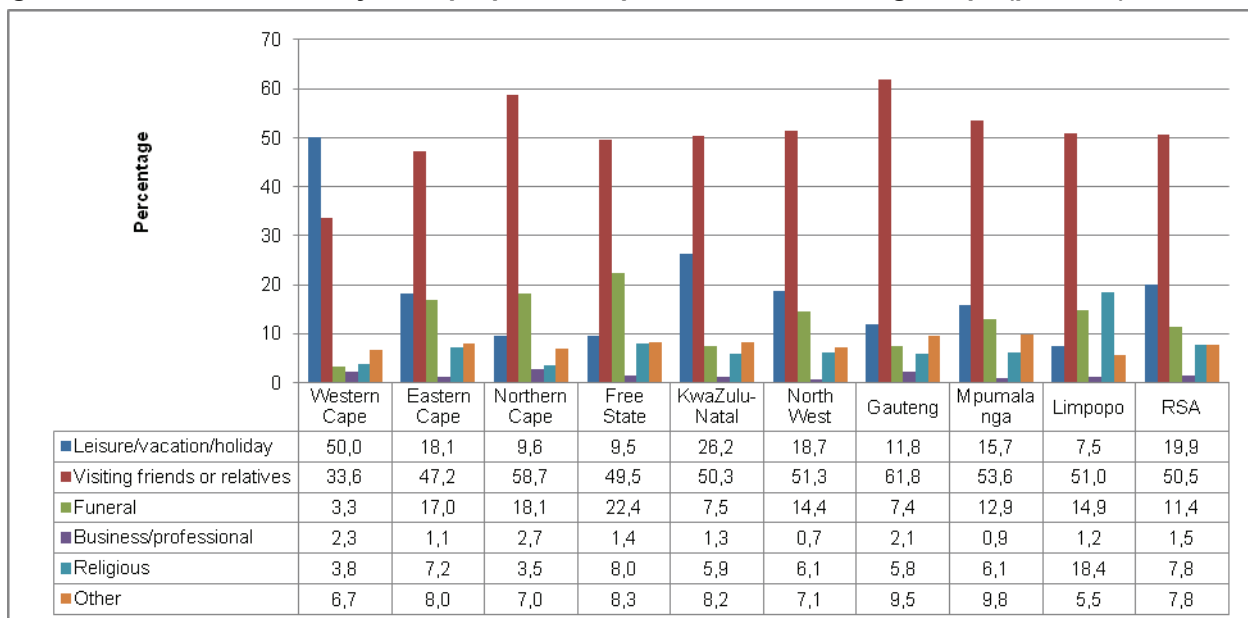
Table 13 and Figure 11 provide information on the main destination and main purpose of trip for domestic overnight tourists.

**Table 13: Main destination by main purpose of trip for domestic overnight trips (per cent\*), 2011**

Destination	Leisure/vacation/holiday	Shopping – business	Shopping – personal	Sporting – spectator	Sporting – participant	Visiting friends or relatives	Funeral	Business/professional	Business conference	Study/educational trip	Medical	Wellness	Religious	Education	Other	Total
Western Cape	50,0	0,0	0,1	0,2	2,4	33,6	3,3	2,3	0,3	0,7	1,0	0,2	3,8	0,2	1,8	100,0
Eastern Cape	18,1	0,3	0,0	0,5	1,3	47,2	17,0	1,1	0,3	1,0	0,6	0,0	7,2	1,3	4,0	100,0
Northern Cape	9,6	0,1	0,4	0,0	0,6	58,7	18,1	2,7	0,4	0,3	1,9	0,1	3,5	0,4	3,2	100,0
Free State	9,5	0,2	0,4	0,3	0,7	49,5	22,4	1,4	0,3	0,5	0,7	0,0	8,0	0,9	5,2	100,0
KwaZulu-Natal	26,2	0,4	0,3	0,8	0,7	50,3	7,5	1,3	0,3	1,1	1,0	0,0	5,9	0,5	3,6	100,0
North West	18,7	0,0	0,4	0,1	0,3	51,3	14,4	0,7	0,2	0,8	0,7	0,0	6,1	1,7	4,6	100,0
Gauteng	11,8	0,8	0,5	0,1	0,4	61,8	7,4	2,1	0,5	1,1	1,2	0,0	5,8	1,7	4,9	100,0
Mpumalanga	15,7	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,8	53,6	12,9	0,9	0,2	0,7	0,5	0,1	6,1	1,0	7,2	100,0
Limpopo	7,5	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,5	51,0	14,9	1,2	0,1	0,2	0,4	0,0	18,4	1,5	4,1	100,0
<b>RSA</b>	<b>19,9</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>0,8</b>	<b>50,5</b>	<b>11,4</b>	<b>1,5</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>0,8</b>	<b>0,8</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>7,8</b>	<b>1,1</b>	<b>4,2</b>	<b>100,0</b>

\* Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages.

**Figure 11: Main destination by main purpose of trip for domestic overnight trips (per cent), 2011**



Category other includes sports, shopping, business conference, study, medical and wellness.



Nearly 5 out of 10 tourists visiting Western Cape travelled for leisure, while roughly 34,0% travelled to visit friends and/or relatives. Other reasons tourists visited Western Cape were to visit friends or family (33,6%); for religious purposes (3,8%) and to attend funerals (3,3%).

KwaZulu-Natal recorded the second highest percentage of individuals travelling for leisure (26,2%). In all provinces except Western Cape, visiting friends or family was the most frequently cited reason for visiting those provinces. Gauteng recorded 61,8% of such trips, 11,8% for leisure or holiday purposes and 7,4% for funeral attendance. Trips to visit friends and family accounted for 51,3% of trips to North West, followed by leisure and holiday purposes (18,7%) and trips to attend funerals (14,4%). Relative to the other provinces, Limpopo had the highest proportion of tourists who made overnight trips for religious purposes (18,4%).

### 3.8 Main destination and mode of transport for domestic overnight trips

Table 14 provides information on the main destination and mode of transport for domestic overnight trips.

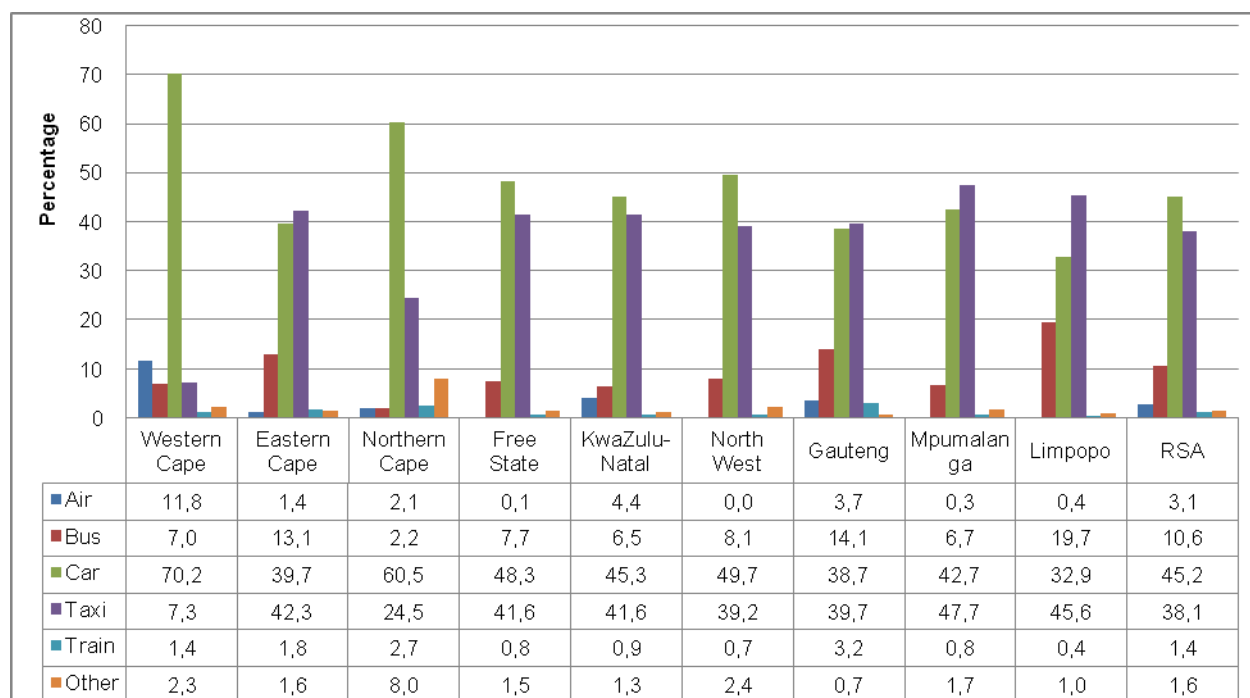
**Table 14: Main destination by mode of transport for domestic overnight trips (per cent), 2010–2011**

Destination	Reference period	Air	Bus	Car	Taxi	Train	Other	Total
Western Cape	2010	8,0	9,0	69,8	8,0	3,5	1,5	100,0
	2011	11,8	7,0	70,2	7,3	1,4	2,3	100,0
Eastern Cape	2010	2,8	12,9	37,1	43,8	1,4	2,1	100,0
	2011	1,4	13,1	39,7	42,3	1,8	1,6	100,0
Northern Cape	2010	0,2	8,6	52,8	26,7	3,1	8,6	100,0
	2011	2,1	2,2	60,5	24,5	2,7	8,0	100,0
Free State	2010	1,1	8,2	45,1	40,9	1,3	3,4	100,0
	2011	0,1	7,7	48,3	41,6	0,8	1,5	100,0
KwaZulu-Natal	2010	3,0	7,5	42,9	45,1	0,8	0,7	100,0
	2011	4,4	6,5	45,3	41,6	0,9	1,3	100,0
North West	2010	0,1	5,8	52,7	37,3	2,5	1,5	100,0
	2011	0,0	8,1	49,7	39,2	0,7	2,4	100,0
Gauteng	2010	5,2	15,2	33,8	42,9	2,1	0,8	100,0
	2011	3,7	14,1	38,7	39,7	3,2	0,7	100,0
Mpumalanga	2010	0,0	9,9	43,8	43,8	0,1	2,3	100,0
	2011	0,3	6,7	42,7	47,7	0,8	1,7	100,0
Limpopo	2010	0,0	17,0	35,3	45,8	0,1	1,8	100,0
	2011	0,4	19,7	32,9	45,6	0,4	1,0	100,0
<b>RSA</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2,8</b>	<b>11,0</b>	<b>44,1</b>	<b>39,0</b>	<b>1,5</b>	<b>1,7</b>	<b>100,0</b>
	<b>2011</b>	<b>3,1</b>	<b>10,6</b>	<b>45,2</b>	<b>38,1</b>	<b>1,4</b>	<b>1,6</b>	<b>100,0</b>

'Other' category includes Motorcycle; Bicycle and other modes of transport.  
Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages

Information on the main destination and mode of transport for domestic overnight tourists is provided in Table 14. The results indicated that in 2010 and 2011, about 70,0% of overnight trips destined for the Western Cape were taken by cars. Trips made by aircraft increased from 8,0% in 2010 to 11,8% in 2011. Over a period of two years i.e. 2010 and 2011, there was an upward trend of tourists that used cars in the Eastern Cape (from 37,1% to 39,7%), Northern Cape (from 52,8% to 60,5%), Free State (from 45,1% to 48,3%), KwaZulu-Natal (from 42,9% to 45,3%) and Gauteng (from 33,8% to 38,7%).

The use of taxis when travelling to the Free State increased from 41,0% in 2010 to 42,0% in 2011, followed by North West increasing from 37,3% in 2010 to 39,2% in 2011, and Mpumalanga increased from 43,8% in 2010 to 47,7% in 2011. The use of taxis whilst visiting Limpopo remained stable at 46,0%.

**Figure 12: Main destination by mode of transport for domestic overnight trips (per cent), 2011**

Note: The category other includes 'Motorcycle; bicycle; walking and using mule/donkey/horse carts and other modes of transport'.

Figure 12 gives information on the main destination and mode of transport for domestic overnight trips taken by tourists. The results show that when trips were made to Western Cape, tourists were most likely to use cars (70,2%); aircraft (11,8%), taxis (7,3%) and buses (7,0%). Tourists that travelled to Gauteng used mostly taxis (39,7%), cars (38,7%), buses (14,1%) and air transport (3,7%). Of those who visited Limpopo, 45,6% used taxis, 32,9% used cars and 19,7% used buses. The mode of transport used by most of the tourists to KwaZulu-Natal was predominantly taxis (41,6%), followed by cars (45,3%) and buses (6,5%). The use of aircraft as a mode of transport for overnight trips, was more prevalent when the tourists were travelling to Western Cape (11,8%); KwaZulu-Natal (4,4%) and Gauteng (3,7%).

### 3.9 Main destination and length of stay for domestic overnight trips

Establishing how long people stay at a particular destination may be of importance to planners of tourism-related products. Table 15 provides a summary of this information.

**Table 15: Main destination by length of stay for domestic overnight trips (per cent), 2011**

Destination	Per cent						Average stay (number of nights)	Quartiles of number of nights stayed		
	1-3 nights	4-7 nights	8-14 nights	15-21 nights	22+ nights	Total		Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile
Western Cape	43,5	33,6	14,9	4,7	3,3	100,0	2	4	7	7
Eastern Cape	39,6	30,8	17,5	7,2	5,0	100,0	3	5	8	10
Northern Cape	52,2	29,5	11,6	3,9	2,8	100,0	2	3	6	6
Free State	59,3	26,9	10,5	1,8	1,5	100,0	2	3	5	5
KwaZulu-Natal	48,0	34,1	11,4	3,3	3,2	100,0	2	4	6	7
North West	63,0	24,1	7,5	3,1	2,3	100,0	2	3	5	5
Gauteng	51,5	23,2	11,6	5,4	8,2	100,0	2	3	8	8
Mpumalanga	58,7	25,2	10,2	4,0	1,9	100,0	2	3	5	6
Limpopo	60,5	20,6	11,6	3,3	4,0	100,0	2	3	6	6
<b>RSA</b>	<b>51,9</b>	<b>27,7</b>	<b>12,1</b>	<b>4,2</b>	<b>4,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages

While the most number of overnight trips, by domestic tourists, taken in South Africa in 2011 was estimated to be almost 11,2 million, about half of the overnight trips lasted at most three nights. About 27,7% of tourists stayed between four to seven nights, and only 4,0% stayed 22 nights or longer at their chosen destinations.

The highest percentage of tourists who stayed at most three nights occurred in North West (63,0%), while almost a quarter of tourists to that province spent between four and seven nights.

The percentage of tourists who spent at least 22 nights was the highest in Gauteng (8,2%) followed by Eastern Cape (5,0%) and Limpopo (4,0%).

### 3.10 Main destination and type of accommodation for domestic overnight trips

Certain destinations may be associated with particular types of accommodation. For example, a group of people may travel to a province for a holiday and eventually stay with their family and relatives. Table 16a and 16b provide some information about this phenomenon.

**Table 16a: Main destination by principal type of accommodation for domestic overnight trips (per cent), 2011**

Destination	Hotel	Guest house/ guest farm	Bed and breakfast	Lodge	Hostel/ backpackers	Self-catering establishment	Stayed with friends and/or relatives	Holiday home/second home	Campsite	Caravan park	Other	Total
Western Cape	6,7	3,5	5,2	1,2	0,9	13,9	50,6	5,8	6,3	2,7	3,2	100,0
Eastern Cape	2,9	2,1	2,9	0,7	0,3	3,4	77,6	4,3	0,6	0,1	5,1	100,0
Northern Cape	1,7	2,7	0,2	0,4	0,1	1,2	85,9	1,4	1,8	0,7	3,9	100,0
Free State	1,9	2,3	1,4	2,1	0,2	2,0	80,8	2,0	1,2	0,6	5,6	100,0
KwaZulu-Natal	7,1	2,4	1,8	1,5	0,6	10,1	65,6	2,5	2,3	0,6	5,5	100,0
North West	4,1	1,4	0,9	2,0	0,2	3,5	72,7	4,7	2,8	1,9	5,8	100,0
Gauteng	5,9	1,3	0,4	1,5	0,2	1,8	80,8	0,8	0,9	1,1	5,3	100,0
Mpumalanga	3,8	1,9	0,6	3,6	0,2	5,5	73,4	4,0	1,0	1,1	4,8	100,0
Limpopo	0,8	0,7	0,3	2,0	0,5	1,6	74,8	1,8	3,9	1,6	11,9	100,0
<b>RSA</b>	<b>4,5</b>	<b>1,9</b>	<b>1,6</b>	<b>1,7</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>5,5</b>	<b>71,8</b>	<b>3,0</b>	<b>2,4</b>	<b>1,2</b>	<b>6,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages

Close to seventy-two per cent (71,8%) of domestic tourists who spent nights in any South African province stayed with friends or family. More domestic tourists stayed at self-catering establishments (5,5%) than at hotels (4,5%) between January to December 2011. More than two per cent stayed at Campsites (2,4%), Guest houses (1,9%), Lodges (1,7%) and Bed and breakfast (1,6%).

At least 8 out of 10 tourists who visited Northern Cape (85,9%), Gauteng (80,8%) and Free State (80,8%) stayed with friends or relatives. Only half of tourists who travelled to Western Cape (50,6%) used that type of accommodation. The results further showed that individuals that over 70,0% of individuals who visited Eastern Cape (77,6%), Limpopo (74,8%), Mpumalanga (73,4%) and North West (72,7%) stayed with friends or relatives.

Of those who visited KwaZulu-Natal, 65,6% stayed with friends or relatives, 10,1% at self-catering establishments and 7,1% stayed at hotels

**Table 16b: Principal type of accommodation by main destination for domestic overnight trips (per cent), 2011**

Type of accommodation	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Hotel	17,0	7,6	0,8	2,5	32,5	6,8	21,4	8,6	2,7	100,0
Guest house/farm	20,4	12,5	3,2	7,1	25,2	5,3	11,0	9,8	5,5	100,0
Bed and breakfast	36,5	21,2	0,3	5,3	22,3	4,2	3,8	3,8	2,8	100,0
Lodge	8,0	5,0	0,5	7,4	18,0	8,5	14,5	20,9	17,2	100,0
Hostel/backpackers	25,1	8,3	0,6	3,4	30,1	2,8	6,5	5,3	17,9	100,0
Self-catering establishments	28,6	7,2	0,5	2,2	37,3	4,7	5,2	9,9	4,4	100,0
Stayed with friends and relatives	8,0	12,6	2,7	6,8	18,6	7,5	18,1	10,2	15,5	100,0
Holiday home/second home	22,3	17,0	1,0	4,0	17,0	11,7	4,2	13,6	9,2	100,0
Campsite	29,7	2,8	1,7	3,1	19,3	8,7	6,3	4,3	24,0	100,0
Caravan park	26,3	0,6	1,3	2,9	11,3	12,3	15,2	9,7	20,4	100,0
Other	6,0	9,7	1,5	5,6	18,6	7,1	14,0	8,0	29,4	100,0

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages

Tourists spending nights at hotels were most likely to be tourists travelling to KwaZulu-Natal (32,5%), Gauteng (21,4%) and Western Cape (17,0%). Guest houses/farms were also popular among tourists who visited KwaZulu-Natal (25,2%), Western Cape (20,4%), Eastern Cape (12,5%), Gauteng (11,0%) and Mpumalanga (9,8%).

Bed and breakfast establishments were used largely by tourists in Western Cape (36,5%), KwaZulu-Natal (22,3%) and Eastern Cape (21,2%). Lodges were largely used in Mpumalanga (20,9%), KwaZulu-Natal (18,0%), Limpopo (17,2%) and Gauteng (14,5%).

Hostels and backpacker establishments were used predominantly by tourists in KwaZulu-Natal (30,1%), Western Cape (25,1%), as well as in Limpopo (17,9%). Self-catering establishments were mainly used in KwaZulu-Natal (37,3%) and Western Cape (28,6%). There was a fair spread of tourists that stayed with friends or relatives across most provinces, KwaZulu-Natal (18,6%), Gauteng (18,1%), Limpopo (15,5%), Eastern Cape (12,6%) and Mpumalanga (10,2%).

Tourists who visited their second or holiday homes had mostly travelled to Western Cape (22,3%) and Eastern Cape (17,0%), KwaZulu-Natal (17,0%), Mpumalanga (13,6%) and North West (11,7%).

### 3.11 Main purpose of trip and length of stay

Table 17 provides information on the main purpose of trip and length of stay for domestic overnight tourists.

**Table 17: Main purpose of trip by length of stay for domestic overnight trips (per cent), 2011**

Destination	Per cent						Average stay (number of nights)	Quartiles of number of nights stayed		
	1–3 nights	4–7 nights	8–14 nights	15–21 nights	22+ nights	Total		Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile
Leisure	37,0	38,7	17,7	4,8	1,8	100,0	6	3	5	7
Shopping – business	80,8	12,0	3,8	0,0	3,4	100,0	4	1	2	3
Shopping – personal	75,1	14,4	7,4	3,1	0,0	100,0	3	1	2	3
Sporting – spectator	46,1	52,1	0,0	1,8	0,0	100,0	5	2	7	7
Sporting – participant	51,5	38,6	9,9	0,0	0,0	100,0	4	2	3	5
Visiting friends or family	45,6	29,6	13,9	5,4	5,6	100,0	7	2	4	7
Funeral	70,1	19,1	6,9	2,0	1,9	100,0	4	2	2	4
Business trip	56,3	24,5	8,1	4,4	6,7	100,0	7	2	3	5
Business conference	57,2	27,1	14,0	0,0	1,6	100,0	5	2	3	5
Study/educational trip	63,2	26,0	4,9	0,2	5,7	100,0	6	2	3	5
Medical	45,2	25,2	6,3	5,9	17,3	100,0	14	2	5	13
Wellness	84,2	5,9	9,8	0,0	0,0	100,0	3	2	2	3
Religious	82,8	12,8	1,7	0,5	2,3	100,0	3	2	2	3
Other	74,6	10,3	3,7	5,8	5,6	100,0	7	1	2	4

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages

Of the people who travelled for wellness purposes 84,2% spent between 1 to 3 nights at their destinations, and 9,8% spent 8-14 nights. Above eighty per cent (82,8%) of tourists who travelled for religious purposes spent 1-3 nights, while 12,8% spent 4 to 7 nights. Of those who shop for business purposes, 80,8% were likely to spend 1-3 nights, and 12,0% spent 4-7 nights, with 3,8% having spent 8-14 nights.

Seventeen per cent of tourists who travelled for medical purposes stayed longer than 22 nights at their destinations.

### 3.12 Main purpose of trip and accommodation

Table 18a presents information on the main purpose of the trip and the associated type of accommodation for domestic overnight tourists.

Most tourists who travelled for leisure preferred to stay with friends or relatives (24,1%), while 22,3% stayed in self-catering establishments. Almost 13,9% of holiday makers resided in hotels over the reference period. About 52,1% of tourists who travelled specifically to watch sporting events stayed at self-catering establishments, and nearly 24,6% stayed with friends or relatives.

About 27,1% of tourists whose main purpose of travelling was business or professional, stayed with family and friends, however the same proportion of tourists (27,0%) stayed at hotels. More than half the number of tourists who travelled for religious purposes (52,3%) stayed in establishments classified as 'Other'. Fifty-seven per cent of tourists who travelled for medical purposes stayed with friends or relatives (57,3%).

**Table 18a: Main purpose of trip by principal type of accommodation for domestic overnight trips (per cent), 2011**

Main purpose of trip	Hotel	Guest house/guest farm	Bed and breakfast	Lodge	Hostel/backpackers	Self-catering establishment	Stayed with friends and relatives	Holiday home/second home	Campsite	Caravan park	Other	Total
Leisure	13,9	5,7	4,6	7,1	0,9	22,3	24,1	8,7	4,6	4,7	3,4	100,0
Shopping – business	7,2	1,4	2,3	5,4	0,0	0,0	49,9	0,0	0,6	0,3	32,8	100,0
Shopping – personal	8,1	9,9	3,0	0,6	0,0	0,0	68,4	0,0	1,9	0,0	8,1	100,0
Sporting – spectator	3,6	3,9	3,0	5,1	3,1	52,1	24,6	0,0	1,5	0,0	3,1	100,0
Sporting – participant	18,6	4,6	25,7	4,7	1,9	17,4	13,4	0,0	4,5	0,0	9,3	100,0
Visiting friends and/or family	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,8	96,1	1,7	0,1	0,2	0,5	100,0
Funeral	0,2	0,2	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,2	97,2	0,8	0,3	0,0	0,9	100,0
Business or professional trip	27,0	11,5	11,2	2,6	1,0	5,9	27,1	0,6	4,8	0,3	8,0	100,0
Business conference	41,3	10,5	11,5	7,3	3,1	7,3	14,2	0,0	1,6	0,0	3,1	100,0
Study/educational trip	33,6	5,8	6,2	8,0	4,6	5,5	14,4	2,2	6,9	0,5	12,4	100,0
Medical	0,4	3,7	1,6	0,0	1,6	0,0	57,3	0,6	2,0	0,0	32,6	100,0
Wellness	12,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	20,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	67,2	100,0
Religious	2,4	1,8	0,6	0,6	1,7	3,0	20,2	1,3	14,7	1,3	52,3	100,0
Other	15,2	0,9	1,0	1,3	0,4	0,0	73,3	0,0	0,9	0,0	7,0	100,0

**Table 18b: Principal type of accommodation by main purpose of trip for domestic overnight trips (per cent), 2011**

Type of accommodation	Leisure	Shopping-business	Shopping-personal	Sporting-spectator	Sporting-participant	Visiting friends and/or family	Funeral	Business or professional trip	Business conference	Study/educational trip	Medical	Wellness	Religious	Education	Other	Total
Hotel	62,7	0,5	0,4	0,2	3,5	1,7	0,6	9,1	2,6	6,1	0,1	0,1	4,2	3,7	4,5	100,0
Guest house/guest farm	57,9	0,2	1,1	0,6	2,0	3,4	1,3	8,7	1,5	2,4	1,6	0,0	6,9	0,5	12,1	100,0
Bed and breakfast	55,7	0,4	0,4	0,5	13,4	5,6	0,1	10,3	2,0	3,0	0,8	0,0	2,7	0,7	4,3	100,0
Lodge	81,1	0,9	0,1	0,8	2,3	1,3	0,8	2,2	1,2	3,6	0,0	0,0	2,5	0,8	2,4	100,0
Hostel/backpackers	41,4	0,0	0,0	2,1	3,9	2,9	0,0	3,6	2,1	8,8	3,3	0,0	30,4	0,9	0,7	100,0
Self-catering establishment	79,2	0,0	0,0	2,6	2,6	7,4	0,4	1,6	0,4	0,8	0,0	0,0	4,1	0,0	1,0	100,0
Stayed with friends and relatives	6,7	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,2	67,7	15,7	0,6	0,1	0,2	0,7	0,0	2,1	1,1	4,6	100,0
Holiday home/second home	59,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	29,4	3,1	0,3	0,0	0,6	0,2	0,0	3,5	0,0	3,4	100,0
Campsite	38,2	0,1	0,2	0,2	1,6	2,9	1,6	3,0	0,2	2,3	0,7	0,0	47,0	0,4	1,7	100,0
Caravan park	80,8	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	9,1	0,4	0,4	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,0	8,9	0,0	0,0	100,0
Other	11,2	1,5	0,3	0,1	1,3	4,4	1,7	2,0	0,1	1,7	4,5	0,6	66,2	1,2	3,0	100,0

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages.

### 3.13 Booking patterns

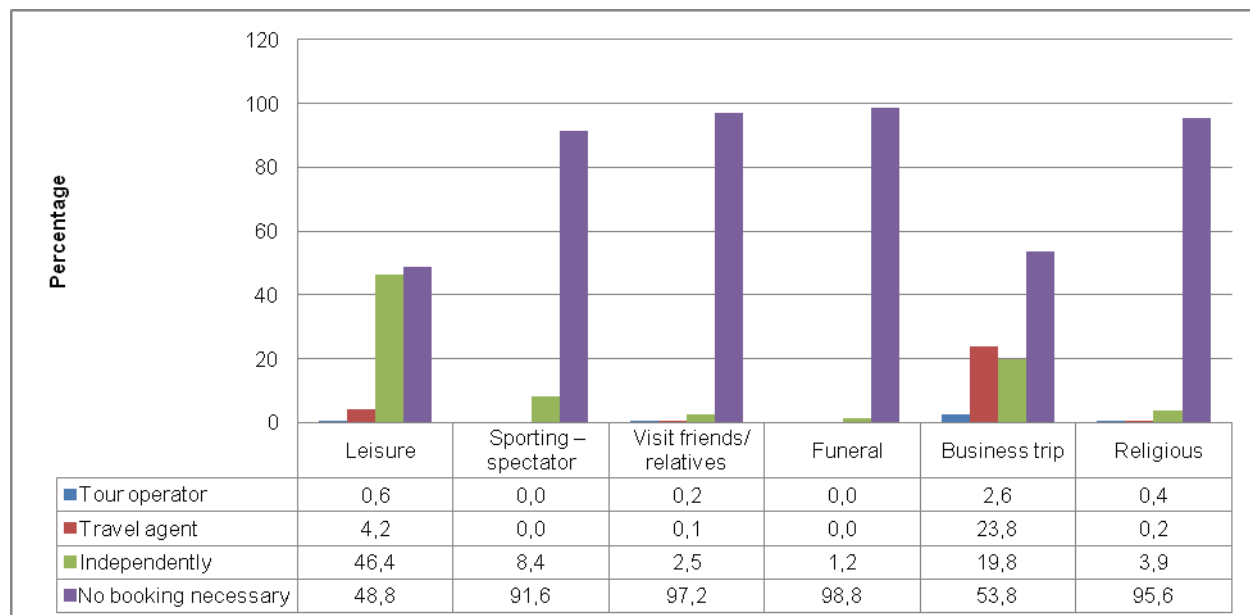
Table 19 provides information on the booking patterns of domestic overnight tourists in three categories: how the trip was booked, the method used to book the trips and the booking lead period.

**Table 19: Booking patterns by main purpose of trip for domestic overnight trips (per cent), 2011**

Booking patterns	Leisure	Shopping – business	Shopping – personal	Sporting – spectator	Sporting – participant	Visit friends/relatives	Funeral	Business trip	Business conference	Study	Medical	Wellness	Religious	Other
<b>How trip booked</b>														
Tour operator	0,6	1,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,0	2,6	8,0	6,4	0,0	0,0	0,4	0,0
Travel agent	4,2	1,1	7,6	0,0	5,3	0,1	0,0	23,8	27,4	4,9	0,0	0,0	0,2	1,6
Independently	46,4	6,0	3,0	8,4	23,0	2,5	1,2	19,8	25,7	16,9	4,9	50,7	3,9	5,2
No booking necessary	48,8	91,5	89,4	91,6	71,7	97,2	98,8	53,8	38,9	71,8	95,1	49,3	95,6	93,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>Method used to book</b>														
Personal visit to travel shop	3,5	49,3	17,8	0,0	4,0	39,8	36,0	6,6	13,6	20,6	11,0	0,0	5,8	19,0
Entirely by phone	51,3	50,7	63,7	19,1	37,3	23,0	6,0	52,1	20,4	69,9	89,0	100,0	74,0	53,2
On the Internet	44,5	0,0	18,5	80,9	58,6	37,0	45,3	41,3	65,9	5,7	0,0	0,0	18,1	3,0
Through fax/post	0,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	12,7	0,0	0,0	3,8	0,0	0,0	2,1	24,8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>Booking lead period</b>														
< 2 weeks	16,4	95,0	100,0	4,3	0,0	50,1	100,0	41,1	35,9	50,2	46,8	51,0	41,8	100,0
2–4 weeks	20,8	0,0	0,0	24,8	33,2	14,8	0,0	26,5	17,2	16,7	46,9	21,2	3,9	0,0
1 month	24,3	5,0	0,0	24,0	15,8	19,8	0,0	28,4	16,8	3,1	6,3	19,6	36,8	0,0
2 months	17,2	0,0	0,0	31,3	37,6	10,5	0,0	3,4	30,0	8,8	0,0	5,9	5,1	0,0
3 months and more	21,3	0,0	0,0	15,6	13,3	4,8	0,0	0,7	0,0	21,3	0,0	2,3	12,4	0,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages

**Figure 13: Booking patterns by main purpose of trip for domestic overnight trips (how the trip was booked) (per cent), 2011**



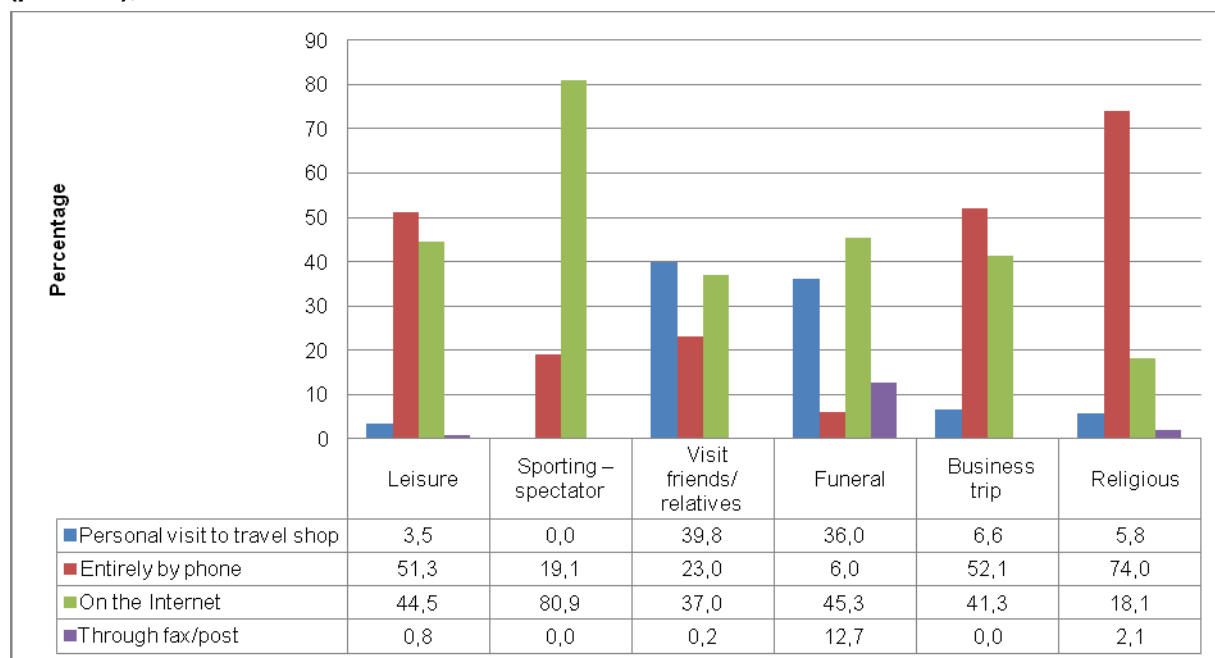


Various methods were used to book for the overnight trips whenever bookings were necessary for the trip. The tourists might have made the bookings by themselves or used agents such as tour operators who generally provided package trips for clients.

South African households are self-reliant when it comes to booking their leisure/vacation or holiday trips with the majority indicating that no booking was necessary (48,8%) and 46,4% indicating that they booked the trip independently. It can be noted that even for business or professional trips most tourists did not make bookings (53,8%). Some of the business trips were booked through travel agents (23,8%) while 19,8% were booked independently.

For almost all the trips to visit friends and family/relatives, no booking was necessary (97,2%). Similarly, no booking was necessary when the purpose of the trip was to attend funerals (98,8%).

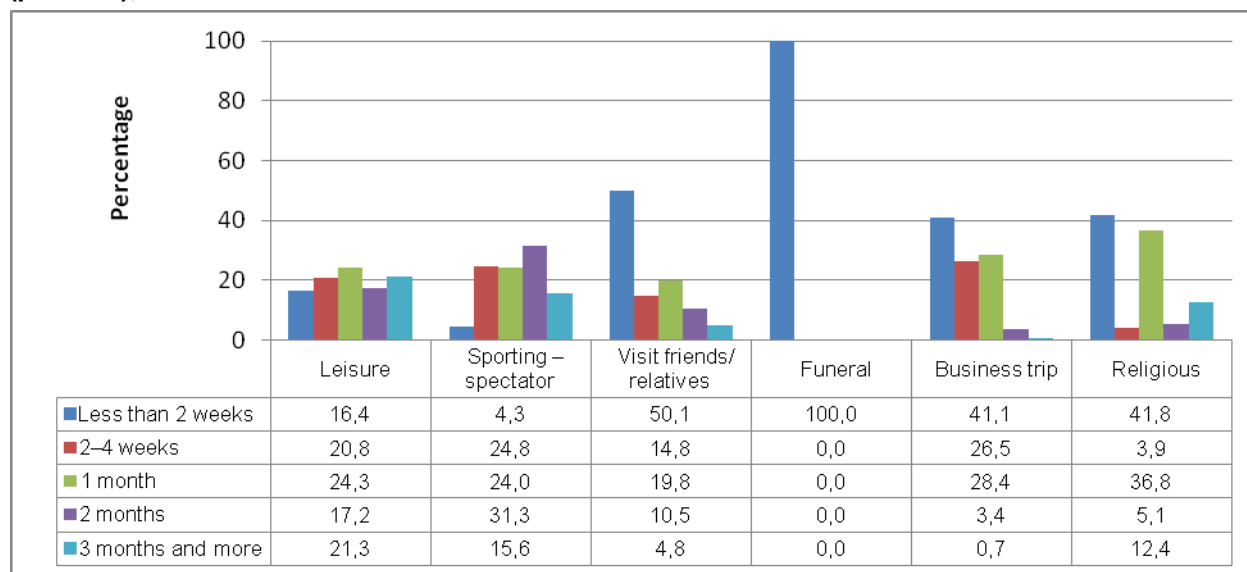
**Figure 14: Booking patterns by main purpose of trip for domestic overnight trips (method used to book) (per cent), 2011**



The use of technology like the phone and the Internet was preferred to personal visits to travel shops when the purpose of the trip was either leisure; to be a sports spectator and for business trips. About 51,3% of bookings for leisure/vacation/holiday purposes were done using a phone, while about 44,5% used the Internet.

For more than half of the trips taken for professional or business purposes (52,1%) bookings were made entirely by phone, with 41,3% having used the Internet, and only 6,6% stating to have personally visited the travel agent. For the trips to visit family and friends, 39,8% of the bookings were made by personal visit to travel shop, 37,0% used the Internet, and only 23,0% used a telephone.

**Figure 15: Booking patterns by main purpose of trip for domestic overnight trips (booking lead period) (per cent), 2011**



The booking lead period (how long before the trip the booking was made) for leisure/vacation/holiday purposes was two months or less in advance for most of the trips (78,7%). Specifically, 17,2% of the trips were booked at least a month in advance, with 16,4% of the trips booked less than two weeks before the trips. Almost sixteen per cent (15,6%) of the overnight trips taken to watch a sporting event were booked 3 months or more in advance in 2011, and 31,3% were booked two months in advance, whereas only 4,3% were booked less than two weeks before the sporting event was to take place. For attending a funeral, the booking lead period was less than two weeks. Almost 42,0% of religious trips, where bookings were made, were made less than 2 weeks in advance.

### 3.14 Expenditure by main destination and type of spending

One of the objectives of the DTS is to establish expenditure patterns associated with certain types of trips. This information is presented in Table 20. For analysis purposes, the following are included under the grouping 'Other': travel insurance, other financial services, checking/servicing alarm system, hiring house-sitter, hiring security, and medical expenditure. The domestic transport category includes airfare, parking, land transport (fuel, taxi, bus/train tickets, car hire and toll fees).

Table 20 gives information about the expenditure incurred on the most recent person trip taken by the tourist per province of destination for day and overnight trips. Estimated total spending on the most recent day trip was R3,9 billion and R14 billion for overnight trips. Of the R3,9 billion total day trip expenditure, travellers whose destination was Gauteng (R1 billion) seemed to have spent the most money with regard to the trips. The least expenditure was recorded for Northern Cape (R131 million), which is consistent with the finding that it was the least visited province in the country.

Of the R1 billion spent in Gauteng, R582 million was spent on shopping, and about R252 million was spent on transport. A further R147 million was spent on food and beverages. Most tourists spent close to half a billion when their trips were destined to KwaZulu-Natal (R466 million) and Limpopo (R458 million). Expectedly, shopping accounted for over R2 billion of the total expenditure incurred by day travellers in 2011.

The highest total expenditure on overnight trips by destination occurred in KwaZulu-Natal and Western Cape, with R3,4 billion and R2,5 billion respectively. Shopping (R4,4 billion) and domestic transport (R4,3 billion) contributed the largest share of the total expenditure. Less expenditure was incurred on recreation and culture (R345 million). Expenditure on recreation and culture was highest in KwaZulu-Natal and the Western Cape, with an estimated R108 million and R70 million spent respectively.

**Table 20: Expenditure by main destination and type of spending for the most recent domestic day and overnight person trips (R'000), 2011**

Destination	Accommodation	Food and beverages	Domestic transport	Recreation and culture	Shopping	Other	Total
<b>Day trips</b>							
Western Cape	-	82 679	84 412	7 581	146 506	17 221	<b>338 398</b>
Eastern Cape	-	37 091	88 540	1 836	232 726	9 162	<b>369 355</b>
Northern Cape	-	10 224	22 616	677	94 133	3 649	<b>131 299</b>
Free State	-	51 152	72 570	13 196	119 471	4 898	<b>261 288</b>
KwaZulu-Natal	-	71 974	127 970	8 401	238 822	19 256	<b>466 423</b>
North West	-	66 018	85 651	11 127	174 587	33 915	<b>371 297</b>
Gauteng	-	147 138	251 796	24 463	582 919	44 016	<b>1 050 332</b>
Mpumalanga	-	59 732	105 414	6 518	190 751	9 095	<b>371 510</b>
Limpopo	-	51 717	112 994	1 529	282 327	9 494	<b>458 061</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	-	<b>577 725</b>	<b>951 963</b>	<b>75 329</b>	<b>2 062 243</b>	<b>150 704</b>	<b>3 817 964</b>
Unspecified	-	14 436	20 064	7 790	39 139	4 604	<b>86 033</b>
<b>Total day trip spending</b>	-	<b>592 161</b>	<b>972 026</b>	<b>83 120</b>	<b>2 101 382</b>	<b>155 308</b>	<b>3 903 997</b>
<b>Overnight trips</b>							
Western Cape	491 823	503 572	778 259	70 038	588 763	55 766	<b>2 488 222</b>
Eastern Cape	195 889	314 695	565 792	25 121	670 440	71 450	<b>1 843 387</b>
Northern Cape	10 233	51 098	93 574	7 556	77 540	9 261	<b>249 263</b>
Free State	55 063	99 727	185 151	21 146	182 196	36 210	<b>579 493</b>
KwaZulu-Natal	707 151	545 061	983 094	107 959	1 039 923	56 320	<b>3 439 508</b>
North West	95 601	161 348	182 569	18 105	250 612	32 756	<b>740 990</b>
Gauteng	164 381	281 275	621 194	33 227	678 757	46 559	<b>1 825 394</b>
Mpumalanga	157 441	213 421	316 000	30 983	311 907	27 334	<b>1 057 086</b>
Limpopo	117 038	268 146	462 560	17 827	530 552	43 011	<b>1 439 135</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1 994 620</b>	<b>2 438 345</b>	<b>4 188 192</b>	<b>331 963</b>	<b>4 330 689</b>	<b>378 668</b>	<b>13 662 477</b>
Unspecified	62 407	67 230	129 942	13 459	112 833	4 137	<b>390 009</b>
<b>Total overnight trip spending</b>	<b>2 057 027</b>	<b>2 505 575</b>	<b>4 318 135</b>	<b>345 422</b>	<b>4 443 522</b>	<b>382 805</b>	<b>14 052 486</b>

Totals include unspecified

Expenditure by main purpose of trip and type of spending

As shown by Table 21, domestic day trips undertaken for personal shopping reasons contributed roughly 40,0% of the total expenditure incurred over the reference period. Expenditure incurred as a result of visiting friends or family was the second highest expenditure incurred by day travellers (R653 million), surpassing the expenditure incurred on leisure travels, which was recorded at R584 million for the reference period (January to December 2011).

South African day travellers, travelling to watch a sporting event spent slightly above R30 million in 2011, while those who travelled for medical purposes spent close to R99 million, while religious-purpose travellers spent roughly R56 million in the reference period.

Over R5,9 billion was spent by tourists travelling for leisure purposes, with a further R5,1 billion having been spent by domestic tourists visiting friends and family. The next highest expenditure recorded was for people travelling to attend funerals, which was at R778 million, followed by individuals who took educational trips (R624 million).

Just over R429 million was spent by individuals travelling for religious purposes in 2011, tourists further spent roughly R146 million for medical reasons, while over R211 million was spent by South Africans travelling for a sporting event, as participants.

**Table 21: Expenditure by main purpose of trip and type of spending for the most recent domestic day and overnight person trips (R '000), 2011**

Main purpose	Accommodation	Food and beverage	Domestic transport	Recreation	Shopping	Other	Total
<b>Day trips</b>							
Leisure/vacation/holiday	-	203 480	173 079	54 066	134 171	19 304	<b>584 100</b>
Shopping – business	-	5 601	18 784	8	309 428	1 493	<b>335 315</b>
Shopping – personal	-	89 899	140 020	4 561	1 241 984	18 593	<b>1 495 056</b>
Sporting – spectator	-	7 995	12 656	519	9 327	123	<b>30 619</b>
Sporting – participant	-	11 662	19 047	1 891	2 180	302	<b>35 081</b>
Visiting friends and/or family	-	150 085	265 397	19 006	205 384	13 838	<b>653 710</b>
Funeral	-	22 611	82 140	95	32 137	10 161	<b>147 145</b>
Business or professional trip	-	16 244	65 296	460	26 922	1 217	<b>110 139</b>
Business conference	-	3 343	6 836	218	1 291	55	<b>11 743</b>
Study/educational trip	-	18 393	23 781	439	5 472	2 891	<b>50 975</b>
Medical	-	8 469	23 843	13	15 041	51 843	<b>99 209</b>
Wellness	-	282	320	215	9	266	<b>1 092</b>
Religious	-	14 413	31 484	.	8 363	2 411	<b>56 671</b>
Other	-	37 773	106 334	1 294	101 250	32 730	<b>279 381</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	-	<b>590 251</b>	<b>969 015</b>	<b>82 784</b>	<b>2 092 959</b>	<b>155 227</b>	<b>3 890 236</b>
Unspecified	-	1 910	3 011	335	8 423	81	<b>13 761</b>
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>592 161</b>	<b>972 026</b>	<b>83 120</b>	<b>2 101 382</b>	<b>155 308</b>	<b>3 903 997</b>
<b>Overnight trips</b>							
Leisure/vacation/holiday	1 610 389	1 138 165	1 425 103	214 969	1 398 705	77 718	<b>5 865 048</b>
Shopping – business	4 207	5 099	15 573	71	58 446	25	<b>83 421</b>
Shopping – personal	3 173	5 534	9 406	.	32 268	4 632	<b>55 014</b>
Sporting – spectator	21 879	15 456	27 091	6 335	8 965	2 259	<b>81 985</b>
Sporting – participant	79 796	55 316	57 561	569	17 810	398	<b>211 451</b>
Visiting friends and/or family	48 366	834 791	1 806 527	84 878	2 215 884	114 138	<b>5 104 584</b>
Funeral	7 007	126 447	361 671	985	216 160	66 423	<b>778 692</b>
Business or professional trip	77 323	50 777	121 880	7 042	55 663	7 823	<b>320 508</b>
Business conference	19 432	4 117	10 967	1 371	20 052	154	<b>56 092</b>
Study/educational trip	24 613	24 618	30 995	876	30 729	3 852	<b>115 684</b>
Medical	14 852	8 728	32 576	276	26 369	63 388	<b>146 188</b>
Wellness	454	361	1 347	.	800	174	<b>3 135</b>
Religious	14 226	120 268	188 575	1 146	97 003	7 803	<b>429 020</b>
Other	11 228	15 735	46 352	169	50 320	10 611	<b>134 414</b>
Education	119 960	94 688	170 882	26 060	190 121	22 638	<b>624 349</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2 056 903</b>	<b>2 500 098</b>	<b>4 306 506</b>	<b>344 747</b>	<b>4 419 293</b>	<b>382 037</b>	<b>14 009 585</b>
Unspecified	124	5 477	11 629	675	24 229	767	<b>42 901</b>
<b>Total overnight trip spending</b>	<b>2 057 027</b>	<b>2 505 575</b>	<b>4 318 135</b>	<b>345 422</b>	<b>4 443 522</b>	<b>382 805</b>	<b>14 052 486</b>

Totals include unspecified

**Table 22: Expenditure by main purpose of trip and type of spending for the most recent domestic day and overnight person trips (R '000) by population group of travellers, 2011**

Destination	Accommodation	Food and beverages	Domestic transport	Recreation and culture	Shopping	Other	Total
<b>Day trips</b>							
Black African	-	315 610	635 350	23 281	1 697 387	89 457	<b>2 761 085</b>
Coloured	-	58 470	71 780	7 625	180 236	5 329	<b>323 439</b>
Indian/ Asian	-	24 290	28 916	7 937	19 960	6 952	<b>88 055</b>
White	-	193 791	235 980	44 277	203 799	53 571	<b>731 419</b>
<b>Total day trip spending</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>592 161</b>	<b>972 026</b>	<b>83 120</b>	<b>2 101 382</b>	<b>155 308</b>	<b>3 903 997</b>
<b>Overnight trips</b>							
Black African	564 590	1 146 057	2 352 147	96 913	2 780 176	226 302	<b>7 166 184</b>
Coloured	175 371	213 646	316 209	38 012	291 761	27 765	<b>1 062 763</b>
Indian/ Asian	198 463	141 355	263 384	32 848	298 085	18 500	<b>952 635</b>
White	1 118 603	1 004 518	1 386 396	177 648	1 073 501	110 238	<b>4 870 903</b>
<b>Total overnight trip spending</b>	<b>2 057 027</b>	<b>2 505 575</b>	<b>4 318 135</b>	<b>345 422</b>	<b>4 443 522</b>	<b>382 805</b>	<b>14 052 486</b>

Totals include unspecified

The estimated total expenditure on day trips in 2011 was R3,9 billion and R14 billion for overnight trips. Of the R3,9 billion total day trip expenditure, black African (R2,8 billion) and white (R731 million) population group together contributed almost 80,0% to the total day trip expenditure.

Over R1,7 billion was spent by the black African group on shopping, and about R635 million was spent on domestic transport. This group further spent R316 million on food and beverages. The Indian/ Asian population group spent the least amount on day trips, only R88 million compared to other population groups.

Around R7 billion was spent by the black African population group on overnight trips, the white population group spent roughly 4,9 billion, while the coloured population group spent over R1,1 billion.

The black African population group spent most of their money on shopping (R2,7 billion), followed by expenditure on domestic transport (R2,4 billion), then on food and beverages (R1,1 billion), while accommodation (R565 million) was the expenditure item that this group spent the fourth highest amount on.

The white population group spent the highest amount on domestic transport (R1,4 billion), and the second highest amount was spent on accommodation (R1,1 billion), shopping (R1,1 billion), as well as on food and beverages (R1 billion).

The coloured population group spent money mostly on domestic transport (R316 million), followed by expenditure on shopping (R292 million), and about R214 million was spent by this group on food and beverages.

## 4. Barriers to taking trips

Table 23 and Figure 16a show the number of respondents who indicated that they had not taken any trips during the reference period. Information was gathered on reasons as to why neither day nor overnight trips were taken in the twelve months between January 2011 and December 2011.

**Table 23: Reasons for respondents not taking day trips in the past twelve months, 2010–2011**

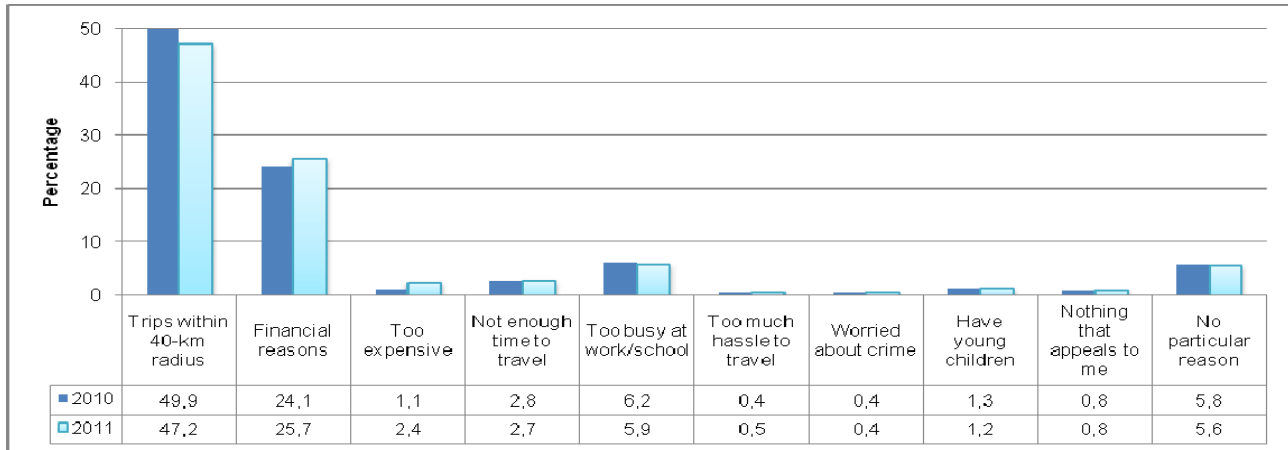
Reason for not taking trips	Day trips			
	2010		2011	
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
Trips within 40-km radius/family relatives stay within	17 038	49,9	17 214	47,2
Financial reasons/ not enough money	8 221	24,1	9 376	25,7
Too expensive/I would rather spend money on something else	366	1,1	887	2,4
Not enough time to travel	950	2,8	991	2,7
Too busy at work/school	2 126	6,2	2 160	5,9
No family/ friends to visit somewhere else	798	2,3	797	2,2
Too much hassle to travel	135	0,4	166	0,5
Sick	436	1,3	509	1,4
Disabled	80	0,2	77	0,2
Too old to travel	527	1,5	700	1,9
Worried about safety/security/crime	135	0,4	138	0,4
Have young children	445	1,3	452	1,2
I no longer wish to travel	118	0,3	187	0,5
No interest/nothing to see or do that appeals to me	272	0,8	286	0,8
Taking care of sick/elderly relative	196	0,6	232	0,6
No particular reason	1 971	5,8	2 048	5,6
Other	352	1,0	246	0,7
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>34 165</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>36 466</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Unspecified	8 626	20,2	7 708	17,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>42 790</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>44 174</b>	<b>-</b>

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages.

Almost 50,0% in 2010 and 47,2% in 2011 of South African households responded that they travelled within the 40-kilometre (km) radius of their usual environment, which does not qualify as a day trip according to the concepts and definitions of this survey. In 2010 about 24,1% of individuals did not travel because of financial reasons, which increased in 2011 to 25,7%. Only 1,1% stated that it was too expensive to take day trips in 2010 and in 2011 about 2,4% mentioned the same reason.

Being too busy at work or at school was stated as a reason for not taking a day trip by 6,2% of individuals in 2010. This was similar in 2011 with 5,9%. In 2010, nearly 5,8% responded that they had no particular reason for not taking day trips, this figure decreased slightly to 5,6% in 2011. During 2010 and 2011 about 1,0% said nothing appealed to them to encourage them to travel.

**Figure 16a: Reasons for respondents not taking day trips during the reference period (per cent), 2010–2011**

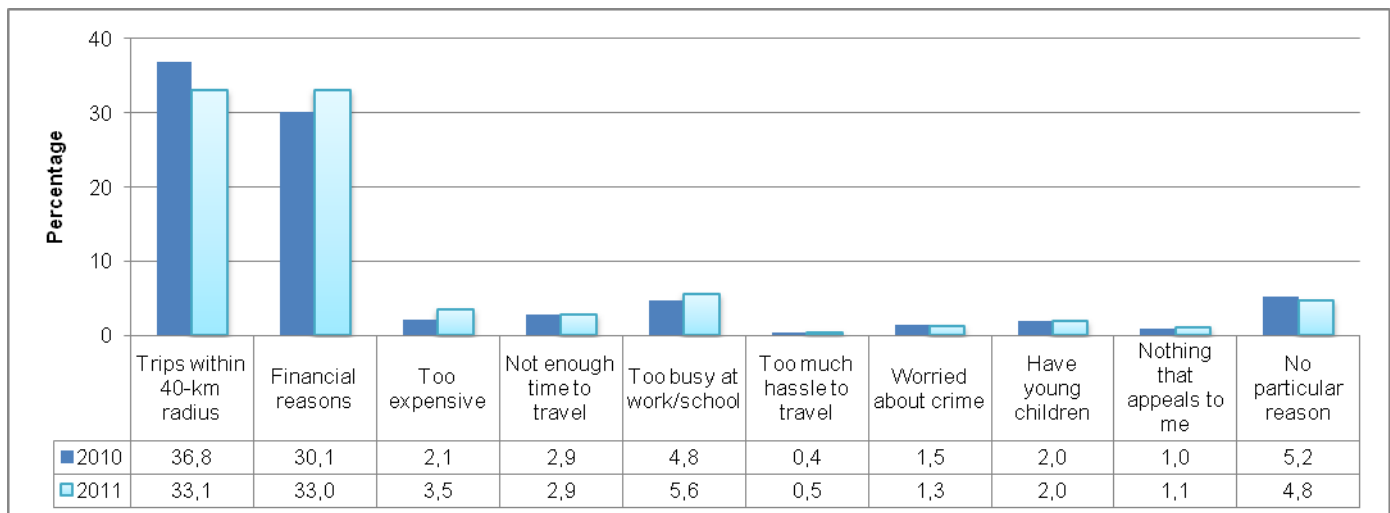


**Table 24: Reasons for respondents not taking overnight trips in the past twelve months, 2010–2011**

Reason for not taking trips	Overnight trips			
	2010		2011	
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
Trips within 40-km radius/family relatives stay within	9 827	36,8	9 923	33,1
Financial reasons	8 046	30,1	9 897	33,0
Too expensive/I would rather spend money on something else	561	2,1	1 051	3,5
Not enough time to travel	779	2,9	860	2,9
Too busy at work/school	1 293	4,8	1 669	5,6
No family/ friends to visit somewhere else	871	3,3	771	2,6
Too much hassle to travel	115	0,4	153	0,5
Sick	432	1,6	515	1,7
Disabled	77	0,3	66	0,2
Too old to travel	497	1,9	651	2,2
Worried about safety/security/crime	403	1,5	392	1,3
Have young children	544	2,0	613	2,0
I no longer wish to travel	163	0,6	191	0,6
No interest/nothing to see or do that appeals to me	262	1,0	345	1,1
Taking care of sick/elderly relative	254	1,0	354	1,2
No particular reason	1 375	5,2	1 455	4,8
Do not like sleeping in other places	632	2,4	615	2,0
Other	558	2,1	486	1,6
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>26 689</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>30 010</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Unspecified	11 366	29,9	9 689	24,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>38 055</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>39 699</b>	<b>-</b>

As far as overnight trips were concerned, in 2010, 36,8% travelled within the 40-km radius of their usual environment. This decreased to 33,1% in 2011. While in 2010, slightly less than a third of individuals did not take overnight trips due to financial reasons, there was a 3 percentage point increase in 2011 to 33,0% of individuals who cited the same reason. About 5,2% responded that there was no particular reason for not having taken such trips in 2010 as compared to 4,8% in 2011. Similarly in 2010, 4,8% indicated that they were too busy at work or school to travel and the very same reasons were given by about 5,6% in 2011. Almost 1,5% of potential tourists stated that they were worried about their safety or crime and that decreased to 1,3% in 2011. Not having enough time to travel was stated as a reason for not taking overnight trips by 2,9% in both 2010 and 2011.

**Figure 16b: Reasons for respondents not taking overnight trips during the reference period (per cent), 2010–2011**

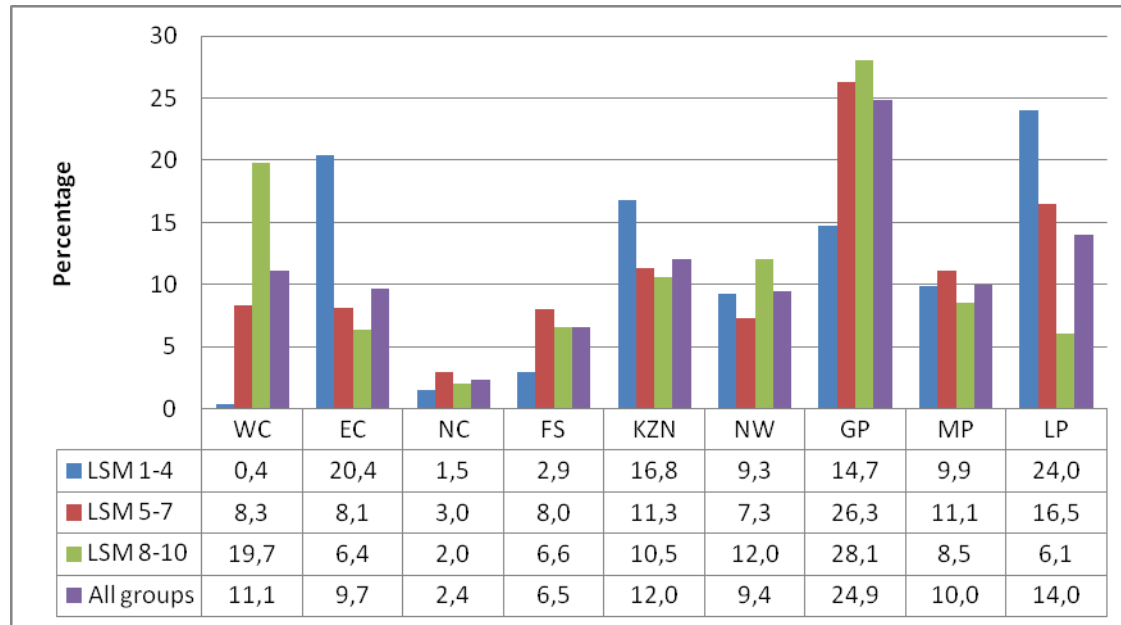




## 5. Living Standards Measure (LSM)

The South African Audience Reference Foundation (SAARF) Living Standards Measure (LSM) is widely used in the marketing and advertising industry and has been used by South African Tourism (SAT) for a number of years as a proxy for living standards. The LSM is segmented into 10 groups with a LSM of 10 (highest) and 1 (lowest). These are quite often grouped together into subgroups that roughly represent the low income group (LSM 1–4), middle income group (LSM 5–7) and high income group (8–10).

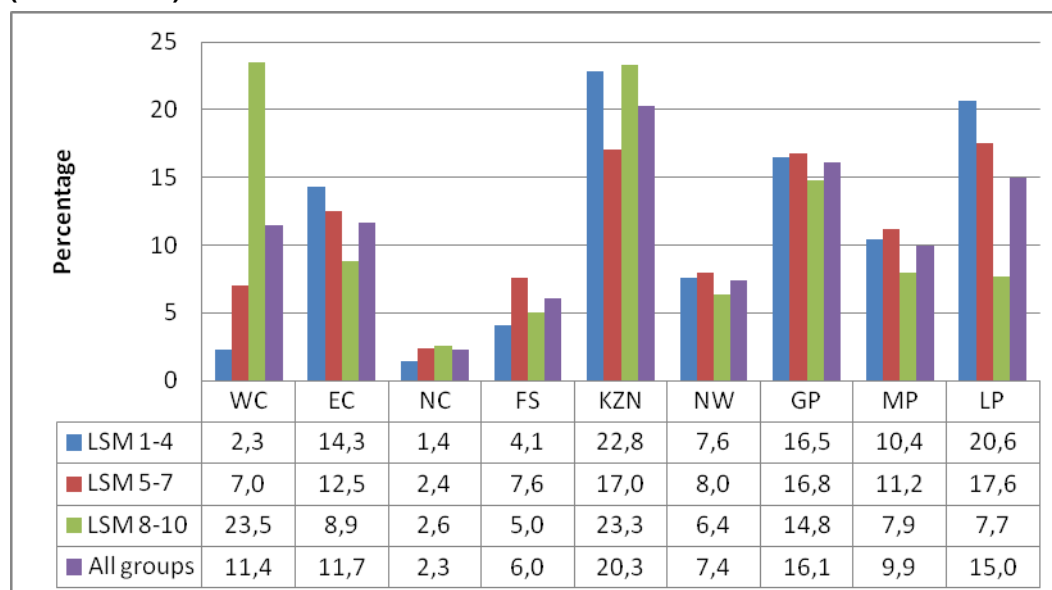
**Figure 17: Most recent person day trips by province of destination and living standard measure (SAARF LSM)**



In terms of province of destination there is a very clear pattern along LSM lines. With the exception of Gauteng (14,7%) which also boasts a relatively high day trip visitors count, migrant sending provinces such as Limpopo (24,0%), Eastern Cape (20,4%) and KwaZulu-Natal (16,8%) are the primary recipients of day trip visitors from the LSM categories 1–4. This LSM group's preferred destination for overnight trips is similar to that for day trips with KwaZulu Natal (22,8%) as the most visited province, followed by Limpopo (20,6%), Gauteng (16,5%) and Eastern Cape (14,3%).

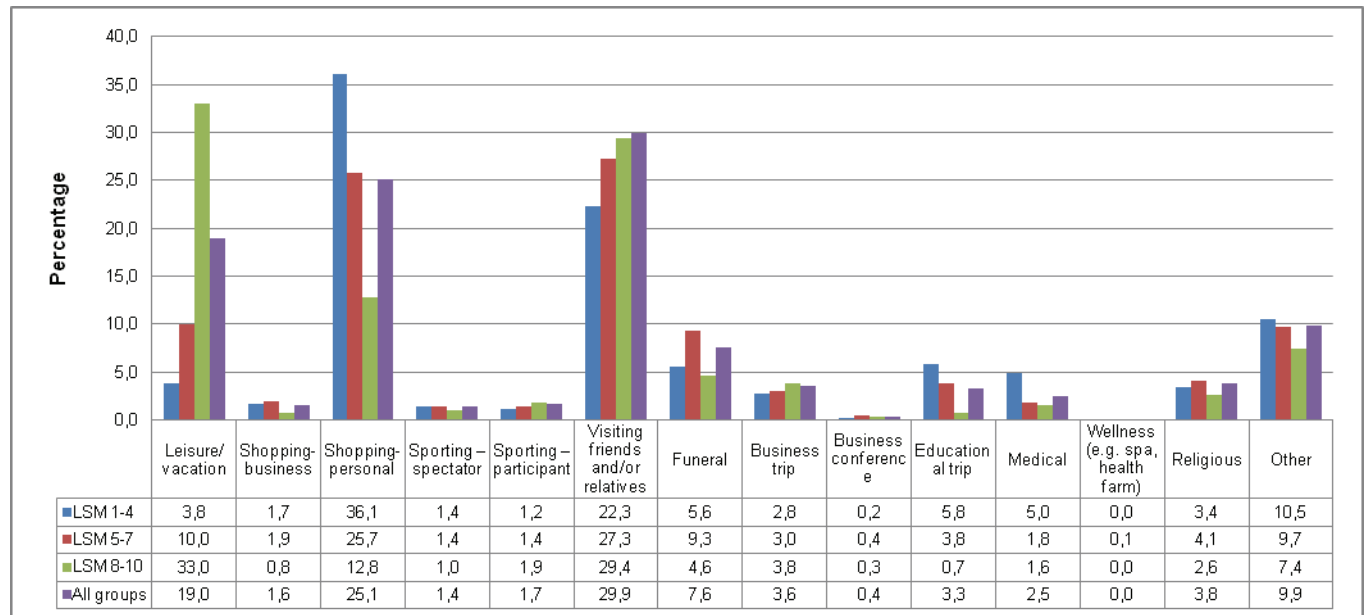
Most day visitors from LSM 8–10 go to Gauteng (28,1%), Western Cape (19,7%), North West (12,0%) and KwaZulu-Natal (10,5%). Tourists from this category primarily visit Western Cape (23,5%), KwaZulu-Natal (23,3%) and Gauteng (14,8%).

**Figure 18: Most recent person overnight trips by province of destination and living standard measure (SAARF LSM)**



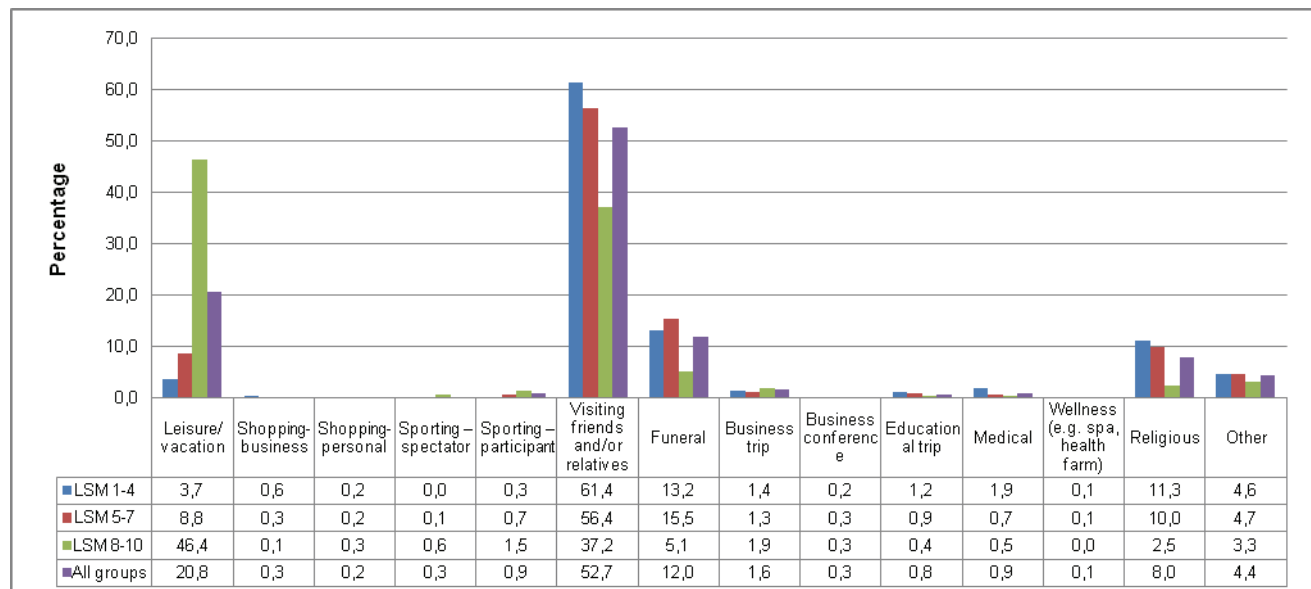
All LSM groups strongly feature visiting friends and relatives as the main purpose of their day trips, but the LSM category 5–7 is the only one where it is the most popular (27,3%) reason. Amongst the LSM 1–4 group, shopping for personal use (36,1%) dominates, whilst those in LSM 8–10 group undertake day trips primarily for leisure and vacation (33%).

**Figure 19: Most recent person day trips by main purpose and living standard measure (SAARF LSM)**

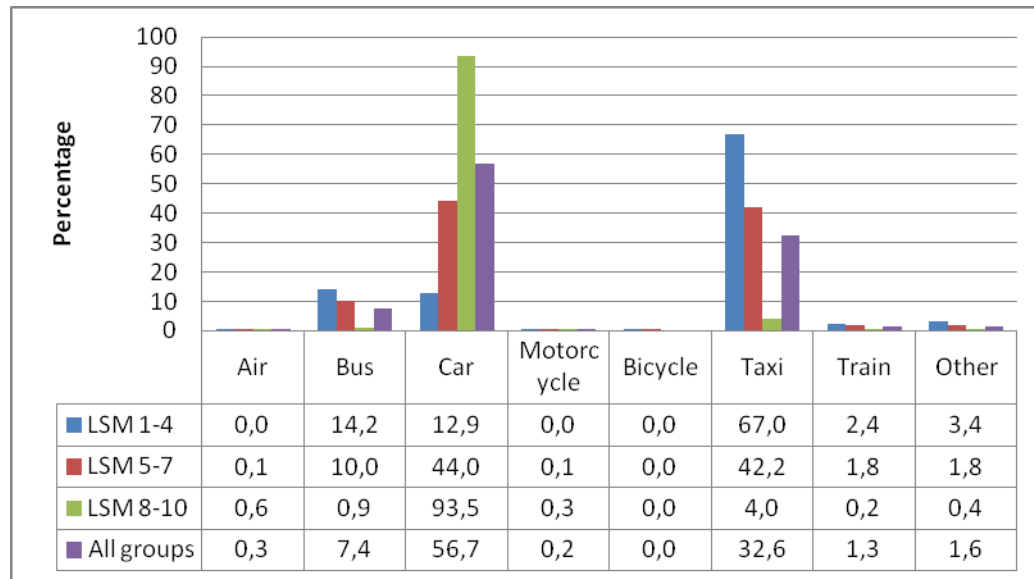


For overnight trips, shopping has a less prominent role than during day trips, with visiting friends and relatives the most popular purpose amongst LSM 1–4 (61,4%) and LSM 5–7 (56,4%). Even though this is also a popular reason for the LSM group 8–10 (37,2%) this group primarily undertakes overnight trips for leisure and vacation (46,4%). Overnight trips for funerals and religious purposes also play an important role in the LSM groups 1–4 and 5–7.

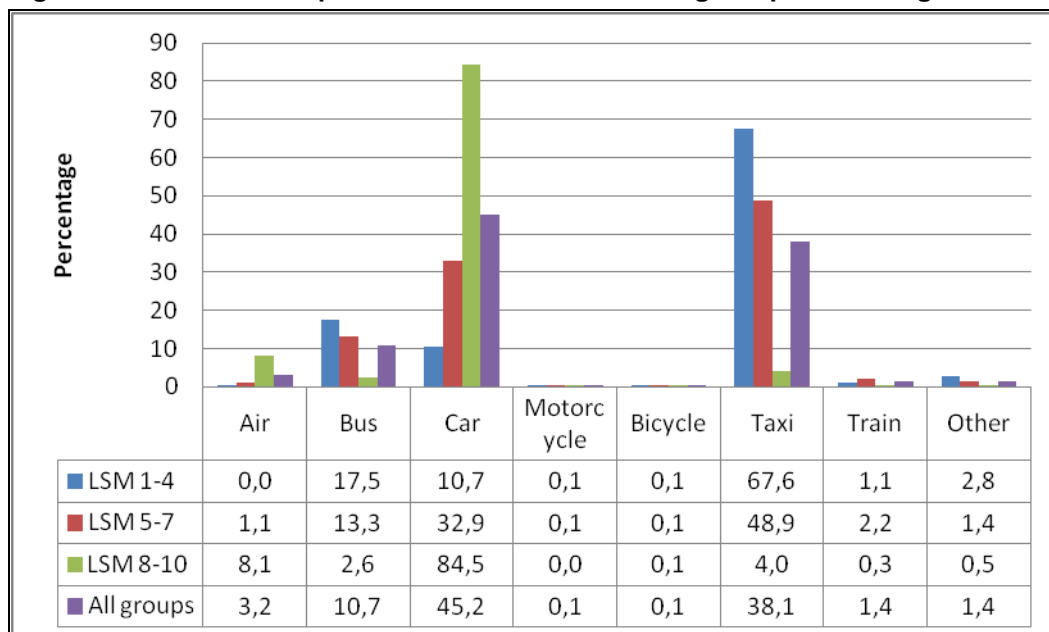
**Figure 20: Most recent person overnight trips by main purpose and living standard measure (SAARF LSM)**



Day trip travellers from the LSM group 1-4 were the most likely to use taxis (67,0%), whilst the LSM 5-7 were more likely to travel with a car (44,0%) and taxi (42,2%). Travellers from LSM 8-10 almost exclusively make use of cars (93,5%) as the preferred mode of transport during their day trips.

**Figure 21: Mode of transport used to undertake day trips and living standard measure (SAARF LSM)**

The patterns for mode of transport were similar for overnight trips albeit with a shift for the middle income group of LSM 5-7 to taxis as the most popular mode (48,9%) and a reduction in the use of a car (32,9%). In the LSM category 8-10, the popularity of car as transport for overnight trips is slightly reduced (84,5%) in favour of air transport (8,1%).

**Figure 22: Mode of transport used to undertake overnight trips and living standard measure (SAARF LSM)**

## 6. Summary

An estimated number of most recent person day trips decreased from 7,6 million in 2010 to 6,7 million in 2011. There was also a decline in the number of most recent person overnight trips from 12,4 million in 2010 to 11,2 million in 2011.

Day travellers who have never been married were more likely to travel than individuals in other marital status groups (47,4% in 2010 and 49,0% in 2011). Individuals between the ages of 25 and 44 years took almost the same number of overnight trips in 2010 (37,1%) and 2011 (36,7%). The results show that females undertook day and overnight trips more than males in both 2010 and 2011.

Visiting friends and family/relatives (VFR) was the main reason that contributed 28,5% of day trips in 2010 and 29,9% in 2011 while overnight trips accounted for 48,2% in 2010 and 52,7% in 2011 of the total trips undertaken. The second main reason stated for day trips was shopping for personal use (24,0% in 2010 and 25,15% in 2011); while for overnight trips it was leisure/vacation/holidays (22,2% in 2010 and 20,8% in 2011).

KwaZulu-Natal was the most popular destination when it came to overnight trips, with nearly (20,8% in 2010 and 20,3% in 2011) of the total overnight trips undertaken. Gauteng was the most visited province for day trips (23,9% in 2010 and 24,9% in 2011).

The two most frequently used modes of transport for domestic tourism were cars and taxis; with the use of cars being more dominant – from 44,1% in 2010 to 45,2% in 2011. A slight decrease was observed in the overnight trips made by taxis from 38,9% in 2010 to 38,1% in 2011.

Eating out at restaurants and cafes was a very popular activity on both day and overnight trips. In 2010 and 2011, an estimated 36,0% of people ate at restaurants and cafes while they were on day trips and overnight trips. Above 17,0% of day travellers and 20,0% of tourists also engaged in shopping at malls/flea markets.

Nearly half of overnight trips lasted between two to four nights. The type of accommodation most likely to be used for overnights trips was staying with friends and relatives.



**Pali Lehohla**  
Statistician-General

## 7. Technical notes

### 7.1 Response details

The response rate of the survey was 93,87%, with the lowest response rate recorded in Gauteng (81,19%) and the highest in KwaZulu-Natal (99,07%).

**Table 25: Response rates by province, DTS 2012**

Province	Per cent
Western Cape	93,49
Eastern Cape	98,34
Northern Cape	94,47
Free State	95,21
KwaZulu-Natal	99,07
North West	96,84
Gauteng	81,19
Mpumalanga	95,62
Limpopo	98,45
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>93,87</b>

### 7.2 Sample design

The sample design for the DTS 2012 was based on a master sample (MS) that was originally designed for the QLFS. This master sample is shared by the Quarterly Labour Force Surveys (QLFS), General Household Survey (GHS), Living Conditions Survey (LCS), Domestic Tourism Survey (DTS), Income and Expenditure Surveys (IES), and Victims of Crime Survey (VOCS).

The master sample used a two-stage, stratified design with probability-proportional-to-size (PPS) sampling of PSUs from within strata, and systematic sampling of dwelling units (DUs) from the sampled primary sampling units (PSUs). A self-weighting design at provincial level was used and MS stratification was divided into two levels. Primary stratification was defined by metropolitan and non-metropolitan geographic area type. During secondary stratification, the Census 2001 data were summarised at PSU level. The following variables were used for secondary stratification: household size, education, occupancy status, gender, industry and income.

Census enumeration areas (EAs) as delineated for Census 2001 formed the basis of the PSUs. The following additional rules were used:

- Where possible, PSU sizes were kept between 100 and 500 dwelling units (DUs);
- EAs with fewer than 25 DUs were excluded;
- EAs with between 26 and 99 DUs were pooled to form larger PSUs and the criteria used was 'same settlement type';
- Virtual splits were applied to large PSUs: 500 to 999 split into two; 1 000 to 1 499 split into three; and 1 500 plus split into four PSUs and;
- Informal PSUs were segmented.

A Randomised Probability Proportional to Size (RPPS) systematic sample of PSUs was drawn in each stratum, with the measure of size being the number of households in the PSU. Altogether approximately 3 080 PSUs were selected. In each selected PSU a systematic sample of dwelling units was drawn. The number of DUs selected per PSU varies from PSU to PSU and depends on the Inverse Sampling Ratios (ISR) of each PSU.

### 7.3 Allocating sample sizes to strata<sup>1</sup>

The randomised PPS systematic sampling method is described below. This procedure was applied independently within each design stratum.

Let  $N$  be the total number of PSUs in the stratum, and the number of PSUs to be selected from the stratum is denoted by  $n$ . Also, let  $x_i$  denote the size measure of the PSU  $i$  within the stratum, where  $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$ . Then, the method for selecting the sample of  $n$  PSUs with the Randomised PPS systematic sampling method can be described as follows:

#### Step 1: Randomise the PSUs within the stratum

The list of  $N$  PSUs within the stratum can be randomised by generating uniform random between 0 and 1, and then by sorting the  $N$  PSUs in ascending or descending order of these random numbers. Once the PSUs have been randomised, we can generate permanent sequence numbers for the PSUs.

#### Step 2: Define normalised measures of size for the PSUs

We denote by  $x_i$  the measure of size (MOS) of PSU  $i$  within the design stratum. Then, the measure of size for

the stratum is given by  $X = \sum_{i=1}^N x_i$ . We define the normalised size measure  $p_i$  of PSU  $i$  as  $p_i = x_i / X$ ;  $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$ , where  $N$  is the total number of PSUs in the design stratum. Then,  $p_i$  is the relative size of the PSU  $i$  in the stratum, and  $\sum_{i=1}^N p_i = 1$  for all strata. It should be noted that the value of  $n \times p_i$ , which is the selection probability of PSU  $i$  must be less than one.

#### Step 3: Obtain inverse sampling rates (ISRs)

Let  $R$  be the stratum inverse sampling rate (ISR). The stratum ISR is the same as the corresponding provincial ISR because of the proportional allocation within the province. It should also be noted that the proportional allocation within the province also results in a self-weighting design.

Then, the PSU inverse sampling rates (ISRs) are obtained as follows:

First, define  $N$  real numbers  $Z_i = n \times p_i \times R$ ;  $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$ . It is easy to verify that  $\sum_{i=1}^N Z_i = n \times R$ . Next, round the  $N$  real numbers  $Z_i$ ;  $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$  to integer values  $R_i$ ;  $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$  such that each  $R_i$  is as close as possible to the corresponding  $Z_i$  value and the  $R_i$  values add up to  $n \times R$  within the stratum. In other words, the sum of the absolute differences between the  $R_i$  and the corresponding  $Z_i$  values is minimised subject to the constraint that the  $R_i$  values add up to  $n \times R$  within the stratum. Drew, Choudhry and Gray (1978) provide a simple algorithm to obtain the integer  $R_i$  values as follows:

Let " $d$ " be the difference between the value  $n \times R$  and the sum  $S = \sum_{i=1}^N [Z_i]$ , where  $[.]$  is the integer function, then  $R_i$  values can be obtained by rounding up the " $d$ "  $Z_i$  values with the largest fraction parts, and by rounding down the remaining  $(N - d)$  of them.

<sup>1</sup> Source: Sample Selection and Rotation for the Redesigned South African Labour Force Survey by G. Hussain Choudhry, 2007.

It should be noted that the integer sizes

$R_i; i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$  are also the PSU inverse sampling rates (ISRs) for systematic sampling of dwelling units.

#### Step 4: Obtain cumulative ISR values

We denote by  $C_i; i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$  the cumulative ISRs of the PSUs within the stratum. It should be noted that the PSUs within the stratum have been sorted according to the sequence numbers that were assigned after the randomisation. Then, the cumulative ISRs are defined as follows:

$$C_1 = R_1,$$

$$C_j = C_{(j-1)} + R_j; \quad j = 2, 3, \dots, N.$$

It should be noted that the value  $C_N$  will be equal to  $n \times R$ , which is also the total number of systematic samples of dwelling units that can be selected from the stratum.

#### Step 5: Generate an integer random number $r$ between 1 and $R$ , and compute $n$ integers $r_1, r_2, \dots, r_n$ as follows:

$$r_1 = r$$

$$r_2 = r_1 + R$$

$$r_3 = r_2 + R$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\vdots$$

$$r_i = r_{(i-1)} + R$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\vdots$$

$$r_n = r_{(n-1)} + R.$$

#### Step 6: Select $n$ PSUs out of the $N$ PSUs in the stratum with the labels (sequence numbers) number $i_1, i_2, \dots, i_n$ such that:

$$C_{i_1-1} < r_1 \leq C_{i_1}$$

$$C_{i_2-1} < r_2 \leq C_{i_2}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\vdots$$

$$C_{i_n-1} < r_n \leq C_{i_n}.$$

Then, the  $n$  PSUs with the labels  $i_1, i_2, \dots, i_n$  would get selected with probabilities proportional to size, and the selection probability of the PSU  $i$  will be given by  $\frac{R_i}{R}$ .

## 7.4 Weighting<sup>2</sup>

The sampling weights for the data collected from the sampled households were constructed so that the responses could be properly expanded to represent the entire civilian population of South Africa. The design weights, which are the inverse sampling rate (ISR) for the province, are assigned to each of the households in a province. These were adjusted for four factors: Informal PSUs, Growth PSUs, Sample Stabilisation, and Non-responding Units.

Mid-year population estimates produced by the Demographic Analysis Division were used for benchmarking. The final survey weights were constructed using regression estimation to calibrate to national level population estimates cross-classified by 5-year age groups, gender and race, and provincial population estimates by broad age groups.

The 5-year age groups are: 0–4, 5–9, 10–14, 15–19; 20–24; 25–29; 30–34; 35–39; 40–44; 45–49; 50–54; 55–59, 60–64; 65–69; 70–74 and 75 and over.

The provincial level age groups are 0–14, 15–34, 35–64; and 65 years and over. The calibrated weights were constructed such that all persons in a household would have the same final weight.

The Statistics Canada software StatMx was used for constructing calibration weights. The population controls at national and provincial levels were used for the cells defined by cross-classification of Age by Gender by Race. Records for which the age, population group or sex had item non-response could not be weighted and were therefore excluded from the dataset. No additional imputation was done to retain these records.

## 7.5 Limitations to the study

The DTS 2012 was the fifth round of DTS surveys to be conducted, and had a reference period of January–December 2011 and can be compared to the DTS 2011 which had 12-month reference i.e. period January–December 2010.

In terms of comparability with the previous DTS surveys, the following have to be borne in mind:

The reference period for DTS 2008 was February to July 2008; for DTS 2009, December 2008 to February 2009, and for DTS 2010 the reference period was December 2009 to May 2010.

## 7.6 Non-response adjustment

In general, editing (i.e. invalid or inconsistent responses) and imputation (i.e. blanks within the questionnaire) was used for item non-response. The eligible households in the sampled dwellings can be divided into two response categories: households and non-households; and weight adjustment is applied to account for the non-respondent household (e.g. refusal, non-contact).

## 7.7 Benchmarking

The population estimates produced by the Demographic Analysis Division were used during the weighting of the DTS as calibration totals. The calibration process was done at national and provincial levels. This process involved the following demographic variables: age, race and gender (i.e. national x race x gender and province x broad age group).

## 7.8 Estimation

The final survey weights are used to obtain the estimates for various domains of interest, e.g. number of domestic overnight trips, respondents, province, purpose of trip by day and overnight trips.

## 7.9 Editing and imputation

All questionnaires were scanned, and the data were sent to the post-capture process for editing and imputation. At each stage of checking, data was edited to ensure consistency. Data editing is concerned with the identification and, if possible, the correction of erroneous or highly suspect survey data. Data was checked for valid range, internal logic and consistency.

The focus of the editing process was on clearing skip violations and ensuring that each variable only contains valid values. Very few limits to valid values were set and data were largely released as it was received from the field.

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<sup>2</sup> Source: Sampling and Weighting System for the Redesigned South African Labour Force Survey, by G. Hussain Choudhry, 2007.



When testing for skip violations and doing automated editing the following general rules are applied in cases where one question follows the filter question and the skip is violated:

- If the filter question had a missing value, the filter is allocated the value that corresponds with the subsequent question which had a valid value.
- If the values of the filter question and subsequent question are inconsistent, the filter question's value is set to missing and imputed using either the hot-deck or nearest neighbour imputation techniques. The imputed value is then once again tested against the skip rule. If the skip rule remains violated the question subsequent to the filter question is dealt with by either setting it to missing and imputing or if that fails printing a message of edit failure for further investigation, decision-making and manual editing.

In cases where skip violations take place for questions where multiple questions follow the filter question, the rules used are as follows:

- If the filter question has a missing value, the filter is allocated the value that corresponds with the value expected given the completion of the remainder of the question set.
- If the filter question and the values of subsequent questions values were inconsistent, a counter is set to see what proportion of the subsequent questions have been completed. If more than 50% of the subsequent questions have been completed the filter question's value is modified to correspond with the fact that the rest of the questions in the set were completed. If less than 50% of the subsequent questions in the set were completed, the value of the filter question is set to missing and imputed using either the hot-deck or nearest neighbour imputation techniques. The imputed value is then once again tested against the skip rule. If the skip rule remains violated the questions in the set that follows the filter question are set to missing.

When dealing with internal inconsistencies as much as possible was done using logical imputation, i.e. information from other questions was compared with the inconsistent information. If other evidence is found to back up either of the two inconsistent viewpoints, the inconsistency is resolved accordingly. If the internal consistency remains, the question subsequent to the filter question is dealt with by either setting it to missing and imputing its value or printing a message of edit failure for further investigation, decision-making and manual editing.

Two imputation techniques were used for imputing missing values: hot deck and nearest neighbour. In both cases an already published code was used for imputation. The variable composition of hot decks is based on a combination of the variables used for the Census (where appropriate), an analysis of odds ratios and logistic regression models. Generally, as in the QLFS system, the DTS adds geographic variables such as province, geography type, metro/non-metro, population group, etc. to further refine the decks. This was not done for Census 2001 and it is assumed that the reason for this is the differences in deck size and position for sample surveys as opposed to a multi-million record database.

The '*No*' imputations assume that if the 'Yes'/'No' question had to be completed and there is a missing value next to any of the options the response should have been 'No'. Missing values are therefore converted to the code for 'No', namely '2'. This is only done if there is some evidence that the questions have been completed. Otherwise all remain missing. For questions for which each option represents a question, no 'No' imputations were made.

## 7.10 Definitions of terms

### ***Tourist accommodation***

Any facility that regularly (or occasionally) provides 'paid' or 'unpaid' overnight accommodation for tourists.

### ***Day trip***

A trip outside of the respondent's usual environment, where they leave and return within the same day (i.e., do not stay overnight).

***Domestic trip***

A trip within the boundaries of South Africa but outside of the respondent's usual environment.

**Note:** The following categories are excluded from the definition of domestic visitor:

- Persons travelling to another place within the country with the intention of setting up their usual residence in that place, Persons who travel to another place within the country and are remunerated from within the place visited.
- Persons who travel regularly or frequently between neighbouring localities as defined by the 'usual environment' rule.

***Dwelling unit***

Structure or part of a structure or group of structures occupied or meant to be occupied by one or more than one household.

***Expenditure***

The total consumption expenditure made by a visitor or on behalf of a visitor during his/her trip and stay at a destination.

***Household***

A group of persons who live together and provide themselves jointly with food and/or other essentials for living, or a single person who lives alone.

***Household head***

The main decision-maker, or the person who owns or rents the dwelling, or the person who is the main breadwinner.

***Acting household head***

Any member of the household acting on behalf of the head of the household.

***Main purpose of trip***

This is the purpose in the absence of which the trip would not have been made.

***Multiple households***

Two or more households living in the same dwelling unit.

***Overnight trip***

A trip outside of the respondent's usual environment where one night or more is spent away from the usual environment.

***Place of usual residence***

The geographical place where the person resides four nights a week on average.

***Reference period***

The period of time (day, week, month, or year) for which information is relevant.

***Tourism***

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.

***Tourist***

A visitor who stays at least one night in the place visited.

***Traveller***

Is any person on a trip between two or more localities in his/her country of residence. Broadly, travellers can include visitors (same-day and overnight) and other travellers such as workers paid in the country visited, migrants, refugees, diplomats and others within the usual environment.

***Usual environment***

To be outside the 'usual environment' the person should travel more than 40 kilometres from his/her place of residence (one way) AND the place should NOT be visited more than once a week. This includes place of work and place of study. Leisure and recreational trips are included irrespective of frequency.

***Visitor***

Someone who doesn't stay permanently with and is not a member of the household.

## 1. Population

### 1.1 By province, population group and gender ('000)

Province	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
South Africa	40 526	19 782	20 743	4 497	2 159	2 338	1 343	669	673	4 538	2 218	2 320	50 904	24 829	26 075
Western Cape	1 628	777	851	2 907	1 379	1 528	15	7	8	832	393	439	5 382	2 556	2 826
Eastern Cape	5 905	2 854	3 050	516	264	252	20	11	10	318	145	172	6 758	3 274	3 485
Northern Cape	597	284	313	409	204	205	4	2	2	105	48	57	1 115	538	577
Free State	2 522	1 216	1 306	59	25	34	8	5	3	254	122	132	2 842	1 368	1 474
KwaZulu-Natal	9 316	4 502	4 814	141	67	73	922	449	472	428	221	207	10 806	5 239	5 567
North West	3 009	1 493	1 515	47	26	21	6	5	1	175	86	88	3 236	1 610	1 626
Gauteng	8 756	4 431	4 326	387	181	207	340	175	165	2 052	1 014	1 038	11 536	5 801	5 735
Mpumalanga	3 352	1 655	1 697	25	12	13	16	6	9	284	144	140	3 676	1 818	1 858
Limpopo	5 442	2 570	2 871	7	1	6	13	9	4	91	45	46	5 552	2 626	2 927

\* Values of less than or equal to 3, unweighted were too small for reliable estimates.  
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

## 1. Population

### 1.2 By age group, population group and gender ('000)

Age group	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>40 526</b>	<b>19 782</b>	<b>20 743</b>	<b>4 497</b>	<b>2 159</b>	<b>2 338</b>	<b>1 343</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>4 538</b>	<b>2 218</b>	<b>2 320</b>	<b>50 904</b>	<b>24 829</b>	<b>26 075</b>
0–4	4 288	2 160	2 128	397	198	199	105	53	52	257	131	126	5 048	2 542	2 506
5–9	4 378	2 204	2 174	405	202	204	95	48	47	262	133	129	5 140	2 586	2 553
10–14	4 392	2 212	2 180	407	203	204	95	48	47	282	143	139	5 176	2 606	2 570
15–19	4 429	2 225	2 204	404	201	203	107	54	53	310	157	153	5 250	2 638	2 612
20–24	4 302	2 164	2 138	386	191	195	120	61	59	308	156	152	5 116	2 572	2 544
25–29	3 878	1 900	1 979	362	176	186	130	68	63	288	145	144	4 659	2 288	2 371
30–34	3 386	1 640	1 746	366	176	190	123	63	59	276	138	139	4 151	2 017	2 134
35–39	2 845	1 373	1 472	372	177	195	100	51	49	276	137	139	3 593	1 738	1 855
40–44	2 016	961	1 055	328	155	173	86	43	43	316	157	159	2 746	1 316	1 430
45–49	1 528	719	809	281	132	150	80	40	41	338	168	170	2 227	1 058	1 169
50–54	1 391	642	749	239	111	128	74	36	38	342	167	174	2 046	956	1 090
55–59	1 168	531	637	186	85	101	66	32	34	317	154	163	1 737	803	934
60–64	889	391	498	138	62	77	56	26	30	294	140	154	1 377	619	759
65–69	648	278	370	91	39	52	43	20	23	259	122	137	1 041	459	582
70–74	464	188	277	63	26	38	29	13	16	180	81	98	736	308	429
75+	523	195	327	69	25	45	33	13	20	234	89	145	859	323	537

\* Values of less than or equal to 3, unweighted were too small for reliable estimates.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

## 2. Education

### 2.1 Population aged 18 years and older, by highest level of education and province ('000)

Highest level of education	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 552</b>	<b>4 082</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>1 869</b>	<b>6 589</b>	<b>2 034</b>	<b>8 011</b>	<b>2 254</b>	<b>3 226</b>	<b>32 349</b>
No schooling	65	228	59	78	503	189	166	227	367	1 882
Grade 0/R to Grade 3/Standard 1	61	223	35	83	240	94	104	91	135	1 066
Grade 4/Standard 2	45	139	17	44	167	60	79	57	76	683
Grade 5/Standard 3/ABET 2	63	182	22	51	152	74	96	51	77	769
Grade 6/Standard 4	118	215	35	99	188	87	142	75	100	1 058
Grade 7/Standard 5/ABET 3	192	274	49	111	304	112	267	132	163	1 604
Grade 8/Standard 6/Form 1	268	338	67	149	347	134	383	122	251	2 059
Grade 9/Standard 7/Form 2/ABET 4	298	344	55	181	377	177	395	159	329	2 315
Grade 10/Standard 8/Form 3	465	471	85	206	724	219	1 011	254	425	3 860
Grade 11/Standard 9/Form 4	308	503	61	168	816	214	978	275	413	3 735
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (No exemption)	982	709	160	472	2 013	461	2 478	482	548	8 304
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (Exemption)	89	51	20	16	159	28	331	80	57	832
NTCI – NTCIII	17	12	1	7	21	10	44	19	28	158
NTC4 – NTC6	19	12	3	17	24	9	50	18	22	174
Diploma/certificate with less than Grade 12/Std 10	23	20	2	8	24	6	36	12	9	141
Diploma/certificate with Grade 12/Std 10	213	182	37	89	275	88	589	129	124	1 725
Degree and higher	267	170	19	83	233	58	701	55	86	1 672
Other	20	1	2	3	5	1	54	8	2	96
Don't know/unspecified	39	6	2	3	18	14	107	7	16	212

\* Values of less than or equal to 3, unweighted were too small for reliable estimates. Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

## 2. Education

### 2.2 Population aged 18 years and older, by highest level of education, population group and gender ('000)

Highest level of education	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>24 774</b>	<b>11 843</b>	<b>12 931</b>	<b>3 041</b>	<b>1 435</b>	<b>1 606</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>3 547</b>	<b>1 723</b>	<b>1 824</b>	<b>32 349</b>	<b>15 492</b>	<b>16 856</b>
No schooling	1 761	675	1 085	95	40	55	22	3	19	5	2	2	1 882	721	1 161
Grade 0/R to Grade 3/Standard 1	980	482	498	71	35	35	12	3	9	4	1	4	1 066	521	545
Grade 4/Standard 2	623	314	310	47	24	23	7	2	5	5	2	3	683	342	341
Grade 5/Standard 3/ABET 2	678	324	354	77	26	51	11	2	9	3		3	769	352	417
Grade 6/Standard 4	905	450	455	124	54	70	22	11	12	7	2	5	1 058	517	542
Grade 7/Standard 5/ABET 3	1 348	652	696	216	96	121	24	11	13	16	6	10	1 604	765	840
Grade 8/Standard 6/Form 1	1 641	850	791	301	155	145	56	16	39	62	30	31	2 059	1 052	1 007
Grade 9/Standard 7/Form 2/ABET 4	1 951	978	973	273	124	149	23	17	6	69	30	39	2 315	1 149	1 167
Grade 10/Standard 8/Form 3	2 934	1 471	1 463	425	211	214	85	40	45	416	175	241	3 860	1 898	1 962
Grade 11/Standard 9/Form 4	3 326	1 524	1 802	238	122	115	62	34	28	109	53	56	3 735	1 734	2 001
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (No exemption)	5 910	2 804	3 106	795	353	442	394	219	176	1 205	586	619	8 304	3 963	4 342
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (Exemption)	443	228	216	74	37	36	73	35	38	242	121	121	832	420	411
NTC1 – NTCIII	97	58	39	11	9	2	2		1	49	45	4	158	111	47
NTC4 – NTC6	115	65	50	11	6	4	2	2	1	46	36	10	174	109	65
Diploma/certificate with less than Grade 12/Std 10	75	34	40	11	6	5	7	5	2	48	17	31	141	63	78
Diploma/certificate with Grade 12/Std 10	1 013	420	593	144	65	79	72	32	40	496	199	296	1 725	716	1 009
Degree and higher	737	371	366	97	54	43	99	52	47	738	405	334	1 672	882	790
Other	70	40	30	7	3	5	11	5	6	9	3	6	96	50	46
Don't know/unspecified	168	105	63	24	13	11	3		2	18	9	9	212	127	85

\* Values of less than or equal to 3, unweighted were too small for reliable estimates. Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

3. Day or overnight trips

3.1 Number of most recent person trips taken in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by type of trip and province of origin ('000)

Province of origin	Type of trip	
	Day trips	Overnight trips
South Africa	6 730	11 205
Western Cape	732	1 208
Eastern Cape	639	1 085
Northern Cape	185	266
Free State	414	689
KwaZulu-Natal	783	1 617
North West	488	747
Gauteng	1 748	3 351
Mpumalanga	845	1 099
Limpopo	897	1 143

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.



### 3. Day or overnight trips

#### 3a. Day trips

#### 3.2 Number of most recent person trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by number of day trips and province of origin ('000)

Province of origin	Number of day trips			
	1 trip	2–4 trips	5 trips or more	Total
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>2 110</b>	<b>2 002</b>	<b>2 618</b>	<b>6 730</b>
Western Cape	157	223	351	732
Eastern Cape	176	200	263	639
Northern Cape	53	38	94	185
Free State	171	134	110	414
KwaZulu-Natal	297	221	264	783
North West	126	123	240	488
Gauteng	596	506	646	1 748
Mpumalanga	193	315	336	845
Limpopo	342	241	314	897

Totals include unspecified number of trips.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

### 3. Day or overnight trips

#### 3b. Overnight trips

#### 3.3 Number of most recent person trips in South Africa during the twelve month reference period by number of overnight trips and province of origin ('000)

Province of origin	Number of overnight trips			
	1 trip	2–4 trips	5 trips or more	Total
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>5 762</b>	<b>3 868</b>	<b>1 575</b>	<b>11 205</b>
Western Cape	677	390	140	1 208
Eastern Cape	618	329	138	1 085
Northern Cape	153	77	36	266
Free State	365	233	91	689
KwaZulu-Natal	912	526	180	1 617
North West	374	258	115	747
Gauteng	1 642	1 245	464	3 351
Mpumalanga	405	465	228	1 099
Limpopo	615	345	183	1 143

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Totals include unspecified number of trips.

### 3. Day and overnight trips

#### 3.4 Number of most recent person trips in South Africa during the twelve month reference period by province of origin and sex ('000)

Province of origin	Took day trip			Took overnight trip		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>6 730</b>	<b>3 146</b>	<b>3 584</b>	<b>11 205</b>	<b>5 146</b>	<b>6 059</b>
Western Cape	732	355	376	1 208	578	629
Eastern Cape	639	246	393	1 085	449	636
Northern Cape	185	81	104	266	119	147
Free State	414	202	212	689	303	386
KwaZulu-Natal	783	346	437	1 617	728	890
North West	488	239	249	747	359	387
Gauteng	1 748	872	875	3 351	1 605	1 746
Mpumalanga	845	405	440	1 099	514	585
Limpopo	897	399	498	1 143	490	653

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

### 3. Day or overnight trips

#### 3c. Day trips

#### 3.5 Number of persons who took day trips in South Africa during the twelve month reference period by month of the trip, province of origin and gender ('000)

Province of origin	January			February			March			April			May			June		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
South Africa	2 416	1 125	1 291	2 106	966	1 141	2 441	1 117	1 324	2 675	1 265	1 410	2 264	1 051	1 214	2 504	1 148	1 357
Western Cape	367	180	186	298	146	152	330	155	174	358	179	179	272	131	141	320	165	156
Eastern Cape	241	82	159	229	77	152	252	89	163	271	89	182	240	82	158	273	95	178
Northern Cape	88	41	47	85	38	48	89	41	48	92	42	50	87	39	48	94	43	51
Free State	115	53	62	109	51	58	118	55	64	130	63	67	93	42	50	116	47	70
KwaZulu-Natal	247	100	147	213	96	117	252	106	146	245	116	128	244	114	130	250	104	146
North West	195	95	100	170	84	86	205	99	106	232	110	122	186	95	91	206	99	107
Gauteng	583	303	279	457	233	224	577	294	283	679	353	326	538	272	265	595	298	298
Mpumalanga	287	148	139	240	111	129	296	144	153	336	168	168	288	135	152	316	154	162
Limpopo	293	123	171	305	129	176	322	136	186	333	144	188	318	141	177	334	144	190

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Totals exclude unspecified months of trip.

### 3.5 Number of persons who took day trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip, province of origin and gender (concluded) ('000)

Province of origin	July			August			September			October			November			December		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
South Africa	2 277	1 043	1 234	2 222	1 042	1 179	2 675	1 231	1 444	2 366	1 086	1 280	2 614	1 221	1 393	3 475	1 598	1 877
Western Cape	290	142	148	273	139	134	351	168	182	317	157	160	352	177	175	455	227	228
Eastern Cape	260	97	163	250	84	166	266	90	175	256	83	173	285	103	182	351	126	225
Northern Cape	79	36	43	86	38	48	93	42	51	98	43	54	97	44	53	123	55	68
Free State	107	52	56	90	43	47	152	71	81	121	55	66	111	57	54	190	83	107
KwaZulu-Natal	252	110	141	218	98	121	288	126	162	249	112	137	275	115	160	381	168	212
North West	180	87	93	197	102	95	236	118	118	208	106	102	234	118	115	271	131	140
Gauteng	548	268	281	517	271	246	612	310	302	544	271	273	630	328	301	785	399	386
Mpumalanga	263	132	131	292	145	147	331	157	175	277	139	138	313	146	167	443	207	236
Limpopo	298	120	178	298	124	174	346	149	198	298	121	177	318	133	185	476	201	274

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Totals exclude unspecified months of trip.

### 3. Day or overnight trips

#### 3d. Overnight trips

#### 3.6 Number of persons who took overnight trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip, province of origin and gender ('000)

Province of origin	January			February			March			April			May			June		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
South Africa	1 601	807	794	1 377	680	696	1 938	928	1 010	3 314	1 605	1 709	1 616	797	819	2 679	1 289	1 390
Western Cape	206	99	107	158	70	88	204	94	111	343	165	178	144	70	74	278	136	141
Eastern Cape	126	59	67	119	53	66	174	69	105	235	102	133	134	56	78	259	105	153
Northern Cape	41	23	18	37	18	19	38	19	19	57	29	28	38	19	19	68	35	33
Free State	86	44	42	77	37	39	146	67	79	159	67	92	103	50	52	143	66	77
KwaZulu-Natal	238	112	126	193	88	105	240	124	117	354	152	202	229	108	121	389	190	199
North West	112	61	51	112	60	52	140	70	70	249	136	113	113	57	56	189	94	95
Gauteng	502	263	239	338	191	147	564	288	276	1 226	620	606	511	269	243	738	376	363
Mpumalanga	137	73	64	171	85	86	213	101	112	403	201	202	169	87	82	292	142	150
Limpopo	152	73	79	171	78	93	218	97	121	286	132	154	176	82	94	323	144	178

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Totals exclude unspecified month of the trip.

### 3.6 Number of persons who took overnight trips in South Africa during the twelve month reference period by month of the trip, province of origin and gender (concluded) ('000)

Province of origin	July			August			September			October			November			December		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	1 935	939	995	1 784	872	912	2 725	1 298	1 427	2 016	947	1 069	1 960	959	1 001	4 255	2 019	2 236
South Africa	209	88	121	163	77	86	225	105	120	197	99	98	175	86	89	524	257	267
Western Cape	174	71	103	173	81	92	232	91	141	175	76	99	158	70	87	435	196	239
Eastern Cape	43	22	21	44	22	22	63	30	33	54	26	28	60	26	34	100	48	51
Northern Cape	101	48	53	88	42	46	145	64	81	114	50	64	139	64	75	269	116	153
Free State	297	141	156	202	98	104	328	148	180	228	92	136	259	125	134	612	277	335
KwaZulu-Natal	138	72	66	141	70	72	206	109	97	153	77	77	147	77	70	294	139	155
North West	576	296	280	574	295	279	839	427	412	644	318	326	607	311	295	1 140	569	570
Gauteng	191	104	87	214	104	110	333	161	172	252	121	130	227	115	112	503	237	267
Mpumalanga	206	98	108	186	84	102	355	163	191	199	88	111	188	83	104	378	179	199
Limpopo																		

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Totals exclude unspecified month of the trip.

### 3. Day or overnight trips

#### 3e. Day trips

#### 3.7 Number of persons who took day trips in South Africa during the twelve month reference period by month of the trip, gender and province of destination ('000)

Province of destination	January			February			March			April			May			June		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>2 408</b>	<b>1 118</b>	<b>1 291</b>	<b>2 098</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>1 139</b>	<b>2 437</b>	<b>1 114</b>	<b>1 323</b>	<b>2 664</b>	<b>1 255</b>	<b>1 409</b>	<b>2 255</b>	<b>1 043</b>	<b>1 212</b>	<b>2 497</b>	<b>1 141</b>	<b>1 355</b>
Western Cape	364	180	183	297	147	150	334	159	175	356	178	178	273	132	141	317	164	153
Eastern Cape	250	82	169	221	75	146	254	88	167	263	88	175	227	78	149	283	97	186
Northern Cape	78	39	39	77	36	41	79	38	41	83	39	43	76	37	39	84	39	45
Free State	128	58	70	111	50	61	134	61	73	132	62	70	110	49	61	130	54	76
KwaZulu-Natal	243	101	142	233	103	130	249	104	145	278	130	148	253	113	140	242	102	140
North West	256	127	129	166	81	85	241	107	134	253	126	127	223	108	116	230	108	122
Gauteng	564	289	275	496	247	249	583	305	278	714	356	358	556	285	271	634	316	318
Mpumalanga	196	99	97	174	80	94	227	104	124	220	108	112	207	94	113	223	105	118
Limpopo	306	130	176	302	130	172	306	132	174	336	151	185	306	134	171	326	143	183
Unspecified	24	13	11	21	11	10	30	16	14	29	17	12	25	12	12	28	13	15

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Totals include unspecified destination.



### 3.7 Number of persons who took day trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip, gender and province of destination (concluded) ('000)

Province of destination	July			August			September			October			November			December		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>2 266</b>	<b>1 033</b>	<b>1 233</b>	<b>2 209</b>	<b>1 031</b>	<b>1 178</b>	<b>2 667</b>	<b>1 225</b>	<b>1 443</b>	<b>2 352</b>	<b>1 076</b>	<b>1 276</b>	<b>2 605</b>	<b>1 214</b>	<b>1 392</b>	<b>3 464</b>	<b>1 588</b>	<b>1 876</b>
Western Cape	288	142	146	274	141	133	351	171	180	320	161	159	353	180	173	461	231	230
Eastern Cape	250	95	155	256	84	173	275	92	183	259	81	178	294	105	190	341	123	218
Northern Cape	75	35	40	75	35	40	85	39	46	88	42	45	87	41	46	106	48	59
Free State	106	48	58	110	51	59	155	69	86	136	57	78	123	55	69	199	89	110
KwaZulu-Natal	260	111	149	218	99	119	281	122	159	249	114	135	273	116	157	394	174	220
North West	199	90	109	181	89	93	229	113	116	200	94	106	273	145	128	316	152	164
Gauteng	564	283	281	592	312	280	691	348	343	603	301	302	641	324	317	775	381	394
Mpumalanga	192	91	101	196	91	105	215	98	116	185	92	92	224	101	122	341	153	188
Limpopo	301	120	181	286	119	167	344	147	197	290	122	168	313	133	180	499	220	280
Unspecified	30	17	13	19	11	9	41	24	17	23	12	12	26	15	12	31	17	15

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Totals include unspecified destination.

### 3. Day or overnight trips

#### 3f. Overnight trips

3.8 Number of persons who took overnight trips in South Africa during the twelve month reference period by month of the trip, gender and province of destination ('000)

Province of destination	Number N (1000)																	
	January			February			March			April			May			June		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
South Africa	1 569	789	779	1 354	670	684	1 893	906	987	3 248	1 571	1 677	1 581	779	802	2 628	1 268	1 360
Western Cape	215	103	112	164	78	87	231	108	123	384	189	195	149	73	76	265	126	139
Eastern Cape	153	74	79	136	57	79	189	88	100	316	150	166	155	70	85	308	147	161
Northern Cape	36	17	19	42	21	21	48	26	21	51	25	26	44	23	21	48	22	26
Free State	86	46	40	75	37	38	136	64	73	152	72	81	106	56	50	162	80	82
KwaZulu-Natal	350	178	172	217	112	105	332	165	166	602	284	318	304	149	155	480	233	247
North West	151	72	79	125	65	61	164	81	83	267	129	138	154	74	81	223	103	120
Gauteng	220	112	108	244	121	123	295	137	157	445	202	243	280	134	146	469	214	255
Mpumalanga	116	62	54	141	71	70	185	89	96	348	170	178	158	83	75	262	136	126
Limpopo	240	124	117	211	109	101	314	147	167	683	351	333	231	118	113	411	207	204

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Totals include unspecified destination.

### 3.8 Number of persons who took overnight trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip, gender and province of destination (concluded) ('000)

Province of destination	July			August			September			October			November			December		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>2 152</b>	<b>1 056</b>	<b>1 096</b>	<b>2 097</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>1 103</b>	<b>2 812</b>	<b>1 309</b>	<b>1 503</b>	<b>2 197</b>	<b>1 051</b>	<b>1 146</b>	<b>2 208</b>	<b>1 072</b>	<b>1 136</b>	<b>4 643</b>	<b>2 187</b>	<b>2 456</b>
Western Cape	205	105	100	231	112	119	333	169	164	229	121	108	237	125	112	596	291	305
Eastern Cape	294	131	163	233	85	148	323	129	195	268	116	152	264	107	156	649	299	350
Northern Cape	55	25	30	50	28	22	76	35	40	69	30	39	63	31	32	121	58	63
Free State	102	46	55	145	65	80	176	75	100	160	78	82	139	63	76	304	127	177
KwaZulu-Natal	492	259	233	418	225	193	506	252	254	407	197	210	418	215	203	972	501	471
North West	184	83	100	185	86	98	226	103	123	240	122	117	198	100	98	366	168	198
Gauteng	332	158	174	332	139	193	431	193	238	307	131	177	366	166	200	699	295	404
Mpumalanga	210	102	108	226	114	112	268	121	147	231	115	116	215	115	100	427	200	228
Limpopo	279	148	132	279	141	138	475	232	242	286	141	145	307	150	158	508	248	260

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Totals include unspecified destination.

### 3. Day or overnight trips

#### 3g. Day trips

#### 3.9 Number of persons who took day trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip and purpose of trip ('000)

Month	Purpose of trip														Total	
	Leisure/vacation/holiday	Shopping – business	Shopping – personal	Sporting – spectator	Sporting – participant	Visiting friends and/or family	Funeral	Business or professional trip	Business conference	Study/educational trip	Medical	Wellness (e.g. spa, health farm)	Religious	Other		Unspecified
January	451	43	793	22	32	625	63	88	5	19	49	*	41	175	9	2 415
February	354	41	694	12	27	573	65	88	8	24	47	*	53	108	10	2 105
March	407	47	739	32	31	655	83	87	7	46	61	1	72	155	17	2 440
April	478	43	857	23	40	687	109	97	6	34	57	2	73	160	10	2 674
May	349	43	753	19	33	561	79	77	9	33	53	*	76	166	11	2 263
June	384	47	807	23	43	703	92	91	7	33	53	*	59	151	11	2 504
July	373	49	734	24	26	608	82	86	4	31	46	*	62	141	10	2 277
August	321	46	766	14	28	579	67	81	5	36	58	2	59	144	13	2 221
September	474	41	782	40	32	672	130	86	11	52	56	*	99	188	11	2 675
October	369	48	786	25	26	610	102	91	7	38	49	*	66	140	9	2 365
November	491	51	822	17	23	686	96	79	13	27	67	1	63	163	16	2 614
December	688	54	1 155	21	24	943	86	80	6	13	58	*	71	258	18	3 475

\* Values of less than or equal to 3, unweighted were too small for reliable estimates.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Totals include unspecified main purpose of trip.

### 3. Day or overnight trips

#### 3h. Overnight trips

#### 3.10 Number of persons who took overnight trips in South Africa during the twelve month reference period by month of the trip and purpose of visit ('000)

Month	Purpose of trip														Unspecified	Total	
	Leisure/vacation/holiday	Shopping – business	Shopping – personal	Sporting – spectator	Sporting – participant	Visiting friends and/or family	Funeral	Business or professional trip	Business conference	Study/educational trip	Medical	Wellness (e.g. spa, health farm)	Religious	Education			Other
January	395	6	4	1	2	911	100	33	5	6	13	*	58	9	56	2	1 601
February	236	7	7	2	10	812	118	41	6	5	15	2	57	15	40	4	1 377
March	356	10	5	3	9	1 082	181	36	9	13	12	*	141	20	58	3	1 938
April	627	9	7	19	34	1 726	246	49	10	15	13	*	424	28	92	15	3 313
May	295	7	3	3	20	892	157	40	8	7	11	3	94	13	60	3	1 616
June	480	10	8	3	21	1 598	247	49	10	17	21	2	128	14	67	5	2 679
July	372	9	8	4	11	1 066	205	46	8	16	13	*	114	8	47	8	1 934
August	324	7	7	18	14	964	186	35	7	15	19	3	85	19	75	6	1 784
September	450	12	9	19	18	1 422	282	50	12	18	18	1	280	38	88	6	2 725
October	372	11	6	17	17	1 033	207	54	9	17	20	*	95	36	122	3	2 016
November	360	11	7	5	9	1 033	243	55	7	13	15	3	93	19	75	11	1 959
December	975	8	11	2	13	2 612	181	46	9	9	26	*	133	33	172	23	4 254

\* Values of less than or equal to 3, unweighted were too small for reliable estimates.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Totals include unspecified main purpose of trip.

## 4. Origin and main destination of trips

### 4.1 Number of most recent person day trips in South Africa during the twelve month reference period by province of destination and origin ('000)

Province of origin	Province of destination										Total
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Unspecified	
South Africa	734	642	156	432	794	623	1 645	658	928	119	6 730
Western Cape	712	8	1	*	1	*	5	*	*	5	732
Eastern Cape	6	605	1	7	20	*	*	*	*	*	639
Northern Cape	6	1	136	22	*	15	4	*	*	*	185
Free State	*	2	4	304	8	7	60	*	3	25	414
KwaZulu-Natal	1	25	*	1	720	*	16	2	*	19	783
North West	*	*	13	16	*	290	154	3	10	2	488
Gauteng	8	*	1	69	24	293	1 059	166	99	29	1 748
Mpumalanga	*	1	*	10	20	5	281	464	48	14	845
Limpopo	1	*	*	3	*	12	66	22	768	24	897

\* Values of less than or equal to 3, unweighted were too small for reliable estimates.  
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.  
Totals exclude unspecified.

## 4. Origin and main destination of trips

### 4.2 Number of most recent person overnight trips in South Africa during the twelve month reference period by province of destination and origin ('000)

Province of origin	Province of destination										Total
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Unspecified	
South Africa	1 252	1 280	247	662	2 225	806	1 760	1 091	1 642	240	11 205
Western Cape	771	247	42	6	29	7	59	8	13	27	1 208
Eastern Cape	135	655	4	16	113	18	122	4	4	13	1 085
Northern Cape	32	14	102	29	9	37	34	1	5	3	266
Free State	46	48	31	313	56	27	119	10	11	29	689
KwaZulu-Natal	48	85	5	20	1 151	*	229	28	16	35	1 617
North West	15	31	31	49	37	329	150	23	70	12	747
Gauteng	178	186	29	202	711	310	448	436	770	81	3 351
Mpumalanga	12	8	3	19	101	27	253	490	174	12	1 099
Limpopo	17	6	*	8	17	51	346	91	579	28	1 143

\* Values of less than or equal to 3, unweighted were too small for reliable estimates. Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

## 5. Main purpose of trip and destination

### 5.1 Number of most recent person day trips in South Africa during the twelve month reference period by main purpose of trip and province of destination ('000)

Main purpose of trip	Destination										Total
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Unspecified	
<b>Total</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>1 645</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>6 730</b>
Leisure/vacation/holiday	304	88	8	42	135	199	205	78	76	23	1 158
Shopping – business	6	6	2	2	12	3	42	5	16	3	98
Shopping – personal	135	202	80	76	122	126	316	143	314	12	1 527
Sporting – spectator	7	12	1	12	19	1	16	8	12	*	87
Sporting – participant	4	10	3	10	5	24	23	8	14	*	102
Visiting friends and/or family	175	86	19	137	294	125	568	205	182	26	1 816
Funeral	29	71	11	58	52	36	94	41	56	13	462
Business or professional trip	16	21	8	17	28	10	59	30	22	8	218
Business conference	3	3	1	1	5	1	6	2	2	*	24
Study/educational trip	7	20	1	15	27	6	65	21	38	3	203
Medical	11	37	7	15	23	13	25	6	17	*	154
Wellness (e.g. spa, health farm)	*	*	8	*	*	*	1	1	*	*	3
Religious	23	19	6	15	15	9	66	21	54	1	230
Other	11	64	9	30	57	65	153	81	121	9	600
Unspecified	2	1	*	2	*	4	8	9	3	20	49

\* Values of less than or equal to 3, unweighted were too small for reliable estimates.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Totals include unspecified.



## 5. Main purpose of trip and destination

### 5.2 Number of most recent person overnight trips in South Africa during the twelve month reference period by main purpose of trip and province of destination ('000)

Purpose of trip	Province of destination									Unspecified	Total
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 252</b>	<b>1 280</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>2 225</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>1 760</b>	<b>1 091</b>	<b>1 642</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>11 205</b>
Leisure/vacation/holiday	626	231	24	63	582	151	207	170	122	49	2 225
Shopping – business	*	3	*	2	8	*	14	2	2	*	31
Shopping – personal	1	*	1	2	7	3	10	1	*	*	25
Sporting – spectator	2	7	*	2	17	1	1	*	1	*	31
Sporting – participant	30	17	1	4	16	2	6	8	8	1	94
Visiting friends and/or family	421	601	145	327	1 117	413	1 081	582	830	109	5 626
Funeral	42	217	45	148	167	116	130	140	243	31	1 280
Business or professional trip	29	14	7	10	29	6	37	10	19	5	166
Business conference	3	4	1	2	7	1	8	2	2	*	31
Study/educational trip	9	12	1	3	24	7	19	8	4	2	89
Medical	13	8	5	5	22	6	21	5	7	2	93
Wellness (e.g. spa, health farm)	3	*	*	*	1	*	1	1	*	*	6
Religious	48	92	9	53	131	49	101	67	299	9	856
Other	23	51	8	35	80	37	86	78	67	5	468
Unspecified	1	7	*	*	5	1	8	6	13	24	65

\* Values of less than or equal to 3, unweighted were too small for reliable estimates. Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals. Totals include unspecified.

## 6. Mode of transport

### 6.1 Number of most recent person day trips in South Africa during the twelve month reference period by mode of transport and province of destination ('000)

Mode of transport	Province of destination										Total
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Unspecified	
Total	734	642	156	432	794	623	1 645	658	928	119	6 730
Air	7	1			1	1	8				19
Bus	31	35	4	40	30	25	157	55	111	9	496
Car	616	292	100	251	402	426	910	373	364	66	3 800
Motorcycle/scooter	3	*	*	*	1	*	7	*	*	*	11
Bicycle	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Taxi	62	277	38	131	329	168	496	208	445	32	2 185
Train	6	6		1	26	2	46	1		1	88
Other	9	31	13	9	4	2	11	16	4	5	105
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	1	*	11	5	2	5	25

\* Values of less than or equal to 3, unweighted were too small for reliable estimates.  
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.  
Totals include unspecified.

## 6. Mode of transport

### 6.2 Number of most recent person overnight trips in South Africa during the twelve month reference period by mode of transport and province of destination ('000)

Mode of transport	Province of destination										Total
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Unspecified	
Total	1 252	1 280	247	662	2 225	806	1 760	1 091	1 642	240	11 205
Air	147	18	5	1	98		64	4	6	11	354
Bus	88	167	5	51	145	65	248	73	322	25	1 188
Car	877	503	149	319	1 007	400	679	462	537	100	5 033
Motorcycle/ scooter	1	*	*	*	7	*	*	*	*	*	9
Bicycle	*	2	*	2	4	*	*	1	*	*	10
Taxi	91	536	60	275	924	315	696	516	745	82	4 240
Train	18	23	7	5	20	5	56	9	6	2	151
Other	28	19	20	7	17	20	12	17	16	*	156
Unspecified	2	13	*	1	4	1	4	9	10	21	65

\* Values of less than or equal to 3, unweighted were too small for reliable estimates. Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.