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# Statistical release

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# Domestic Tourism Survey 2013

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# Contents

<b>1. Introduction and methodology .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Background .....	1
1.2 Objectives of the survey .....	3
1.3 Target population and sample .....	3
<b>2. Summary of key findings of the Domestic Tourism Survey 2013 .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>3. Definitions .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>4. Number and types of trips .....</b>	<b>9</b>
4.1 Total number of day and overnight trips inside South Africa .....	9
4.2 Analysis of tourism patterns by province of destination .....	15
4.3 Analysis by main purpose of the trip .....	23
4.4 Analysis by main mode of transport for the trip .....	28
4.5 Analysis of travelling patterns of different population groups .....	29
4.6 Analysis of travelling patterns by different demographic groups .....	33
4.7 General activities related to trips .....	37
4.8 Analysis of trip-taking patterns of different LSM groups .....	40
<b>5. Technical notes .....</b>	<b>46</b>
5.1 Response details .....	46
5.2 Sample design .....	46
5.3 Allocating sample sizes to strata .....	47
5.4 Weighting .....	49
5.5 Limitations to the study .....	50
5.6 Non-response adjustment .....	50
5.7 Benchmarking .....	50
5.8 Estimation .....	50
5.9 Editing and imputation .....	51

## List of tables in the key findings

Table 1: Primary differences between the SAT and Stats SA domestic tourism surveys .....	2
Table 2: Total number of trips taken during the period January-December 2013 .....	9
Table 3: Number of most recent person day and overnight trips ('000), January–December 2013 .....	12
Table 4: Length of stay for the most recent person overnight trip ('000), January–December 2013 .....	13
Table 5: Number of trips taken by household members ('000), January–December 2013 .....	13
Table 6: Province of destination by type of trip, January–December 2013 .....	15
Table 7: Province of destination by length of stay, January–December 2013 .....	17
Table 8: Province of destination for overnight trips by principal type of accommodation utilised, ('000), January–December 2013 .....	18
Table 9: Province of destination for most recent overnight trips by principal type of accommodation utilised, January–December 2013 ('000) .....	18
Table 10: Province of destination by main mode of transport ('000), January–December 2013 .....	21
Table 11: Main purpose of trip by type of trip, January–December 2013 .....	23
Table 12: Main purpose of the trip by length of stay, January–December 2013 .....	24
Table 13: Main purpose of the trip by main mode of transport used ('000), January–December 2013 .....	26
Table 14: Main purpose of the trip by expenditure ('000), January–December 2013 .....	27
Table 15: Main mode of transport by type of trip, January–December 2013 ('000) .....	28
Table 16: Population group by type of trip, January–December 2013 .....	29
Table 17: Population group by main purpose of the trip ('000), January–December 2013 .....	30
Table 18: Population group by expenditure ('000), January–December 2013 .....	31
Table 19: Demographic analysis by type of trip ('000), January–December 2013 .....	33
Table 20: Activities, other than the main activity (per cent), undertaken on the trip, January–December 2013 .....	37
Table 21: Booking patterns by main purpose of overnight trips (per cent), January–December 2013 .....	38
Table 22: Reasons for respondents not taking trips ('000), January–December 2013 .....	39
Table 23: LSM group by type of trip, January–December 2013 .....	40
Table 24: LSM groups by length of stay for overnight trips, January–December 2013 .....	42
Table 25: LSM groups by expenditure ('000), January–December 2013 .....	43
Table 26: Number of trips per broad LSM group by main mode of transport ('000), January–December 2013 .....	45

## Appendix tables

<b>1. Population</b> .....	<b>53</b>
1.1 Province by population group and gender ('000).....	53
1.2 By age group, population group and gender ('000).....	54
<b>2. Education</b> .....	<b>55</b>
2.1 Population aged 18 years and older, by highest level of education and province ('000).....	55
2.2 Population aged 18 years and older, by highest level of education, population group and gender ('000).....	56
<b>3. Day or overnight</b> .....	<b>57</b>
3.1 Total number of trips taken in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by type of trip and province of origin ('000).....	57
3.2 Total number of trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by number of day trips and province of origin ('000).....	58
3.3 Total number of trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by number of overnight trips and province of origin ('000).....	59
3.4 Total number of trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by province of origin and sex ('000).....	60
3.5 Total number of day trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip, province of origin and gender ('000).....	61
3.6 Total number of overnight trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip, province of origin and gender ('000).....	63
3.7 Total number of day trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip, gender and province of destination ('000).....	65
3.8 Total number of overnight trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip, gender and province of destination ('000).....	67
3.9 Total number of day trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip and purpose of trip ('000).....	69
3.10 Total number of overnight trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip and purpose of visit ('000).....	70
<b>4. Origin and main destination of trips</b> .....	<b>71</b>
4.1 Total number of day trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by province of destination and origin ('000).....	71
4.2 Total number of overnight trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by province of destination and origin ('000).....	72
<b>5. Main purpose of trip and destination</b> .....	<b>73</b>
5.1 Total number of day trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by main purpose of trip and province of destination ('000).....	73
5.2 Total number of overnight trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by main purpose of trip and province of destination ('000).....	74
<b>6. Mode of transport</b> .....	<b>75</b>
6.1 Total number of day trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by mode of transport and province of destination ('000).....	75

6.2 Total number of overnight trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by mode of transport and province of destination ('000) ..... 76

**7. Main purpose..... 77**

7.1 Main purpose of the trip by month of trip ('000), January–December 2013 ..... 77

7.2 Main purpose of overnight trips by principal type of accommodation ('000), January–December 2013 ..... 78

**8. Main mode of transport ..... 79**

8.1 Main mode of transport by principal type of accommodation ('000), January–December 2013 ..... 79

8.2 Main mode of transport by month of trip ('000), January–December 2013 ..... 80

**9. Main mode of transport ..... 81**

9.1 Population group by principal type of accommodation on overnight trips ('000), January–December 2013 ..... 81

9.2 Population group by month of trip ('000), January–December 2013 ..... 82

**10. Demographic analysis ..... 83**

10.1 Demographic analysis by main purpose of the day trips (per cent), January–December 2013 ..... 83

10.1 Demographic analysis by main purpose of the day trips (per cent) concluded, January–December 2013 ..... 84

10.2 Demographic analysis by main purpose of the day trips (per cent), January–December 2013 ..... 85

10.2 Demographic analysis by main purpose of the day trips (per cent) concluded, January–December 2013 ..... 86

10.3 Demographic analysis by length of stay ('000), January–December 2013 ..... 87

10.3 Demographic analysis by length of stay ('000) concluded, January–December 2013 ..... 88

10.4 Demographic analysis by principal type of accommodation for overnight trips ('000), January–December 2013 ..... 89

10.5 Demographic analysis by month of trip for day trips ('000), January–December 2013 ..... 91

10.5 Demographic analysis by month of trip for day trips ('000) concluded, January–December 2013 ..... 92

10.6 Demographic analysis by month of trip for overnight trips ('000), January–December 2013 ..... 93

10.6 Demographic analysis by month of trip for overnight trips ('000) concluded, January–December 2013 ..... 94

**11. Living Standards Measure groups ..... 95**

11.1 LSM groups by principal type of accommodation ('000), January–December 2013 ..... 95

## List of figures in the key findings

Figure 1a: Percentage of day trips by province of destination, January–December 2013.....	11
Figure 1b: Percentage of overnight trips by province of destination, January–December 2013.....	12
Figure 2a: Percentage distribution of province of origin, by province of destination for day trips, January–December 2013 .....	14
Figure 2b: Percentage distribution of province of origin, by province of destination for overnight trips, January–December 2013 .....	14
Figure 3a: Percentage distribution of main purpose of day trips by province of destination, January–December 2013 .....	16
Figure 3b: Percentage distribution of main purpose of the trip by province of destination for overnight trips, January–December 2013 .....	16
Figure 4a: Percentage of average spend per expenditure category for day trips by province of destination, January–December 2013 .....	20
Figure 4b: Percentage of average spend per expenditure category for overnight trips, by province of destination, January–December 2013.....	21
Figure 5: Main purpose of most recent overnight trips by months of trips, January–December 2013 (per cent) .	28
Figure 6: Main mode of transport by type of accommodation (per cent), January–December 2013.....	28
Figure 7: Percentage of spend on overnight trips by population groups at province of destination, January–December 2013 .....	32
Figure 8: Selected demographic groups by purpose of trips (per cent), January–December 2013 .....	35
Figure 9: Percentage of spend per selected demographic group (per cent), January–December 2013 .....	36
Figure 10: Broad LSM groups by main purpose of trips (per cent), January–December 2013.....	41
Figure 11: Broad LSM groups by expenditure on trips (per cent), January–December 2013.....	44

## **1. Introduction and methodology**

### **1.1 Background**

For a considerable time, Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) has provided data on international tourism, based on secondary data obtained from the Department of Home Affairs. The information from these data sources continues to be used by a wide variety of stakeholders to measure and understand international tourism in South Africa. Nevertheless, detailed information about national domestic tourism is limited despite its potential role in improving economic and social development. Prior to 2008, Stats SA provided limited data on domestic tourism through the General Household Survey (GHS). A fully-fledged Domestic Tourism Survey was introduced in 2008, primarily to meet the needs of National Accounts for the compilation of the Tourism Satellite Account. South African Tourism (SAT) has been conducting a similar survey, albeit with a greater emphasis on tourism marketing information, since 2001. This particular survey became a monthly survey in 2005.

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



The primary differences between the two surveys and current status of the work of the DTTT is summarised in Table 1.

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

Characteristic	SAT	Stats SA	Comments	Current status 2013/14
<b>Sample</b>	15 594 (about 1 300 monthly)	Approximately 32 000 households	The sample sizes of the two surveys are different	Continuous Data Collection method (CDC); 32 000 households and divided into four quarters
<b>Scope</b>	Persons <b>18 years and above</b>	All persons in the household ( <b>all ages</b> )	Both are household surveys, do not cover the same age groups, therefore cannot compare the two	No change
	<b>Respondent that has undertaken trip/s</b>	<b>Respondent can answer for members of the household</b>		
<b>Measure</b>	Analysis is based on all trips	Analysis is based on most recent person trips	Stats SA – The most recent person measures one trip per person which does not allow measuring performance of the year	Measure all trips and most recent trips on some variables
<b>Recall period</b>	Continuous collection and each respondent reports on travel of preceding month	One-year recall period from Jan–Dec	Stats SA recall period has been improved from Jan–Dec 2011	Three-month recall period
<b>Content</b>	Day and overnight trips; LSM and bed nights	Daytrips and overnight trips; LSM and bed nights	DTS 2012 content on overnight trips harmonised with SAT DTS and M&E requirements of Dept. of Tourism	Inclusion of LSM and bed nights questions, measurement for M&E and national accounts.
				In 2014 – new module on international travel
<b>Reporting</b>	SAT to continue producing until 2015/16		Stats SA will be the only institution that produces the DTS from 2016/17 onwards	First biannual report due end of March 2014 using the CDC method
				First annual report end of April 2014 using the CDC method

In addition to addressing the differences in questionnaire content between the two surveys, Statistics South Africa also had to shorten its recall period, introduce continuous data collection and produce a biannual report in addition to the annual report. Data collection was changed from cross sectional to continuous in 2013, and this enabled the organisation to not only shorten the recall period, but also to analyse the data of the first six months of data collection earlier for the purposes of producing headline statistics for a biannual report.

Since the continuous data collection methodology was accompanied by significant structural changes in the questionnaire, new editing and imputation systems had to be developed. In addition to these changes the DTS 2013 report is also based on the analysis of the most recent trip as in previous DTS reports. However, instead of presenting only the data of the most recent trip in the report, the data was modelled based on the assumption that the information of the most recent trip is representative of all

trips taken during a particular quarter. This assumption was made plausible by the fact that the seasonality bias present in previous surveys was reduced through continuous collection and a moving three-month recall period.

## **1.2 Objectives of the survey**

The DTS is a large-scale household survey aimed at collecting accurate statistics on the travel behaviour and expenditure of residents of South Africa travelling within the borders of the country. Such information is crucial in determining the contribution of tourism to the South African economy as well as helping with planning, marketing, policy formulation, and regulation of tourism-related activities.

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

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

## **1.3 Target population and sample**

The sample design for the DTS 2013 was based on a master sample (MS) that was originally designed for the QLFS. This master sample is shared by the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS), General Household Survey (GHS), Living Conditions Survey (LCS), Domestic Tourism Survey (DTS), Income and Expenditure Survey (IES), and Victims of Crime Survey (VOCS).

The master sample used a two-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.

This particular report deals with the data that was collected from January to December 2013.

## 2. Summary of key findings of the Domestic Tourism Survey 2013

There were about 54,4 million day trips as well as 50,8 million overnight trips undertaken between January to December 2013.

Much of the findings of this report are based on most recent trips undertaken by South African residents. Nearly 20 million most recent day trips and 29,7 million overnight trips were taken during the reference period.

The month of December 2013 proved to be a popular month for trips for day travellers and overnight visitors alike, because nearly 2,1 million most recent day trips and 3,9 million most recent overnight trips were undertaken in that month. This made December the month with the highest number of day and overnight trips recorded relative to other months within the reference period.

Gauteng and Limpopo province were the most popular destinations for day travellers, whereas tourists mostly preferred visiting KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo.

A visit to friends and relatives was the most popular reason for undertaking day and overnight trips, wherein 5,1 million trips were taken on day and 14,5 million undertaken on overnight trips for that reason.

This report found that most tourists spend up to one week at their destinations on an overnight trip, with an average of six nights that are usually spent. These people were most likely to have stayed with friends and relatives on their trips, possibly having arrived at their destinations in cars, since almost seven out of ten trips were undertaken with cars as the main mode of transport used.

Roughly R17 billion was spent on day trips, while over R38 billion was spent on overnight trips during the same period. Most of the money spent during day trips was spent in Gauteng: nearly R3,1 billion was spent in that province, while tourists who visited KwaZulu-Natal on overnight trips spent the most money (R6,8 billion).



**Mr Pali Lehohla**

**Statistician-General**

### 3. Definitions

#### ***Tourist accommodation***

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

#### ***Day trip***

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

#### ***Domestic trip***

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

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

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

#### ***Dwelling unit***

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

#### ***Expenditure***

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

#### ***Household***

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

#### ***Household head***

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

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

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

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

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

***Most recent person trip***

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

***Multiple households***

Two or more households living in the same dwelling unit.

***Overnight trip***

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

***Place of usual residence***

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

***Reference period***

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

***Tourism***

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

***Tourist***

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

***Traveller***

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

***Usual environment***

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

***Visitor***

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

# MAIN FINDINGS

## 4. Number and types of trips

### 4.1 Total number of day and overnight trips inside South Africa

**Table 2: Total number of trips taken during the period, January–December 2013 ('000)**

Month trip	Number of day trips		Number of overnight trips	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
January	5 546	10,2	5 012	9,9
February	4 801	8,8	2 718	5,4
March	4 980	9,2	4 585	9,0
April	4 639	8,5	4 275	8,4
May	4 660	8,6	3 591	7,1
June	4 315	7,9	4 148	8,2
July	4 374	8,0	3 945	7,8
August	4 210	7,7	3 373	6,6
September	3 915	7,2	4 284	8,4
October	3 994	7,3	3 488	6,9
November	3 118	5,7	3 045	6,0
December	5 820	10,7	8 304	16,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>54 372</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>50 767</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Table 2 shows the total number of domestic trips taken between January and December 2013, wherein over 54,4 million day and 50,8 million overnight trips were taken. The highest number of day trips were taken in December, which saw almost 5,8 million trips undertaken. With about 5,5 million trips, January experienced the second highest number of trips undertaken.

Of the roughly 50,8 million overnight trips undertaken, 8,3 million trips were taken in December, the highest number of trips undertaken when compared to other months. January 2013, as observed on day trips, reflected the second highest number of trips undertaken (5 million) followed by March 2013 with just under 4,6 million overnight trips. South Africans were least likely to travel in February, with only 2,7 million overnight trips recorded.



**Table 3: Total expenditure on domestic day and overnight trips, January–December 2013 ('000)<sup>1</sup>**

Month	Accommodation	Food and beverages	Domestic transport	Recreation and culture	Shopping	Other <sup>1</sup>	Total
<b>Day trips</b>							
January	*	437 574	877 432	59 841	1 332 765	163 761	<b>2 871 373</b>
February	*	349 067	754 792	24 858	1 164 145	143 746	<b>2 436 609</b>
March	*	419 930	702 112	35 623	1 555 141	154 234	<b>2 867 041</b>
April	*	534 736	795 707	443 669	1 760 387	183 653	<b>3 718 152</b>
May	*	387 358	741 002	32 821	1 641 687	204 844	<b>3 007 711</b>
June	*	329 255	769 793	38 072	1 683 696	252 193	<b>3 073 010</b>
July	*	324 273	808 011	41 229	1 779 992	154 985	<b>3 108 490</b>
August	*	326 072	771 552	45 722	1 655 273	138 190	<b>2 936 809</b>
September	*	309 750	556 398	33 567	1 489 357	87 377	<b>2 476 449</b>
October	*	323 720	595 029	38 952	1 288 839	139 052	<b>2 385 592</b>
November	*	270 660	526 757	18 455	1 461 645	94 126	<b>2 371 644</b>
December	*	534 579	872 453	38 256	2 563 584	151 804	<b>4 160 675</b>
<b>Total day trip spending</b>	*	<b>4 546 976</b>	<b>8 771 039</b>	<b>851 063</b>	<b>19 376 511</b>	<b>1 867 966</b>	<b>35 413 555</b>
<b>Overnight trips</b>							
January	1 033 998	1 479 477	2 403 810	178 679	3 223 486	143 537	<b>8 462 988</b>
February	341 219	497 674	1 010 778	36 428	936 115	81 322	<b>2 903 537</b>
March	872 320	965 403	1 787 197	132 098	1 621 721	177 198	<b>5 555 938</b>
April	445 460	795 392	1 960 785	104 442	1 483 474	161 697	<b>4 951 251</b>
May	829 101	821 356	1 636 791	47 064	1 380 191	149 713	<b>4 864 217</b>
June	775 257	816 690	1 532 508	118 915	1 453 659	183 651	<b>4 880 680</b>
July	869 001	753 856	1 579 795	79 180	1 548 667	113 309	<b>4 943 809</b>
August	758 657	693 974	1 537 419	51 383	1 212 154	313 807	<b>4 567 393</b>
September	615 932	745 546	1 751 474	64 415	1 367 726	174 630	<b>4 719 723</b>
October	437 354	635 544	1 672 538	48 644	1 083 547	567 494	<b>4 445 120</b>
November	445 014	660 768	1 367 062	32 569	1 275 685	160 335	<b>3 941 433</b>
December	1 704 759	1 917 448	4 474 855	275 092	5 161 431	696 600	<b>14 230 185</b>
<b>Total overnight trip spending</b>	<b>9 128 072</b>	<b>10 783 127</b>	<b>22 715 012</b>	<b>1 168 910</b>	<b>21 747 858</b>	<b>2 923 296</b>	<b>68 466 275</b>
<b>Total Domestic spending</b>	<b>9 128 072</b>	<b>15 330 103</b>	<b>31 486 051</b>	<b>2 019 973</b>	<b>41 124 369</b>	<b>4 791 262</b>	<b>103 879 830</b>

<sup>1</sup> The expenditure shown in this table represents an extrapolation of expenditure reported for the most recent trip. The extrapolation is based on the assumption that expenditure on the most recent trip is representative of trips expenditure during the preceding three months.

In total, R104 billion was spent on domestic tourism between January and December 2013. That amount was made up of about R35 billion spent on day trips, and R68 billion spent on overnight trips.

Over half of the money spent on all domestic day trips was spent on shopping (R19,4 billion), with almost R9 billion spent on domestic transport, the second highest amount spent on any category. Expectedly Table 3 also shows that the month of December (R4,2 billion) had the highest amount of money spent

during day trips, followed by April (R3,7 billion). Meanwhile, November had the least amount of money spent on domestic day trips of any month in the period since R2,4 billion was spent during that month.

Two-thirds of the R68 billion spent on overnight trips, was spent on domestic transport (R22,7 billion) and on shopping (R21,7 billion); R10,8 billion was spent on food and beverages, while R9,1 billion was spent on accommodation. Most of the spending on domestic overnight trips occurred in December (R14,2 billion), while January had the second highest spending (R8,5 billion). February reflected the lowest expenditure on overnight trips (R2,9 billion); November had the second lowest expenditure on such trips (R3,9 billion).

In total, much of the spending on domestic trips was for shopping (R41 billion); individuals also spent a considerable amount of money on domestic transport (R31 billion), while about R15 billion went to food and beverages and then R9 billion to accommodation.

**Figure 1a: Percentage of day trips by province of destination, January–December 2013**

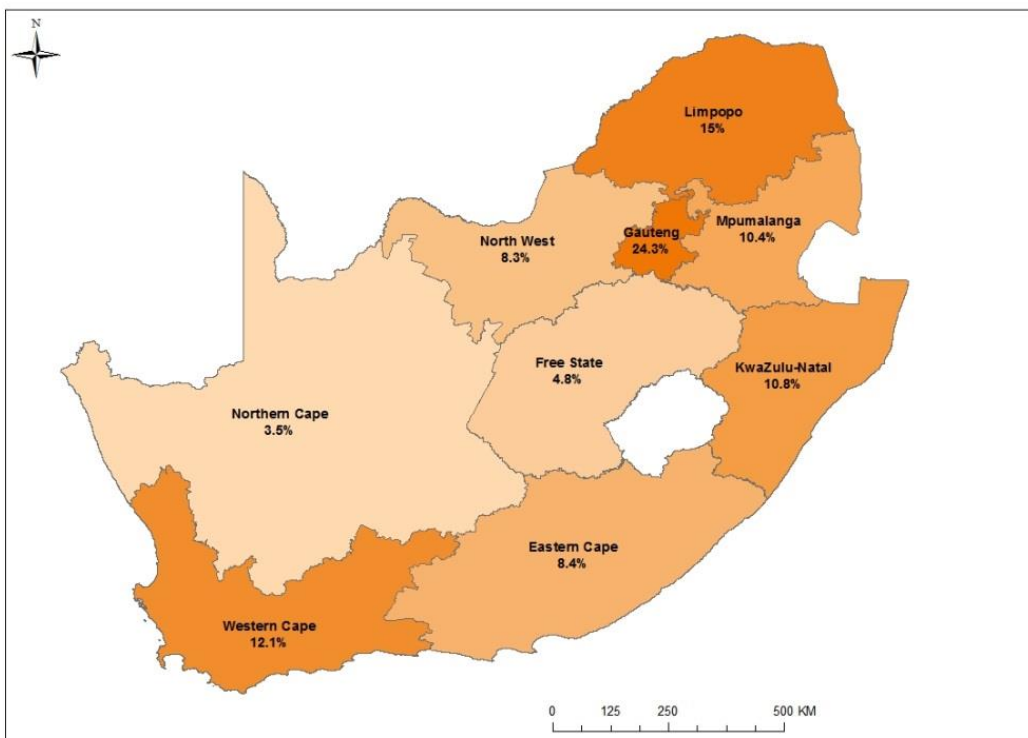


Figure 1a above demonstrates the proportions of day trips undertaken to particular provinces of destination. It is clearly shown that almost a quarter of day trips undertaken during the period January to December 2013 were trips to Gauteng and nearly 15% of trips were to Limpopo. Northern Cape was the least visited province in the country with respect to day trips, as almost 4% of the total day trips were to that province.

**Figure 1b: Percentage of overnight trips by province of destination, January–December 2013**

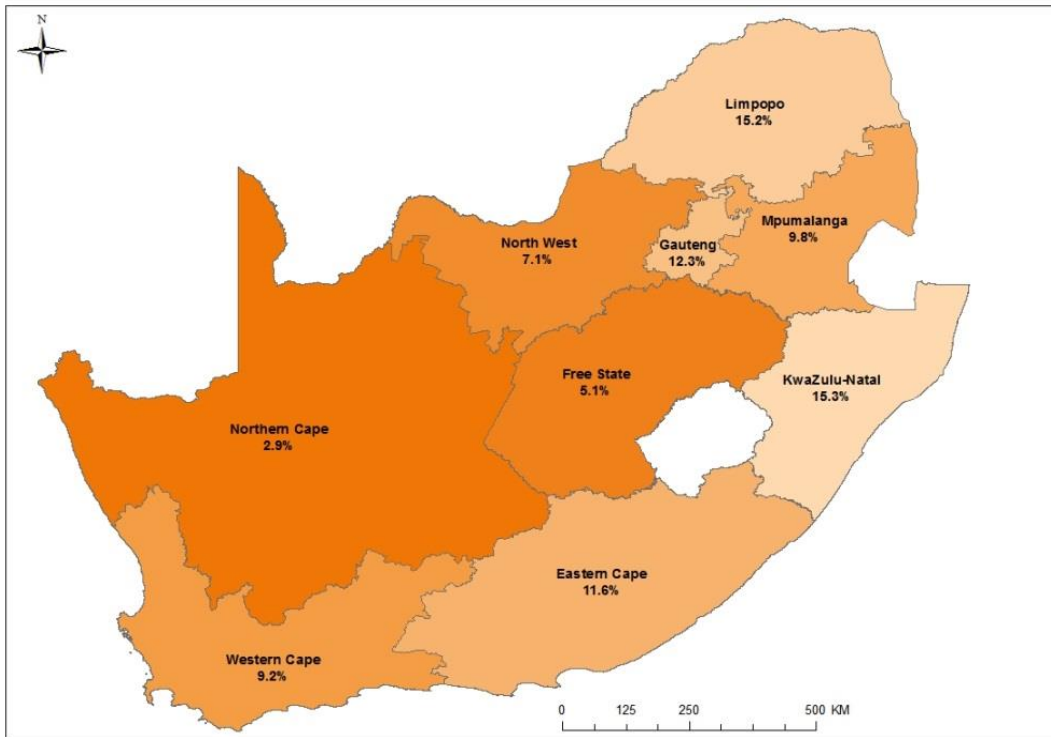


Figure 1b represents the percentages of overnight trips undertaken to the different provinces in the country. Between January and December 2013, KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo were destinations of choice for most domestic tourists with roughly 15% of the trips destined for these provinces. The third most visited province was Gauteng; about 12% of all trips were in Gauteng. Northern Cape was the least visited province (3%).

**Table 4: Number of most recent day and overnight trips, January–December 2013 ('000)**

Month trip	Number of day trips		Number of overnight trips	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
January	1 776	8,9	3 633	12,2
February	1 341	6,7	1 385	4,7
March	1 541	7,7	2 470	8,3
April	1 781	8,9	2 925	9,9
May	1 754	8,8	1 967	6,6
June	1 535	7,7	2 360	7,9
July	1 688	8,4	2 557	8,6
August	1 544	7,7	1 941	6,5
September	1 921	9,6	3 111	10,5
October	1 893	9,5	2 107	7,1
November	1 077	5,4	1 249	4,2
December	2 147	10,7	3 986	13,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>19 999</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>29 690</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Table 4 shows the number of most recent person day and overnight trips that occurred during the reference period. Approximately 30 million most recent overnight person trips were recorded, with about 20 million most recent person domestic day trips.

For both most recent day and overnight trips, December had the highest number of trips, with 2,1 million and almost 4 million trips respectively. With almost 2 million day trips, September had the second highest number of day trips, while January (3,6 million) reflected the second highest overnight trips. The least amount of trip-taking occurred in November for both day and overnight trips (1,1 million day and 1,2 million overnight trips).

**Table 5: Length of stay during the most recent overnight trip, January–December 2013 ('000)**

Number of nights	Number of most recent overnight person trips
1 night	4 535
2–4 nights	15 738
5 or more nights	9 358
Subtotal	29 631
Unspecified nights	59
<b>Total</b>	<b>29 690</b>

Table 5 displays the length of stay, in number of nights, on tourists' most recent person overnight trips during the period January to December 2013. The greatest number of most recent person trips was taken for overnight trips that lasted 2–4 nights, with almost 16 million trips. The number of tourists who stayed for one night was the lowest when compared to tourists who stayed for at least two nights.

**Table 6: Number of most recent day and overnight trips taken by household members, January–December 2013 ('000)**

Trips undertaken by household members	Day trips		Overnight trips	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Trips by the respondent	8 079	40,4	11 301	38,1
Trips by other members of household	11 920	59,6	18 388	61,9
<b>Total number of trips</b>	<b>19 999</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>29 690</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Table 6 shows the most recent number of trips taken by household members during the reference period. Of the total number of day trips undertaken, more trips were taken by members of the household without the respondent (11,9 million).

A similar pattern can be seen in the overnight trips, with more overnight trips being taken by household members who were not in the company of the respondent (18,4 million) than those taken by the respondent (11,3 million).

**Figure 2a: Percentage distribution of province of origin, by province of destination for most recent day trips, January–December 2013**

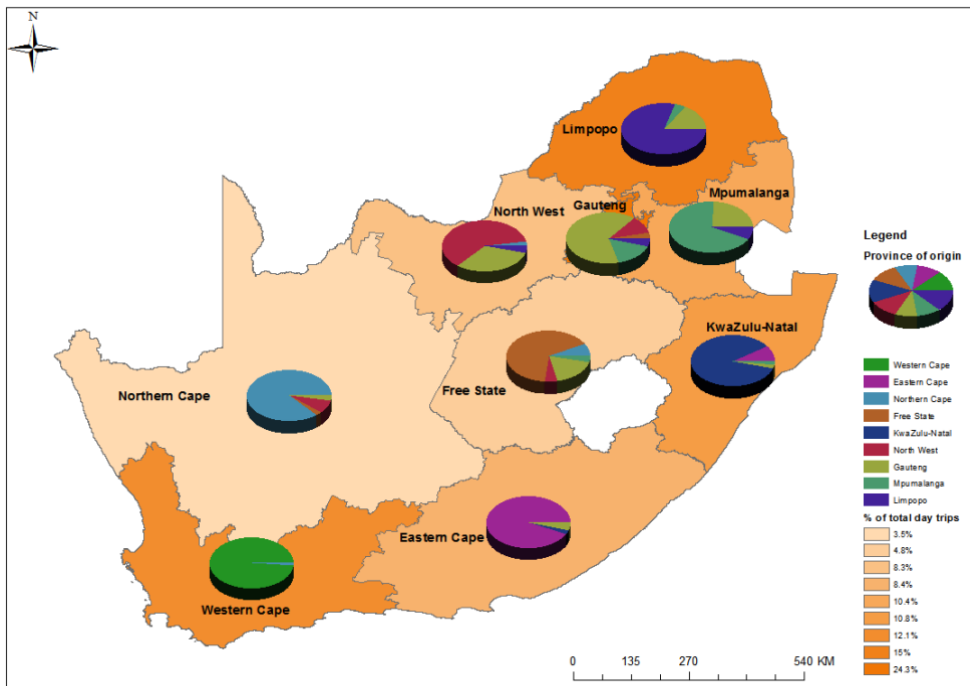


Figure 2a shows the proportions of day trips taken from where the person stayed to the destination of the trip. It is clear that most day trips undertaken nationally were within the province of origin. It is also indicated that a significant percentage of day trips were taken from Gauteng to North West and from Gauteng to Mpumalanga.

**Figure 2b: Percentage distribution of province of origin, by province of destination for most recent overnight trips, January–December 2013**

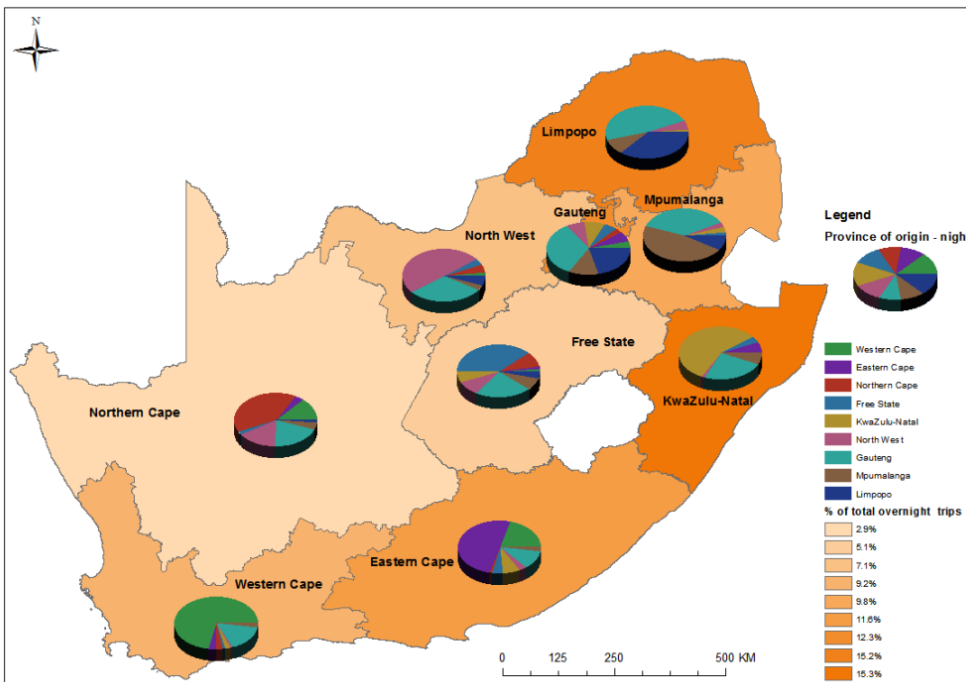


Figure 2b reflects that the highest percentages of trips took place within provinces of origin, although Gauteng had a substantial proportion of overnight trips destined for Limpopo and Mpumalanga respectively. Overnight trips to Western Cape were mostly made by tourists from that province.

**4.2 Analysis of tourism patterns by province of destination**

**Table 7: Province of destination by type of trip on most recent trips, January–December 2013 ('000)**

Province of destination	Number of day trips		Number of overnight trips	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Western Cape	2 421	12,1	2 731	9,2
Eastern Cape	1 679	8,4	3 443	11,6
Northern Cape	690	3,5	869	2,9
Free State	951	4,8	1 522	5,1
KwaZulu-Natal	2 161	10,8	4 555	15,3
North West	1 657	8,3	2 106	7,1
Gauteng	4 854	24,3	3 637	12,3
Mpumalanga	2 080	10,4	2 907	9,8
Limpopo	3 003	15,0	4 500	15,2
Unspecified	503	2,5	3 419	11,5
<b>Total</b>	<b>19 999</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>29 690</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Table 7 shows that roughly 20 million day and almost 30 million overnight trips were taken during the reference period. The main destination to which the most number of day trips were taken, was Gauteng with 24,3% of day trips (4,9 million), Limpopo with 15% (3 million) and Western Cape with 12,1% (2,4 million). The province of destination with the lowest number of day trips was Northern Cape with only 690 000 (3,5%).

Out of the total 29,7 million overnight trips, the most were taken by tourists who went to KwaZulu-Natal (15,3%). This was followed by those who visited Limpopo with 4,5 million trips (15,2%), and finally by those who visited Gauteng, at 3,6 million overnight trips (12,3%). The lowest number of overnight trips was once again those destined for Northern Cape (3%).

**Figure 3a: Percentage distribution of main purpose of most recent day trips by province of destination, January–December 2013**

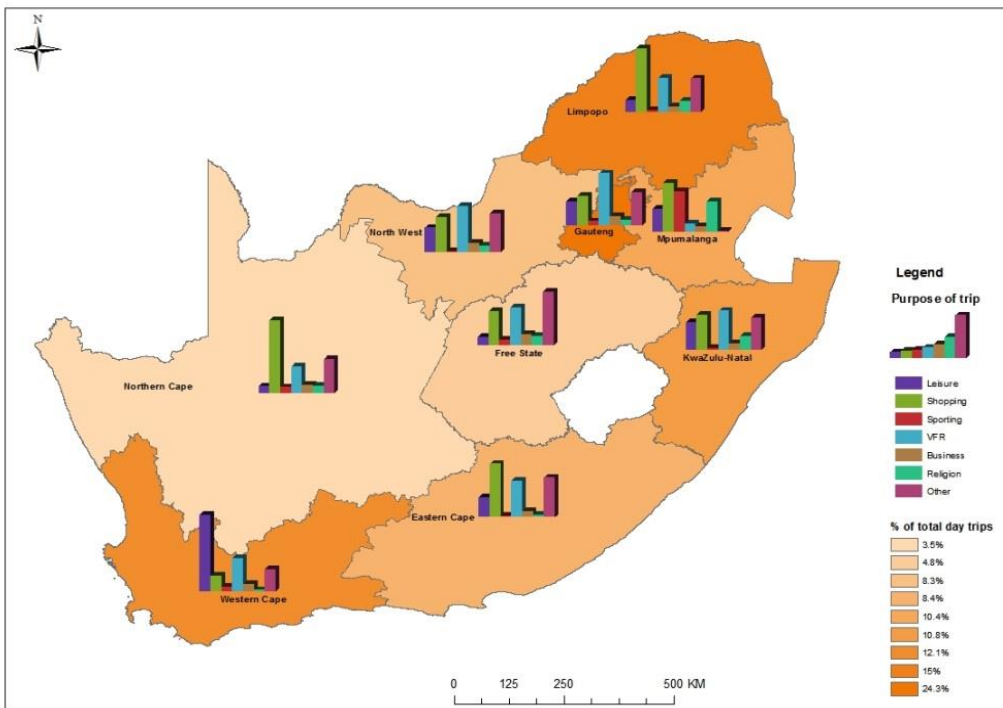


Figure 3a reflects the main purpose for which day travellers undertook trips to particular provinces. Shopping was the main reason people travelled to provinces such as Eastern Cape, Northern Cape, Free State, North West, Mpumalanga and Limpopo. However, travellers visited Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal provinces to visit friends and relatives. The only province in which leisure was the most stated as the reason for travel was Western Cape.

**Figure 3b: Percentage distribution of main purpose of the trip by province of destination for most recent overnight trips, January–December 2013**

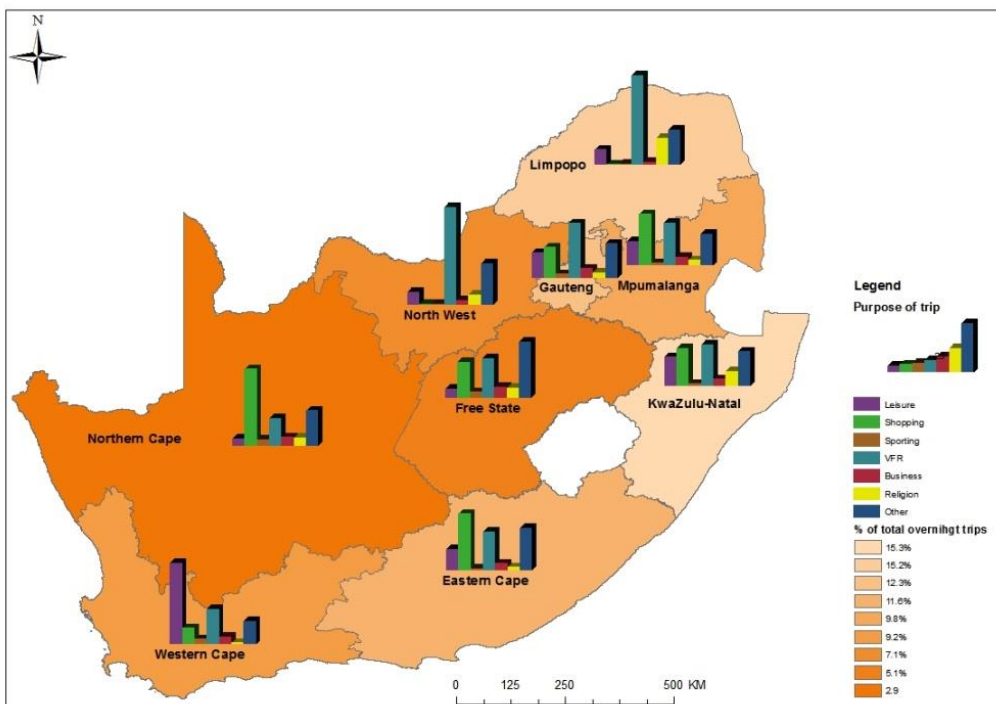




Figure 3b above shows the main reasons why tourists visited particular provinces. In all provinces except Western Cape, the main purpose of taking overnight trips was to visit friends and relatives. Tourists travelled to Western Cape for leisure purposes, but visiting friends and relatives was the second most commonly stated purpose to visit this province. Undertaking travel for religious purposes was most prevalent in Limpopo, with tourists to that province having given that reason as the third most likely motive for visiting that province.

**Table 8: Province of destination by length of stay on most recent overnight trips, January–December 2013 ('000)**

Province of destination	Length of stay (per cent)			Total	Paid bed nights ('000)	Quartiles of number of nights stayed			
	Up to 1 week	1-2 weeks	> 2 weeks			Lower quartile	Median	Average	Upper quartile
Western Cape	80,5	12,6	6,8	100,0	7 072	2	3	6	7
Eastern Cape	70,6	13,5	15,9	100,0	1 741	2	4	8	10
Northern Cape	83,3	10,8	5,9	100,0	677	2	3	5	5
Free State	88,7	6,2	5,1	100,0	864	2	2	4	4
KwaZulu-Natal	82,4	9,4	8,2	100,0	6 175	2	3	6	6
North West	87,3	6,4	6,2	100,0	808	2	2	4	4
Gauteng	81,3	9,9	8,8	100,0	1 877	2	2	6	6
Mpumalanga	89,3	5,4	5,3	100,0	1 663	2	2	4	4
Limpopo	80,9	8,9	10,2	100,0	1 835	2	3	5	5
<b>RSA</b>	<b>81,7</b>	<b>9,5</b>	<b>8,8</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>22 711</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>

**Length of stay**

The majority of tourists that took overnight trips between the period January to December 2013 stayed up to one week at their destination (81,7%). This was followed by those who stayed between one and two weeks on their trips (9,5%).

Almost 90% of tourists that took overnight trips that lasted up to a week are those that went to Mpumalanga (89,3%), with those that went to the Eastern Cape (70,6%) being the least likely to have stayed up to one week.

**Paid bed nights**

Over 23 million paid bed nights were spent on overnight trips during the reference period. Of this total, 7,1 million were spent in the Western Cape and 6,2 million in KwaZulu-Natal. The Northern Cape had the lowest number of paid bed nights for which domestic tourists stayed (677 000).

**Quartiles of number of nights stayed**

Residents of South Africa stayed, on average, for approximately six nights at their destinations while on overnight trips during January and December 2013. The bottom 25% of tourists stayed for roughly two nights; the median number of nights stayed was three nights and the top quarter of domestic tourists stayed for six nights. The Eastern Cape had the highest number of average nights spent in a province (eight nights) but also had the highest number of nights stayed by tourists in the upper quartile (ten nights).



**Table 9: Province of destination for most recent overnight trips by principal type of accommodation utilised, January–December 2013 ('000)**

Province of destination	Accommodation												
	Hotel	Guest house/ Guest farm	Bed and breakfast	Lodge	Hostel/Back packers	Self-catering establishment	Stayed with friends and relatives	Holiday home/ Second home	Campsite	Caravan park	Other <sup>1</sup>	Unspecified	Total
Western Cape	309	185	99	50	7	559	1 146	266	66	16	59	3	<b>2 765</b>
Eastern Cape	117	37	70	44	7	68	2 874	106	27	*	134	2	<b>3 487</b>
Northern Cape	11	59	15	28	2	32	681	7	15	*	29	*	<b>879</b>
Free State	96	40	35	8	4	20	1 242	8	13	17	65	2	<b>1 549</b>
KwaZulu-Natal	480	64	108	80	14	232	3 092	90	102	22	309	25	<b>4 617</b>
North West	74	29	27	70	8	68	1 692	26	49	*	75	*	<b>2 117</b>
Gauteng	172	100	104	109	3	57	2 810	6	49	10	241	4	<b>3 665</b>
Mpumalanga	33	120	22	131	*	76	2 024	29	74	29	130	6	<b>2 674</b>
Limpopo	57	35	18	157	58	153	3 545	132	210	27	533	15	<b>4 937</b>
Unspecified	156	112	45	95	12	92	2 107	50	68	27	227	9	<b>2 999</b>
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>1 505</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>1 358</b>	<b>21 213</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>1 802</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>29 690</b>

<sup>1</sup>Other includes other types of accommodation not included in the categories.

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

Table 9 displays the main destination of the overnight trips, by the principal type of accommodation, between January and December 2013. The most popular form of accommodation for tourists was staying with friends and relatives. This is evidenced by the slightly above 71% of tourists who preferred to stay with friends or relatives on their trips. Nearly eight out of ten tourists who visited Eastern Cape, Free State, and North West stayed with friends and relatives. Only 41% of those who travelled to Western Cape used friends and relatives' accommodation.

The percentage of tourists who stayed in hotels was highest in Western Cape (11,2%), and in KwaZulu-Natal (10,4%), whereas those who travelled to Northern Cape (1,3%), Mpumalanga and Limpopo who equally represented 1,2% of tourists who stayed in hotels, displayed the lowest percentage of tourists who used hotels on their trips.

**Table 10: Province of destination of most recent person trips by expenditure, January–December 2013 ('000)**

Province of destination	Accommodation	Food and beverages	Domestic transport	Recreation and culture	Shopping	Other <sup>1</sup>	Total
<b>Day trips</b>							
Western Cape	*	257 530	242 736	20 918	442 142	112 285	<b>1 075 611</b>
Eastern Cape	*	145 367	272 532	11 194	599 926	53 726	<b>1 082 745</b>
Northern Cape	*	36 279	92 353	645	305 266	23 193	<b>457 737</b>
Free State	*	73 828	204 491	2 529	304 301	28 393	<b>613 543</b>
KwaZulu-Natal	*	226 135	420 678	19 816	564 383	32 523	<b>1 263 535</b>
North West	*	118 337	302 119	14 309	431 778	58 282	<b>924 824</b>
Gauteng	*	437 859	762 424	200 383	1 680 933	82 641	<b>3 164 239</b>
Mpumalanga	*	178 491	327 968	13 135	661 390	45 292	<b>1 226 276</b>
Limpopo	*	160 112	463 085	11 126	1 037 684	47 671	<b>1 719 677</b>
Unspecified	*	32 109	69 515	5 379	103 226	5 942	<b>216 172</b>
<b>Total day trip spending</b>	*	<b>1 666 047</b>	<b>3 157 899</b>	<b>299 433</b>	<b>6 131 031</b>	<b>489 948</b>	<b>11 744 359</b>
<b>Overnight trips</b>							
Western Cape	1 165 529	1 191 109	2 059 034	125 064	972 294	160 448	<b>5 673 477</b>
Eastern Cape	288 961	672 088	1 826 753	29 230	1 914 149	223 834	<b>4 955 015</b>
Northern Cape	125 901	190 901	426 810	13 050	289 955	29 445	<b>1 076 063</b>
Free State	302 112	327 425	534 708	8 173	680 003	143 613	<b>1 996 034</b>
KwaZulu-Natal	1 085 029	1 100 386	2 103 483	267 698	2 002 769	196 164	<b>6 755 528</b>
North West	251 121	305 304	535 802	35 566	524 836	75 008	<b>1 727 637</b>
Gauteng	504 102	546 098	1 580 748	65 819	1 635 993	155 291	<b>4 488 052</b>
Mpumalanga	396 147	459 763	746 975	81 929	784 195	66 746	<b>2 535 755</b>
Limpopo	326 480	648 513	1 535 563	33 302	1 629 346	148 472	<b>4 321 676</b>
Unspecified	712 595	779 861	1 392 557	160 294	1 507 789	84 719	<b>4 637 815</b>
<b>Total overnight trip spending</b>	<b>5 157 977</b>	<b>6 221 448</b>	<b>12 742 433</b>	<b>820 125</b>	<b>11 941 328</b>	<b>1 283 741</b>	<b>38 167 052</b>

<sup>1</sup>Other includes expenditure that were not included in the categories.

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

Table 10 shows that the expenditure incurred by day travellers for the period under review totalled R11,7 billion, and that incurred by overnight tourists was R38,2 billion. Of the total day trips expenditure, the most was incurred by people destined for Gauteng (R3,2 billion), followed by those who visited Limpopo (R1,7 billion), then those who went to KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) (R1,3 billion). The lowest amount of money spent was incurred by people headed to the Northern Cape (R457 million). The largest amount of day trips spending was on shopping (R6,1 billion), followed by spending on domestic transport (R3,2 billion).

The highest amount spent by tourists undertaking overnight trips was by people going to KwaZulu-Natal (R6,8 billion). Those who took overnight trips to Western Cape spent R5,8 billion, followed by people who took overnight trips to Eastern Cape (R5 billion). Again, tourists who took overnight trips to the Northern Cape incurred the least amount of expenditure, spending slightly above R81 billion. Domestic transport and shopping is what overnight tourists spent the most money on; about 13 billion spent on the former and almost 12 billion spent on the latter. Over R6 billion was spent on food and beverages, which is higher than the R5 billion spent on accommodation. Of the money spent on accommodation, Western Cape (1,2 billion) had the highest amount of money spent on accommodation, followed by KZN (1,1 billion).

**Figure 4a: Percentage of average spend per expenditure category for most recent day trips by province of destination, January–December 2013**

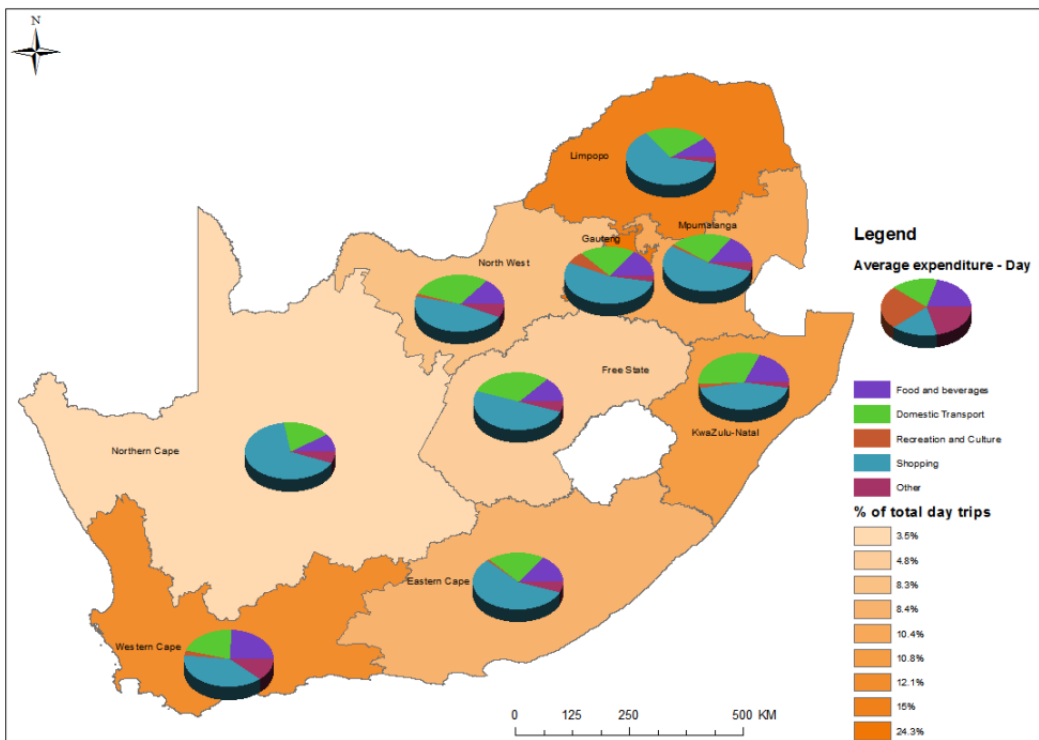
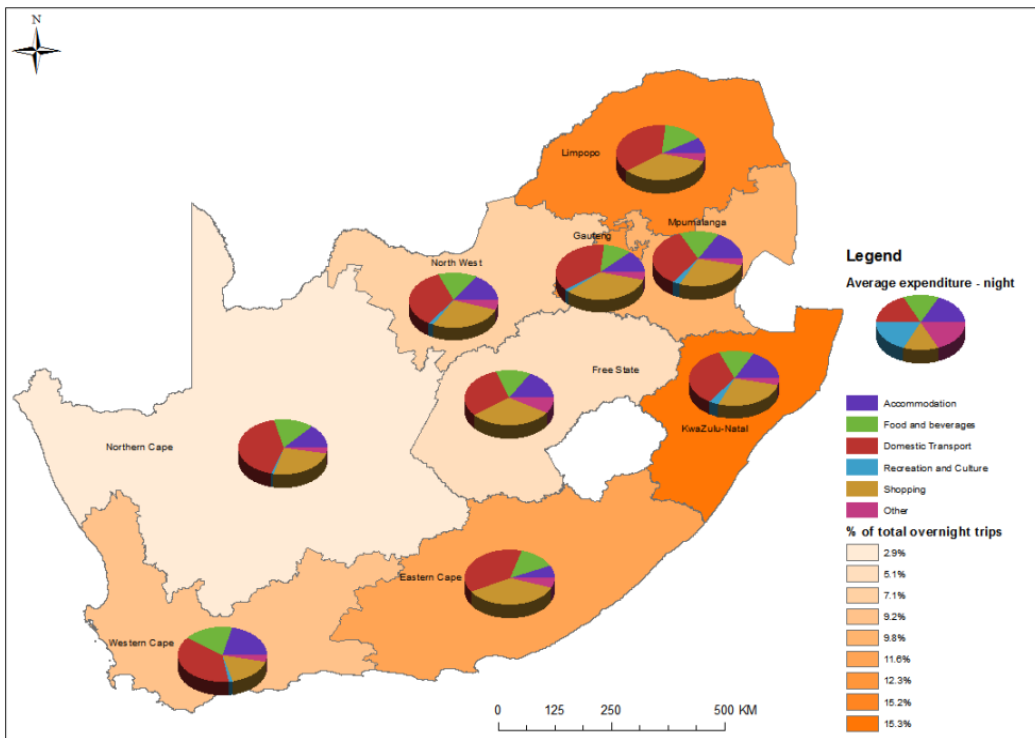


Figure 4a indicates average expenditure incurred by day travellers in specific provinces. On average, day travellers spent mostly on shopping, and then on domestic transport. Food and beverages was a category that received the third highest spend by day travellers. Day travellers spent the least of their money on recreation and culture.

**Figure 4b: Percentage of average spend per expenditure category for most recent overnight trips, by province of destination, January–December 2013**



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

**Table 11: Province of destination by main mode of transport on most recent person trips, January–December 2013 ('000)**

Province of destination	Main mode of transport						Total
	Air	Bus	Car	Taxi	Other <sup>1</sup>	Unspecified	
<b>Day trips</b>							
Western Cape	8	72	2 175	114	52	*	<b>2 421</b>
Eastern Cape	39	86	672	750	132	*	<b>1 679</b>
Northern Cape	*	17	493	134	41	6	<b>690</b>
Free State	*	89	548	274	40	*	<b>951</b>
KwaZulu-Natal	5	109	1 234	730	81	2	<b>2 161</b>
North West	*	78	1 032	458	54	35	<b>1 657</b>
Gauteng	13	368	3 066	1 275	115	17	<b>4 854</b>
Mpumalanga	*	169	1 230	609	39	32	<b>2 080</b>
Limpopo	*	411	1 343	1 203	29	17	<b>3 003</b>
Unspecified	*	20	246	194	21	21	<b>503</b>
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>1 419</b>	<b>12 038</b>	<b>5 742</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>19 999</b>

Province of destination	Main mode of transport						Total
	Air	Bus	Car	Taxi	Other <sup>1</sup>	Unspecified	
<b>Overnight trips</b>							
Western Cape	283	164	2 132	134	53	*	<b>2 765</b>
Eastern Cape	90	487	1 299	1 485	108	19	<b>3 487</b>
Northern Cape	*	61	576	179	47	17	<b>879</b>
Free State	3	93	840	555	57	*	<b>1 549</b>
KwaZulu-Natal	95	352	2 076	2 000	79	15	<b>4 617</b>
North West	13	91	1 069	868	44	33	<b>2 117</b>
Gauteng	132	494	1 544	1 389	76	31	<b>3 665</b>
Mpumalanga	3	162	1 425	1 018	45	22	<b>2 674</b>
Limpopo	8	768	2 184	1 897	22	57	<b>4 937</b>
Unspecified	141	234	1 398	1 131	64	31	<b>2 999</b>
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>2 905</b>	<b>14 542</b>	<b>10 656</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>29 690</b>

<sup>1</sup>Other includes motorcycles, bicycles, and trains.

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

As per Table 11, the highest number of day trips were those taken by tourists going to Gauteng (4,9 million), followed by those going to Limpopo (3 million) and then Western Cape (over 2,4 million). Of the total number of day trips taken in South Africa, most were taken by car (12 million), then by taxi (5,7 million), with the least number of day trips being taken using aircraft (65 000). Of those taking day trips to Gauteng, most used cars to get there (3 million), followed by taxi (1,3 million) and then bus (368 000).

Almost 30 million most recent overnight trips were taken by South African residents between January and December 2013. Limpopo (4,9 million), KwaZulu-Natal (4,6 million), and Eastern Cape (3,5 million) received the most tourists during the period. Those who took overnight trips to Limpopo mostly used cars (2,2 million), followed by those who used taxis (1,9 million), with the lowest number of overnight trips to Limpopo being taken by aircraft (8 000). Tourists taking overnight trips to Northern Cape mostly travelled by car (576 000) and taxis (179 000). Aircraft were the most likely to be used for trips destined for Western Cape (283 000) and Gauteng (132 000).

### 4.3 Analysis by main purpose of the trip

**Table 12: Main purpose of most recent person trips by type of trip, January–December 2013 ('000)**

Main purpose	Day trips		Overnight trips	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Leisure	3 379	16,9	5 621	18,9
Shopping	4 983	24,9	205	0,7
Sporting	380	1,9	221	0,7
VFR	5 116	25,6	14 476	48,8
Business	956	4,8	725	2,4
Religion	845	4,2	2 275	7,7
Other	4 201	21,0	6 013	20,3
Unspecified	139	0,7	154	0,5
<b>Total</b>	<b>19 999</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>29 690</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Other includes funeral, medical, education etc.

Table 12 indicates the type of trip taken according to the main purpose for which the trip was taken. Of the total day trips undertaken, 5,1 million trips were taken for the purpose of visiting friends and relatives, making this the most common reason for taking day trips (25,6%). Approximately 5 million day trips were taken to visit friends and relatives (24,9%), followed by 4,2 million trips for other purposes.

Similarly, visiting friends and relatives was the most common reason for taking overnight trips, with 14,5 million trips (48,8%). Other purposes were the second most common reason cited for undertaking overnight trips with 20,3% of tourists reporting this reason, followed closely by trips for leisure purposes of which 5,6 million overnight trips were undertaken (18,9%) during the period January to December 2013.

**Figure 5: Main purpose of most recent overnight trips by months of trips, January–December 2013 (per cent)**

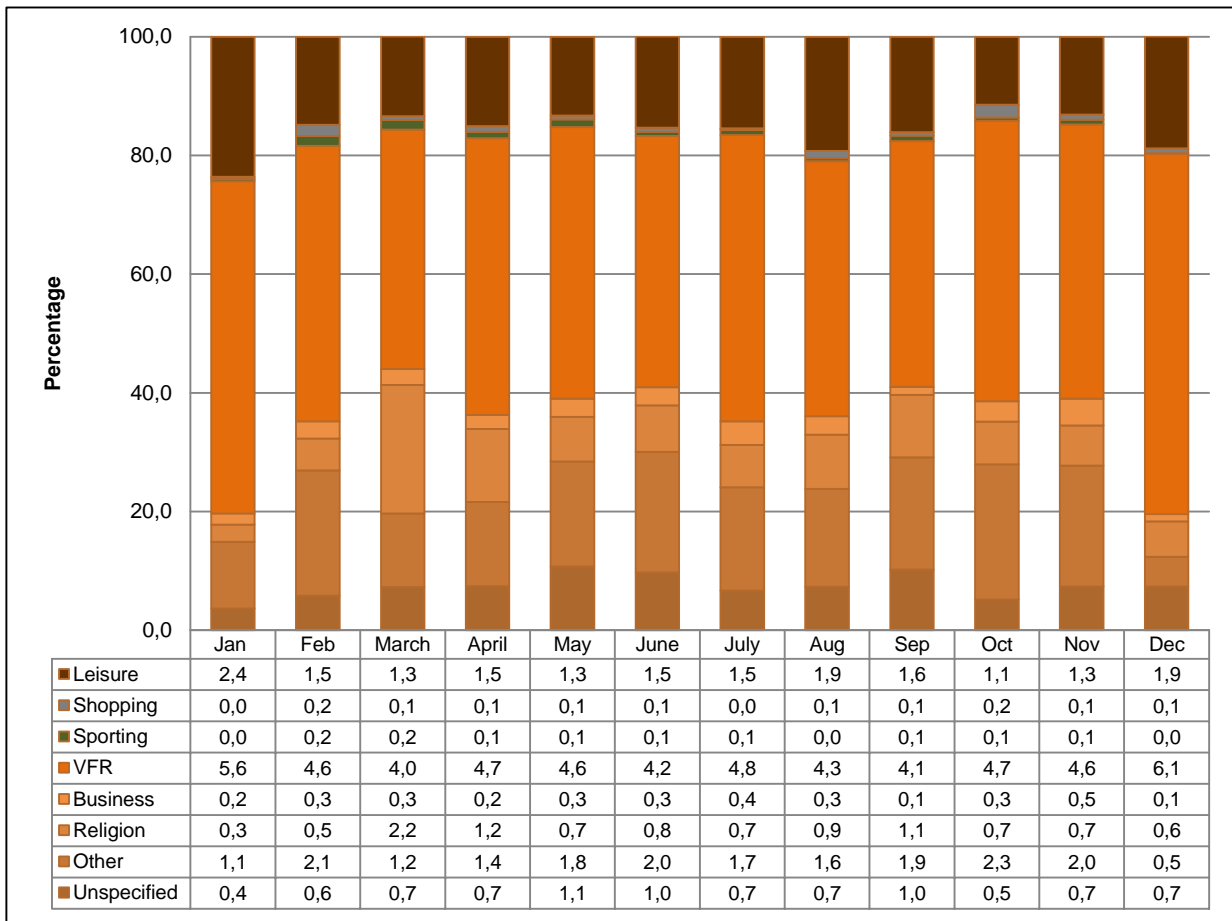


Figure 5 above shows the main purpose of most recent overnight trips by months of trips for the reference period January to December 2013. Visiting friends and relatives proved to be the main reason overnight trips were undertaken during the reference period and most of these trips were taken in the month of December (61%). Across all months, besides any other reason for taking overnight trips, leisure was the second highest preferred reason to undertake overnight trips with most of the trips taken in January (24%) and August (19,2%), except in March were many overnight trips were undertaken for religious purposes.

**Table 13: Main purpose of most recent trips by length of stay, January–December 2013**

Main purpose	Length of stay (%)			Total	Paid bed nights ('000)	Quartiles			
	Up to 1 week	1-2 weeks	> 2 weeks			Lower quartile	Median	Average	Upper quartile
Leisure/vacation/holiday	79,5	12,0	8,5	100,0	15 480	2	4	6	7
Shopping	89,3	7,2	3,5	100,0	154	1	2	4	3
Sporting	97,2	1,4	1,4	100,0	325	1	2	3	3
VFR	75,4	12,2	12,4	100,0	2 724	2	3	7	7
Business	89,1	5,3	5,5	100,0	1 667	2	3	4	4
Religious	95,5	1,2	3,3	100,0	609	1	2	3	3
Other	90,3	5,7	3,9	100,0	1 652	1	2	4	4
Unspecified	91,3	3,3	5,4	100,0	101	1	3	5	5
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>81,4</b>	<b>9,7</b>	<b>8,9</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>22 711</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>

<sup>1</sup>Other includes funeral, medical, education etc.

The most common length of stay spent by tourists on overnight trips was up to one week (81,4%). Almost 10% of overnight trips lasted for between one week to two weeks, while those that lasted for two weeks accounted for the lowest proportion of overnight trips (8,9%). Overnight trips taken for the main purpose of sporting were the most common reason for staying less than a week (97,2%), followed by trips for religious purposes (95,5%).

The lowest proportion of overnight trips that lasted up to one week were those undertaken to visit friends and relatives (75,4%). Of the tourists who spent between one and two weeks on their trips, 12,2% were for the purpose of visiting friends and relatives, followed closely by tourists who took trips for leisure/vacation or holiday.

Again, the highest percentage of overnight trips that lasted for more than two weeks were undertaken for the purpose of visiting friends and relatives with 12,4%, followed by 8,5% of trips undertaken for leisure/vacation or holiday purpose.

The overall average number of nights spent by tourists at their respective destinations was six nights. The highest average number of nights were spent by tourists who visited friends and relatives, followed by the average number of trips for leisure, with six nights. The median number of nights stayed was three and tourists in the lower quartile, that is, 25% of the tourists spent two nights at their destination. Those in the upper quartile spent six nights on overnight trips.



**Table 14: Main purpose of most recent trips by main mode of transport used, January–December 2013 ('000)**

Main purpose	Main mode of transport						Total
	Air	Bus	Car	Taxi	Other <sup>2</sup>	Unspecified	
<b>Day trips</b>							
Leisure	36	140	2 872	258	66	8	<b>3 379</b>
Shopping	5	628	2 009	2 105	191	45	<b>4 983</b>
Sporting	*	80	219	78	4	*	<b>380</b>
VFR		107	3 615	1 232	122	39	<b>5 116</b>
Business	22	25	612	259	36	2	<b>956</b>
Religion	*	139	296	339	71	*	<b>845</b>
Other <sup>1</sup>	2	300	2 319	1 464	103	13	<b>4 201</b>
Unspecified	*	*	96	7	11	25	<b>139</b>
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>1 419</b>	<b>12 038</b>	<b>5 742</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>19 999</b>
<b>Overnight trips</b>							
Leisure	337	249	4 498	433	78	24	<b>5 621</b>
Shopping	*	17	107	64	14	2	<b>205</b>
Sporting	5	65	117	25	9	*	<b>221</b>
VFR	208	1 349	6 081	6 434	266	138	<b>14 476</b>
Business	144	63	329	126	44	19	<b>725</b>
Religion	3	645	509	1 063	40	16	<b>2 275</b>
Other <sup>1</sup>	60	487	2 849	2 455	143	18	<b>6 013</b>
Unspecified	11	30	51	55	*	7	<b>154</b>
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>2 905</b>	<b>14 542</b>	<b>10 656</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>29 690</b>

<sup>1</sup>Other includes funeral, medical, education etc.

<sup>2</sup>Other includes motorcycles, bicycles, trains etc.

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

Day trips for the main purpose of visiting friends and relatives were trips during which cars were the mostly used mode of transportation (3,6 million). They were also widely used for leisure (2,9 million) and for other purposes (2,3 million). The use of aircraft was the least likely mode of transport for undertaking day trips for leisure (36 000) and business (22 000).

Similarly, for overnight trips, cars were mostly used as the transport mode for visiting friends and relatives (6,1 million), leisure (4,5 million) and other purposes (2,8 million). Taxis were also mostly used for visiting friends and relatives (6,1 million) during overnight trips. Aircraft was the least likely mode of transport for tourists, with trips taken for sporting and religious purposes accounting for the smallest number of overnight trips taken using this mode of transport.

**Table 15: Main purpose of most recent trips by expenditure, January–December 2013 (‘000)**

Main purpose of the trip	Accommodation	Food and beverages	Domestic transport	Recreation and culture	Shopping	Other <sup>2</sup>	Total
Leisure	*	553 190	519 527	114 215	410 140	77 810	1 674 882
Shopping	*	335 195	590 142	9 974	4 245 538	113 430	5 294 278
Sporting	*	84 601	68 247	140 577	112 717	12 568	418 708
VFR	*	325 547	781 220	20 984	623 696	95 428	1 846 874
Business	*	72 269	330 374	1 524	109 572	12 299	526 038
Religion	*	40 355	94 599	668	27 827	6 144	169 594
Other <sup>1</sup>	*	248 574	761 766	9 100	560 009	172 242	1 751 691
Unspecified	*	6 316	12 024	2 391	41 532	29	62 293
<b>Total day trip spending</b>	*	<b>1 666 047</b>	<b>3 157 899</b>	<b>299 433</b>	<b>6 131 031</b>	<b>489 948</b>	<b>11 744 359</b>
Leisure	3 870 561	2 849 587	4 171 416	607 658	3 100 793	340 995	14 941 009
Shopping	19 412	35 528	111 041	87	500 181	29 891	696 141
Sporting	112 085	44 576	75 738	41 373	44 808	10 525	329 105
VFR	327 196	1 975 146	4 997 196	135 562	5 973 604	389 132	13 797 836
Business	414 781	221 169	652 638	6 965	202 485	12 638	1 510 677
Religion	82 532	320 723	577 663	1 809	209 663	20 415	1 212 805
Other <sup>1</sup>	311 018	748 563	2 093 779	20 536	1 842 687	474 847	5 491 431
Unspecified	20 392	26 155	62 963	6 134	67 106	5 297	188 048
<b>Total overnight trip spending</b>	<b>5 157 977</b>	<b>6 221 448</b>	<b>12 742 433</b>	<b>820 125</b>	<b>11 941 328</b>	<b>1 283 741</b>	<b>38 167 052</b>

<sup>1</sup>Other includes funeral medical, education, etc.

<sup>2</sup>Other includes categories of expenditure that were not included in the categories.

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

During the period January 2013 to December 2013, day trips’ expenditure totalled 11,7 billion and total overnight trips expenditure came to 38,2 billion.

Day trips for religious purposes saw the least amount of money being spent (R170 million). Shopping (6,1 billion) and domestic transport (3,2 billion) were the expenditure categories that travellers spent the most on during their day trips. Day travellers, however, spent the least amount of money on recreation and culture, which made up R299 million of the R11,7 billion spent on day trips during the period.

Those who took overnight trips for leisure purpose incurred the most expenditure on domestic transport (R4,2 billion) and accommodation (3,9 billion). On the other hand, they spent the least amount on ‘other expenses’ which only totalled R341 million. Most of the expenditure of tourists who went on overnight trips for sporting events was on accommodation (R112,1 million) and least amount of it spent on ‘other expenditure’ (R10,5 million)

### 4.3 Analysis by main mode of transport for the trip

**Table 16: Main mode of transport by most recent type of trip, January–December 2013**

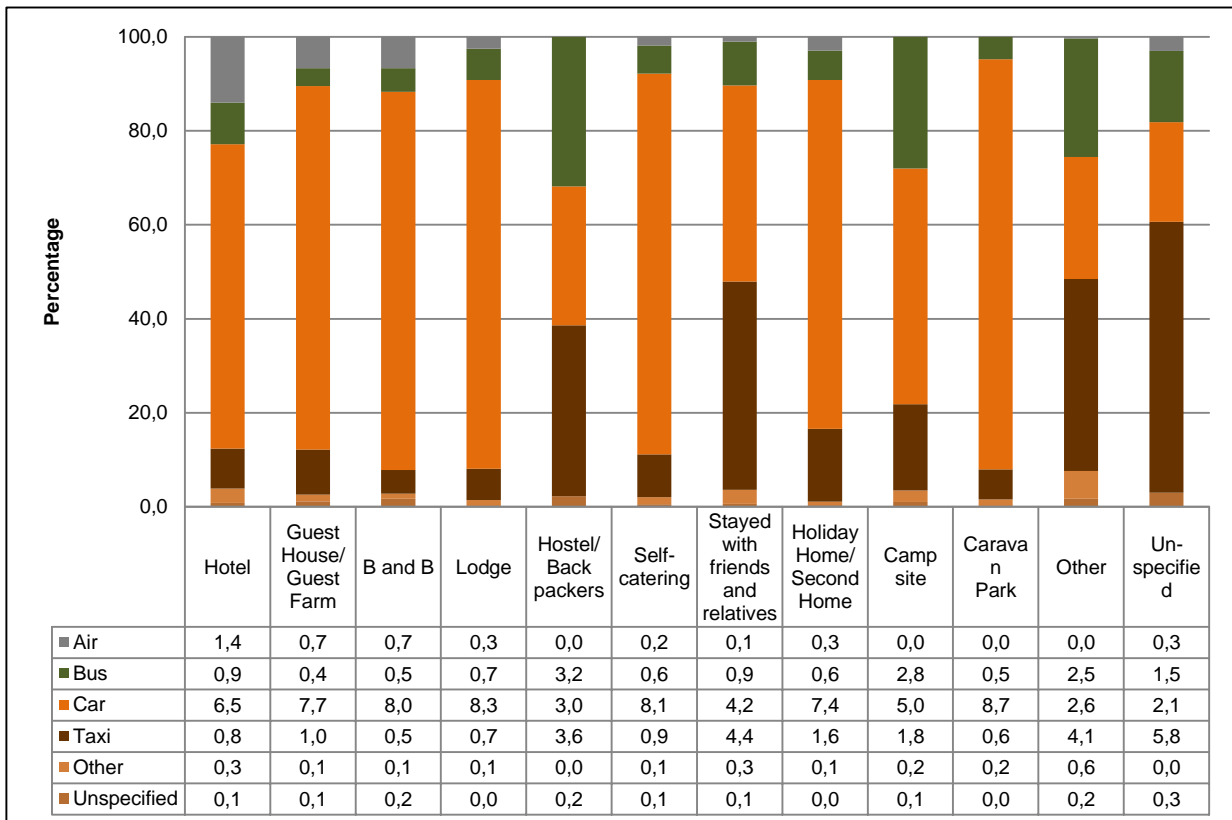
Mode of transport	Day trips		Overnight trips	
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
Air	65	0,3	768	2,6
Bus	1 419	7,1	2 905	9,8
Car	12 038	60,2	14 542	49,0
Taxi	5 742	28,7	10 656	35,9
Other <sup>1</sup>	605	3,0	595	2,0
Unspecified	130	0,7	224	0,8
<b>Total</b>	<b>19 999</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>29 690</b>	<b>100,0</b>

<sup>1</sup>Other includes motorcycles, bicycles, trains etc.

Table 16 shows the main mode of transportation used, by the type of most recent trip undertaken, for the period January to December 2013. Day trips came to 20 million and overnight trips totalled 29,7 million. Of the total number of most recent day trips, 60,2% were undertaken by people who used cars as their main mode of transport (12 million).

Approximately 28,7% travelled using taxis (5,7 million). Tourists who travelled by aircraft took the least number of most recent day trips (0,3%); 49,0% of the overnight trips (14,5 million) were taken by people who travelled using cars. Taxis (10,7 million) again made up the second most commonly used mode of transport on most recent overnight trips.

**Figure 6: Main mode of transport by type of accommodation on most recent overnight trips, January–December 2013 (per cent)**



\*B and B stands for Bed and Breakfast.

As displayed by Figure 6, tourists generally used cars to get to their chosen destinations. Those who stayed in caravan parks (87,3%) were the most likely to use cars. About eight out of ten tourists who slept at a lodge travelled by car, while 6,6% used taxis and buses to reach that accommodation.

Tourists who stayed with friends or relatives almost equally used cars and taxis, since both modes of transport were used for more than four out of ten trips. Only 14% of individuals who slept at hotels used air travel for the longest part of their journey.

#### 4.4 Analysis of travelling patterns of different population groups

**Table 17: Population group by most recent type of trip, January–December 2013**

Population group	Day trips		Overnight trips	
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
Black African	14 244	71,2	21 752	73,3
Coloured	1 765	8,8	1 897	6,4
Indian/Asian	391	2,0	785	2,6
White	3 599	18,0	5 255	17,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>19 999</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>29 690</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Of the total number of most recent day trips taken in South Africa during the reference period, the black African population group undertook most of day trips (71,2%), followed by whites (18,0%), coloureds (8,8%) and Indians/Asians (2,0%).

In relation to most recent domestic overnight trips taken by population groups, black Africans undertook 73,3% of the total number of trips; coloured and Indian/Asian groups had the lowest proportions i.e. 6,4% and 2,6% respectively.

**Table 18: Population group by main purpose of the most recent trip, January–December 2013 ('000)**

Population group	Main purpose								Total
	Leisure	Shopping	Sporting	VFR	Business	Religion	Other	Unspecified	
<b>Day trips</b>									
Black African	1 232	4 199	195	3 634	697	789	3 375	124	<b>14 244</b>
Coloured	563	281	33	427	83	42	329	9	<b>1 765</b>
Indian/Asian	156	41	*	129	20	6	38	*	<b>391</b>
White	1 428	463	153	926	156	8	459	7	<b>3 599</b>
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>3 379</b>	<b>4 983</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>5 116</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>4 201</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>19 999</b>
<b>Overnight trips</b>									
Black African	1 494	167	57	11 959	466	2 190	5 297	122	<b>21 752</b>
Coloured	669	6	21	756	60	74	307	5	<b>1 897</b>
Indian/Asian	376	*	*	338	21	*	50	*	<b>785</b>
White	3 082	32	144	1 423	179	11	359	27	<b>5 255</b>
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>5 621</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>14 476</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>2 275</b>	<b>6 013</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>29 690</b>

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

Table 18 above shows the number of most recent day and overnight trips taken by travellers of the different population groups categorised by main purpose of the trip. Black Africans took more day trips (14,2 million) followed by travellers from the white population group (3,6 million). Indian/Asian population group travellers took the lowest number of most recent day trips with 391 000 trips. Black Africans undertook day trips mainly for shopping (4,2 million trips) and visiting friends and family/relatives (3,6 million trips) while coloured, Indian/Asian and white travellers mainly undertook day trips for leisure – recording 563 000, 156 000 and 1,4 million trips respectively.

In relation to overnight trips, Table 18 shows that black Africans undertook 12 million trips to visit friends and relatives, while 1,4 million trips were undertaken by the white population group for the same reason. Interestingly, when compared to other population groups, Indians/Asians (376 000) and tourists from the white population group (3,1 million) undertook most of their trips for leisure purposes. Slightly above 96% of all trips undertaken for religious purposes were taken by black African tourists.

**Table 19: Population group by expenditure on most recent trips, January–December 2013 (‘000)**

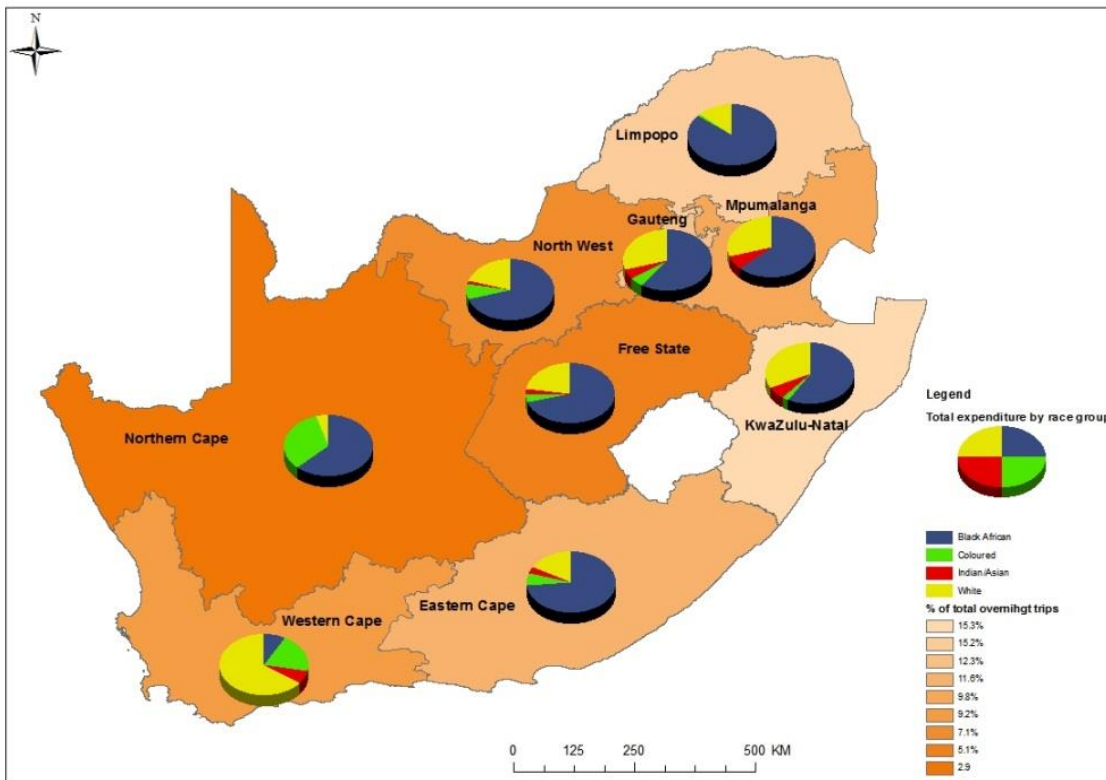
Population group	Accommodation	Food and beverages	Domestic transport	Recreation and culture	Shopping	Other	Total
<b>Day trips</b>							
Black African	*	962 090	2 175 121	75 593	4 726 500	317 305	<b>8 256 608</b>
Coloured	*	148 352	200 632	19 804	422 216	34 441	<b>825 445</b>
Indian/Asian	*	61 185	120 374	6 577	117 805	17 382	<b>323 323</b>
White	*	494 420	661 772	197 460	864 510	120 821	<b>2 338 983</b>
<b>South Africa</b>	*	<b>1 666 047</b>	<b>3 157 899</b>	<b>299 433</b>	<b>6 131 031</b>	<b>489 948</b>	<b>11 744 359</b>
<b>Overnight trips</b>							
Black African	1 384 037	2 986 727	7 279 170	286 562	8 669 470	779 971	<b>21 385 937</b>
Coloured	394 288	499 882	721 445	36 641	636 525	73 665	<b>2 362 447</b>
Indian/Asian	284 756	262 687	562 325	25 538	335 545	34 308	<b>1 505 160</b>
White	3 094 896	2 472 152	4 179 493	471 383	2 299 787	395 796	<b>12 913 508</b>
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>5 157 977</b>	<b>6 221 448</b>	<b>12 742 433</b>	<b>820 125</b>	<b>11 941 328</b>	<b>1 283 741</b>	<b>38 167 052</b>

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

The estimated total spending on most recent day trips between January and December 2013 was R11,7 billion and R38,2 billion for most recent overnight trips. During day trips, over R4,7 billion was spent by black Africans on shopping, and about R2,2 billion was spent on domestic transport. This group further spent R962 million on food and beverages. Indian/Asian tourists spent the least amount on day trips in absolute terms, only R323 million compared to other population groups.

The black African population group, on their most recent overnight trips, spent most of their money on shopping (R8,7 billion), and then on domestic transport (R7,3 billion). The white population group spent the highest amount on domestic transport (R4,2 billion), the second highest amount on accommodation (R3,1 billion) and the third highest expense item for this group was food and beverages (R2,5 billion). The coloured population group spent most money on domestic transport (R721 million), followed by expenditure on shopping (R637 million), and food and beverages (R500 million).

**Figure 7: Percentage of spend on most recent overnight trips by population groups at province of destination, January–December 2013**



More than 75% of total expenditure on overnight trips can be attributed to black Africans. Figure 7 shows that black Africans accounted for most expenditure in seven of the nine provinces. In Northern Cape and Western Cape, white tourists accounted for most of the expenditure. Though the two provinces registered below 15,9% of overnight trips, coloureds spent most of their money there as compared to in other provinces.

### 4.5 Analysis of travelling patterns by different demographic groups

**Table 20: Demographic analysis by type of most recent trip, January–December 2013 ('000)**

Characteristics	Day trips	Overnight trips
<b>Age group</b>		
0 - 4	1 114	2 180
5 - 9	1 163	1 786
10 - 14	1 029	1 707
15 - 19	1 175	2 076
20 - 24	1 512	2 479
25 - 29	2 058	2 987
30 - 34	2 262	3 118
35 - 39	2 124	2 899
40 - 44	1 722	2 477
45 - 49	1 573	2 171
50 - 54	1 379	1 842
55 - 59	1 070	1 529
60 - 64	787	874
65 - 69	493	725
70 - 74	287	471
75+	250	368
<b>Total</b>	<b>19 999</b>	<b>29 690</b>
<b>Broad age groups</b>		
0 - 11	2 671	4 610
12 - 17	1 311	2 319
18 - 24	2 011	3 299
25 - 34	4 320	6 106
35 - 44	3 846	5 376
45 - 54	2 952	4 013
55 - 64	1 857	2 403
65+	1 030	1 564
<b>Total</b>	<b>19 999</b>	<b>29 690</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	9 251	13 812
Female	10 748	15 877
<b>Total</b>	<b>19 999</b>	<b>29 690</b>

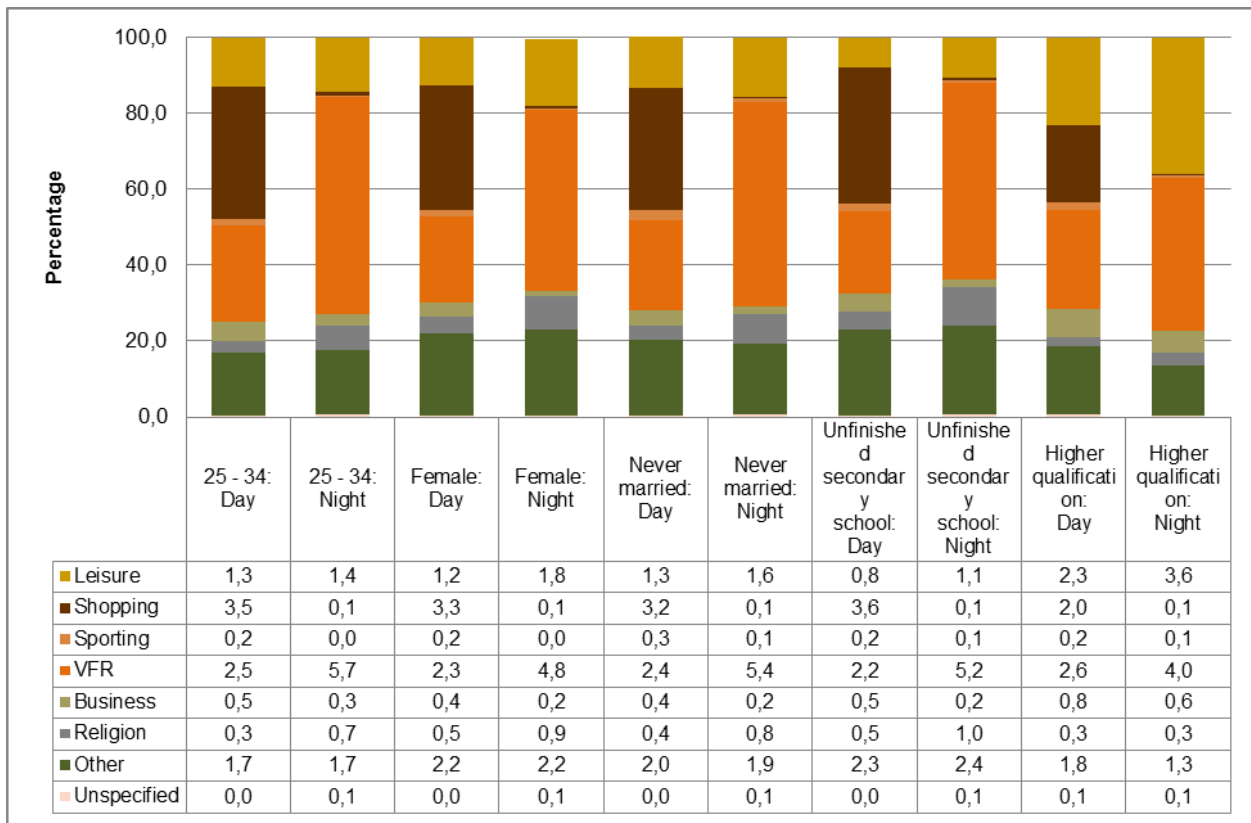


Characteristics	Day trips	Overnight trips
	Number	Number
<b>Marital status</b>		
Married	7 553	9 982
Living together as husband and wife	1 509	2 276
Widow/widower	964	1 469
Divorced/separated	467	731
Never married	9 464	15 194
Married unspecified	42	38
<b>Total</b>	<b>19 999</b>	<b>29 690</b>
<b>Highest level of education</b>		
No schooling	1 928	3 221
Not completing primary school	2 606	4 415
Grade 7/Std 5	744	1 090
Not completing secondary school	5 574	8 361
Grade 12/Std 10	4 791	7 073
Higher	4 220	5 296
Do not know	138	234
Unspecified	1 928	3 221
<b>Total</b>	<b>19 999</b>	<b>29 690</b>

Table 20 shows that most of the individuals in the broad age group 25–34 years were most likely to undertake trips (January to December 2013). Day travellers who have never been married (9,5 million trips) were more likely to take trips 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 (5,6 million) undertook most day trips whereas those with Grade 7/Standard 5 qualification were the least likely to travel. The travelling patterns for overnight trips were similar to those of day trips.

**Figure 8: Selected demographic groups by purpose of most recent trips, January–December 2013 (per cent)**



Visiting friends and relatives was the most common reason why tourists across all demographic categories took overnight trips. For those aged between 25 and 34 years, other purposes were the next most common reason (17%) once again; leisure and other purposes were the second and third most specified reasons for which female tourists took most of their overnight trips (17,8% and 22,4% respectively).

For tourists who never married and those who have achieved a higher level of education, leisure was also a major reason for undertaking overnight trips, with tourists who have not completed school citing other reasons (23,6%). Domestic tourists across most categories were least likely to travel for sporting purposes. The only exceptions were noted for tourists who never married and those who have a higher qualification.

**Figure 9: Percentage of spend on most recent trip per selected demographic group, January–December 2013 (per cent)**

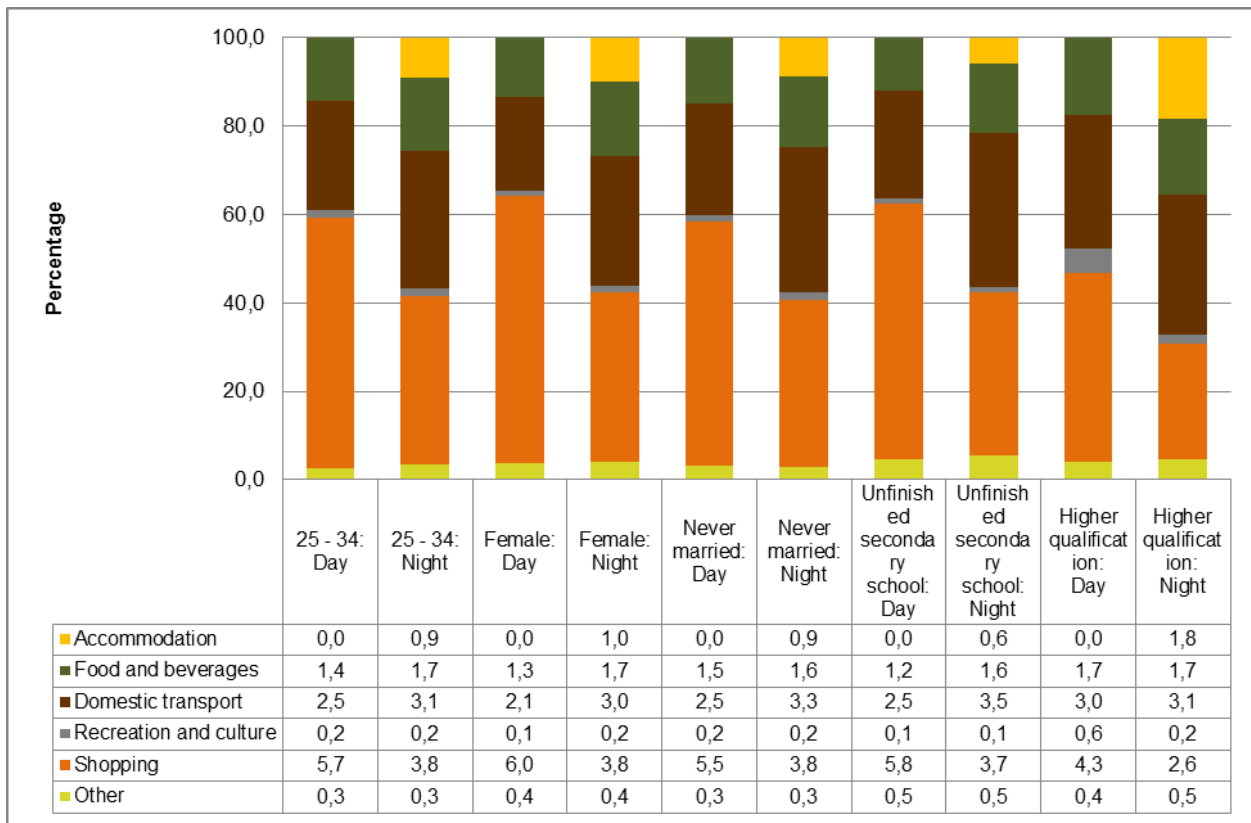


Figure 9 shows the proportion of expenditure of the most frequent domestic travellers and tourists by their demographic profile. The different demographic groups’ patterns of spending generally followed a similar trend for both day and overnight trips.

Individuals aged between 25 and 34 years spent most of their money on shopping while on both day (56,6%) and overnight trips (38,3%). Domestic transport was the next highest category on which this group spent on, almost 24,7% on day trips and 30,9% on overnight trips. Females spent more than 60% of their total expenditure on shopping while on day trips and over 38% during overnight trips.

Furthermore, people who never married before spent most of their money (55%) on shopping during day trips and nearly 38% on overnight trips

**4.6 General activities related to trips**

**Table 21: Activities, other than the main activity during the most recent trip, January–December 2013 (per cent)**

Activities	Day trips	Overnight trips
Entertainment, e.g. cinema, concert, show	2,8	2,5
Theme parks, e.g. aquariums	2,1	2,8
Cultural, historical and heritage, e.g. cultural village, museums	1,8	2,4
Eating out, e.g. restaurants	40,0	22,7
Night life, e.g. bars, night clubs	1,5	3,1
Visited a casino	0,8	1,2
Shopping, e.g. malls, flea/craft markets	18,5	19,5
Other recreation, entertainment	0,6	0,3
Meeting	1,1	0,4
Business conference	0,2	0,3
Trading, e.g. bought or sold goods from/to suppliers	0,4	0,2
Other business	0,1	0,1
Individual sport, e.g. swimming	1,7	2,3
Water sports, e.g. diving	0,6	0,7
Adventure activity, e.g. mountaineering	0,4	0,5
Attended a sporting event as a spectator	0,4	1,0
Participated in a sporting event, e.g. race	0,3	0,5
Other sports	0,1	0,2
Visited a rural area	1,1	1,9
Wildlife, e.g. game viewing	2,2	2,5
Hunting	0,2	0,4
Beach, e.g. sunbathing	2,7	4,6
Visited parks/gardens	1,8	2,5
Sightseeing	4,7	4,9
Visited a mountain area	1,6	2,3
Other outdoors/nature based	0,5	0,6
Visiting friends/family	7,6	9,7
Weddings/funerals/christenings/initiation	1,1	2,2
Other social activity	0,2	0,4
Religious conference	0,3	1,0
Place of worship, e.g. church, mosque	1,7	5,0
Other religious activity	0,1	0,2
Medical, e.g. treatment in clinic/hospital	0,6	0,8
Health/wellness, e.g. hydro, spa, beauty centre	0,1	0,4
Other medical activity	0,2	0,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Table 21 shows that eating out is a popular additional activity that both day travellers and tourists enjoy when eating out was not the main reason for their trip. This category made up nearly 40% of the extra activities other than the main activity for day trips and slightly under 23% for overnight trips.

Shopping was the second most popular activity individuals undertook whilst on their trips; it made up 19% of day trips and roughly 20% of overnight trips. Only 8% of day travellers visited friends and relatives whilst on their trips, whereas generally 10% of tourists visited friends and relatives as an additional activity.

**Table 22: Booking patterns by main purpose of most recent overnight trips, January–December 2013 (per cent)**

Booking patterns	Leisure	Shopping	Sporting	Visiting friends or family	Business	Religion	Other	Un-specified	All
<b>How trip booked</b>									
Tour operator	0,4	*	*	*	1,7	*	0,1	3,5	<b>0,1</b>
Travel agent	2,8	*	*	0,2	17,8	0,5	0,7	2,1	<b>1,2</b>
Independently	52,0	1,8	32,7	3,2	25,4	4,2	7,1	18,0	<b>13,7</b>
No booking necessary	44,8	98,2	67,3	96,6	55,1	95,3	92,1	76,4	<b>85,0</b>
<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>Method used to book</b>									
Personal visit to travel shop	5,6	46,1	8,9	25,5	9,2	11,7	19,4	21,9	<b>10,3</b>
Entirely by phone	41,9	*	12,2	13,2	34,2	43,8	40,7	54,6	<b>37,2</b>
On the internet	45,3	*	70,8	9,5	31,1	10,2	20,6	*	<b>36,0</b>
Through fax/post	0,6	*	*	0,6	2,1	*	*	*	<b>0,6</b>
Don't know	1,3	*	0,1	*	3,8	2,0	0,3	*	<b>1,1</b>
Unspecified	5,4	53,9	8,0	51,3	19,7	32,3	19,0	23,5	<b>14,7</b>
<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>Booking lead period</b>									
Less than 2 weeks	25,2	100,0	26,3	61,1	64,5	46,9	47,8	77,7	<b>33,5</b>
Two weeks to one month	48,1	*	16,9	31,4	27,7	31,4	36,0	22,3	<b>43,4</b>
Two to three months	18,4	*	56,8	5,1	5,0	21,7	13,9	*	<b>16,5</b>
Four months and more	8,3	*	*	2,5	2,8	*	2,2	*	<b>6,5</b>
<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>

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

In Table 22, methods of booking for trips by trip purpose are provided. Nationally, about 85% of the trips did not require any bookings, 14% were booked independently while slightly over 1% trips were arranged by travel agents. Fifty-two per cent of trips for leisure were booked independently and 2,8% of trips for the same purpose were booked using travel agents. One quarter of business trips were booked independently and almost 18% were booked independently.

Roughly 37% of booked trips were done using the telephone. These were closely followed by bookings made using the internet with 36% of the total trips booked in this way. About 46% of trips for shopping purposes were arranged by a personal visit to a travel shop and 54% did not specify how the trip was

booked. Approximately 48% of leisure trips were booked two weeks to one month prior to the trip and nearly one fifth of the same trips booked two to three months before the trip.

**Table 23: Reasons for respondents not taking trips, January–December 2013 ('000)**

<b>Reasons for not taking trips</b>	<b>Day trips</b>	<b>Overnight trips</b>
Trips within 40 km radius/family relatives stay within	102 779	67 228
Financial reasons	59 716	72 616
Too expensive/I would rather spend money on something else	4 484	5 975
Not enough time to travel	3 395	4 093
Too busy at work/school	19 047	16 480
No family/friends to visit somewhere else	3 279	4 107
Too much hassle to travel	823	805
Sick	1 045	1 111
Disabled	409	427
Too old to travel	1 901	2 163
Worried about safety/security/crime	652	1 920
Have young children	705	1 050
I no longer wish to travel	418	611
No interest/nothing to see or do that appeals to me	1 461	1 921
Taking care of sick/elderly relative	394	561
No particular reason	18 779	21 289
Other	1 645	3 398
Unspecified	3 828	6 227
<b>Total</b>	<b>224 761</b>	<b>211 981</b>

Table 23 shows reasons why people did not undertake a trip during the reference period. The main reason people provided for not taking trips was that their families and relatives stay within a 40 kilometre radius. Another noticeable reason given for not taking day trips (59,7 million) or overnight trips (72,6 million) was financial reasons. There were also a significant number of individuals who said they were too busy at work or school (19 million), as well as those who said they had no particular reason for not taking trips.

### 4.7 Analysis of trip-taking patterns of different LSM groups

**Table 24: LSM group by type of most recent trip, January–December 2013**

LSM group	Day trips				Overnight trips			
	Number of persons in LSM group ('000)	Total number of trips ('000)	Ratio of trips within LSM group	Per cent across LSM groups	Number of persons in LSM group ('000)	Total number of trips ('000)	Ratio of trips within LSM group	Per cent across LSM groups
LSM group 1	84	175	2,1:1	0,9	2 008	4 859	2,4:1	16,4
LSM group 2	141	251	1,8:1	1,3	217	463	2,1:1	1,6
LSM group 3	284	615	2,2:1	3,1	446	1 030	2,3:1	3,5
LSM group 4	862	1 697	2,0:1	8,5	1 088	2 563	2,4:1	8,6
LSM group 5	1 493	2 882	1,9:1	14,4	1 844	3 979	2,2:1	13,4
LSM group 6	2 042	4 206	2,1:1	21,0	2 435	5 293	2,2:1	17,8
LSM group 7	1 141	2 334	2,0:1	11,7	1 183	2 780	2,3:1	9,4
LSM group 8	936	2 102	2,2:1	10,5	831	1 896	2,3:1	6,4
LSM group 9	1 251	2 979	2,4:1	14,9	1 213	3 194	2,6:1	10,8
LSM group 10	937	2 758	2,9:1	13,8	1 263	3 633	2,9:1	12,2
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>9 171</b>	<b>19 999</b>	<b>2,2:1</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>12 528</b>	<b>29 690</b>	<b>2,4:1</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Table 24 above presents LSM groups by type of trips undertaken during the reference period. There were more individuals in LSM group 6 (slightly over 2 million) who undertook at least one trip than from any other LSM group. The total number of trips undertaken by this group is 4,2 million.

Ratios were calculated using the number of individuals per LSM group who undertook at least one trip, compared with the total number of trips undertaken by individuals within that particular LSM group. This ratio should not be compared to the percentage of trips undertaken by all individuals in different LSM groups compared to all individuals in other LSM groups, which is a percentage of the total number of trips undertaken in the country.

Nationally, day travellers undertook nearly two trips per individual, yet an individual in LSM group 2 and LSM group 5 were likely to have undertaken less than two day trips during the reference period. An individual in LSM group 10 was most likely to undertake approximately three trips.

When comparing across LSM groups and with a focus on the total number of trips undertaken between January and December 2013, LSM group 6 undertook the most day trips, having taken slightly over two out of every ten trips. This was followed by LSM group 9 with 14,9% of the total number of day trips. The

first three LSM groups showed a relatively low number of day trips undertaken during the period with a combined trip count of just over 1 million trips.

Individuals undertook slightly more than two trips per individual on overnight trips, with individuals in LSM group 10 seemingly the most likely to undertake the most number of overnight trips (2,9:1) when compared to individuals in other LSM groups. Individuals who are second most likely to undertake a trip were in LSM group 9; also close to two trips per person during the reference period.

LSM group 6 (17,8%) undertook the highest number of overnight trips when compared to other LSM groups; LSM group 1 were the second most likely to travel, with a percentage of almost 16,4% of all trips taken over the period.

**Figure 10: Broad LSM groups by main purpose of most recent trips, January–December 2013 (per cent)**

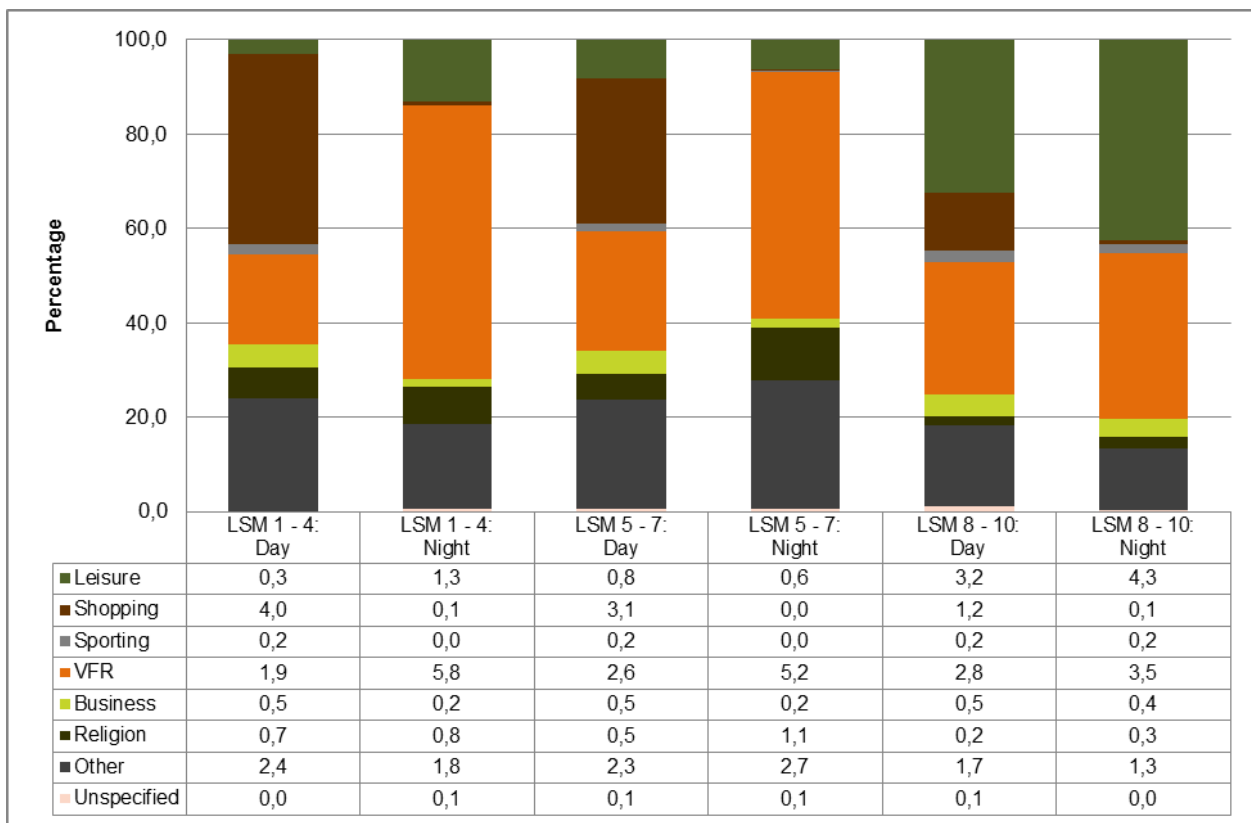


Figure 10 reveals the different reasons individuals in different LSM groups undertake trips. For LSM group 1 to 4 and 5 to 7, the trend seems to be to undertake shopping during day trips (40,3% and 30,9% respectively) and visiting friends and relatives (57,8% and 52,1% respectively).

For individuals in LSM group 8 to 10, however, the most cited reason for undertaking both day and overnight trips was leisure, followed by visiting friends and relatives.



**Table 25: LSM groups by length of stay during most recent overnight trips, January–December 2013**

LSM group	Length of stay (per cent)			Total	Paid bed nights ('000)	Quartiles of number of nights stayed			
	Up to 1 week	1-2 weeks	> 2 weeks			Lower quartile	Median	Average	Upper quartile
LSM group 1	77,1	13,2	9,7	100,0	3 933	2	4	6	7
LSM group 2	70,3	10,7	19,0	100,0	23	2	3	8	12
LSM group 3	75,2	8,5	16,3	100,0	58	2	3	8	7
LSM group 4	75,6	8,8	15,6	100,0	202	2	3	7	7
LSM group 5	77,7	11,0	11,3	100,0	446	2	3	6	6
LSM group 6	82,6	7,4	9,9	100,0	1 336	2	3	5	5
LSM group 7	82,6	8,8	8,6	100,0	1 590	2	2	5	5
LSM group 8	88,0	8,8	3,3	100,0	1 254	2	2	4	4
LSM group 9	91,9	5,2	2,8	100,0	4 182	2	2	4	4
LSM group 10	83,4	12,6	4,0	100,0	9 687	2	3	5	6
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>81,4</b>	<b>9,7</b>	<b>8,9</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>22 711</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>

**Length of stay**

Table 25 shows that for the reference period (January to December 2013) all LSM groups were inclined to spend mostly up to one week away from their usual environment. Almost 82% of overnight trips in South Africa lasted up to one week, with tourists who fall in LSM group 9 (92%) most likely to spend up to one week at their destinations, while individuals in LSM group 8 (88%) were the second most likely to spend one week on holiday.

Roughly 13% of tourists from LSM group 1 undertook trips which lasted between one to two weeks. When compared with the different lengths of trips taken within different LSM groups, individuals in LSM group 1 and group 10 are higher than any other LSM group in that category of length of stay. In the same category, 5,2% of the trips undertaken by LSM group 9 was the least number across all groups.

**Paid bed nights**

At least 22,7 million bed nights were paid for by domestic tourists during their trips in the period from January to December 2013. More than 42% of the total number of paid bed nights was recorded in the LSM group 10; this was the group with the most number of paid bed nights proportionate to other living standard measure groups.

**Quintiles**

On average, South African tourists stayed approximately six nights at their destination while on overnight trips taken between January 2013 and December 2013. The lower quartile of domestic tourists stayed about two nights; the median number of nights lodged was three nights; the highest quartile of domestic tourists stayed six nights.

**Table 26: LSM groups by expenditure on most recent trips, January–December 2013 (‘000)**

LSM group	Number of individuals in LSM group	Number of trips	Accommodation	Food and beverages	Domestic transport	Recreation and culture	Shopping	Other <sup>1</sup>	Total
<b>Day trips</b>									
LSM group 1	84	175	*	10 945	15 343	1 904	52 586	3 082	<b>83 861</b>
LSM group 2	141	251	*	13 417	22 048	197	79 796	4 709	<b>120 168</b>
LSM group 3	284	615	*	27 931	68 968	454	145 013	9 573	<b>251 939</b>
LSM group 4	862	1 697	*	80 104	177 292	2 494	423 420	18 192	<b>701 501</b>
LSM group 5	1 493	2 882	*	149 036	346 683	3 602	1 086 489	48 329	<b>1 634 139</b>
LSM group 6	2 042	4 206	*	279 762	606 858	25 082	1 606 337	75 792	<b>2 593 832</b>
LSM group 7	1 141	2 334	*	199 721	407 704	15 021	854 315	82 242	<b>1 559 002</b>
LSM group 8	936	2 102	*	177 842	337 609	22 877	622 043	57 814	<b>1 218 185</b>
LSM group 9	1 251	2 979	*	326 071	575 836	178 380	785 214	108 643	<b>1 974 145</b>
LSM group 10	937	2 758	*	401 219	599 558	49 422	475 816	81 572	<b>1 607 586</b>
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>9 171</b>	<b>19 999</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>1 666 047</b>	<b>3 157 899</b>	<b>299 433</b>	<b>6 131 031</b>	<b>489 948</b>	<b>11 744 359</b>
<b>Overnight trips</b>									
LSM group 1	2 008	4 859	872 838	1 106 193	2 416 727	198 039	2 554 836	245 250	<b>7 393 882</b>
LSM group 2	217	463	4 496	31 675	82 385		122 057	7 431	<b>248 043</b>
LSM group 3	446	1 030	10 586	84 982	244 189	312	325 031	13 759	<b>678 860</b>
LSM group 4	1 088	2 563	35 370	227 413	618 600	1 510	604 914	50 227	<b>1 538 034</b>
LSM group 5	1 844	3 979	66 732	445 774	1 025 819	13 140	1 212 345	131 375	<b>2 895 186</b>
LSM group 6	2 435	5 293	145 641	751 967	1 802 839	73 804	1 910 200	177 302	<b>4 861 754</b>
LSM group 7	1 183	2 780	163 755	443 103	1 167 605	88 503	1 321 436	135 764	<b>3 320 166</b>
LSM group 8	831	1 896	470 448	439 170	1 006 948	62 112	839 829	91 537	<b>2 910 044</b>
LSM group 9	1 213	3 194	976 687	887 569	1 695 226	109 925	1 326 623	195 319	<b>5 191 349</b>
LSM group 10	1 263	3 633	2 411 424	1 803 602	2 682 095	272 781	1 724 056	225 094	<b>9 119 052</b>
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>12 528</b>	<b>29 690</b>	<b>5 157 977</b>	<b>6 221 448</b>	<b>12 742 433</b>	<b>820 125</b>	<b>11 941 328</b>	<b>1 273 059</b>	<b>38 156 370</b>

<sup>1</sup>Values based on three or less un-weighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisks.

Table 26 presents the most recent day and overnight trips taken by South African residents in different living standard measure groups by expenditure between January and December 2013.

The estimated total spending on most recent day trips between January and December 2013 was R11,7 billion and R38,2 billion for overnight trips. Of the R11,7 billion total day trip expenditure, Table 25 above shows that LSM groups 6 and 9 spent the most while on trips, having spent R2,6 billion and R2 billion, respectively.

LSM group 6 spent the most money on shopping (R1,6 billion), while their second highest expenditure (R607 million) was on domestic transport. LSM group 9 similarly spent mostly on shopping (R785 million), and then on domestic transport (R576 million).

For overnight trips, LSM group 10 accounted for most of the total expenditure on most recent overnight trips. This was made up mostly of domestic transport expenses (R2,7 billion), accommodation (R2,4 billion) as well as food and beverages (R1,8 billion). The next highest spending LSM group was LSM group 1, whose individuals also spent mostly on shopping (R2,6 billion); this group’s next highest expense item was domestic transport (R2,4 billion).

The LSM groups 2, 3 and 4 were also the least spending LSM groups when compared to other LSM groups on both day and overnight trips.

**Figure 11: Broad LSM groups by expenditure on most recent trips, January–December 2013 (per cent)**

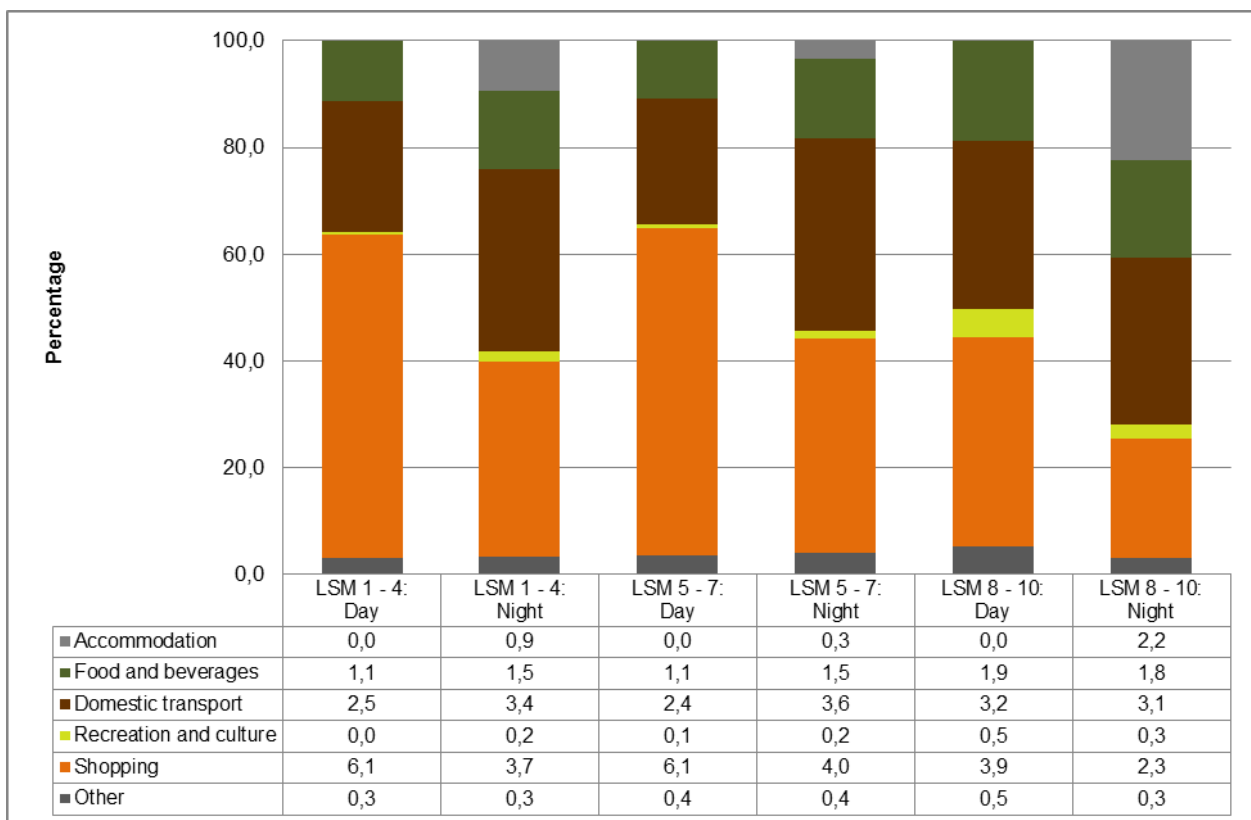


Figure 11 shows that in all instances where trips were taken for both day and overnight trips, across all LSM groups, shopping was the category on which the most money was spent.

This is the case except for overnight trips undertaken by LSM group 8 to 10, who spent most of their money on domestic transport (31,3%), which was followed by expenditure on shopping (22,6%). The proportions of money spent on recreation and cultural activities (5,2% day and 2,6% overnight), relative to money spent on other activities within a group, was highest in LSM group 8 to 10.

**Table 27: Number of most recent trips per broad LSM group by main mode of transport, January–December 2013 ('000)**

Broad LSM group	Main mode of transport						Total
	Air	Bus	Car	Taxi	Other <sup>1</sup>	Unspecified	
<b>Day trips</b>							
LSM group 1–4	*	393	506	1 635	188	17	2 739
LSM group 5–7	2	896	4 383	3 815	270	55	9 421
LSM group 8–10	63	130	7 149	292	146	58	7 839
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>1 419</b>	<b>12 038</b>	<b>5 742</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>19 999</b>
<b>Overnight trips</b>							
LSM group 1–4	125	1 030	2 686	4 786	195	92	8 915
LSM group 5–7	59	1 608	4 496	5 497	300	92	12 052
LSM group 8–10	583	267	7 360	373	100	40	8 723
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>2 905</b>	<b>14 542</b>	<b>10 656</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>29 690</b>

<sup>1</sup>Other includes motorcycles, bicycles, trains etc.

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

Many most recent day trips undertaken during the reference period January to December 2013 were taken by a car (12 million), at the same time roughly 50% of tourists used cars. Broad LSM group 1 to 4 mostly relied on taxis while on day and overnight trips, unlike their more affluent counterparts, however, the broad LSM group 5 to 7 also preferred taxis to other modes of transport on most recent overnight trips.

The broad LSM group 5 to 7 were the most likely to undertake any kind of trip, since this group undertook the most day and overnight trips over the reference period: 9,4 million most recent day and 12,1 million most recent overnight trips.

## 5. Technical notes

### 5.1 Response details

Province	Per cent
Western Cape	95,75
Eastern Cape	98,08
Northern Cape	96,61
Free State	97,20
KwaZulu-Natal	98,54
North West	97,13
Gauteng	84,73
Mpumalanga	96,47
Limpopo	97,37
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>94,95</b>

### 5.2 Sample design

The sample design for the DTS 2013 was based on a master sample (MS) that was originally designed for the QLFS. This master sample is shared by the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (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.

**5.3 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:

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

Let " $d$ " be the difference between the value  $n \times R$  and the sum  $S = \sum_{i=1}^N [Z_i]$ , where  $[ \cdot ]$  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.

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  $R_i / R$ .

## 5.4 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.

In order to adjust for the continuous data collection which started in 2013, the full sample weights were created separately for each of the 12 monthly files. The monthly data files for the 12 reference months of the calendar year 2013 were created from the 14 survey months from February 2013 to March 2014. Each monthly data file would extract data from three consecutive survey months, e.g. January 2013 data file was constructed by taking responses from the survey months February, March and April 2013 survey months.

The Master Sample design is a self-weighting design within provinces. Therefore, the stratum level design weights are equal to the provincial Inverse Sampling Rate (ISR) for the corresponding province.

First, the following two adjustments were applied to the base weights.

1. Adjustment to account for the EAs excluded from the sampling frame, and
2. PSU level weight adjustment to account for the sub-sampling of the growth PSUs.

After applying the above two adjustments, the base weights were further adjusted for PSU non-response and the household non-response. It should be remarked that a PSU will be non-respondent for a particular data (reference) month if no data were collected from the PSU for that month even though data would be collected from the PSU for another data month. The household non-response was defined in the same manner. The strata were also collapsed such that the collapsed strata would have data from at least two PSUs for each of the 12 data months. The number of collapsed strata was 124, and the collapsing was done before the non-response adjustment.

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.

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



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

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

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

### **5.5 Limitations to the study**

The DTS 2013 was the first round of DTS surveys to be conducted using the Continuous Data Collection method. The recall period was three months as compared to the previous waves.

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, for DTS 2010 the reference period was December 2009 to May 2010; for DTS 2011 the reference period was January 2010 to December 2010; and DTS 2012 was January 2011 to December 2011. All these surveys were collected at a discreet point in time and the respondents had to recall their expenditure for the entire reference period.

### **5.6 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).

### **5.7 Benchmarking**

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

### **5.8 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.

## 5.9 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 was compared with the inconsistent information. If other evidence is found to back up either of the two inconsistent viewpoints, the inconsistency is resolved accordingly. If the internal consistency remains, the question subsequent to the filter question is dealt with by either setting it to missing and imputing its value or printing a message of edit failure for further investigation, decision-making and manual editing.

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

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

# 1. Population

## 1.1 Province by 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
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>42 183</b>	<b>20 546</b>	<b>21 637</b>	<b>4 752</b>	<b>2 301</b>	<b>2 451</b>	<b>1 324</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>4 606</b>	<b>2 242</b>	<b>2 364</b>	<b>52 864</b>	<b>25 753</b>	<b>27 110</b>
Western Cape	1 846	907	939	3 121	1 524	1 597	38	19	19	992	480	512	5 998	2 930	3 068
Eastern Cape	5 790	2 747	3 043	528	257	271	17	8	9	280	127	152	6 614	3 140	3 474
Northern Cape	610	311	300	454	215	238	6	4	2	91	48	43	1 161	578	583
Free State	2 391	1 151	1 241	68	37	31	10	6	5	283	133	150	2 752	1 326	1 426
KwaZulu-Natal	9 180	4 388	4 791	114	52	61	814	387	426	331	161	170	10 438	4 989	5 449
North West	3 322	1 661	1 661	45	25	20	15	11	4	208	109	98	3 589	1 805	1 784
Gauteng	9 884	5 023	4 861	410	182	227	384	206	178	2 006	980	1 026	12 684	6 392	6 292
Mpumalanga	3 784	1 819	1 964	10	6	5	26	15	11	299	149	150	4 119	1 989	2 130
Limpopo	5 374	2 538	2 836	3	2	1	14	9	4	116	54	61	5 507	2 604	2 903

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

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

### 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>42 183</b>	<b>20 546</b>	<b>21 637</b>	<b>4 752</b>	<b>2 301</b>	<b>2 451</b>	<b>1 324</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>4 606</b>	<b>2 242</b>	<b>2 364</b>	<b>52 864</b>	<b>25 753</b>	<b>27 110</b>
0-4	4 502	2 268	2 234	417	209	209	100	51	49	264	135	129	5 284	2 662	2 622
5-9	4 293	2 152	2 141	432	217	215	94	47	47	270	138	133	5 088	2 553	2 535
10-14	4 244	2 122	2 123	448	225	223	93	47	46	288	146	141	5 073	2 540	2 533
15-19	4 302	2 150	2 153	446	224	223	103	52	51	314	160	155	5 166	2 585	2 581
20-24	4 180	2 108	2 072	418	210	208	110	56	54	314	160	155	5 023	2 533	2 489
25-29	3 970	2 002	1 968	379	189	191	117	61	57	292	147	145	4 759	2 398	2 361
30-34	3 608	1 830	1 778	372	181	191	121	64	57	284	142	142	4 385	2 218	2 167
35-39	3 131	1 570	1 561	381	184	198	111	59	52	287	142	146	3 910	1 954	1 956
40-44	2 529	1 207	1 321	352	166	186	98	51	47	320	158	161	3 299	1 583	1 716
45-49	1 874	869	1 005	297	139	157	87	44	44	352	177	176	2 610	1 229	1 382
50-54	1 623	734	888	252	117	135	78	37	40	349	172	176	2 301	1 061	1 240
55-59	1 250	563	687	194	88	106	67	32	35	331	162	169	1 841	845	996
60-64	906	391	515	140	61	79	55	26	30	302	145	156	1 403	624	780
65-69	750	257	493	94	41	52	38	18	20	239	105	134	1 122	421	700
70-74	510	165	345	63	26	37	25	11	14	176	75	102	775	277	498
75+	509	156	353	67	24	43	26	10	16	222	79	143	824	269	555

\* Values of less than or equal to 3, un-weighted 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>4 119</b>	<b>3 948</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>1 811</b>	<b>6 368</b>	<b>2 325</b>	<b>9 127</b>	<b>2 559</b>	<b>3 305</b>	<b>34 315</b>
No schooling	76	222	61	76	408	160	180	257	342	1 781
Grade 0/R to Grade 3/Standard 1	65	183	28	68	270	100	132	69	115	1 029
Grade 4/Standard 2	48	130	19	40	161	75	93	50	83	700
Grade 5/Standard 3/ABET 2	65	134	20	57	124	55	94	53	79	680
Grade 6/Standard 4	103	185	33	75	203	93	174	84	112	1 061
Grade 7/Standard 5/ABET 3	220	279	44	98	285	127	297	141	179	1 672
Grade 8/Standard 6/Form 1	260	365	67	136	371	186	467	128	231	2 213
Grade 9/Standard 7/Form 2/ABET 4	322	356	63	147	433	186	446	183	303	2 439
Grade 10/Standard 8/Form 3	555	486	93	209	702	285	1 050	295	393	4 068
Grade 11/Standard 9/Form 4	416	513	63	190	874	241	1 171	341	438	4 246
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (No exemption)	1 087	660	165	460	1 752	500	2 794	600	580	8 597
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (Exemption)	175	54	8	28	125	59	245	53	49	797
NTCI–NTCIII	19	18	5	13	26	14	63	17	35	211
NTC4–NTC6	27	16	6	21	30	7	80	22	40	250
Diploma/certificate with less than Grade 12/Std 10	17	8	4	9	23	12	44	10	16	144
Diploma/certificate with Grade 12/Std 10	264	192	44	79	300	112	726	136	193	2 046
Degree and higher	316	125	25	95	235	73	862	83	102	1 915
Other	26	5	1	4	8	3	55	23	4	129
Don't know/unspecified	59	18	3	5	39	36	154	12	12	338

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

**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>26 571</b>	<b>12 728</b>	<b>13 843</b>	<b>3 189</b>	<b>1 513</b>	<b>1 676</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>3 588</b>	<b>1 725</b>	<b>1 863</b>	<b>34 315</b>	<b>16 450</b>	<b>17 865</b>
No schooling	1 676	632	1 043	84	35	49	16	4	12	4	3	2	1 781	674	1 107
Grade 0/R to Grade 3/Standard 1	947	441	506	68	37	31	7	2	5	7	4	3	1 029	483	546
Grade 4/Standard 2	642	318	324	49	21	27	4	2	2	5	3	3	700	344	356
Grade 5/Standard 3/ABET 2	602	277	326	64	29	35	7	3	5	6	2	5	680	310	370
Grade 6/Standard 4	928	422	505	107	63	44	15	6	8	11	4	6	1 061	497	564
Grade 7/Standard 5/ABET 3	1 418	722	696	221	101	119	19	8	11	15	10	5	1 672	841	831
Grade 8/Standard 6/Form 1	1 849	932	917	248	108	139	58	25	34	58	26	32	2 213	1 091	1 122
Grade 9/Standard 7/Form 2/ABET 4	2 065	1 070	995	293	138	155	24	12	13	56	32	25	2 439	1 252	1 187
Grade 10/Standard 8/ Form 3	3 188	1 609	1 579	471	238	233	80	42	37	330	143	187	4 068	2 031	2 036
Grade 11/Standard 9/ Form 4	3 789	1 790	2 000	295	130	165	49	19	31	113	52	61	4 246	1 989	2 257
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (No exemption)	6 148	2 943	3 205	813	365	448	349	188	161	1 287	572	715	8 597	4 068	4 529
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (Exemption)	377	172	205	103	50	52	81	42	40	236	104	132	797	368	428
NTCI–NTCIII	147	83	64	12	9	3	5	3	2	47	42	5	211	138	73
NTC4–NTC6	164	90	74	12	8	4	4	1	3	69	51	18	250	151	99
Diploma/certificate with less than Grade 12/Std 10	91	40	51	11	5	5	5	1	4	37	18	19	144	64	79
Diploma/certificate with Grade 12/Std 10	1 336	593	742	168	77	92	87	45	42	455	208	247	2 046	923	1 124
Degree and higher	863	401	462	100	53	47	135	69	66	818	439	378	1 915	962	953
Other	86	50	36	19	15	4	8	4	5	16	9	7	129	77	52
Don't know/unspecified	254	143	111	52	30	23	12	8	4	19	6	12	338	187	150

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

### 3. Day or overnight

#### 3.1 Total number of trips taken in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by type of trip and province of origin, January–December 2013 ('000)

Province of origin	Type of trip	
	Day trips	Overnight trips
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>19 999</b>	<b>29 690</b>
Western Cape	2 356	3 159
Eastern Cape	1 810	2 608
Northern Cape	752	849
Free State	848	1 477
KwaZulu-Natal	2 165	4 076
North West	1 571	2 354
Gauteng	5 157	8 878
Mpumalanga	2 492	3 028
Limpopo	2 849	3 260

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



### 3a. Day trips

#### 3.2 Total number of trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by number of day trips and province of origin, January–December 2013 ('000)

Province of origin	Number of day trips			Total
	1 trip	2–4 trips	5 trips or more	
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>16 515</b>	<b>3 137</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>19 999</b>
Western Cape	1 633	681	42	2 356
Eastern Cape	1 610	188	12	1 810
Northern Cape	603	137	11	752
Free State	668	162	17	848
KwaZulu-Natal	1 922	217	26	2 165
North West	1 270	248	53	1 571
Gauteng	4 176	852	129	5 157
Mpumalanga	2 156	304	31	2 492
Limpopo	2 477	348	25	2 849

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

**3.3 Total number of trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by number of overnight trips and province of origin, January–December 2013 ('000)**

Province of origin	Number of overnight trips			Total
	1 trip	2–4 trips	5 trips or more	
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>27 902</b>	<b>1 665</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>29 690</b>
Western Cape	2 978	151	30	3 159
Eastern Cape	2 496	103	9	2 608
Northern Cape	770	77	3	849
Free State	1 336	132	9	1 477
KwaZulu-Natal	3 904	160	12	4 076
North West	2 214	136	5	2 354
Gauteng	8 447	412	19	8 878
Mpumalanga	2 815	196	16	3 028
Limpopo	2 942	298	19	3 260

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

**3.4 Total number of trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by province of origin and sex , January–December 2013 ('000)**

Province of origin	Took day trip			Took overnight trip		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>19 999</b>	<b>9 251</b>	<b>10 748</b>	<b>29 690</b>	<b>13 812</b>	<b>15 877</b>
Western Cape	2 356	1 119	1 237	3 159	1 498	1 662
Eastern Cape	1 810	717	1 093	2 608	1 021	1 587
Northern Cape	752	362	390	849	414	435
Free State	848	376	471	1 477	660	817
KwaZulu-Natal	2 165	934	1 231	4 076	1 862	2 214
North West	1 571	760	810	2 354	1 124	1 230
Gauteng	5 157	2 587	2 570	8 878	4 313	4 565
Mpumalanga	2 492	1 167	1 324	3 028	1 459	1 569
Limpopo	2 849	1 228	1 621	3 260	1 462	1 798

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

**3.5 Total number of day trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip, province of origin and gender, January–December 2013 ('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
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>1 776</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>1 341</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>1 541</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>1 781</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>1 754</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>1 010</b>	<b>1 535</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>810</b>
Western Cape	285	141	144	178	91	87	233	100	133	118	54	64	260	120	141	193	95	98
Eastern Cape	159	74	85	114	30	84	132	40	92	205	89	116	174	74	100	180	68	112
Northern Cape	76	34	42	91	45	46	63	34	28	54	29	25	27	9	18	55	26	29
Free State	73	36	37	47	19	27	63	31	32	122	52	70	58	23	35	95	43	52
KwaZulu-Natal	224	81	143	170	75	95	99	41	58	162	81	81	142	47	95	193	96	97
North West	151	81	70	111	56	55	115	64	51	156	83	72	139	55	83	103	41	62
Gauteng	497	240	256	302	163	139	433	219	215	463	221	242	489	229	260	318	177	141
Mpumalanga	152	83	69	179	81	98	197	105	91	251	110	141	250	110	140	205	92	114
Limpopo	160	56	104	148	59	89	206	89	117	251	101	150	215	76	139	193	88	105

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

**3.5 Total number of day trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip, province of origin and gender (concluded), January–December 2013 ('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
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>1 688</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>1 544</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>1 921</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>1 070</b>	<b>1 893</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>1 077</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>2 147</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>1 168</b>
Western Cape	208	107	101	116	60	56	194	71	123	277	132	144	62	31	31	231	117	114
Eastern Cape	66	21	45	85	46	39	120	46	75	249	97	151	111	48	64	214	83	130
Northern Cape	57	27	31	47	25	23	76	39	37	49	22	27	46	22	25	110	50	60
Free State	63	32	30	50	21	29	56	29	27	34	16	17	85	36	49	103	37	66
KwaZulu-Natal	255	101	154	157	66	91	188	73	115	201	125	76	93	57	36	283	91	192
North West	161	89	73	120	72	48	159	54	106	103	48	54	133	54	79	120	63	57
Gauteng	440	261	180	551	253	298	629	316	313	355	170	185	291	138	153	388	199	188
Mpumalanga	203	89	114	187	87	100	219	110	110	266	128	138	87	39	48	297	133	164
Limpopo	234	104	130	232	100	132	279	113	166	361	162	198	169	73	96	401	205	196

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

**3.6 Total number of overnight trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip, province of origin and gender, January–December 2013 ('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
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>3 633</b>	<b>1 723</b>	<b>1 909</b>	<b>1 385</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>2 470</b>	<b>1 102</b>	<b>1 367</b>	<b>2 925</b>	<b>1 400</b>	<b>1 525</b>	<b>1 967</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>1 111</b>	<b>2 360</b>	<b>1 159</b>	<b>1 201</b>
Western Cape	465	220	245	126	64	62	257	124	133	340	158	183	330	134	196	311	145	166
Eastern Cape	344	152	192	124	64	60	228	66	162	209	100	109	153	61	92	223	107	116
Northern Cape	95	40	55	76	35	41	71	34	37	82	50	32	30	15	14	62	26	36
Free State	144	68	76	111	58	53	139	64	76	156	83	73	123	51	72	111	42	69
KwaZulu-Natal	648	300	348	190	69	121	325	150	174	348	168	180	226	108	118	225	120	105
North West	266	128	138	122	48	74	133	69	64	258	139	119	177	84	93	140	74	65
Gauteng	1 182	568	614	388	214	174	655	312	344	954	440	514	499	221	278	746	362	384
Mpumalanga	215	119	96	88	39	49	346	143	203	283	123	160	207	98	109	274	164	110
Limpopo	273	128	145	160	70	90	316	142	174	295	139	156	221	83	138	268	120	148

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

**3.6 Total number of overnight trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip, province of origin and gender (concluded), January-December 2013 ('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
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>2 557</b>	<b>1 113</b>	<b>1 444</b>	<b>1 941</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>1 071</b>	<b>3 111</b>	<b>1 460</b>	<b>1 650</b>	<b>2 107</b>	<b>1 020</b>	<b>1 086</b>	<b>1 249</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>3 986</b>	<b>1 853</b>	<b>2 132</b>
Western Cape	298	125	173	138	69	69	319	171	148	142	68	74	122	67	55	312	153	159
Eastern Cape	234	59	175	148	58	90	239	90	149	173	65	109	123	62	62	410	138	271
Northern Cape	45	18	27	61	28	33	108	59	49	84	50	34	43	20	23	92	39	53
Free State	89	34	55	105	30	76	128	61	68	113	52	61	61	23	38	196	95	101
KwaZulu-Natal	483	196	287	254	109	145	355	177	178	313	145	169	161	82	79	547	238	309
North West	226	99	127	109	39	70	226	83	143	210	117	92	97	35	62	390	208	182
Gauteng	685	328	357	710	357	353	915	457	459	616	301	315	292	154	138	1 234	598	637
Mpumalanga	221	110	111	203	88	115	312	150	162	275	146	129	189	75	114	415	203	212
Limpopo	276	144	132	212	91	121	509	213	295	180	77	104	160	75	85	389	180	209

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

**3.7 Total number of day trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip, gender and province of destination, January–December 2013 ('000)**

Province of destination	January			February			March			April			May			June		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>1 776</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>1 341</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>1 541</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>1 781</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>1 754</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>1 010</b>	<b>1 535</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>810</b>
Western Cape	284	139	144	200	104	96	231	98	133	121	57	64	261	120	141	193	95	98
Eastern Cape	152	76	76	109	29	81	130	46	84	189	80	109	138	56	82	186	69	116
Northern Cape	78	33	45	78	36	41	51	25	26	53	29	24	16	5	11	63	30	33
Free State	90	45	45	59	25	34	73	42	31	71	40	31	110	40	70	93	44	49
KwaZulu-Natal	221	68	153	148	61	87	99	38	61	179	87	92	154	60	94	144	82	63
North West	205	102	103	148	85	62	123	51	71	205	92	113	101	41	60	133	58	76
Gauteng	404	194	210	251	130	122	482	252	229	481	222	259	491	217	274	251	124	127
Mpumalanga	127	72	55	127	58	69	138	90	48	195	77	118	176	88	88	190	96	94
Limpopo	183	80	103	202	87	115	195	75	120	255	115	139	214	82	132	218	107	111
Unspecified	31	17	15	18	5	13	19	6	13	34	22	11	93	36	57	63	20	43

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



**3.7 Total number of day trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip, gender and province of destination (concluded), January–December 2013 ('000)**

Province of destination	July			August			September			October			November			December		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>1 688</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>1 544</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>1 921</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>1 070</b>	<b>1 893</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>1 077</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>2 147</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>1 168</b>
Western Cape	208	107	101	107	58	50	216	84	133	277	127	150	66	34	32	257	132	126
Eastern Cape	60	15	45	118	56	62	104	47	57	189	78	111	89	30	59	215	87	128
Northern Cape	50	24	25	45	20	25	71	27	44	44	18	26	38	19	20	104	49	56
Free State	93	54	39	73	39	34	58	31	28	59	23	37	85	36	48	87	32	55
KwaZulu-Natal	249	104	146	159	62	97	194	80	114	234	132	102	103	58	45	277	84	193
North West	160	84	77	96	52	44	147	63	84	74	30	43	116	58	58	149	70	79
Gauteng	473	246	227	432	204	228	497	237	260	398	201	197	274	124	150	420	224	197
Mpumalanga	162	95	67	157	73	84	272	146	125	221	103	118	75	36	39	238	114	124
Limpopo	214	96	118	334	156	179	320	125	196	370	172	198	196	80	116	300	138	162
Unspecified	18	5	12	22	9	13	42	13	29	28	17	11	35	23	12	99	50	49

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

**3.8 Total number of overnight trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip, gender and province of destination, January–December 2013 ('000)**

Province of destination	Number N (1000)																	
	January			February			March			April			May			June		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>3 633</b>	<b>1 723</b>	<b>1 909</b>	<b>1 385</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>2 470</b>	<b>1 102</b>	<b>1 367</b>	<b>2 925</b>	<b>1 400</b>	<b>1 525</b>	<b>1 967</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>1 111</b>	<b>2 360</b>	<b>1 159</b>	<b>1 201</b>
Western Cape	449	201	248	96	46	51	257	114	143	376	184	191	211	84	127	271	141	131
Eastern Cape	543	277	266	138	59	79	177	56	120	365	189	175	285	128	158	300	137	163
Northern Cape	63	26	37	21	8	13	45	20	25	166	84	82	21	10	11	116	61	55
Free State	132	75	56	123	56	67	80	41	39	153	62	91	80	34	46	150	65	85
KwaZulu-Natal	705	330	374	187	86	101	397	198	199	296	135	160	337	173	164	324	198	126
North West	248	103	145	124	52	72	224	86	139	250	128	122	147	44	104	117	52	65
Gauteng	418	200	218	222	123	99	267	110	157	369	180	189	305	107	197	316	136	180
Mpumalanga	220	88	131	136	53	83	220	106	114	199	83	115	111	47	64	185	89	96
Limpopo	66	35	31	32	17	15	15	2	13	53	38	15	15	8	7	24	15	10
Unspecified	789	387	402	305	161	144	788	371	417	698	315	383	455	222	233	557	267	290

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

**3.8 Total number of overnight trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip, gender and province of destination (concluded), January–December 2013 ('000)**

Province of destination	July			August			September			October			November			December		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>2 557</b>	<b>1 113</b>	<b>1 444</b>	<b>1 941</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>1 071</b>	<b>3 111</b>	<b>1 460</b>	<b>1 650</b>	<b>2 107</b>	<b>1 020</b>	<b>1 086</b>	<b>1 249</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>3 986</b>	<b>1 853</b>	<b>2 132</b>
Western Cape	173	73	100	118	59	59	253	142	110	125	61	64	84	41	43	351	168	183
Eastern Cape	313	112	200	181	83	98	321	127	194	199	100	99	152	81	71	514	209	305
Northern Cape	59	16	44	68	29	39	79	42	38	65	35	30	26	15	11	149	58	92
Free State	187	89	98	113	41	73	125	58	68	124	67	57	87	32	55	196	97	99
KwaZulu-Natal	488	190	298	308	139	169	445	241	204	355	170	185	141	78	63	635	306	328
North West	170	79	91	94	38	57	194	79	116	166	99	67	100	54	46	280	144	136
Gauteng	354	161	194	270	102	169	368	140	228	240	115	125	136	56	80	398	195	203
Mpumalanga	290	131	159	257	145	113	241	114	127	262	131	132	198	94	105	332	142	189
Limpopo	3	*	3	18	7	11	38	17	21	29	18	11	5	2	2	79	33	47
Unspecified	520	262	258	512	228	284	1 045	500	545	541	225	316	321	140	181	1 051	502	550

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

**3.9 Total number of day trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip and purpose of trip, January–December 2013 ('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	420	48	314	3	11	453	90	111	2	40	56	*	42	173	12	<b>1 776</b>
February	203	15	290	17	9	296	133	64	8	20	54	5	41	179	6	<b>1 341</b>
March	250	26	241	22	14	477	67	79	3	32	79	23	87	129	13	<b>1 541</b>
April	216	52	363	20	63	425	85	86	15	26	67	*	70	288	6	<b>1 781</b>
May	320	32	356	26	18	351	140	86	2	109	88	*	49	114	63	<b>1 754</b>
June	140	46	415	15	16	364	162	93	10	31	56	14	29	138	4	<b>1 535</b>
July	216	31	420	6	15	438	129	84	13	22	70	5	127	109	4	<b>1 688</b>
August	359	79	302	25	9	351	87	66	6	32	29	7	96	93	3	<b>1 544</b>
September	318	68	411	16	12	613	116	48	3	64	30	*	63	146	13	<b>1 921</b>
October	274	37	455	23	16	482	143	103	*	70	60	2	84	134	10	<b>1 893</b>
November	149	18	304	2	11	358	38	37	*	10	28	*	33	89	*	<b>1 077</b>
December	514	31	628	8	*	506	107	29	7	13	14	*	125	158	5	<b>2 147</b>

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

**3.10 Total number of overnight trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip and purpose of visit, January–December 2013 ('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	Education	Other	Unspecified	
January	919	14	*	5	7	2 032	269	73	2	12	35	24	112	*	125	6	3 633
February	257	10	11	8	5	701	206	31	1	9	16	3	55	2	65	2	1 385
March	359	9	2	20	18	1 127	227	64	6	19	13	*	471	8	112	13	2 470
April	521	7	37	12	44	1 432	236	54	2	13	32	1	302	16	204	11	2 925
May	384	3	7	12	3	899	241	64	11	7	30	1	112	4	185	7	1 967
June	367	6	5	*	21	1 024	429	58	5	19	26	*	171	11	194	23	2 360
July	451	2	4	2	11	1 231	385	76	6	12	7	1	180	11	175	4	2 557
August	432	1	10	3	3	834	211	42	11	18	65	6	158	8	127	13	1 941
September	603	13	1	14	17	1 282	503	26	1	19	33	2	284	11	291	11	3 111
October	333	15	20	2	6	1 048	361	61	11	16	33	*	110	16	70	7	2 107
November	171	6	*	*	4	553	229	55	13	3	51	*	69	4	91	*	1 249
December	824	3	21	*	2	2 312	163	44	11	3	16	*	251	*	279	55	3 986

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

#### 4. Origin and main destination of trips

##### 4.1 Total number of day trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by province of destination and origin, January–December 2013 ('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>2 421</b>	<b>1 679</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>2 161</b>	<b>1 657</b>	<b>4 854</b>	<b>2 080</b>	<b>3 003</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>19 999</b>
Western Cape	2 327	9	*	*	*	*	12	*	*	9	<b>2 356</b>
Eastern Cape	20	1 554	5	9	170	*	8	*	*	44	<b>1 810</b>
Northern Cape	29	12	603	62	*	36	5	*	*	4	<b>752</b>
Free State	7	6	17	622	13	10	140	3	5	26	<b>848</b>
KwaZulu-Natal	14	37	*	1	1 899	*	33	*	*	181	<b>2 165</b>
North West	*	*	45	58	*	975	445	16	11	21	<b>1 571</b>
Gauteng	23	61	17	169	44	582	3 257	493	430	80	<b>5 157</b>
Mpumalanga	*	*	2	27	36	2	756	1 444	157	67	<b>2 492</b>
Limpopo	*	*	2	2	*	52	198	124	2 399	72	<b>2 849</b>

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

**4.2 Total number of overnight trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by province of destination and origin, January–December 2013 ('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>2 765</b>	<b>3 487</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>1 549</b>	<b>4 617</b>	<b>2 117</b>	<b>3 663</b>	<b>2 651</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>7 583</b>	<b>29 690</b>
Western Cape	1 965	699	103	17	46	29	123	14	*	164	<b>3 159</b>
Eastern Cape	112	1 719	32	18	250	16	188	*	*	272	<b>2 608</b>
Northern Cape	80	50	355	123	18	88	104	5	1	23	<b>849</b>
Free State	37	185	13	621	139	65	209	39	*	168	<b>1 477</b>
KwaZulu-Natal	69	300	*	77	2 564	16	374	68	32	577	<b>4 076</b>
North West	35	109	150	127	64	1 036	306	68	15	445	<b>2 354</b>
Gauteng	413	354	183	414	1 266	712	1 086	1 011	266	3 173	<b>8 878</b>
Mpumalanga	51	59	31	100	239	50	537	1 253	35	672	<b>3 028</b>
Limpopo	2	13	11	52	31	104	736	193	29	2 089	<b>3 260</b>

\* Values of less than or equal to 3, un-weighted 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 Total number of day trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by main purpose of trip and province of destination, January–December 2013 ('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>2 421</b>	<b>1 679</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>2 161</b>	<b>1 657</b>	<b>4 854</b>	<b>2 080</b>	<b>3 003</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>19 999</b>
Leisure/vacation/holiday	1 160	208	28	51	373	251	730	298	222	59	<b>3 379</b>
Shopping – business	31	35	22	15	77	26	196	45	30	7	<b>483</b>
Shopping – personal	200	529	292	190	405	333	692	589	1 158	114	<b>4 500</b>
Sporting – spectator	64	4	22	14	20	1	22	21	18	*	<b>185</b>
Sporting – participant	8	12	1	20	14	10	100	13	16	2	<b>195</b>
Visiting friends and/or family	501	379	113	224	533	472	1 576	530	639	148	<b>5 116</b>
Funeral	101	145	23	112	129	123	280	89	231	65	<b>1 298</b>
Business or professional trip	84	67	35	55	85	89	270	103	91	9	<b>887</b>
Business conference	20	*	*	9	6	5	13	8	6	*	<b>68</b>
Study/educational trip	48	30	8	74	36	13	139	44	70	5	<b>467</b>
Medical	53	101	39	37	73	55	102	59	89	25	<b>632</b>
Wellness (e.g. spa, health farm)	*	3	*	7	4	*	28	13	*	*	<b>55</b>
Religious	17	29	32	57	192	65	167	69	200	18	<b>845</b>
Other	131	137	74	89	203	208	449	187	234	38	<b>1 749</b>
Unspecified	5	*	*	*	11	5	91	13	*	15	<b>139</b>

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



**5.2 Total number of overnight trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by main purpose of trip and province of destination, January–December 2013 ('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>2 765</b>	<b>3 487</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>1 549</b>	<b>4 617</b>	<b>2 117</b>	<b>3 663</b>	<b>2 651</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>7 583</b>	<b>29 690</b>
Leisure/vacation/holiday	1 607	421	130	187	1 026	240	450	443	89	1 028	<b>5 621</b>
Shopping – business	5	4	*	6	16	2	40	7	*	6	<b>88</b>
Shopping – personal	5	8	12	1	14	3	65	*	*	9	<b>117</b>
Sporting – spectator	26	24	2	10	11	*	2	*	*	4	<b>79</b>
Sporting – participant	24	50	1	5	22	7	6	7	*	21	<b>142</b>
Visiting friends and/or family	679	1 736	503	769	2 310	1 169	1 888	1 321	140	3 960	<b>14 476</b>
Funeral	76	617	81	279	340	321	350	429	37	930	<b>3 460</b>
Business or professional trip	91	64	38	42	76	29	142	71	*	94	<b>647</b>
Business conference	11	6	1	*	10	12	9	5	10	14	<b>79</b>
Study/educational trip	14	6	2	6	30	4	36	11	6	35	<b>151</b>
Medical	29	71	14	30	37	15	112	3	*	46	<b>356</b>
Wellness (e.g. spa, health farm)	*	1	1	*	9	*	24	*	*	3	<b>37</b>
Religious	76	240	42	94	348	117	258	162	81	858	<b>2 275</b>
Other	2	16	1	2	23	7	10	11	*	18	<b>90</b>
Unspecified	106	200	50	119	322	184	246	154	14	520	<b>1 917</b>

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

## 6. Mode of transport

### 6.1 Total number of day trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by mode of transport and province of destination, January–December 2013 ('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>2 421</b>	<b>1 679</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>2 161</b>	<b>1 657</b>	<b>4 854</b>	<b>2 080</b>	<b>3 003</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>19 999</b>
Air	8	39	*	*	5	*	13	*	*	*	<b>65</b>
Bus	72	86	17	89	109	78	368	169	411	20	<b>1 419</b>
Car	2 175	672	493	548	1 234	1 032	3 066	1 230	1 343	246	<b>12 038</b>
Motorcycle/scooter	7	*	*	3	*	37	12	11	*	*	<b>70</b>
Bicycle	*	*	*	*	2	2	9	2	6	13	<b>33</b>
Taxi	114	750	134	274	730	458	1 275	609	1 203	194	<b>5 742</b>
Train	25	1	*	*	55	*	69	*	*	1	<b>151</b>
Other	20	130	41	38	25	15	25	27	23	8	<b>350</b>
Unspecified	*	*	6	*	2	35	17	32	17	21	<b>130</b>

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

**6.2 Total number of overnight trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by mode of transport and province of destination, January–December 2013 ('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>2 765</b>	<b>3 487</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>1 549</b>	<b>4 617</b>	<b>2 117</b>	<b>3 663</b>	<b>2 651</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>7 583</b>	<b>29 690</b>
Air	283	90	*	3	95	13	132	3	1	147	<b>768</b>
Bus	164	487	61	93	352	91	494	162	73	929	<b>2 905</b>
Car	2 132	1 299	576	840	2 076	1 069	1 544	1 402	142	3 463	<b>14 542</b>
Motorcycle/ scooter	9	16	3	*	*	10	*	3	*	18	<b>60</b>
Bicycle	*	*	*	1	7	10	2	2	*	*	<b>22</b>
Taxi	134	1 485	179	555	2 000	868	1 389	1 018	140	2 888	<b>10 656</b>
Train	23	35	8	5	27	3	53	6	*	24	<b>186</b>
Other	21	57	35	51	44	21	20	34	10	34	<b>327</b>
Unspecified	*	19	17	*	15	33	28	22	13	78	<b>224</b>

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

## 7. Main purpose

### 7.1 Main purpose of the trip by month of trip, January–December 2013 ('000)

Main purpose	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
<b>Day Trips</b>													
Leisure	420	203	250	216	320	140	216	359	318	274	149	514	<b>3 379</b>
Shopping	362	305	267	415	388	461	450	381	479	492	323	660	<b>4 983</b>
Sporting	14	26	36	84	44	32	21	34	29	39	13	8	<b>380</b>
VFR	453	296	477	425	351	364	438	351	613	482	358	506	<b>5 116</b>
Business	113	72	83	101	88	103	97	72	50	103	37	36	<b>956</b>
Religion	42	41	87	70	49	29	127	96	63	84	33	125	<b>845</b>
Other <sup>1</sup>	360	392	330	466	451	402	334	247	355	408	165	292	<b>4 201</b>
Unspecified	12	6	13	6	63	4	4	3	13	10	*	5	<b>139</b>
<b>Total day trips</b>	<b>1 776</b>	<b>1 341</b>	<b>1 541</b>	<b>1 781</b>	<b>1 754</b>	<b>1 535</b>	<b>1 688</b>	<b>1 544</b>	<b>1 921</b>	<b>1 893</b>	<b>1 077</b>	<b>2 147</b>	<b>19 999</b>
<b>Overnight trips</b>													
Leisure.	919	257	359	521	384	367	451	432	603	333	171	824	<b>5 621</b>
Shopping	14	22	10	44	9	11	6	11	14	34	6	25	<b>205</b>
Sporting	12	13	39	57	15	21	13	6	31	8	4	2	<b>221</b>
VFR	2 032	701	1 127	1 432	899	1 024	1 231	834	1 282	1 048	553	2 312	<b>14 476</b>
Business	74	31	70	56	75	62	81	53	27	71	69	55	<b>725</b>
Religion.	112	55	471	302	112	171	180	158	284	110	69	251	<b>2 275</b>
Other <sup>1</sup>	464	302	380	502	466	680	591	434	858	495	378	461	<b>6 013</b>
Unspecified	6	2	13	11	7	23	4	13	11	7	*	55	<b>154</b>
<b>Total overnight trips</b>	<b>3 633</b>	<b>1 385</b>	<b>2 470</b>	<b>2 925</b>	<b>1 967</b>	<b>2 360</b>	<b>2 557</b>	<b>1 941</b>	<b>3 111</b>	<b>2 107</b>	<b>1 249</b>	<b>3 986</b>	<b>29 690</b>

<sup>1</sup>Other includes funeral, medical, education etc.

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

### 7.2 Main purpose of overnight trips by principal type of accommodation, January–December 2013 ('000)

Main purpose	Type of accommodation												Total
	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 <sup>2</sup>	Unspecified	
Leisure	969	486	268	513	41	922	1 344	504	300	120	140	14	<b>5 621</b>
Shopping	6	14	*	10	*	8	120	5	8	*	33	2	<b>205</b>
Sporting	66	27	9	14	6	16	58	2	*	*	19	3	<b>221</b>
VFR	32	20	47	12	5	231	13 900	88	2	*	37	102	<b>14 476</b>
Business	235	87	50	63	15	26	177	1	28	1	30	12	<b>725</b>
Religion	54	17	19	32	27	80	630	6	293	19	1 056	43	<b>2 275</b>
Other <sup>1</sup>	118	123	150	124	22	58	5 033	117	46	*	188	34	<b>6 013</b>
Unspecified	*	9	4	3	*	15	104	2	2	*	7	8	<b>154</b>
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>1 480</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>1 356</b>	<b>21 365</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>1 510</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>29 690</b>

<sup>1</sup>Other includes funeral, medical, education etc.

<sup>2</sup>Other includes other types of accommodation not included in the categories.

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

## 8. Main mode of transport

### 8.1 Main mode of transport by principal type of accommodation, January–December 2013 ('000)

Mode of transport	Accommodation												
	Hotel	Guest house/ Guest farm	Bed and breakfast	Lodge	Hostel/Back packers	Self- catering establishm ent	Stayed with friends and relatives	Holiday home/ Second home	Campsite	Caravan park	Other <sup>2</sup>	Unspecified	Total
Air	260	73	44	19	*	34	301	27	*	*	7	3	<b>768</b>
Bus	123	19	19	28	36	89	1 929	29	191	2	436	5	<b>2 905</b>
Car	991	557	438	670	42	1 106	9 180	523	360	137	525	11	<b>14 542</b>
Taxi	97	114	21	44	29	111	9 236	137	97	7	716	46	<b>10 656</b>
Other <sup>1</sup>	24	4	6	11	*	13	430	*	20	1	87	*	<b>595</b>
Unspecified	9	12	11	*	8	5	137	3	6	*	31	1	<b>224</b>
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>1 505</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>1 358</b>	<b>21 213</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>1 802</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>29 690</b>

<sup>1</sup>Other includes motorcycles, bicycles, trains etc.

<sup>2</sup>Other includes other types of accommodation not included in the categories.

### 8.2 Main mode of transport by month of trip, January–December 2013 ('000)

Mode of transport	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
<b>Day trips</b>													
Air	510	397	424	460	506	509	436	436	491	563	367	643	<b>5 742</b>
Bus	1 165	793	1 021	1 135	1 076	838	1 040	884	1 199	1 140	566	1 181	<b>12 038</b>
Car	2	10	*	3	*	*	*	38	*	10	*	2	<b>65</b>
Taxi	47	32	12	71	54	47	40	67	49	20	56	110	<b>605</b>
Other <sup>1</sup>	45	96	78	100	113	115	150	113	171	155	84	200	<b>1 419</b>
Unspecified	6	13	7	12	6	25	22	6	12	6	5	11	<b>130</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 776</b>	<b>1 341</b>	<b>1 541</b>	<b>1 781</b>	<b>1 754</b>	<b>1 535</b>	<b>1 688</b>	<b>1 544</b>	<b>1 921</b>	<b>1 893</b>	<b>1 077</b>	<b>2 147</b>	<b>19 999</b>
<b>Overnight trips</b>													
Air	1 659	632	1 226	1 574	1 042	1 111	1 291	1 024	1 443	1 187	504	1 847	<b>14 542</b>
Bus	408	164	271	274	175	178	268	179	280	216	79	413	<b>2 905</b>
Car	1 403	541	852	912	604	899	875	618	1 229	637	597	1 488	<b>10 656</b>
Taxi	78	31	44	58	54	66	32	45	58	28	28	74	<b>595</b>
Other <sup>1</sup>	83	17	52	97	76	61	76	59	73	39	27	107	<b>768</b>
Unspecified	2	*	23	10	17	44	15	16	27	*	14	56	<b>224</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 633</b>	<b>1 385</b>	<b>2 470</b>	<b>2 925</b>	<b>1 967</b>	<b>2 360</b>	<b>2 557</b>	<b>1 941</b>	<b>3 111</b>	<b>2 107</b>	<b>1 249</b>	<b>3 986</b>	<b>29 690</b>

<sup>1</sup>Other includes motorcycles, bicycles, trains etc.

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

## 9. Main mode of transport

### 9.1 Population group by principal type of accommodation on overnight trips, January–December 2013 ('000)

Population group	Accommodation												
	Hotel	Guest house/ Guest farm	Bed and breakfast	Lodge	Hostel/Back packers	Self-catering establishment	Stayed with friends and relatives	Holiday home/ Second home	Campsite	Caravan park	Other	Un-specified	Total
Black African	667	183	225	267	80	389	17 635	287	374	26	1 553	67	21 752
Coloured	105	135	18	39	6	277	1 081	73	103	2	57	*	1 897
Indian/Asian	152	13	10	61	*	92	441	4	1	*	11	*	785
White	581	448	289	405	29	599	2 055	355	195	119	182	*	5 255
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>1 505</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>1 358</b>	<b>21 213</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>1 802</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>29 690</b>

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



**9.2 Population group by month of trip, January–December 2013 ('000)**

Population group	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
<b>Day trips</b>													
Black African	229	148	204	123	115	163	111	84	117	249	56	167	<b>1 765</b>
Coloured	340	221	234	360	394	140	317	286	396	493	153	265	<b>3 599</b>
Indian/Asian	1 185	948	1 097	1 285	1 193	1 212	1 229	1 066	1 370	1 137	868	1 655	<b>14 244</b>
White	22	25	6	14	53	20	31	108	38	15	*	60	<b>391</b>
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>1 776</b>	<b>1 341</b>	<b>1 541</b>	<b>1 781</b>	<b>1 754</b>	<b>1 535</b>	<b>1 688</b>	<b>1 544</b>	<b>1 921</b>	<b>1 893</b>	<b>1 077</b>	<b>2 147</b>	<b>19 999</b>
<b>Overnight trips</b>													
Black African	276	82	160	209	188	146	153	105	201	86	85	206	<b>1 897</b>
Coloured	649	273	371	674	437	323	394	343	622	409	104	656	<b>5 255</b>
Indian/Asian	2 660	1 010	1 902	1 869	1 276	1 849	1 972	1 319	2 253	1 570	1 059	3 012	<b>21 752</b>
White	47	19	37	172	67	41	38	174	35	42	1	111	<b>785</b>
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>3 633</b>	<b>1 385</b>	<b>2 470</b>	<b>2 925</b>	<b>1 967</b>	<b>2 360</b>	<b>2 557</b>	<b>1 941</b>	<b>3 111</b>	<b>2 107</b>	<b>1 249</b>	<b>3 986</b>	<b>29 690</b>

## 10. Demographic analysis

### 10.1 Demographic analysis by main purpose of the day trips (per cent), January–December 2013

Characteristics	Leisure	Shopping	Sporting	VFR	Business	Religion	Other	Unspecified	Total
<b>Age group</b>									
0 - 4	21,8	30,2	1,8	24,8	1,2	4,0	16,2	*	100,0
5 - 9	26,7	16,7	2,5	31,0	1,1	3,1	17,4	1,4	100,0
10 - 14t	23,4	19,5	3,9	28,6	0,8	6,3	15,6	1,9	100,0
15 - 19	19,8	26,5	4,3	22,4	1,8	6,0	18,7	0,4	100,0
20 - 24	14,5	27,3	2,4	26,2	5,4	3,0	20,9	0,2	100,0
25 - 29	15,7	29,5	2,1	27,9	4,6	2,9	16,6	0,6	100,0
30 - 34	15,4	27,9	1,7	27,7	5,7	3,0	18,1	0,5	100,0
35 - 39	15,6	25,7	1,6	22,4	6,5	5,0	20,6	2,6	100,0
40 - 44	15,1	26,1	1,5	22,7	5,8	5,4	22,8	0,5	100,0
45 - 49	11,6	24,3	1,8	20,5	8,9	4,2	28,6	0,1	100,0
50 - 54	15,7	23,2	0,9	27,2	6,9	3,0	23,0	0,1	100,0
55 - 59	20,7	22,8	0,5	22,8	3,5	4,5	24,9	0,3	100,0
60 - 64	16,6	20,7	1,2	24,8	6,5	6,5	23,3	0,3	100,0
65 - 69	9,4	19,7	*	33,6	1,6	4,8	30,8	0,3	100,0
70 - 74	12,6	19,1	1,8	27,9	3,8	4,5	30,3	*	100,0
75+	13,7	11,9	0,5	29,9	5,1	5,7	33,2	*	100,0
<b>Broad age group</b>									
0 - 11	25,1	23,1	2,4	27,8	1,0	3,4	16,4	0,7	100,0
12-17	18,5	22,3	4,3	27,2	1,1	7,1	17,9	1,6	100,0
18 - 24	16,5	27,2	2,7	24,5	4,8	3,9	20,2	0,1	100,0
25 - 34	15,5	28,7	1,9	27,8	5,2	3,0	17,4	0,5	100,0
35 - 44	15,4	25,9	1,5	22,5	6,2	5,1	21,6	1,7	100,0
45 - 54	13,5	23,8	1,4	23,6	8,0	3,6	26,0	0,1	100,0
55 - 64	19,0	21,9	0,8	23,6	4,8	5,3	24,3	0,3	100,0
65+	11,3	17,6	0,6	31,1	3,1	4,9	31,2	0,1	100,0

**10.1 Demographic analysis by main purpose of the day trips (per cent) (concluded), January–December 2013**

Characteristics	Leisure	Shopping	Sporting	VFR	Business	Religion	Other	Unspecified	Total
<b>Gender</b>									
Male	17,9	21,9	2,3	26,8	6,6	3,9	20,2	0,4	<b>100,0</b>
Female	16,1	27,5	1,6	24,5	3,2	4,5	21,7	0,9	<b>100,0</b>
<b>Marital status</b>									
Married	18,9	22,8	1,5	25,0	5,5	4,0	21,6	0,7	<b>100,0</b>
Living together as husband and wife	13,2	26,2	1,8	29,4	7,1	3,3	17,9	1,1	<b>100,0</b>
Widow/widower	5,0	24,8	1,2	22,5	4,5	7,8	34,0	0,2	<b>100,0</b>
Divorced/separated	18,5	21,5	0,3	29,4	7,5	2,0	20,2	0,5	<b>100,0</b>
Never married	17,0	26,6	2,4	25,6	3,7	4,3	19,7	0,7	<b>100,0</b>
Marital status unspecified	11,2	21,2	*	25,4	*	*	42,3	*	<b>100,0</b>
<b>Highest level of education</b>									
No schooling	18,0	29,3	2,0	24,1	1,6	4,4	19,7	0,9	<b>100,0</b>
Not completing primary school	16,3	24,4	2,3	24,4	3,2	5,5	23,2	0,6	<b>100,0</b>
Grade 7/Std 5	11,2	29,2	2,0	23,7	3,5	7,7	20,4	2,3	<b>100,0</b>
Not completing secondary school	9,4	30,9	1,9	23,5	4,7	5,2	24,1	0,3	<b>100,0</b>
Grade 12/Std 10	18,2	23,5	1,4	27,4	5,4	3,4	20,4	0,4	<b>100,0</b>
Higher	26,6	16,3	2,2	27,8	6,5	2,5	16,8	1,3	<b>100,0</b>
Education Unspecified	5,2	16,8	2,7	32,8	15,6	2,9	24,1	*	<b>100,0</b>
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>16,9</b>	<b>24,9</b>	<b>1,9</b>	<b>25,6</b>	<b>4,8</b>	<b>4,2</b>	<b>21,0</b>	<b>0,7</b>	<b>100,0</b>

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

### 10.2 Demographic analysis by main purpose of the day trips (per cent), January–December 2013

Characteristics	Leisure	Shopping	Sporting	VFR	Business	Religion	Other	Unspecified	Total
<b>Age group</b>									
0 - 4	13,5	0,4	*	62,5	0,4	4,0	18,5	0,6	100,0
5 - 9	23,6	0,3	1,0	51,9	0,6	7,0	15,5	0,2	100,0
10 - 14t	24,4	0,2	1,0	47,1	0,5	9,5	16,8	0,5	100,0
15 - 19	20,8	0,3	3,6	47,0	0,8	10,0	17,0	0,5	100,0
20 - 24	15,9	0,5	0,3	57,2	1,9	6,9	16,8	0,5	100,0
25 - 29	15,2	0,7	0,2	58,0	2,8	6,6	15,8	0,6	100,0
30 - 34	13,6	1,1	0,2	56,6	3,1	6,6	18,1	0,6	100,0
35 - 39	15,7	0,9	0,5	50,5	4,0	6,8	21,1	0,5	100,0
40 - 44	18,8	1,0	0,7	43,4	4,7	6,8	23,8	0,6	100,0
45 - 49	25,6	0,7	0,6	39,1	2,2	9,7	21,5	0,5	100,0
50 - 54	17,9	0,9	0,7	38,6	4,7	10,0	26,8	0,4	100,0
55 - 59	25,7	0,9	1,4	34,1	1,8	9,4	25,9	0,8	100,0
60 - 64	22,3	0,1	0,6	36,7	3,9	7,3	28,7	0,5	100,0
65 - 69	28,6	0,7	*	28,4	1,9	10,0	29,8	0,6	100,0
70 - 74	21,6	1,1	0,4	38,9	0,4	11,1	26,5	*	100,0
75+	21,8	0,6	*	42,7	1,4	7,4	25,8	0,3	100,0
<b>Broad age group</b>									
0 - 11	19,2	0,4	0,5	55,8	0,5	5,9	17,2	0,4	100,0
12-17	23,1	0,1	3,2	46,0	0,5	9,3	17,2	0,6	100,0
18 - 24	16,2	0,5	0,5	56,0	1,8	8,0	16,5	0,4	100,0
25 - 34	14,4	0,9	0,2	57,3	3,0	6,6	17,0	0,6	100,0
35 - 44	17,1	1,0	0,6	47,2	4,4	6,8	22,3	0,6	100,0
45 - 54	22,1	0,8	0,7	38,9	3,4	9,9	23,9	0,4	100,0
55 - 64	24,4	0,6	1,1	35,1	2,6	8,6	26,9	0,7	100,0
65+	24,9	0,8	0,1	34,9	1,3	9,7	27,9	0,3	100,0

### 10.2 Demographic analysis by main purpose of the day trips (per cent) (concluded), January–December 2013

Characteristics	Leisure	Shopping	Sporting	VFR	Business	Religion	Other	Unspecified	Total
<b>Gender</b>									
Male	20,2	0,7	1,1	50,0	3,5	6,2	17,8	0,5	100,0
Female	17,8	0,6	0,4	47,6	1,5	8,9	22,4	0,5	100,0
<b>Marital status</b>									
Married	26,9	1,0	0,5	41,3	3,3	6,5	20,0	0,3	100,0
Living together as husband and wife	12,3	0,4	0,7	57,0	2,9	4,5	21,3	0,9	100,0
Widow/widower	10,7	0,8	0,3	37,3	1,8	14,1	34,7	0,4	100,0
Divorced/separated	16,6	0,8	1,4	39,9	3,3	11,9	25,2	0,8	100,0
Never married	15,6	0,5	0,9	54,0	1,9	8,0	18,6	0,6	100,0
Marital status unspecified	5,9	*	*	48,9	*	12,8	32,4	*	100,0
<b>Highest level of education</b>									
No schooling	11,8	0,6	0,1	57,4	0,4	6,5	22,6	0,7	100,0
Not completing primary school	15,3	0,5	0,7	48,6	1,2	10,2	23,0	0,4	100,0
Grade 7/Std 5	11,1	0,1	2,1	42,4	1,2	16,3	26,4	0,5	100,0
Not completing secondary school	10,7	0,6	0,7	51,9	2,0	9,9	23,6	0,6	100,0
Grade 12/Std 10	22,5	1,1	0,9	48,9	2,6	5,7	18,0	0,4	100,0
Higher	35,8	0,6	0,7	40,3	5,6	3,4	13,1	0,5	100,0
Education Unspecified	25,5	*	*	39,5	2,3	11,5	21,1	*	100,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,9</b>	<b>0,7</b>	<b>0,7</b>	<b>48,8</b>	<b>2,4</b>	<b>7,7</b>	<b>20,3</b>	<b>0,5</b>	<b>100,0</b>

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

**10.3 Demographic analysis by length of stay, January–December 2013 ('000)**

Characteristics	Up to 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	> 2 weeks	Total
<b>Age groups</b>				
0 - 4	1 647	250	284	<b>2 180</b>
5 - 9	1 355	210	221	<b>1 786</b>
10 - 14	1 271	190	247	<b>1 707</b>
15 - 19	1 535	275	266	<b>2 076</b>
20 - 24	1 903	276	301	<b>2 479</b>
25 - 29	2 477	266	244	<b>2 987</b>
30 - 34	2 688	225	204	<b>3 118</b>
35 - 39	2 429	238	232	<b>2 899</b>
40 - 44	2 167	168	142	<b>2 477</b>
45 - 49	1 867	196	108	<b>2 171</b>
50 - 54	1 586	130	126	<b>1 842</b>
55 - 59	1 285	151	92	<b>1 529</b>
60 - 64	709	125	41	<b>874</b>
65 - 69	602	69	55	<b>725</b>
70 - 74	365	54	52	<b>471</b>
75+	296	49	23	<b>368</b>
<b>Broad age group</b>				
0 - 11	3 487	537	586	<b>4 610</b>
12-17	1 710	258	351	<b>2 319</b>
18 - 24	2 513	405	381	<b>3 299</b>
25 - 34	5 166	492	448	<b>6 106</b>
35 - 44	4 596	406	374	<b>5 376</b>
45 - 54	3 452	326	234	<b>4 013</b>
55 - 64	1 993	276	134	<b>2 403</b>
65+	1 262	172	130	<b>1 564</b>

**10.3 Demographic analysis by length of stay (concluded), January–December 2013 ('000)**

Characteristics	Up to 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	> 2 weeks	Total
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	11 322	1 346	1 144	<b>13 812</b>
Female	12 857	1 527	1 494	<b>15 877</b>
<b>Marital status</b>				
Married	8 581	851	550	<b>9 982</b>
Living together as husband and wife	1 835	246	194	<b>2 276</b>
Widow/widower	1 240	131	99	<b>1 469</b>
Divorced/separated	635	54	43	<b>731</b>
Never married	11 857	1 586	1 752	<b>15 194</b>
Marital status unspecified	32	6	*	<b>38</b>
<b>Highest level of education</b>				
No schooling	2 479	365	378	<b>3 221</b>
Not completing primary school	3 511	408	496	<b>4 415</b>
Grade 7/Std 5	858	111	120	<b>1 090</b>
Not completing secondary school	6 681	799	881	<b>8 361</b>
Grade 12/Std 10	5 856	687	531	<b>7 073</b>
Higher	4 636	490	170	<b>5 296</b>
Education Unspecified	158	14	63	<b>234</b>

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

**10.4 Demographic analysis by principal type of accommodation for overnight trips, January–December 2013 ('000)**

Characteristics	Accommodation											Total
	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	
<b>Age group</b>												
0 - 4	44	40	40	34	4	104	1 748	54	25	11	74	<b>2 179</b>
5 - 9	80	58	30	55	12	82	1 309	31	29	16	82	<b>1 784</b>
10 - 14	90	45	18	41	5	112	1 196	27	59	12	97	<b>1 703</b>
15 - 19	184	48	18	70	14	107	1 355	39	90	9	131	<b>2 066</b>
20 - 24	80	69	39	28	2	88	1 904	57	69	*	139	<b>2 475</b>
25 - 29	111	98	59	46	13	86	2 293	52	36	3	181	<b>2 979</b>
30 - 34	136	56	48	64	7	120	2 409	38	44	16	166	<b>3 104</b>
35 - 39	149	74	85	83	8	126	2 108	61	56	5	136	<b>2 890</b>
40 - 44	151	50	31	89	19	151	1 683	73	70	12	143	<b>2 471</b>
45 - 49	146	73	53	55	11	130	1 426	48	66	9	154	<b>2 171</b>
50 - 54	113	64	40	50	10	66	1 157	120	60	4	153	<b>1 838</b>
55 - 59	84	61	23	61	8	103	993	54	24	12	104	<b>1 528</b>
60 - 64	48	24	29	11	1	30	592	23	14	18	82	<b>873</b>
65 - 69	57	14	18	43	*	23	441	12	16	18	82	<b>725</b>
70 - 74	12	6	9	18	1	14	336	14	11	*	50	<b>470</b>
75+	20	*	*	21	*	15	262	16	5	1	27	<b>367</b>
<b>Broad age group</b>												
0 - 11	166	118	70	113	16	223	3 504	93	79	36	188	<b>4 606</b>
12 - 17	179	58	29	69	11	145	1 540	43	82	13	139	<b>2 308</b>
18 - 24	135	84	45	48	10	126	2 468	71	111	1	195	<b>3 294</b>
25 - 34	247	154	108	111	20	205	4 702	90	80	19	347	<b>6 083</b>



**10.4 Demographic analysis by principal type of accommodation for overnight trips (concluded), January–December 2013 ('000)**

Characteristics	Accommodation											
	Hotel	Guest house/ Guest farm	Bed and breakfast	Lodge	Hostel/ Backpackers	Self-catering establishment	Stayed with friends and relatives	Holiday home/ Second home	Campsite	Caravan park	Other	Total
35 - 44	299	124	116	172	27	276	3 791	134	126	17	279	<b>5 361</b>
45 - 54	258	137	94	106	21	196	2 583	168	127	13	307	<b>4 009</b>
55 - 64	132	85	53	72	9	133	1 585	77	38	30	187	<b>2 401</b>
65+	89	20	27	82	1	53	1 039	41	32	19	160	<b>1 562</b>
<b>Gender</b>												
Male	808	429	247	376	55	643	9 748	351	302	93	718	<b>13 768</b>
Female	697	350	294	396	59	715	11 465	368	372	55	1 084	<b>15 854</b>
<b>Marital status</b>												
Married	809	378	264	396	43	638	6 228	322	246	78	564	<b>9 967</b>
Living together as husband and wife	39	18	41	22	2	85	1 855	80	23	11	93	<b>2 269</b>
Widow/widower	32	20	18	33	4	34	1 107	26	41	2	152	<b>1 468</b>
Divorced/separated	30	8	18	10	9	40	495	18	20	4	76	<b>727</b>
Never married	593	356	201	310	56	560	11 494	273	344	51	915	<b>15 154</b>
Married unspecified	1	*	*	*	*	*	35	*	*	*	2	<b>38</b>
<b>Highest level of education</b>												
No schooling	52	55	46	39	4	130	2 588	62	42	18	183	<b>3 218</b>
Not completing primary school	137	83	37	88	29	165	3 356	61	120	22	307	<b>4 405</b>
Grade 7/Std 5	52	20	5	3	*	33	809	12	30	2	118	<b>1 083</b>
Not completing secondary school	255	113	70	137	34	226	6 494	132	193	34	648	<b>8 336</b>
Grade 12/Std 10	373	230	174	190	18	369	4 903	221	174	41	366	<b>7 058</b>
Higher	632	276	207	315	28	429	2 923	201	98	18	167	<b>5 292</b>
Do not know	5	2	2	1	2	6	140	31	17	12	14	<b>231</b>
Unspecified	52	55	46	39	4	130	2 588	62	42	18	183	<b>3 218</b>

**10.5 Demographic analysis by month of trip for day trips, January–December 2013 ('000)**

Characteristics	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
<b>Age groups</b>													
0 - 4	123	50	75	112	73	75	116	102	103	109	59	118	<b>1 114</b>
5 - 9	74	95	81	117	119	60	109	59	129	130	58	132	<b>1 163</b>
10 - 14	85	46	116	45	85	68	67	85	142	114	32	145	<b>1 029</b>
15 - 19	141	81	51	116	97	77	109	105	88	121	49	139	<b>1 175</b>
20 - 24	127	103	103	138	155	121	119	90	128	145	64	220	<b>1 512</b>
25 - 29	208	123	174	189	170	161	122	163	205	188	135	219	<b>2 058</b>
30 - 34	155	176	164	221	180	162	201	149	224	237	134	257	<b>2 262</b>
35 - 39	193	118	161	205	205	140	200	211	198	146	119	228	<b>2 124</b>
40 - 44	145	130	153	146	126	193	171	110	197	128	88	134	<b>1 722</b>
45 - 49	127	125	126	137	123	115	98	143	168	191	75	146	<b>1 573</b>
50 - 54	156	103	130	106	122	112	140	129	103	117	64	96	<b>1 379</b>
55 - 59	70	61	88	97	123	95	85	73	77	99	78	123	<b>1 070</b>
60 - 64	57	48	40	78	83	69	69	64	70	74	33	102	<b>787</b>
65 - 69	74	25	40	34	49	45	41	35	46	29	39	36	<b>493</b>
70 - 74	21	32	25	19	23	24	22	16	31	25	26	24	<b>287</b>
75+	20	24	14	21	20	17	20	10	10	41	24	28	<b>250</b>
<b>Broad age groups</b>													
0 - 11	227	169	196	252	213	150	246	205	288	285	137	303	<b>2 671</b>
12 - 17	133	70	105	89	120	100	113	105	139	135	38	166	<b>1 311</b>
18 - 24	190	137	127	188	195	151	161	129	164	198	87	284	<b>2 011</b>
25 - 34	364	299	338	410	351	323	323	313	429	425	269	476	<b>4 320</b>
35 - 44	338	248	314	350	331	333	371	321	395	273	207	362	<b>3 846</b>
45 - 54	282	228	255	243	245	227	238	273	271	308	139	242	<b>2 952</b>
55 - 64	127	110	127	175	206	164	154	137	147	173	111	226	<b>1 857</b>
65+	115	81	79	74	92	86	82	61	87	95	90	88	<b>1 030</b>

**10.5 Demographic analysis by month of trip for day trips (concluded), January–December 2013 ('000)**

Characteristics	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
<b>Gender</b>													
Male	827	620	724	820	744	725	830	730	851	902	498	979	<b>9 251</b>
Female	949	721	817	961	1 010	810	857	814	1 070	991	579	1 168	<b>10 748</b>
<b>Marital status</b>													
Married	684	477	621	655	705	559	634	615	776	702	393	733	<b>7 553</b>
Living together as husband and wife	126	78	78	123	164	140	106	124	159	131	122	158	<b>1 509</b>
Widow/widower	69	91	83	74	81	85	95	76	71	84	73	83	<b>964</b>
Divorced/separated	34	44	37	59	36	35	44	40	18	56	8	55	<b>467</b>
Never married	863	650	721	870	764	715	800	686	894	910	476	1 115	<b>9 464</b>
Marital status unspecified	*	1	1	*	4	2	8	3	3	11	6	3	<b>42</b>
<b>Highest level of education</b>													
No schooling	183	121	132	165	151	150	164	157	223	206	88	189	<b>1 928</b>
Not completing primary school	228	175	190	227	198	181	225	232	245	263	136	305	<b>2 606</b>
Grade 7/Std 5	61	41	95	35	90	66	66	37	53	55	56	89	<b>744</b>
Not completing secondary school	480	384	419	559	480	466	497	375	486	476	289	663	<b>5 574</b>
Grade 12/Std 10	455	351	326	402	436	399	431	342	392	495	283	480	<b>4 791</b>
Higher	364	251	370	385	396	252	297	391	511	386	218	399	<b>4 220</b>
Education Unspecified	5	19	9	9	3	22	8	8	12	12	8	23	<b>138</b>

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

**10.6 Demographic analysis by month of trip for overnight trips, January–December 2013 ('000)**

Characteristics	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
<b>Age groups</b>													
0 - 4	237	87	171	235	117	133	258	145	247	154	91	306	<b>2 180</b>
5 - 9	266	88	156	172	93	131	178	93	182	91	36	298	<b>1 786</b>
10 - 14	272	56	126	153	61	129	194	71	204	79	37	325	<b>1 707</b>
15 - 19	278	58	193	207	115	156	174	104	219	132	65	376	<b>2 076</b>
20 - 24	297	125	208	258	143	232	180	157	263	179	93	345	<b>2 479</b>
25 - 29	387	147	213	313	211	241	240	212	329	223	122	350	<b>2 987</b>
30 - 34	380	153	275	307	215	258	304	214	293	188	178	354	<b>3 118</b>
35 - 39	357	134	202	269	204	213	284	241	306	178	164	347	<b>2 899</b>
40 - 44	279	143	232	206	161	230	164	126	295	220	128	293	<b>2 477</b>
45 - 49	268	100	187	202	173	154	130	165	210	196	98	290	<b>2 171</b>
50 - 54	205	75	172	195	119	165	173	120	157	124	80	256	<b>1 842</b>
55 - 59	179	78	140	122	131	108	88	132	194	123	54	179	<b>1 529</b>
60 - 64	82	45	64	102	76	95	71	64	77	49	35	115	<b>874</b>
65 - 69	79	60	56	74	75	73	64	30	55	55	14	89	<b>725</b>
70 - 74	31	22	43	84	34	24	33	27	55	56	31	32	<b>471</b>
75+	36	15	31	26	39	21	23	38	24	59	23	32	<b>368</b>
<b>Broad age groups</b>													
0 - 11	604	199	371	484	231	315	524	272	479	266	137	730	<b>4 610</b>
12 - 17	347	64	193	213	104	170	214	100	291	147	66	409	<b>2 319</b>
18 - 24	398	150	290	328	194	296	245	199	345	223	120	511	<b>3 299</b>
25 - 34	766	300	489	620	426	499	544	426	622	411	300	704	<b>6 106</b>
35 - 44	636	277	434	475	365	442	448	368	602	397	292	640	<b>5 376</b>
45 - 54	473	176	359	397	292	318	303	285	367	321	178	545	<b>4 013</b>
55 - 64	261	122	204	224	207	203	159	196	271	172	89	295	<b>2 403</b>
65+	146	97	130	185	149	117	120	95	133	170	68	153	<b>1 564</b>

### 10.6 Demographic analysis by month of trip for overnight trips (concluded), January–December 2013 ('000)

Characteristics	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
<b>Gender</b>													
Male	1 723	662	1 102	1 400	856	1 159	1 113	870	1 460	1 020	593	1 853	<b>13 812</b>
Female	1 909	723	1 367	1 525	1 111	1 201	1 444	1 071	1 650	1 086	657	2 132	<b>15 877</b>
<b>Marital status</b>													
Married	1 146	487	853	1 029	779	751	747	710	1 053	752	432	1 242	<b>9 982</b>
Living together as husband and wife	259	87	116	186	146	253	190	160	297	220	105	258	<b>2 276</b>
Widow/widower	172	70	138	141	115	109	135	91	159	105	104	132	<b>1 469</b>
Divorced/separated	59	56	68	69	46	53	74	56	69	48	27	105	<b>731</b>
Never married	1 993	685	1 291	1 498	882	1 193	1 403	923	1 531	975	576	2 244	<b>15 194</b>
Marital status unspecified	4	*	4	1	*	2	8	*	1	7	5	5	<b>38</b>
<b>Highest level of education</b>													
No schooling	361	138	274	334	188	227	354	218	387	216	140	384	<b>3 221</b>
Not completing primary school	567	184	363	390	249	384	435	247	459	300	156	681	<b>4 415</b>
Grade 7/Std 5	137	59	97	120	59	59	98	75	108	61	63	154	<b>1 090</b>
Not completing secondary school	1 065	435	710	722	552	709	597	534	870	571	414	1 182	<b>8 361</b>
Grade 12/Std 10	903	335	585	778	523	631	621	441	674	493	247	843	<b>7 073</b>
Higher	538	222	430	569	381	337	438	416	604	434	221	705	<b>5 296</b>
Education Unspecified	62	11	10	12	16	13	14	9	10	32	9	38	<b>234</b>

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

## 11. Living Standards Measure groups

### 11.1 LSM groups by principal type of accommodation, January–December 2013 ('000)

LSM group	Accommodation												Total
	Hotel	Guest house/ Guest farm	Bed and breakfast	Lodge	Hostel/Back packers	Self-catering establishment	Stayed with friends and relatives	Holiday home/ Second home	Campsite	Caravan park	Other <sup>1</sup>	Unspecified	
LSM group 1	296	90	97	86	25	234	3 583	92	109	10	225	12	4 859
LSM group 2	8	6	*	2	3	*	386	*	17	7	33	*	463
LSM group 3	7	5	*	*	5	9	854	16	15	*	101	19	1 030
LSM group 4	16	7	4	7	8	34	2 224	30	42	*	184	7	2 563
LSM group 5	35	18	18	15	17	38	3 326	54	77	4	362	14	3 979
LSM group 6	89	41	39	45	7	128	4 335	93	64	*	445	7	5 293
LSM group 7	108	98	21	28	17	136	2 130	30	43	15	154	*	2 780
LSM group 8	172	64	29	34	5	71	1 255	70	71	21	95	9	1 896
LSM group 9	289	123	174	189	*	262	1 851	58	110	36	104	*	3 194
LSM group 10	485	327	159	365	29	447	1 268	274	125	54	100	*	3 633
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>1 505</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>1 358</b>	<b>21 213</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>1 802</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>29 690</b>

<sup>1</sup>Values based on three or less un-weighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.