



**Statistics  
South Africa**



your leading partner in quality statistics

---

# Statistical release

## P0352.1

# Domestic Tourism Survey 2011

**Reference period: January to December 2010**

**Embargoed until:  
06 March 2012  
14:30**

**Enquiries:**

User Information Services  
Tel.: (012) 310 8600 / 4892 / 8390

**Forthcoming issue:**

DTS 2012

**Expected release date**

December 2012

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

© Statistics South Africa, 2012

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

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

- National Library of South Africa, Pretoria Division
- National Library of South Africa, Cape Town Division
- Library of Parliament, Cape Town
- Bloemfontein Public Library
- Natal Society Library, Pietermaritzburg
- Johannesburg Public Library
- Eastern Cape Library Services, King William's Town
- Central Regional Library, Polokwane
- Central Reference Library, Nelspruit
- Central Reference Collection, Kimberley
- Central Reference Library, Mmabatho

This publication is available both in hard copy and on the Stats SA website [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za).

The data and metadata set from the *Domestic Tourism Survey, 2011* will be available on CD-ROM. A charge may be made according to the pricing policy, which can be seen on the website.

Stats SA also provides a subscription service.

**Enquiries:**

	<b>Printing and distribution</b>	<b>User information services</b>
Tel:	(012) 310 8358	(012) 310 8600
Fax:	(012) 321 7381	(012) 310 8500/ 8495
Email:	<a href="mailto:distribution@statssa.gov.za">distribution@statssa.gov.za</a>	<a href="mailto:info@statssa.gov.za">info@statssa.gov.za</a>

## Contents

<b>1. Introduction and methodology.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Background.....	1
1.2 Target Population .....	1
<b>2. Summary of key findings of the Domestic Tourism Survey 2011 .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>3. Characteristics of the most recent domestic day and overnight trips undertaken.....</b>	<b>3</b>
3.1 Number and type of trips .....	3
3.1.1 Number of day and overnight trips inside South Africa.....	3
3.1.2 Number of persons who undertook overnight trips .....	4
3.2 Trip purpose.....	6
3.3 Mode of transport.....	7
3.4 Main purpose of trip and mode of transport .....	8
3.5 Activities undertaken during trips.....	9
3.5.1 Day trips.....	9
3.5.2 Overnight trips .....	11
3.6 Demographic characteristics of day travellers and tourists.....	13
3.7 Main destination and main purpose of trip for domestic overnight trips.....	18
3.8 Main destination and mode of transport for domestic overnight trips.....	19
3.9 Main destination and length of stay for domestic overnight trips .....	20
3.10 Main destination and type of accommodation for domestic overnight trips.....	20
3.11 Main purpose of trip and length of stay .....	23
3.12 Main purpose of trip and accommodation .....	23
3.13 Booking patterns.....	25
3.14 Expenditure by main destination and type of spending.....	27
<b>4. Barriers to taking trips .....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>5. Summary .....</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>6. Technical notes.....</b>	<b>34</b>
6.1 Response details .....	34
6.2 Sample design.....	34
6.3 Allocating sample sizes to strata .....	35
6.4 Weighting <sup>2</sup> .....	37
6.5 Limitations to the study.....	37
6.6 Non-response adjustment .....	37
6.7 Benchmarking.....	37
6.8 Estimation .....	37
6.10 Definitions of terms.....	39

**Tables**

**1. Population .....41**

1.1 By province, population group and sex .....41

1.2 By age group, population group and sex .....42

**2. Education .....43**

2.1 Population aged 18 years and older, by highest level of education and province .....43

2.2 Population aged 18 years and older, by highest level of education, population group and sex .....44

**3. Day or overnight trips .....45**

3.1 Number of most recent person trips in South Africa during the six-month reference period by type of trip and province of origin .....45

3.2 Number of most recent person trips in South Africa during the six-month reference period by number of day trips and province of origin .....46

3.3 Number of most recent person trips in South Africa during the six-month reference period by number of overnight trips and province of origin .....47

3.4 Number of most recent person trips in South Africa during the six-month reference period by province of origin and sex .....48

3.5 Number of persons who took day trips in South Africa during the six-month reference period by month of the trip, province of origin and sex .....49

3.6 Number of persons who took overnight trips in South Africa during the six-month reference period by month of the trip, province of origin and sex .....51

3.7 Number of persons who took day trips in South Africa during the six-month reference period by month of the trip, sex and province of destination .....53

3.8 Number of persons who took overnight trips in South Africa during the six-month reference period by month of the trip, sex and province of destination .....55

3.9 Number of persons who took day trips in South Africa during the six-month reference period by month of the trip and purpose of trip .....57

3.10 Number of persons who took overnight trips in South Africa during the six-month reference period by month of the trip and purpose of visit .....58

**4. Origin and main destination of trips .....59**

4.1 Number of most recent person day trips in South Africa during the six-month reference period by province of destination and origin .....59

4.2 Number of most recent person overnight trips in South Africa during the six-month reference period by province of destination and origin .....60

**5. Main purpose of trip and destination .....61**

5.1 Number of most recent person day trips in South Africa during the six-month reference period by main purpose of trip and province of destination .....61

5.2 Number of most recent person overnight trips in South Africa during the six-month reference period by main purpose of trip and province of destination .....62

**6. Mode of transport .....63**

6.1 Number of most recent person day trips in South Africa during the six-month reference period by mode of transport and province of destination .....63

6.2 Number of most recent person overnight trips in South Africa during the six-month reference period by mode of transport and province of destination .....64

## List of tables in the key findings

Table 3a: Estimated total number of persons who made at least one day trip or overnight trip during the period January to December 2010.....	3
Table 3b: Number of persons who took at least one trip during the period January to December 2010.....	4
Table 4: Length of stay for the most recent overnight trip.....	4
Table 5: Province of main destination by type of trip .....	5
Table 6: Main purpose of trip by most recent day and overnight person trips .....	6
Table 7: Main mode of transport used on most recent domestic day and overnight trips .....	7
Table 8: Main purpose of trip by mode of transport for domestic day trips (per cent) .....	8
Table 9: Main purpose of trip by mode of transport for domestic overnight trips (per cent) .....	9
Table 10a: Activities, other than the main purpose of the trip, undertaken on domestic day trip (incidence of activities undertaken, more than one activity per trip is possible) .....	10
Table 10b: Activities, other than the main purpose of the trip, undertaken on domestic overnight trips (incidence of activities undertaken, more than one activity per trip is possible) .....	12
Table 11a: Demographic analysis of persons who took at least one domestic day trip .....	13
Table 11b: Demographic analysis of persons who took at least one domestic overnight trip .....	14
Table 12: Broad age group distribution of people who took at least one domestic day trip and at least one overnight trip .....	16
Table 13: Main destination by main purpose of trip for domestic overnight trips (per cent) .....	18
Table 14: Main destination by mode of transport for domestic overnight trips (per cent).....	19
Table 15: Main destination by length of stay for domestic overnight trips .....	20
Table 16a: Main destination by principal type of accommodation for domestic overnight trips (per cent) .....	21
Table 16b: Principal type of accommodation by main destination for domestic overnight trips (per cent) .....	22
Table 17: Main purpose of trip by length of stay for domestic overnight trips.....	23
Table 18a: Main purpose of trip by principal type of accommodation for domestic overnight trips (per cent) .....	24
Table 18b: Principal type of accommodation by main purpose of trip for domestic overnight trips (per cent) .....	24
Table 19: Booking patterns by main purpose of trip for domestic overnight trips (per cent) .....	25
Table 20: Expenditure by main destination and type of spending for the most recent domestic day and overnight person trips (in R'000) .....	28
Table 21: Expenditure by main purpose of trip and type of spending for the most recent domestic day and overnight person trips (in R '000) .....	29
Table 22: Reasons for respondents not taking trips in the past six months .....	31

**List of figures in the key findings**

Figure 1: Most recent day and overnight trips by province of destination .....5

Figure 2: Main purpose of trip by type of trip .....6

Figure 3: Mode of transport used to undertake trips .....7

Figure 4: Main purpose of trip by mode of transport for domestic day trips .....8

Figure 5: Main purpose of trip by mode of transport on domestic overnight trips.....9

Figure 6: Activities other than the main purpose of the trip undertaken on domestic overnight trips  
(Percentage of persons describing the trip who undertook these activities) ..... 11

Figure 7: Age distribution of persons who took at least one day and at least one overnight trip ..... 15

Figure 8: Broad age group distribution of people who took domestic day trips and overnight trips ..... 16

Figure 9: Sex of persons who took at least one domestic day trip and at least one overnight trip..... 17

Figure 10: Population group of persons who took at least one domestic day trip and at least one  
overnight trip ..... 17

Figure 11: Main destination by main purpose of trip for domestic overnight trips ..... 18

Figure 12: Main destination by mode of transport for domestic overnight trips ..... 19

Figure 13: Booking patterns by main purpose of trip for domestic overnight trips (how trip was booked) .....25

Figure 14: Booking patterns by main purpose of trip for domestic overnight trips (method used to book) .....26

Figure 15: Booking patterns by main purpose of trip for domestic overnight trips (booking lead period).....27

Figure 16: Reasons for respondents not taking trips during the reference period.....32

## **1. Introduction and methodology**

### **1.1 Background**

This statistical release presents a selection of key findings from the second Domestic Tourism Survey (DTS), which was conducted by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) between April and June 2011.

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

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

The main objective of this report is to present the key findings for domestic tourism activity during the period January–December 2010. It contains information on the characteristics of travellers, the nature of domestic trips and on expenditure generated by these trips. Information presented on trips and expenditure is a combination of information based on trips taken by the respondent and/or other household members and those by other household members only (without the respondent).

Even though the Domestic Tourism Survey has been conducted annually since 2008, each of these years had a different reference period and the DTS 2009 was executed with a half sample. The one year recall period represented by the DTS 2011 has therefore not been compared with the previous years in the release, since it is not comparable. However, the current data set should be considered the first, using a one year recall period, of an envisaged DTS time series.

### **1.2 Target Population**

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

More details about the methodology, response rates and limitations to the study can be found in Section 6.

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

Nearly 3 million day trips and 3,3 million overnight trips were undertaken in June 2010. Almost half the number of tourists spent between 2 to 4 nights at their destinations, while 4 out of 10 overnight trips lasted five or more nights at the trip destination. KwaZulu-Natal was the most popular destination when it came to overnight trips, with nearly 21,0% of total overnight trips. Gauteng was the most visited province for day trips (23,9%).

Visiting friends and family/relatives (VFR) was the main reason stated for undertaking both domestic day (28,5%) and overnight trips (48,2%). Travelling for leisure (22,2%) was the second most common reason people went on overnight trips, followed by funeral trips (11,7%) and religious trips (6,5%). The second most popular reason day trips were undertaken was shopping for personal use (24,0%).

Cars and taxis were the most frequently used modes of transport by South African travellers. About 56,0% of day trips were made by car and 34,0% by taxi. Tourists made most of their overnight trips by means of cars (44,1%) and taxis (38,9%). Buses were used by 7,0% of day travellers and by 10,9% of tourists.

About 32,0% of persons who used cars for taking day trips, visited friends or relatives, and 24,2% were travelling for leisure. Taxis were mostly used as a mode of transport on day trips for shopping for personal use (35,6%), and also to visit friends and relatives (27,6%).

Six out of 10 domestic tourists used taxis to visit family and friends, while 16,4 used the same mode of transport to attend funerals. Buses were used for travel to see family and friends by 43,8% of persons. Almost 22,0% of overnight tourists used buses when the purpose of travel was religious, and 11,9% for leisure purposes, whereas 8,0% were travelling to attend funerals.

Eating out at restaurants and cafes was a very popular activity on both day and overnight trips. An estimated 35,5% of persons ate at restaurants and cafes on day trips, while 19,3% ate at restaurants whilst on overnight trips. About 18,4% of day trip travellers and 20,0% of tourists also engaged in shopping at malls/flea markets.

People in the 'Never married' and 'Married' categories travelled noticeably more than individuals in other marital status groups on day trips, with 47,4% and 37,5% of the total number of trips, respectively. The same pattern is observed for overnight trips with 'Never married' (52,1%) and 'Married' (32,4%) persons having travelled the most. The age group most likely to travel was the 30–34-year-old age group. An estimated 841 thousand day trips and 1,3 million overnight trips were taken by this age group. In general the results show that females travelled more than males throughout the reference period. About 53,5% females and 46,5% males undertook day trips. Similar proportions were observed for overnight trips, with females at 54,0% and males at 46,0% of the total number of trips taken.

Tourists travelling to Western Cape preferred to use cars (69,8%) and aircrafts (8,0%) when visiting that province. The use of air travel was most prevalent among tourists destined for Western Cape, Gauteng, and KwaZulu-Natal. Tourists visiting Limpopo used mostly taxis (45,8%), cars (35,8%) and buses (17,0%) to get to their destination.

The most frequent reason given by those persons who did not travel in 2010 was that their friends and relatives stayed within 40 kilometres from them; therefore their visits did not fall in the category of trips. Slightly above 30,0% mentioned financial reasons as a deterrent from undertaking overnight trips, while 1,5% were worried by issues such as crime.



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

Information was collected from households on the kind of trips they took during the 12-month period, i.e. from January to December 2010. These trips were categorised as a day trip inside South Africa (domestic day trip), and overnight trip inside South Africa (domestic overnight trip).

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

The following analysis summarises the main statistics for domestic tourism activity in 2010. It contains information on the characteristics of those who travelled, the trips they undertook, and the expenditure generated by these trips. The key findings reported in this section are summary measures for the general purpose of measuring domestic tourism and its contribution to the national economy in South Africa. Due to rounding, numbers may not necessarily add up to totals. Where applicable, the findings should be interpreted alongside the notes appearing at the bottom of the tables or figures.

#### **Domestic trip**

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

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

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

#### **Day trip**

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

#### **Overnight trip**

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

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

### 3.1 Number and type of trips

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

**Table 3a: Estimated total number of persons who made at least one day trip or overnight trip during the period January to December 2010 ('000)**

Type of trip	Number of most recent person trips
Day trip in South Africa	7 636
Overnight trip in South Africa	12 371

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

About 7,6 million day trips, and 12,4 million overnight trips were taken between January and December 2010.

**Table 3b: Number of persons who took at least one trip during the period January to December 2010 ('000)**

Month trip	Number of day trips	Number of overnight trips
January 2010	2 738	1 798
February 2010	2 594	1 660
March 2010	2 874	2 415
April 2010	3 009	3 188
May 2010	2 674	1 709
June 2010	2 991	3 305
July 2010	2 623	2 174
August 2010	2 676	2 129
September 2010	3 164	2 849
October 2010	2 703	2 230
November 2010	2 921	2 233
December 2010	4 016	4 698

The results show that most day and overnight trips were taken in December 2010. About 4 million day trips were taken in December 2010 as well as almost 4,7 million overnight trips made. Other months that showed a relatively high frequency of trips taken were April (3 million and 3,2 million); September (3,2 million and 2,8 million) and June (3 million and 3,2 million) for day and overnight trips respectively.

**3.1.2 Number of persons who undertook overnight trips**

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

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

Number of nights	Number of recent overnight person trips ('000)	Per cent
1 night	1 308	10,7
2-4 nights	5 845	48,0
5 or more nights	5 038	41,3
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>12 191</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Unspecified nights	180	1,5
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 371</b>	-

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

Table 4 shows that for the reference period (January to December 2010), most people were inclined to spend two to four nights away from their usual environment or home (48,0%). Almost nine in every ten trips (89,3%) taken in that period lasted two nights or longer.

There were 180 thousand overnight trips, for which the number of nights was not specified.

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

**Table 5: Province of main destination by type of trip, 2010**

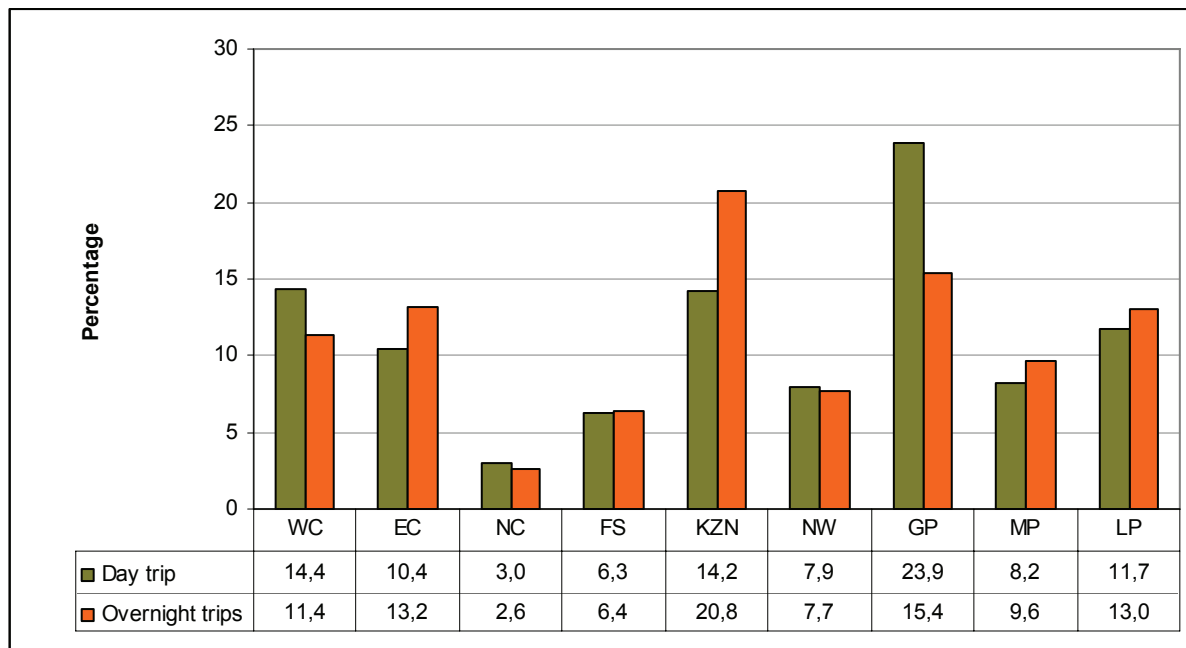
Destination	Day trip		Overnight trips	
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
Western Cape	1 075	14,4	1 391	11,4
Eastern Cape	776	10,4	1 610	13,2
Northern Cape	221	3,0	319	2,6
Free State	468	6,3	775	6,4
KwaZulu-Natal	1 058	14,2	2 538	20,8
North West	591	7,9	934	7,7
Gauteng	1 781	23,9	1 873	15,4
Mpumalanga	608	8,2	1 172	9,6
Limpopo	876	11,7	1 580	13,0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7 456</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>12 192</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Unspecified	180	2,4	179	1,4
<b>Total domestic trips</b>	<b>7 636</b>	-	<b>12 371</b>	-

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

The main destination for day trips in South Africa was Gauteng at 23,9%, followed by Western Cape (14,4%), and KwaZulu-Natal (14,2%). Northern Cape was the least visited province, with 3,0% of day trip travellers destined for Northern Cape. There were 180 thousand day trips taken with unspecified destinations.

KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng were the most visited destinations for overnight trips, with 20,8% and 15,4% of total overnight trips respectively. Northern Cape, with 2,6% of tourists visiting that destination, was the least visited destination for overnight trips, over the reference period. The percentage of unspecified destinations for overnight trips was 1,4%.

**Figure 1: Most recent day and overnight trips by province of destination (per cent), 2010**



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

The proportion of day and overnight trips was similar for Northern Cape at (3,0% and 2,6% respectively); North West (7,9% and 7,7% respectively) and Free State (6,3% and 6,4% respectively).

KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape, Free State, Mpumalanga and Limpopo experienced more overnight trips than day trips. Different travel patterns were observed in Gauteng (with 23,9% day trips and 15,4% overnight trips), Western Cape (14,4% day trips and 11,4% overnight trips) and North West (7,9% day trips and 7,7% overnight trips).

### 3.2 Trip purpose

**Table 6: Main purpose of trip by most recent day and overnight person trips, 2010**

Main purpose	Day trips		Overnight trips	
	('000)	Per cent	('000)	Per cent
Leisure/vacation/holiday	1 192	16,4	2 711	22,2
Shopping – business	121	1,7	29	0,2
Shopping – personal	1 742	24,0	34	0,3
Sporting – spectator	116	1,6	37	0,3
Sporting – participant	76	1,0	43	0,4
Visiting friends and/or family/relatives	2 074	28,5	5 882	48,2
Funeral	456	6,3	1 424	11,7
Business/professional trip	244	3,4	200	1,6
Business conference	29	0,4	48	0,4
Study/educational trip	161	2,2	88	0,7
Medical	208	2,9	114	0,9
Wellness (e.g. spa, health farm)	4	0,1	8	0,1
Religious	273	3,8	794	6,5
Other	568	7,8	800	6,6
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7 266</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>12 213</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Unspecified*	370	4,8	158	1,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 636</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12 371</b>	<b>-</b>

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

**Figure 2: Main purpose of trip by type of trip (per cent), 2010**

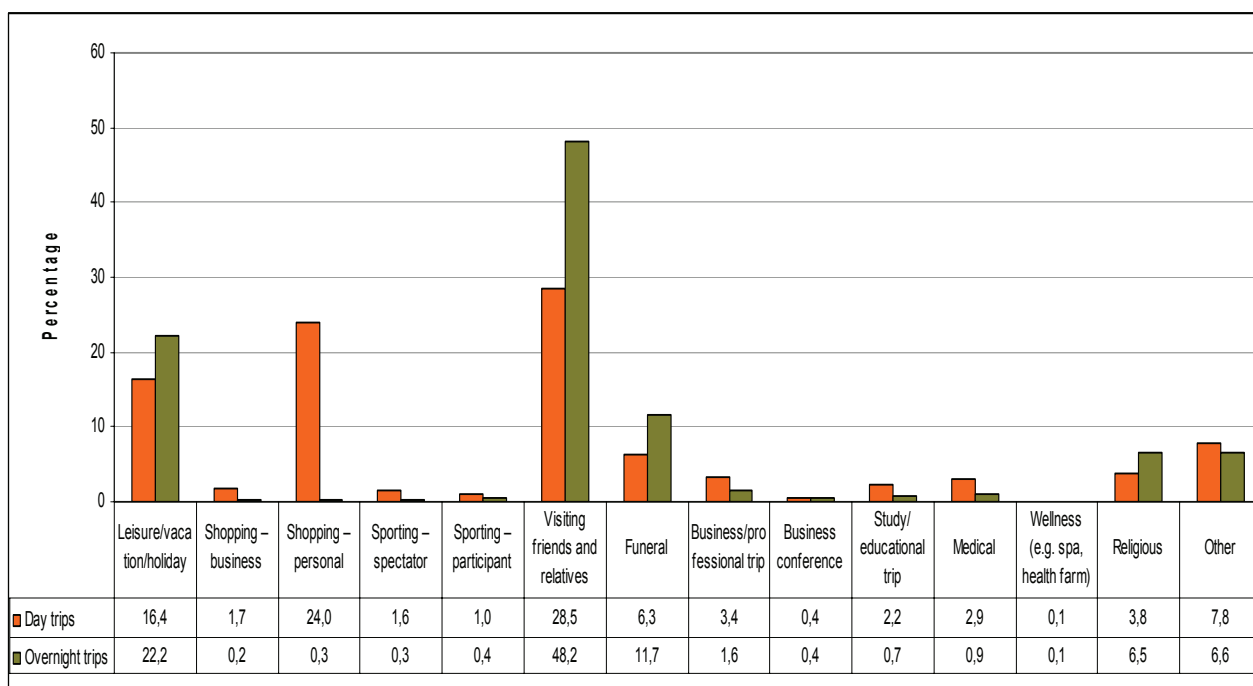


Figure 2 shows the number of trips taken by day travellers and overnight visitors, categorised by main purpose of trip. The main reason why South Africans travelled within South Africa during the reference period (January–December 2010) was to visit friends and family/relatives (28,5% day trips and 48,2% overnight trips).

Personal shopping was the second most popular reason for taking day trips, with 24,0% of total day trips, while trips taken for leisure/vacation/holiday purposes (22,2%) was the second highest reason why respondents took overnight trips. Attending funerals was indicated as the third most common reason for taking overnight trips (11,7%). Nearly 7,0% of the total number of overnight trips were taken for religious purposes in 2010.

The proportion of day and overnight trips for sporting participants was 1,0% and 0,4% respectively; The percentage of persons who travelled to attend business conferences was the same for both day and overnight trips, similarly with wellness clients (0,1% and 0,1% respectively).

### 3.3 Mode of transport

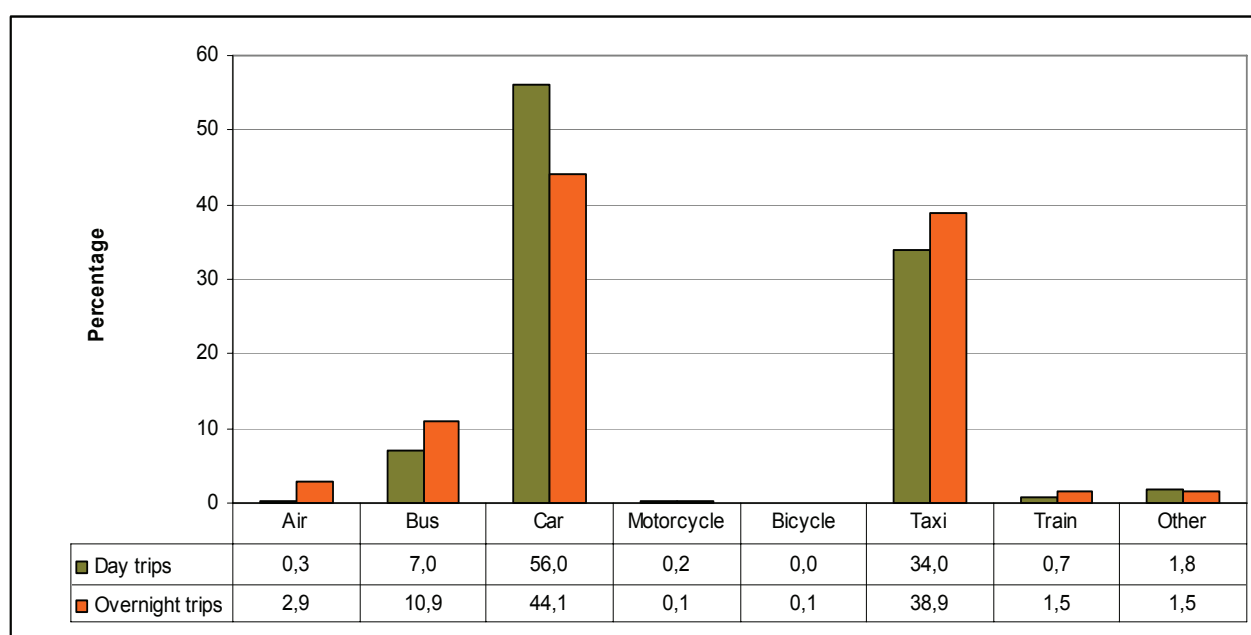
Table 7 shows the number of person trips taken by domestic day and overnight tourists, grouped by the mode of transport used.

**Table 7: Main mode of transport used on most recent domestic day and overnight trips, 2010**

Mode of transport	Day trips		Overnight trips	
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
Air	19	0,3	358	2,9
Bus	528	7,0	1 342	10,9
Car	4 213	56,0	5 404	44,1
Motorcycle	16	0,2	18	0,1
Bicycle	3	0,0	13	0,1
Taxi	2 556	34,0	4 764	38,9
Train	56	0,7	180	1,5
Other	136	1,8	180	1,5
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7 528</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>12 259</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Unspecified	108	1,4	112	0,9
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 636</b>	-	<b>12 371</b>	-

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

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



Day travelling in the country was done mostly by cars (56,0%), with taxis being the second most used mode of transport (34,0%). Exactly 7,0% of day travellers used buses, while less than one per cent used trains.

Overnight tourists were also more likely to use cars (44,1%), followed by taxis (38,9%) and buses (10,9%). Almost two per cent of tourists used trains as a means of transport on overnight trips.

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

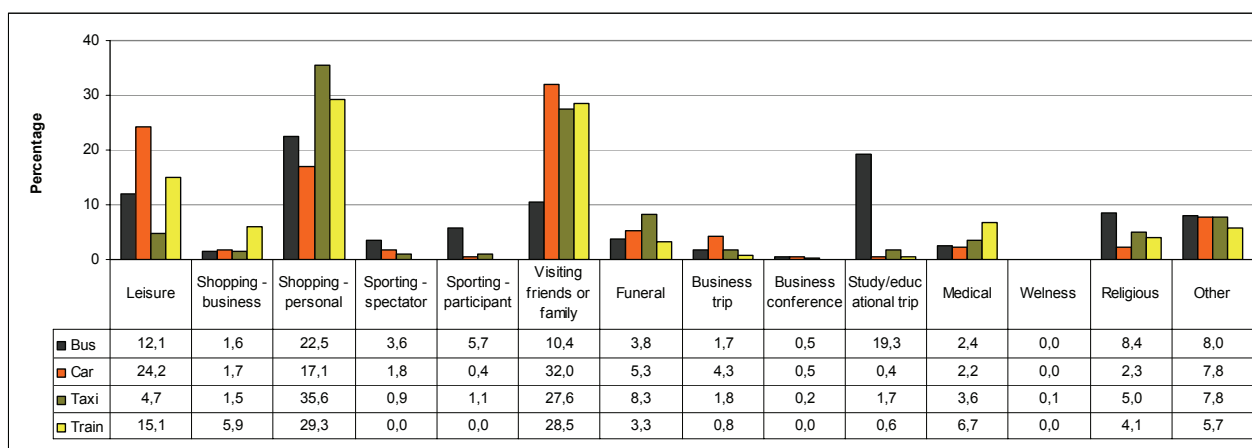
Table 8 presents the main purpose of trip for domestic day visitors by mode of transport used to reach the main destination.

**Table 8: Main purpose of trip by mode of transport for domestic day trips (per cent), 2010**

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

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages.

**Figure 4: Main purpose of trip by mode of transport for domestic day trips (per cent), 2010**



When trains were used for day trips, it was mostly for personal shopping (29,3%); visiting friends and family/relatives (28,5%), while 15,1% used trains to travel for leisure purposes in day trips. Similarly, when taxis were used as means of transport they were mostly used for doing shopping for personal use (35,6%) and visiting friends and family/relatives (27,6%).

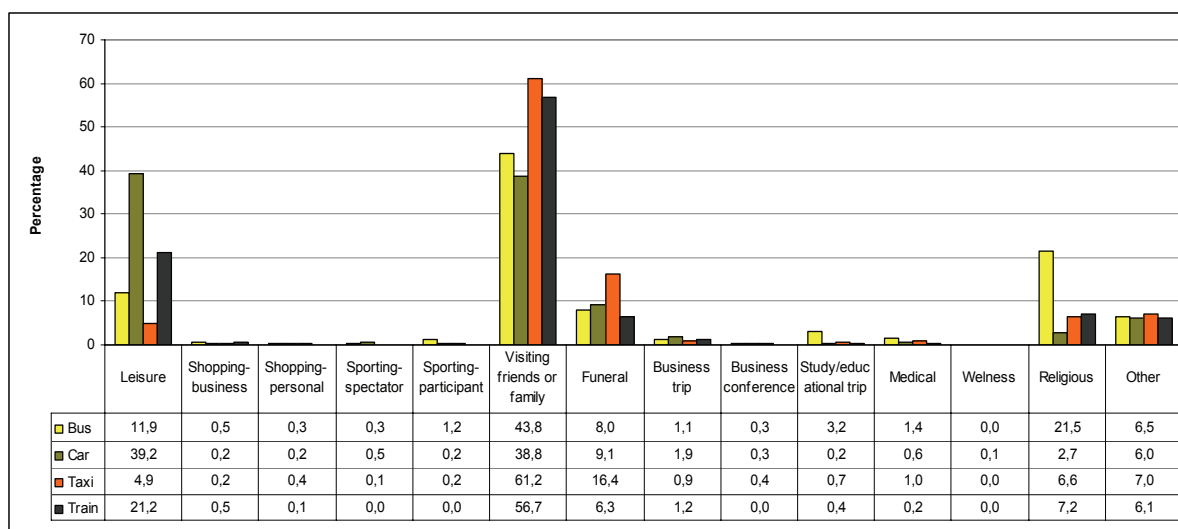
When buses were used as a means of travelling, they were mainly used for shopping for personal use (22,5%) and travelling for study purposes (19,3%). About 32,0% of those who had used cars used it to visit friends and family/relatives and slightly above 24,0% used it for leisure/vacation /holidays.

**Table 9: Main purpose of trip by mode of transport for domestic overnight trips (per cent), 2010**

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

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

**Figure 5: Main purpose of trip by mode of transport on domestic overnight trips (per cent), 2010**



Tourists who used buses as a mode of transport on overnight trips visited friends and family mostly (43,8%), followed by those that were travelling for religious purposes (21,5%). When cars were used to travel on overnight trips, it was mainly for leisure (39,2%), while the second most popular reason was to visit friends and family/relatives (38,8%).

When tourists used trains to travel, they mostly did so for purposes of visiting friends and family/relatives (56,7%), while travelling for leisure/vacation/holiday followed with 21,2% of the total trips taken using trains as a mode of transport.

### 3.5 Activities undertaken during trips

#### 3.5.1 Day trips

Table 10a provides comprehensive details of activities that were undertaken during domestic day trips.

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

From Table 10a it is clear that the broader activity category, namely 'recreation and entertainment', which includes eating out, restaurants and cafes, formed the bulk of activities undertaken by day trip travellers (62,9%), followed by nature-based activities (16,8%).

Almost 10,0% of activities undertaken as secondary activities on day trips were social activities, which includes visiting friends/family, and weddings.

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

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

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages



### 3.5.2 Overnight trips

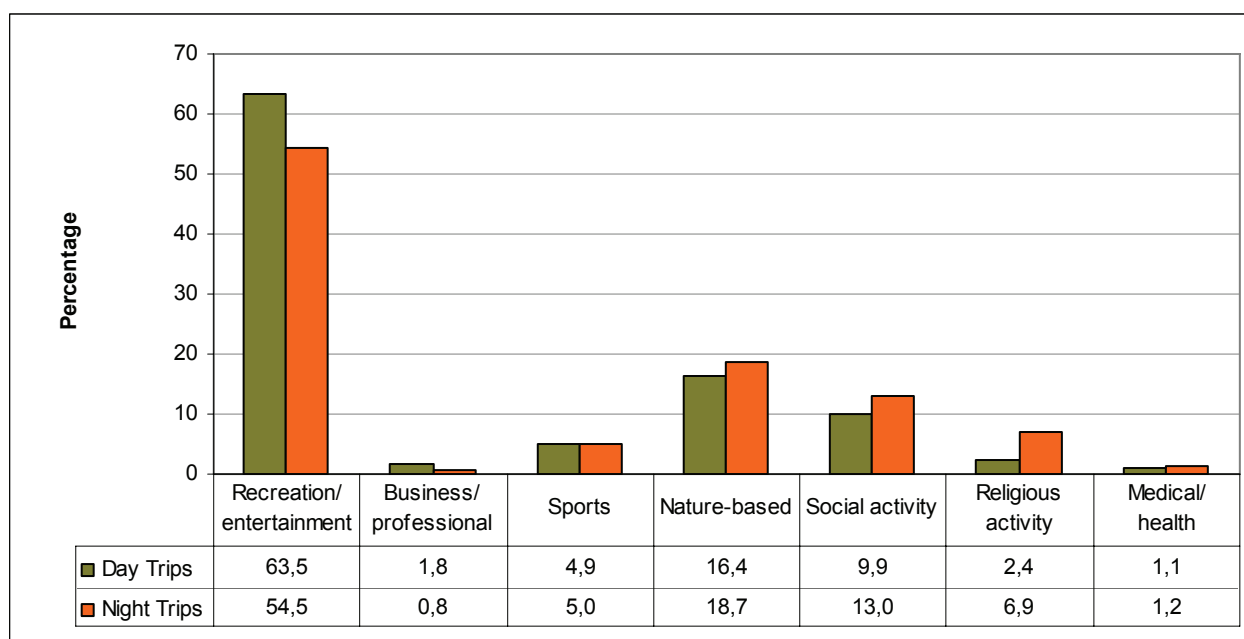
Figure 6 shows broad categories of the activities undertaken while on a trip. The activity category 'recreation and entertainment', which includes eating out, shopping, and going to cinemas, formed the bulk of activities undertaken by day travellers and tourists. It accounted for 63,5% on day trips and 54,5% on overnight trips.

Approximately 16,0% of daytrips and 19,0% of overnight trips were undertaken by individuals who engaged in nature-based activities.

Engaging in social activities (visiting friends/family, weddings, etc.) was another popular type of activity which constituted 9,9% of day trips and 13,0% of overnight trips.

Other activities such as sports comprised 4,9% day trips and 5,0% overnight trips. Religious activities made up 2,4% of day trips and 6,9% of overnight trips.

**Figure 6: Activities other than the main purpose of the trip undertaken on domestic overnight trips (per cent), 2010**



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

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

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

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages

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

### 3.6 Demographic characteristics of day travellers and tourists

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

**Table 11a: Demographic analysis of persons who took at least one domestic day trip, 2010**

Characteristics	Day trips	
	Number ('000)	Per cent
<b>Age group</b>		
0–4	337	4,4
5–9	412	5,4
10–14	418	5,5
15–19	559	7,3
20–24	705	9,2
25–29	771	10,1
30–34	841	11,0
35–39	816	10,7
40–44	617	8,1
45–49	539	7,1
50–54	497	6,5
55–59	385	5,0
60–64	283	3,7
65–69	211	2,8
70–74	131	1,7
75+	114	1,5
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 636</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>Broad age groups</b>		
0–11	922	12,1
12–17	569	7,5
18–24	941	12,3
25–34	1 612	21,1
35–44	1 433	18,8
45–54	1 036	13,6
55–64	667	8,7
65+	456	6,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 636</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	3 547	46,5
Female	4 089	53,5
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 636</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>Population group</b>		
Black African	5 056	66,2
Coloured	844	11,1
Indian/Asian	246	3,2
White	1 490	19,5
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 636</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>Marital status</b>		
Married	2 852	37,5
Living together as husband and wife	547	7,2
Widow/widower	407	5,4
Divorced/separated	195	2,6
Never married	3 606	47,4
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7 607</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Unspecified	29	0,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 636</b>	<b>-</b>

**Table 11a: Demographic analysis of persons who took at least one domestic day trip, 2010 (concluded)**

Characteristics	Day trips	
	Number ('000)	Per cent
<b>Highest level of education</b>		
No schooling	634	8,4
Not completing primary school	1 158	15,3
Grade 7/Std 5	335	4,4
Not completing secondary school	2 291	30,2
Grade 12/Std 10	1 858	24,5
Higher	1 316	17,3
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7 592</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Unspecified	44	0,6
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 636</b>	<b>-</b>

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages

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

Table 11a also shows that people who have never married (47,4%) travelled more than individuals in other marital status groups. It also showed that when comparing travelling patterns by education levels, individuals who did not complete secondary school (32,0%) were the most likely to undertake day trips. Individuals with a Grade 7/ Standard 5 qualification (4,4%) travelled the least during the reference period.

**Table 11b: Demographic analysis of persons who took at least one domestic overnight trip, 2010**

Characteristics	Overnight trips	
	Number ('000)	Per cent
<b>Age group</b>		
0–4	817	6,6
5–9	830	6,7
10–14	785	6,3
15–19	923	7,5
20–24	1 164	9,4
25–29	1 203	9,7
30–34	1 268	10,2
35–39	1 198	9,7
40–44	923	7,5
45–49	803	6,5
50–54	718	5,8
55–59	561	4,5
60–64	451	3,6
65–69	314	2,5
70–74	202	1,6
75+	211	1,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 371</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>Broad age groups</b>		
0–11	1 967	15,9
12–17	1 024	8,3
18–24	1 528	12,4
25–34	2 471	20,0
35–44	2 120	17,1
45–54	1 520	12,3
55–64	1 012	8,2
65+	729	5,9
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 371</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	5 689	46,0
Female	6 682	54,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 371</b>	<b>100,0</b>

**Table 11b: Demographic analysis of persons who took at least one domestic overnight trip, 2010 (concluded)**

Characteristics	Overnight trips	
	Number ('000)	Per cent
<b>Population group</b>		
Black African	8 807	71,2
Coloured	1 004	8,1
Indian/Asian	370	3,0
White	2 190	17,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 371</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>Marital status</b>		
Married	3 993	32,4
Living together as husband and wife	969	7,9
Widow/widower	663	5,4
Divorced/separated	280	2,3
Never married	6 433	52,1
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>12 338</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Unspecified	33	0,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 371</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Highest level of education</b>		
No schooling	1 373	11,1
Not completing primary school	2 069	16,8
Grade 7/Std 5	579	4,7
Not completing secondary school	3 771	30,6
Grade 12/Std 10	2 822	22,9
Higher	1 713	13,9
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>12 327</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Unspecified	44	0,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 371</b>	<b>-</b>

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages

The travelling patterns undertaken for overnight trips were similar to those of day trips. Individuals between 25 and 44 years travelled the most (37,1%) of the total trips undertaken; those who were unmarried were still the most likely to travel (52,1%) when compared to travellers with other marital statuses. Individuals who did not complete secondary school were the most likely to spend nights away from home due to travelling (30,6%), when compared to individuals with other education levels.

**Figure 7: Age distribution of persons who took at least one day and at least one overnight trip (per cent), 2010**

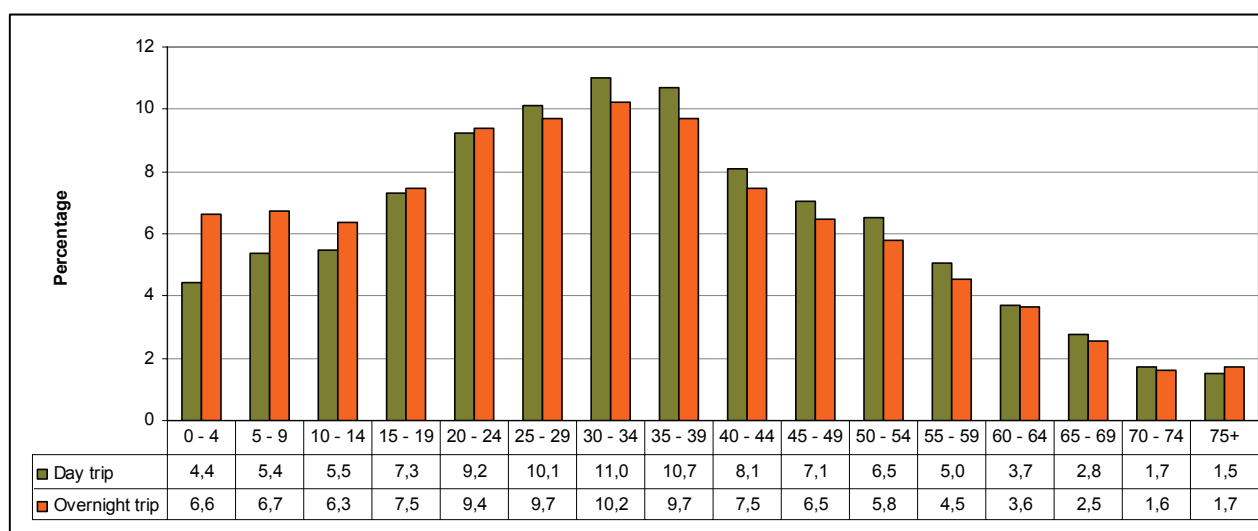


Figure 7 indicates that from January until December 2010, persons aged 30–34 were the most likely to undertake day and overnight trips. Eleven percent of day trips, and 10,2% of overnight trips were taken by this group when compared to other age groups. Comparing this group’s travelling patterns with those of other groups, the 25–29-year-old group accounted for 10,1% of day trips and 9,7% of overnight trips. The age group 20–24 comprised the third most frequent travellers, as shown by the 9,2% of day trips undertaken, and 9,4% overnight trips. The results show that roughly 6,0% of people older than 65 years took day or overnight trips.

**Figure 8: Broad age group distribution of people who took domestic day trips and overnight trips (per cent), 2010**

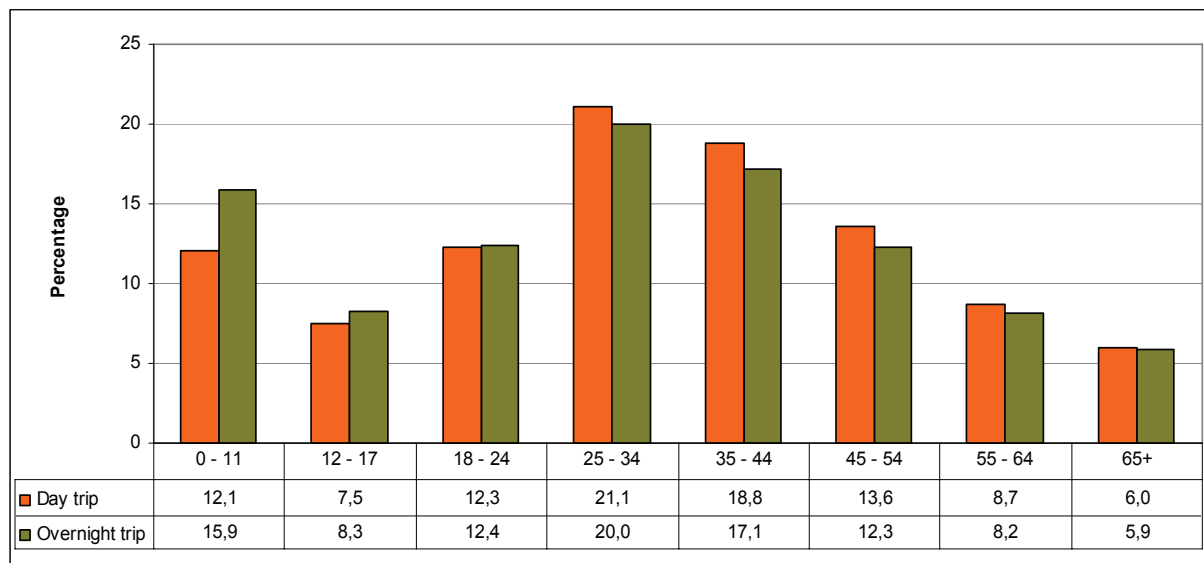


Figure 8 shows that persons in the broad age group 25 to 34 years undertook most of the day trips (21,1%) and overnight trips (20,0%) as compared to other groups. Persons in the age group 35 to 44 were the second most likely to travel, with about 18,8% day trips and 17,1% overnight trips.

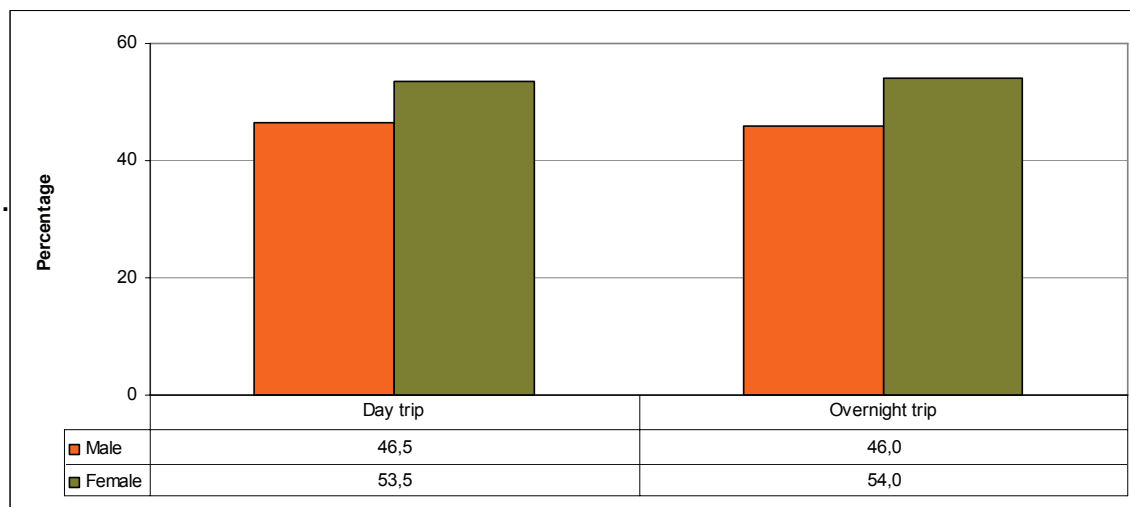
**Table 12: Broad age group distribution of people who took at least one domestic day trip and at least one overnight trip, 2010**

Broad age group	Day trips		Overnight trips	
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
0-11	922	12,1	1 967	15,9
12-17	569	7,5	1 024	8,3
18-24	941	12,3	1 528	12,4
25-34	1 612	21,1	2 471	20,0
35-44	1 433	18,8	2 120	17,1
45-54	1 036	13,6	1 520	12,3
55-64	668	8,7	1 012	8,2
65+	455	6,0	729	5,9
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 636</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>12 371</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages

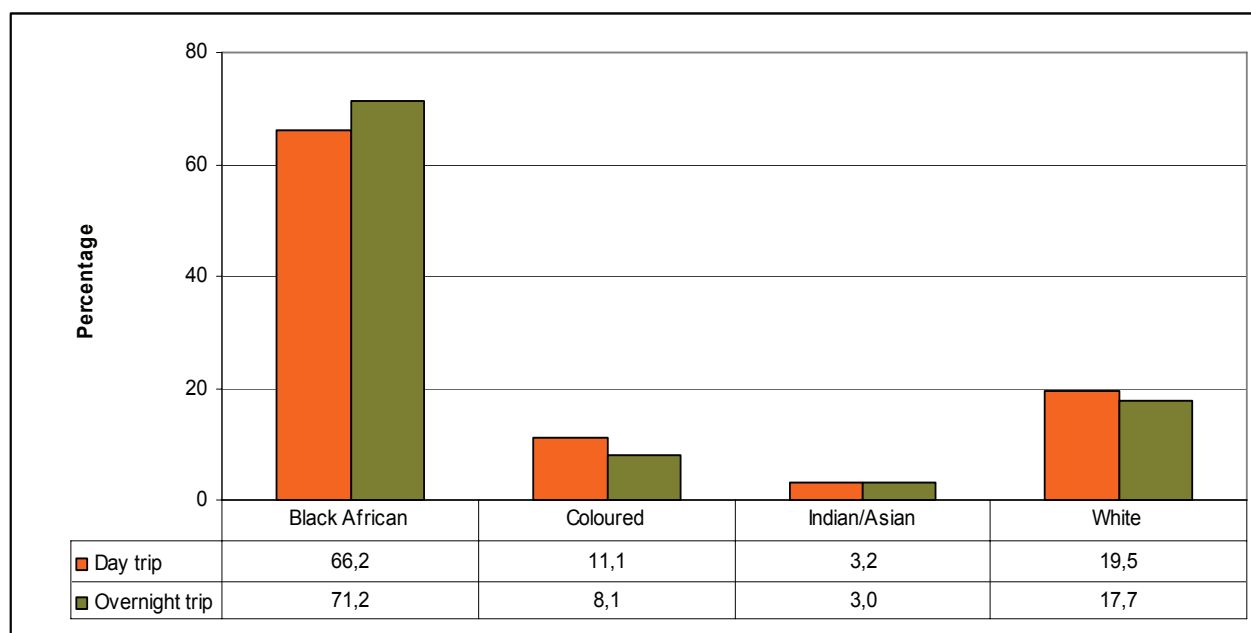
An estimated 922 thousand day trips and approximately 2 million overnight trips were taken by children aged 0-11 years during the reference period. The age group 25-34 years had the highest estimated number of trips for both day (1,6 million) as well as overnight trips (2,5 million). The age group 55 years and older accounted for 14,7% of day trips and 14,1% of overnight trips.

**Figure 9: Gender of persons who took at least one domestic day trip and at least one overnight trip (per cent), 2010**



The gender distribution patterns for domestic day and overnight trips reflect that females are more likely to travel than males. More than half the people who took day trips were females (53,5%), while males were at 46,5%. The picture remained similar for overnight trips with 54,0% female and 46,0% male tourists.

**Figure 10: Population group of persons who took at least one domestic day trip and at least one overnight trip (per cent), 2010**



Black Africans undertook nearly two-thirds of domestic day trips, followed by the white (19,5%); coloured (11,1%) and Asian/Indian (3,2%) population groups. The travelling patterns by population groups for overnight trips for the period January to December 2010 were: Black African (71,2%), White (17,7%), Coloured (8,1%), and Indian/Asian (3,0%).

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

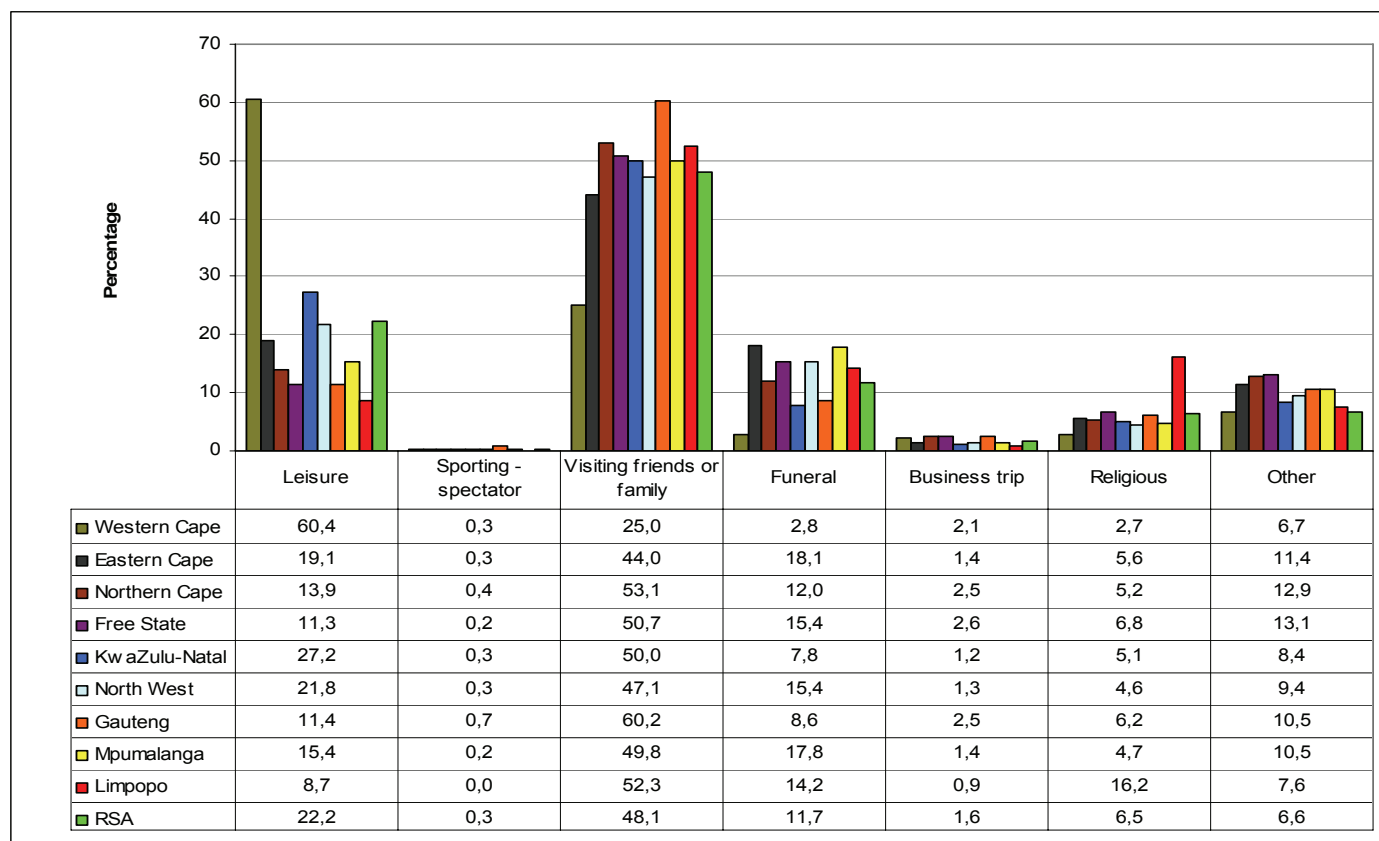
Table 13 provides information on the main destination and main purpose of trip for domestic overnight tourists.

**Table 13: Main destination by main purpose of trip for domestic overnight trips (per cent), 2010**

Destination	Leisure/vacation/holiday	Shopping – business	Shopping – personal	Sporting – spectator	Sporting – participant	Visiting friends or relatives	Funeral	Business/professional	Business conference	Study/educational trip	Medical	Wellness	Religious	Other	Total
Western Cape	60,4	0,2	0,1	0,3	0,5	25,0	2,8	2,1	0,4	0,9	1,2	0,0	2,7	3,4	100,0
Eastern Cape	19,1	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,5	44,0	18,1	1,4	0,8	0,1	1,1	0,0	5,6	8,6	100,0
Northern Cape	13,9	0,0	0,1	0,4	0,6	53,1	12,0	2,5	0,2	0,6	2,0	0,1	5,2	9,3	100,0
Free State	11,3	0,1	0,4	0,2	0,7	50,7	15,4	2,6	0,7	1,0	2,3	0,0	6,8	7,9	100,0
KwaZulu-Natal	27,2	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	50,0	7,8	1,2	0,4	0,9	0,6	0,0	5,1	5,7	100,0
North West	21,8	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,2	47,1	15,4	1,3	0,3	0,3	0,7	0,5	4,6	7,2	100,0
Gauteng	11,4	0,7	0,6	0,7	0,2	60,2	8,6	2,5	0,5	1,2	1,0	0,0	6,2	6,3	100,0
Mpumalanga	15,4	0,1	0,0	0,2	0,5	49,8	17,8	1,4	0,0	0,6	0,5	0,2	4,7	8,6	100,0
Limpopo	8,7	0,1	0,3	0,0	0,1	52,3	14,2	0,9	0,1	0,6	0,5	0,0	16,2	5,9	100,0
<b>RSA</b>	<b>22,2</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>48,1</b>	<b>11,7</b>	<b>1,6</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>0,7</b>	<b>0,9</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>6,5</b>	<b>6,6</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages.

**Figure 11: Main destination by main purpose of trip for domestic overnight trips (per cent), 2010**



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



The most popular reason for travelling on overnight trips to the Western Cape was leisure, with nearly 6 out of 10 domestic tourists visiting that province for that purpose, while a quarter of tourists visited friends and family. Other reasons tourists visited Western Cape were to attend funerals (2,8%) and for religious purposes (2,7%).

In all other provinces, visiting friends or family was the most frequently cited reason for visiting those provinces.

About half of the tourists that travelled to KwaZulu-Natal did so to visit friends and family (50,0%), while 27,2% visited for leisure purposes. Nearly 8,0% visited that province for 'Other' reasons and some travelled to attend funerals. Gauteng recorded 60,2% of trips meant to visit friends and family, 11,4% for leisure or holiday purposes and 8,6% for funeral attendance. Trips to visit friends and family accounted for 47,1% of trips to North West, followed by leisure and holiday purposes (21,8%) and trips to attend funerals (15,4%).

As a proportion of the total number of trips undertaken to a particular province, a higher proportion of tourists that travelled to Limpopo, travelled for religious purposes (16,2%).

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

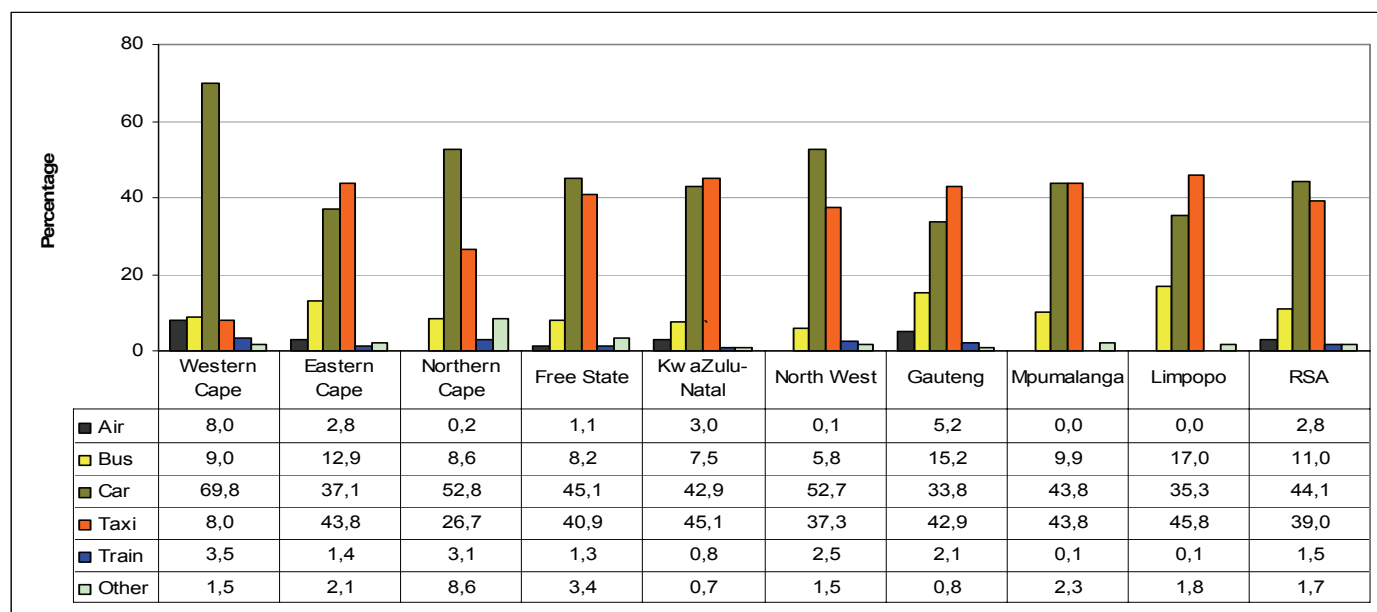
Information on the main destination and mode of transport for domestic overnight tourists is provided in Table 14, which shows that cars (44,1%); taxis (39,0%), and buses (11,0%) were the most prevalent modes of transport used for overnight trips.

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

Destination	Air	Bus	Car	Taxi	Train	Other	Total
Western Cape	8,0	9,0	69,8	8,0	3,5	1,5	100,0
Eastern Cape	2,8	12,9	37,1	43,8	1,4	2,1	100,0
Northern Cape	0,2	8,6	52,8	26,7	3,1	8,6	100,0
Free State	1,1	8,2	45,1	40,9	1,3	3,4	100,0
KwaZulu-Natal	3,0	7,5	42,9	45,1	0,8	0,7	100,0
North West	0,1	5,8	52,7	37,3	2,5	1,5	100,0
Gauteng	5,2	15,2	33,8	42,9	2,1	0,8	100,0
Mpumalanga	0,0	9,9	43,8	43,8	0,1	2,3	100,0
Limpopo	0,0	17,0	35,3	45,8	0,1	1,8	100,0
<b>RSA</b>	<b>2,8</b>	<b>11,0</b>	<b>44,1</b>	<b>39,0</b>	<b>1,5</b>	<b>1,7</b>	<b>100,0</b>

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

**Figure 12: Main destination by mode of transport for domestic overnight trips (per cent), 2010**



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

Figure 12 gives information on the main destination and mode of transport for domestic tourists. The results show that when trips were made to Western Cape, tourists were most likely to use cars (69,8%); buses (9,0%); taxis (8,0%) and aircraft (8,0%). Tourists travelling to Gauteng used mostly taxis (42,9%), cars (33,8%), buses (15,2%) and trains (2,1%).

For travelling to Limpopo, 45,8% used taxis, 35,3% used cars and 17,0% used buses. The mode of transport used by most of the tourists to KwaZulu-Natal was predominantly taxi (45,1%), followed by cars (42,9%) and buses (7,5%).

The use of aircraft as a mode of transport for overnight trips, was more prevalent when the tourists were travelling to Western Cape (8,0%); Gauteng (5,2%), and KwaZulu-Natal (3,0%).

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

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

**Table 15: Main destination by length of stay for domestic overnight trips (per cent), 2010**

Destination	Per cent						Average stay (number of nights)	Quartiles of number of nights stayed		
	1-3 nights	4-7 nights	8-14 nights	15-21 nights	22+ nights	Total		Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile
Western Cape	41,7	32,4	16,4	4,1	5,4	100,0	7	2	4	8
Eastern Cape	40,4	27,5	19,3	6,9	5,9	100,0	7	2	4	10
Northern Cape	46,7	27,7	12,2	7,5	5,9	100,0	8	2	4	8
Free State	61,3	20,9	9,5	3,5	4,7	100,0	6	2	3	6
KwaZulu-Natal	43,7	34,4	13,7	5,0	3,2	100,0	6	2	4	7
North West	52,4	29,5	11,1	3,7	3,3	100,0	6	2	3	7
Gauteng	48,2	22,1	11,3	7,3	11,1	100,0	9	2	4	10
Mpumalanga	59,3	25,4	8,7	3,5	3,1	100,0	5	2	3	6
Limpopo	59,5	23,5	8,6	3,7	4,6	100,0	6	2	3	5
<b>RSA</b>	<b>49,1</b>	<b>27,7</b>	<b>12,7</b>	<b>5,1</b>	<b>5,4</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages

About 49,1% of domestic tourists in South Africa stayed between 1 to 3 nights, and 27,7% spent between 4 to 7 nights at their respective destinations. Around 10,5% of tourists spent between 15 to 22 nights or more when visiting a particular destination.

Most tourists who travelled to Free State (61,3%) stayed between 1 to 3 nights, with only 3,5% that stayed between 15 to 21 nights. Almost 60,0% of tourists to Mpumalanga and Limpopo preferred to spend 1 to 3 nights at their destinations, while 25,4% (Mpumalanga) and 23,5% (Limpopo) stayed between 4 to 7 nights.

Less than half of tourists visiting Gauteng spent 1 to 3 nights in that province. The percentage of tourists who spent at least 22 nights at their destination was the largest in Gauteng (11,1%), as a proportion of the total number of nights spent in that province, when compared to nights spent in other provinces.

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

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

**Table 16a: Main destination by principal type of accommodation for domestic overnight trips (per cent), 2010**

Destination	Hotel	Guest house/ guest farm	Bed and breakfast	Lodge	Hostel/backpackers	Self-catering establishment	Stayed with friends and relatives	Holiday home/second home	Campsite	Caravan park	Other	Total
Western Cape	8,6	4,3	3,4	1,5	0,7	16,8	48,1	7,7	4,9	1,4	2,6	100,0
Eastern Cape	2,2	1,3	1,1	0,5	0,1	3,6	81,7	4,1	0,4	0,1	4,8	100,0
Northern Cape	2,0	3,0	0,4	0,8	0,4	2,4	83,2	0,5	2,4	0,1	5,0	100,0
Free State	2,8	3,2	1,2	0,5	0,4	3,4	80,7	0,4	2,2	0,5	4,7	100,0
KwaZulu-Natal	8,4	4,1	1,5	1,8	0,3	8,3	65,1	4,2	2,8	0,2	3,2	100,0
North West	4,8	7,0	0,3	4,7	0,2	4,1	72,5	1,3	1,8	0,8	2,5	100,0
Gauteng	4,4	1,6	0,7	0,4	0,4	1,8	83,9	0,2	1,2	0,2	5,1	100,0
Mpumalanga	1,9	3,3	0,8	4,1	0,0	4,1	76,5	2,1	2,4	1,0	3,7	100,0
Limpopo	0,7	1,5	0,3	2,4	0,3	2,7	74,1	0,8	3,8	1,0	12,4	100,0
<b>RSA</b>	<b>4,6</b>	<b>3,1</b>	<b>1,2</b>	<b>1,8</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>5,8</b>	<b>72,5</b>	<b>2,8</b>	<b>2,4</b>	<b>0,5</b>	<b>5,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages

Approximately 73,0% of domestic tourists who spent nights in any South African province stayed with friends or family. More domestic tourists stayed at self-catering establishments (5,8%) than at hotels (4,6%) between January to December 2010.

Over 80,0% of tourists visiting Gauteng; Northern Cape, Eastern Cape and Free State stayed with friends or relatives, while less than half of those that travelled to Western Cape (48,1%) used that type of accommodation.

However, 16,8% of those who travelled to Western Cape stayed at self-catering establishments, while 8,6% resided at hotels, while about 7,7% of overnight tourists to the Western Cape stayed in holiday homes. Bed and breakfast establishments were also more popular amongst tourists visiting Western Cape (3,4%) than among tourists visiting any other province.

Nearly three quarters of tourists in Limpopo stayed with friends or relatives, and slightly over 12,0% stayed in 'Other' establishments. Just under 4,0% spent nights in campsites.

**Table 16b: Principal type of accommodation by main destination for domestic overnight trips (per cent), 2010**

Type of accommodation	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	Kwazulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Hotel	21,4	6,4	1,1	3,8	38,4	8,0	14,7	4,0	2,1	100,0
Guest house/farm	15,9	5,6	2,5	6,6	27,4	17,5	8,0	10,2	6,2	100,0
Bed and breakfast	32,5	12,5	0,9	6,6	26,5	2,1	9,4	6,7	2,8	100,0
Lodge	9,7	3,5	1,2	1,7	21,3	19,8	3,4	22,0	17,4	100,0
Hostel/backpackers	26,3	6,2	3,4	7,5	21,5	5,0	18,9	1,1	10,1	100,0
Self-catering	33,3	8,2	1,1	3,8	30,3	5,5	4,9	6,8	6,1	100,0
Stayed with friends and relatives	7,6	14,9	3,0	7,1	18,7	7,7	17,8	10,1	13,1	100,0
Holiday home/second home	31,6	19,4	0,4	0,9	31,8	3,7	1,3	7,1	3,8	100,0
Campsite	22,8	2,3	2,5	5,7	23,6	5,7	7,8	9,5	20,0	100,0
Caravan park	28,9	1,3	0,3	5,7	6,7	11,8	4,6	18,0	22,7	100,0
Other	6,0	12,8	2,6	6,1	13,4	3,9	15,8	7,1	32,3	100,0

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages

Tourists spending a night at a hotel are most likely to be tourists travelling to KwaZulu-Natal (38,4%) or Western Cape (21,4%). Guest houses/farms were popular among tourists visiting KwaZulu-Natal (27,4%), North West (17,5%) and Western Cape (15,9%).

Bed and breakfast establishments were used largely by Western Cape (32,5%), KwaZulu-Natal (26,5%) and Eastern Cape (12,5%) tourists.

Hostels and backpacker establishments were used predominantly by tourists in Western Cape (26,3%), KwaZulu-Natal (21,5%) as well as those visiting Gauteng (18,9%).

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

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

**Table 17: Main purpose of trip by length of stay for domestic overnight trips (per cent), 2010**

Destination	Per cent						Average stay (number of nights)	Quartiles of number of nights stayed		
	1-3 nights	4-7 nights	8-14 nights	15-21 nights	22+ nights	Total		Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile
Leisure	34,6	38,9	16,9	5,1	4,5	100,0	7	3	5	8
Shopping – business	73,1	15,1	8,7	3,1	0,0	100,0	3	1	2	4
Shopping – personal	54,5	31,4	8,2	0,9	5,0	100,0	6	2	3	5
Sporting – spectator	63,5	25,1	7,3	4,1	0,0	100,0	4	2	2	4
Sporting – participant	61,3	31,1	6,9	0,7	0,0	100,0	4	2	3	6
Visiting friends or family	42,6	28,1	15,5	6,6	7,3	100,0	8	2	4	9
Funeral	70,5	21,2	4,9	2,2	1,3	100,0	4	2	2	4
Business trip	58,3	21,8	9,4	2,5	8,0	100,0	7	2	3	7
Business conference	64,5	33,0	1,6	0,0	0,8	100,0	3	2	2	4
Study/educational trip	57,6	27,8	7,0	2,4	5,2	100,0	8	2	3	5
Medical	51,0	15,6	12,4	7,6	13,5	100,0	10	2	3	13
Wellness	78,8	6,4	5,9	4,5	4,3	100,0	5	2	3	3
Religious	84,6	10,8	2,7	0,6	1,3	100,0	3	2	2	3
Other	65,9	18,5	6,0	4,2	5,4	100,0	6	2	2	4

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages

Almost 85,0% of people who travelled for religious purposes spent between 1 to 3 nights at their destinations, while 78,8% of tourists who travelled for wellness purposes spent the same number of nights.

Nearly fourteen per cent of tourists who travelled for medical purposes stayed longer than 22 nights at their destinations. This was the highest percentage of the number of nights spent for a specific travelling purpose.

### 3.12 Main purpose of trip and accommodation

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

Most leisure tourists preferred to stay with friends or relatives (27,6%), while 19,1% stayed in self-catering establishments. Almost 14,0% of holidaymakers resided in hotels over the reference period. About 41,0% of tourists who travelled specifically to watch a sporting event stayed with friends or relatives, yet nearly 35,0% opted for hotels.

Roughly one in three persons whose main purpose of travelling was business or professional, stayed with family and friends. Similarly, 30,7% of such tourists stayed at hotels. More than half the number of tourists who travelled for religious purposes (50,8%) stayed in establishments classified as 'Other', while 33,1% of tourists who travelled for medical reasons stayed in such establishments.

**Table 18a: Main purpose of trip by principal type of accommodation for domestic overnight trips (per cent), 2010**

Main purpose of trip	Hotel	Guest house/guest farm	Bed and breakfast	Lodge	Hostel/backpackers	Self-catering establishment	Stayed with friends and relatives	Holiday home/second home	Campsite	Caravan park	Other	Total
Leisure	13,8	10,4	3,8	6,6	0,4	19,1	27,6	8,4	4,8	2,1	3,0	100,0
Shopping – business	17,4	1,2	4,2	1,6	3,1	9,7	41,1	1,9	2,8	0,0	16,9	100,0
Shopping – personal	2,2	10,8	8,3	0,0	1,5	0,0	62,6	0,0	2,5	0,0	12,0	100,0
Sporting – spectator	34,8	3,7	5,2	4,9	3,6	1,6	40,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	5,1	100,0
Sporting – participant	25,9	13,6	2,0	3,4	8,1	10,2	16,0	2,8	8,8	0,0	9,2	100,0
Visiting friends and/or family	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,0	1,8	95,9	1,3	0,0	0,0	0,2	100,0
Funeral	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,9	96,4	1,4	0,0	0,0	1,1	100,0
Business or professional trip	30,7	12,5	6,9	5,7	0,9	3,8	29,7	1,2	1,2	0,0	7,4	100,0
Business conference	37,2	4,7	6,8	3,4	1,8	1,3	38,6	0,0	5,0	0,0	1,3	100,0
Study/educational trip	30,7	9,0	4,6	6,1	4,9	3,8	20,5	2,5	10,1	0,0	7,8	100,0
Medical	0,1	2,9	1,0	2,1	0,0	1,0	59,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	33,1	100,0
Wellness	52,9	0,0	0,0	14,7	0,0	0,0	18,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	14,1	100,0
Religious	0,9	2,1	0,6	0,4	1,3	3,7	20,5	0,3	18,2	1,3	50,8	100,0
Other	2,6	1,4	1,0	1,0	0,2	2,2	86,6	1,3	0,8	0,0	3,0	100,0

**Table 18b: Principal type of accommodation by main purpose of trip for domestic overnight trips (per cent), 2010**

Type of accommodation	Leisure	Shopping-business	Shopping-personal	Sporting-spectator	Sporting-participant	Visiting friends and /or family	Funeral	Business or professional trip	Business conference	Study/educational trip	Medical	Wellness	Religious	Other	Total
Hotel	66,9	0,9	0,1	2,3	2,0	2,9	0,2	10,9	3,2	4,8	0,0	0,8	1,3	3,7	100,0
Guest house/guest farm	75,3	0,1	1,0	0,4	1,6	3,6	0,5	6,6	0,6	2,1	0,9	0,0	4,4	3,0	100,0
Bed and breakfast	65,8	0,8	1,8	1,3	0,6	7,2	0,2	8,8	2,1	2,6	0,7	0,0	3,1	5,0	100,0
Lodge	80,7	0,2	0,0	0,8	0,7	2,9	0,0	5,1	0,7	2,4	1,1	0,5	1,4	3,5	100,0
Hostel/backpackers	31,1	2,3	1,3	3,5	9,0	4,2	0,0	4,8	2,3	10,8	0,0	0,0	26,1	4,5	100,0
Self-catering establishment	73,7	0,4	0,0	0,1	0,6	15,0	1,7	1,1	0,1	0,5	0,2	0,0	4,1	2,5	100,0
Stayed with friends and relatives	8,5	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,1	63,8	15,6	0,7	0,2	0,2	0,8	0,0	1,8	7,9	100,0
Holiday home/second home	66,7	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,4	21,9	5,8	0,7	0,0	0,6	0,0	0,0	0,7	3,1	100,0
Campsite	43,2	0,3	0,3	0,0	1,3	0,1	0,1	0,8	0,8	2,9	0,0	0,0	48,1	2,1	100,0
Caravan park	83,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	15,2	0,0	100,0
Other	13,6	0,8	0,7	0,3	0,7	1,8	2,6	2,4	0,1	1,1	6,2	0,2	65,7	3,9	100,0

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages.

### 3.13 Booking patterns

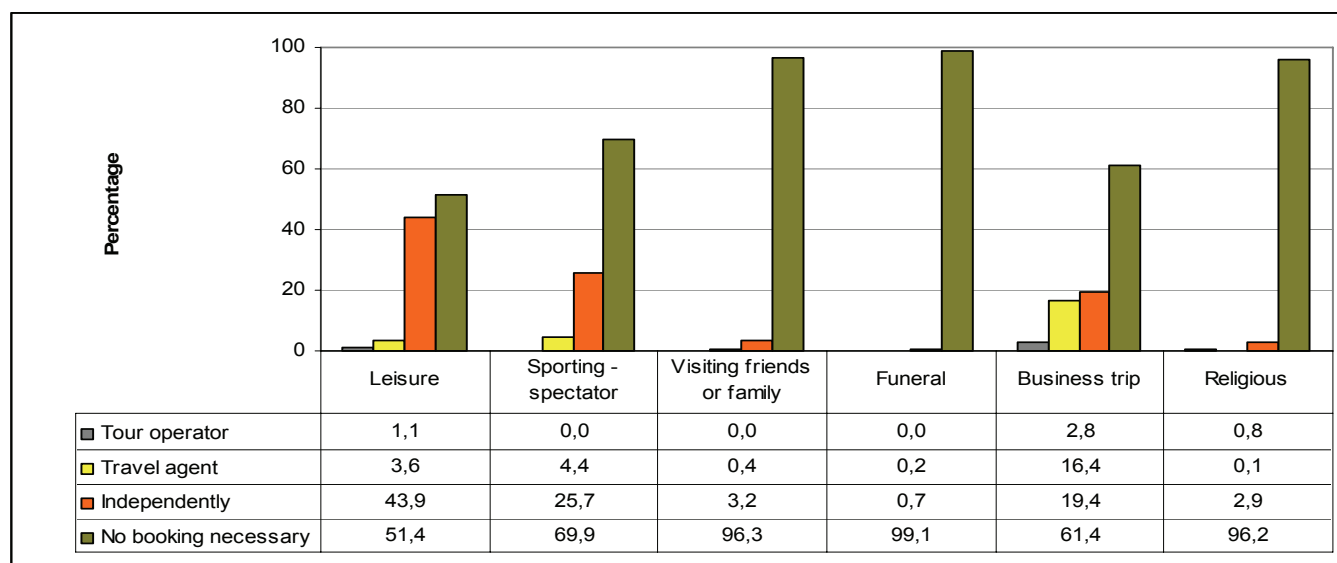
Table 19 provides information on the booking patterns of domestic overnight tourists in three categories: how the trip was booked, the method used to book the trips and the booking lead period.

**Table 19: Booking patterns by main purpose of trip for domestic overnight trips (per cent), 2010**

Booking patterns	Leisure	Shopping –business	Shopping – personal	Sporting – spectator	Sporting – participant	Visit friends/relatives	Funeral	Business trip	Business conference	Study	Medical	Wellness	Religious	Other
<b>How trip booked</b>														
Tour operator	1,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,7	0,0	0,0	2,8	3,6	9,2	0,0	0,0	0,8	0,2
Travel agent	3,6	5,1	0,0	4,4	4,5	0,4	0,2	16,4	18,7	20,0	0,2	0,0	0,1	0,7
Independently	43,9	14,1	2,7	25,7	42,7	3,2	0,7	19,4	4,0	11,4	3,2	0,0	2,9	6,6
No booking necessary	51,4	80,8	97,3	69,9	52,1	96,3	99,1	61,4	73,7	59,4	96,7	100,0	96,2	92,5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>Method used to book</b>														
Personal visit to travel shop	5,5	48,4	0,0	1,8	3,5	52,5	70,0	5,4	3,6	12,1	36,8	0,0	50,0	27,0
Entirely by phone	55,0	23,8	100,0	61,8	85,7	22,1	17,4	55,7	96,4	65,6	43,6	0,0	49,2	30,4
On the Internet	37,8	27,8	0,0	36,4	7,7	24,8	12,7	37,8	0,0	22,3	19,6	0,0	0,9	42,6
Through fax/post	1,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,0	0,6	0,0	1,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>Booking lead period</b>														
< 2 weeks	16,4	95,0	100,0	4,3	0,0	50,1	100,0	41,1	35,9	50,2	46,8	0,0	51,0	41,8
2–4 weeks	20,8	0,0	0,0	24,8	33,2	14,8	0,0	26,5	17,2	16,7	46,9	0,0	21,2	3,9
1 month	24,3	5,0	0,0	24,0	15,8	19,8	0,0	28,4	16,8	3,1	6,3	0,0	19,6	36,8
2 months	17,2	0,0	0,0	31,3	37,6	10,5	0,0	3,4	30,0	8,8	0,0	0,0	5,9	5,1
3 months and more	21,3	0,0	0,0	15,6	13,3	4,8	0,0	0,7	0,0	21,3	0,0	0,0	2,3	12,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages

**Figure 13: Booking patterns by main purpose of trip for domestic overnight trips (how trip was booked) (per cent), 2010**

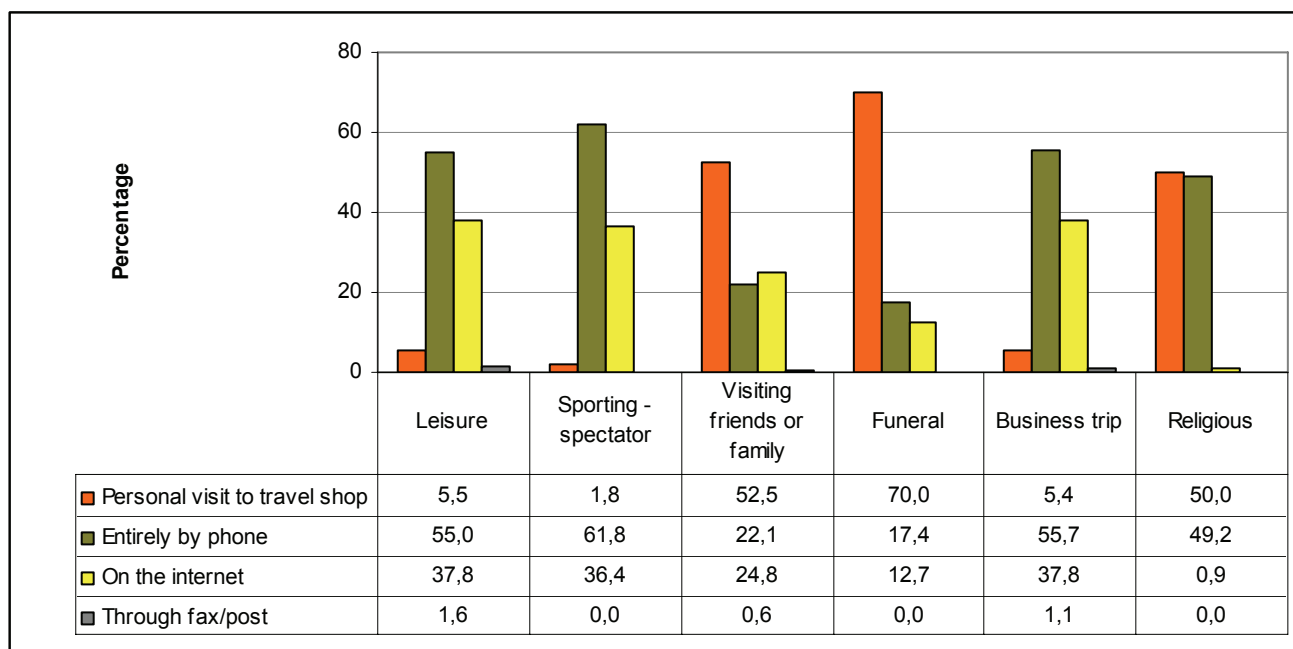


Various methods were used to book for the overnight trips whenever bookings were necessary for the trip. The tourists might have made the bookings by themselves or used agents such as the Tour Operator who generally provided package trips for clients.

South Africans are self-reliant when it comes to booking their leisure/vacation or holiday trips with the majority indicating that no booking was necessary (51,4%) and 43,9% indicating that they booked the trip independently. It can be noted that even for business or professional trips most tourists did not make bookings (61,4%). Some of these type of trips were booked through travel agents (16,4%) while 19,4% were booked independently.

For almost all the trips to visit friends and family/relatives, no booking was necessary (96,3%). Similarly, no booking was necessary when the purpose of the trip was to attend funerals (99,1%).

**Figure 14: Booking patterns by main purpose of trip for domestic overnight trips (method used to book) (per cent), 2010**

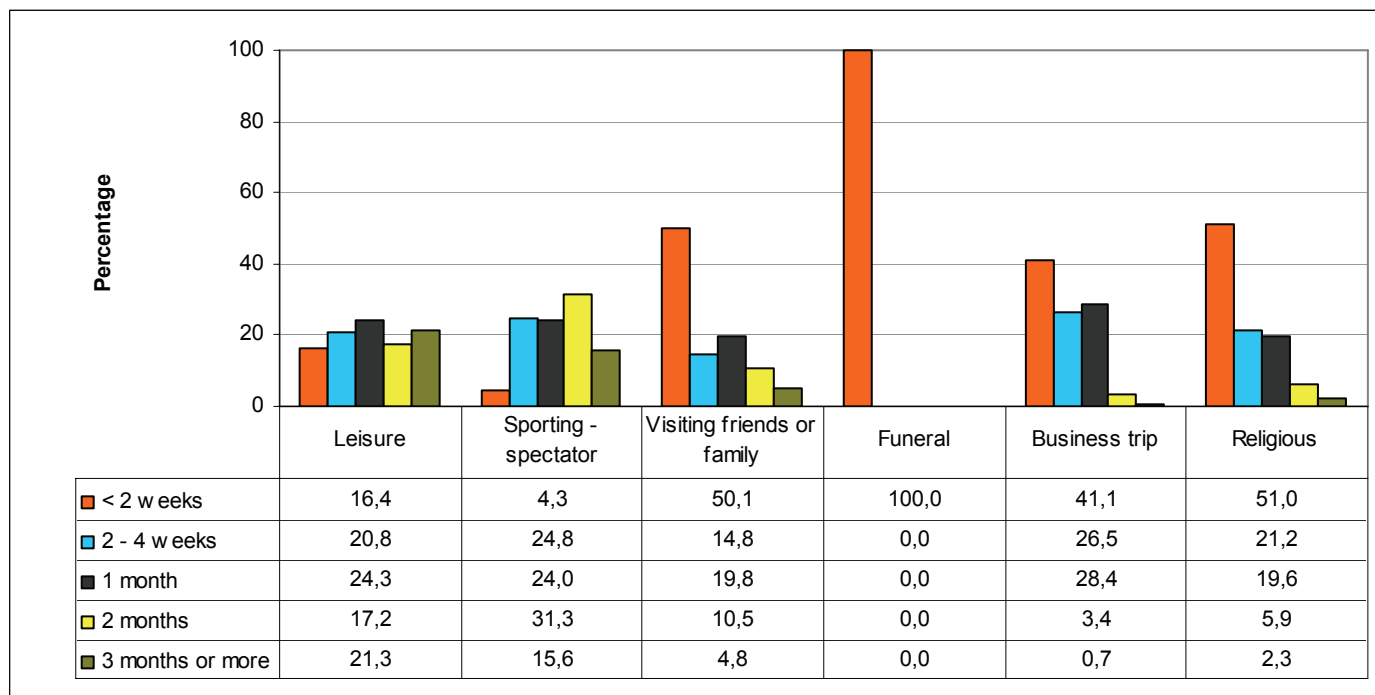


The use of technology like the phone and the Internet was preferred to personal visits to travel shops when the purpose of the trip was leisure, to be a sports spectator or for business trips. About 55,0% of bookings for leisure/vacation/holiday purposes was done using the phone, while almost 38,0% used the Internet.

For more than half of the trips taken for professional or business purposes (55,7%) bookings were made entirely by phone, with 37,8% having used the Internet, and only 5,4% stating to have personally visited the travel agent. For the trips to visit family and friends, 52,5% of the bookings were made by personal visit to travel shop, with 24,8% using the Internet, and only 22,1% using a telephone.



**Figure 15: Booking patterns by main purpose of trip for domestic overnight trips (booking lead period) (per cent), 2010**



The booking lead period (how long before the trip the booking was made) for leisure/vacation/holiday purposes was two months or less in advance for most of the trips (78,7%). Specifically, 24,3% of the trips were booked one month in advance, with 16,4% of the trips booked less than two weeks before the trips. About 31,3% of overnight trips taken to watch a sporting event were booked 2 months in advance in 2010, almost a quarter booked between 2 to 4 weeks in advance, and only 4,3% were booked less than two weeks before the sporting event was to take place. For attending a funeral, the booking lead period was less than two weeks. Approximately 51,0% of religious trips, where bookings were made, were made less than 2 weeks before the trip.

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

One of the objectives of the DTS is to establish expenditure patterns associated with certain types of trips. This information is presented in Table 20.

For analysis purposes, the following are included under the grouping 'Other': travel insurance, other financial services, checking/servicing alarm system, hiring house-sitter, hiring security, and medical expenditure. The domestic transport category includes airfare, parking, land transport (fuel, taxi, bus/train tickets, car hire and toll fees).

Table 20 gives information about the expenditure incurred on the most recent person trip taken by the tourist per province of destination.

Estimated total spending on the most recent day trip was R4,3 billion and R17 billion for overnight trips. Of the R4,3 billion total day trip expenditure, travellers whose destinations were Gauteng (R886 million) and North West (R613 million) seemed to have spent the most money with regard to the trips. The least expenditure was recorded for Northern Cape (R196 million), which is consistent with the finding that it was the least visited province in the country.

Of the R886 million spent in Gauteng, 54,6% (R484 million) was spent on shopping, and about 27,0% (R240 million) was spent on transport. A further R124 million was spent on food and beverages.

Interestingly, in North West the bulk of the spending went to 'Other services' (R266 million), and roughly R166 million spent on shopping.

Expectedly, shopping accounted for over 50,0% (R2,2 billion) of the total expenditure incurred by day travellers in 2010. Domestic transport was the second highest expenditure for travellers in total, making up a little over 23,0% of the total expenditure on day trips.

**Table 20: Expenditure by main destination and type of spending for the most recent domestic day and overnight person trips (R'000), 2010**

Destination	Accommodation	Food and beverages	Domestic transport	Recreation and culture	Shopping	Other	Total
<b>Day trips</b>							
Western Cape	-	112 944	117 059	8 805	269 773	8 168	516 749
Eastern Cape	-	43 920	92 912	599	260 618	10 876	408 925
Northern Cape	-	18 120	33 024	985	130 487	13 641	196 257
Free State	-	40 117	65 853	2 658	135 592	24 574	268 794
KwaZulu-Natal	-	95 437	154 861	7 591	263 169	27 035	548 093
North West	-	82 285	87 413	10 919	166 083	266 374	613 075
Gauteng	-	123 583	239 559	17 090	484 164	22 301	886 698
Mpumalanga	-	47 971	90 241	2 790	177 274	15 404	333 680
Limpopo	-	52 224	101 455	3 875	291 587	23 783	472 925
<b>Subtotal</b>	-	<b>616 601</b>	<b>982 376</b>	<b>55 314</b>	<b>2 178 747</b>	<b>412 157</b>	<b>4 245 195</b>
Unspecified	-	12 366	18 053	1 758	27 821	13 152	73 150
<b>Total day trip spending</b>	-	<b>628 967</b>	<b>1 000 429</b>	<b>57 072</b>	<b>2 206 568</b>	<b>425 308</b>	<b>4 318 344</b>
<b>Overnight trips</b>							
Western Cape	679 503	527 922	796 429	66 904	705 849	47 178	2 823 784
Eastern Cape	239 025	348 298	659 701	39 540	873 400	79 415	2 239 380
Northern Cape	51 618	49 791	98 765	3 337	103 835	256 012	563 358
Free State	108 384	140 764	226 779	7 469	235 333	86 059	804 788
KwaZulu-Natal	1 077 755	781 757	1 038 076	101 483	1 461 820	87 025	4 547 917
North West	203 573	190 321	216 077	35 460	286 973	22 388	954 793
Gauteng	511 339	385 325	677 725	59 394	747 692	37 538	2 419 013
Mpumalanga	164 351	217 912	303 386	27 545	320 542	21 130	1 054 865
Limpopo	159 225	240 212	403 248	23 429	478 173	30 061	1 334 348
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3 194 773</b>	<b>2 882 301</b>	<b>4 420 186</b>	<b>364 562</b>	<b>5 213 616</b>	<b>666 806</b>	<b>16 742 245</b>
Unspecified	58 005	53 493	97 756	8 239	83 928	1 221	302 642
<b>Total overnight trip spending</b>	<b>3 252 778</b>	<b>2 935 794</b>	<b>4 517 942</b>	<b>372 801</b>	<b>5 297 545</b>	<b>668 027</b>	<b>17 044 887</b>

Totals include unspecified

### 3.15 Expenditure by main purpose of trip and type of spending

As shown by Table 21, domestic day trips undertaken for personal shopping reasons contributed roughly 40,1% of the total expenditure incurred over the reference period. Expenditure incurred as a result of visiting friends or family was the second highest expenditure incurred by day travellers (R651 million), surpassing the expenditure incurred on leisure travels, which was recorded at R460 million for the reference period (January to December 2010).

South African day travellers, travelling to watch a sporting event spent slightly above R49 million in 2010, while those who travelled for medical purposes spent close to R90 million, while religious-purpose travellers spent roughly R61 million in the reference period.

Over R6,7 billion was spent by overnight tourists travelling for leisure purposes, with a further R6,1 billion spent by domestic tourists visiting friends and family. The next highest expenditure recorded was for people travelling to attend funerals, which was at R876 million, followed by individuals who travelled for business purposes (R581 million).

Just over R448 million was spent by individuals travelling for religious purposes in 2010, domestic medical tourists spent roughly R387 million, while over R105 million was spent by South Africans travelling for a sporting event, as spectators.

**Table 21: Expenditure by main purpose of trip and type of spending for the most recent domestic day and overnight person trips (R '000), 2010**

Main purpose	Accommodation	Food and beverage	Domestic transport	Recreation	Shopping	Other	Total
<b>Day trips</b>							
Leisure/vacation/holiday	-	174 127	141 725	30 607	105 119	8 457	460 036
Shopping – business	-	8 175	18 955	286	153 311	251 220	431 948
Shopping – personal	-	142 651	153 059	3 314	1 430 459	36 049	1 765 533
Sporting – spectator	-	13 945	16 575	4 345	12 915	1 247	49 027
Sporting – participant	-	6 931	5 739	103	1 596	75	14 443
Visiting friends and/or family	-	128 511	290 476	10 538	207 598	14 540	651 662
Funeral	-	21 679	74 696	12	32 799	11 809	140 996
Business or professional trip	-	26 240	76 814	360	44 202	6 747	154 364
Business conference	-	3 395	16 709	.	5 977	344	26 424
Study/educational trip	-	15 280	16 317	669	8 948	649	41 863
Medical	-	10 266	22 315	.	17 261	40 103	89 944
Wellness	-	249	780	.	34	51	1 114
Religious	-	15 462	30 280	104	13 103	1 890	60 839
Other	-	36 137	90 880	1 265	85 609	27 593	241 484
<b>Subtotal</b>	-	<b>603 048</b>	<b>955 318</b>	<b>51 605</b>	<b>2 118 930</b>	<b>400 777</b>	<b>4 129 677</b>
Unspecified	-	25 919	45 110	5 467	87 638	24 532	188 667
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>628 967</b>	<b>1 000 429</b>	<b>57 072</b>	<b>2 206 568</b>	<b>425 308</b>	<b>4 318 344</b>
<b>Overnight trips</b>							
Leisure/vacation/holiday	1 841 628	1 321 764	1 595 874	242 208	1 624 513	104 870	6 730 856
Shopping – business	9 471	5 805	13 932		78 291	1 228	108 727
Shopping – personal	7 227	3 739	7 299	17	55 351	278	73 911
Sporting – spectator	34 144	12 292	26 987	11 131	20 636	397	105 587
Sporting – participant	17 760	15 440	24 073	6 141	14 248	5 558	83 221
Visiting friends and/or family	827 661	1 007 474	1 715 515	89 322	2 374 445	87 613	6 102 029
Funeral	71 903	143 287	356 744	2 099	253 617	47 986	875 636
Business or professional trip	198 665	101 900	193 805	4 326	77 370	5 518	581 585
Business conference	33 128	24 060	33 088	7 542	22 207	4 149	124 172
Study/educational trip	22 095	18 973	22 910	809	40 301	3 046	108 134
Medical	13 717	15 849	33 759	121	29 890	293 643	386 979
Wellness	832	526	1 834	121	537	2 062	5 913
Religious	60 232	115 312	162 788	253	96 489	13 005	448 078
Other	88 256	125 721	287 074	5 147	544 412	97 189	1 147 800
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3 226 718</b>	<b>2 912 141</b>	<b>4 475 682</b>	<b>369 237</b>	<b>5 232 307</b>	<b>666 542</b>	<b>16 882 627</b>
Unspecified	26 060	23 653	42 260	3 564	65 238	1 485	162 260
<b>Total overnight trip spending</b>	<b>3 252 778</b>	<b>2 935 794</b>	<b>4 517 942</b>	<b>372 801</b>	<b>5 297 545</b>	<b>668 027</b>	<b>17 044 887</b>

Totals include unspecified

**Table 22: Expenditure by main purpose of trip and type of spending for the most recent domestic day and overnight person trips (R '000), 2010**

Destination	Accommodation	Food and beverages	Domestic transport	Recreation and culture	Shopping	Other	Total
<b>Day trips</b>							
Black African	-	332 244	636 492	27 224	1 549 788	132 691	2 678 439
Coloured	-	73 944	90 909	4 792	200 367	9 293	379 304
Indian/ Asian	-	20 946	39 046	2 493	34 872	2 271	99 628
White	-	201 833	233 983	22 563	421 541	281 054	1 160 973
<b>Total day trip spending</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>628 967</b>	<b>1 000 429</b>	<b>57 072</b>	<b>2 206 568</b>	<b>425 308</b>	<b>4 318 344</b>
<b>Overnight trips</b>							
Black African	1 308 424	1 436 463	2 473 437	135 952	3 454 876	266 651	9 075 802
Coloured	313 674	253 677	345 218	46 440	360 580	14 868	1 334 457
Indian/ Asian	244 677	143 945	212 389	26 008	231 185	19 661	877 864
White	1 386 003	1 101 710	1 486 898	164 401	1 250 904	366 847	5 756 764
<b>Total overnight trip spending</b>	<b>3 252 778</b>	<b>2 935 794</b>	<b>4 517 942</b>	<b>372 801</b>	<b>5 297 545</b>	<b>668 027</b>	<b>17 044 887</b>

Totals include unspecified

The estimated total spending on day trips in 2010 was R4,3 billion and R17 billion for overnight trips. Of the R4,3 billion total day trip expenditure, the Black African (R2,7 billion) and White (R1,1 billion) population groups spent almost 80,0% of the total day trip expenditure.

Over R1,5 billion was spent by the Black African group on shopping, and about R636 million was spent on domestic transport. This group further spent R332 million on food and beverages.

The Indian/ Asian population group spent the least amount on day trips, having spent R99 million on day trips.

More than R5,2 billion was spent on shopping by overnight tourists, R4,5 billion on domestic transport, and over R3,2 billion was spent on accommodation over the reference period.

Around R9 billion was spent by the Black African population group on overnight trips, while the White population group spent roughly R5,7 billion, with the Coloured population group having spent over R1,3 billion.

The Black African population group spent most of their money on shopping (R3,5 billion), followed by expenditure on domestic transport (R2,5 billion), then on food and beverages (R1,4 billion), while accommodation (R1,3 billion) was the expenditure item that this group spent the fourth highest amount on.

The White population group spent the highest amount on domestic transport (R1,5 billion), and second highest amount was spent on accommodation (R1,4 billion), shopping (R1,3 billion) was the third highest expenditure item of this group.

The Coloured population group spent most on shopping (R360 million), followed by expenditure on domestic transport (R345 million), and about R313 million was spent by this group on accommodation.

#### 4. Barriers to taking trips

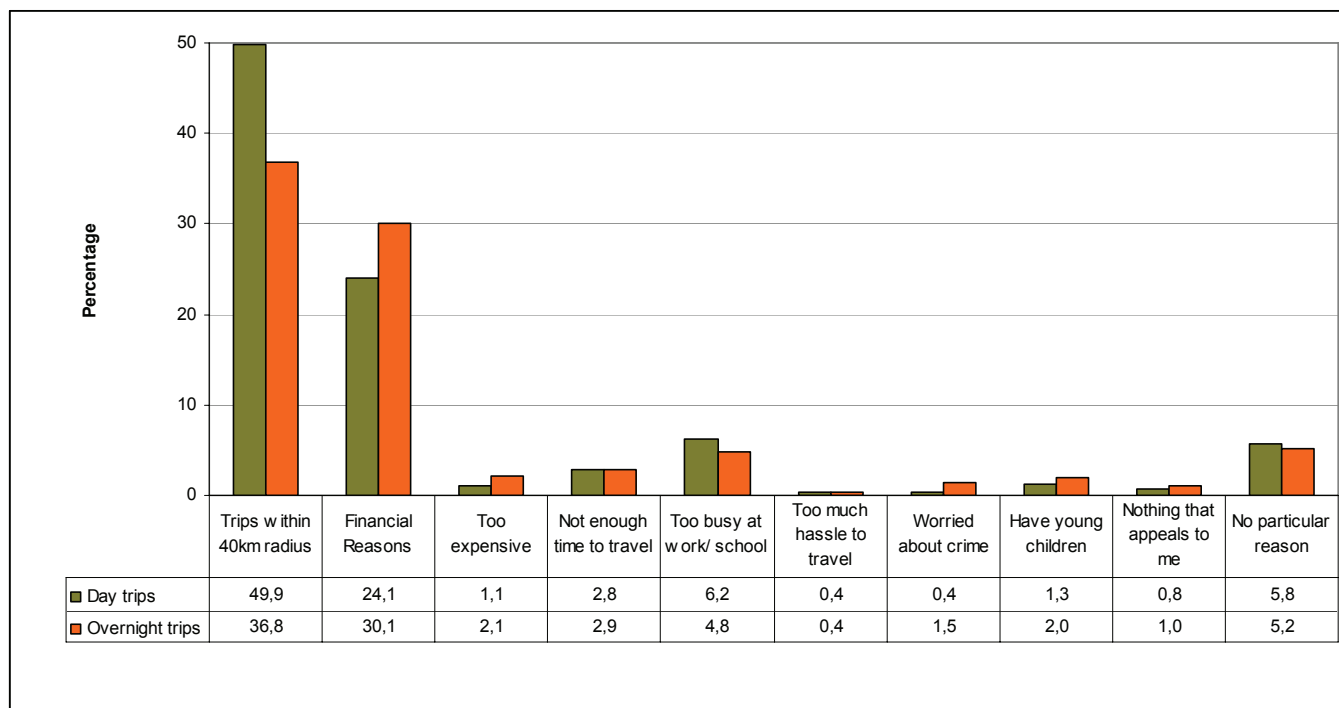
Figure 16 and Table 23 show the number of respondents who indicated that they did not take any trips. Information was gathered on reasons as to why no day or overnight trips were taken in the past six months prior to the survey interview.

**Table 23: Reasons for respondents not taking trips in the past six months, 2010**

Reason for not taking trips	Day trips		Overnight trips	
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
Trips within 40-km radius/family relatives stay within	17 038	49,9	9 827	36,8
Financial reasons	8 221	24,1	8 046	30,1
Too expensive/I would rather spend money on something else	366	1,1	561	2,1
Not enough time to travel	950	2,8	779	2,9
Too busy at work/school	2 126	6,2	1 293	4,8
No family/ friends to visit somewhere else	798	2,3	871	3,3
Too much hassle to travel	135	0,4	115	0,4
Sick	436	1,3	432	1,6
Disabled	80	0,2	77	0,3
Too old to travel	527	1,5	497	1,9
Worried about safety/security/crime	135	0,4	403	1,5
Have young children	445	1,3	544	2,0
I no longer wish to travel	118	0,3	163	0,6
No interest/nothing to see or do that appeals to me	272	0,8	262	1,0
Taking care of sick/elderly relative	196	0,6	254	1,0
No particular reason	1 971	5,8	1 375	5,2
Do not like sleeping in other places	.	.	632	2,4
Other	352	1,0	558	2,1
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>34 165</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>26 689</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Unspecified	8 626	20,2	11 366	29,9
<b>Total</b>	<b>42 790</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>38 055</b>	<b>-</b>

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages.

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



Almost 50,0% of South Africans travelled within the 40-kilometre (km) radius of their usual environment, which does not qualify as a day trip for purposes of this survey. About 24,1% of individuals did not travel because of financial reasons, which were not stated, while roughly 1,0% stated that it was too expensive to take day trips.

Being too busy at work or at school was stated as a reason for not taking a day trip by 6,2% of individuals. Nearly 6,0% responded that they had no particular reason for not taking day trips, while about 1,0% said nothing appealed to them to induce them to travel.

As far as overnight trips were concerned, just about 37,0% travelled within the 40-km radius. Whereas a third of individuals did not take overnight trips due to financial reasons, about 5,0% responded that there was no particular reason for not having taken such trips. Similarly 5,0% were too busy at work or school to travel, yet almost 2,0% of potential travellers stated that worries over crime prevented them from travelling.

Not having enough time to travel was stated as reason for not taking day trips by 2,8% respondents, and by 2,9% of respondents for not taking an overnight trip.

## 5. Summary

The fourth Domestic Tourism Survey that was conducted by Statistics South Africa covered the period January to December 2010, which enabled Statistics South Africa to gain some interesting insights about the travel behaviour of South Africans.

An estimated 7,6 million day trips and 12,4 million overnight trips were taken during the 12-month period from January to December 2010. The age group most likely to travel was the 30–34-year age group. This age group went on an estimated 1,3 million overnight trips and 841 thousand recent day trips. Females travelled slightly more than males for both domestic day and overnight trips.

Visiting friends and family/relatives (VFR) was the main reason provided for both types of trips, with 28,5% of day and 48,2% of overnight trips taken during the reference period. The second biggest reason for day trips was shopping for personal reasons (24,0%) and overnight trips was leisure/vacation/holidays (22,2%).

The province of preference for trips in general was KwaZulu-Natal, with most tourists preferring an overnight stay (20,8%) than a day trip (14,2%). Gauteng was the most visited province on day trips with slightly more than 2 out of 10 domestic trips in the country destined for Gauteng.

The two most frequently used modes of transport for domestic tourism were cars and taxis. Of the total number of overnight trips, cars were used as a mode of transport in 5,3 million trips and taxis in 4,7 million trips.

Eating out at restaurants and cafes was a very popular activity on both day and overnight trips. During their most recent trip an estimated 2,5 million people ate at restaurants and cafes on day trips, while 3,8 million ate at restaurants whilst on overnight trips. About 1,2 million travellers during day trips and 3,9 million on overnight trips also engaged in shopping at malls/flea markets.

Nearly half of overnight trips lasted between two to four nights. The type of accommodation most likely to be used for overnights trips was staying with friends and relatives, as 72,5% of overnight tourists used this kind of accommodation.



**Pali Lehohla**  
**Statistician-General**

## 6. Technical notes

### 6.1 Response details

The response rate of the survey was 93,9%, with the lowest response rate recorded in Gauteng (76,6%) and the highest in Limpopo (98,9%).

**Table 1: Response rates by province, DTS 2011**

Province	Per cent
Western Cape	95,0
Eastern Cape	98,6
Northern Cape	97,2
Free State	95,6
KwaZulu-Natal	98,3
North West	98,1
Gauteng	76,6
Mpumalanga	97,8
Limpopo	98,9
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>93,9</b>

### 6.2 Sample design

The sample design for the DTS 2011 was based on a master sample (MS) that was originally designed for the QLFS. This master sample is shared by the Quarterly Labour Force Surveys (QLFS), General Household Survey (GHS), Living Conditions Survey (LCS), Domestic Tourism Survey (DTS), Income and Expenditure Surveys (IES) and Victims of Crime Survey (VOCS).

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

size for the stratum is given by  $X = \sum_{i=1}^N x_i$ . We define the normalised size measure  $p_i$  of PSU  $i$  as

$p_i = x_i / X; i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$ , where  $N$  is the total number of PSUs in the design stratum. Then,  $p_i$

is the relative size of the PSU  $i$  in the stratum, and  $\sum_{i=1}^N p_i = 1$  for all strata. It should be noted that the value of  $n \times p_i$ , which is the selection probability of PSU  $i$  must be less than one.

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

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

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

First, define  $N$  real numbers  $Z_i = n \times p_i \times R; i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$ . It is easy to verify that  $\sum_{i=1}^N Z_i = n \times R$ .

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

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

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

It should be noted that the integer sizes

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

**Step 4: Obtain cumulative ISR values**

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

$$C_1 = R_1,$$

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

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

**Step 5: Generate an integer random number  $r$  between 1 and  $R$ , and compute**

**$n$  integers  $r_1, r_2, \dots, r_n$  as follows:**

$$r_1 = r$$

$$r_2 = r_1 + R$$

$$r_3 = r_2 + R$$

.

.

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

.

.

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

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

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

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

.

.

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

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

## 6.4 Weighting<sup>2</sup>

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

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

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

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

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

## 6.5 Limitations to the study

The DTS 2011 was the fourth round of DTS surveys to be conducted, and had a reference period of January–December 2010.

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

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

## 6.6 Non-response adjustment

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

## 6.7 Benchmarking

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

## 6.8 Estimation

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

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

## 6.9 Editing and imputation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **6.10 Definitions of terms**

### ***Tourist accommodation***

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

### ***Day trip***

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

### ***Domestic trip***

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

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

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

### ***Dwelling unit***

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

### ***Expenditure***

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

### ***Household***

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

### ***Household head***

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

### ***Acting household head***

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

### ***Main purpose of trip***

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

### ***Multiple households***

Two or more households living in the same dwelling unit.

### ***Overnight trip***

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

### ***Place of usual residence***

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

### ***Reference period***

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

**Tourism**

The activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited.

**Tourist**

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

**Traveller**

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

**Usual environment**

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

**Visitor**

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

## 1. Population

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

Province	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
South Africa	40 085	19 537	20 548	4 459	2 141	2 318	1 318	656	662	4 564	2 232	2 331	50 426	24 566	25 860
Western Cape	1 534	757	776	2 837	1 354	1 484	43	23	20	886	434	452	5 301	2 568	2 732
Eastern Cape	5 879	2 855	3 024	482	242	240	38	19	18	348	175	173	6 747	3 291	3 456
Northern Cape	570	284	287	442	214	228	1	1	*	95	45	50	1 109	544	565
Free State	2 460	1 154	1 306	60	28	32	3	3	*	308	145	163	2 831	1 329	1 502
KwaZulu-Natal	9 239	4 445	4 794	1 119	53	65	893	443	450	470	234	236	10 720	5 175	5 545
North West	2 961	1 480	1 481	40	18	22	17	11	6	198	96	102	3 216	1 605	1 612
Gauteng	8 754	4 413	4 341	429	209	220	297	141	156	1 887	917	969	11 367	5 681	5 686
Mpumalanga	3 306	1 602	1 704	36	17	19	13	8	5	289	143	146	3 644	1 770	1 874
Limpopo	5 382	2 547	2 835	14	6	8	13	7	6	83	43	40	5 491	2 603	2 888

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

## 1. Population

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

Age group	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>40 087</b>	<b>19 538</b>	<b>20 547</b>	<b>4458</b>	<b>2 142</b>	<b>2 317</b>	<b>1 319</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>4 565</b>	<b>2 231</b>	<b>2 331</b>	<b>50 427</b>	<b>24 567</b>	<b>25 859</b>
0-4	4 325	2 179	2 146	401	200	201	103	52	51	259	132	127	5 087	2 562	2 525
5-9	4 400	2 215	2 184	407	203	205	93	47	46	265	134	130	5 165	2 600	2 565
10-14	4 397	2 214	2 183	406	203	204	97	49	48	289	146	142	5 189	2 613	2 577
15-19	4 417	2 222	2 196	403	201	203	108	55	53	316	160	156	5 245	2 637	2 607
20-24	4 255	2 139	2 116	381	189	192	120	61	59	310	157	153	5 065	2 545	2 520
25-29	3 799	1 841	1 957	363	176	187	129	67	62	291	145	145	4 581	2 229	2 352
30-34	3 322	1 608	1 713	372	178	193	118	61	58	278	139	140	4 090	1 986	2 104
35-39	2 787	1 335	1 452	373	178	195	96	48	48	280	139	141	3 536	1 700	1 836
40-44	1 883	895	988	318	150	168	84	42	43	329	164	165	2 615	1 251	1 364
45-49	1 534	718	816	277	130	147	79	39	40	340	169	171	2 230	1 055	1 174
50-54	1 386	638	748	231	107	124	73	36	37	345	169	176	2 035	950	1 085
55-59	1 135	516	619	178	82	96	65	31	34	314	153	161	1 691	782	909
60-64	865	379	486	133	59	74	54	25	29	296	141	155	1 347	604	743
65-69	631	270	361	87	37	49	41	19	22	252	118	133	1 011	445	566
70-74	451	182	269	62	25	37	28	12	16	173	78	95	715	298	417
75+	500	187	313	66	24	42	31	13	19	228	87	141	825	310	515

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



## 2. Education

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

Highest level of education	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 503</b>	<b>4 010</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>1 839</b>	<b>6 477</b>	<b>2 013</b>	<b>7 847</b>	<b>2 216</b>	<b>3 173</b>	<b>31 795</b>
No schooling	76	286	67	100	481	157	196	225	353	1 942
Grade 0/R to Grade 3/Standard 1	62	206	32	77	289	93	127	75	129	1 090
Grade 4/Standard 2	46	149	23	51	193	58	116	51	77	764
Grade 5/Standard 3/ABET 2	48	147	25	47	170	51	120	45	67	720
Grade 6/Standard 4	115	207	31	88	210	89	174	87	98	1 100
Grade 7/Standard 5/ABET 3	214	275	48	113	325	113	286	100	189	1 663
Grade 8/Standard 6/Form 1	266	353	66	138	369	146	396	118	239	2 091
Grade 9/Standard 7/Form 2/ABET 4	285	357	63	160	426	165	373	167	324	2 320
Grade 10/Standard 8/Form 3	461	477	85	216	702	258	886	264	400	3 749
Grade 11/Standard 9/Form 4	318	486	55	208	832	199	1 030	294	409	3 830
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (No exemption)	997	609	147	427	1 796	418	2 343	533	488	7 757
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (Exemption)	71	125	15	41	147	55	245	26	92	816
NTCI – NTCIII	14	13	1	8	17	10	47	20	21	152
NTC4 – NTC6	21	29	3	11	12	11	58	16	22	183
Diploma/certificate with less than Grade 12/Std 10	18	16	3	8	21	10	36	6	14	132
Diploma/certificate with Grade 12/Std 10	197	144	31	80	248	93	612	125	148	1 679
Degree and higher	259	116	18	59	221	69	661	51	84	1 539
Other	12	3	2	*	10	*	57	8	2	95
Don't know/unspecified	23	12	1	7	8	17	84	5	17	173

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

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

## 2. Education

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

Highest level of education	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	<b>Total</b>	<b>24 284</b>	<b>11 572</b>	<b>12 711</b>	<b>3 004</b>	<b>1 416</b>	<b>1 586</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>3 548</b>	<b>1 731</b>	<b>1 815</b>	<b>31 795</b>	<b>15 193</b>
No schooling	1 821	722	1 099	92	36	56	21	6	15	8	2	6	1 942	766	1 176
Grade 0/R to Grade 3/Standard 1	1 003	475	529	72	33	39	10	2	8	5	*	*	1 090	512	578
Grade 4/Standard 2	697	362	335	55	27	28	6	*	6	6	4	*	764	393	371
Grade 5/Standard 3/ABET 2	647	323	323	62	28	33	7	*	6	5	*	3	720	355	366
Grade 6/Standard 4	960	465	495	122	55	67	12	5	7	6	*	4	1 100	527	573
Grade 7/Standard 5/ABET 3	1 404	676	727	211	94	117	23	11	12	25	8	17	1 663	790	873
Grade 8/Standard 6/Form 1	1 678	838	840	292	133	158	53	25	28	68	34	34	2 091	1 030	1 060
Grade 9/Standard 7/Form 2/ABET 4	1 953	992	961	276	138	138	23	9	14	68	30	38	2 320	1 169	1 151
Grade 10/Standard 8/Form 3	2 850	1 411	1 439	432	212	220	81	45	36	386	169	216	3 749	1 838	1 911
Grade 11/Standard 9/Form 4	3 424	1 569	1 854	230	106	124	53	27	25	124	54	70	3 830	1 756	2 074
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (No exemption)	5 379	2 576	2 803	780	355	425	394	202	193	1 204	560	643	7 757	3 692	4 065
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (Exemption)	415	179	236	91	46	45	73	30	43	237	109	128	816	364	452
NTCI – NTCIII	74	43	32	12	10	*	*	*	*	62	53	9	152	106	46
NTC4 – NTC6	109	55	54	13	8	5	*	*	*	58	46	12	183	109	74
Diploma/certificate with less than Grade 12/Std 10	73	27	46	11	4	7	3	1	2	46	22	24	132	54	78
Diploma/certificate with Grade 12/Std 10	1 013	427	586	125	60	65	70	41	30	469	227	243	1 679	754	924
Degree and higher	595	298	297	97	54	43	111	60	51	736	391	344	1 539	804	735
Other	60	50	10	8	4	4	5	3	*	22	12	10	95	69	26
Don't know/unspecified	129	84	45	23	13	10	7	4	4	14	4	9	173	105	68

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

**3. Day or overnight trips**

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

Province of origin	Type of trip	
	Day trips	Overnight trips
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>7 636</b>	<b>12 371</b>
Western Cape	1 077	1 364
Eastern Cape	789	1 264
Northern Cape	211	307
Free State	463	740
KwaZulu-Natal	1 005	2 066
North West	644	958
Gauteng	1 800	3 429
Mpumalanga	733	1 026
Limpopo	913	1 216

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

**3. Day or overnight trips**

**3a. Day trips**

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

Province of origin	Number of day trips			Total
	1 trip	2-4 trips	5 trips or more	
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>2 520</b>	<b>2 138</b>	<b>2 978</b>	<b>7 636</b>
Western Cape	304	289	484	1 077
Eastern Cape	234	225	330	789
Northern Cape	61	48	102	211
Free State	174	129	160	463
KwaZulu-Natal	391	276	337	1 005
North West	177	168	299	644
Gauteng	601	526	673	1 800
Mpumalanga	225	259	248	733
Limpopo	352	218	344	913

Totals include unspecified number of trips.  
 Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

### 3. Day or overnight trips

#### 3b. Overnight trips

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

Province of origin	Number of overnight trips			Total
	1 trip	2-4 trips	5 trips or more	
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>6 362</b>	<b>4 153</b>	<b>1 856</b>	<b>12 371</b>
Western Cape	779	385	201	1 364
Eastern Cape	711	410	143	1 264
Northern Cape	166	98	43	307
Free State	398	250	92	740
KwaZulu-Natal	1 087	701	279	2 066
North West	438	363	156	958
Gauteng	1 624	1 197	609	3 429
Mpumalanga	515	376	136	1 026
Limpopo	643	373	199	1 216

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

Totals include unspecified number of trips.

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

Province of origin	Took day trip			Took overnight trip		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>7 636</b>	<b>3 547</b>	<b>4 089</b>	<b>12 371</b>	<b>5 689</b>	<b>6 682</b>
Western Cape	1 077	537	540	1 364	660	705
Eastern Cape	789	338	451	1 264	544	720
Northern Cape	211	95	116	307	133	174
Free State	463	212	251	740	317	423
KwaZulu-Natal	1 005	445	559	2 066	946	1 120
North West	644	305	339	958	448	510
Gauteng	1 800	885	915	3 429	1 674	1 756
Mpumalanga	733	329	404	1 026	459	567
Limpopo	913	400	513	1 216	508	708

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

**3. Day or overnight trips**

**3c. Day trips**

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

Province of origin	January			February			March			April			May			June		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
South Africa	2 738	1 224	1 514	2 594	1 195	1 399	2 874	1 297	1 577	3 009	1 376	1 633	2 674	1 207	1 467	2 991	1 361	1 630
Western Cape	516	265	251	434	221	213	453	230	223	453	225	228	407	206	201	427	214	213
Eastern Cape	327	126	201	282	112	170	307	112	195	330	135	195	299	112	186	333	121	212
Northern Cape	104	47	57	93	43	50	99	45	53	97	44	53	95	45	51	100	44	56
Free State	145	66	79	142	66	75	163	73	90	161	76	85	154	68	86	159	74	85
KwaZulu-Natal	296	117	179	270	116	154	325	145	180	342	146	196	298	131	166	357	159	198
North West	273	119	154	240	106	135	261	120	142	275	124	151	240	107	134	295	136	159
Gauteng	558	271	287	611	307	304	725	341	384	741	362	380	639	311	328	708	357	351
Mpumalanga	217	98	119	193	83	110	209	92	116	264	122	142	222	101	121	260	117	143
Limpopo	301	114	187	329	141	188	333	139	194	346	143	203	319	125	193	353	139	214

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

Totals exclude unspecified months of trip.

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

Province of origin	July			August			September			October			November			December		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
South Africa	2 623	1 193	1 430	2 676	1 232	1 444	3 164	1 451	1 713	2 703	1 221	1 482	2 921	1 337	1 584	4 016	1 810	2 206
Western Cape	386	197	189	390	202	188	483	244	239	416	209	206	452	229	223	683	336	347
Eastern Cape	294	108	185	297	117	180	345	130	215	292	113	179	347	137	211	420	167	253
Northern Cape	89	40	49	92	40	52	96	41	55	92	40	52	99	46	53	121	54	67
Free State	134	61	73	139	64	75	185	83	103	142	62	80	160	72	88	225	100	125
KwaZulu-Natal	331	142	190	324	134	190	363	155	208	327	141	187	326	139	187	455	211	244
North West	259	119	140	234	109	125	318	152	165	289	135	153	276	128	148	359	159	200
Gauteng	627	308	319	647	328	320	738	368	370	613	296	317	663	334	330	873	406	467
Mpumalanga	191	88	103	229	100	129	265	125	140	208	91	117	239	105	134	400	179	221
Limpopo	312	131	181	324	139	185	371	154	217	325	134	191	358	148	210	480	197	282

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.  
Totals exclude unspecified months of trip.



**3. Day or overnight trips**

**3d. Overnight trips**

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

Province of origin	January			February			March			April			May			June		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
South Africa	1 798	859	939	1 660	818	842	2 415	1 137	1 278	3 188	1 542	1 646	1 709	821	887	3 305	1 567	1 738
Western Cape	252	130	122	184	91	93	247	119	127	322	171	151	176	87	90	341	168	173
Eastern Cape	145	53	92	150	56	94	209	79	131	262	100	163	155	58	96	374	174	201
Northern Cape	57	28	29	40	18	22	61	28	33	76	34	41	47	24	24	71	32	39
Free State	84	36	48	94	41	53	157	67	90	176	76	100	117	52	65	158	68	90
KwaZulu-Natal	282	149	133	273	158	115	390	205	185	468	239	229	264	138	126	608	316	292
North West	137	75	63	151	79	72	217	108	109	250	131	120	158	88	70	270	131	139
Gauteng	543	254	289	501	248	253	768	355	413	1 070	526	544	470	218	252	899	406	493
Mpumalanga	130	55	75	125	60	65	163	81	82	271	131	141	125	61	64	265	126	139
Limpopo	167	78	89	144	67	77	203	95	108	294	135	158	197	96	101	320	148	172

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.  
Totals exclude unspecified month of the trip.

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

Province of origin	July			August			September			October			November			December		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
South Africa	2 174	1 065	1 109	2 129	1 009	1 119	2 849	1 328	1 520	2 230	1 065	1 165	2 233	1 084	1 149	4 698	2 211	2 486
Western Cape	203	105	98	232	115	117	286	143	144	210	109	101	229	114	115	604	299	305
Eastern Cape	219	86	133	175	65	109	286	118	168	223	90	133	211	81	130	454	211	243
Northern Cape	57	23	35	44	22	22	74	33	42	65	29	36	55	28	28	102	45	57
Free State	120	54	67	115	54	61	184	78	106	141	61	80	145	70	74	280	114	166
KwaZulu-Natal	381	194	187	364	183	181	415	213	201	345	180	165	341	179	161	820	413	407
North West	167	87	81	164	84	80	271	133	138	222	117	104	191	98	93	383	177	207
Gauteng	614	319	295	669	321	348	770	352	418	625	303	322	649	331	319	1 228	585	643
Mpumalanga	182	92	90	160	77	83	224	106	117	177	80	97	182	87	95	407	188	219
Limpopo	230	106	124	206	88	118	339	152	187	222	96	126	231	96	135	419	180	238

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.  
Totals exclude unspecified month of the trip.

**3. Day or overnight trips**  
**3e. Day trips**  
**3.7 Number of persons who took day trips in South Africa during the twelve month reference period by month of the trip, gender and province of destination ('000)**

Province of destination	January			February			March			April			May			June		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
South Africa	2 738	1 224	1 514	2 594	1 195	1 399	2 874	1 297	1 577	3 009	1 376	1 633	2 674	1 207	1 467	2 991	1 361	1 630
Western Cape	510	261	249	428	219	209	457	227	230	448	225	222	397	201	196	423	214	209
Eastern Cape	326	127	199	280	113	167	306	115	191	328	135	193	296	114	182	322	121	201
Northern Cape	113	53	61	103	49	55	107	49	59	110	51	58	103	49	54	107	47	60
Free State	145	65	80	134	62	72	156	69	87	156	73	83	151	66	85	161	74	86
KwaZulu-Natal	308	115	193	282	113	169	343	143	201	369	150	219	308	127	181	382	159	223
North West	234	106	129	236	110	126	278	123	156	265	117	148	229	101	128	252	111	142
Gauteng	594	278	316	588	282	306	673	329	345	707	350	357	634	301	333	708	349	359
Mpumalanga	172	82	91	167	78	89	180	87	93	234	108	125	172	82	90	232	113	119
Limpopo	293	112	181	317	136	180	323	128	195	332	135	197	319	133	186	345	137	208
Unspecified	42	27	15	58	33	25	49	29	21	61	31	30	65	33	32	59	35	24

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.  
 Totals include unspecified destination.

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

Province of destination	July			August			September			October			November			December		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
South Africa	2 623	1 193	1 430	2 676	1 232	1 444	3 164	1 451	1 713	2 703	1 221	1 482	2 921	1 337	1 584	4 016	1 810	2 206
Western Cape	378	194	184	385	199	186	476	242	235	413	206	206	448	226	221	672	330	342
Eastern Cape	295	108	186	298	120	177	341	132	210	291	114	178	348	141	207	421	169	251
Northern Cape	96	45	52	97	43	54	114	51	63	103	46	57	105	48	58	137	60	77
Free State	125	57	67	138	63	75	177	77	101	132	58	74	164	78	86	229	104	125
KwaZulu-Natal	345	141	204	337	133	204	379	156	223	341	138	204	344	139	205	486	217	269
North West	254	109	144	225	102	123	277	126	151	244	107	138	258	108	149	322	142	179
Gauteng	607	304	303	646	320	326	750	375	375	633	313	320	666	331	335	898	408	490
Mpumalanga	164	76	88	186	88	97	229	110	119	164	75	89	196	98	98	321	154	167
Limpopo	309	130	179	314	136	178	365	152	212	322	131	191	336	137	199	460	185	275
Unspecified	51	28	23	49	27	22	55	30	24	60	34	27	57	31	26	70	40	30

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.  
Totals include unspecified destination.

**3. Day or overnight trips**

**3f. Overnight trips**

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

Province of destination	January			February			March			April			May			June		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
South Africa	1 798	859	939	1 660	818	842	2 415	1 137	1 278	3 188	1 542	1 646	1 709	821	887	3 305	1 567	1 738
Western Cape	261	133	127	190	97	92	277	136	141	337	173	165	178	87	91	367	186	182
Eastern Cape	214	87	127	219	92	127	318	122	197	393	164	229	175	70	105	398	183	214
Northern Cape	53	28	25	38	20	18	58	30	29	89	44	45	53	26	27	75	45	31
Free State	109	42	67	111	51	61	170	73	97	194	86	108	120	57	62	175	79	96
KwaZulu-Natal	336	170	166	307	173	134	458	237	222	650	333	317	321	161	160	708	350	359
North West	167	77	90	138	63	75	206	96	110	227	111	116	179	89	90	240	116	125
Gauteng	227	102	125	256	120	137	358	164	193	425	190	235	258	117	141	591	262	329
Mpumalanga	173	85	89	171	92	78	221	101	120	313	155	158	180	88	92	303	135	167
Limpopo	240	127	114	203	99	104	320	166	155	529	272	257	234	121	113	417	201	217
Unspecified	19	9	9	26	10	16	29	14	15	32	15	17	11	5	6	31	12	19

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.  
Totals include unspecified destination.

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

Province of destination	July			August			September			October			November			December		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	South Africa	2 174	1 065	1 109	2 129	1 009	1 119	2 849	1 328	1 520	2 230	1 065	1 165	2 233	1 084	1 149	4 698	2 211
Western Cape	205	105	100	231	112	119	333	169	164	229	121	108	237	125	112	596	291	305
Eastern Cape	294	131	163	233	85	148	323	129	195	268	116	152	264	107	156	649	299	350
Northern Cape	55	25	30	50	28	22	76	35	40	69	30	39	63	31	32	121	58	63
Free State	102	46	55	145	65	80	176	75	100	160	78	82	139	63	76	304	127	177
KwaZulu-Natal	492	259	233	418	225	193	506	252	254	407	197	210	418	215	203	972	501	471
North West	184	83	100	185	86	98	226	103	123	240	122	117	198	100	98	366	168	198
Gauteng	332	158	174	332	139	193	431	193	238	307	131	177	366	166	200	699	295	404
Mpumalanga	210	102	108	226	114	112	268	121	147	231	115	116	215	115	100	427	200	228
Limpopo	279	148	132	279	141	138	475	232	242	286	141	145	307	150	158	508	248	260
Unspecified	22	9	13	31	15	17	36	19	17	33	15	18	26	12	14	55	25	31

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

Totals include unspecified destination.

**3. Day or overnight trips**

**3g. Day trips**

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

Month	Purpose of trip													Total		
	Leisure/vacation/holiday	Shopping – business	Shopping – personal	Sporting – spectator	Sporting – participant	Visiting friends and/or family	Funeral	Business or professional trip	Business conference	Study/educational trip	Medical	Wellness (e.g. spa, health farm)	Religious		Other	Unspecified
January	442	62	969	11	14	674	56	84	9	14	72	*	88	124	118	2 738
February	403	57	845	15	23	650	51	104	10	16	73	*	90	128	128	2 594
March	466	58	901	15	20	765	72	97	14	31	78	*	83	164	110	2 874
April	432	59	969	30	22	816	83	107	10	28	79	*	80	149	143	3 009
May	368	57	888	28	22	662	104	93	12	28	70	*	74	130	135	2 674
June	395	58	948	45	23	813	94	101	17	34	86	3	81	163	130	2 991
July	370	53	904	38	11	674	69	88	12	23	68	*	74	126	112	2 623
August	338	62	873	31	23	705	90	105	14	35	74	*	66	147	115	2 676
September	507	60	963	19	23	809	113	113	20	40	79	*	90	200	125	3 164
October	378	65	899	12	15	685	87	89	15	26	72	*	87	152	121	2 703
November	420	61	959	27	11	753	99	98	15	19	79	*	74	173	132	2 921
December	714	78	1 334	16	8	1 079	99	102	15	18	85	3	95	203	168	4 016

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

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

Totals include unspecified main purpose of trip.

**3. Day or overnight trips**  
**3h. Overnight trips**  
**3.10 Number of persons who took overnight trips in South Africa during the twelve month reference period by month of the trip and purpose of visit ('000)**

Month	Purpose of trip													Total		
	Leisure/vacation/holiday	Shopping – business	Shopping – personal	Sporting – spectator	Sporting – participant	Visiting friends and/or family	Funeral	Business or professional trip	Business conference	Study/educational trip	Medical	Wellness (e.g. spa, health farm)	Religious		Other	Unspecified
January	492	5	5	3	*	925	111	46	18	5	14	2	59	95	17	1 798
February	358	6	6	3	3	934	121	49	11	4	18	*	62	61	25	1 660
March	489	10	7	*	10	1 325	229	72	5	9	17	2	125	101	17	2 415
April	633	8	7	7	10	1 687	253	49	11	8	18	5	338	111	43	3 188
May	350	10	10	4	7	876	170	52	9	9	26	*	83	85	18	1 709
June	699	7	11	19	11	1 837	259	67	9	15	26	*	104	205	36	3 305
July	520	7	8	4	6	1 161	179	48	9	9	15	*	85	106	16	2 174
August	434	7	8	5	4	1 138	195	58	25	15	17	*	93	113	17	2 129
September	602	10	13	4	12	1 389	237	68	8	35	26	*	264	147	32	2 849
October	518	8	6	3	4	1 110	234	51	7	14	20	*	89	139	25	2 230
November	416	7	6	3	11	1 231	225	72	13	16	17	*	76	118	23	2 233
December	1 257	11	20	7	5	2 665	194	52	4	7	20	*	137	256	63	4 698

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



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

Province of origin	Province of destination										Total
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Unspecified	
South Africa	1 075	774	222	469	1 057	591	1 781	609	877	180	7 636
Western Cape	1 046	8	*	*	*	2	5	3	*	13	1 077
Eastern Cape	4	742	*	12	22	*	*	*	*	7	789
Northern Cape	4	*	173	17	1	9	3	*	*	3	210
Free State	*	4	19	349	6	12	60	3	*	8	463
KwaZulu-Natal	4	16	*	*	922	*	18	10	*	32	1 004
North West	*	*	20	33	16	337	211	6	10	11	645
Gauteng	13	*	8	53	42	218	1 192	138	79	54	1 800
Mpumalanga	2	*	*	*	22	4	223	417	33	32	734
Limpopo	*	*	*	*	26	9	69	32	754	20	913

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

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

Province of origin	Province of destination										Total
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Unspecified	
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>1 391</b>	<b>1 610</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>2 538</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>1 873</b>	<b>1 172</b>	<b>1 580</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>12 371</b>
Western Cape	891	303	39	14	27	3	66	*	5	15	1 365
Eastern Cape	183	802	26	31	101	11	100	3	4	4	1 265
Northern Cape	44	17	140	24	3	35	30	2	5	6	306
Free State	33	44	34	390	37	37	127	12	19	8	741
KwaZulu-Natal	54	146	*	31	1 445	17	287	46	4	36	2 067
North West	16	50	45	67	46	400	196	23	93	21	957
Gauteng	148	227	32	202	734	347	439	556	688	57	3 430
Mpumalanga	13	16	*	10	116	43	256	423	132	17	1 027
Limpopo	10	5	1	7	28	42	373	106	629	15	1 216

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

### 5. Main purpose of trip and destination

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

Main purpose of trip	Destination										Total
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Unspecified	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 075</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>1 058</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>1 781</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>7 636</b>
Leisure/vacation/holiday	454	54	16	26	164	114	189	95	68	12	1 192
Shopping – business	15	14	6	6	13	10	44	4	9	*	121
Shopping – personal	153	262	100	91	190	148	309	145	333	12	1 743
Sporting – spectator	21	5	1	10	10	3	39	17	10	*	116
Sporting – participant	7	15	4	9	4	3	12	14	8	1	77
Visiting friends and/or family	230	141	24	142	311	160	717	167	168	14	2 074
Funeral	16	88	15	54	84	25	79	41	49	5	456
Business or professional trip	38	16	16	22	34	22	64	10	21	*	243
Business conference	6	2	1	*	4	2	5	3	6	*	29
Study/educational trip	8	13	2	16	16	11	54	17	24	1	162
Medical	17	50	10	26	21	10	38	5	30	1	208
Wellness (e.g. spa, health farm)	*	*	*	*	2	1	1	*	1	*	5
Religious	21	40	6	18	29	14	62	20	63	*	273
Other	54	52	12	28	76	64	158	49	74	2	569
Unspecified	34	23	11	20	101	5	11	22	12	132	371

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

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

Totals include unspecified.

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

Purpose of trip	Province of destination										Unspecified	Total
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 391</b>	<b>1 610</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>2 538</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>1 873</b>	<b>1 172</b>	<b>1 580</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>12 371</b>	
Leisure/vacation/holiday	831	306	44	87	683	202	210	178	136	33	2 710	
Shopping – business	3	1	*	*	6	1	14	1	2	*	28	
Shopping – personal	1	4	*	3	8	1	10	*	5	*	32	
Sporting – spectator	4	5	1	2	7	2	12	3	*	2	38	
Sporting – participant	7	8	2	6	8	2	4	5	2	*	44	
Visiting friends and/or family	345	705	169	392	1 253	437	1 114	575	820	70	5 880	
Funeral	39	290	38	119	195	143	159	205	223	13	1 424	
Business or professional trip	29	23	8	20	30	12	46	16	14	2	200	
Business conference	5	13	1	6	11	3	8	1	2	*	50	
Study/educational trip	12	2	2	8	22	3	22	7	10	*	88	
Medical	16	17	6	18	16	7	19	6	8	*	113	
Wellness (e.g. spa, health farm)	*	*	*	*	1	5	*	2	*	*	8	
Religious	37	89	17	52	128	42	114	55	253	6	793	
Other	47	138	30	61	142	67	116	100	92	8	801	
Unspecified	14	9	*	1	30	6	23	18	11	43	155	

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

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

Mode of transport	Province of destination										Total
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Unspecified	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 075</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>1 058</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>1 781</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>7 636</b>
Air	6	2	*	*	1	*	6	3	*	*	18
Bus	44	31	6	54	48	38	141	43	114	10	529
Car	925	305	138	249	536	350	1 000	309	316	85	4 213
Motorcycle/scooter	1	*	*	*	15	*	*	*	*	*	16
Bicycle	*	*	*	*	*	*	2	*	*	*	2
Taxi	66	414	58	142	429	189	576	229	421	32	2 556
Train	21	1	*	*	12	*	22	*	1	*	57
Other	11	22	18	20	8	12	19	10	15	1	136
Unspecified	3	*	*	3	9	2	15	15	8	52	107

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

## 6. Mode of transport

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

Mode of transport	Province of destination										Total
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Unspecified	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 391</b>	<b>1 610</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>2 538</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>1 873</b>	<b>1 172</b>	<b>1 580</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>12 371</b>
Air	111	45	1	8	75	1	97	*	*	20	358
Bus	126	208	27	63	188	54	283	114	266	12	1 341
Car	970	595	168	349	1 084	489	629	504	553	63	5 404
Motorcycle/scooter	2	*	*	*	15	*	*	*	*	*	17
Bicycle	*	6	*	*	*	1		*	7	*	14
Taxi	112	704	85	317	1 140	346	797	503	716	43	4 763
Train	49	22	10	10	20	24	40	2	1	2	180
Other	19	27	27	26	2	13	15	26	22	2	179
Unspecified	2	4	*	1	13	7	13	23	14	36	113

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