Domestic Tourism Survey 2020

IMPROVING LIVES THROUGH DATA ECOSYSTEMS

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STATISTICAL RELEASE
P0352.1

Domestic Tourism Survey, 2020

January to December 2020

Embargoed until:
06 December 2022
14:00

ENQUIRIES:
User Information Services
(012) 310-8600

FORTHCOMING ISSUE:
DTS 2021

EXPECTED RELEASE DATE
December 2022

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Tourism has the potential to make a significant contribution to the South African economy and it is targeted by government as one of the industries for future economic growth in the country. Tourism therefore is regarded as a potential sector where large-scale employment opportunities can be created. The National Development Plan 2030 also emphasises this point. This particular publication focuses on domestic tourism and includes information on day and overnight trips.

Findings of the Domestic Tourism Survey (DTS) 2020 reflect the total number of day and overnight trips taken during the 12-month period (from January to December 2019 and January to December 2020). About 83,0 million day trips and 69,0 million overnight trips were undertaken in 2019. Furthermore, the results indicate that there were 12,4 million day trips and 7,5 million overnight trips taken within South Africa during the 12-month period (from January to December 2020).

Total expenditure on domestic trips incurred in 2019 was approximately R204 billion. This constitutes day trip spending of about R125,2 billion, while spending on overnight trips amounted to R78,9 billion. On the other hand, overnight expenditure was mostly driven by high expenditure on domestic transport (R25,2 billion), followed by shopping (R19,6 billion), food and beverages (R14,9 billion) and accommodation (R13,9 billion).

On the other hand, total expenditure on domestic trips for the year 2020 was approximately R23 billion. This was made up of day trip spending of about R12,1 billion and spending of overnight trips that amounted to R10,5 billion. Overnight expenditure was mostly driven by high expenditure on shopping (R3,1 billion), followed by domestic transport (R3,1 billion) and food and beverages (R2,1 billion). Recreation and culture spending was the least for both day and overnight trips in both years.

In 2019, the main destination for day travellers was Gauteng (22,4%), followed by Limpopo (19,0%) and Western Cape (13,6%). In 2020, the main destination for day travellers was Limpopo (24,5%), followed by Eastern Cape (15,8%) and Western Cape at 13,2%. In 2020, the results show that when looking at the overnight trips, the most visited province was Eastern Cape (18,2%), followed by Limpopo at 18,0%.

In 2019, the most prevalent reason provided for not taking day and overnight trips was financial reasons. In 2020, the most prevalent reasons given for not taking day and overnight trips were Lockdown due to COVID-19 pandemic and financial reasons, as well as no reason to undertake a trip.

In 2020, results further show that most day travellers who used buses, used them mainly for shopping purposes (78,0%). Most of the day travellers who used cars made use of this mode of transport mainly for visiting friends and relatives (15,9%), sporting (21,1%) and shopping purposes (34,4%). In 2020, most tourists used taxis to visit friends and relatives (72,9%) and for medical or health purposes (18,8%). Cars were used largely by tourists who visited friends and relatives (54,8%), for leisure (22,6%) and medical or health purposes (11,7%).

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Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General

Notes to data users

On 5 March 2020, South Africa recorded it first case of Covid-19. By the 11th of March, the WHO (World Health Organization) declared Covid-19 a global pandemic. South Africa's first Covid-19 related death occurred on 27 March. Subsequently, President Ramaphosa announced an international travel ban, amongst other measures. The country, recognising its vulnerabilities, immediately responded with a lockdown to curb the spread and flatten the curve to provide healthcare systems the opportunity to prepare.

Stats SA suspended face-to-face data collection for all its surveys on 19 March 2020 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and restricted movement. The mode of data collection was changed from face-to-face CAPI (Computer-Assisted Personal Interviews) to CATI (Computer-Assisted Telephonic Interviews) to facilitate data collection during successive lockdown phases due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, in 2020, households that provided usable telephone numbers in 2019 were interviewed telephonically.

The sample, therefore, excluded households that were out-of-scope, or who could not participate in 2019, as well as those with incorrect/had changed telephone numbers or where households had moved. A slight respite allowed Stats SA to conduct short visits to households without telephone numbers to gather usable contact details. Stats SA then conducted Bias-Adjustments to adjust for possible differences in the characteristics of households that provided contact details, and those that did not. The bias adjustment factors were computed using the DTS 2019 data, and the adjustments were applied to the DTS 2020 monthly calibrated survey weights respectively. DTS 2020 was calibrated to the 2021 series Mid-Year Population Estimates.

Comparing results of this report with the previous waves should therefore be done with a consideration of the changes from the previous DTS waves, which were conducted in person using PAPI (Paper-Assisted Personal Interviews) and CAPI to the DTS 2020 which was based on CATI as well as lockdown restrictions and travel bans.

1. Introduction and methodology

1.1 Background

For a considerable time, Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) has provided data on international tourism, based on secondary data obtained from the Department of Home Affairs (DHA). The information from these data sources 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 improving economic and social development. Prior to 2008, Stats SA provided limited data on domestic tourism through the General Household Survey (GHS). A fully-fledged Domestic Tourism Survey (DTS) was introduced in 2008, primarily to meet the needs of National Accounts for the compilation of the Tourism Satellite Account (TSA). South African Tourism (SAT) has been conducting a similar survey, albeit with a greater emphasis on tourism marketing information, since 2001. This particular survey became a monthly survey in 2005.

Given that users became confused with the differences in statistics produced by these two entities, it was decided to rationalise and consolidate them. The Domestic Tourism Task Team (DTTT) was then established in 2010, and consisted of representatives of the National Department of Tourism (NDT), Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) and South African Tourism (SAT). The committee is co-chaired by NDT and Stats SA, and its task is to oversee the process of integrating two existing domestic tourism surveys conducted respectively by Stats SA and SAT. The main deliverable of the task team is to rationalise collection of tourism statistics by these entities and agree on a single Domestic Tourism Survey (DTS), which takes into account data needs of all parties and their stakeholders.

In addition to addressing differences in questionnaire content between the two surveys, Stats SA had to shorten its recall period, introduce continuous data collection and produce a biannual report in addition to the annual report. Data collection was changed from cross-sectional to a continuous method in 2015, and this enabled the organisation to not only shorten the recall period, but also to analyse data of the first six months of data collection for the purposes of producing headline statistics for a biannual report.

The DTS 2020 report is also based on the analysis of the most recent trip undertaken by respondents as in previous DTS reports. However, instead of presenting only data of the most recent trip in the report, data were modelled based on the assumption that the information of the most recent trip is representative of all trips taken during a particular quarter. This assumption was made plausible by the fact that seasonality bias present in previous surveys was reduced through continuous collection and a revolving three-month recall period.

Key findings of this survey cover domestic activities for the period from January to December 2020. In some instances, comparisons have been made between the DTS 2019 and DTS 2020 because these surveys have the same reference period, which is January to December. In these two surveys, a similar weighting procedure was also applied whereby the full sample weights were created separately for each of the monthly files. More details about weighting can be found in Section 4.

Primary differences between the two surveys and current status of work of the DTTT are summarised in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Primary differences between the SAT and Stats SA domestic tourism surveys

Characteristic	SAT	Stats SA	Comments	Current status
Sample	15 594 persons (about 1 300 monthly)	Approximately 32 000 households	The sample sizes of the two surveys are different	• Continuous Data Collection (CDC) method • Approximately 28 000 households and divided into four quarters • DTS 2020 had about 17 000 DUs with contact details extracted from DTS 2019 data
Scope	Persons 18 years and above	All persons in the household **(all ages)**	Both are household surveys, do not cover the same age groups, therefore cannot compare the two	No change
	Respondent that has undertaken trip/s	Respondent can answer for members of the household		
Measure	Analysis is based on all trips	Analysis is based on most recent person trips	Stats SA – The most recent person trips measures one trip per person which does not allow measuring performance of the year	Measures all trips and most recent trips on some variables
Recall period	Continuous collection and each respondent reports on travel of preceding month	One-year recall period from Jan to Dec	Stats SA recall period has been improved from Jan to Dec 2011	Three-month recall period
Content	Day and overnight trips; Living Standards Measure (LSM) and bed nights	Daytrips and overnight trips; LSM and bed nights	• DTS 2012 content on overnight trips harmonised with SAT DTS and M&E requirements of Dept. of Tourism • Tourism Technical team reviewed questionnaire in 2018/19	Inclusion of LSM and bed nights questions, measurement for M&E and national accounts In 2016 – a new module on international travel was introduced
Reporting	Annual report Quarterly report	Annual report Biannual report	In future, reporting will be done from one integrated DTS	

1.2 Objectives of the survey

DTS is a large-scale household survey aimed at collecting accurate statistics on the travel behaviour and expenditure of residents travelling within the country. Such information is crucial when 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.

The key objective of the DTS is to understand domestic travel behaviour of an average resident. Hence, this would include collecting information on:

- Domestic day and overnight trips undertaken;
- Trips undertaken by respondents and trips by other household members without the respondent accompanying them;
- Profile of the most recent day/overnight domestic trips undertaken both by the respondent and other household members (detailing information on destination, trip length, purpose of visit, accommodation, transport, activities, trip expenditure, etc.); and
- Socio-demographics.

1.3 Target population and sample

The sample design for the DTS 2020 was based on a Master Sample (MS) that has been designed for all household surveys conducted by Stats SA. This MS is shared by the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS), General Household Survey (GHS), Living Conditions Survey (LCS), Domestic Tourism Survey (DTS), Income and Expenditure Survey (IES), and Victims of Crime Survey (VOCS).

The Master Sample used a two-staged, 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. Stratification was done in two stages: Primary stratification was defined by metropolitan and non-metropolitan geographic area type. During secondary stratification, the Census 2011 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 2011, formed the basis of the PSUs. The following additional rules were used:

- Where possible, PSU sizes were kept in the range of between 100 and 500 dwelling units (DUs);
- EAs with fewer than 20 DUs were excluded;
- EAs with between 20 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 3 324 PSUs were selected. In each selected PSU, a systematic sample of this particular report deals with data that were collected from January 2020 to December 2020. Given that a three-month recall period is used, data of DTS 2021 January to March had to be included to fully construct October, November and December 2020 datasets. DTS 2020 was based on the new Master Sample that was developed after Census 2011. Organisation of fieldwork for the DTS 2020 is different, in that the DUs to be visited each month were pre-determined by methodology in order to ensure an even spread of DUs per stratum for each month.

2. Definitions

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.

Most recent person trip

This is the last trip that the household member undertook in the reference period.

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

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 does not stay permanently with and is not a member of the household.

MAIN FINDINGS

3. Number and types of trips taken by household members in 2019 and household heads in 2020

3.1 Total number of day and overnight trips inside South Africa

Table 2a: Total number of day and overnight trips, January–December, 2019 and 2020

Type of trip	Total number of trips ('000)	
	2019 – trips by household members	2020 – trips by household heads
Day trips in South Africa	82 973	12 420
Overnight trips in South Africa	69 033	7 471

Table 2a indicates the total number of day and overnight trips taken during the 12-month period (from January to December 2019). About 83,0 million day trips and 69,0 million overnight trips were undertaken in 2019.

Furthermore, the table indicates that there were 12,4 million day trips and 7,5 million overnight trips taken within South Africa during the 12-month period (from January to December 2020).

Table 2b: Total number of day trips during the period January–December, 2019 and 2020

Trip month	Day trips			
	2019 – trips by household members		2020 – trips by household heads	
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
January	4 856	5,9	1 347	10,8
February	6 323	7,6	1 520	12,2
March	8 185	9,9	1 141	9,2
April	7 346	8,9	534	4,3
May	7 097	8,6	577	4,6
June	6 562	7,9	622	5,0
July	5 841	7,0	781	6,3
August	7 145	8,6	898	7,2
September	7 567	9,1	1 100	8,9
October	6 597	8,0	1 001	8,1
November	6 890	8,3	1 110	8,9
December	8 563	10,3	1 790	14,4
Total	**82 973**	**100,0**	**12 420**	**100,0**

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

The results in Table 2b show that in 2019, most day trips were undertaken in December, about 8,6 million. Other months that showed a relatively high number of day trips undertaken were March (8,2 million), followed by September (7,6 million) and April (7,3 million). According to the findings in Table 2b, the majority of day trips within South Africa in 2020 were taken in December (1,8 million). Other months that showed a relatively high number of day trips undertaken were February (1,5 million), followed by January (1,3 million) and March (1,1 million).

Table 2c: Total number of overnight trips during the period January–December, 2019 and 2020

	Overnight trips			
	2019 – trips by household members		2020 – trips by household heads	
Trip month	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
January	5 380	7,8	1 070	14,3
February	4 595	6,7	708	9,5
March	6 059	8,8	316	4,2
April	8 008	11,6	92	1,2
May	4 844	7,0	354	4,7
June	7 598	11,0	325	4,4
July	4 794	6,9	565	7,6
August	5 305	7,7	691	9,3
September	6 060	8,8	535	7,2
October	4 548	6,6	711	9,5
November	3 911	5,7	553	7,4
December	7 931	11,5	1 550	20,7
Total	**69 033**	**100,0**	**7 471**	**100,0**

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

In 2019, overnight trips showed a different pattern with more trips undertaken in April (8,0 million), followed by December (7,9 million), June (7,6 million) and September (6,1 million). In 2020, the results show that more trips were undertaken in December (1,6 million), followed by January (1,1 million), October (711 000) and February (708 000).

Table 3a: Total expenditure on domestic day and overnight trips (R'000), January–December, 2019 and 2020

Total expenditure	Accommodation	Food and beverages	Domestic transport	Recreation and culture	Shopping	Other	Total
2019 – trips by household members							
Day trips	-	20 996 138	31 560 193	1 731 943	66 187 209	4 721 732	**125 197 215**
Overnight trips	13 860 531	14 865 892	25 241 711	2 120 778	19 578 257	3 262 357	**78 929 526**
Total	**13 860 531**	**35 862 030**	**56 801 904**	**3 852 721**	**85 765 466**	**7 984 089**	**204 126 741**
2020 – trips by household heads							
Day trips	-	897 121	1 892 611	25 498	8 912 524	404 880	**12 132 634**
Overnight trips	812 911	2 067 036	3 133 794	100 178	3 141 628	1 259 123	**10 514 670**
Total	**812 911**	**2 964 157**	**5 026 405**	**125 676**	**12 054 152**	**1 664 003**	**22 647 304**

[1] 'Other' includes security related costs, financial services, travel insurance, medical supplies, child care, etc.
* The expenditure shown in this table represents an extrapolation of expenditure reported for the most recent trip. The extrapolation is based on the assumption that expenditure on the most recent trip is representative of trips expenditure during the preceding three months. Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Table 3a shows the total expenditure on domestic tourism during the 12-month period (from January to December 2019). Total expenditure on domestic trips incurred in 2019 was approximately R204 billion. This constitutes day trip spending of about R125,2 billion, while spending on overnight trips amounted to R78,9 billion). On the other hand, overnight expenditure was mostly driven by high expenditure on domestic transport (R25,2 billion), followed by shopping (R19,6 billion), food and beverages (R14,9 billion) and accommodation (R13,9 billion). The least amount of money was spent on recreation and culture for both day and overnight trips.

Total expenditure on domestic trips incurred in 2020 was approximately R23 billion. This constitutes day trip spending of about R12,1 billion, while spending on overnight trips amounted to R10,5 billion. Overnight expenditure was mostly driven by high expenditure on shopping (R3,1 billion), followed by domestic transport (R3,1 billion) and food and beverages (R2,1 billion). The least amount of money was spent on recreation and culture for both day and overnight trips.

Table 3b: Total expenditure on domestic day trips (R'000) by month, January–December, 2019 and 2020

Month	Accommodation	Food and beverages	Domestic transport	Recreation and culture	Shopping	Other	Total
2019 – trips by household members							
January	-	1 197 046	1 653 436	97 275	3 467 229	101 185	6 516 172
February	-	1 659 381	2 131 519	93 332	5 559 417	195 657	9 639 306
March	-	2 668 827	3 063 197	158 882	6 584 371	193 570	12 668 847
April	-	1 714 161	2 761 096	108 586	5 409 850	316 230	10 309 923
May	-	1 743 747	2 601 106	173 083	4 396 275	408 968	9 323 178
June	-	1 628 763	2 739 718	121 022	4 792 488	332 937	9 614 928
July	-	1 436 750	2 310 988	109 862	3 724 115	407 511	7 989 224
August	-	1 332 440	2 504 621	176 856	5 817 887	385 225	10 217 029
September	-	1 725 713	3 078 438	51 855	6 608 905	260 031	11 724 942
October	-	1 418 678	2 381 713	94 528	6 006 951	676 991	10 578 861
November	-	1 570 651	2 327 322	200 658	7 456 438	899 913	12 454 982
December	-	2 899 981	4 007 038	346 005	6 363 284	543 515	14 159 824
Total day trip spending	-	**20 996 138**	**31 560 193**	**1 731 943**	**66 187 209**	**4 721 732**	**125 197 215**
2020 – trips by household heads							
January	-	131 964	127 035	*	2 773 121	63 213	**3 095 333**
February	-	110 120	162 211	*	2 115 374	77 340	**2 465 044**
March	-	38 826	131 226	439	330 209	12 514	**513 214**
April	-	22 571	51 046	*	244 087	6 073	**323 777**
May	-	21 607	58 837	*	212 178	5 484	**298 106**
June	-	48 946	91 002	*	370 207	37 445	**547 599**
July	-	42 914	104 303	128	398 037	26 846	**572 227**
August	-	61 980	106 412	*	554 330	66 058	**788 781**
September	-	43 476	133 787	43	415 662	21 480	**614 447**
October	-	75 494	232 048	144	290 429	9 760	**607 876**
November	-	105 777	269 470	39	501 138	17 244	**893 668**
December	-	193 446	425 235	24 704	707 754	61 424	**1 412 563**
Total day trip spending	-	**897 121**	**1 892 611**	**25 498**	**8 912 524**	**404 880**	**12 132 634**

[1] 'Other' includes security related costs, financial services, travel insurance, medical supplies, child care, etc.
* The expenditure shown in this table represents an extrapolation of expenditure reported for the most recent trip. The extrapolation is based on the assumption that expenditure on the most recent trip is representative of trips expenditure during the preceding three months.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

According to Table 3b, in 2019 the largest amount of money was spent in December (R14,2 billion), followed by March (R12,7 billion) and November (R12,5 billion). The least amount of money was spent in January (R6,5 billion). Expenditure on shopping, domestic transport; and food and beverages contributed positively with the largest amount of money spent during the year in question. In 2019, day travellers spent most of their money on shopping, recording R66,2 billion, domestic transport R31,6 billion, and food and beverages R21,0 billion.

In 2020 the largest amount of money was spent in January (R3,1 billion), followed by February (R2,5 billion) and December (R1,4 billion). The least amount of money was spent in April (R324 million) and May (R298 million). Expenditure on shopping, domestic transport, and food and beverages contributed positively with the largest amount of money spent during the year in question. Day travellers spent most of their money on these categories, with shopping recording R8,9 billion and domestic transport recording R1,9 billion.

Table 3c: Total expenditure on domestic overnight trips (R'000), January–December, 2019 and 2020

Month	Accommodation	Food and beverages	Domestic transport	Recreation and culture	Shopping	Other[1]	Total
2019 – trips by household members							
January	638 621	1 095 064	1 785 248	163 173	2 111 370	259 279	**6 052 754**
February	1 466 378	902 955	1 864 327	228 367	1 061 212	88 470	**5 611 709**
March	1 393 288	1 294 406	2 171 872	138 225	1 749 613	141 205	**6 888 609**
April	1 522 753	1 794 772	2 918 144	215 370	1 984 453	317 505	**8 752 997**
May	1 349 940	1 203 713	1 683 146	218 689	1 435 101	194 434	**6 085 022**
June	1 419 727	1 349 260	2 466 688	274 417	1 616 435	232 547	**7 359 075**
July	439 030	910 889	1 632 638	69 195	1 243 055	235 633	**4 530 440**
August	1 156 718	1 183 566	1 850 687	155 503	1 362 329	263 414	**5 972 216**
September	846 536	1 060 159	1 996 891	205 427	1 532 513	279 629	**5 921 155**
October	719 382	803 035	2 066 477	68 634	1 417 342	252 453	**5 327 323**
November	421 112	915 580	1 291 313	62 367	1 483 393	456 555	**4 630 320**
December	2 487 045	2 352 493	3 514 280	321 412	2 581 441	541 232	**11 797 904**
Total overnight trip spending	**13 860 531**	**14 865 892**	**25 241 711**	**2 120 778**	**19 578 257**	**3 262 357**	**78 929 526**
2020 – trips by household heads							
January	139 994	399 550	477 830	24 031	576 267	79 724	**1 697 397**
February	68 547	136 824	200 771	14 713	198 438	19 895	**639 189**
March	35 513	65 006	111 837	2 276	54 572	46 565	**315 770**
April	1 634	94 675	86 652	-	16 078	1 595	**200 634**
May	-	122 340	106 531	2 185	121 488	22 686	**375 230**
June	15 792	149 214	116 157	8 138	156 886	68 717	**514 905**
July	1 326	136 358	287 937	2 982	288 449	392 148	**1 109 199**
August	73 959	167 542	179 565	5 353	83 727	232 899	**743 046**
September	52 806	131 123	194 532	-	173 135	192 279	**743 875**
October	72 350	101 394	254 601	12 272	247 965	111 286	**799 868**
November	94 346	90 086	194 659	4 705	267 756	15 686	**667 237**
December	256 643	472 924	922 721	23 521	956 867	75 645	**2 708 321**
Total overnight trip spending	**812 911**	**2 067 036**	**3 133 794**	**100 178**	**3 141 628**	**1 259 123**	**10 514 670**

[1] 'Other' includes security related costs, financial services, travel insurance, medical supplies, child care, etc.
* The expenditure shown in this table represents an extrapolation of expenditure reported for the most recent trip. The extrapolation is based on the assumption that expenditure on the most recent trip is representative of trips expenditure during the preceding three months.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Table 3c presents the total expenditure on domestic overnight trips. The largest amount of money was spent in December (R11,8 billion), April (R8,8 billion) and June (R7,4 billion) in 2019. However, the lowest expenditure on overnight trips occurred in July (R4,5 billion) and November (R4,6 billion), respectively. In total, much of the spending on overnight trips in 2019 was derived mostly from domestic transport and shopping.

In 2020, it can be seen that more money was spent in December, January and July, which were the only months to record more than a million. The least amount of money was spent in April (R201 million). In total, much of the spending on overnight trips in 2020 was on shopping and domestic transport.

Figure 1a: Percentage of total day trips taken by household heads by province of destination, January–December, 2020

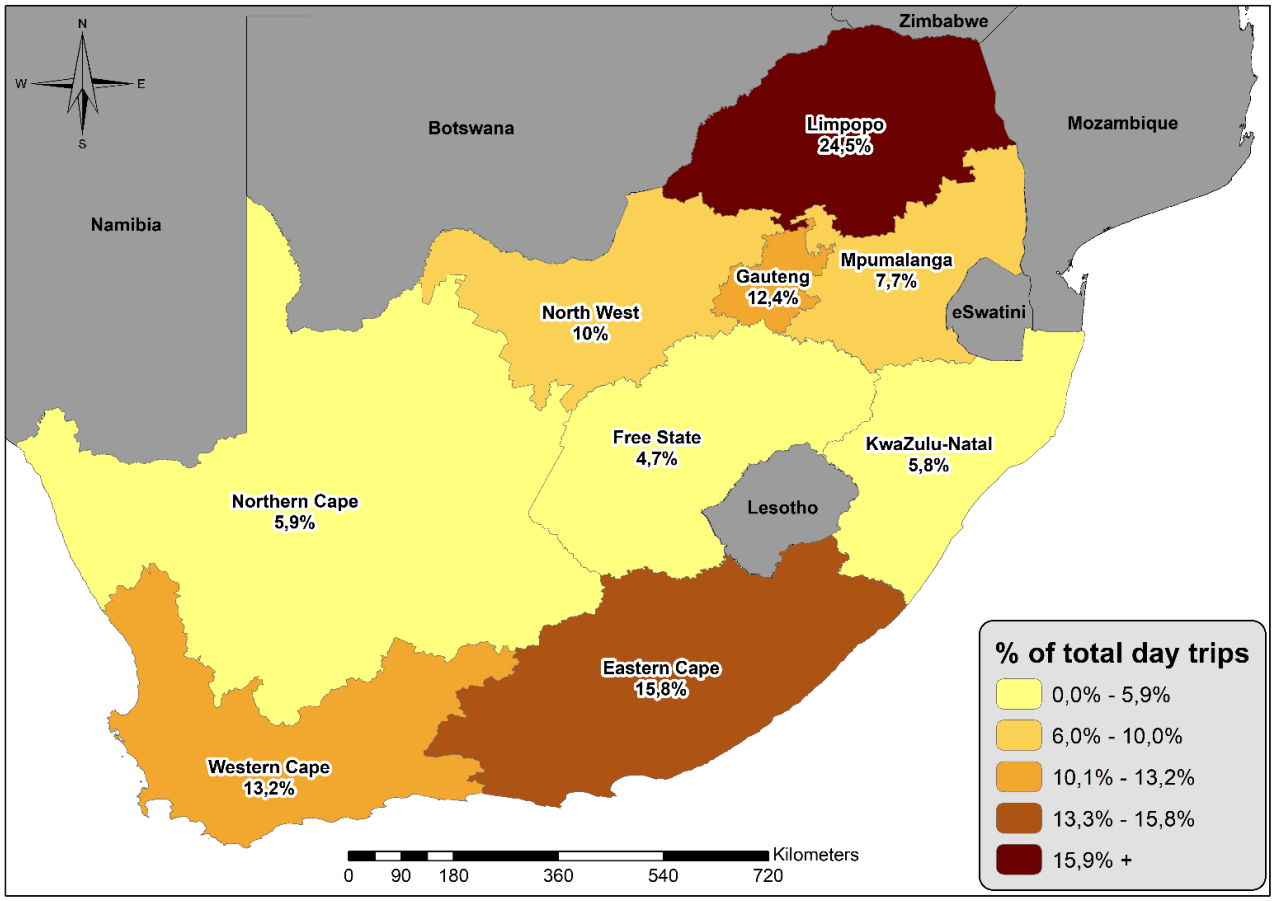


Figure 1a above demonstrates the proportions of day trips undertaken to particular provinces of destination. Nearly a quarter of total day trips undertaken during the period January to December 2020 were trips to Limpopo (24,5%), followed by trips undertaken to Eastern Cape and Western Cape (15,8% and 13,2%, respectively).

Tourists were less likely to visit KwaZulu-Natal (5,8%), Northern Cape (5,9%) and Mpumalanga (7,7%). Free State was the least visited province in the country with respect to day trips, as only 4,7% of the total day trips had this province as their destination.

Figure 1b: Percentage of total overnight trips taken by household heads by province of destination, January–December, 2020

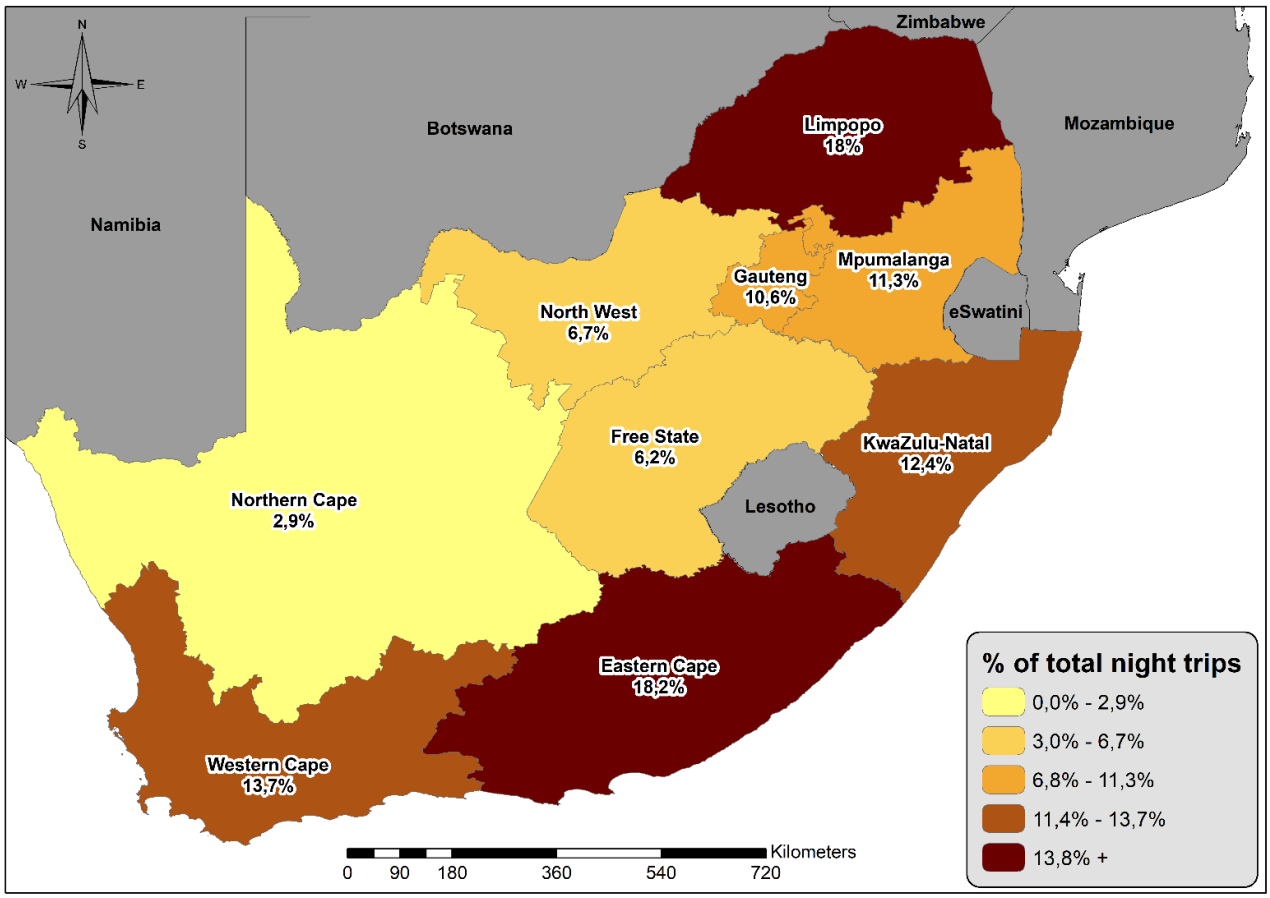


Figure 1b represents the percentage of total overnight trips undertaken to the different provinces in the country. Between January and December 2020, Eastern Cape was the destination of choice for most domestic tourists, with just over one fifth of all trips destined for that province (18,2%), followed by Limpopo (18,0%), Western Cape (13,7%) and KwaZulu-Natal (12,4%).

Table 4a: Number of most recent person day and overnight trips, January–December, 2019 and 2020

Type of trip	Number of most recent person trips ('000)	
	2019 – trips by household members	2020 – trips by household heads
Day trip in South Africa	57 309	4 363
Overnight trip in South Africa	60 921	5 012

Table 4a contains information on the most recent day and overnight trips undertaken within South Africa during the 12-month period (January to December 2019). The number of most recent person day and overnight trips was 57,3 million and 60,9 million, respectively. In 2020, there were approximately 4,4 million day trips and 5,0 million overnight trips.

Table 4b: Most recent day trips, January–December, 2019 and 2020

Month	Number of most recent person day trips			
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
	2019 – trips by household members		2020 – trips by household heads	
January	3 558	6,2	296	6,8
February	4 692	8,2	676	15,5
March	5 918	10,3	483	11,1
April	5 316	9,3	167	3,8
May	5 393	9,4	253	5,8
June	4 952	8,6	205	4,7
July	4 240	7,4	223	5,1
August	5 302	9,3	408	9,3
September	5 086	8,9	453	10,4
October	4 007	7,0	303	7,0
November	3 765	6,6	283	6,5
December	5 080	8,9	614	14,1
Total	**57 309**	**100,0**	**4 363**	**100,0**

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

Table 4b shows that March (5,9 million) had the highest number of most recent person day trips, followed by May (5,4 million) and April (5,3 million). On the other hand, table 4b further indicates that in 2020, February recorded the highest number of most recent day trips (676 000) followed by December (614 000) and April recorded the least with 167 000 trips.

Table 5: Most recent overnight trips, January–December, 2019 and 2020

Month	Most recent person overnight trips			
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
	2019 – trips by household members		2020 – trips by household heads	
January	4 648	7,6	783	15,6
February	3 854	6,3	477	9,5
March	5 388	8,8	225	4,5
April	6 896	11,3	60	1,2
May	4 198	6,9	243	4,9
June	6 621	10,9	192	3,8
July	4 218	6,9	285	5,7
August	4 771	7,8	522	10,4
September	5 589	9,2	370	7,4
October	4 006	6,6	508	10,1
November	3 396	5,6	379	7,6
December	7 337	12,0	966	19,3
Total	**60 921**	**100,0**	**5 012**	**100,0**

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

In 2019, a different pattern was observed for overnight trips, with December showing the highest number of most recent overnight trips. The table further indicates that most tourists travelled in December (7,3 million), April (6,9 million) and June (6,6 million). Furthermore, in 2020, December (966 000) remained the month with the most recent overnight trips undertaken followed by January (783 000) and August (522 000).

Table 6: Number of most recent trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period taken by household heads by province of origin and sex, January–December, 2020

Province of origin	Undertook day trip ('000)			Undertook overnight trip ('000)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Western Cape	**612**	306	307	**845**	497	347
Eastern Cape	**664**	354	310	**502**	326	176
Northern Cape	**243**	168	76	**163**	116	47
Free State	**116**	39	77	**145**	102	42
KwaZulu-Natal	**248**	174	74	**393**	152	241
North West	**493**	252	242	**342**	138	203
Gauteng	**456**	227	229	**1 896**	992	904
Mpumalanga	**537**	340	197	**434**	276	157
Limpopo	**994**	633	361	**294**	167	127
Total	**4 363**	**2 491**	**1 872**	**5 012**	**2 768**	**2 244**

*Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisks.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Table 6 indicates that males (2,5 million for day trips and 2,8 million for overnight trips) were more likely to travel than females (1,9 million for day trips and 2,2 for overnight trips). Most male day travellers were from Limpopo at about 633 000 compared to 361 000 female day travellers. There were more female tourists than male tourists in KwaZulu-Natal and North West.

Figure 2a: Percentage distribution of province of origin, by province of destination for total day trips taken by household heads, January–December, 2020

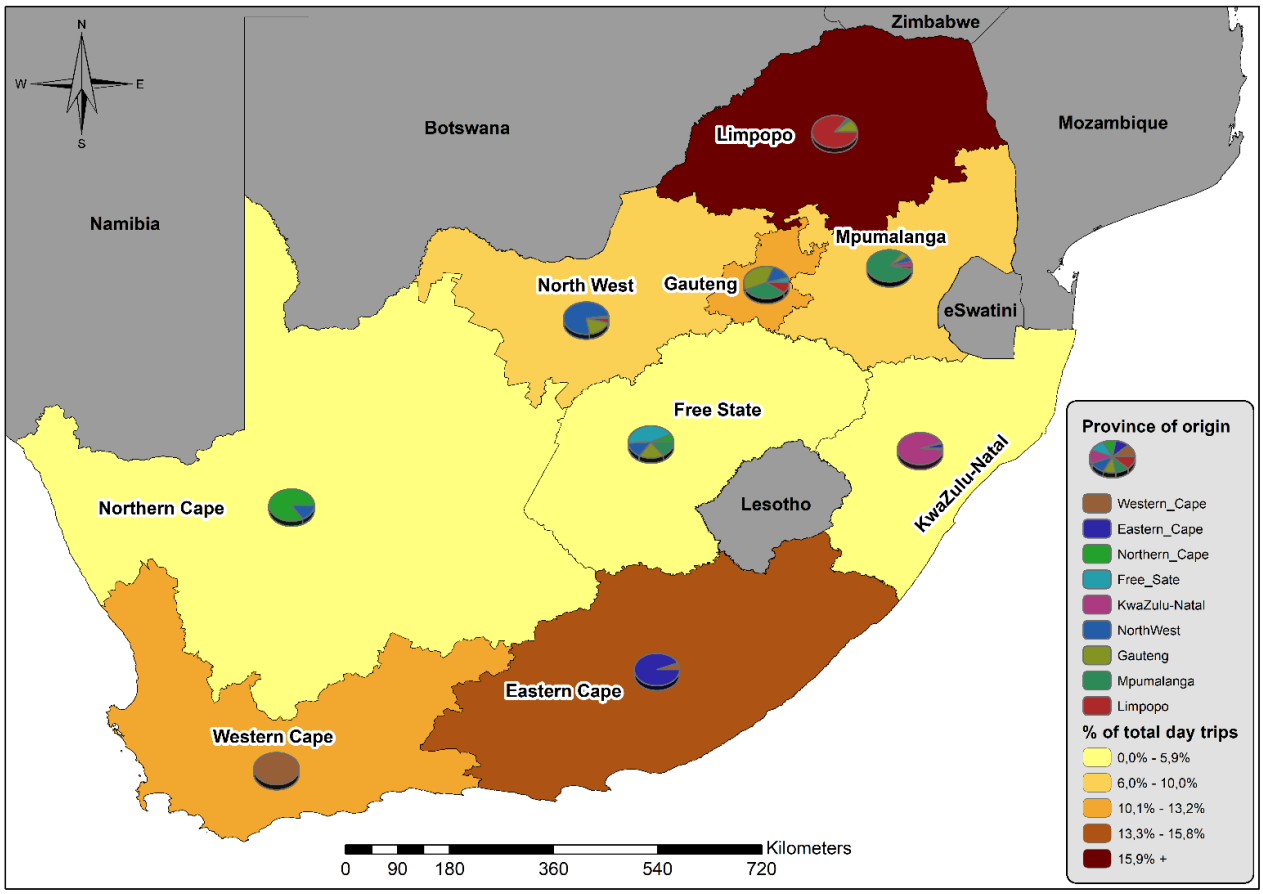


Figure 2a shows the proportion of day trips taken to specific provinces of destination and the respective provinces of origin. It is clear that most day trips were within the province in which individuals reside except for Gauteng. The provinces of destination with the lowest incidence of day travellers from other provinces were Western Cape, Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal, where almost all the tourists were within the provinces respectively.

Figure 2b: Percentage distribution of province of origin, by province of destination for total overnight trips taken by household heads, January–December, 2020

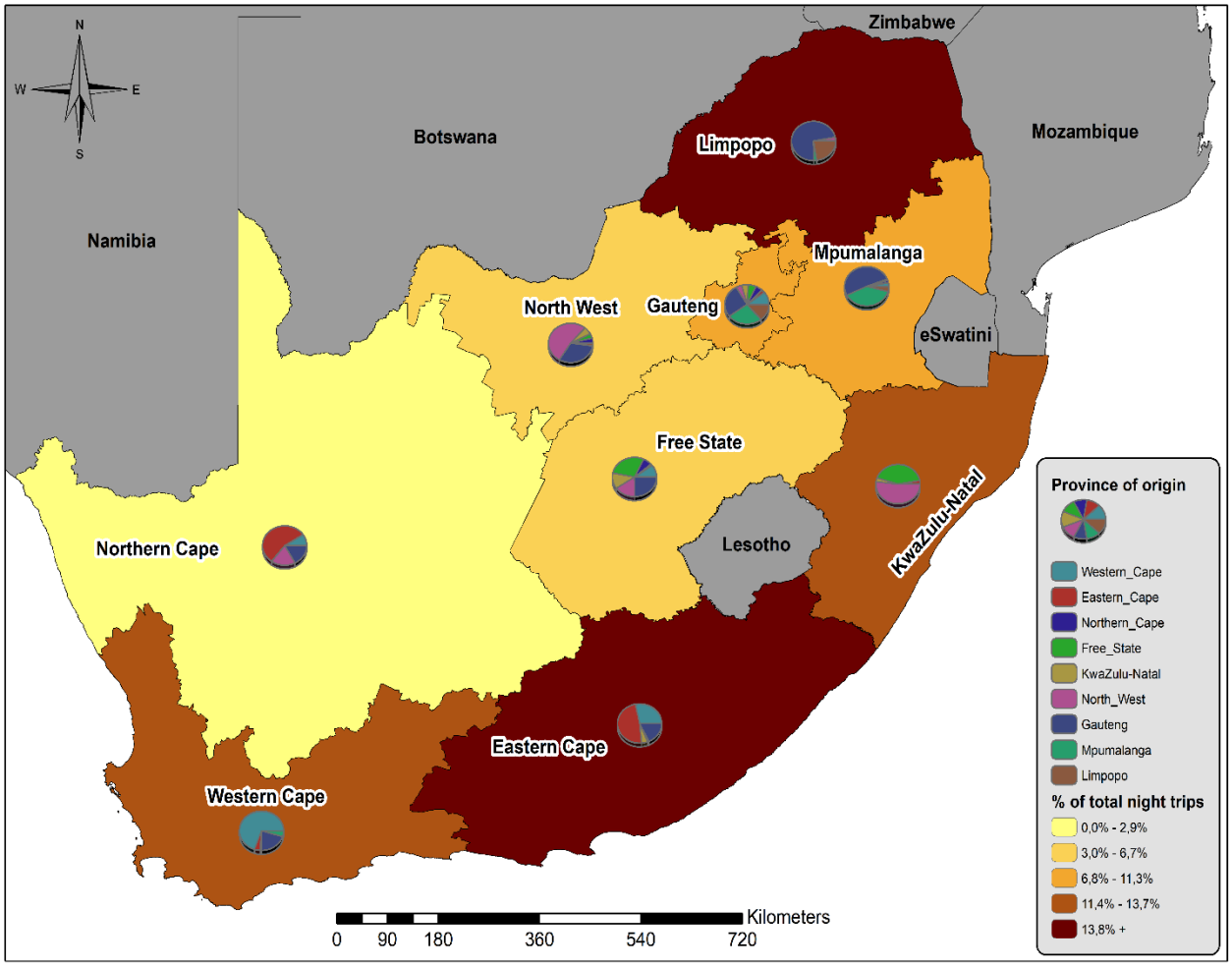


Figure 2b above shows that, contrary to Figure 2a, substantial proportions of overnight trips were destined to other provinces. The majority of overnight trips in Limpopo were destined to Gauteng and only a few were within the province.

3.2 Analysis of tourism patterns by province of destination

Table 7a: Province of destination by most recent day trips, January–December, 2019 and 2020

Province of destination	Day trips			
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
	2019 – trips by household members		2020 – trips by household heads	
Western Cape	7 793	13,6	575	13,2
Eastern Cape	4 825	8,4	691	15,8
Northern Cape	2 451	4,3	259	5,9
Free State	2 414	4,2	205	4,7
KwaZulu-Natal	4 048	7,1	251	5,8
North West	6 186	10,8	436	10,0
Gauteng	12 820	22,4	542	12,4
Mpumalanga	5 890	10,3	335	7,7
Limpopo	10 882	19,0	1 069	24,5
Total	**57 309**	**100,0**	**4 363**	**100,0**

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

Results presented in Table 7a focus on the number of domestic trips undertaken by day travellers and the province of destination during the reference period (January–December 2019 and January–December 2020). In 2019, the main destination for day travellers was Gauteng (22,4%), followed by Limpopo (19,0%) and Western Cape (13,6%). The provinces that were least visited by day travellers were Northern Cape (4,3%) and Free State (4,2%). In 2020, the main destination for day travellers was Limpopo (24,5%), followed by Eastern Cape (15,8%) and Western Cape at 13,2%. Free State was the province with the least number of tourists visiting at 4,7%.

Table 7b: Province of destination by most recent overnight trips taken by household heads, January–December, 2019 and 2020

Province of destination	Overnight trips			
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
	2019 – trips by household members		2020 – trips by household heads	
Western Cape	6 565	10,8	689	13,7
Eastern Cape	8 179	13,4	911	18,2
Northern Cape	1 931	3,2	147	2,9
Free State	3 127	5,1	311	6,2
KwaZulu-Natal	9 659	15,9	619	12,4
North West	4 976	8,2	336	6,7
Gauteng	8 535	14,0	531	10,6
Mpumalanga	6 789	11,1	564	11,3
Limpopo	11 160	18,3	903	18,0
Total	**60 921**	**100,0**	**5 012**	**100,0**

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

Table 7b shows that in 2019, tourists mostly preferred visiting Limpopo (18,3%), KwaZulu-Natal (15,9%), Gauteng (14,0%) and Eastern Cape (13,4%). The province least visited by tourists was Free State with 5,1% and Northern Cape with 3,2%. In 2020, the table further shows that when looking at the overnight trips, the most visited province was Eastern Cape (18,2%), followed by Limpopo at 18,0%. Northern Cape was the destination that recorded the least number of overnight trips at 2,9%.

Figure 3a: Percentage distribution of main purpose of the trip by province of destination for most recent day trips taken by household heads, January–December, 2020

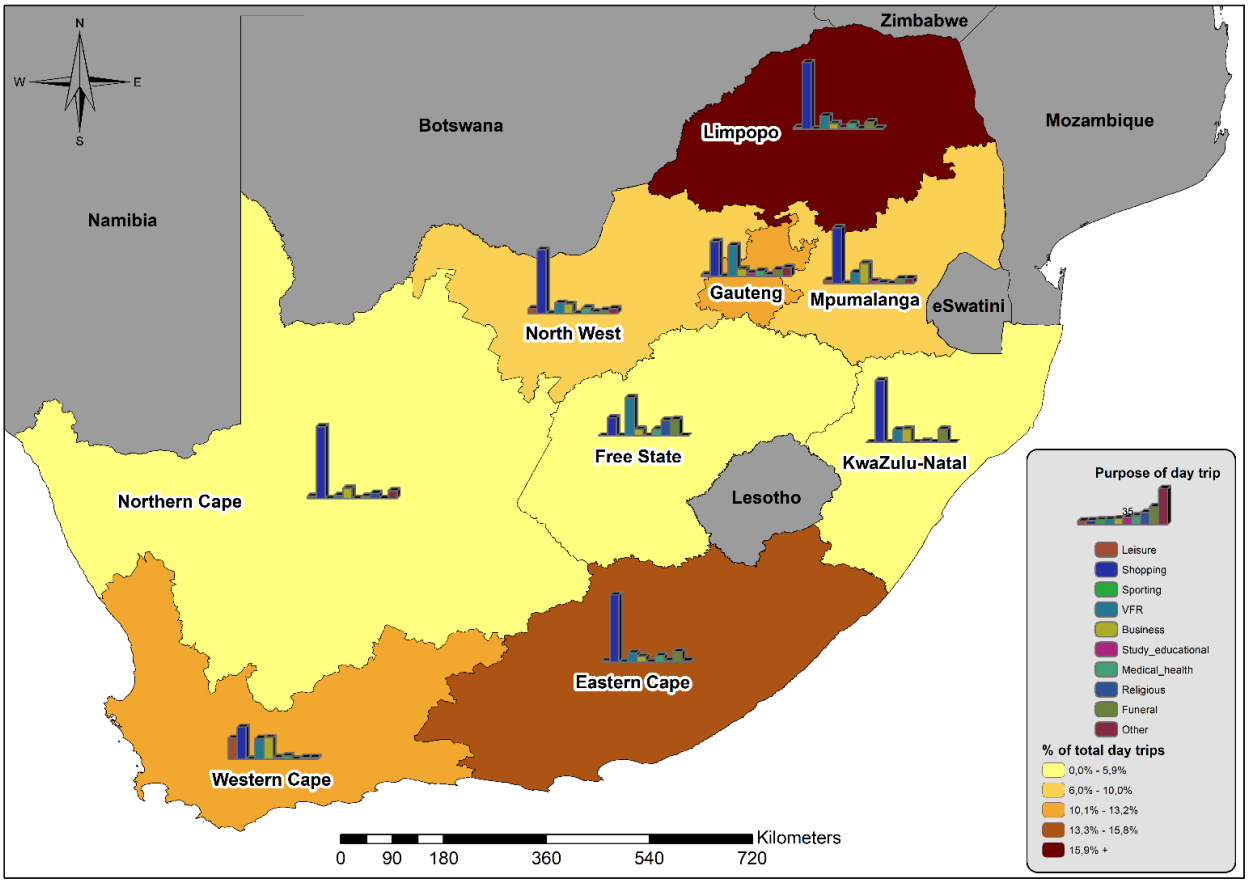


Figure 3a reflects the main purpose for which day travellers undertook trips to particular provinces. Shopping was the main reason people travelled to most provinces. Most of the day trips undertaken to Free State were for visiting friends and relatives.

Figure 3b: Percentage distribution of main purpose of the trip by province of destination for most recent overnight trips taken by household heads, January–December, 2020

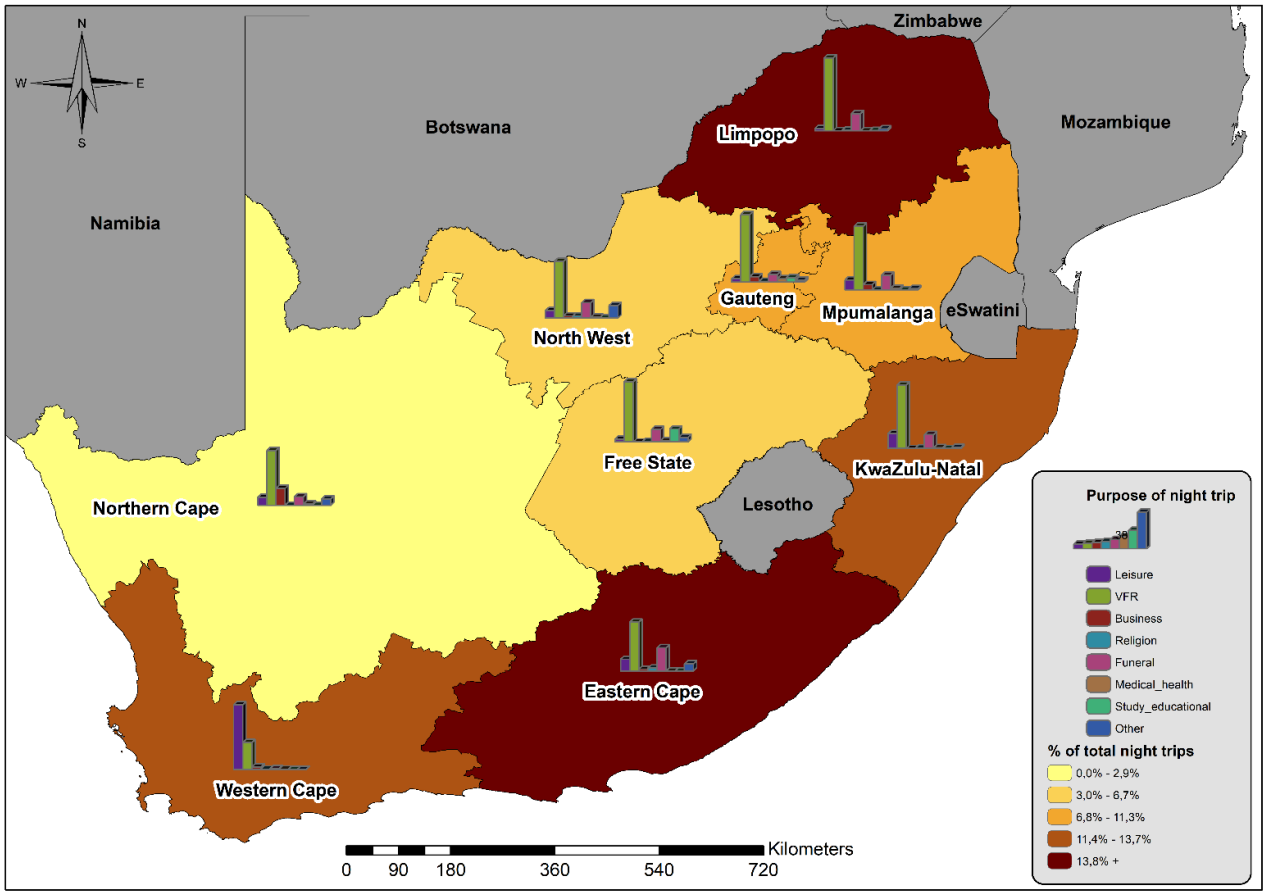


Figure 3b above shows the main reasons why tourists visited particular provinces. In all provinces, except Western Cape, the main purpose cited for taking overnight trips was to visit friends and relatives. On the other hand, tourists travelled to the Western Cape for leisure purposes, but visiting friends and relatives was the second most commonly stated purpose to visit this province. Attending funerals was also stated as a reason for visiting certain provinces.

Table 8a: Percentage distribution of province of destination by main mode of transport on most recent person day trips taken by household members in 2019 and household heads in 2020, January–December, 2019 and 2020

Province of destination	Bus		Car		Taxi	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Western Cape	3,7	-	20,4	22,7	1,5	3,7
Eastern Cape	7,2	9,4	6,9	12,7	11,7	20,4
Northern Cape	2,5	3,6	4,6	8,0	3,5	3,6
Free State	5,9	2,9	4,6	5,4	3,0	4,1
KwaZulu-Natal	1,5	-	4,5	4,9	13,1	7,1
North West	14,8	7,3	11,6	9,9	8,9	10,6
Gauteng	21,7	48,4	24,2	13,4	17,8	7,1
Mpumalanga	15,6	10,4	10,6	8,5	8,2	6,5
Limpopo	27,1	18,0	12,5	14,6	32,2	36,9
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

*Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisks. Note that 2019 provides trips undertaken by household members and 2020 provides trips undertaken by household heads.

Table 8a shows that in 2019 taxis were mostly used to travel to Limpopo (32,2%), followed by Gauteng (17,8%), KwaZulu-Natal (13,1%) and Eastern Cape (11,7%). Most day travellers who used cars visited Gauteng (24,2%) and Western Cape (20,4%). Buses were mainly used to visit Limpopo (27,1%), Gauteng (21,7%), Mpumalanga (15,6%) and North West (14,8%). In 2020, buses were mainly used to visit Gauteng (48,4%). Day travellers who used cars drove to Western Cape, Limpopo, Gauteng and Eastern Cape. Again in 2020, about 36,9% of day travellers in Limpopo used a taxi.

Table 8b: Percentage distribution of province of destination by main mode of transport on most recent person overnight trips taken by household members in 2019 and household heads in 2020, January–December, 2019 and 2020

Province of destination	Air		Bus		Car		Taxi	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Western Cape	33,3	49,2	4,3	7,8	16,1	19,1	2,6	2,2
Eastern Cape	16,2	18,5	18,8	40,5	10,5	14,4	16,4	19,9
Northern Cape	0,8	5,2	3,7	-	4,0	4,5	1,7	0,6
Free State	0,8	9,2	3,6	2,8	5,4	7,9	5,2	3,2
KwaZulu-Natal	18,2	9,2	10,8	7,5	15,7	13,2	17,1	12,8
North West	-	-	4,3	0,8	9,2	6,8	8,1	8,7
Gauteng	27,2	8,8	20,3	25,6	10,3	6,2	17,2	14,5
Mpumalanga	-	-	8,3	4,8	11,9	12,6	11,6	11,8
Limpopo	3,6	-	25,9	10,2	17,0	15,4	20,1	26,3
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

*Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisks.

In 2019, Table 8b gives information on the main destination and mode of transport for domestic tourists. The results show that when trips were destined to Western Cape, tourists were most likely to use air transport (33,3%), followed by Gauteng (27,2%). Most tourists used buses to reach Limpopo (25,9%), followed by Gauteng (20,3%) and Eastern Cape (18,8%). Taxis were mainly used to visit Limpopo (20,1%), Gauteng (17,2%) and KwaZulu-Natal (17,1%). In 2020, the results show that of the tourists that used air transportation, most visited Western Cape (49,2%) followed by Eastern Cape (18,5%). Most tourists used buses to reach Eastern Cape (40,5%), followed by Gauteng (25,6%) and Limpopo (10,2%). Taxis were mainly used to visit Limpopo (26,3%) and Eastern Cape (19,9%).

Table 9: Province of destination by main purpose of most recent day trips taken by household heads, January–December, 2020

Province of destination	Main purpose of trip ('000)										
	Leisure	Shopping	Sporting	VFR	Business	Religion	Funeral	Medical/Health	Study/Educational	Other	Total
Western Cape	116	179	-	116	120	-	8	18	9	9	**575**
Eastern Cape	7	454	-	61	38	10	71	42	-	8	**691**
Northern Cape	6	182	-	8	26	-	13	5	-	19	**259**
Free State	-	37	-	77	13	32	32	13	-	-	**205**
KwaZulu-Natal	-	152	-	31	33	-	32	*	-	-	**251**
North West	21	270	-	43	39	6	13	23	-	21	**436**
Gauteng	10	185	-	165	39	9	37	29	20	48	**542**
Mpumalanga	11	182	-	35	66	-	15	*	7	17	**335**
Limpopo	14	695	-	138	58	5	75	55	19	10	**1 069**
South Africa	**184**	**2 336**	**-**	**675**	**434**	**62**	**296**	**192**	**55**	**131**	**4 363**

*Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisks.
[1] 'Other' includes wellness, child care, etc.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Table 9 shows the main reasons day travellers visited certain provinces in 2020. Limpopo with 1,1 million most recent day trips was the most visited province, followed by Eastern Cape (691 000) and Western Cape (575 000). Free State (205 000) was the least visited province. Day travellers travelled mainly for the purpose of shopping (2,3 million) and for visiting friends and relatives (675 000). Shopping was the main reason why people travelled to Limpopo (695 000 trips), Eastern Cape (454 000) and North West (270 000). About 179 000 of day travellers visited Western Cape for shopping purposes, followed by those who were travelling for business purposes (120 000).

Table 10: Province of destination by main purpose of most recent overnight trips taken by household heads, January–December, 2020

Province of destination	Main purpose										
	Leisure	Shopping	Sporting	VFR	Business	Religion	Funeral	Medical/Health	Study/Educational	Other	Total
Western Cape	467	-	-	194	18	*	6	*	-	-	**689**
Eastern Cape	111	-	-	466	17	28	222	-	-	68	**911**
Northern Cape	12	-	-	85	26	-	13	*	-	9	**147**
Free State	9	-	-	196	-	*	41	5	42	15	**311**
KwaZulu-Natal	97	-	-	413	-	4	91	5	-	9	**619**
North West	25	-	-	199	7	7	54	*	-	43	**336**
Gauteng	19	-	-	377	31	4	43	19	26	12	**531**
Mpumalanga	58	-	-	376	30	-	85	9	-	6	**564**
Limpopo	24	-	-	691	-	6	163	-	*	18	**903**
South Africa	**822**	**-**	**-**	**2 997**	**128**	**53**	**718**	**43**	**70**	**180**	**5 012**

*Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisks.
[1] 'Other' includes wellness, child care, etc.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

The results further indicate that in 2020, tourists travelled mainly to visit friends and relatives (3 million) and for leisure purposes (822 000). Provinces most visited by tourists were Eastern Cape (911 000) followed by Limpopo (903 000) then Western Cape with 689 000 trips. Tourists who travelled for leisure purposes mostly visited Western Cape, Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal. Overnight trips for funeral purposes were mostly undertaken to Eastern Cape and Limpopo at 222 000 and 163 000 respectively.

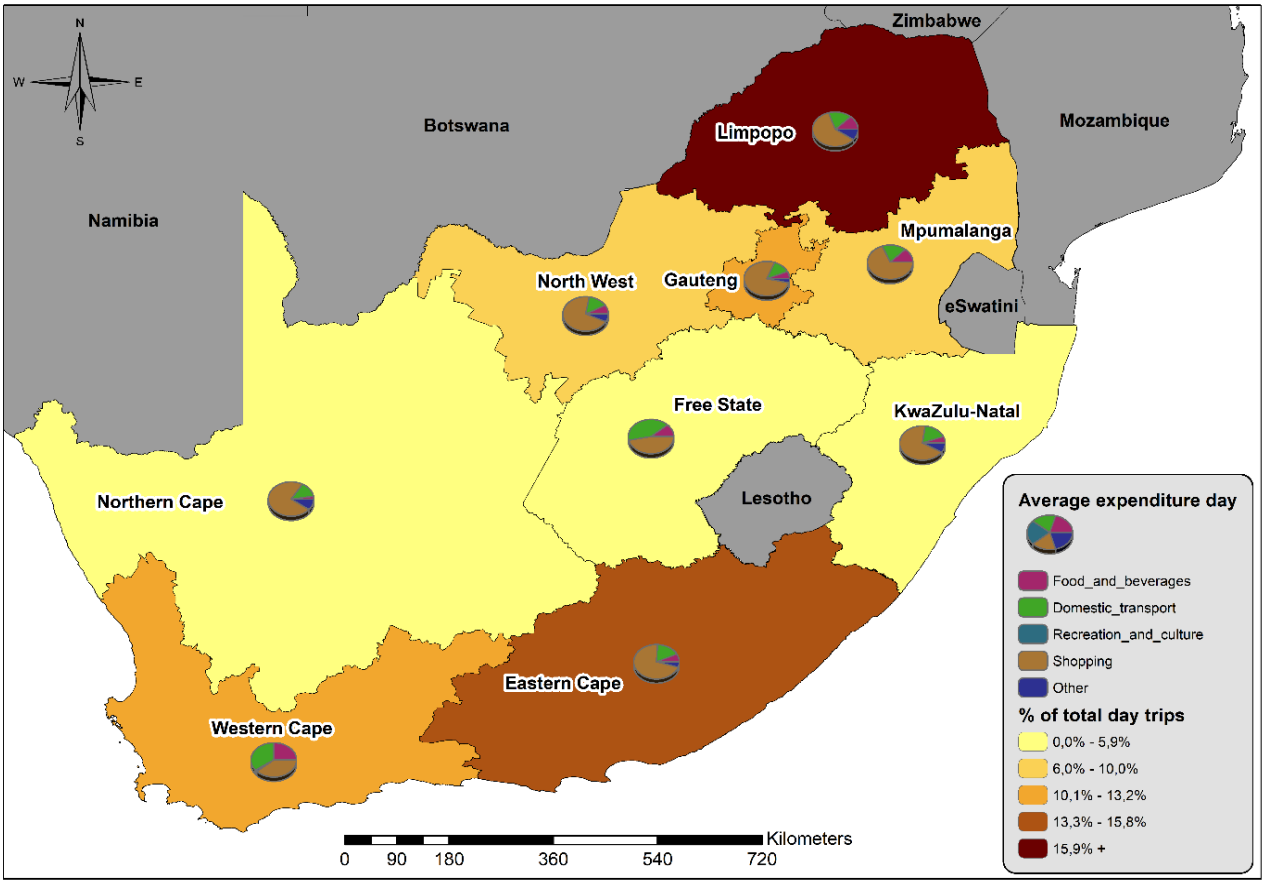
Table 11: Province of destination for most recent overnight trips taken by household heads by principal type of accommodation utilised, January–December, 2020

Province of destination	Accommodation('000)												
	Hotel	Guest-house/ guest-farm	Bed and breakfast	Lodge	Self-catering establishment	Stayed with friends and relatives	Hostel/ back-packers	Camp-site	Hospital	Community Halls	Holiday home/ second home	Other[1]	Total
Western Cape	59	41	14	-	132	558	-	9	-	-	31	-	**845**
Eastern Cape	-	20	-	-	-	420	-	-	2	30	30	-	**502**
Northern Cape	6	4	9	-	13	121	-	-	4	-	2	3	**163**
Free State	5	6	-	-	6	128	-	-	-	-	-	-	**145**
KwaZulu-Natal	12	-	-	13	32	337	-	-	-	-	-	-	**393**
North West	16	-	-	-	6	312	-	-	2	-	6	-	**342**
Gauteng	91	57	21	39	51	1 581	-	4	-	27	25	-	**1 896**
Mpumalanga	28	18	-	6	15	344	-	4	9	-	-	9	**434**
Limpopo	-	2	-	-	-	292	-	-	-	-	-	-	**294**
Total	**217**	**148**	**45**	**58**	**254**	**4 093**	**-**	**17**	**16**	**57**	**95**	**11**	**5 012**

[1] 'Other' includes other types of accommodation not included in the categories.
*Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisks.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

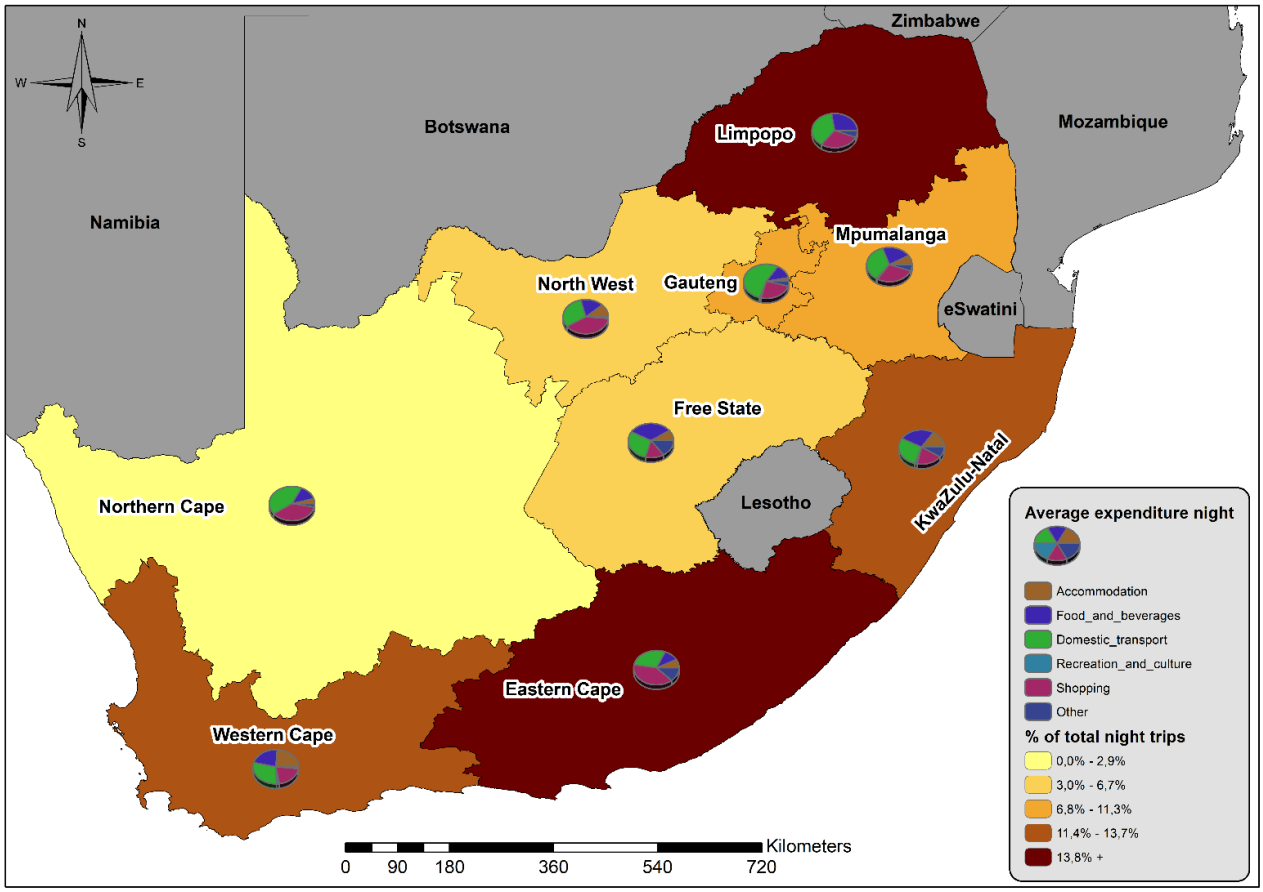
Table 11 depicts the main destination of overnight trips by the principal type of accommodation, between January and December 2020. The most popular form of accommodation for tourists was staying with friends and relatives which had about 4,1 million tourists preferring this type of accommodation during their trips. Of these, 1,6 million were in Gauteng, followed by those who were in Western Cape (558 000) and Eastern Cape at 420 000. Self-catering establishment was the second most common form of accommodation used by tourists followed by hotel and guest-house/guest-farm. The number of tourists who stayed in hotels was the highest in Gauteng (91 000) and Western Cape (59 000).

Figure 4a: Percentage of average spend per expenditure category for most recent day trips taken by household heads, by province of destination, January–December, 2020



As shown in Figure 4a, on average, most day travellers spent money on shopping, domestic transport, and food and beverages. In Limpopo, Northern Cape and North West, spending on other items was more prevalent than in other provinces.

Figure 4b: Percentage of average spend per expenditure category for most recent overnight trips taken by household heads, by province of destination, January–December, 2020



As shown in Figure 4b, on average, most tourists spent money on domestic transport, shopping and food and beverages. In Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal, a relatively higher proportion of money was spent on accommodation when compared to other provinces. In Eastern Cape, North West and Northern Cape, spending on shopping was more prevalent than in other provinces.

3.3 Analysis by main purpose of the trip

Table 12: Main purpose of most recent day by type of trip, January–December, 2019 and 2020

	Day trips			
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
Main purpose of trip	2019 – trips by household members		2020 – trips by household heads	
Leisure	8 725	15,2	184	4,2
Shopping	20 393	35,6	2 336	53,5
Sporting	536	0,9	-	-
VFR	13 060	22,8	675	15,5
Business	3 054	5,3	434	9,9
Religion	2 094	3,7	55	1,3
Funeral	2 676	4,7	192	4,4
Medical/health	1 926	3,4	62	1,4
Study/educational	1 028	1,8	296	6,8
Other	3 820	6,7	131	3,0
Total	**57 309**	**100,0**	**4 363**	**100,0**

[1] 'Other' includes wellness, child care, etc.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.
VFR = visiting friends and relatives

Table 12 shows the number of day trips undertaken in 2019, categorised by main purpose of trip. Shopping and visiting friends and relatives were the main reasons cited by approximately 20,4 million and 13,1 million, respectively. Of the total day trips undertaken in 2020, shopping was the most common reason for undertaking day trips (53,5%), followed by visiting friends and relatives (15, 5%).

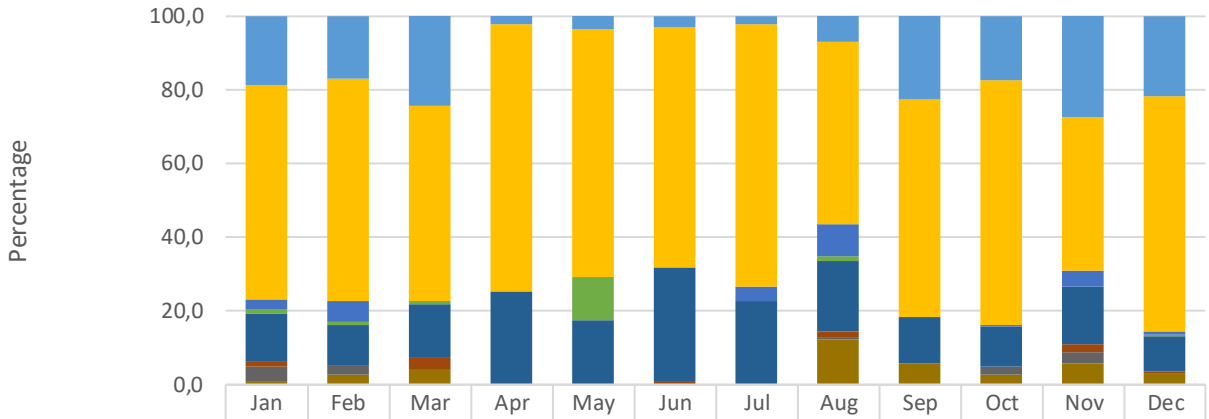
Table 13: Main purpose of most recent overnight trips by type of trip, January–December, 2019 and 2020

Main purpose of trip	Overnight trips			
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
	2019 – trips by household members		2020 – trips by household heads	
Leisure	10 246	16,8	822	16,4
Shopping	249	0,4	-	-
Sporting	440	0,7	-	-
VFR	32 533	53,4	2997	59,8
Business	1 886	3,1	128	2,6
Religion	401	0,7	70	1,4
Funeral	583	1,0	43	0,9
Medical/health	4 387	7,2	53	1,1
Study/educational	6 923	11,4	718	14,3
Other[1]	3 275	5,4	180	3,6
Total	**60 921**	**100,0**	**5 012**	**100,0**

[1] 'Other' includes wellness, child care, etc.
VFR = visiting friends and relatives
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Table 13 depicts overnight trips by the main purpose for which the trip was taken. In both 2019 and 2020, tourists were more likely to undertake overnight trips to visit friends and relatives. This represents more than half of all trips undertaken in both years. Tourists also undertook most trips for leisure and study/educational during the reporting period.

Figure 5: Main purpose of most recent overnight trips taken by household heads by month, January–December, 2020 (per cent)



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Leisure	18,5	16,7	24,2	2,4	3,4	3,2	2,2	7,0	22,8	17,5	27,4	21,5
Shopping	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Sporting	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
VFR	58,5	60,7	53,2	72,6	67,6	65,1	71,3	49,7	59	66,3	41,7	64,2
Business	2,3	5,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	4,0	8,6	0,0	0,6	4,4	0,9
Religion	1,3	0,9	1,0	0,0	11,4	0,0	0,0	1,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2
Funeral	13,1	10,9	14,1	25,1	17,7	30,7	22,5	19,1	12,4	10,7	15,7	9,5
Medical	1,5	0,0	3,5	0,0	0,0	1,0	0,0	1,6	0,0	0,0	1,9	0,6
Study/Educational	4,0	2,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,4	0,0	2,1	3,4	0,0
Other	0,8	2,6	4,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	12,4	5,9	2,8	5,6	3,1

Figure 5 above shows the main purpose of most recent overnight trips by the month in which the trip was undertaken for the reference period January to December 2020. Visiting friends and relatives (VFR) was the most commonly mentioned purpose for taking trips throughout the year. Leisure trips were most likely to be undertaken in November (27,4%), March (24,2%%), September (22,8%) and December at 21,5%. Trips undertaken for funeral purposes were also significant across all months, however most were taken in June (30,7%).

Table 14a: Main purpose of most recent day trips taken by household members in 2019 and household heads in 2020 by main mode of transport used, January–December, 2019 and 2020

	Day trips (per cent)					
	Bus		Car		Taxi	
Main purpose of trip	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Leisure	6,9	3,3	21,8	7,9	3,3	-
Shopping	45,2	78,0	25,3	34,4	55,9	72,1
Sporting	4,7	3,3	0,5	21,1	1,1	10,9
VFR	10,0	3,6	27,6	15,9	15,6	4,0
Business	5,5	-	5,6	1,9	4,2	1,1
Study/educational	7,1	2,9	3,2	9,3	4,2	4,5
Medical/Health	0,5	3,9	5,3	4,9	4,1	3,6
Religion	3,7	-	3,0	0,8	3,4	1,9
Funeral	8,1	5,0	1,1	3,8	1,9	1,9
Other	8,4	-	6,4	-	6,3	-
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

[1] 'Other' includes wellness, child care, etc,
*Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisks,
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals,

In 2019, taxis were mostly used for shopping (55,9%) and visiting friends and relatives (15,6%). When buses were used as a means of transport, they were mainly used for shopping (45,2%) and visiting friends and relatives (10,0%). About 27,6% of day travellers used cars to visit friends and family/relatives and 25,3% of day travellers used the same means of transport for shopping.

In 2020, results of Table 14a further show that most day travellers who used buses, used them mainly for shopping purposes (78,0%). Most of the day travellers who used cars made use of this mode of transport mainly for visiting friends and relatives (15,9%), sporting (21,1%) and shopping purposes (34,4%).

Table 14b: Main purpose of most recent overnight trips taken by household members in 2019 and household heads in 2020 by main mode of transport used, January–December, 2019 and 2020

	Overnight trips (per cent)					
	Bus		Car		Taxi	
Main purpose of trip	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Leisure	9,6	13,3	25,5	22,6	4,2	2,2
Shopping	-	-	0,4	-	0,5	-
Sporting	0,9	-	0,8	-	0,1	-
VFR	50,6	54,2	47,9	54,8	63,8	72,9
Business	5,1	-	3,2	2,2	1,8	2,1
Study/educational	13,6	2,3	5,1	1,7	9,2	-
Medical/Health	12,7	22,6	10,6	11,7	13,1	18,8
Religion	1,3	1,8	0,9	0,5	0,8	0,7
Funeral	2,6	3,8	0,2	1,7	0,9	0,7
Other	3,8	1,9	5,4	4,7	5,6	2,6
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

[1] 'Other' includes wellness, child care, etc,
*Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisks,
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals,

Table 14b gives information on the main purpose of the most recent overnight trip by main transport for domestic tourists in 2019. The results show that tourists used cars (47,9%) to visit friends and relatives. Taxis were the leading type of transport for visiting friends and relatives (63,8%). Bus transport was mainly used for visiting friends and relatives (50,6%), followed by overnight trips for study and educational purposes (13,6%) and medical purposes (12,7%). Cars were mostly used when travelling to visit friends and relatives (47,9%), followed by overnight trips for leisure (25,5%).

In 2020, bus transport was mainly used by tourists who were travelling to visit friends and relatives (54,2%), for medical or health purposes (22,6%) and for leisure (13,3%). Almost a similar pattern was found for tourists who used taxis. Most tourists used taxis to visit friends and relatives (72,9%) and for medical or health purposes (18,8%). Cars were used largely by tourists who visited friends and relatives (54,8%), for leisure (22,6%) and medical or health purposes (11,7%).

Table 15: Main purpose of most recent day trips by expenditure (R'000), January–December, 2019 and 2020

Main purpose of trip	Accommodation	Food and beverages	Domestic transport	Recreation and culture	Shopping	Other[2]	Total
2019 – trips by household members							
Leisure	-	4 524 594	4 285 126	1 197 375	1 166 065	145 455	**11 318 616**
Shopping	-	2 872 976	4 700 273	30 087	34 283 537	671 365	**42 558 239**
Sporting	-	125 008	161 598	10 237	63 407	14 473	**374 723**
VFR	-	2 675 733	5 366 878	40 781	2 005 170	697 322	**10 785 885**
Business	-	824 999	1 736 189	2 502	4 688 103	322 102	**7 573 895**
Religion	-	113 308	204 455	3 620	230 033	35 377	**586 794**
Funeral	-	232 538	531 539		413 332	572 025	**1 749 434**
Medical/health	-	210 311	545 689	3 171	52 495	166 879	**978 545**
Study/educational	-	297 637	1 110 799	-	224 894	1 043 793	**2 677 123**
Other[1]	-	755 601	1 798 630	10 068	1 070 370	111 710	**3 746 380**
Total day trips spending	**-**	**12 632 706**	**20 441 177**	**1 297 842**	**44 197 407**	**3 780 501**	**82 349 633**
2020 – trips by household heads							
Leisure	-	39 178	27 960	5 666	11 710	12 673	**97 187**
Shopping	-	98 730	183 761	39	1 793 839	69 275	**2 145 644**
Sporting	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
VFR	-	53 611	114 685	-	59 982	18 978	**247 256**
Business	-	38 694	102 908	-	103 640	8 790	**254 032**
Religion	-	1 235	8 007	-	174	295	**9 711**
Funeral	-	16 565	39 607	-	2 920	6 177	**65 268**
Medical/health	-	11 192	35 367	98	20 256	39 712	**106 625**
Study/educational	-	1 234	7 802	-	455		**9 491**
Other[2]	-	17 906	42 820	439	133 408	2 056	**196 629**
Total day trips spending	**-**	**278 345**	**562 916**	**6 242**	**2 126 383**	**157 957**	**3 131 843**

[1] 'Other' includes wellness, child care, etc.
[2] 'Other' includes security related costs, financial services, travel insurance, medical supplies, child care, etc.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

During the period January to December 2019, the expenditure for day trips was about R82 billion as shown above in Table 15. Domestic day trips undertaken for shopping purposes contributed roughly R44,2 billion of the total expenditure incurred over the reference period. Expenditure on domestic transport (R20,4 billion) was the second highest expenditure on day trips.

In 2020, most money was spent on shopping (R2,1 billion), followed by domestic transport (R563 million). The least amount of money was spent on recreation and culture (R6,2 million). Day travellers whose main purpose for travelling was for shopping, spent most of their money on shopping (R1,8 billion).

Table 16: Main purpose of most recent overnight trips by expenditure (R'000), January–December, 2019 and 2020

Main purpose of trip	Accommodation	Food and beverages	Domestic transport	Recreation and culture	Shopping	Other[2]	Total
2019 – trips by household members							
Leisure	10 627 954	5 832 033	5 504 336	1 044 073	3 262 802	507 263	**26 778 462**
Shopping	73	12 773	49 947	-	386 444	-	**449 237**
Sporting	142 575	113 564	467 910	12 175	71 903	-	**808 128**
VFR	182 960	5 320 787	10 071 714	312 156	10 773 951	1 278 526	**27 940 094**
Business	827 347	372 993	1 392 497	56 032	479 532	46 352	**3 174 753**
Education	51 249	42 475	82 545	12 900	74 325	820	**264 314**
Medical	11 802	41 925	155 150	-	62 239	204 551	**475 667**
Religion	72 138	453 848	807 881	-	361 800	105 606	**1 801 273**
Funeral	48 197	493 002	1 971 336	7 456	901 964	403 258	**3 825 213**
Other	857 224	518 414	1 289 518	111 457	739 171	376 938	**3 892 723**
Total overnight trips spending	**12 821 520**	**13 201 816**	**21 792 835**	**1 556 250**	**17 114 131**	**2 923 313**	**69 409 865**
2020 – trips by household heads							
Leisure	601 532	417 260	485 174	46 101	342 263	109 956	**2 002 286**
VFR	38 684	837 662	1 275 821	23 623	1 300 831	183 012	**3 659 631**
Business	30 549	25 054	58 426	10 323	96 084	10 624	**231 060**
Religion	45	4 832	3 710	-	2 228	1 213	**12 029**
Funeral	4 580	64 109	239 379	-	160 503	148 561	**617 132**
Medical/health	474	3 132	10 652	-	2 320	9 027	**25 605**
Study/educational	14 903	10 469	23 507	-	3 106	892	**52 877**
Other	-	33 184	34 703	-	47 133	4 919	**119 940**
Total overnight trips spending	**690 766**	**1 395 701**	**2 131 374**	**80 046**	**1 954 468**	**468 205**	**6 720 560**

[1] 'Other' includes wellness, child care, etc.
[2] 'Other' includes security related costs, financial services, travel insurance, medical supplies, child care, etc.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

In 2019, tourists who travelled for leisure purposes spent most money on accommodation (R10,6 billion), followed by spending on food and beverages (R5,8 billion) and domestic transport (R5,5 billion). Those who travelled to visit friends and relatives spent most of their money on shopping (R10,8 billion), domestic transport (R10,1 billion) and food and beverages (R5,3 billion).

Total amount of expenditure for overnight trips was R6,7 billion in 2020. Overnight tourists whose main purpose for travelling was for leisure spent most of their money on accommodation (R602 million). Visiting friends and relative contributed the most towards overall expenditure and those who travelled for this reason, spent most of their money on shopping followed by domestic transport.

3.4 Analysis by main mode of transport for the trip

Table 17: Main mode of transport by most recent type of trips, January–December, 2019 and 2020

	2019 – trips by household members		2020 – trips by household heads	
	Day trips			
Mode of transport	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
Air	89	0,2	-	-
Bus	2 838	5,0	236	5,4
Car	36 316	63,4	2 176	49,9
Taxi	17 144	29,9	1 923	44,1
Other[1]	922	1,6	28	0,6
Total	**57 309**	**100,0**	**4 363**	**100,0**
	Overnight trips			
Mode of transport	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
Air	1 501	2,5	235	4,7
Bus	4 234	7,0	341	6,8
Car	32 427	53,2	2 607	52,0
Taxi	22 152	36,4	1 777	35,5
Other[1]	607	1,0	51	1,0
Total	**60 921**	**100,0**	**5 012**	**100,0**

[1] 'Other' includes motorcycles, bicycles, trains, etc,
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals,

Table 17 indicates that in 2019, day travelling in the country was done mostly by car (63,4%), with taxis being the second most used mode of transport (29,9%). Approximately 5,0% of day travellers used buses. Tourists were also more likely to use cars (53,2%), followed by taxis (36,4%) and buses (7,0).

The table further shows the number of day and overnight trips undertaken from January to December 2020, grouped by the mode of transport used. Both day and overnight travelling was done mostly by cars and taxis. Buses were the third mode of transport for both day and overnight trips (5,4% and 6,8% respectively).

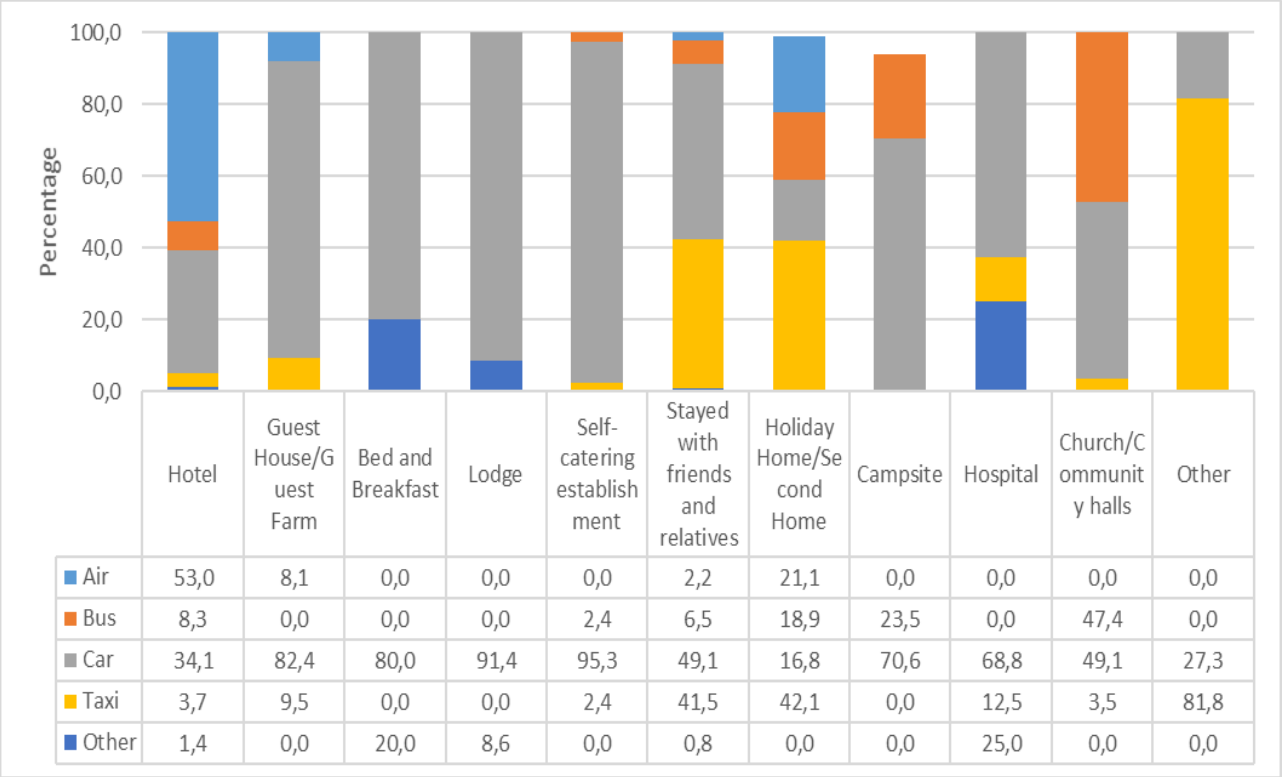
Table 18: Main mode of transport used to undertake overnight trips by principal type of accommodation utilised, January–December, 2020

Mode of Transport	Accommodation ('000)											
	Hotel	Guest House/Guest Farm	Bed and Breakfast	Lodge	Self-catering establishment	Stayed with friends and relatives	Holiday Home/Second Home	Campsite	Hospital	Church/Community halls	Other	Total
2020 – trips by household heads												
Air	115	12	-	-	-	88	20	-	-	-	-	235
Bus	18	-	-	-	6	268	18	4	-	27	-	341
Car	74	122	36	53	242	2 010	16	12	11	28	3	2 607
Taxi	8	14	-	5	6	1 697	40	-	2	2	9	1 782
Total	**217**	**148**	**45**	**58**	**254**	**4 093**	**95**	**17**	**16**	**57**	**11**	**5 012**

[1] 'Other' includes motorcycles, bicycles, trains, etc,
[2] 'Other' includes other types of accommodation not included in the categories,
*Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisk,
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals,

Table 18 shows that in 2020, about 2,6 million of the tourists used cars and 1,8 million used taxis as their primary mode of transportation. Of the 217 000 tourists who stayed in hotels, 115 000 travelled by air transport followed by those who used cars (74 000) and buses (18 000). The majority of those who took buses (268 000) were staying with friends and relatives.

Figure 6: Main mode of transport by type of accommodation on most recent overnight trips taken by household heads, January–December, 2020 (per cent)



	Hotel	Guest House/Guest Farm	Bed and Breakfast	Lodge	Self-catering establishment	Stayed with friends and relatives	Holiday Home/Second Home	Campsite	Hospital	Church/Community halls	Other
Air	53,0	8,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,2	21,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Bus	8,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,4	6,5	18,9	23,5	0,0	47,4	0,0
Car	34,1	82,4	80,0	91,4	95,3	49,1	16,8	70,6	68,8	49,1	27,3
Taxi	3,7	9,5	0,0	0,0	2,4	41,5	42,1	0,0	12,5	3,5	81,8
Other	1,4	0,0	20,0	8,6	0,0	0,8	0,0	0,0	25,0	0,0	0,0

As shown in Figure 6, tourists generally used air transport to get to their chosen destinations. Tourists who slept at self-catering establishments used cars (95,3%) followed by taxi (2,4%) and bus (2,4%). The figure further shows that tourists who stayed with friends and relatives mostly used cars (49,1%) and taxis (41,5%).

3.5 Analysis of travelling patterns of different population groups

Table 19: Population group by most recent type of trip taken by household heads, January–December, 2020

	Day trips		Overnight trips	
Population group	**Number ('000)**	**Per cent**	**Number ('000)**	**Per cent**
Black African	3 417	78,3	4 227	84,3
Coloured	459	10,5	203	4,0
Indian/Asian	25	0,6	86	1,7
White	462	10,6	496	9,9
Total	**4 363**	**100,0**	**5 012**	**100,0**

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

Of the total number of most recent day trips undertaken in South Africa during the reference period, the black African population group undertook most day trips (78,3%), followed by coloured (10,5%), white (10,6%) and Indian/Asian (0,6%) population groups.

In relation to most recent domestic overnight trips undertaken by population groups, black Africans undertook 84,3% of the total number of trips, while the coloured and Indian/Asian groups recorded the lowest proportions (4,0% and 1,7%, respectively).

Table 20a: Population group by main purpose of the most recent day trips taken by household heads, January–December, 2020

Population group	Main purpose of trip ('000)										
	Leisure	Shopping	Sporting	VFR	Business	Religion	Funeral	Medical/ health	Study/ education	Other[1]	Total
Black African	72	1 992	-	512	239	62	236	137	46	121	**3 417**
Coloured	35	234	-	22	74	-	60	15	9	9	**459**
Indian/Asian	-	6	-	14	*	-	-	4	-	-	**25**
White	77	104	-	127	119	-	-	35	-	-	**462**
Total	**184**	**2 336**	**-**	**675**	**434**	**62**	**296**	**192**	**55**	**131**	**4 363**

[1] 'Other' includes wellness, child care, etc.
*Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisks.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Table 20a shows that black Africans undertook day trips mainly for shopping (2 million trips) and for visiting friends and relatives (512 000), while white travellers mainly undertook day trips to visit friends and relatives (127 000) followed by business (119 000) and shopping (104 000). Coloured travellers undertook day trips mainly for shopping followed by those who travelled for business purposes.

Table 20b: Population group by main purpose of the most recent overnight trips taken by household heads, 2020

Population group	Main purpose of trip ('000)										
	Leisure	Shopping	Sporting	VFR	Business	Religion	Funeral	Medical/ health	Study/ education	Other[1]	Total
Black African	349	-	-	2 725	122	51	707	39	57	177	**4 227**
Coloured	108	-	-	70	6	-	11	5	-	*	**203**
Indian/Asian	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**86**
White	279	-	-	202	-	*	-	-	13	-	**496**
Total	**822**	**-**	**-**	**2 997**	**128**	**53**	**718**	**43**	**70**	**180**	**5 012**

[1] 'Other' includes wellness, child care, etc.
*Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisks.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

In relation to overnight trips, Table 20b shows that black Africans undertook about 2,7 million trips to visit friends and relatives, 707 000 to attend funerals and 349 000 trips were for leisure purposes. About 279 000 trips were undertaken by the white population group for leisure and 202 000 were taken to visit friends and relatives. Most of the trips taken by coloured were for leisure purposes.

Table 21: Population group by province of destination of the most recent type of trips taken by household heads, January–December, 2020

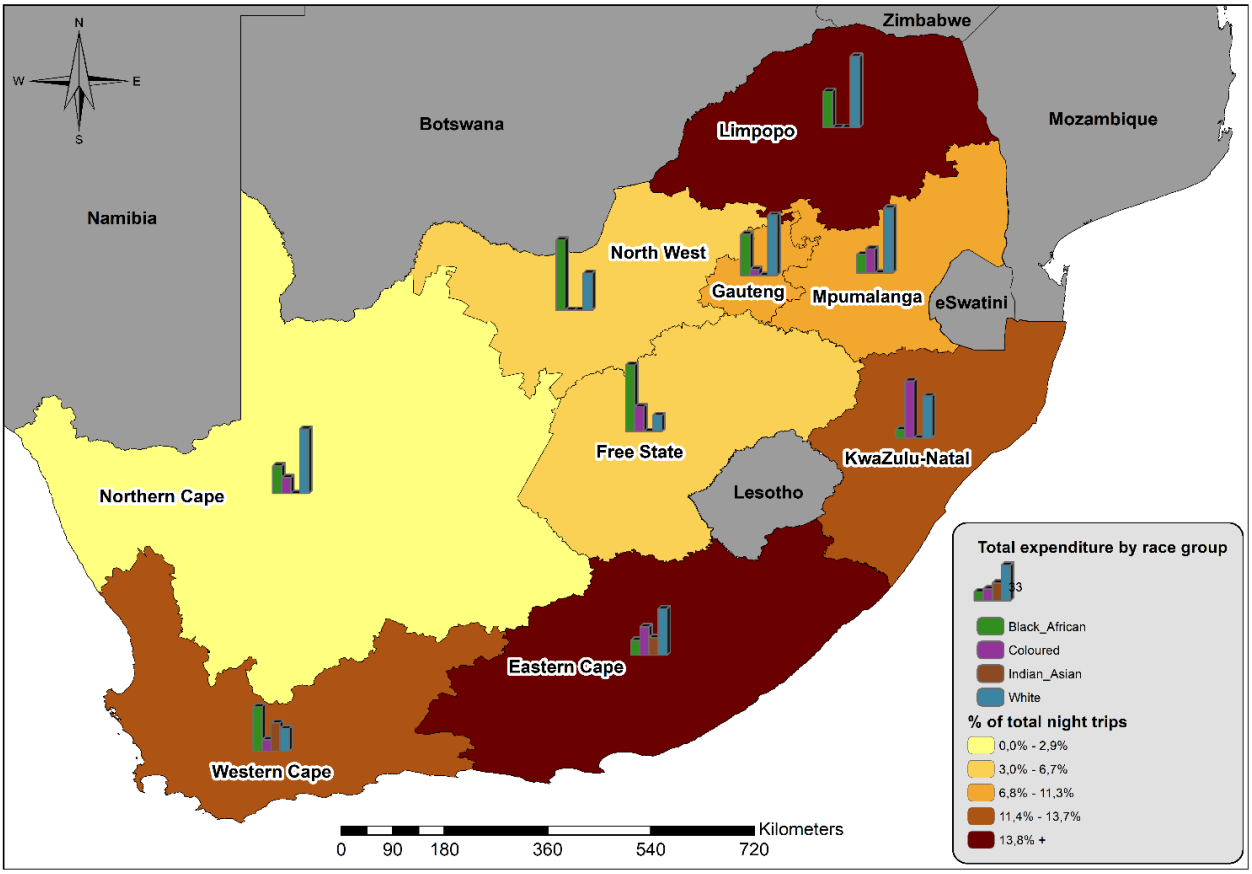
Population group	Province of destination ('000)									
	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	Total
Day trips										
Black African	35	592	122	178	245	419	516	271	1 038	**3 417**
Coloured	241	70	96	19	-	-	7	25	-	**459**
Indian/Asian	6	*	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	**25**
White	293	27	42	7	6	17	-	39	31	**462**
Total	**575**	**691**	**259**	**205**	**251**	**436**	**542**	**335**	**1 069**	**4 363**
Overnight trips										
Black African	158	843	112	286	585	318	484	544	896	**4 227**
Coloured	148	7	26	5	-	-	*	14	-	**203**
Indian/Asian	60	20	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	**86**
White	323	40	10	20	29	18	44	6	7	**496**
Total	**689**	**911**	**147**	**311**	**619**	**336**	**531**	**564**	**903**	**5 012**

*Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisks.
WC = Western Cape; EC = Eastern Cape; NC = Northern Cape; FS = Free State; KZN = KwaZulu-Natal; NW = North West; GP = Gauteng; MP = Mpumalanga; LP = Limpopo
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

According to Table 21, the highest number of most recent day trips were undertaken by travellers who went to Limpopo and Eastern Cape provinces with 1,1 million and 691 000 trips, respectively. It further shows that most White travellers who undertook day trips were destined for Western Cape (293 000). Of the 3,4 million trips undertaken by black Africans, 1 million were destined for Limpopo.

Most of the overnight trips were undertaken by the black African population group at about 4,2 million and many (896 000) were destined to Limpopo, 843 000 were destined to Eastern Cape and 585 000 were to KwaZulu-Natal.

Figure 7: Percentage of expenditure on most recent overnight trips taken by household heads by population groups at province of destination, January–December, 2020



The black African population group on average spent most money per capita on overnight trips to North West, Free State, Western Cape and Gauteng when compared to other population groups. The white population group reported the highest average spent on overnight trips to Limpopo, Mpumalanga and Northern Cape. The map further shows that Indian/Asian tourists spent most money, per head, in Western Cape and Eastern Cape.

Table 22: Population group by number of trips taken by household heads, January–December, 2020

Population group	Day trips			Overnight trips		
	Number of persons in population group ('000)	Total number of trips ('000)	Per cent across population group	Number of persons in population group ('000)	Total number of trips ('000)	Per cent across population group
Black African	14 684	3 417	78,3	14 684	4 227	84,3
Coloured	1 320	459	10,5	1 320	203	4,0
Indian/Asian	382	25	0,6	382	86	1,7
White	1 721	462	10,6	1 721	496	9,9
Total	**18 107**	**4 363**	**100,0**	**18 107**	**5 012**	**100,0**

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

Table 22 above presents population groups by number of trips per individual during the reference period. The table shows there were 14,7 million persons who were black Africans, 1,7 million who were white, 1,3 million coloured and 382 000 Indian/Asian.

When comparing across population groups and with a focus on the total number of trips undertaken between January and December 2020, the black African population group undertook the most day trips, having taken 78,3% of the trips. This was followed by coloured and white travellers with 10,5% and 10,6% of the total number of day trips. The Indian/Asian group showed a relatively low number of day trips undertaken during the period with 0,6% trips.

Similarly, with overnight trips black Africans undertook the most number of trips (84,3%) when compared to other population groups.

Table 23: Population group by expenditure (R'000) on most recent trips taken by household heads, January–December, 2020

Population group	Accommodation	Food and beverages	Domestic transport	Recreation and culture	Shopping	Other[1]	Total
Day trips							
Black African	-	180 181	368 218	783	1 652 550	121 870	**2 323 602**
Coloured	-	38 701	58 647	39	319 672	30 281	**447 339**
Indian/Asian	-	3 555	2 544	-	6 188	-	**12 287**
White	-	55 908	133 507	5 420	147 973	5 806	**348 614**
Total	**-**	**278 345**	**562 916**	**6 242**	**2 126 383**	**157 957**	**3 131 843**
Overnight trips							
Black African	352 509	1 063 320	1 678 854	42 238	1 692 807	441 227	**5 270 955**
Coloured	43 225	38 527	47 344	2 488	45 791	14 184	**191 560**
Indian/Asian	65 120	27 278	58 908	27 867	32 754	400	**212 328**
White	229 911	266 576	346 267	7 453	183 116	12 394	**1 045 717**
Total	**690 766**	**1 395 701**	**2 131 374**	**80 046**	**1 954 468**	**468 205**	**6 720 560**

[1] 'Other' includes security related costs, financial services, travel insurance, medical supplies, child care, etc.
*Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisks.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

The estimated total spending on most recent day trips between January and December 2020 was R3,1 billion and R6,7 billion for most recent overnight trips. During day trips, the largest amount spent was R2,3 billion which was spent by black Africans of which R1,6 billion was spent on shopping. The coloured population group were the second most with nearly R320 million of their spending used on shopping.

The black African population group, on their most recent overnight trips, spent most of their money on domestic transport (R1,7 billion) and shopping, as well as food and beverage (R1,7 billion and R1,1 billion respectively). The white population group spent most of their money on domestic transport (R346 million) and food and beverage (R267 million).

Table 24: Population group by average expenditure on most recent day and overnight trips taken by household heads, January–December, 2020

Population group	Expenditure (R'000)	Number of trips ('000)	Average spent per trip (R)
Day trips			
Black African	2 323 602	3 417	678
Coloured	447 339	459	975
Indian/Asian	12 287	25	483
White	348 614	462	755
Total	**3 131 843**	**4 363**	**2 892**
Overnight trips			
Black African	5 270 955	4 227	1 248
Coloured	191 560	203	944
Indian/Asian	212 328	86	2 473
White	1 045 717	496	2 108
Total	**6 720 560**	**5 012**	**6 773**

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

Table 24 shows population group by average expenditure on the most recent day and overnight trips. Day travellers spent an average of R2 892 per trip while tourists spent R6 773 on average per trip.

For day trips, coloured travellers recorded the highest average spent per trip (R975) compared to other population groups. They were followed closely by whites with R755, while the Indian/Asian population spent the least amount on average per trip (R483).

With almost 80% of most recent overnight trips undertaken by the black African population group, the average expenditure per trip sits at R1 248, making it the second smallest average spent per trip. The Indian/Asian travellers reported the highest amount of money spent on average per trip (R2 473), followed by the white population group (R2 108).

Table 25a: Demographic analysis by most recent person day trips, January–December, 2019 and 2020

Characteristics	Day trips			
	2019 – trips by household members		2020 – trips by household heads	
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
Broad age groups				
0–11	5 298	9,2	-	-
12–17	2 252	3,9	10	0,2
18–24	5 282	9,2	121	2,8
25–34	12 474	21,8	810	18,6
35–44	12 357	21,6	1 185	27,2
45–54	9 401	16,4	1 107	25,4
55–64	6 471	11,3	602	13,8
65+	3 773	6,6	527	12,1
Total	**57 309**	**100,0**	**4 363**	**100,0**
Gender				
Male	27 372	47,8	2 491	57,1
Female	29 938	52,2	1 872	42,9
Total	**57 309**	**100,0**	**4 363**	**100,0**
Highest level of education				
No schooling	4 131	7,2	162	3,7
Completed some primary school	6 151	10,7	426	9,8
Grade 7/Std 5	1 686	2,9	116	2,7
Completed some secondary school	18 443	32,2	1 293	29,6
Grade 12/Std 10	14 734	25,7	938	21,5
Higher	12 165	21,2	741	17,0
Total	**57 309**	**100,0**	**4 363**	**100,0**

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals. Totals include unspecified category of highest level of education.

Individuals in the age group 25 to 44 years made up 43,4% of the total proportion of day travellers in 2019 and 45,8% in 2020. These age groups were the most likely to travel over the referenced period. Table 25a further shows that in 2020, males were more likely to travel than females. Individuals who had completed some secondary school were most likely to undertake day trips (32,2% in 2019 and 29,6% in 2020).

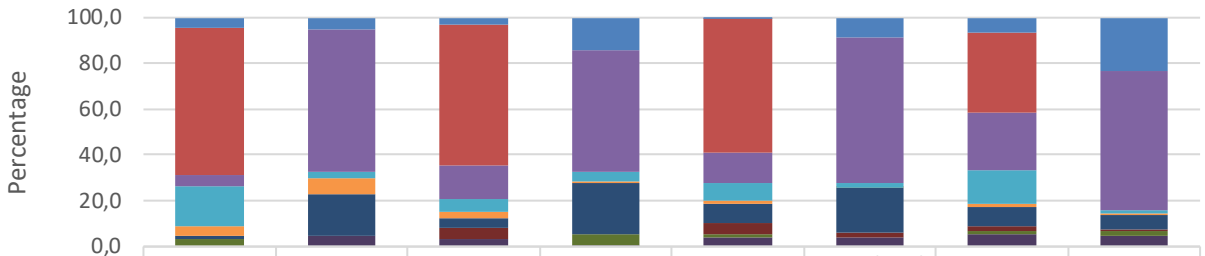
Table 25b: Demographic analysis by most recent person overnight trips taken by household heads, January–December, 2019 and 2020

Characteristics	Overnight trips			
	2019 – trips by household members		2020 – trips by household head0073	
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
Broad age groups				
0–11	6 699	11,0	-	-
12–17	2 743	4,5	8	0,2
18–24	5 824	9,6	210	4,2
25–34	12 217	20,1	1 069	21,3
35–44	12 633	20,7	1 571	31,3
45–54	10 029	16,5	1 198	23,9
55–64	6 832	11,2	529	10,6
65+	3 944	6,5	427	8,5
Total	**60 921**	**100,0**	**5 012**	**100,0**
Gender				
Male	29 875	49,0	2 768	55,2
Female	31 047	51,0	2 244	44,8
Total	**60 921**	**100,0**	**5 012**	**100,0**
Highest level of education				
No schooling	4 531	7,4	149	3,0
Completed some primary school	6 511	10,7	285	5,7
Grade 7/Std 5	1 877	3,1	108	2,2
Completed some secondary school	18 361	30,1	1 078	21,5
Grade 12/Std 10	16 906	27,8	1 065	21,3
Higher	12 736	20,9	1 125	22,5
Total	**60 921**	**100,0**	**5 012**	**100,0**

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

Table 25b depicts travel patterns for overnight trips and shows it was similar to that of day trips. Individuals between the ages of 25 and 44 years undertook slightly more than fifty percentage of overnight trips in 2019 (40,8,0%) and 2020 (52,6%). Individuals who have completed some secondary school and those having Grade 12, collectively undertook most of the overnight trips in 2019 (57,9%) compared to 42,8% of those in 2020.

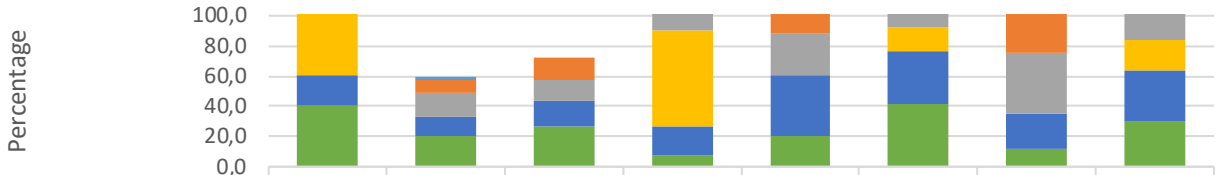
Figure 8: Selected demographic groups by main purpose of most recent day and overnight trips taken by household heads, January–December, 2020 (per cent)



	25 - 34: Day	25 - 34: Night	Female: Day	Female: Night	Completed some secondary school: Day	Completed some secondary school: Night	Higher qualification: Day	Higher qualification: Night
Leisure	4,6	5,3	2,7	13,9	0,4	8,4	6,5	23,1
Shopping	64,0	0,0	61,8	0,0	58,7	0,0	35,2	0,0
Sporting	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
VFR	5,2	62,2	14,4	53,6	12,8	63,4	25,1	61
Business	17,6	2,9	6,1	4,1	8,0	2,2	14,3	1,3
Education	4,0	6,8	2,4	0,6	1,1	0,5	1,4	0,6
Medical	1,7	18,0	4,7	22,5	8,9	19,0	8,9	6,5
Religion	0,0	0,0	4,8	0,0	4,6	2,6	1,8	0,5
Funeral	3,0	0,0	0,0	4,6	1,3	0,0	1,2	2,3
Other	0,0	4,8	3,1	0,6	4,1	3,8	5,6	4,7

Shopping was the most common reason tourists aged 25–34 undertook day trips while overnight trips were taken mainly to visit friends and relatives for tourists of the same age group. The second main reason for undertaking day trips for tourists aged 25–34 was for business purposes while for overnight trips it was for medical purposes. Those who completed some secondary school preffered to travel for shopping and to visit friends and relatives for day trips and to visit friends and relatives and for medical purposes for overnight trips.

Figure 9: Percentage expenditure by tourists on most recent day and overnight trips taken by household heads per selected demographic group, January–December, 2020 (per cent)



	25 - 34: Day	25 - 34: Night	Female: Day	Female: Night	Completed some secondary school: Day	Completed some secondary school: Night	Higher qualification: Day	Higher qualification: Night
Accommodation	0,0	2,2	0,0	18,7	0,0	9,5	0,0	69,6
Food and beverages	15,2	8,9	14,4	15,6	32,9	34,2	37,5	41,2
Domestic transport	18,1	15,8	13,5	19,1	28,0	26,1	40,3	39,0
Recreation and culture	52,1	0,0	0,0	63,2	0,0	16,2	0,0	20,7
Shopping	19,4	12,3	17,0	19,2	40,6	34,7	23,0	33,8
Other	40,7	20,4	27,1	7,9	19,9	42,0	12,3	29,7

Figure 9 shows the proportion of expenditure of tourists by their demographic profile. Individuals aged between 25 and 34 years spent most of their money on recreation and culture during their day trips and on domestic transport during their overnight trips (52,1% for day and 15,8%, for overnight respectively). Females spent about 17,0% of their money on shopping while on day trips and approximately 63,2% on recreation and culture during overnight trips.

3.6 General activities related to trips

Table 26: Booking patterns by main purpose of most recent overnight trips taken by household heads, January–December, 2020

	Main purpose of trip (Per cent)											
	Leisure	Shopping	Sporting	VFR	Business	Education	Medical	Religious	Funeral	Other	Unspecified	Total
Booking	**How trip was booked**											
Tour operator	0,3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0,2	*	*****
Travel agent	5,8	*	5,9	26,7	2,9	9,3	24,2	14,0	1,2	7,2	*	**5,9**
Independently	93,9	100,0	93,5	73,3	97,1	90,7	75,8	86,0	98,8	92,5	100,0	**93,5**
Unspecified	*	*	0,7	*	*	*	*	*	*	0,1	*	**0,7**
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
	Method used to book											
Personal visit to travel shop	3,2	*	50,8	7,6	27,0	39,6	*	29,9	26,1	11,2	*	**50,8**
Entirely by phone	37,2	33,9	14,9	11,4	50,8	50,7	65,0	56,1	19,4	33,0	33,9	**14,9**
On the internet	59,0	66,1	30,6	66,1	20,2	6,6	35,0	14,0	51,2	53,6	66,1	**30,6**
Do not know	0,5	*	3,0	14,8	2,1	3,1	*	*	3,3	2,1	*	**3,0**
Unspecified	*	*	0,7	*	*	*	*	*	*	0,1	*	**0,7**
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
	Booking lead period											
< 2 weeks	21,8	39,8	65,2	33,0	20,9	100,0	24,2	35,1	12,2	28,8	39,8	**65,2**
2 weeks to one month	40,2	39,7	29,0	52,8	46,3	*	32,2	52,9	66,0	40,9	39,7	**29,0**
2 to 3 months	22,7	20,5	5,1	8,1	29,0	*	43,6	12,0	21,8	19,5	20,5	**5,1**
Four months and more	15,2	*	*	2,0	3,8	*	*	*	*	10,4	*	*****
Unspecified	0,0	*	0,7	4,2	*	*	*	*	*	0,4	*	**0,7**
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

*Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisks.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.
Other main purpose category includes wellness, child care and study/educational trips.

Table 26 provides information on booking patterns for trips by main purpose of trip undertaken. Nationally, 93,5% of trips were booked independently by tourists, while travel agents were used on 5,9% of overnight trips. About 93,9% of trips for leisure purposes were booked independently and 5,8% of trips for the same purpose were booked through travel agents. About 97,1% of business trips undertaken were independently booked and 2,9% used travel agents.

More than fifty percent (51,0%) of booked trips were done through personal visit to travel shop. These were followed by bookings made using the telephone at 14,9%. About 66,1% of trips for shopping purposes were booked through the internet, and 33,9% of trips were booked telephonically. Approximately 40,2% of leisure trips were booked within two weeks to a month prior to the trip, while 21,8% of leisure trips were booked in less than two weeks before the trip.

Table 27a: Reasons for respondents not taking day trips, January–December, 2019 and 2020

	Day trips			
	2019 – trips by household members		2020 – trips by household heads	
Reason for not taking trips	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
No family/friends to visit somewhere else	2 070	6,4	324	3,0
Financial reasons	13 859	42,7	2 146	19,5
Too expensive, cannot afford to travel	1 510	4,7	333	3,0
Time constraints	2 529	7,8	468	4,3
Dislike travelling	238	0,7	79	0,7
Health reasons	321	1,0	134	1,2
Have young children	173	0,5	70	0,6
Living with disability	94	0,3	18	0,2
Too old to travel	586	1,8	191	1,7
Safety and security reasons	237	0,7	71	0,6
No reason to undertake a trip	10 050	31,0	1 858	16,9
Lockdown due to COVID-19	749	2,3	5 075	46,2
Other	*	0,0	216	2,0
Total	**32 426**	**100,0**	**10 983**	**100,0**

*Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisks.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Table 27a shows a comparison between reasons given for not undertaking day trips during 2019 and 2020. In 2019, the most prevalent reason provided for not taking day trips was financial reasons (42,7%). Other noticeable reasons given for not taking day trips was no reason to undertake trips and time constraints (31,0% and 7,8% respectively). In 2020, the most prevalent reasons given for not taking day trips were Lockdown due to COVID-19 (46,2%), financial reasons (19,5%) and no reason to undertake a trip (16,9%).

Table 27b: Reasons for respondents not taking overnight trips, January–December, 2019 and 2020

	Overnight trips			
	2019 – trips by household members		2020 – trips by household heads	
Reason for not taking trips	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
No family/friends to visit somewhere else	2 154	5,3	359	2,5
Financial reasons	17 968	44,6	2 710	18,7
Too expensive, cannot afford to travel	2 581	6,4	473	3,3
Time constraints	2 746	6,8	485	3,3
Dislike travelling	357	0,9	125	0,9
Health reasons	414	1,0	226	1,6
Have young children	285	0,7	152	1,0
Living with disability	118	0,3	17	0,1
Too old to travel	691	1,7	225	1,6
Safety and security reasons	718	1,8	198	1,4
No reason to undertake a trip	11 286	28,0	2 218	15,3
Lockdown due to COVID-19	952	2,4	6 987	48,1
Other	*	*	340	2,3
Total	**40 271**	**100,0**	**14 514**	**100,0**

*Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisks.
[1] 'Other' includes categories of expenditure that were not included in the categories.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Table 27b shows the main reasons given for not undertaking any overnight trips in 2019. Financial reasons (44,6%) and no reason to undertake a trip (28,0%) were the dominant reasons provided for not taking overnight trips. Other noticeable reasons given for not undertaking overnight trips were time constraints (6,8%) and too expensive (6,4%). A number of individuals who did not go on overnight trips were those who did not have family/friends to visit somewhere else (5,3%).

In 2020, Lockdown due to COVID-19 pandemic (48,1%) and Financial reasons (18,7%) were the dominant reasons provided for not taking overnight trips. Other reasons given for not undertaking overnight trips were no reason to undertake a trip (15,3%) and too expensive (3,3%).

4. Technical notes

1. Introduction

Statistics South Africa had to considered alternative data collection methods in the presence of the COVID-19 pandemic in order to ensure the continuity of the Domestic Tourism Survey (DTS). The telephone numbers collected for the DTS 2019 sample provided the opportunity for the survey area to conduct telephonic interviews. This led to the decision to retain the DTS 2019 sample for both the 2020 and 2021 data collections and collect DTS data using Computer-assisted Telephonic Interviewing (CATI). The DTS 2020 and 2021 samples therefore consisted of those households that were contacted by telephone.

2. Summary of the weighting process

The final step in processing survey data is the assignment of a sample weight to each individual record. The weighting process involves several steps, which are described in this report. Each record has an initial design weight that corresponds to the inverse of the probability of selection. Adjustments are made to the design weight to account for primary sampling units (PSUs) that were sub-sampled due to growth or those that were segmented (informal PSUs), non-coverage of very small Census enumeration areas (EAs) that were excluded at the design phase, and unit non-response. Extreme adjusted base weights are trimmed to limit the variation in the weights and thereby dampening large variances in the survey estimates. In the final weighting step, the trimmed adjusted base weights are adjusted such that the aggregate totals match with independently derived population estimates for various age, race and gender groups at national and provincial areas. One feature of the weighting process is the 'Integrated Household Weighting' approach that assigns all individuals within a household the same weight.

3. Preparation of the survey data for weighting

The sample weights for the DTS 2020 reporting period were constructed from the full 2020 sample and the first quarter (Q1) allocation[1] of the 2021 sample. The DTS 2019 sample was used as the base for both the DTS 2020 and DTS 2021 samples. Therefore, to construct the sample weights, a household level file and a person level file were required from both the 2020 and Q1 2021 samples, as well as monthly data files for January 2020 to December 2020. The section below accounts for how these input files were prepared for weighting from the survey data received from the Tourism Statistics Directorate.

The dwelling unit (DU) sample for the DTS was equally allocated to the calendar months within the four quarters of the year for data collection (Choudhry, 2014). That is, the DUs sampled in rotation 1 were allocated to the three months of the first quarter of the year, DUs sampled in rotation 2 were allocated to the three months of the second quarter of the year and so on. Therefore, the households within the sampled DUs were enumerated once with the survey reference period the three months prior to the enumeration month. This implies that each enumerated household and person contribute to three consecutive monthly datasets. However, not all sampled DUs contribute to all the calendar months and ultimately, not all households and persons contribute to all the calendar months. Figure 1 below shows a grid on how the monthly data files for the 2020 reporting period were constructed from the survey data.

[1] Allocation of sampled DUs as per survey sample provided by Statistical Methods; refer to the DTS Sampling Report.

Sample Reference	Rotation / Quarter	Survey Date (qmmyyyy)		Data Reference Months		
2020	1	1012019	A	n/a	n/a	n/a
		1022019	B	n/a	n/a	JAN2020
		1032019	C	n/a	JAN2020	FEB2020
	2	2042019	A	JAN2020	FEB2020	MAR2020
		2052019	B	FEB2020	MAR2020	APR2020
		2062019	C	MAR2020	APR2020	MAY2020
	3	3072019	A	APR2020	MAY2020	JUN2020
		3082019	B	MAY2020	JUN2020	JUL2020
		3092019	C	JUN2020	JUL2020	AUG2020
	4	4102019	A	JUL2020	AUG2020	SEP2020
		4112019	B	AUG2020	SEP2020	OCT2020
		4122019	C	SEP2020	OCT2020	NOV2020
2021	1	1012019	A	OCT2020	NOV2020	DEC2020
		1022019	B	NOV2020	DEC2020	JAN2021
		1032019	C	DEC2020	JAN2021	FEB2021

Figure 1 – Construction of the monthly files

The allocation of the sample to calendar months for data collection, the survey reference period of the three months prior to the enumeration month, together with the effect of non-response amongst eligible units and out-of-scope sampled units result in a distorted sample design. The realised data is expected to have each design strata represented within each calendar month by at least two responding PSUs; however, this is often not achieved for all strata. The mitigation method prescribed for the design strata representation is to collapse similar strata to define pseudo-strata such that each pseudo-stratum is represented within each calendar month by at least two responding PSUs. The strata collapsing process to define pseudo-strata resulted in 158 pseudo-strata from 248 design strata, based on the DTS 2020 monthly data files.

3.1 Household files

The household files must respectively account for all dwelling units in the respective DTS samples, for the 2020 reporting period this is the base sample of DTS 2019. It should include all households associated with the sampled DUs, including those sampled DUs that are out-of-scope or without survey data. In addition, for the 2020 reporting period the household files must also respectively account for all valid household records from the DTS 2019 household file. It should include all household records, even the records that were not contacted during the CATI collection for the 2020 reporting period.

The preparation includes checks on the final result codes on the household files and the mapping of these codes to the three response categories used for weighting. It also includes checks of the household files against the valid household records from DTS 2019, and a number of checks are conducted to ensure consistency among the household records, the PSU sample, the DU sample and person record files.

The *'COVERPAGE_2020_DTS2020_V3'* and *'COVERPAGE_2021_DTS2020_V3'* are household level files based on the full 2020 sample and the Q1 2021 sample, respectively. The 2020 household file contained 17 527 records and the Q1 2021 household file contained 6 109 records. The files were checked for the following, independently:

- That all household records had a non-missing household identifier (*uqno*). If the file contained household records with a missing household identifier, then these records were excluded from the household file for weighting purposes.
- That all household records were unique on the household file based on the household identifier. If the household file contained households with duplicate records, the additional records (duplicates) were excluded from the household file for weighting purposes, keeping only a single unique record per household.
- That all household records were associated with a survey date that is consistent with the survey period. If the dataset contained household records with survey dates that did not correspond with the survey period, then the household was enumerated outside the survey period and was out of period. These records were excluded from the household dataset for weighting purposes.
- Against the valid household records in the DTS 2019 household file, if the 2019 household dataset contained households such that the corresponding records were not on the household files, then these household records were added onto the respective household files for weighting purposes.
- Against both the PSU and DU sample files, if the household file contained households such that the corresponding PSU or DU is not on the respective sample file, then the household was enumerated in error and is out of sample. These records were excluded from the household file for weighting purposes.

All the records on the household files were unique with a non-missing household identifier within a valid PSU segment number corresponding to the respective PSU sample dataset.

The household files provide the final result codes for each household. The final result codes are used to define the three response categories that are used in constructing the sampling weights: 1 = Respondent; 2 = Non-respondent; and 3 = Out-of-scope. Therefore, the final result code should not have any missing or invalid values. The mapping of the final result codes to the three response categories is given in Table 1 below.

Table 1 – Mapping of the final result codes to the response categories

Final result code	Label	Response categories
11	Completed	1
12	Partly Completed	1
21	Non-Contact	2
22	Refusal	2
23	Other Non-Response	2
24	No Usable Information	2
31	Unoccupied Dwelling	3
32	Vacant Dwelling	3
33	Demolished	3
34	New Dwelling Under Construction	3
35	Status Change	3
36	Listing Error	3
37	Non-Household Member	3
Missing or Invalid	Missing or Invalid	3

Source: Standard classification of result codes for enumeration

All the records on the household record files had a valid non-missing final result code. Table 2 shows the distribution of the final result codes on the corrected household files after the exclusion of all invalid records.

Table 2 – Distribution of the final result code on the household files

Result codes	Label	2020 Sample		Q1 2021 Sample	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
11	Completed	8 687	49,56	2 286	37,42
12	Partly Completed	100	0,57	30	0,49
21	Non-Contact	4 913	28,03	2 146	35,13
22	Refusal	919	5,24	244	3,99
23	Other Non-Response	2 899	16,54	1 137	18,61
24	No Usable Information	9	0,05	2	0,03
31	Unoccupied Dwelling	-	-	90	1,47
32	Vacant Dwelling	-	-	28	0,46
33	Demolished	-	-	40	0,65
34	New Dwelling Under Construction	-	-	5	0,08
35	Status Change	-	-	26	0,43
36	Listing Error	-	-	75	1,23
Total		**17 527**	**100,00**	**6 109**	**100,00**

The 2020 and Q1 2021 household files were checked against the valid household records in the DTS 2019 household file. If the DTS 2019 household file contained households such that a corresponding record was not on either the 2020 or Q1 2021 household files, then these household records were added onto the respective household file as non-respondents when the DTS 2019 records were either respondent or non-respondent. The out-of-scope records from DTS 2019 were added as out-of-scope. Ultimately, 11 466 records were added onto the 2020 household file and 1 181 records onto the Q1 2021 household file. The additional records increased the household files to 28 993 and 6 099 records, respectively.

Table 3 below shows the distribution of the DTS 2019 final result codes and response codes for the household records added onto the 2020 and Q1 2021 household files, together with the respective distribution of the assigned response codes on the 2020 and Q1 2021 household files.

Table 3 – Distribution of the final result code on the 2020 and q1 2020 household file amongst records added from DTS 2019

2019 Result codes	2020 Sample				Q1 2021 Sample			
	Response code		No.	%	Response code		No.	%
	2019	2020			2019	Q1 2021		
11	1	2	2 476	21,59	1	2	311	26,33
12	1	2	6	0,05	-	-	-	-
21	2	2	1 243	10,84	2	2	199	16,85
22	2	2	581	5,07	2	2	77	6,52
23	2	2	829	7,23	2	2	56	4,74
24	2	2	1	0,01	-	-	-	-
31	3	3	2 202	19,20	3	3	207	17,53
32	3	3	853	7,44	3	3	65	5,50
33	3	3	640	5,58	3	3	52	4,40
34	3	3	153	1,33	3	3	13	1,10
35	3	3	481	4,20	3	3	38	3,22
36	3	3	2 000	17,44	3	3	163	13,80
37	3	3	1	0,01	-	-	-	-
Total			**11 466**	**100,00**			**1 181**	**100,00**

The household files were further checked against the DU sample files:

- If the DU sample files contained sampled dwellings such that the corresponding dwellings are not on the respective household files, then the sampled dwellings were either not visited or no questionnaire was completed, captured or processed. These DU records were added onto the respective household file as non-respondents under the assumption that these DUs at least contained a single eligible household;
- If the household files contained households such that the corresponding DU is not on the respective sample file then the household was enumerated in error and is out of sample. These records were excluded from the household files for weighting purposes.

The 2020 DU sample file contained 88 DU records with no corresponding dwelling record on the 2020 household file, while on the Q1 2021 sample, there were 27 DU records with no corresponding dwelling on the Q1 2021 household file, as shown in Appendix 1. These DUs were added onto the respective household files with response category equal to 2 (non-respondent). Furthermore, the remaining 21 714 sampled DUs from Q2, Q3 and Q4 of the 2021 sample were also added onto the Q1 2021 household file as non-respondent households; as data collection had not been completed for these DUs. While all household records contained in the household files corresponded with a DU from the respective sample files and are in sample.

The household files were also checked against the respective valid person files. If the household file contained respondent households such that the corresponding respondent households were not on the valid person file (i.e. there were no valid persons within the responding household) then the response codes on the household file were changed from ‘respondent’ to ‘non-respondent’. The 2020 household file contained 44 respondent households with no corresponding household on the valid person file (Appendix 2), while the Q1 2021 household file contained 21 respondent households with no corresponding household on the valid person file and were changed to non-respondent households.

The valid household files used in the construction of the sample weights contained 29 081 records and 29 031 records for 2020 and Q1 2021, respectively. Table 4 below shows the distribution of the response codes on the two valid household files nationally and provincially. A total of 6 330 household records were classified as out-of-scope for DTS 2020 from the 2020 household file and 802 from the Q1 2021 household file. Since out-of-scope households do not contribute to the survey estimates, these records were excluded from the weighting process. Therefore, only the respondent and non-respondent household records were used for constructing the sample weights. The non-respondent households were excluded from the household files after applying the non-response adjustments during weighting.

Table 4 – Distribution of the response code on the final household files by province

	Response code	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
2020 Household File	Response	663	1 164	368	523	1 420	600	2 024	765	1 216	**8 743**
	(%)	*(24.70)*	*(30.66)*	*(29.44)*	*(29.65)*	*(31.91)*	*(29.75)*	*(24.96)*	*(36.55)*	*(41.70)*	***(30.06)***
	Non-response	1 531	1 555	577	865	2 110	897	4 577	902	994	**14 008**
	(%)	*(57.04)*	*(40.95)*	*(46.16)*	*(49.04)*	*(47.42)*	*(44.47)*	*(56.44)*	*(43.10)*	*(34.09)*	***(48.17)***
	Out of Scope	490	1 078	305	376	920	520	1 509	426	706	**6 330**
	(%)	*(18.26)*	*(28.39)*	*(24.40)*	*(21.32)*	*(20.67)*	*(25.78)*	*(18.61)*	*(20.35)*	*(24.21)*	***(21.77)***
	Total	**2 684**	**3 797**	**1 250**	**1 764**	**4 450**	**2 017**	**8 110**	**2 093**	**2 916**	**29 081**
2021 Household File	Response	198	331	113	143	334	137	487	212	340	**2 295**
	(%)	*(7.38)*	*(8.74)*	*(9.08)*	*(8.12)*	*(7.51)*	*(6.81)*	*(6.02)*	*(10.13)*	*(11.68)*	***(7.91)***
	Non-response	2 388	3 300	1 092	1 570	3 952	1 817	7 451	1 835	2 529	**25 934**
	(%)	*(89.00)*	*(87.14)*	*(87.71)*	*(89.15)*	*(88.89)*	*(90.26)*	*(92.08)*	*(87.72)*	*(86.85)*	***(89.33)***
	Out of Scope	97	156	40	48	160	59	154	45	43	**802**
	(%)	*(3.62)*	*(4.12)*	*(3.21)*	*(2.73)*	*(3.60)*	*(2.93)*	*(1.90)*	*(2.15)*	*(1.48)*	***(2.76)***
	Total	**2 683**	**3 787**	**1 245**	**1 761**	**4 446**	**2 013**	**8 092**	**2 092**	**2 912**	**29 031**

3.2 Person Files

The person files must account for all valid persons enumerated for each of the respondent households; it should include at least one valid person record associated with each of the respondent households. The preparation includes checks on the validity of the person records and the calibration variables on the person files. A number of checks are conducted to ensure consistency between the person, the PSU sample and valid household record files.

The '*PERSON_IMPUTED_2020_DTS2020_V3'* and '*PERSON_IMPUTED_2021_DTS2020_V3'* are person level files based on the full 2020 sample and the Q1 2021 sample, respectively. The 2020 person file contained 33 511 records and the Q1 2021 person file contained 8 404 records. The files were checked for the following independently:

- That all the person records had both a non-missing household identifier and person number (*personno*). If the files contained person records with either a missing household identifier or person number, then these records were excluded from the respective person file for weighting purposes.

- That all the person records were unique on the person files based on the person identifier (*person_id*). If the person files contained persons with duplicate records, the additional records (duplicates) were excluded from the respective person file for weighting purposes, keeping a single unique record per person.
- Against the PSU sample file, if the person files contained persons such that the corresponding PSU is not on the respective sample file then the person was enumerated in error and is out of sample. These records were excluded from the respective person file for weighting purposes.

All the person records on both person files were unique with a non-missing household and person identifier within a valid PSU segment number corresponding to the respective PSU sample dataset.

The person files provide the demographic characteristics age, race, and gender of the persons in the respondent households. The demographic variables and the geographic variable (i.e. province code) are used to construct calibration weights. Therefore, these variables should not have missing or invalid values. The geographic variables are available from the DU sample files and cannot have missing or invalid values. The person files were checked for the presence and validity of all demographic variables for all person records. If the file contained person records with invalid or missing values for at least one of the demographic variables, these records are excluded from the respective person file for weighting purposes. All persons on both person files had valid and non-missing demographic values; therefore all persons were valid for weighting purposes.

Further, the valid person records on the person files were checked against the valid respondent household on the household files. If the person files contained persons whose corresponding households on the respective household files were not a valid respondent household, these records are excluded from the person file for weighting purposes. All valid person records on both the 2020 and Q1 2021 person files had a corresponding respondent household on the respective household files. The valid person files used in the construction of the sample weights therefore contained 33 511 and 8 404 valid person records for 2020 and Q1 2021, respectively.

3.3 Monthly data files

The monthly data files must account for the person records from both the 2020 and Q1 2021 valid person files that contributes to the respective monthly data file. The preparation includes a number of checks on the validity of the person records and the calibration variables on the monthly data files. Further, a check is conducted to ensure consistency between the monthly data and valid person record files.

Table 5 below provides the monthly data files with the number of person records contained within each respective file. The files were checked for the following independently:

- That all the person records had both a non-missing household identifier and person number (*personno*). If the files contained person records with either a missing household identifier or person number, then these records were excluded from the respective monthly file for weighting purposes.
- That all the person records were unique on the monthly files based on the person identifier (*person_id*). If the monthly files contained persons with duplicate records, the additional records (duplicates) were excluded from the respective monthly file for weighting purposes, keeping a single unique record per person.

- That all the person records had a non-missing and valid final result code. If the files contained person records with either a missing or invalid final result code, then these records were excluded from the respective monthly file for weighting purposes.
- That all the person records had a non-missing and valid value on the demographic variables age, race and gender. If the files contained person records with invalid or missing values for at least one of the demographic variables, these records were excluded from the respective monthly file for weighting purposes.
- That all person records were associated with a survey date that is consistent with the survey period, and that the data months are consistent with the survey month the records were assigned to for collection. If the dataset contained person records with survey dates that did not correspond with the survey period, then the person records were enumerated outside the survey period. These records were excluded from the monthly dataset for weighting purposes.
- Against the respective valid person files, if the monthly files contained person records such that the corresponding person record is not on the respective valid person file then the person records were considered not valid. These records were excluded from the respective monthly file for weighting purposes.

All the records on the monthly data files were unique with a non-missing and valid household identifier, person identifier, final result code and demographic values. Also, the records had a data month consistent with the assigned survey month within the survey period.

All the person records on the monthly data files for January to December had a corresponding valid person record on the respective valid person files. Table 5 below shows the distribution of the valid person records by data month.

Table 5 – Distribution of person records per month

Data month	Monthly dataset name	Number of records received	Number of valid records
January	JAN2020_2020SAMPLE_DTS2020	7 827	**7 827**
February	FEB2020_2020SAMPLE_DTS2020	7 887	**7 887**
March	MAR2020_2020SAMPLE_DTS2020	7 983	**7 983**
April	APR2020_2020SAMPLE_DTS2020	8 386	**8 386**
May	MAY2020_2020SAMPLE_DTS2020	8 621	**8 621**
June	JUN2020_2020SAMPLE_DTS2020	8 609	**8 609**
July	JUL2020_2020SAMPLE_DTS2020	8 768	**8 768**
August	AUG2020_2020SAMPLE_DTS2020	8 807	**8 807**
September	SEP2020_2020SAMPLE_DTS2020	8 989	**8 989**
October:			**8 343**
2020 Sample	*OCT2020_2020SAMPLE_DTS2020*	*5 825*	*5 825*
Q1 2021 Sample	*OCT2020_2021SAMPLE_DTS2020*	*2 518*	*2 518*
November:			**8 331**
2020 Sample	*NOV2020_2020SAMPLE_DTS2020*	*2 859*	*2 859*
Q1 2021 Sample	*NOV2020_2021SAMPLE_DTS2020*	*5 472*	*5 472*
December	DEC2020_2021SAMPLE_DTS2020	8 404	**8 404**

Table 6 shows the distribution of the household response codes on the monthly data files at national level.

Table 6 – Distribution of response codes on the monthly data files

Data month	Respondent	Non-respondent	Out-of-scope	Total
January	2 057	20 694	6 330	**29 081**
February	2 086	20 665	6 330	**29 081**
March	2 126	20 625	6 330	**29 081**
April	2 205	20 546	6 330	**29 081**
May	2 250	20 501	6 330	**29 081**
June	2 249	20 502	6 330	**29 081**
July	2 294	20 457	6 330	**29 081**
August	2 322	20 429	6 330	**29 081**
September	2 307	20 444	6 330	**29 081**
October:				
2020 Sample	1 495	21 256	6 330	**29 081**
Q1 2021 Sample	634	27 595	802	**29 031**
November:				
2020 Sample	700	22 051	6 330	**29 081**
Q1 2021 Sample	1 472	26 757	802	**29 031**
December:	2 295	25 934	802	**29 031**

4. Construction of the sample weights

The sample weights for the DTS 2020 reporting period were constructed in such a manner that the responses from the respondent persons and households could be properly expanded to represent the entire population. The sample weights therefore are the result of calculations involving several factors, including the original selection probabilities, adjustments for PSUs that were sub-sampled or segmented, excluded population from the sampling frame, non-response, weight trimming and benchmarking to known population estimates. Furthermore, the sample weights were constructed for each survey month independently; therefore, there were twelve output files from the weighting process for the DTS 2020 reporting period corresponding to each calendar month.

Moreover, the October and November data files use responses from two independent samples as illustrated in Figure 1 above. Therefore, the weighting for these datasets was done such that the records from each sample were weighted separately. The weights were further adjusted by a factor that accounts for the number of survey months that contribute to the monthly data from the independent samples. That is, data collected from two survey months are adjusted by a factor of $2/3$ and data from one survey month are adjusted by a factor of $1/3$. Note that these factors are applied to data from non-overlapping collapsed strata. After these adjustments, the two weighted datasets for each month were combined to create the October and November weighted monthly files. These factors were applied to the adjusted weights before implementing the weight trimming and benchmarking to known population estimates.

4.1 Base weight

4.1.1 Design weight

The initial design weight for each sampled household had already been computed as part of the sample design process and is equal to the inverse of the probability of selection, which simply is the inverse of the sampling rate (ISR). The sampling rate had been assigned at the province level, i.e. all design strata within a province had been sampled at the same rate. Thus, the initial design weight assigned to each household in a province is simply the ISR for the province and is given in Table 7 below.

Let N_p be the household count as at Census 2011 from the province p and n_p the corresponding required household sample size; then the ISR is given by:

$$ISR_p = \frac{N_p}{n_p} \quad (1)$$

Table 7 – The inverse sampling rate by province

Province	Inverse Sampling Rate (ISR)
Western Cape	565
Eastern Cape	480
Northern Cape	245
Free State	495
KwaZulu-Natal	560
North West	530
Gauteng	485
Mpumalanga	505
Limpopo	545

4.1.2 Primary sampling unit adjustment

The sample selection methods or sampling rates within PSUs were modified during DU sample selection in two different scenarios; that is the segmentation of informal PSUs and sub-sampling within growth PSUs, for reasons related to operational feasibility and/or cost implications. The initial design weights were adjusted to account for these modifications in the selection methods or sampling rates by a PSU adjustment factor that had been computed as part of the DU sample selection process. The PSU adjustment factor for the i^{th} PSU was defined as:

$$PSU\_ADJ_i = \begin{cases} Expected\ PSU\ Yield_i / Segment\ Yield_i, & where\ Segmented\ PSUs \\ Revised\ ISR_i / Original\ ISR_i, & where\ Growth\ PSUs \\ 1, & otherwise \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

The PSU adjustment factor for extreme growth PSUs can become very large and can result in very large weights for these PSUs. A few large weights can result in a substantial increase in the variance of survey estimates. Truncating the PSU adjustment factor would dampen the increase in the variance of survey estimates. The PSU adjustment factors were truncated at the 99th percentile as the threshold (cut-off) value. This means the adjustment factors for PSUs with adjustment factors greater than the 99th percentile would be set equal to the 99th percentile. The truncated PSU adjustment factor for the i^{th} PSU was defined as:

$$PSU\_ADJ_i^t = \begin{cases} 99^{th} percentile, & where\ PSU\_ADJ_i > 99^{th} percentile \\ PSU\_ADJ_i, & other\ wise \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

The PSU adjustments for the DTS 2020 sample as well as the DTS Q1 2021 sample ranged from 0.6667 to 6.0, with the 99th percentile over the PSUs within the sample equal to 2.04. Appendix 3 shows the 33 PSUs on both samples that had PSU adjustment factors greater than the 99th percentile and thus were truncated.

Base Weight

The base weight (W_b) is defined as the product of the provincial ISR and the truncated PSU adjustment factor for the segmentation of informal PSUs and the sub-sampling for growth PSUs:

$$W_b = ISR_p \times PSU\_ADJ_i^t \quad (4)$$

4.2 Adjusted base weights

4.2.1 Synthetic weight adjustment for non-coverage

During the design stage, very small Census EAs were excluded from the area sampling frame because these are often very remote and sparsely populated, representing only a small portion of the population and so have very little effect on the survey estimates. It would be either very inefficient on the basis of cost consideration to include these EAs in the frame or it may not be feasible to conduct field operations in these areas. Since the population in these EAs form part of the target population, excluding these EAs from the sampling frame introduces some non-coverage on the sampling frame.

A synthetic weight adjustment factor to account for the contribution from the excluded population was applied to the base weights. The adjustment factor was calculated using the Census 2011 population counts at the primary strata level to reduce the risk of potential synthetic bias. Let N_H be the number of persons within the target population from the primary stratum H and N_H^f the corresponding number of persons within the sampling frame. Then the synthetic weight adjustment factor is given by:

$$Synth\_Wgt_H = \frac{N_H}{N_H^f} \quad (5)$$

The values of the adjustment factors are fixed for the life of the Master Sample design and ranges from 1.00000 to 1.042098, with the average factor over the primary stratum equal to 1.007769.

4.2.2 Non-response adjustments

The most common practice to account for unit (total) non-response is to adjust the base weights based on the assumption that the respondent units represent both the respondent and non-respondent units. This is reasonable under the assumption that, for the characteristics measured in the survey, the non-respondents are similar to the respondents. The base weights of the non-respondents are then redistributed amongst the respondents. This is often done using a non-response adjustment factor that is applied to the base weight to produce a non-response adjusted weight. The non-response adjustment factor is usually defined as the ratio of the sum of the weights of all eligible units, i.e. respondent and non-respondent units, in the sample to the sum of the weights of the respondent units.

The adjustment for total non-response was computed at two levels of non-response: PSU non-response and household non-response.

4.2.2.1 PSU non-response

The sampled PSUs can be classified into three response categories based on whether a DU sample was drawn from it, whether it contained or had the potential to have contained eligible DUs, and whether or not it contained a respondent household if and when it contained eligible DUs.

The PSUs from which a DU sample was drawn can be classified into the following categories:

- Respondent: A PSU that at least had one eligible DU with a respondent household, meaning at least one completed questionnaire.
    - Respondent PSUs contributing to the respective monthly data file being weighted are treated as respondent for that respective month.
- Non-respondent: A PSU that had eligible DUs with no respondent households, but at least one non-respondent household. Meaning no questionnaire was completed, i.e. refusals, non-contacts or all completed questionnaires were lost or not captured.
    - Respondent PSUs not contributing to the respective monthly data file being weighted are treated as non-respondent for that respective month.
- Out-of-scope: A PSU that had no eligible DUs. Meaning that the sampled DUs had no in-scope household and/or were unoccupied, vacant, demolished, etc.

The PSUs with no sampled DUs can either be classified as:

- Non-respondent: A PSU that had potential or could have had potential eligible DUs but no sample was drawn. The reasons why no sample was drawn are the PSU listing was not available in time (not captured), the PSU listing was not completed either due to denied access to the PSU or hostile situation (political unrest) within the PSU, the PSU did not have sufficient DUs to draw the sample due to huge DU shrinkage as compared to the Census 2011 count, etc.
- Out-of-scope: A PSU that had no DUs - an empty/vacant PSU most likely because all DUs had been demolished.

Let p_h^r be the number of respondent PSUs from pseudo stratum h and p_h^{nr} the corresponding number of non-respondent PSUs. The PSU non-response adjustment factor at pseudo stratum level is then given by:

$$PSU\_NR\_ADJ_h = \frac{(p_h^r + p_h^{nr})}{p_h^r} \quad (6)$$

The DTS samples for 2020 and 2021 were based on the DTS 2019 Sample from the 2013 Master Sample of 3 324 PSUs. However, there were 6 PSUs with no DU sample, thus the 2020 and 2021 samples of 29 000 DUs was selected from only 3 318 PSUs. Amongst the PSUs with no DU sample, 3 PSUs were non-respondent due to the PSUs having total DUs not sufficient to draw a sample due to huge DU shrinkage as compared to the Census 2011 count. The remaining 3 PSUs were vacant and therefore out-of-scope.

In constructing the monthly data weights, amongst the PSUs that had a DU sample, Table 8 shows the number of PSUs classified as either respondent, non-respondent or out-of-scope for the respective monthly files based on the rules above. In total the PSUs with and without sampled DUs classified as out-of-scope do not contribute to the survey estimates and thus do not contribute to the PSU Non response adjustment. Therefore, only the PSUs with and without sampled DUs classified as respondent and non-respondent were used in constructing the PSU non-response adjustments. As a result of the above classification all 158 pseudo strata had PSU non-response over all the monthly data files. The PSU non-response adjustment factors amongst these pseudo strata ranged from 1.875 to 48 as shown in Table 8 below.

Table 8 – PSU response distribution by data month

Data month	Respondent	Non-respondent	Out of scope	PSU non-response adjustment factors
January	1 059	2 247	18	1.9000 – 9.2500
February	1 097	2 209	18	1.9000 – 12.333
March	707	2 599	18	3.6667 – 9.3333
April	1 145	2 161	18	2.0000 – 12.000
May	1 136	2 170	18	1.8750 – 8.0000
June	707	2 599	18	3.6667 – 12.000
July	1 160	2 146	18	2.0000 – 7.4000
August	1 130	2 176	18	2.0000 – 8.0000
September	702	2 604	18	3.7500 – 10.000
October:				
2020 Sample	642	2 664	18	3.7500 – 10.333
Q1 2021 Sample	419	2 899	6	4.0000 – 48.000
November:				
2020 Sample	468	2 838	18	4.0000 – 48.000
Q1 2021 Sample	630	2 688	6	4.0000 – 19.000
December	702	2 616	6	4.0000 – 19.000

4.2.2.2 Household non-response

The household records were assigned to one of three response categories, i.e. respondent, non-respondent or out-of-scope as described in Section 2.1.1 above. Since out-of-scope household records do not contribute to the survey estimates, only the eligible household records (respondent and non-respondent) were used in computing the household non response adjustment.

The household non-response adjustment was computed at the PSU level. Let n_{hi} be the weighted number of eligible households in the dwelling sample from PSU i within the pseudo stratum h and n_{hi}^{r} be the weighted number of respondent households out of the n_{hi} eligible households. The remaining $n_{hi} - n_{hi}^{r}$ households are then the weighted non-respondent households. The household non-response adjustment factor is then given by:

$$HH\_NR\_ADJ_{hi} = \frac{n_{hi}}{n_{hi}^{r}} \quad (7)$$

Adjusted Base Weight

The adjusted base weight (W_a) is defined as the product of the base weight (W_b) and the three adjustment factors discussed above, i.e. synthetic weight adjustment factor for non-coverage, PSU non-response adjustment factor and household non-response adjustment factor.

$$W_a = W_b \times Synth\_Wgt_H \times PSU\_NR\_ADJ_h \times HH\_NR\_ADJ_{hi} \quad (8)$$

Adjusted Base Weight for October and November

The survey data for the months of October and November were constructed from the 2020 sample and Q1 2021 sample. Therefore, there was an additional factor determined to account for the independent samples contributing to the same survey month. The adjustment factor was implemented at stratum level.

$$SAMPLE\_ADJ_h = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}, & Strata\ with\ data\ collected\ from\ one\ survey\ date \\ \frac{2}{3}, & Strata\ with\ data\ collected\ data\ from\ two\ survey\ dates \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

Therefore, the adjusted base weight (W_a) for the months of October and November is defined as follows:

$$W_a = W_b \times Synth\_Wgt_H \times PSU\_NR\_ADJ_h \times HH\_NR\_ADJ_{hi} \times SAMPLE\_ADJ_h \quad (10)$$

4.3 Trimmed adjusted base weight

Extremely large weights, even if affecting only a small portion of sampled cases, can result in a substantial increase in the variance of survey estimates. Therefore, it is common practice to trim extreme weights to some maximum value, in order to limit the associated variation in the weights (thereby reducing the variance of survey estimates), and at the same time prevent a small number of sampled units from dominating the overall estimates. Weight trimming is most frequently used after the adjustment of weights for non-response.

Therefore, once the base weights had been calculated and adjusted to account for the imperfections discussed above, the distribution of the adjusted base weights were examined for possible extreme weights and were trimmed at the 99th percentile as the maximum cut-off value. Meaning that if the adjusted base weight for the sampled units were greater than the 99th percentile, the adjusted base weight for these cases was set equal to the 99th percentile. The trimmed adjusted base weight (W_t) is defined as:

$$W_t = \begin{cases} 99^{th} percentile, & where\ W_a > 99^{th} percentile \\ W_a, & other\ wise \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

Table 9 below accounts for the distribution of the adjusted base weights across the monthly data files for DTS 2020, as well as the number of households that had an adjusted base weight greater than the 99th percentile and thus were set equal to the 99th percentile.

Table 9 – Distribution of the adjusted base weights by data month

Data month	Adjusted base weights	99th percentile	Number of households trimmed
January	992.393 – 51 943.317	25 477.501	21
February	882.127 – 59 363.791	24 681.329	20
March	992.393 – 68 215.356	23 348.083	21
April	992.393 – 43 805.331	20 757.850	22
May	595.436 – 31 095.319	19 525.361	23
June	1 082.61 – 38 869.150	23 787.520	22
July	683.755 – 37 277.686	20 586.008	23
August	683.755 – 44 036.296	20 714.288	24
September	1 025.63 – 47 492.900	22 673.670	24
October	978.509 – 93 285.957	26 160.000	21
November	1 240.49 – 69 923.340	80 800.720	22
December	1 476.91 – 121 201.07	27 218.150	23

4.4 Calibrated weights

In the final step of constructing the sample weights, all individuals within a household were assigned the same adjusted base weight. The adjusted base weights were calibrated such that the aggregate totals matched with the independently derived (by Stats SA Demography Division) population estimates for various age, race and gender groups at national level and provincial levels. The calibrated weights were constructed using the constraint that each person within the household should have the same calibrated weight, with a lower bound on the calibrated weights set at 50. This was achieved through an integrated household weighting approach with the StatMx software from Statistics Canada.

The calibration of the adjusted base weights for each monthly data file was done independently, calibrating to the population estimates based on the 2013 mid-year series. The population estimates used for calibration were the Mid-January 2020 for the January data, Mid-February 2020 for the February data, and so on. The population estimates were used in benchmarking the survey estimates to two sets of control totals for each monthly dataset:

- National level totals were defined by the cross-classification of age, race and gender. Age represents the seven (7) age groups of 0–9, 10–19, 20–29, 30–39, 40–49, 50–64, 65+ for the black African race group and two (2) age groups of 0–34, 35+ for the other race groups. Race represents the four groups of black African, coloured, Indian/Asian and white. Gender represents the two groups of male and female. The cross-classification resulted in 26 calibration cells at the national level (Appendix 4).
- Provincial level totals were defined within the provinces by age. Age represents the four (4) age groups of 0–14, 15–34, 35–64, and 65+. The cross-classification of the nine provinces with age resulted in 36 calibration cells (Appendix 5).

Final Sample Weight

The final sample weights (W_s) are defined as the product of the trimmed adjusted base weight (W_t) and the calibration factor (Cal_Factor_j) calculated during the calibration process within StatMx for benchmarking the trimmed adjusted base weights to the population estimates.

$$W_s = W_t \times Cal\_Factor_j \quad (12)$$

Table 10 shows the total population estimates to which each monthly dataset was benchmarked for the DTS 2020.

Table 10 – Population estimates by data month

Data month	Population estimates
January	57 732 947.49
February	57 792 394.73
March	57 852 037.32
April	57 912 875.09
May	57 973 916.25
June	58 035 161.41
July	58 095 604.88
August	58 156 260.65
September	58 216 146.86
October	58 276 240.76
November	58 336 543.00
December	58 397 054.21

4.4.1 Comparisons of the results

The DTS 2015 was the first round of tourism surveys to be conducted using the continuous data collection method. The recall period was also changed to three months as compared to the previous waves. Prior to 2019, the paper-assisted personal interviews (PAPI) questionnaire could not cater for each household member to be interviewed and was divided into the following two sections. The first section asked about trips undertaken by the main respondent who travelled alone or with other household members. The second section of the questionnaire asked about trips undertaken by other household members without the main respondent. In contrast, in the 2019 Stats SA DTS, the main respondent and all members of the household who undertook trips were asked to provide information about their own trips.

Due to the three-month recall period, data for the 2020 required a combination of data from the DTS 2021 Quarter1 to report on all the trips undertaken from January to December 2020. Bearing in mind that both 2020 and 2021 were based on CATI, the two surveys are similar in collection methods and respondents.

There were other changes as well regarding Stats SA's 2020 DTS. The questionnaire was reviewed, shortened amid COVID-19 and options for some questions were reduced or collapsed according to the manual International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics (IRTS, 2008) of the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO). Since the continuous data collection methodology was accompanied by significant structural changes in the questionnaire, new editing and imputation systems had to be developed.

Stats SA introduced the methodological changes in data collection amid Covid-19. The method was employed during the DTS 2020 and weighting methodology had to change as well. Household heads were interviewed. As a result, reporting will be on the travelling patterns of household heads. To conduct weighting procedures for heads of households, the single age estimates were required. However, the previous DTS estimates until 2019 were based on the 2013 MYPE series, which did not have single age estimates. It was found that the Mid-Year Population Estimates (MYPE) 2021 were the most recent population estimates which are more reflective of the current population. The series does contain the single age estimates required for the calculation of household estimates.

Adjustments process required a need to produce household head estimates for the DTS 2019 as a baseline for the DTS 2020 household estimates.

Comparing results of this report with the previous waves should be done with a consideration of these changes. When transitioning from the 2008 – 2014 series and introducing new methods for the DTS 2015 – 2018, a stable time series emerged and was maintained over a more extended period. Again, when the methodologies were reviewed and implemented in 2019, a new travel pattern was observed. This new travel pattern should then be monitored for a period of time using previous and subsequent data points to ensure accurate alignment of the DTS time series. Improvements in methodology can come at the expense of comparability over time.

4.4.2 Bias-adjustment procedure

The DTS 2020 data was collected using Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI) due to COVID-19. The data collections were based on the 2019 sample, from which only the heads of households from the households that provided contact information (i.e. telephone/cellphone) were enumerated. Therefore, this may attribute biasness in the sample due to differences in the characteristics of the households and the heads of households within the households that provided contact information and those that did not.

The bias adjustment factors were computed using the DTS 2019 data, and the adjustments were applied to the DTS 2020 monthly calibrated survey weights. The bias adjustment factors were computed for various head of household level demographic, day trip and overnight trip characteristics. The bias adjustment factors were computed as the ratio between the estimates for each cell of the selected variables (or cross-classification of the selected variables) for the heads of households from the full sample (households that provided contact information and those that did not) and for the heads of households from the households that provided contact information. Bias adjustment factor R^j is given as:

$$R^j = \frac{X^j_{full}}{X^j_{tel}}$$

Where X^j_{full} the domain estimate is derived from the full sample and X^j_{tel} is the domain estimate derived from the heads of households within the households that provided contact information.

The DTS 2020 bias adjusted weights were used to compute the DTS 2020 estimates. These DTS 2020 estimates will not be consistent with the demographic population estimates because the bias adjustment factors are non-linear statistics. Therefore, the DTS 2020 estimates that were based on the bias adjusted weights were further adjusted to achieve consistency simultaneously with the known total population, and the internal consistency across all variables (or cross-classification of variables). These adjusted estimates were then used as control totals to compute the final survey weights as described in the next sub-section.

4.4.3 Final survey weights

In the final step of constructing the sample weights, the calibrated sample weights were raked by applying the raking procedure twice with different sets of control totals at each stage of raking. The head of household level sample weights were raked independently for each of the data months.

In the first application of the raking procedure, the following control totals were used to compute the intermediate raked weights:

4.4.4 Control totals set for head of household level weights

- Day Trip (5 cells)
- Day Trip Expenditure on Food (5 cells)
- Day Trip Expenditure on Transport (5 cells)
- Day Trip Expenditure on Shopping (5 cells)
- Other Day Trip Expenditure (5 cells)
- Day Trip Province of Destination (12 cells)
- Day Trip Main Purpose (8 cells)
- Day Trip Main Transport (7 cells)
- Overnight Trip (5 cells)
- Overnight Trip Expenditure on Food (5 cells)
- Overnight Trip Expenditure on Transport (5 cells)
- Overnight Trip Expenditure on Shopping (5 cells)
- Other Overnight Trip Expenditure (cells)
- Overnight Trip Province of Destination (12 cells)
- Overnight Trip Main Purpose (7 cells)
- Overnight Trip Main Transport (7 cells)

The intermediate raked weights computed above were further raked with the following control totals to compute the final survey weights:

4.4.5 Control totals set for head of household level weights

- Age by Gender (6 cells)
- Age by Population Group (6 cells)
- Age by Province (27 cells)

The advantage of applying the raking procedure twice would be that the population estimates would be consistent with the known population totals from Demographic Analysis. Moreover, the second application of raking would introduce variability in the survey estimates while correcting for the bias due to non-coverage of the households that did not provide contact information.

5. Survey data quality indicators

The survey response rates and out-of-scope rates are important indicators of survey quality. The sections below define and describe the rates for the survey.

5.1 Response rates

The response rate has been defined as the proportion of eligible households which completed a questionnaire with usable information to the total number of eligible households. While on the other hand, the non-response rate has been defined as the proportion of eligible households for which a questionnaire could not be completed to the total number of eligible households. There are many different reasons for household non-response; for example, householders refused to complete the interview, householders could not be contacted, householders did not provide usable information, householder was temporarily away during the data collection period, etc.

Let n_g be the number of eligible households in the dwelling sample from the geographic area g and n_g^r the corresponding number of respondent households. Where eligible households include both respondent and non-respondent households, but exclude out-of-scope households as defined in Section 2.1 above. The response rate is then given by:

$$Response\ Rate_g = \frac{n_g^r}{n_g} \times 100 \quad (13)$$

Response rates were computed at the national, provincial and metropolitan area levels for the DTS 2020 and Q1 2021 samples combined, as well as per quarter at national level. These response rates were based on the final distribution of the response codes as in Table 4 above and are given in Table 11 and Table 12 respectively. Response rates at metropolitan area levels, as well as per quarter at national level are comparatively depicted in Figure 2 and Figure 3 below.

Table 11 – Response rates at national, provincial and metropolitan area level

Province / metropolitan area	Response rates (%)
National	**37.72**
Western Cape	31.05
Non-metro	29.32
City of Cape Town	31.83
Eastern Cape	42.54
Non-metro	45.63
Buffalo City	38.85
Nelson Mandela Bay	34.60
Northern Cape	38.85
Free State	37.00
Non-metro	38.67
Mangaung	33.27
KwaZulu-Natal	39.13
Non-metro	45.57
eThekwini	27.55
North West	37.81
Gauteng	29.68
Non-metro	30.14
Ekurhuleni	38.62
City of Johannesburg	23.61
City of Tshwane	29.40
Mpumalanga	45.32
Limpopo	53.77

Table 12 – Response rates per quarter at national level

Year	Quarter	Response Rates (%)
2020 Sample		**38.43**
	Q12020	35.75
	Q22020	37.60
	Q32020	39.70
	Q42020	40.72
2021 Sample		
	Q12021	35.32
Combined		**37.72**

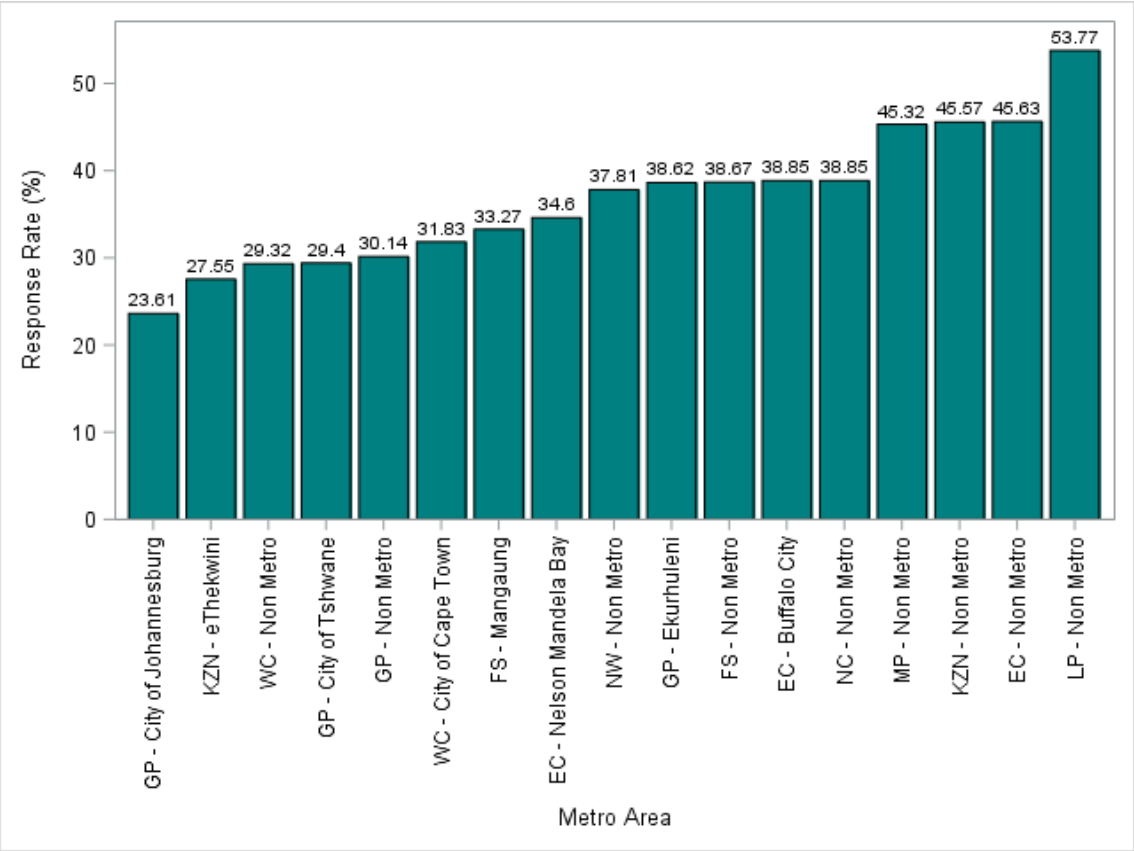


Figure 2 – Response rates at metropolitan area level

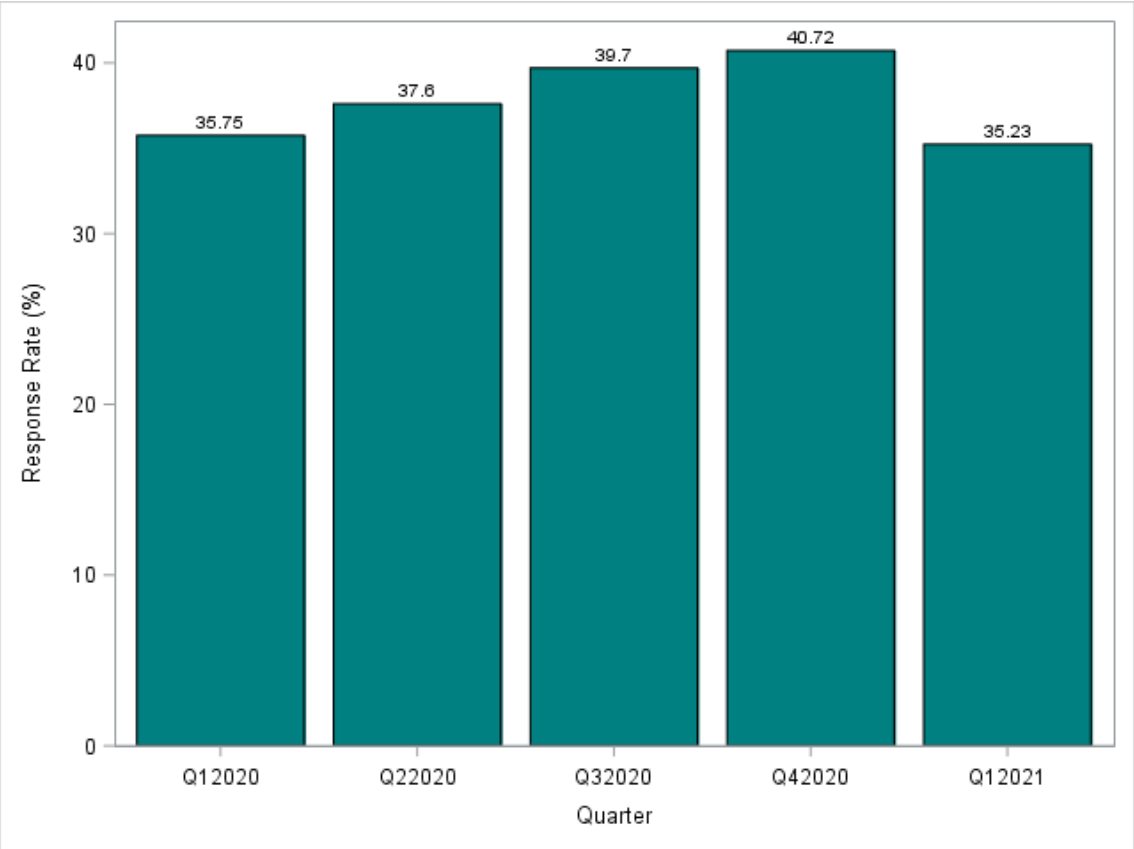


Figure 3 – Response rates per quarter at national level

5.2 Out-of-scope rates

The out-of-scope rate is defined as the proportion of sampled dwelling units in which no eligible household was found to the total number of sampled dwelling units. There are several reasons why sampled dwelling units may not contain eligible households. At the time of enumeration the dwelling unit could have been vacant or unoccupied, the dwelling unit could have been demolished or converted into a shop, or the structure could have been erroneously listed as a dwelling unit on the frame.

Let d_g be the number of sampled dwelling units from the geographic area g and $d_g^{(os)}$ the corresponding number of sampled dwelling units with no eligible household. The out of scope rate is then given by:

$$Out\ of\ Scope\ Rate_g = \frac{d_g^{(os)}}{d_g} \times 100 \quad (14)$$

Out-of-scope rates were computed at the national and provincial levels for the DTS 2020 and Q1 2021 samples combined, as well as quarterly at national level. These out-of-scope rates are given in Table 13 and Table 14 respectively. Out-of-scope at metropolitan area levels, as well as per quarter at national level are comparatively depicted in Figure 4 and Figure 5 below.

Table 13 – Out-of-scope rates at national, provincial and metropolitan area level

Province / metropolitan area	Out-of-scope rates (%)
National	**19.65**
Western Cape	17.49
Non-metro	24.78
City of Cape Town	13.70
Eastern Cape	26.14
Non-metro	30.49
Buffalo City	15.51
Nelson Mandela Bay	15.49
Northern Cape	21.89
Free State	19.11
Non-metro	21.31
Mangaung	13.71
KwaZulu-Natal	19.45
Non-metro	19.69
eThekwini	19.03
North West	22.94
Gauteng	16.48
Non-metro	16.15
Ekurhuleni	15.74
City of Johannesburg	18.02
City of Tshwane	14.96
Mpumalanga	17.99
Limpopo	20.65

Table 14 – Out-of-scope rates per quarter at national level

Year	Quarter	Out-of-scope rates (%)
2020 Sample		**21.83**
	Q12020	21.34
	Q22020	22.67
	Q32020	21.58
	Q42020	21.71
2021 Sample		
	Q12021	11.01
Combined		**19.65**

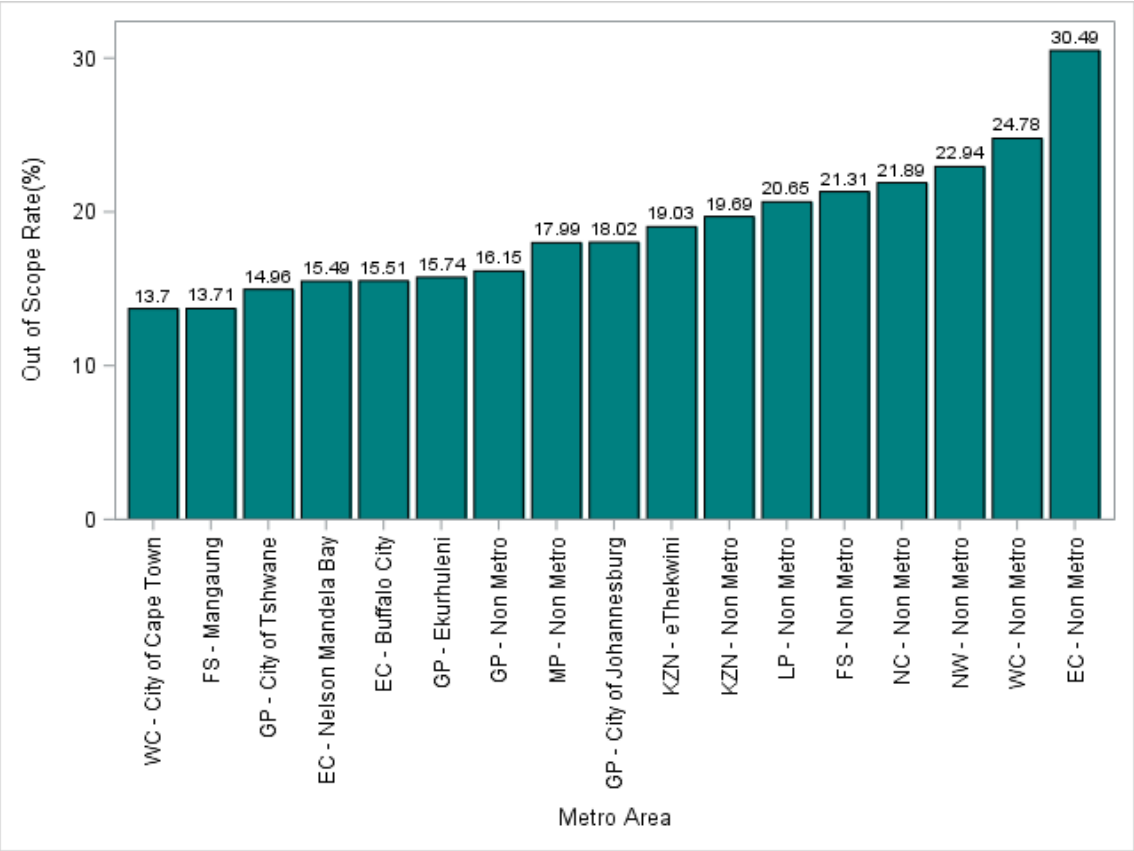


Figure 4 – Out-of-scope rates at metropolitan area level

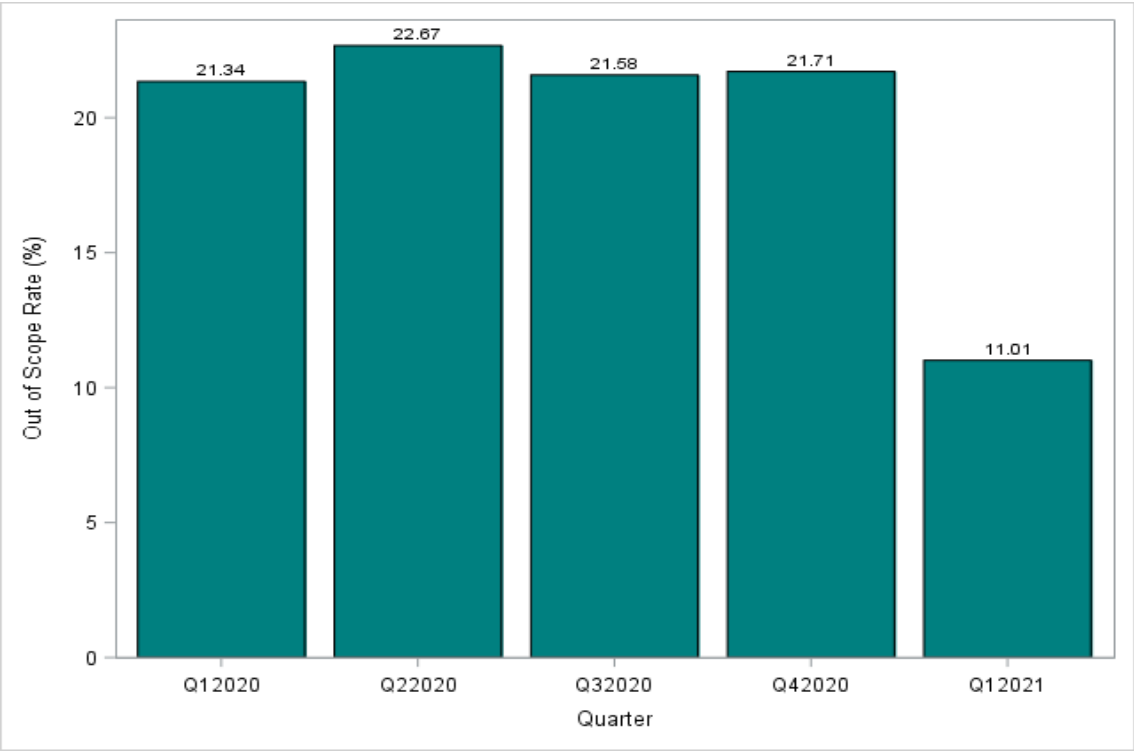


Figure 5 – Out-of-scope rates per quarter at national level

Table 15 provides the distribution of the out-of-scope dwelling units across the reasons (final result code) for being out of scope by province, for the DTS 2020 and Q1 2021 samples combined.

Table 15 – Distribution of out-of-scope dwelling units by reason

Final Result Code	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
Unoccupied Dwelling	175	599	148	138	330	215	280	222	392	**2 499**
(%)	(29.81)	(48.54)	(42.90)	(32.55)	(30.56)	(37.13)	(16.84)	(47.13)	(52.34)	**(35.04)**
Vacant Dwelling	63	142	55	58	117	124	221	54	112	**946**
(%)	(10.73)	(11.51)	(15.94)	(13.68)	(10.83)	(21.42)	(13.29)	(11.46)	(14.95)	**(13.26)**
Demolished	56	209	35	48	159	39	98	39	49	**732**
(%)	(9.54)	(16.94)	(10.14)	(11.32)	(14.72)	(6.74)	(5.89)	(8.28)	(6.54)	**(10.26)**
New Dwelling Under Construction	11	28	8	5	27	12	29	17	34	**171**
(%)	(1.87)	(2.27)	(2.32)	(1.18)	(2.50)	(2.07)	(1.74)	(3.61)	(4.54)	**(2.40)**
Status Change	111	55	9	89	52	49	139	25	16	**545**
(%)	(18.91)	(4.46)	(2.61)	(20.99)	(4.81)	(8.46)	(8.36)	(5.31)	(2.14)	**(7.64)**
Listing Error	171	201	90	86	395	140	895	114	146	**2 238**
(%)	(29.13)	(16.29)	(26.09)	(20.28)	(36.57)	(24.18)	(53.82)	(24.20)	(19.49)	**(31.38)**
Non Household Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	**1**
(%)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.06)	(0.00)	(0.00)	**(0.01)**
Total	**587**	**1 234**	**345**	**424**	**1 080**	**579**	**1 663**	**471**	**749**	**7 132**

Appendices

Appendix 1:	Sampled dwelling units either not visited or no questionnaire was completed/captured/processed
Appendix 2:	responding households with no corresponding valid person records
Appendix 3:	PSUs with adjustment factors greater than the 99th percentile
Appendix 4:	National totals by age, race and gender
Appendix	Provincial totals by age group

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Appendix

1. Population

1.1 Province by household heads 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
Western Cape	**723**	426	297	**785**	488	297	**24**	20	4	**512**	323	189	**2 043**	**1 256**	**787**
Eastern Cape	**1 566**	855	711	**127**	81	46	**9**	5	4	**122**	82	40	**1 825**	**1023**	**802**
Northern Cape	**186**	103	83	**151**	102	49	**3**	2	0	**26**	17	9	**365**	**224**	**141**
Free State	**855**	477	378	**42**	24	18	*****	*	*	**64**	37	27	**961**	**538**	**423**
KwaZulu-Natal	**2 671**	1 460	1211	**44**	29	15	**227**	124	103	**135**	96	38	**3 077**	**1709**	**1 368**
North West	**1 210**	622	588	**13**	8	5	*****	*	*	**107**	70	36	**1330**	**701**	**629**
Gauteng	**4 443**	2 527	1915	**141**	102	39	**119**	73	46	**652**	423	228	**5 354**	**3126**	**2 228**
Mpumalanga	**1 340**	774	566	**17**	10	7	*****	*	*	**72**	61	11	**1 428**	**844**	**584**
Limpopo	**1 691**	959	731	*****	*	*	*****	*	*	**33**	21	12	**1 724**	**981**	**743**
Total	**14 684**	**8 204**	**6 481**	**1 320**	**844**	**476**	**382**	**224**	**157**	**1 721**	**1 130**	**591**	**18 107**	**10 402**	**7 705**

*Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisks.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

1.2 By age group, household heads and gender ('000)

	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
Age group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0–4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5–9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10–14	**8**	5	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**8**	**5**	**4**
15–19	**108**	84	24	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**111**	**84**	**27**
20–24	**446**	252	194	**13**	10	*	**5**	5	*	**16**	15	*	**481**	**282**	**199**
25–29	**1 027**	636	391	**73**	51	22	**5**	*	5	**56**	35	21	**1 161**	**722**	**439**
30–34	**1 765**	1 022	742	**141**	102	39	**33**	18	15	**72**	50	22	**2 011**	**1 192**	**818**
35–39	**2 191**	1 355	836	**150**	100	51	**62**	49	14	**129**	97	32	**2 532**	**1 600**	**932**
40–44	**2 032**	1 269	763	**174**	113	61	**55**	45	11	**194**	136	58	**2 455**	**1 562**	**893**
45–49	**2 152**	1 354	799	**150**	93	57	**47**	25	22	**203**	125	78	**2 552**	**1 596**	**956**
50–54	**1 186**	592	594	**140**	91	48	**47**	23	24	**175**	128	47	**1 548**	**835**	**713**
55–59	**1 119**	553	566	**159**	99	60	**31**	22	9	**187**	124	63	**1 497**	**799**	**698**
60–64	**927**	446	481	**123**	62	61	**18**	11	6	**188**	126	62	**1 255**	**645**	**610**
65–69	**746**	277	469	**107**	69	38	**43**	19	24	**159**	110	49	**1 055**	**476**	**579**
70–74	**426**	143	283	**35**	16	20	**25**	7	18	**148**	68	80	**635**	**233**	**402**
75+	**552**	216	336	**55**	38	17	**11**	*	10	**191**	117	74	**808**	**371**	**437**
Total	**14 684**	**8 204**	**6 481**	**1 320**	**844**	**476**	**382**	**224**	**157**	**1 721**	**1 130**	**591**	**18 107**	**10 402**	**7 705**

*Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisks.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

2. Education

2.1 Household heads, 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
No schooling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Grade 0/R to Grade 3/Standard 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Grade 4/Standard 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Grade 5/Standard 3/ABET 2	7	43	6	21	55	34	73	24	31	**292**
Grade 6/Standard 4	34	101	15	26	81	48	115	30	38	**487**
Grade 7/Standard 5/ABET 3	83	110	21	59	115	55	102	73	65	**684**
Grade 8/Standard 6/Form 1	108	143	24	49	205	75	185	75	96	**960**
Grade 9/Standard 7/Form 2/ABET 4	63	107	25	40	134	62	153	52	70	**707**
Grade 10/Standard 8/Form 3	176	166	26	110	225	95	383	114	171	**1 466**
Grade 11/Standard 9/Form 4	202	149	26	78	315	75	550	140	188	**1 725**
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (No exemption)	550	276	69	200	801	330	1 434	324	310	**4 294**
NTCI–NTCIII	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**8**
NTC4–NTC6	7	*	4	*	7	*	53	13	13	**103**
Diploma/certificate with less than Grade 12/Std 10	11	8	*	14	7	14	61	6	19	**145**
Diploma/certificate with Grade 12/Std 10	6	29	*	9	14	*	80	8	24	**174**
Degree and higher	106	82	22	42	79	40	368	59	62	**860**
Other	301	48	20	40	131	117	647	37	99	**1 439**
Don't know/unspecified	345	328	65	170	530	246	941	248	311	**3 184**
Total	**1 998**	**1 593**	**330**	**862**	**2 698**	**1 195**	**5 148**	**1 204**	**1 499**	**16 528**

*Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisks.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

2.2 Household heads, 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
No schooling	**763**	340	423	**11**	6	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	**777**	**347**	**430**
Grade 0/R to Grade 3/Standard 1	**423**	216	207	**15**	9	7	*	*	*	*	*	*	**438**	**225**	**213**
Grade 4/Standard 2	**284**	124	160	**24**	13	12	*	*	*	*	*	*	**309**	**137**	**172**
Grade 5/Standard 3/ABET 2	**285**	146	138	**7**	*	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	**292**	**150**	**142**
Grade 6/Standard 4	**440**	230	211	**43**	34	9	*	*	*	*	*	*	**487**	**265**	**222**
Grade 7/Standard 5/ABET 3	**600**	335	265	**83**	46	37	*	*	*	*	*	*	**684**	**382**	**302**
Grade 8/Standard 6/Form 1	**793**	430	363	**109**	84	25	**44**	14	30	**14**	.	14	**960**	**528**	**431**
Grade 9/Standard 7/Form 2/ABET 4	**632**	343	289	**65**	43	21	*	*	*	**7**	6	*	**707**	**392**	**315**
Grade 10/Standard 8/Form 3	**1 139**	666	473	**173**	130	43	**24**	17	7	**130**	80	49	**1 466**	**894**	**572**
Grade 11/Standard 9/Form 4	**1 597**	907	691	**90**	47	43	**12**	12	*	**26**	19	7	**1 725**	**984**	**740**
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (No exemption)	**3 342**	2 012	1 330	**303**	192	110	**134**	86	48	**515**	312	204	**4 294**	**2 602**	**1 692**
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (Exemption)	**7**	*	5	*	*	*	**8**	*	*	*	*	*	**8**	*	**6**
NTCI–NTCIII	**65**	47	18	**5**	*	*	**7**	7	*	**26**	18	7	**103**	**75**	**28**
NTC4–NTC6	**114**	68	46	**13**	8	6	*	*	*	**15**	7	9	**145**	**83**	**62**
Diploma/certificate with less than Grade 12/Std 10	**136**	55	81	**9**	6	*	**6**	4	*	**23**	11	11	**174**	**76**	**98**
Diploma/certificate with Grade 12/ Std 10	**549**	286	264	**84**	55	29	**14**	.	14	**213**	162	51	**860**	**503**	**357**
Degree and higher	**861**	511	349	**71**	34	37	**70**	55	15	**438**	295	143	**1 439**	**895**	**545**
Other	**2 598**	1 453	1 145	**215**	129	85	**60**	29	30	**312**	218	94	**3 184**	**1 830**	**1 354**
Don't know/unspecified	**-**	-	-	**-**	-	-	**-**	-	-	**-**	-	-	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**14 629**	**8 171**	**6 458**	**1 320**	**844**	**476**	**382**	**224**	**157**	**1 721**	**1 130**	**591**	**18 052**	**10 369**	**7 683**

*Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisks.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

3. Day or overnight

3.1 Number of most recent trips taken by household heads in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by type of trip and province of origin, January–December, 2020

Province of origin	Type of trip ('000)	
	Day trips	Overnight trips
Western Cape	612	845
Eastern Cape	664	502
Northern Cape	243	163
Free State	116	145
KwaZulu-Natal	248	393
North West	493	342
Gauteng	456	1 896
Mpumalanga	537	434
Limpopo	994	294
Total	**4 363**	**5 012**

*Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisks.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

3.2 Number of most recent trips taken by household heads in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by number of day trips and province of origin, January–December, 2020

	Number of day trips ('000)			
Province of origin	**1 trip**	**2–4 trips**	**5 trips or more**	**Total**
Western Cape	456	111	45	**612**
Eastern Cape	587	77	.	**664**
Northern Cape	178	56	9	**243**
Free State	113	*	*	**116**
KwaZulu-Natal	231	13	4	**248**
North West	361	133	*	**493**
Gauteng	412	23	21	**456**
Mpumalanga	409	125	*	**537**
Limpopo	824	149	21	**994**
Total	**3 571**	**690**	**103**	**4 363**

*Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisks.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

3.3 Number of most recent trips taken by household heads in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by number of overnight trips and province of origin, January–December, 2020

	Number of overnight trips ('000)			
Province of origin	**1 trip**	**2–4 trips**	**5 trips or more**	**Total**
Western Cape	817	28	-	**845**
Eastern Cape	480	21	-	**502**
Northern Cape	141	22	-	**163**
Free State	126	19	-	**145**
KwaZulu-Natal	378	16	-	**393**
North West	293	49	-	**342**
Gauteng	1 811	84	-	**1 896**
Mpumalanga	421	12	-	**434**
Limpopo	273	21	-	**294**
Total	**4 739**	**272**	**-**	**5 012**

*Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisks.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

3.4 Number of most recent trips taken by household heads in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by province of origin and sex, January–December, 2020

	Undertook day trip ('000)			Undertook overnight trip ('000)		
Province of origin	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
Western Cape	**612**	306	307	**845**	497	347
Eastern Cape	**664**	354	310	**502**	326	176
Northern Cape	**243**	168	76	**163**	116	47
Free State	**116**	39	77	**145**	102	42
KwaZulu-Natal	**248**	174	74	**393**	152	241
North West	**493**	252	242	**342**	138	203
Gauteng	**456**	227	229	**1 896**	992	904
Mpumalanga	**537**	340	197	**434**	276	157
Limpopo	**994**	633	361	**294**	167	127
Total	**4 363**	**2 491**	**1 872**	**5 012**	**2 768**	**2 244**

*Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisks.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

3.5 Number of most recent day trips taken by household heads in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip, province of origin and gender, January–December, 2020 ('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
Western Cape	**27**	*	27	**117**	34	83	**133**	89	44	**29**	13	16	**29**	29	*	**15**	*	15
Eastern Cape	**46**	27	19	**71**	28	42	**36**	21	15	**36**	19	17	**45**	20	25	**36**	9	27
Northern Cape	**5**	*	*	**44**	36	8	**14**	12	*	**23**	23	*	*****	*	*	**12**	5	7
Free State	**18**	13	5	**5**	*	5	**13**	6	7	*****	*	*	**10**	*	10	**14**	*	14
KwaZulu-Natal	**34**	26	8	**32**	20	12	**27**	21	6	**7**	5	*	**4**	*	4	**19**	10	9
North West	**38**	23	16	**70**	32	38	**48**	11	37	**5**	5	*	*****	*	*	**37**	*	37
Gauteng	**15**	*	15	**62**	48	14	**69**	42	28	**11**	*	11	**22**	7	15	**24**	24	*
Mpumalanga	**18**	*	18	**48**	48	*	**44**	36	8	**18**	14	4	**66**	24	42	**12**	7	5
Limpopo	**95**	62	32	**228**	133	95	**98**	55	43	**37**	20	16	**75**	59	16	**37**	15	22
Total	**296**	**153**	**143**	**676**	**378**	**298**	**483**	**292**	**190**	**167**	**101**	**66**	**253**	**138**	**115**	**205**	**70**	**135**

*Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisks.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

3.5 Number of most recent day trips taken by household heads in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip, province of origin and gender (concluded), January–December, 2020 ('000)

	July			August			September			October			November			December		
Province of origin	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
Western Cape	**15**	*	15	**50**	25	25	**46**	35	12	**8**	8	*	**54**	35	19	**89**	39	51
Eastern Cape	**23**	17	6	**98**	55	43	**95**	46	49	**54**	33	21	**18**	5	13	**106**	71	35
Northern Cape	**22**	13	9	**16**	8	8	**33**	21	13	**16**	9	6	**27**	13	14	**31**	26	5
Free State	*****	*	*	**17**	7	10	**11**	*	11	**9**	*	7	**11**	11	*	**6**	*	6
KwaZulu-Natal	**20**	17	*	**38**	31	7	*****	*	*	**22**	11	11	**18**	16	*	**23**	17	6
North West	**33**	9	24	**80**	54	26	**28**	12	16	**61**	20	42	**39**	39	*	**51**	48	*
Gauteng	**32**	25	7	**21**	*	21	**53**	13	41	**44**	21	23	**9**	6	*	**94**	41	53
Mpumalanga	**10**	*	8	**19**	4	15	**84**	65	19	**31**	22	9	**54**	34	20	**133**	83	49
Limpopo	**66**	54	12	**68**	45	23	**98**	82	16	**59**	31	28	**54**	43	10	**80**	34	46
Total	**223**	**138**	**85**	**408**	**230**	**178**	**453**	**273**	**180**	**303**	**157**	**146**	**283**	**202**	**81**	**614**	**359**	**254**

*Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisks.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

3.6 Number of most recent overnight trips taken by household heads in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip, province of origin and gender, January–December, 2020 ('000)

	January			February			March			April			May			June		
Province of origin	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
Western Cape	**117**	64	53	**58**	23	35	**66**	*	66	**16**	14	*	**11**	*	11	**6**	6	*
Eastern Cape	**27**	*	27	**22**	7	15	**21**	16	5	*****	*	*	**91**	73	17	**16**	8	7
Northern Cape	**20**	12	8	**18**	18	*	**7**	6	*	*****	*	*	*****	*	*	*****	*	*
Free State	**35**	30	5	*****	*	*	**7**	7	*	*****	*	*	*****	*	*	**8**	*	8
KwaZulu-Natal	**82**	39	43	**41**	*	41	**12**	12	*	**7**	*	7	**30**	13	18	**6**	*	6
North West	**15**	6	9	**53**	*	53	*****	*	*	*****	*	*	*****	*	*	**17**	*	17
Gauteng	**408**	237	172	**204**	117	86	**83**	38	46	**24**	*	24	**71**	42	29	**75**	66	9
Mpumalanga	**32**	14	18	**65**	60	5	**7**	7	*	**6**	6	*	**11**	9	*	**39**	22	17
Limpopo	**47**	34	12	**17**	*	15	**22**	16	6	**7**	7	*	**27**	27	*	**23**	15	9
Total	**783**	**436**	**347**	**477**	**228**	**250**	**225**	**101**	**123**	**60**	**29**	**32**	**243**	**164**	**80**	**192**	**118**	**74**

*Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisks.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

3.6 Number of most recent overnight trips taken by household heads in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip, province of origin and gender (concluded), January–December, 2020 ('000)

	July			August			September			October			November			December		
Province of origin	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
Western Cape	**44**	38	6	**51**	38	14	**70**	19	51	**144**	127	17	**102**	69	33	**159**	99	60
Eastern Cape	**13**	7	6	**75**	62	13	**33**	11	22	**58**	38	20	**38**	35	4	**109**	69	41
Northern Cape	*****	*	*	**11**	9	*	**12**	9	*	**35**	28	7	**32**	22	10	**22**	11	11
Free State	*****	*	*	**23**	13	11	**4**	*	4	**24**	24	*	**24**	13	12	**19**	16	*
KwaZulu-Natal	**13**	13	*	**42**	23	20	**33**	9	24	**47**	15	32	**17**	12	6	**64**	17	47
North West	**27**	14	14	**79**	61	17	**26**	14	12	**43**	20	23	**4**	4	*	**77**	19	58
Gauteng	**149**	67	82	**210**	120	90	**164**	47	117	**109**	83	26	**124**	84	40	**274**	91	182
Mpumalanga	**12**	8	4	**12**	12	*	**25**	11	13	**25**	10	15	**16**	9	7	**184**	108	76
Limpopo	**27**	*	25	**18**	7	12	*****	*	*	**23**	16	7	**21**	14	7	**59**	28	31
Total	**285**	**148**	**138**	**522**	**344**	**178**	**370**	**121**	**249**	**508**	**361**	**147**	**379**	**261**	**118**	**966**	**458**	**509**

*Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisks.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

3.7 Number of most recent day trips taken by household heads in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip, gender and province of destination, January–December, 2020 ('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
Western Cape	**27**	*	27	**117**	34	83	**96**	52	44	**29**	13	16	**29**	29	*	**15**	*	15
Eastern Cape	**46**	27	19	**71**	28	42	**70**	55	15	**36**	19	17	**45**	20	25	**36**	9	27
Northern Cape	**5**	*	*	**44**	36	8	**23**	12	11	**23**	23	*	*****	*	*	**6**	*	4
Free State	**25**	25	*	**52**	31	21	**13**	6	7	*****	*	*	**35**	*	35	*****	*	.
KwaZulu-Natal	**28**	20	8	**32**	20	12	**30**	24	6	**7**	5	*	**4**	*	4	**19**	10	9
North West	**12**	6	6	**48**	26	22	**72**	32	39	**5**	5	*	*****	*	*	**40**	*	36
Gauteng	**39**	4	34	**90**	76	14	**50**	27	23	**11**	*	11	**27**	7	20	**36**	19	17
Mpumalanga	**22**	6	16	**22**	22	*	**32**	29	*	**14**	14	*	**35**	24	11	**5**	*	5
Limpopo	**92**	62	30	**201**	106	95	**98**	55	43	**41**	20	20	**75**	59	16	**49**	28	22
Unspecified	**-**	-	-	**-**	-	-	**-**	-	-	**-**	-	-	**-**	-	-	**-**	-	-
Total	**296**	**153**	**143**	**676**	**378**	**298**	**483**	**292**	**190**	**167**	**101**	**66**	**253**	**138**	**115**	**205**	**70**	**135**

*Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisks.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

3.7 Number of most recent day trips taken by household heads in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip, gender and province of destination (concluded), January–December, 2020 ('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
Western Cape	**15**	*	15	**50**	25	25	**46**	35	12	**8**	8	*	**54**	35	19	**89**	39	51
Eastern Cape	**23**	17	6	**98**	55	43	**88**	39	49	**54**	33	21	**18**	5	13	**106**	71	35
Northern Cape	**19**	9	9	**19**	11	8	**33**	21	13	**16**	9	6	**43**	32	11	**28**	26	*
Free State	**14**	12	*	**17**	7	10	**11**	*	11	**21**	14	7	**17**	11	6	*****	*	*
KwaZulu-Natal	**20**	17	*	**38**	31	7	**11**	8	*	**15**	11	4	**21**	16	5	**26**	17	9
North West	**30**	6	24	**87**	61	26	**28**	12	16	**31**	14	18	**24**	23	1	**56**	47	9
Gauteng	**32**	25	7	**29**	*	26	**30**	17	13	**45**	14	31	**38**	25	13	**114**	83	32
Mpumalanga	**14**	6	8	**19**	4	15	**75**	61	14	**31**	12	19	**15**	13	*	**51**	30	21
Limpopo	**56**	44	12	**50**	31	18	**130**	82	48	**81**	42	40	**54**	43	10	**143**	47	96
Unspecified	**-**	-	-	**-**	-	-	**-**	-	-	**-**	-	-	**-**	-	-	**-**	-	-
Total	**223**	**138**	**85**	**408**	**230**	**178**	**453**	**273**	**180**	**303**	**157**	**146**	**283**	**202**	**81**	**614**	**359**	**254**

*Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisks.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

3.8 Number of most recent overnight trips taken by household heads in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip, gender and province of destination, January–December, 2020 ('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
Western Cape	**132**	78	54	**88**	29	59	**30**	*	28	*****	*	*	*****	*	*	**6**	6	*
Eastern Cape	**155**	74	80	**20**	*	20	**47**	28	19	**14**	14	*	**114**	86	28	**12**	8	4
Northern Cape	**6**	*	6	**18**	18	*	**19**	6	13	*****	*	*	*****	*	*	*****	*	*
Free State	**70**	34	36	**44**	29	16	**12**	7	4	*****	*	*	*****	*	*	**40**	15	25
KwaZulu-Natal	**138**	93	45	**66**	32	35	**28**	20	9	*****	*	*	**23**	*	23	**9**	*	9
North West	**26**	6	21	**30**	*	30	**7**	*	7	*****	*	*	*****	*	*	**7**	7	*
Gauteng	**98**	73	25	**112**	79	33	**24**	7	17	**7**	*	7	**23**	8	15	**21**	9	11
Mpumalanga	**36**	15	21	**77**	28	48	**21**	10	12	**6**	6	*	**45**	42	*	**33**	24	9
Limpopo	**121**	63	59	**21**	13	8	**35**	22	13	**31**	7	24	**34**	27	7	**61**	48	14
Unspecified	**132**	78	54	**88**	29	59	**30**	*	28	*****	*	*	*****	*	*	**6**	6	*
Total	**783**	**436**	**347**	**477**	**228**	**250**	**225**	**101**	**123**	**60**	**29**	**32**	**243**	**164**	**80**	**192**	**118**	**74**

*Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisks.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

3.8 Number of most recent overnight trips taken by household heads in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip, gender and province of destination (concluded), January–December, 2020 ('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
Western Cape	**26**	11	14	**18**	12	6	**59**	13	46	**93**	68	26	**76**	45	32	**159**	104	55
Eastern Cape	**53**	43	9	**85**	71	14	**78**	17	61	**59**	48	11	**59**	54	5	**215**	82	133
Northern Cape	**14**	*	14	**38**	12	26	**6**	5	*	**24**	17	7	**16**	13	*	*****	*	*
Free State	*****	*	*	**55**	44	11	*****	*	*	**38**	35	*	**20**	13	8	**32**	20	12
KwaZulu-Natal	**13**	13	*	**90**	63	27	**74**	24	51	**46**	7	38	**44**	39	6	**86**	37	49
North West	**7**	7	*	**72**	40	32	**16**	14	*	**44**	20	24	**23**	*	19	**100**	27	73
Gauteng	**6**	*	4	**11**	5	6	**26**	8	18	**69**	50	19	**47**	20	27	**87**	57	30
Mpumalanga	**58**	18	40	**47**	40	6	**19**	*	16	**46**	39	7	**63**	56	7	**113**	70	43
Limpopo	**108**	53	55	**106**	57	49	**93**	38	55	**89**	77	12	**31**	18	13	**172**	61	111
Unspecified	**-**	-	-	**-**	-	-	**-**	-	-	**-**	-	-	**-**	-	-	**-**	-	-
Total	**285**	**148**	**138**	**522**	**344**	**178**	**370**	**121**	**249**	**508**	**361**	**147**	**379**	**261**	**118**	**966**	**458**	**509**

*Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisks.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

3.9 Number of most recent day trips taken by household heads in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip and purpose of trip, January–December, 2020 ('000)

	Main purpose of trip										
Month	**Leisure**	**Shopping**	**Sporting**	**VFR**	**Business**	**Education**	**Medical**	**Religion**	**Funeral**	**Other**	**Total**
January	*	168	-	48	17	*	12	12	25	12	**296**
February	41	404	-	72	46	34	19	20	25	16	**676**
March	6	247	-	84	58	*	12	6	56	13	**483**
April	*	98	-	30	12	*	23	*	4	*	**167**
May	*	148	-	51	44	9	*	*	*	*	**253**
June	11	120	-	22	13	*	*	*	24	11	**205**
July	16	103	-	20	30	*	15	*	40	*	**223**
August	25	237	-	86	24	7	12	*	13	4	**408**
September	7	269	-	54	40	*	37	*	43	*	**453**
October	3	133	-	51	31	*	24	16	25	20	**303**
November	15	94	-	30	52	*	16	7	26	40	**283**
December	59	315	-	129	66	*	21	*	14	10	**614**

*Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisks.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

3.10 Number of most recent overnight trips taken by household heads in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip and purpose of visit, January–December, 2020 ('000)

	Main purpose of trip										
Month	**Leisure**	**Shopping**	**Sporting**	**VFR**	**Business**	**Education**	**Medical**	**Religion**	**Funeral**	**Other**	**Total**
January	145	-	-	458	18	32	12	10	102	6	**783**
February	80	-	-	290	26	13	*	4	52	12	**477**
March	54	-	-	120	*	*	8	*	32	9	**225**
April	*	-	-	44	*	*	*	*	15	*	**60**
May	8	-	-	164	*	*	*	28	43	*	**243**
June	6	-	-	125	*	*	*	*	59	*	**192**
July	6	-	-	203	11	*	*	*	64	*	**285**
August	36	-	-	260	45	*	8	7	100	65	**522**
September	84	-	-	218	*	*	*	*	46	22	**370**
October	89	-	-	337	*	11	*	*	54	14	**508**
November	104	-	-	158	17	13	7	*	59	21	**379**
December	208	-	-	620	8	*	6	*	91	30	**966**

*Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisks.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

4. Origin and main destination of trips

4.1 Number of most recent day trips in taken by household heads South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by province of destination and origin, January–December,2020 ('000)

	Province of destination									
Province of origin	**Western Cape**	**Eastern Cape**	**Northern Cape**	**Free State**	**KwaZulu-Natal**	**North West**	**Gauteng**	**Mpumalanga**	**Limpopo**	**Total**
Western Cape	575	37	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**612**
Eastern Cape	*	654	*	*	10	*	*	*	*	**664**
Northern Cape	*	*	220	13	*	8	*	*	*	**243**
Free State	*	*	*	91	*	*	22	*	*	**116**
KwaZulu-Natal	*	*	*	*	235	*	*	12	*	**248**
North West	*	*	39	28	*	331	80	16	*	**493**
Gauteng	*	*	*	43	*	80	199	18	115	**456**
Mpumalanga	*	*	*	29	*	*	191	281	33	**537**
Limpopo	*	*	*	*	*	16	48	9	921	**994**
Total	**575**	**691**	**259**	**205**	**251**	**436**	**542**	**335**	**1069**	**4 363**

*Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisks.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

4.2 Number of most overnight trips taken by household heads in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by province of destination and origin, January–December,2020 ('000)

	Province of destination									
Province of origin	**Western Cape**	**Eastern Cape**	**Northern Cape**	**Free State**	**KwaZulu-Natal**	**North West**	**Gauteng**	**Mpumalanga**	**Limpopo**	**Total**
Western Cape	475	261	12	28	4	*	50	14	*	**845**
Eastern Cape	34	434	*	4	16	*	13	*	*	**502**
Northern Cape	8	*	82	21	*	11	29	9	*	**163**
Free State	*	*	*	93	*	11	35	*	6	**145**
KwaZulu-Natal	*	47	*	35	262	20	29	*	*	**393**
North West	*	11	30	52	16	176	26	6	24	**342**
Gauteng	144	155	24	77	316	110	131	288	650	**1 896**
Mpumalanga	28	*	*	*	5	*	151	226	24	**434**
Limpopo	*	*	*	*	*	7	67	21	199	**294**
Total	**689**	**911**	**147**	**311**	**619**	**336**	**531**	**564**	**903**	**5 012**

*Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisks.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

5. Main purpose of trip and destination

5.1 Number of most recent day trips taken by household heads in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by province of destination and main purpose of trip, January–December, 2020 ('000)

Province of destination	Main purpose of trip ('000)										
	Leisure	Shopping	Sporting	VFR	Business	Education	Medical	Religion	Funeral	Other	Total
Western Cape	116	179	-	116	120	9	18	-	8	9	**575**
Eastern Cape	7	454	-	61	38	-	42	10	71	8	**691**
Northern Cape	6	182	-	8	26	-	5	-	13	19	**259**
Free State	-	37	-	77	13	-	13	32	32	-	**205**
KwaZulu-Natal	-	152	-	31	33	-	2	-	32	-	**251**
North West	21	270	-	43	39	-	23	6	13	21	**436**
Gauteng	10	185	-	165	39	20	29	9	37	48	**542**
Mpumalanga	11	182	-	35	66	7	*	-	15	17	**335**
Limpopo	14	695	-	138	58	19	55	5	75	10	**1 069**
Unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total	**184**	**2 336**	**-**	**675**	**434**	**55**	**192**	**62**	**296**	**131**	**4 363**

*Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisks.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

5.2 Number of most recent overnight trips taken by household heads in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by province of destination and main purpose of trip, January–December, 2020 ('000)

	Main purpose of trip ('000)										
Province of destination	**Leisure**	**Shopping**	**Sporting**	**VFR**	**Business**	**Education**	**Medical**	**Religion**	**Funeral**	**Other**	**Total**
Western Cape	379	-	-	327	11	-	-	*	125	-	**845**
Eastern Cape	29	-	-	266	11	-	14	32	89	61	**502**
Northern Cape	*	-	-	86	21	23	7	*	14	8	**163**
Free State	9	-	-	77	5	-	-	7	41	6	**145**
KwaZulu-Natal	23	-	-	286	8	32	-	-	45	-	**393**
North West	22	-	-	214	-	13	8	-	25	59	**342**
Gauteng	301	-	-	1 219	35	-	-	4	302	34	**1 896**
Mpumalanga	54	-	-	288	34	-	9	4	44	-	**434**
Limpopo	4	-	-	232	*	*	6	*	33	12	**294**
Unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total	**822**	**-**	**-**	**2 997**	**128**	**70**	**43**	**53**	**718**	**180**	**5 012**

*Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisks.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

6. Mode of transport

6.1 Number of most day trips taken by household heads in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by mode of transport and province of destination, January–December, 2020 ('000)

Mode of transport	Province of destination									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
My own car/van/bakkie	439	185	140	58	71	153	188	144	259	**1 638**
Someone's car/van/bakkie	54	90	33	60	36	62	103	25	58	**520**
Rental car	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16	*	**17**
Minibus taxi	70	392	70	78	136	204	132	126	710	**1 919**
Metered taxi	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	*	*	**4**
App based cabs (e.g. Uber)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Commercial bus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Tour bus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
On foot or bicycle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Motorcycle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Truck or lorry	6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**8**
Train	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Aircraft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Other	5	*	5	*	8	*	*	*	*	**20**
Total	**575**	**691**	**259**	**205**	**251**	**436**	**542**	**335**	**1069**	**4 363**

*Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisks.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

6.2 Number of most recent overnight trips taken by household heads in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by mode of transport and province of destination, January–December, 2020 ('000)

Mode of transport	Province of destination									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
My own car/van/bakkie	475	196	87	40	78	102	634	104	33	**1 748**
Someone's car/van/bakkie	92	64	29	25	97	65	363	64	53	**851**
Rental car	*	*	*	6	*	*	*	*	*	**8**
Minibus taxi	113	222	26	74	215	138	586	215	181	**1 769**
Metered taxi	*	*	*	*	*	*	8	*	*	**8**
App based cabs (e.g. Uber)	*	*	*	*	*	*	5	*	*	**5**
Commercial bus	94	14	*	*	*	16	126	23	23	**298**
Tour bus	9	*	*	*	*	16	12	*	4	**43**
On foot or bicycle	*	*	*	*	*	*	15	*	*	**15**
Motorcycle	51	6	*	*	*	*	146	28	*	**235**
Truck or lorry	11	*	16	*	*	4	*	*	*	**31**
Train	475	196	87	40	78	102	634	104	33	**1 748**
Aircraft	92	64	29	25	97	65	363	64	53	**851**
Other	*	*	*	6	*	*	*	*	*	**8**
Total	**845**	**502**	**163**	**145**	**393**	**342**	**1 896**	**434**	**294**	**5 012**

*Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisks.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

7. Main purpose

7.1 Main purpose of most recent day trip taken by household heads by month of trip, January–December, 2020 ('000)

Main purpose	Month of trip												
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Leisure	-	41	6	-	-	11	16	25	7	*	15	59	**184**
Shopping	168	404	247	98	148	120	103	237	269	133	94	315	**2 336**
Sporting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
VFR	48	72	84	30	51	22	20	86	54	51	30	129	**675**
Business	17	46	58	12	44	13	30	24	40	31	52	66	**434**
Religion	12	20	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	7	-	**62**
Funeral	25	25	56	4	-	24	40	13	43	25	26	14	**296**
Medical/health	12	19	12	23	-	*	15	12	37	24	16	21	**192**
Study/educational	*	34	-	-	9	-	-	7	-	-	*	-	**55**
Social events	12	16	13	-	-	11	-	4	*	20	40	10	**131**
Other	296	676	483	167	253	205	223	408	453	303	283	614	**4 363**
Unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total	**296**	**676**	**483**	**167**	**253**	**205**	**223**	**408**	**453**	**303**	**283**	**614**	**4 363**

[1] 'Other' includes wellness, child care, etc.
*Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisks.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

7.2 Main purpose of most recent overnight trips taken by household heads by month of trip, January–December, 2020 ('000)

	Month of trip												
Main purpose	**January**	**February**	**March**	**April**	**May**	**June**	**July**	**August**	**September**	**October**	**November**	**December**	**Total**
Leisure	145	80	54	1	8	6	6	36	84	89	104	208	**822**
Shopping	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Sporting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
VFR	458	290	120	44	164	125	203	260	218	337	158	620	**2 997**
Business	18	26	-	-	-	-	11	45	-	*	17	8	**128**
Education	10	4	*	-	28	-	-	7	-	-	-	*	**53**
Medical	102	52	32	15	43	59	64	100	46	54	59	91	**718**
Religion	12	-	8	-	-	*	-	8	-	-	7	6	**43**
Funeral	32	13	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	11	13	-	**70**
Other	6	12	9	-	-	-	-	65	22	14	21	30	**180**
Total	**783**	**477**	**225**	**60**	**243**	**192**	**285**	**522**	**370**	**508**	**379**	**966**	**5 012**

[1] 'Other' includes wellness, child care, etc.
*Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisks.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

8. Population group

8.1 Population group by principal type of accommodation on the most recent overnight trips taken by household heads, January–December, 2020 ('000)

Population group	Accommodation												
	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	Un-specified	Total
Black African	134	86	21	52	72	3 711	-	4	15	57	64	11	**4 227**
Coloured	42	3	-	-	49	105	-	-	2	-	2	-	**203**
Indian/Asian	6	20	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	**86**
White	35	39	24	6	94	278	-	12	-	-	8	-	**496**
Total	**217**	**148**	**45**	**58**	**254**	**4 093**	**-**	**17**	**16**	**57**	**95**	**11**	**5 012**

*Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisks.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

8.2 Population group by month of the most recent trip taken by household heads, January–December, 2020 ('000)

Population group	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Day trips													
Black African	269	500	325	108	224	190	189	325	341	277	209	462	**3 417**
Coloured	28	104	107	24	9	9	18	37	62	7	23	30	**459**
Indian/Asian	-	-	14	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	6	4	**25**
White	-	72	37	35	20	6	15	45	50	19	46	117	**462**
Unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total	**296**	**676**	**483**	**167**	**253**	**205**	**223**	**408**	**453**	**303**	**283**	**614**	**4 363**
Overnight trips													
Black African	697	386	166	59	243	192	258	480	303	378	275	788	**4 227**
Coloured	21	42	33	-	-	-	-	-	4	28	29	46	**203**
Indian/Asian	36	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	4	6	-	-	**86**
White	29	29	25	*	-	-	27	22	59	96	75	133	**496**
Unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total	**783**	**477**	**225**	**60**	**243**	**192**	**285**	**522**	**370**	**508**	**379**	**966**	**5 012**

*Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisks.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

9. Expenditure

9.1 Province of destination by average expenditure on most recent day and overnight trips taken by household heads, January–December, 2020 (R'000)

Province of destination	Accommodation	Food and beverages	Domestic transport	Recreation and culture	Shopping	Other[1]
Day trips						
Western Cape	-	135	182	8	217	2
Eastern Cape	-	36	106	-	421	25
Northern Cape	-	30	182	*	1 065	125
Free State	-	25	102	-	113	2
KwaZulu-Natal	-	31	104	-	417	45
North West	-	66	136	-	665	58
Gauteng	-	75	165	-	1 034	42
Mpumalanga	-	72	122	2	414	5
Limpopo	-	57	95	-	298	43
Overnight trips						
Western Cape	5	280	363	8	316	54
Eastern Cape	485	451	587	54	426	31
Northern Cape	76	229	323	13	315	49
Free State	133	213	604	9	811	232
KwaZulu-Natal	145	592	473	0	270	246
North West	21	89	387	10	186	27
Gauteng	39	130	418	10	387	27
Mpumalanga	66	117	181	1	255	8
Limpopo	184	347	326	25	253	103

[1] 'Other' includes categories of expenditure that were not included in the categories.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

9.2 Province of destination by expenditure on most recent day trips taken by household heads, January–December, 2020 (R'000)

Province of destination	Accommodation	Food and beverages	Domestic transport	Recreation and culture	Shopping	Other[1]	Total
Day trips							
Western Cape	-	77 821	104 870	4 772	124 682	909	**313 054**
Eastern Cape	-	25 075	73 158	_	290 883	17 009	**406 124**
Northern Cape	-	7 785	47 190	687	275 729	32 392	**363 783**
Free State	-	5 089	20 841	_	23 125	315	**49 370**
KwaZulu-Natal	-	7 773	26 095	_	104 835	11 270	**149 973**
North West	-	28 583	59 257	98	289 763	25 274	**402 975**
Gauteng	-	40 760	89 601	_	559 939	22 816	**713 115**
Mpumalanga	-	24 167	40 797	568	138 746	1 749	**206 026**
Limpopo	-	61 292	101 108	117	318 683	46 223	**527 423**
Unspecified	-	278 345	562 916	6 242	2 126 383	157 957	**3 131 843**
Total day trips spending	**-**	**77 821**	**104 870**	**4 772**	**124 682**	**909**	**313 054**

[1] 'Other' includes categories of expenditure that were not included in the categories.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

9.3 Province of destination by expenditure on most recent overnight trips taken by household heads (concluded), January–December, 2020 (R'000)

Province of destination	Accommodation	Food and beverages	Domestic transport	Recreation and culture	Shopping	Other[1]	Total
Overnight trips							
Western Cape	695 459	548 975	1 474 822	109 724	420 492	77 307	**3 326 779**
Eastern Cape	209 548	718 307	1 250 979	34 464	1 047 470	281 305	**3 542 072**
Northern Cape	30 748	73 697	191 010	5 274	136 239	52 050	**489 018**
Free State	45 156	129 055	221 779	6 573	259 731	72 160	**734 455**
KwaZulu-Natal	713 678	733 304	975 802	82 842	917 347	132 493	**3 555 466**
North West	373 625	228 584	371 116	36 238	354 724	14 880	**1 379 166**
Gauteng	287 209	293 694	716 157	60 873	409 645	170 425	**1 938 003**
Mpumalanga	428 569	443 892	615 757	98 523	702 775	72 695	**2 362 210**
Limpopo	170 743	487 566	1 024 979	16 300	1 421 156	193 540	**3 314 284**
Unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total overnight trips spending	**2 954 735**	**3 657 073**	**6 842 401**	**450 809**	**5 669 578**	**1 066 855**	**20 641 452**

[1] 'Other' includes categories of expenditure that were not included in the categories.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

5. General information

Stats SA publishes approximately 300 different statistical releases each year. It is not economically viable to produce them in more than one of South Africa's eleven official languages. Since the releases are used extensively, not only locally but also by international economic and social-scientific communities, Stats SA releases are published in English only.

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Produced by Stats SA

REPORT NUMBER: P0352