**STATISTICAL RELEASE**
P0352.1

# Domestic Tourism Survey, 2022

## January to December 2022

Embargoed until:
31 October 2023
14:30

Dipalopalo tsa Aforikaborwa • Dipalopalo tsa Aforika Borwa • Ezazibalo zaseNingizimu Afrika • Tshitatistika Afrika Tshipembe • Tinhlayo Afrika-Dzonga

Statistieke Suid-Afrika • Dipalopalo tša Aforika Borwa • Telubalo zaseNingizimu Afrika • EzeeNkcukacha maNani zoMzantsi Afrika • limbalobalo zeSewula Afrika

**IMPROVING LIVES THROUGH DATA ECOSYSTEMS**

# Contents

# List of tables

## Appendix tables

# List of figures

## Summary of key findings of the Domestic Tourism Survey 2022

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

Findings of the Domestic Tourism Survey (DTS) 2022 reflect the total number of day and overnight trips taken during the 12-month period (from January to December 2021 and January to December 2022). About 16,0 million day trips and 10,9 million overnight trips were undertaken in 2021. Furthermore, the results indicate that there were 33,1 million day trips and 23,2 million overnight trips taken within South Africa in 2022.

Total expenditure on domestic trips incurred in 2021 was approximately R36,4 billion. This constitutes day trip spending of about R23,8 billion, while spending on overnight trips amounted to R12,6 billion. Overnight expenditure was mostly driven by high expenditure on shopping (R4 billion), followed by domestic transport (R3,8 billion), food and beverages (R2,9 billion) and accommodation (R1,2 billion).

On the other hand, total expenditure on domestic trips for the year 2022 was approximately R41,2 billion. This was made up of day trip spending of about R25,3 billion and spending of overnight trips that amounted to R15,9 billion. Overnight expenditure was mostly driven by high expenditure on domestic transport (R5,5 billion), followed by shopping (R4,5 billion) and food and beverages (R3 billion). Recreation and culture spending was the least for both day and overnight trips in both years.

Gauteng was the preferred destination for day travellers for both years with 18,8% in 2021 and 20,3% in 2022. Eastern Cape followed at 12,8% in 2021 while in 2022 the second most visited province was Western Cape at 16,1%, then Limpopo at 14,3%. The results further show that in 2021, tourists (people who undertook overnight trips) mostly preferred visiting Limpopo (20,3%), Gauteng (15,1%) and KwaZulu-Natal (14,9%). In 2022, the results show that when looking at overnight trips, the most visited province was Western Cape (15,8%), followed by Limpopo at 14,9% and KwaZulu-Natal (14,7%).

In 2022, Shopping and visiting friends and relatives were the main reasons cited by approximately 35,3 million and 21,7 million travellers, respectively. Most day travellers and tourists were more likely to use cars and taxis to reach their destinations.

In 2021, the most prevalent reasons provided for not taking day and overnight trips was financial reasons followed by Lockdown due to COVID-19 pandemic, while in 2022, the most prevalent reasons given for not taking day and overnight trips were financial reasons, as well as no reason to undertake a trip.

………………………………
**Risenga Maluleke**
**Statistician-General**

## Notes to data users

The household survey program at Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) uses the Master Sample frame, which has been developed as a general-purpose household survey frame that can be used by all other Stats SA household-based surveys based on information collected during the 2011 Census conducted by Stats SA.

In addition, all the household-based surveys at Stats SA are benchmarked to population estimates series preceding the 2022 Census and hence do not reflect the demographics of Census 2022. Future surveys from Stats SA will be reflective of the Census as soon as these estimates are availed from the second quarter of 2024 onwards.

# 1. Introduction and methodology

## 1.1 Background

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

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

In addition to addressing the differences in questionnaire content between the two surveys, Stats SA also had to shorten its recall period, introduced continuous data collection and produced a biannual report in addition to the annual report. Data collection was changed from cross-sectional to a continuous method in 2015, and this enabled the organisation to not only shorten the recall period, but also to analyse the data of the first six months of data collection 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, a Computer-Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) method was introduced, and each member of the household was asked to provide detailed information about the trips that they had undertaken and proxy responses were very limited during the last quarter.

The DTS 2022 report is also based on the analysis of the most recent trip undertaken by respondents as in previous DTS reports. However, instead of presenting only the data of the most recent trip in the report, the data were modelled based on the assumption that the information of the most recent trip is representative of all trips taken during a particular quarter. This assumption was made plausible by the fact that the seasonality bias present in previous surveys was reduced through continuous collection and a revolving three-month recall period.

The key findings of this survey cover the domestic activities for the period from January to December 2022. In some instances, comparisons have been made between the DTS 2021 and DTS 2022 since these surveys have the same reference period, which is January to December. In these two surveys, a similar weighting procedure was also applied whereby the full sample weights were created separately for each of the monthly files. More details about weighting can be found in Section 4.

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

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

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

## 1.2 Objectives of the survey

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

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

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

## 1.3 Target population and sample

The sample design for the DTS 2022 was based on a Master Sample (MS) that has been designed for all household surveys conducted by Stats SA. This MS is shared by the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS), General Household Survey (GHS), Living Conditions Survey (LCS), Domestic Tourism Survey (DTS), Income and Expenditure Survey (IES), and Victims of Crime Survey (VOCS).

The Master Sample used a two-staged, stratified design with probability-proportional-to-size (PPS) sampling of PSUs from within strata, and systematic sampling of dwelling units (DUs) from the sampled primary sampling units (PSUs). A self-weighting design at provincial level was used. Stratification was done in two stages: Primary stratification was defined by metropolitan and non-metropolitan geographic area type. During secondary stratification, the Census 2011 data were summarised at PSU level. The following variables were used for secondary stratification: household size, education, occupancy status, gender, industry and income.

Census enumeration areas (EAs), as delineated for Census 2011, formed the basis of the PSUs. The following additional rules were used:
- Where possible, PSU sizes were kept in the range of between 100 and 500 dwelling units (DUs);
- EAs with fewer than 20 DUs were excluded;
- EAs with between 20 and 99 DUs were pooled to form larger PSUs and the criteria used was 'same settlement type';
- Virtual splits were applied to large PSUs: 500 to 999 splits into two; 1 000 to 1 499 splits into three; and 1 500 plus split into four PSUs; and
- Informal PSUs were segmented.

A randomised probability-proportional-to-size (RPPS) systematic sample of PSUs was drawn in each stratum, with the measure of size being the number of households in the PSU. Altogether, approximately 3 324 PSUs were selected. In each selected PSU, a systematic sample of this particular report deals with data that were collected from January 2022 to December 2022. Given that a three-month recall period is used, data of DTS 2023 January to March had to be included to fully construct October, November and December 2022 datasets. DTS 2022 was based on the new Master Sample that was developed after Census 2011. Organisation of fieldwork for the DTS 2022 is different, in that the DUs to be visited each month were pre-determined by methodology in order to ensure an even spread of DUs per stratum for each month.

## 2. Definitions

### *Tourist accommodation*

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

### *Day trip*

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

### *Domestic trip*

Trip with a main destination within the country of residence of the visitor.

**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*

Visitor who visits a place of unusual environment and 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*

Includes the place of usual residence of the household to which he/she belongs, his/her own place of work or study and any other place that he/she visits regularly and frequently, even when this place is located far away from his/her place of usual residence

### *Visitor*

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

# MAIN FINDINGS

## 3. Number and types of trips undertaken by household members

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

**Table 2a: Total number of day and overnight trips, January–December, 2021 and 2022**

| Type of trip | Total number of trips ('000) | |
|---|---|---|
| | 2021 – trips by household heads | 2022 – trips by household members |
| Day trips in South Africa | 16 014 | 33 141 |
| Overnight trips in South Africa | 10 890 | 23 231 |

Table 2a indicates the total number of day and overnight trips taken during the 12-month period (January–December 2021 and January–December 2022). About 16,0 million day trips and 10,9 million overnight trips were undertaken in 2021.

Furthermore, the table indicates that there were 33,1 million day trips and 23,2 million overnight trips taken within South Africa during the 12-month period (from January to December 2022).

**Table 2b: Total number of day trips during the period January–December, 2021 and 2022**

| | Day trips | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2021 – trips by household heads | | 2022 – trips by household members | |
| Trip month | Number ('000) | Per cent | Number ('000) | Per cent |
| January | 1 312 | 8,2 | 1 757 | 5,3 |
| February | 1 164 | 7,3 | 2 446 | 7,4 |
| March | 1 351 | 8,4 | 2 058 | 6,2 |
| April | 1 394 | 8,7 | 2 846 | 8,6 |
| May | 1 578 | 9,9 | 2 825 | 8,5 |
| June | 1 330 | 8,3 | 3 067 | 9,3 |
| July | 1 505 | 9,4 | 2 295 | 6,9 |
| August | 1 554 | 9,7 | 2 855 | 8,6 |
| September | 1 324 | 8,3 | 2 716 | 8,2 |
| October | 1 156 | 7,2 | 2 535 | 7,6 |
| November | 1 208 | 7,5 | 2 875 | 8,7 |
| December | 1 137 | 7,1 | 4 866 | 14,7 |
| **Total** | **16 014** | **100,0** | **33 141** | **100,0** |

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

The results in Table 2b shows that in 2021, most day trips were undertaken in May (1,6 million). Other months that showed a relatively high number of day trips undertaken were August (1,5 million), followed by July (1,5 million) and April (1,4 million). According to the findings in Table 2b, majority of day trips within South Africa in 2022 were taken in December (4,9 million). Other months that showed a relatively high number of day trips undertaken were June (3,1 million), followed by November (2,9 million) and August (2,9 million).

**Table 2c: Total number of overnight trips during the period January–December, 2021 and 2022**

| Trip month | Overnight trips | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2021 – trips by household heads | | 2022 – trips by household members | |
| | Number ('000) | Per cent | Number ('000) | Per cent |
| January | 817 | 7,5 | 1 611 | 6,9 |
| February | 947 | 8,7 | 1 539 | 6,6 |
| March | 991 | 9,1 | 1 419 | 6,1 |
| April | 931 | 8,5 | 1 776 | 7,6 |
| May | 927 | 8,5 | 1 457 | 6,3 |
| June | 833 | 7,6 | 1 819 | 7,8 |
| July | 791 | 7,3 | 1 503 | 6,5 |
| August | 1 172 | 10,8 | 1 771 | 7,6 |
| September | 1 019 | 9,4 | 1 613 | 6,9 |
| October | 814 | 7,5 | 1 810 | 7,8 |
| November | 623 | 5,7 | 1 564 | 6,7 |
| December | 1 025 | 9,4 | 5 347 | 23,0 |
| **Total** | **10 890** | **100,0** | **23 231** | **100,0** |

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

In 2021, overnight trips showed a different pattern with more trips undertaken in August (1,2 million), followed by December and September at approximately 1 million, respectively. In 2022, the results show that more trips were undertaken in December (5,3 million), followed by June and October at 1,8 million, then April and August also at 1,8 million each.

**Table 3a: Total expenditure on domestic day and overnight trips (R'000), January–December, 2021 and 2022**

| Total expenditure | Accommodation | Food and beverages | Domestic transport | Recreation and culture | Shopping | Other[1] | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2021 – trips by household heads | | | | | | | |
| Day trips | - | 2 637 987 | 4 177 430 | 117 426 | 16 306 461 | 596 624 | **23 835 927** |
| Overnight trips | 1 238 477 | 2 936 047 | 3 772 525 | 121 719 | 4 088 673 | 451 739 | **12 609 180** |
| **Total** | **1 238 477** | **5 574 034** | **7 949 955** | **239 145** | **20 395 134** | **1 048 363** | **36 445 107** |
| 2022 – trips by household members | | | | | | | |
| Day trips | - | 1 695 310 | 3 113 281 | 79 967 | 7 149 956 | 13 260 311 | **25 298 825** |
| Overnight trips | 2 236 321 | 2 982 801 | 5 536 892 | 243 059 | 4 525 421 | 383 162 | **15 907 656** |
| **Total** | **2 236 321** | **4 678 111** | **8 650 173** | **323 026** | **11 675 377** | **13 643 473** | **41 206 481** |

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

Table 3a shows the total expenditure on domestic tourism during the 12-month period (from January to December 2021 and January to December 2022). Total expenditure on domestic trips incurred in 2021 was approximately R36 billion. This constitutes day trip spending of about R23,8 billion, while spending on overnight trips amounted to R12,6 billion.

Total expenditure on domestic trips incurred in 2022 was approximately R41 billion. This constitutes day trip spending of about R25,3 billion, while spending on overnight trips amounted to R15,9 billion. Overnight expenditure was mostly driven by high expenditure on domestic transport (R5,5 billion), followed by shopping (R4,5 billion). The least amount of money was spent on recreation and culture for both day and overnight trips.

**Table 3b: Total expenditure on domestic day trips (R'000) by month, January–December, 2021 and 2022**

| Month | Accommodation | Food and beverages | Domestic transport | Recreation and culture | Shopping | Other[1] | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2021 – trips by household heads** | | | | | | | |
| January | - | 244 112 | 361 815 | 2 622 | 1 166 358 | 45 878 | **1 820 785** |
| February | - | 253 794 | 366 419 | 2 761 | 1 243 866 | 52 688 | **1 919 529** |
| March | - | 263 807 | 266 603 | 13 254 | 1 137 934 | 40 077 | **1 721 675** |
| April | - | 270 269 | 399 250 | 1 092 | 1 701 226 | 40 049 | **2 411 884** |
| May | - | 383 783 | 538 038 | 12 159 | 1 873 788 | 51 101 | **2 858 869** |
| June | - | 216 476 | 358 424 | 4 313 | 1 695 834 | 86 618 | **2 361 665** |
| July | - | 240 601 | 412 272 | 2 365 | 1 983 385 | 62 876 | **2 701 498** |
| August | - | 293 927 | 541 887 | 8 306 | 1 754 009 | 108 885 | **2 707 014** |
| September | - | 167 736 | 362 424 | 2 673 | 1 835 224 | 49 509 | **2 417 566** |
| October | - | 178 875 | 396 719 | 37 739 | 1 190 854 | 54 003 | **1 858 190** |
| November | - | 41 037 | 72 052 | 13 439 | 322 639 | 1 413 | **450 580** |
| December | - | 83 570 | 101 527 | 16 704 | 401 343 | 3 528 | **606 672** |
| **Total day trip spending** | **-** | **2 637 987** | **4 177 430** | **117 426** | **16 306 461** | **596 624** | **23 835 927** |
| **2022 – trips by household members** | | | | | | | |
| January | - | 73 880 | 233 810 | 4 016 | 434 726 | 276 505 | **1 022 938** |
| February | - | 157 486 | 312 329 | 18 016 | 693 847 | 373 482 | **1 555 160** |
| March | - | 164 449 | 229 784 | 18 376 | 364 768 | 250 919 | **1 028 295** |
| April | - | 179 987 | 264 916 | 8 680 | 552 845 | 208 990 | **1 215 419** |
| May | - | 160 623 | 227 437 | 4 295 | 1 124 298 | 206 039 | **1 722 693** |
| June | - | 139 036 | 283 926 | 1 077 | 1 015 287 | 243 541 | **1 682 867** |
| July | - | 127 746 | 243 146 | 2 775 | 782 515 | 2 875 806 | **4 031 989** |
| August | - | 172 314 | 381 272 | 4 592 | 775 064 | 3 952 986 | **5 286 228** |
| September | - | 212 769 | 394 662 | 13 229 | 510 586 | 4 312 225 | **5 443 471** |
| October | - | 162 032 | 290 431 | 2 920 | 301 584 | 309 883 | **1 066 852** |
| November | - | 100 050 | 130 995 | 1 992 | 282 986 | 112 275 | **628 298** |
| December | - | 44 937 | 120 572 | - | 311 448 | 137 659 | **614 616** |
| **Total day trip spending** | **-** | **1 695 309** | **3 113 280** | **79 968** | **7 149 954** | **13 260 310** | **25 298 826** |

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

According to Table 3b, in 2021 the largest amount of money was spent in the month of May, while in 2022 the largest amount of money was spent in September. Shopping and domestic transport were the items where the largest amount of money were spent in 2021. In 2022, day travellers spent most of their money on other items (R13,2 billion) followed by shopping at R7,1 billion and domestic transport at R3,1 billion.

**Table 3c: Total expenditure on domestic overnight trips (R'000), January–December, 2021 and 2022**

| Month | Accommodation | Food and beverages | Domestic transport | Recreation and culture | Shopping | Other¹ | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2021 – trips by household heads** | | | | | | | |
| January | 19 531 | 280 881 | 290 324 | 5 365 | 376 999 | 37 088 | **1 010 189** |
| February | 43 868 | 350 607 | 341 734 | 10 164 | 310 605 | 21 273 | **1 078 250** |
| March | 284 954 | 462 472 | 424 308 | 24 013 | 249 919 | 28 637 | **1 474 303** |
| April | 283 557 | 417 872 | 402 595 | 17 071 | 270 251 | 28 881 | **1 420 227** |
| May | 132 155 | 310 553 | 313 118 | 8 236 | 217 184 | 22 537 | **1 003 784** |
| June | 45 599 | 203 658 | 320 953 | 3 765 | 347 570 | 31 752 | **953 297** |
| July | 68 225 | 163 884 | 300 870 | 12 561 | 317 838 | 50 602 | **913 980** |
| August | 52 421 | 153 246 | 389 653 | 2 696 | 435 098 | 65 179 | **1 098 293** |
| September | 162 141 | 260 771 | 419 194 | 32 795 | 574 632 | 92 610 | **1 542 143** |
| October | 78 410 | 154 853 | 322 853 | 3 196 | 374 141 | 33 941 | **967 394** |
| November | 53 594 | 147 431 | 201 687 | 419 | 536 654 | 38 318 | **978 103** |
| December | 14 022 | 29 819 | 45 235 | 1 438 | 77 781 | 922 | **169 217** |
| **Total overnight trip spending** | **1 238 477** | **2 936 047** | **3 772 525** | **121 719** | **4 088 673** | **451 739** | **12 609 180** |
| **2022 – trips by household members** | | | | | | | |
| January | 96 207 | 184 995 | 448 693 | 1 657 | 389 536 | 18 472 | **1 139 560** |
| February | 158 860 | 215 144 | 431 925 | 9 773 | 399 402 | 6 706 | **1 221 810** |
| March | 110 649 | 216 364 | 321 958 | 9 558 | 178 357 | 27 119 | **864 006** |
| April | 263 612 | 307 991 | 538 083 | 19 635 | 260 840 | 102 061 | **1 492 222** |
| May | 129 479 | 137 113 | 369 051 | 11 424 | 258 767 | 39 349 | **945 183** |
| June | 158 952 | 266 415 | 566 625 | 15 572 | 793 127 | 71 632 | **1 872 324** |
| July | 239 247 | 250 361 | 458 222 | 6 266 | 429 746 | 25 076 | **1 408 918** |
| August | 289 876 | 361 217 | 660 906 | 8 834 | 531 957 | 25 009 | **1 877 800** |
| September | 308 387 | 364 095 | 705 004 | 64 894 | 444 905 | 20 121 | **1 907 406** |
| October | 267 421 | 231 841 | 401 495 | 34 802 | 235 947 | 18 715 | **1 190 221** |
| November | 102 896 | 103 807 | 172 968 | 32 750 | 81 647 | 4 190 | **498 258** |
| December | 110 734 | 343 458 | 461 960 | 27 895 | 521 190 | 24 712 | **1 489 948** |
| **Total overnight trip spending** | **2 236 321** | **2 982 801** | **5 536 892** | **243 059** | **4 525 421** | **383 162** | **15 907 656** |

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

Table 3c presents the total expenditure on domestic overnight trips. It shows that the largest amount of money was spent in September and March at approximately R1,5 billion each. This was followed by April at R1,4 billion. The lowest expenditure on overnight trips occurred in December. In total, much of the spending on overnight trips in 2021 was derived mostly from shopping and domestic transport.

In 2022, it can be seen that more money was spent in September, August and June at approximately R1,9 billion each. The least amount of money was spent in November (R498 million). In total, much of the spending on overnight trips in 2022 was on domestic transport, followed by shopping.

**Figure 1a: Percentage of total day trips taken by household members by province of destination, January–December, 2022**
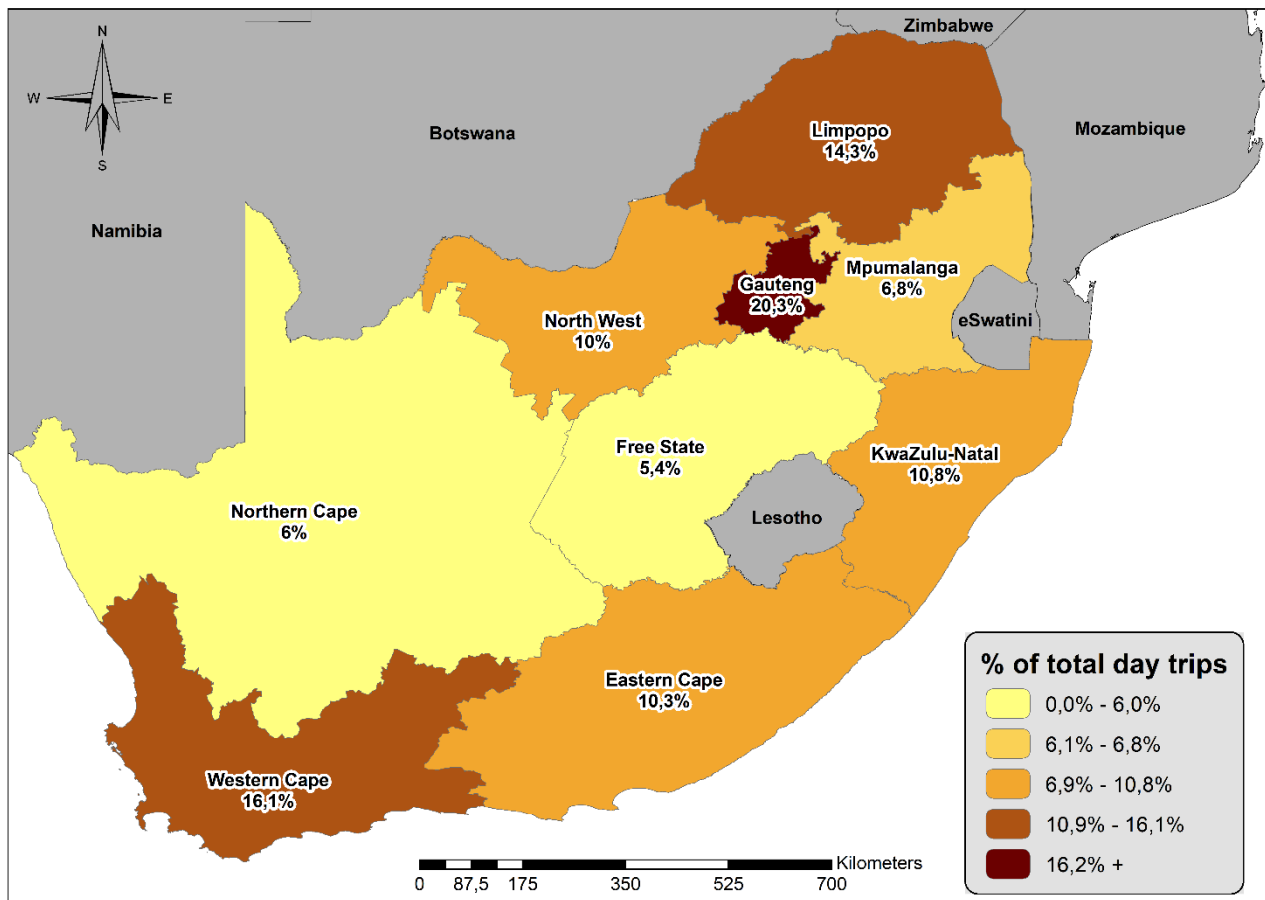


Figure 1a above demonstrates the proportions of day trips undertaken to particular provinces of destination. About 20,3% of day trips undertaken during the period January to December 2022 were trips to Gauteng, followed by trips undertaken to Western Cape and Limpopo (16,1% and 14,3%, respectively).

Free State was the least visited province in the country with respect to day trips, as only 5,4% of the total day trips had this province as their destination.

**Figure 1b: Percentage of total overnight trips taken by household members by province of destination, January–December, 2022**
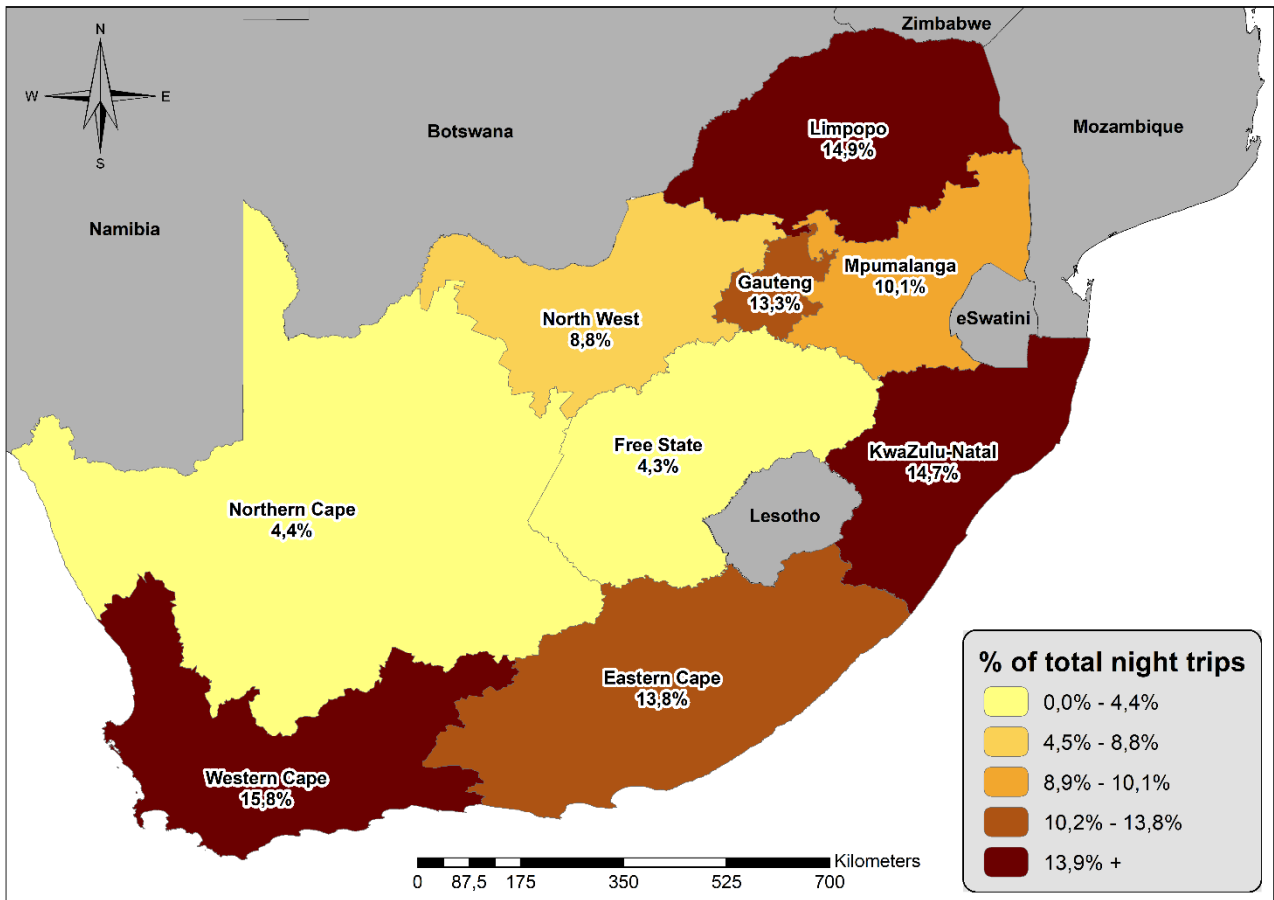


Figure 1b represents the percentage of total overnight trips undertaken to the different provinces in the country. Between January and December 2022, Western Cape province was the destination of choice for most domestic tourists at 15,8%, followed by Limpopo (14,9%), and KwaZulu-Natal (14,7%).

**Table 4a: Number of most recent person day and overnight trips, January–December, 2021 and 2022**

| Type of trip | Number of most recent person trips ('000) | |
|---|---|---|
| | 2021 – trips by household heads | 2022 – trips by household members |
| Day trip in South Africa | 6 032 | 11 131 |
| Overnight trip in South Africa | 6 545 | 13 903 |

Table 4a contains information on the most recent day and overnight trips undertaken within South Africa during the 12-month period (January to December 2021 and January to December 2022). The number of most recent person day and overnight trips was 6,0 million and 6,5 million in 2021, respectively. In 2022, there were approximately 11 million day trips and 14 million overnight trips.

**Table 4b: Most recent day trips, January–December, 2021 and 2022**

| Month | Number of most recent person day trips | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number ('000) | Per cent | Number ('000) | Per cent |
| | 2021 – trips by household heads | | 2022 – trips by household members | |
| January | 432 | 7,2 | 608 | 5,5 |
| February | 406 | 6,7 | 758 | 6,8 |
| March | 403 | 6,7 | 772 | 6,9 |
| April | 490 | 8,1 | 704 | 6,3 |
| May | 735 | 12,2 | 1 109 | 10,0 |
| June | 433 | 7,2 | 861 | 7,7 |
| July | 468 | 7,8 | 664 | 6,0 |
| August | 688 | 11,4 | 946 | 8,5 |
| September | 558 | 9,3 | 995 | 8,9 |
| October | 518 | 8,6 | 941 | 8,4 |
| November | 541 | 9,0 | 885 | 8,0 |
| December | 358 | 5,9 | 1 887 | 17,0 |
| **Total** | **6 032** | **100,0** | **11 131** | **100** |

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

Table 4b shows that in 2022, December (1,9 million) had the highest number of most recent person day trips, followed by May (1,1 million) and September (995 000). Furthermore, the table indicates that in 2021, May recorded the highest number of most recent day trips (735 000) followed by August (688 000). December recorded the least with 358 000 trips.

**Table 5: Most recent overnight trips, January–December, 2021 and 2022**

| Month | Most recent person overnight trips | | | |
| | Number ('000) | Per cent | Number ('000) | Per cent |
| | 2021 – trips by household heads | | 2022 – trips by household members | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 472 | 7,2 | 1 001 | 7,2 |
| February | 511 | 7,8 | 800 | 5,8 |
| March | 525 | 8,0 | 813 | 5,8 |
| April | 607 | 9,3 | 1 098 | 7,9 |
| May | 689 | 10,5 | 933 | 6,7 |
| June | 481 | 7,4 | 1 011 | 7,3 |
| July | 406 | 6,2 | 859 | 6,2 |
| August | 747 | 11,4 | 1 113 | 8,0 |
| September | 616 | 9,4 | 960 | 6,9 |
| October | 566 | 8,6 | 1 187 | 8,5 |
| November | 445 | 6,8 | 1 003 | 7,2 |
| December | 479 | 7,3 | 3 123 | 22,5 |
| **Total** | **6 545** | **100,0** | **13 903** | **100,0** |

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

In 2021, a different pattern was observed for overnight trips, with August showing the highest number of most recent overnight trips. The table indicates that most tourists travelled in August (747 000), May (689 000) and September (616 000). In 2022, December (3,1 million) had the most recent overnight trips undertaken, followed by October (1,2 million) and August (1,1 million).

**Table 6: Number of most recent trips in South Africa during the 12-month reference period taken by household members by province of origin and sex, January–December, 2022**

| Province of origin | Undertook day trip ('000) | | | Undertook overnight trip ('000) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Western Cape | **1 779** | 857 | 922 | **2 379** | 1 108 | 1 271 |
| Eastern Cape | **1 194** | 521 | 673 | **1 399** | 564 | 835 |
| Northern Cape | **727** | 369 | 357 | **644** | 379 | 265 |
| Free State | **546** | 283 | 262 | **564** | 252 | 312 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | **1 147** | 525 | 621 | **1 357** | 616 | 741 |
| North West | **1 096** | 599 | 496 | **1 261** | 662 | 599 |
| Gauteng | **1 923** | 984 | 939 | **4 026** | 2 140 | 1 886 |
| Mpumalanga | **1 223** | 575 | 648 | **1 364** | 655 | 709 |
| Limpopo | **1 497** | 658 | 839 | **909** | 419 | 489 |
| **Total** | **11 131** | **5 372** | **5 759** | **13 903** | **6 795** | **7 108** |

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

Table 6 indicates that in 2022, females (5,8 million for day trips and 7,1 million for overnight trips) were more likely to travel than males (5,4 million for day trips and 6,8 for overnight trips). Most male day travellers were from Gauteng at about 984 000 compared to 939 000 female travellers. The lowest number of day travellers and tourist were from Free State at 546 000 each.

**Figure 2a: Percentage distribution of province of origin, by province of destination for total day trips taken by household members, January–December, 2022**
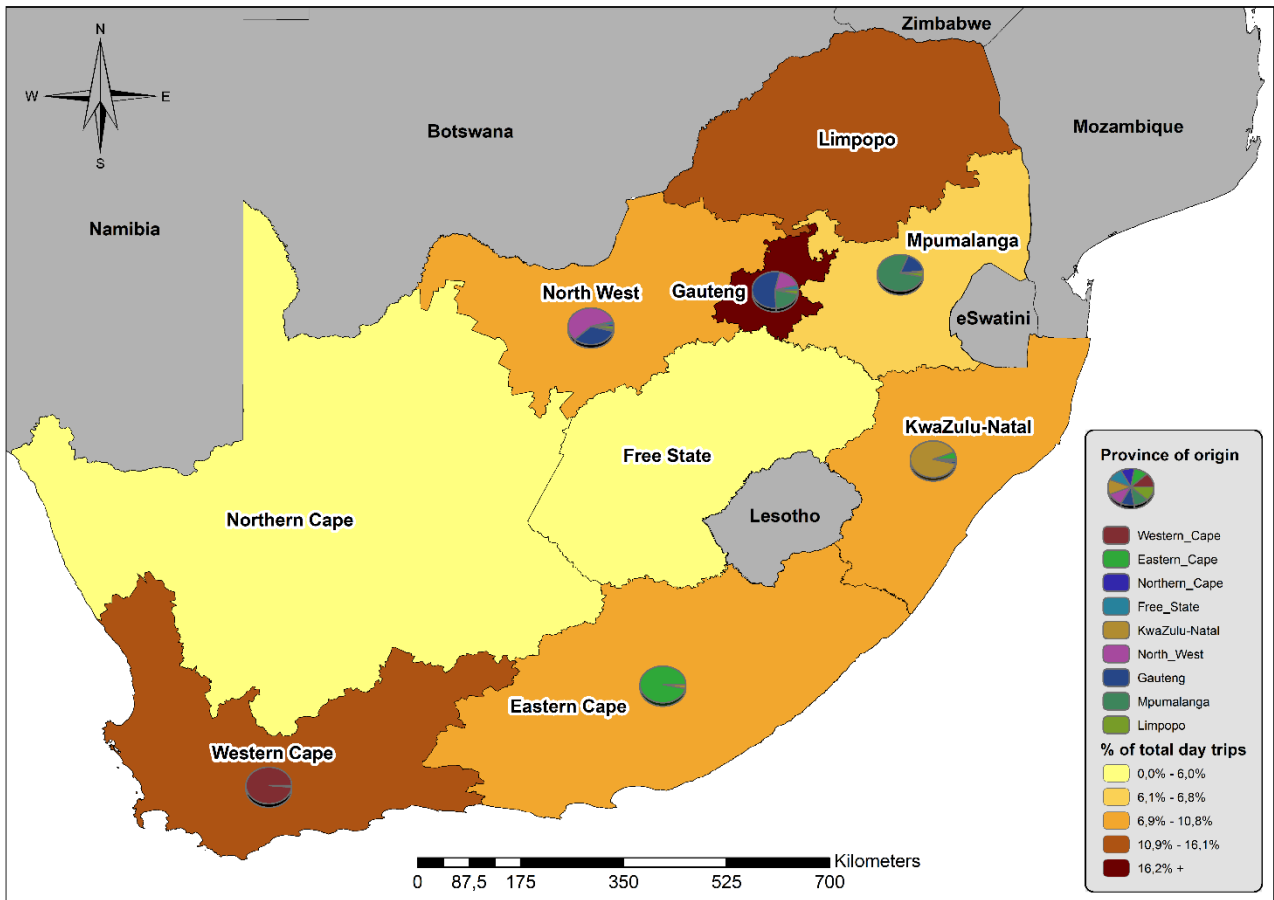


Figure 2a shows the proportion of day trips taken to specific provinces of destination and the respective provinces of origin. It is clear that most day trips were within the province in which individuals reside. The provinces of destination with the lowest incidence of day travellers from other provinces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

**Figure 2b: Percentage distribution of province of origin, by province of destination for total overnight trips taken by household members, January–December, 2022**
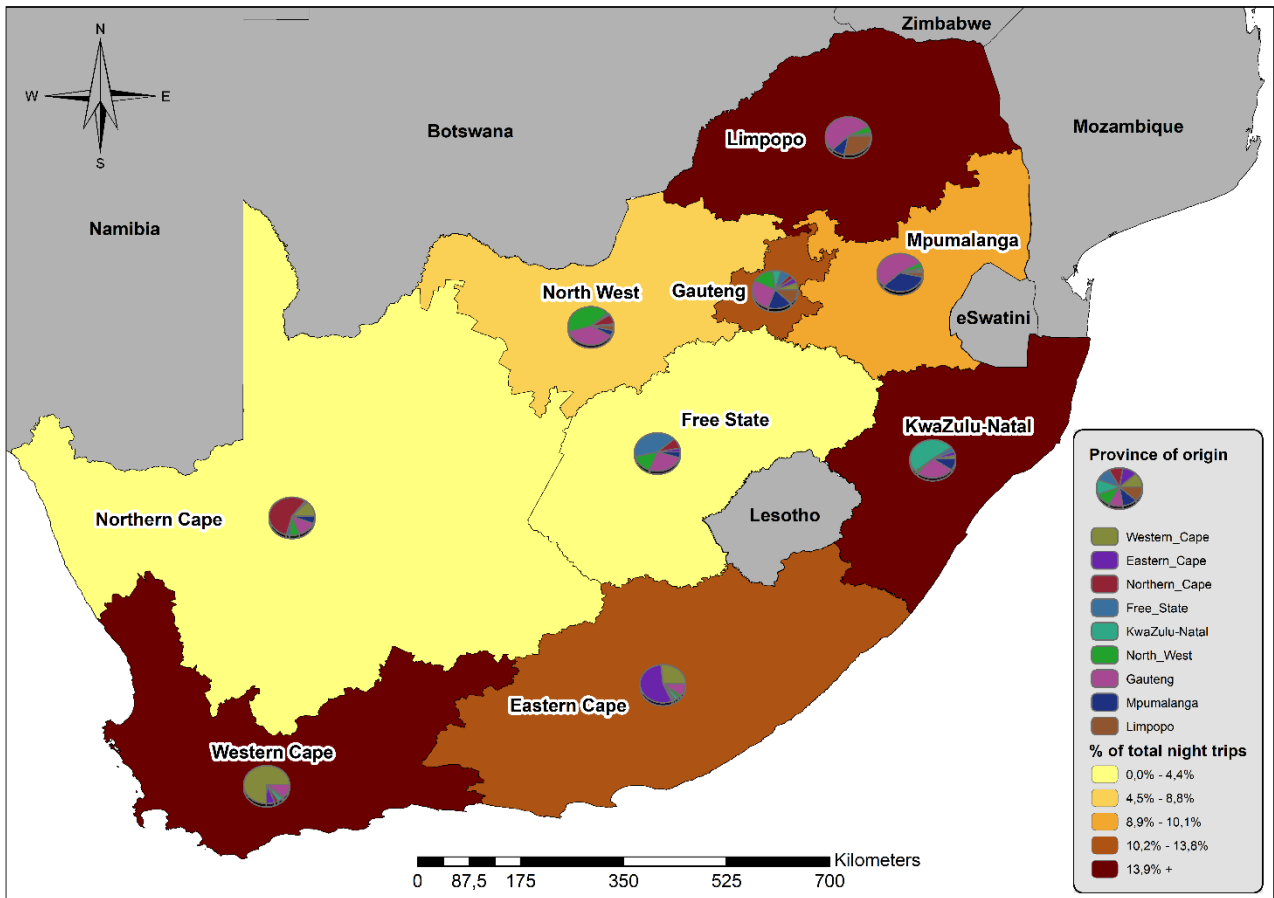


Figure 2b above shows that, contrary to Figure 2a, substantial proportions of overnight trips were destined to other provinces. The majority of overnight trips in Limpopo were destined to Gauteng and only a few were within the province.

### 3.2 Analysis of tourism patterns by province of destination

**Table 7a: Province of destination by most recent day trips, January–December, 2021 and 2022**

| Province of destination | Day trips | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number ('000) | Per cent | Number ('000) | Per cent |
| | 2021 – trips by household heads | | 2022 – trips by household members | |
| Western Cape | 710 | 11,8 | 1 789 | 16,1 |
| Eastern Cape | 773 | 12,8 | 1 145 | 10,3 |
| Northern Cape | 300 | 5,0 | 669 | 6,0 |
| Free State | 323 | 5,4 | 598 | 5,4 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 546 | 9,0 | 1 207 | 10,8 |
| North West | 638 | 10,6 | 1 116 | 10,0 |
| Gauteng | 1 132 | 18,8 | 2 261 | 20,3 |
| Mpumalanga | 548 | 9,1 | 755 | 6,8 |
| Limpopo | 1 062 | 17,6 | 1 591 | 14,3 |
| **Total** | **6 032** | **100,0** | **11 131** | **100,0** |

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

The results presented in Table 7a focuses on the number of domestic trips undertaken by day travellers and the province of destination during the reference period (January–December 2021 and January–December 2022). In 2021, the main destination for day travellers was Gauteng (18,8%), followed by Limpopo (17,6%) and Eastern Cape (12,8%). The provinces that were least visited by day travellers were Free State (5,4%) and Northern Cape (5,0%). In 2022, the main destination for day travellers was Gauteng (20,3%), followed by Western Cape (16,1%) and Limpopo at 14,3%. Free State was the province with the least number of travellers at 5,4%, followed by Northern Cape at 6%.

**Table 7b: Province of destination by most recent overnight trips, January–December, 2021 and 2022**

| Province of destination | Overnight trips | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number ('000) | Per cent | Number ('000) | Per cent |
| | 2021 – trips by household heads | | 2022 – trips by household members | |
| Western Cape | 801 | 12,2 | 2 191 | 15,8 |
| Eastern Cape | 830 | 12,7 | 1 918 | 13,8 |
| Northern Cape | 231 | 3,5 | 611 | 4,4 |
| Free State | 351 | 5,4 | 592 | 4,3 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 975 | 14,9 | 2 045 | 14,7 |
| North West | 445 | 6,8 | 1 229 | 8,8 |
| Gauteng | 988 | 15,1 | 1 845 | 13,3 |
| Mpumalanga | 597 | 9,1 | 1 398 | 10,1 |
| Limpopo | 1 328 | 20,3 | 2 074 | 14,9 |
| **Total** | **6 545** | **100,0** | **13 903** | **100** |

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

Table 7b shows that in 2021, tourists (people who undertook overnight trips) mostly preferred visiting Limpopo (20,3%), Gauteng (15,1%), and KwaZulu-Natal (14,9%). The provinces least visited by tourists was Northern Cape and Free State at 3,5% and 5,4%, respectively. The table further shows that in 2022, when looking at overnight trips, the most visited province was Western Cape (15,8%), followed by Limpopo (14,9%) and KwaZulu-Natal at 14,7% then Eastern Cape and Gauteng at 13,8% and 13,3% respectively. Northern Cape and Free State were the destination that recorded the least number of overnight trips at 4,4% and 4,3%, respectively.

**Figure 3a: Percentage distribution of main purpose of the trip by province of destination for most recent day trips taken by household members, January–December, 2022**
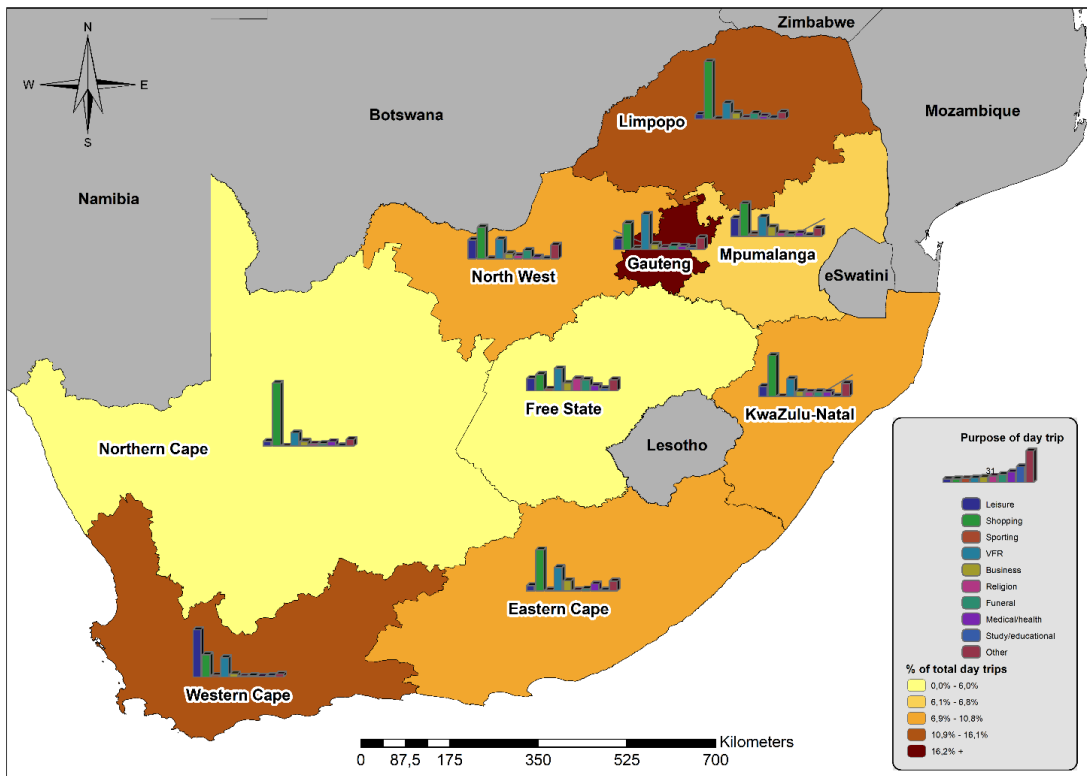


Figure 3a reflects the main purpose for which day travellers undertook trips to particular provinces. Shopping was the main reason people travelled to most provinces. However, most of the day trips undertaken to Western Cape were for leisure.

**Figure 3b: Percentage distribution of main purpose of the trip by province of destination for most recent overnight trips taken by household members, January–December, 2022**
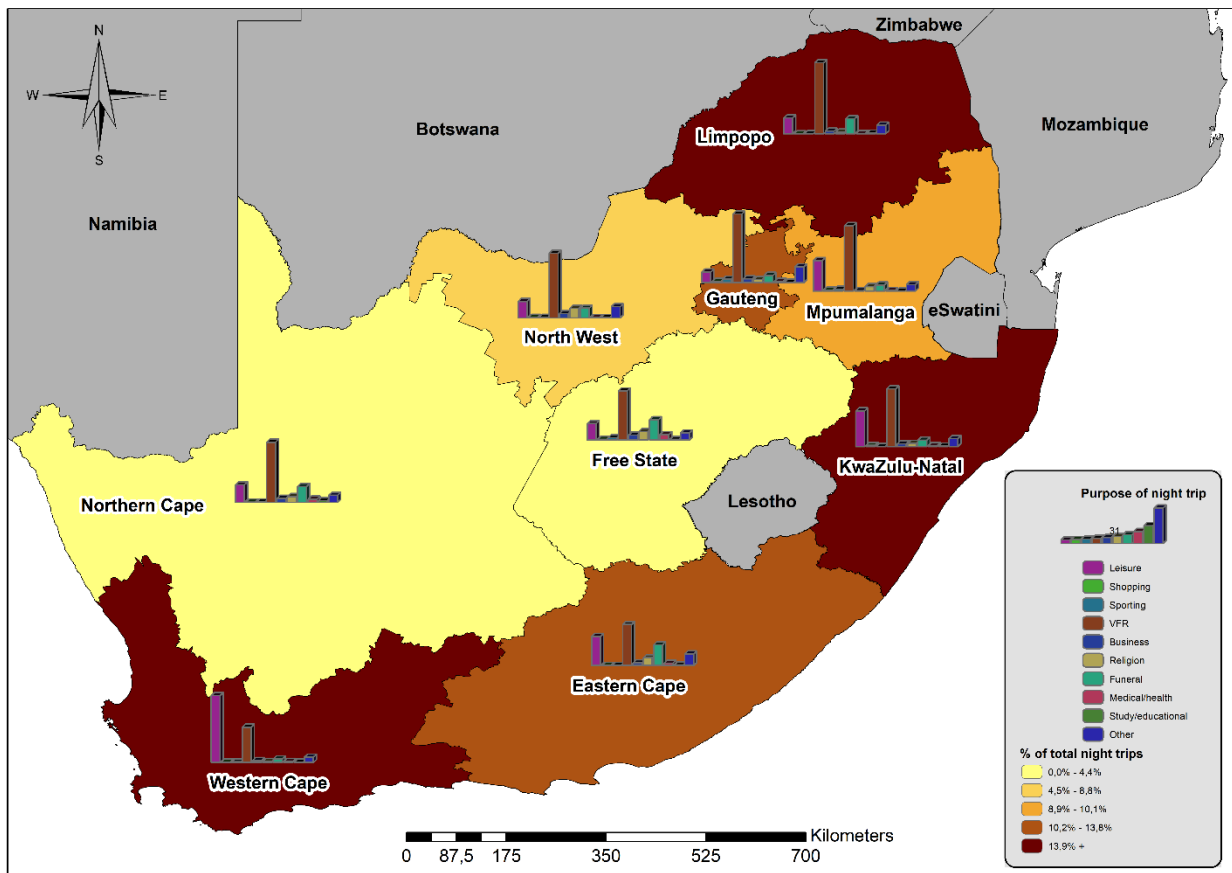


Figure 3b above shows the main reasons why tourists visited particular provinces. In all provinces, except Western Cape, the main purpose cited for taking overnight trips was to visit friends and relatives. On the other hand, tourists travelled to the Western Cape for leisure purposes; visiting friends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

**Table 8a: Percentage distribution of province of destination by main mode of transport on most recent person day trips taken by household heads in 2021 and household members in 2022, January–December, 2021 and 2022**

| Province of destination | Air | | Bus | | Car | | Taxi | | Other | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2021 | 2022 | 2021 | 2022 | 2021 | 2022 | 2021 | 2022 | 2021 | 2022 |
| Western Cape | * | * | * | 9,6 | 19,8 | 23,6 | 1,5 | 3,0 | 8,1 | 6,8 |
| Eastern Cape | * | * | 9,8 | 10,6 | 11,3 | 9,0 | 14,2 | 12,0 | 30,6 | 35,7 |
| Northern Cape | * | * | 0,9 | 1,3 | 6,5 | 7,7 | 3,2 | 3,1 | 4,4 | 16,4 |
| Free State | * | * | 2,5 | 5,4 | 7,0 | 5,4 | 3,5 | 5,1 | 2,4 | 11,7 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | * | 24,0 | * | 2,1 | 7,7 | 8,3 | 10,6 | 16,6 | 27,2 | 17,9 |
| North West | * | * | 19,6 | 11,7 | 8,7 | 10,8 | 12,9 | 8,7 | 6,0 | 2,3 |
| Gauteng | * | 76,0 | 29,3 | 36,0 | 20,0 | 20,2 | 16,9 | 18,7 | 12,3 | 6,0 |
| Mpumalanga | * | * | 10,3 | 6,4 | 7,9 | 7,6 | 11,0 | 5,4 | 4,9 | 3,3 |
| Limpopo | 100,0 | * | 27,6 | 17,0 | 11,1 | 7,4 | 26,1 | 27,6 | 4,1 | * |
| **Total** | **100,0** | **100,0** | **100,0** | **100,0** | **100,0** | **100,0** | **100,0** | **100,0** | **100,0** | **100,0** |

*Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisks. Note that 2021 provides trips undertaken by household heads and 2022 provides trips undertaken by household members.

Table 8a shows that most of the day travellers who used cars visited Gauteng (20,0% in 2021 and 20,2% in 2022) and Western Cape (19,8% in 2021 and 23,6% in 2022). Taxis were mostly used to travel to Limpopo, followed by Gauteng in both years. Buses were mainly used to visit Gauteng at 29,3% in 2021 and 36,0% in 2022.

**Table 8b: Percentage distribution of province of destination by main mode of transport on most recent person overnight trips taken by household heads in 2021 and household members in 2022, January–December, 2021 and 2022**

| Province of destination | Air | | Bus | | Car | | Taxi | | Other | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2021 | 2022 | 2021 | 2022 | 2021 | 2022 | 2021 | 2022 | 2021 | 2022 |
| Western Cape | 37,6 | 51,7 | 7,9 | 7,0 | 18,3 | 21,1 | 1,1 | 2,3 | 13,6 | 3,7 |
| Eastern Cape | * | 1,4 | 32,3 | 22,9 | 11,1 | 10,0 | 14,1 | 21,0 | 18,9 | 36,2 |
| Northern Cape | * | * | 3,0 | 1,7 | 4,6 | 5,3 | 2,3 | 3,00 | 11,7 | 18,2 |
| Free State | * | * | 4,0 | 2,3 | 6,0 | 4,6 | 4,9 | 4,1 | 17,5 | 10,0 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 21,9 | 16,0 | 15 | 15,1 | 11,1 | 12,9 | 18,4 | 18,6 | 31,5 | 13,1 |
| North West | * | * | 7,2 | 2,9 | 7,5 | 10,2 | 7,0 | 8,2 | * | 8,0 |
| Gauteng | 30,9 | 25,5 | 13,9 | 20,4 | 13,2 | 10,8 | 16,4 | 16,3 | * | * |
| Mpumalanga | 2,1 | 5,4 | 7,7 | 10,8 | 7,3 | 10,2 | 13 | 10,2 | * | 10,8 |
| Limpopo | 7,4 | * | 8,9 | 16,8 | 21 | 15 | 22,8 | 16,5 | 6,8 | * |
| **Total** | **100,0** | **100,0** | **100,0** | **100,0** | **100,0** | **100,0** | **100,0** | **100,0** | **100,0** | **100,0** |

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

Table 8b gives information on the main destination and mode of transport for domestic tourists in 2021 and 2022. The results show that when trips were destined to Western Cape, tourists were most likely to use air transport with 37,6% in 2021 and 51,7% in 2022. Most tourists used buses to reach Eastern Cape, followed by those who were destined to Gauteng in both years. Taxis were mainly used to visit Limpopo at 22,8% in 2021 and Eastern Cape at 21,0% in 2022.

**Table 9: Province of destination by main purpose of most recent day trips taken by household members, January–December, 2022**

| Province of destination | Main purpose of trip ('000) | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Leisure | Shopping | Sporting | VFR | Business | Religion | Funeral | Medical/ health | Study/ educational | Other | Total |
| Western Cape | 833 | 392 | 32 | 341 | 57 | 16 | 24 | 14 | 25 | 55 | **1 789** |
| Eastern Cape | 59 | 463 | * | 264 | 116 | 9 | 24 | 81 | 10 | 111 | **1 145** |
| Northern Cape | 31 | 415 | * | 87 | 32 | 15 | 16 | 29 | * | 44 | **669** |
| Free State | 73 | 96 | * | 130 | 45 | 70 | 65 | 31 | 13 | 65 | **598** |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 120 | 488 | * | 209 | 61 | 55 | 56 | 55 | * | 155 | **1 207** |
| North West | 205 | 346 | * | 212 | 55 | 34 | 92 | 20 | * | 152 | **1 116** |
| Gauteng | 234 | 583 | 28 | 786 | 118 | 45 | 87 | 75 | 44 | 261 | **2 261** |
| Mpumalanga | 136 | 245 | 19 | 144 | 71 | 27 | 19 | 25 | * | 61 | **755** |
| Limpopo | 72 | 898 | * | 247 | 95 | 22 | 88 | 47 | 16 | 103 | **1 591** |
| **Total** | **1 763** | **3 925** | **105** | **2 419** | **649** | **294** | **471** | **377** | **122** | **1 007** | **11 131** |

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

Table 9 shows the main reasons day travellers visited certain provinces in 2022. Gauteng with 2,3 million most recent day trips was the most visited province, where the main reason for the visit was to visit friends and relatives. Western Cape followed with 1,8 million visits of which 833 000 visited for leisure purposes. Shopping was the main reason people travelled to provinces such as Limpopo (898 000 trips), Gauteng (583 000), KwaZulu-Natal (488 000) and Eastern Cape (463 000).

**Table 10: Province of destination by main purpose of most recent overnight trips taken by household members, January–December, 2022**

| Province of destination | Main purpose | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Leisure | Shopping | Sporting | VFR | Business | Study/Education | Medical/health | Religion | Funeral | Other | Total |
| Western Cape | 1 261 | 12 | 14 | 664 | 36 | 16 | 67 | 17 | 3 | 101 | **2 191** |
| Eastern Cape | 479 | 2 | 1 | 677 | 44 | 128 | 342 | 41 | 11 | 191 | **1 918** |
| Northern Cape | 93 | 1 | 2 | 316 | 21 | 30 | 84 | 17 | 9 | 37 | **611** |
| Free State | 84 | 4 | 12 | 250 | 26 | 44 | 104 | 28 | 4 | 36 | **592** |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 628 | 20 | 2 | 1 017 | 45 | 56 | 111 | 16 | 8 | 141 | **2 045** |
| North West | 172 | 3 | 4 | 682 | 45 | 101 | 102 | 1 | 2 | 117 | **1 229** |
| Gauteng | 169 | 20 | 55 | 1 090 | 61 | 50 | 116 | 23 | 8 | 253 | **1 845** |
| Mpumalanga | 367 | 11 | 21 | 786 | 4 | 52 | 73 | 7 | * | 77 | **1 398** |
| Limpopo | 282 | * | 5 | 1 266 | 47 | 32 | 270 | 5 | 12 | 155 | **2 074** |
| **Total** | **3 535** | **74** | **117** | **6 749** | **330** | **510** | **1 269** | **154** | **57** | **1 109** | **13 903** |

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

The results indicate that in 2022, tourists travelled mainly to visit friends and relatives (6,7 million) and for leisure purposes (3,5 million). The province mostly visited by tourists was Western Cape (2,2 million) where 1,3 million visited for leisure purposes. This was followed by Limpopo and KwaZulu-Natal both with 2 million; most of these visits were to visit friends and relatives. About 1,3 million tourists travelled for medical purposes, and 342 000 and 270 000 of these were destined to Eastern Cape and Limpopo, respectively.

**Table 11: Province of destination for most recent overnight trips taken by household members by principal type of accommodation utilised, January–December, 2022**

| Province of destination | Accommodation ('000) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hotel | Guest-house/ guest-farm | Bed and breakfast | Lodge | Self-catering establish ment | Stayed with friends and relatives | Hostel/ back-packers | Campin g and caravan | Hospital | Community halls | Holiday home/ second home | Other[1] | Un-specified | Total |
| Western Cape | 85 | 143 | 95 | 46 | 350 | 1 329 | * | 90 | * | 23 | 189 | 22 | * | **2 379** |
| Eastern Cape | 41 | 88 | 13 | 40 | 42 | 946 | * | * | 11 | 55 | 141 | 18 | * | **1 399** |
| Northern Cape | 28 | 102 | * | 8 | 10 | 418 | * | * | 21 | * | 33 | 14 | * | **644** |
| Free State | 35 | 41 | 11 | 15 | 28 | 380 | * | 26 | * | * | * | 8 | * | **564** |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 82 | 28 | 31 | 28 | 80 | 1 045 | * | * | * | 23 | * | 17 | * | **1 357** |
| North West | 25 | * | * | 30 | * | 1 070 | * | 33 | * | 33 | * | 12 | * | **1 261** |
| Gauteng | 349 | 306 | 115 | 155 | 244 | 2 640 | * | 51 | * | 34 | 98 | 29 | * | **4 026** |
| Mpumalanga | 47 | 52 | 20 | 19 | 74 | 1 078 | * | 16 | 1 | 31 | * | 17 | * | **1 364** |
| Limpopo | 29 | * | * | 42 | 25 | 767 | * | * | 6 | * | * | * | * | **909** |
| **Total** | **720** | **785** | **311** | **383** | **853** | **9 674** | **19** | **216** | **53** | **207** | **487** | **145** | **49** | **13 903** |

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

Table 11 depicts the main destination of overnight trips by the principal type of accommodation, between January and December 2022. The most popular form of accommodation for tourists was staying with friends and relatives, which had about 9,7 million tourists preferring this type of accommodation during their trips. Of these, 2,6 million were in Gauteng, followed by those who were in Western Cape (1,3 million). Guest-house/guest farm were the second most common form of accommodation used by tourists, followed by hotel. The number of tourists who stayed in hotels was the highest in Gauteng (349 000).

### 3.3 Analysis by main purpose of the trip

**Table 12: Main purpose of most recent day by type of trip, January–December, 2021 and 2022**

| Main purpose of trip | Day trips | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number ('000) | Per cent | Number ('000) | Per cent |
| | 2021 – trips by household heads | | 2022 – trips by household members | |
| Leisure | 571 | 9,5 | 1 763 | 15,8 |
| Shopping | 2 672 | 44,3 | 3 925 | 35,3 |
| Sporting | 1 059 | 17,6 | 105 | 0,9 |
| VFR | 559 | 9,3 | 2 419 | 21,7 |
| Business | 36 | 0,6 | 649 | 5,8 |
| Religion | 246 | 4,1 | 294 | 2,6 |
| Funeral | 99 | 1,6 | 471 | 4,2 |
| Medical/health | 437 | 7,2 | 377 | 3,4 |
| Study/educational | 297 | 4,9 | 122 | 1,1 |
| Other[1] | 55 | 0,9 | 1 007 | 9,0 |
| **Total** | **6 032** | **100,0** | **11 131** | **100** |

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

Table 12 summarises day trips by the main purpose for which the trip was taken. Of the total day trips undertaken in both 2021 and 2022, shopping was the most common reason for undertaking day trips (44,3% and 35,3%), followed by sporting at 17,6% in 2021 and visiting friends and relatives at 21,7% in 2022. In 2021 the least cited reason for taking trips was for business purposes (0,6%), while in 2022 it was for sporting purposes (0,9%).

**Table 13: Main purpose of most recent overnight trips by type of trip, January–December, 2021 and 2022**

| Main purpose of trip | Overnight trips | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number ('000) | Per cent | Number ('000) | Per cent |
| | 2021 – trips by household heads | | 2022 – trips by household members | |
| Leisure | 1 118 | 17,1 | 3 535 | 25,4 |
| Shopping | 88 | 1,3 | 74 | 0,5 |
| Sporting | 8 | 0,1 | 117 | 0,8 |
| VFR | 3 531 | 53,9 | 6 749 | 48,5 |
| Business | 256 | 3,9 | 330 | 2,4 |
| Religion | 23 | 0,4 | 154 | 1,1 |
| Funeral | 135 | 2,1 | 57 | 0,4 |
| Medical/health | 154 | 2,4 | 1 269 | 9,1 |
| Study/educational | 865 | 13,2 | 510 | 3,7 |
| Other[1] | 366 | 5,6 | 1 109 | 8,0 |
| **Total** | **6 545** | **100,0** | **13 903** | **100,0** |

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

Table 13 depicts overnight trips by the main purpose for which the trip was taken. In both 2021 and 2022, tourists were more likely to undertake overnight trips to visit friends and relatives. Tourists also undertook most trips for leisure. In 2022 about 9,1% of the trips were for medical purposes. The proportion of overnight trips undertaken for funeral purposes decreased from 2,1% in 2021 to 0,4% in 2022.

**Figure 4: Main purpose of most recent overnight trips taken by household members by month, January–December, 2022 (per cent)**

| | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leisure | 23,6 | 26,1 | 23,9 | 16,6 | 12,6 | 17,4 | 16,0 | 17,5 | 25,6 | 35,4 | 31,3 | 35,4 |
| Shopping | 0,0 | 0,4 | 0,3 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,9 | 0,3 | 2,6 | 0,5 | 0,7 | 0,0 | 0,5 |
| Sporting | 0,0 | 1,8 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 1,4 | 0,7 | 0,9 | 0,0 | 2,5 | 3,4 | 0,9 | 0,0 |
| VFR | 62,6 | 44,9 | 47,1 | 49,3 | 49,6 | 52,6 | 48,5 | 50,9 | 41,8 | 41,1 | 33,3 | 52,4 |
| Business | 2,4 | 4,6 | 1,4 | 1,4 | 2,3 | 2,4 | 4,4 | 3,0 | 4,2 | 1,3 | 3,1 | 1,2 |
| Education | 1,5 | 1,9 | 3,9 | 13,2 | 5,1 | 4,5 | 1,0 | 1,9 | 6,7 | 2,3 | 4,7 | 1,3 |
| Medical | 8,0 | 4,2 | 14,5 | 8,0 | 15,7 | 12,2 | 17,7 | 14,5 | 10,9 | 8,0 | 7,6 | 2,9 |
| Religion | 0,0 | 1,4 | 2,6 | 1,2 | 0,5 | 1,7 | 0,5 | 0,8 | 0,5 | 1,3 | 2,7 | 0,9 |
| Funeral | 0,0 | 0,2 | 0,6 | 0,3 | 2,2 | 0,2 | 0,4 | 0,1 | 0,7 | 0,3 | 0,9 | 0,1 |
| Other | 1,9 | 14,6 | 5,7 | 10,0 | 10,5 | 7,4 | 10,2 | 8,6 | 6,7 | 6,2 | 15,5 | 5,4 |

Figure 5 above shows the main purpose of most recent overnight trips by the month in which the trip was undertaken for the reference period January to December 2022. Visiting friends and relatives (VFR) was the most commonly mentioned purpose for taking trips throughout the year. Leisure trips were most likely to be undertaken in October and December, which were both at 35,4% as well as in November (31,3%).

**Table 14a: Main purpose of most recent day trips taken by household heads in 2021 and household members in 2022 by main mode of transport used, January–December, 2021 and 2022**

| Main purpose of trip | Day trips (per cent) | | | | | | | |
| | Air | | Bus | | Car | | Taxi | |
| | 2021 | 2022 | 2021 | 2022 | 2021 | 2022 | 2021 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leisure | 100,0 | 69,4 | 5,2 | 3,2 | 13,8 | 22,9 | 3,0 | 4,1 |
| Shopping | * | * | 60,4 | 53,1 | 29,4 | 23,8 | 65,1 | 55,0 |
| Sporting | * | * | * | * | * | 1,3 | * | 0,5 |
| VFR | * | * | 5,3 | 7,6 | 22,2 | 25,4 | 13,1 | 16,9 |
| Business | * | * | 7,6 | 5,1 | 12,9 | 6,5 | 4,6 | 4,6 |
| Study/educational | * | * | * | 2,6 | 0,7 | 2,5 | 0,5 | 2,8 |
| Medical/health | * | * | 13,8 | 2,7 | 3,9 | 4,7 | 3,3 | 3,6 |
| Religion | * | * | * | 5,4 | 0,8 | 3,5 | 3,1 | 2,3 |
| Funeral | * | * | * | 6,4 | 10,0 | 1,0 | 4,5 | 0,7 |
| Other | * | 30,6 | 7,7 | 13,9 | 6,2 | 8,4 | 2,9 | 9,4 |
| **Total** | **100,0** | **100,0** | **100** | **100,0** | **100,0** | **100,0** | **100,0** | **100,0** |

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

In 2021, taxis were mostly used for shopping (65,1%) and visiting friends and relatives (13,1%). When buses were used as a means of transport, they were mainly used for shopping (60,4%) and for medical purposes (13,8%). About 29,4% of day travellers used cars for shopping and 22,2% used cars to visit friends and family/relatives.

The same patterns were observed in 2022 where taxis were mainly used when travelling for shopping purposes (55,0%), followed by visiting friends and relatives (16,9%). Most day travellers who used buses used them mainly for shopping purposes (53,1%). Cars as the main mode of transport was mainly used for visiting friends and relatives (25,4%) and shopping purposes (23,8%).

**Table 14b: Main purpose of most recent overnight trips taken by household heads in 2021 and household members in 2022 by main mode of transport used, January–December, 2021 and 2022**

| Main purpose of trip | Overnight trips (per cent) | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | Air | | Bus | | Car | | Taxi | |
| | 2021 | 2022 | 2021 | 2022 | 2021 | 2022 | 2021 | 2022 |
| Leisure | 29,7 | 55,7 | 15,1 | 14,8 | 26,6 | 32,9 | * | 8,1 |
| Shopping | * | * | * | * | 2,0 | 0,4 | 72,1 | 0,9 |
| Sporting | * | 9,2 | * | 1,7 | 0,2 | 0,6 | * | 0,3 |
| VFR | 37,5 | 22,7 | 42,7 | 50,9 | 44,4 | 44,2 | 10,9 | 61,7 |
| Business | 29,9 | 7,2 | 2,4 | 3,7 | 2,2 | 2,1 | 4,0 | 1,7 |
| Study/educational | * | 0,5 | * | 4,6 | 0,4 | 2,8 | 1,1 | 6 |
| Medical/health | * | 1,9 | 1,4 | 9,9 | 2,4 | 7,7 | 4,5 | 12,9 |
| Religion | * | 0,4 | 1,1 | 1,9 | 3,0 | 0,6 | 3,6 | 1,1 |
| Funeral | 2,9 | * | 30,5 | 0,8 | 11,0 | 0,2 | 1,9 | 0,8 |
| Other | * | 2,4 | 6,7 | 11,8 | 7,7 | 8,5 | 1,9 | 6,6 |
| **Total** | **100,0** | **100,0** | **100,0** | **100,0** | **100,0** | **100,0** | **100,0** | **100,0** |

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

Table 14b gives information on the main purpose of the most recent overnight trip by main transport for domestic tourists in 2021 and 2022. The results show that tourists used cars to visit friends and relatives, followed by visiting for leisure purposes. Taxis were the leading type of transport for shopping (72,1%) in 2021 and for visiting friends and relatives (61,7%) in 2022. When buses were used as the main mode of transport, they were mainly used for visiting friends and relatives.

**Table 15: Main purpose of most recent day trips by expenditure (R'000), January–December, 2021 and 2022**

| Main purpose of trip | Accommodation | Food and beverages | Domestic transport | Recreation and culture | Shopping | Other[2] | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2021 – trips by household heads** | | | | | | | |
| Leisure | - | 229 509 | 308 109 | 21 228 | 49 686 | 2 117 | **610 650** |
| Shopping | - | 305 879 | 567 443 | 1 150 | 4 060 676 | 105 856 | **5 041 004** |
| Sporting | - | 179 192 | 314 305 | 5 790 | 183 856 | 41 406 | **724 548** |
| VFR | - | 160 170 | 378 977 | - | 416 904 | 4 647 | **960 699** |
| Business | - | 20 148 | 45 073 | - | 51 450 | 44 073 | **160 744** |
| Religion | - | 8 276 | 36 697 | - | | | **44 973** |
| Funeral | - | 40 858 | 131 174 | - | 51 703 | 7 073 | **230 808** |
| Medical/health | - | - | - | - | - | - | **-** |
| Study/educational | - | 27 492 | 68 095 | - | 95 763 | 17 287 | **208 638** |
| Other[1] | - | 16 396 | 8 825 | 8 063 | 14 706 | - | **47 989** |
| **Total day trips spending** | **-** | **993 118** | **1 878 879** | **36 230** | **4 936 581** | **224 853** | **8 069 661** |
| **2022 – trips by household members** | | | | | | | |
| Leisure | - | 258 468 | 223 362 | 22 460 | 104 185 | 122 971 | **623 657** |
| Shopping | - | 199 934 | 295 829 | 194 | 1 988 080 | 369 840 | **2 596 066** |
| Sporting | - | 18 706 | 66 293 | 1 812 | 22 611 | 696 661 | **782 827** |
| VFR | - | 165 440 | 415 589 | 3 587 | 296 978 | 412 498 | **937 509** |
| Business | - | 79 758 | 328 355 | 150 | 563 428 | 3 566 153 | **4 320 476** |
| Education | - | 6 629 | 25 045 | - | 23 086 | 26 256 | **56 668** |
| Medical | - | 18 152 | 83 037 | - | 30 258 | 72 028 | **141 217** |
| Religion | - | 19 593 | 41 917 | - | 51 905 | 81 217 | **164 008** |
| Funeral | - | 7 577 | 17 282 | 4 553 | 5 717 | 16 748 | **35 246** |
| Other | - | 32 758 | 102 028 | - | 38 237 | 143 239 | **233 541** |
| **Total day trips spending** | **-** | **807 017** | **1 598 738** | **32 757** | **3 124 483** | **5 507 610** | **9 891 214** |

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

During the period January to December 2021, the expenditure for most recent day trips was about R8 billion as shown in Table 15 above. Domestic day trips undertaken for shopping purposes contributed roughly R5 billion of the total expenditure incurred over the reference period. Expenditure on domestic transport (R1,9 billion) was the second highest expenditure on day trips.

The total expenditure incurred for most recent day trips was at approximately R10 billion in 2022. Most of the money was spent on other items (R5,5 billion), followed by shopping (R3,1 billion) and domestic transport (R1,6 billion). The least amount of money was spent on recreation and culture. Day travellers whose main purpose for travelling was for shopping, spent about R2 billion shopping.

**Table 16: Main purpose of most recent overnight trips by expenditure (R'000), January–December, 2021 and 2022**

| Main purpose of trip | Accommodation | Food and beverages | Domestic transport | Recreation and culture | Shopping | Other[2] | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2021 – trips by household heads** | | | | | | | |
| Leisure | 810 790 | 494 626 | 552 866 | 50 677 | 357 453 | 65 349 | **2 331 762** |
| Shopping | 33 038 | 19 104 | 45 277 | - | 412 879 | 33 555 | **543 853** |
| Sporting | 530 | 2 081 | 6 505 | 1 093 | 910 | - | **11 119** |
| VFR | 5 428 | 802 834 | 1 217 424 | 32 559 | 1 059 940 | 159 008 | **3 277 193** |
| Business | 12 222 | 46 594 | 93 204 | - | 29 914 | 6 788 | **188 721** |
| Education | 14 083 | 10 092 | 50 969 | - | 14 985 | 142 | **90 271** |
| Medical | 5 851 | 3 917 | 2 970 | - | 414 | - | **13 153** |
| Religion | 1 014 | 88 581 | 279 333 | 337 | 79 190 | 22 930 | **471 384** |
| Funeral | 480 | 6 000 | 17 281 | - | 1 802 | 612 | **26 175** |
| Other | 3 257 | 112 774 | 167 444 | 4 937 | 81 215 | 11 350 | **380 977** |
| **Total overnight trips spending** | **886 693** | **1 586 601** | **2 433 272** | **89 604** | **2 038 703** | **299 734** | **7 334 607** |
| **2022 – trips by household members** | | | | | | | |
| Leisure | 1 000 456 | 675 950 | 760 059 | 84 731 | 703 592 | 68 644 | **3 301 413** |
| Shopping | 2 226 | 7 154 | 9 887 | 475 | 62 796 | - | **82 537** |
| Sporting | 68 440 | 32 334 | 72 804 | 2 930 | 51 251 | 902 | **229 563** |
| VFR | 50 210 | 773 542 | 1 512 586 | 18 571 | 1 301 969 | 132 803 | **3 809 489** |
| Business | 141 812 | 70 095 | 233 297 | 42 | 57 535 | 7 712 | **510 615** |
| Education | 9 289 | 24 969 | 62 535 | 45 | 12 182 | 10 180 | **119 711** |
| Medical | 16 368 | 113 931 | 414 592 | 174 | 229 747 | 60 113 | **838 619** |
| Religion | 21 731 | 6 082 | 18 581 | 917 | 1 737 | 8 721 | **57 770** |
| Funeral | 15 970 | 4 974 | 9 504 | 389 | 13 653 | 3 411 | **47 902** |
| Other | 93 466 | 131 189 | 268 349 | 27 663 | 268 889 | 26 270 | **823 643** |
| **Total overnight trips spending** | **1 419 968** | **1 840 218** | **3 362 196** | **135 937** | **2 703 351** | **318 756** | **9 821 262** |

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

In 2021, tourists who travelled to visit friends and relatives spent most of their money on domestic transport (R1,2 billion), followed by shopping at R1,1 billion. Those who travelled for leisure purposes spent the most money on accommodation (R811 million), followed by spending on domestic transport (R553 million).

In 2022, the total expenditure incurred for most recent overnight trips was at approximately R10 billion. Most of the money was spent by those who travelled to visit friend and relatives (R3,8 billion). Of those who travelled to visit friend and relatives, R1,3 billion of their money was spent on shopping. The second most spenders were those who travelled for leisure purposes of which most of their money was spend on accommodation.

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

**Table 17: Main mode of transport by most recent type of trips, January–December, 2021 and 2022**

| Mode of transport | 2021 – trips by household heads | | 2022 – trips by household members | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Day trips** | | | |
| | **Number ('000)** | **Per cent** | **Number ('000)** | **Per cent** |
| Air | 24 | 0,4 | 17 | 0,1 |
| Bus | 171 | 2,8 | 446 | 4,0 |
| Car | 3 347 | 55,5 | 6 920 | 62,2 |
| Taxi | 2 338 | 38,8 | 3 643 | 32,7 |
| Other[1] | 97 | 1,6 | 105 | 0,9 |
| Unspecified | 55 | 0,9 | - | - |
| **Total** | **6 032** | **100,0** | **11 131** | **100,0** |
| | **Overnight trips** | | | |
| **Mode of transport** | **Number ('000)** | **Per cent** | **Number ('000)** | **Per cent** |
| Air | 327 | 5,0 | 442 | 3,2 |
| Bus | 263 | 4,0 | 786 | 5,7 |
| Car | 3 354 | 51,3 | 8 608 | 61,9 |
| Taxi | 2 501 | 38,2 | 3 919 | 28,2 |
| Other[1] | 100 | 1,5 | 148 | 1,1 |
| **Total** | **6 545** | **100,0** | **13 903** | **100,0** |

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

Table 17 indicates that in both 2021 and 2022, day and overnight travelling in the country was done mostly by car, with taxis being the second most used mode of transport. Less than one per cent of the travellers used air transportation for day trips in both 2021 and 2022.

**Table 18: Main mode of transport used to undertake overnight trips by principal type of accommodation utilised, January–December, 2021 and 2022**

| Mode of Transport | Accommodation | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hotel | Guest house/ guest farm | Bed and breakfast | Lodge | Self-catering establish ment | Stayed with friends and relatives | Hostel/ back-packers | Camping and caravan | Hospital | Halls | Holiday home/ second home | Other | Unspecified | Total |
| **2021 – trips by household heads** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Air | 41 | * | 31 | * | * | 229 | * | * | * | * | * | 26 | * | **327** |
| Bus | * | 3 | * | * | * | 213 | * | * | 4 | * | 17 | 26 | * | **263** |
| Car | 127 | 87 | 41 | 105 | 89 | 2 205 | * | 173 | 6 | * | 90 | 431 | * | **3 354** |
| Taxi | 8 | * | 16 | 18 | 2 | 2 205 | 8 | * | 2 | 43 | 34 | 166 | * | **2 501** |
| Other | 18 | * | 4 | 4 | 9 | 35 | * | * | 19 | * | * | 10 | * | **100** |
| **Total** | **192** | **90** | **92** | **127** | **101** | **4 888** | **8** | **173** | **31** | **43** | **141** | **659** | **\*** | **6 545** |
| **2022 – trips by household members** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Air | 187 | 17 | 57 | * | 43 | 122 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | **442** |
| Bus | 17 | 30 | 26 | 27 | 26 | 560 | * | 11 | * | 14 | 59 | * | * | **786** |
| Car | 455 | 702 | 210 | 320 | 742 | 5 546 | * | 201 | 11 | 57 | 247 | 81 | 30 | **8 608** |
| Taxi | 48 | 26 | 13 | 22 | 38 | 3 397 | 9 | * | 4 | 136 | 181 | 37 | 19 | **3 934** |
| Unspecified | 13 | * | * | * | * | 48 | * | * | 31 | * | * | 13 | * | **134** |
| **Total** | **720** | **785** | **311** | **383** | **853** | **9 674** | **19** | **216** | **53** | **207** | **487** | **145** | **49** | **13 903** |

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

Table 18 shows that in 2021 most of the tourists stayed with friends and relatives followed by those who stayed at hotel, campsite and holiday home/second home. Most of those who stayed at self-catering establishment in 2021 travelled by car. Furthermore, about 90 000 tourists who travelled by car were staying in a holiday home/second home.

In 2022, most of the tourists preferred staying with friend and relatives as their main mode of accommodation, while hostel/back-packers was the least preferred type of accommodation. Of those who stayed with friends and relatives, about 5,5 million used cars as their main mode of transport followed by 3,4 million who used taxis.

**Figure 5: Main mode of transport by type of accommodation on most recent overnight trips taken by household members, January–December, 2022 (per cent)**



| | Hotel | Guest House/ Guest Farm | Bed and Breakfast | Lodge | Self-catering establishment | Stayed with friends and relatives | Hostel/ Backpackers | Camping and caravan | Hospital | Halls | Holiday Home/ Second Home | Other | Unspecified |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Air | 26,0 | 2,2 | 18,3 | 1,6 | 5,0 | 1,3 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 3,8 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 5,5 | 0,0 |
| Bus | 2,4 | 3,8 | 8,4 | 7,0 | 3,0 | 5,8 | 15,8 | 5,1 | 9,4 | 6,8 | 12,1 | 4,1 | 0,0 |
| Car | 63,2 | 89,4 | 67,5 | 83,6 | 87,0 | 57,3 | 26,3 | 93,1 | 20,8 | 27,5 | 50,7 | 55,9 | 61,2 |
| Taxi | 6,7 | 3,3 | 4,2 | 5,7 | 4,5 | 35,1 | 47,4 | 2,3 | 7,5 | 65,7 | 37,2 | 25,5 | 38,8 |
| Other | 1,8 | 1,4 | 1,9 | 1,8 | 0,6 | 0,5 | 5,3 | 0,0 | 58,5 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 9,0 | 0,0 |

As shown in Figure 6, tourists generally used cars to get to their chosen destinations. Furthermore, it can be seen that 26,0% of those who stayed at hotels used air transport. Most of those who were staying at hostel/backpackers used taxis (47,4%).

## 3.5 Analysis of travelling patterns of different population groups

**Table 19: Population group by most recent type of trip taken by household members, January–December, 2022**

| Population group | Day trips | | Overnight trips | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number ('000) | Per cent | Number ('000) | Per cent |
| Black African | 7 466 | 67,1 | 9 329 | 67,1 |
| Coloured | 1 562 | 14,0 | 1 563 | 11,2 |
| Indian/Asian | 215 | 1,9 | 284 | 2,0 |
| White | 1 889 | 17.0 | 2 727 | 19,6 |
| **Total** | **11 131** | **100,0** | **13 903** | **100,0** |

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

Of the total number of most recent day trips undertaken in South Africa during the reference period, the black African population group undertook most day trips (67,1%), followed by white (17,0%), coloured (14,0%) and Indian/Asian (1,9%) population groups.

In relation to most recent domestic overnight trips undertaken by population groups, black Africans undertook 67,1% of the total number of trips, while the Indian/Asian group recorded the lowest proportions (2,0%).

**Table 20a: Population group by main purpose of the most recent day trips taken by household members, January–December, 2022**

| Population group | Main purpose of trip ('000) | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Leisure | Shopping | Sporting | VFR | Business | Religion | Funeral | Medical/ health | Study/ education | Other[1] | Total |
| Black African | 546 | 3 033 | 18 | 1 571 | 428 | 260 | 76 | 436 | 254 | 844 | **7 466** |
| Coloured | 401 | 667 | 9 | 270 | 49 | 12 | 38 | 28 | 25 | 63 | **1 562** |
| Indian/Asian | 103 | 52 | * | 26 | 28 | 3 | * | * | * | 4 | **215** |
| White | 714 | 173 | 77 | 553 | 145 | 102 | 8 | 6 | 15 | 97 | **1 889** |
| **Total** | **1 763** | **3 925** | **105** | **2 419** | **649** | **377** | **122** | **471** | **294** | **1 007** | **11 131** |

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

Table 20a shows that black Africans undertook day trips mainly for shopping (3 million trips) and for visiting friends and relatives (1,6 million trips), while white travellers mainly undertook day trips for leisure (714 000), followed by visiting friends and relatives (553 000). Coloured travellers undertook day trips mainly for shopping, followed by those who travelled for leisure purposes.

**Table 20b: Population group by main purpose of the most recent overnight trips taken by household members, 2022**

| Population group | Main purpose of trip ('000) | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Leisure | Shopping | Sporting | VFR | Business | Religion | Funeral | Medical/ health | Study/ education | Other[1] | Total |
| Black African | 1 201 | 61 | 37 | 5 103 | 242 | 96 | 49 | 1 164 | 468 | 909 | **9 329** |
| Coloured | 650 | * | 6 | 600 | 33 | 45 | 8 | 102 | 24 | 87 | **1 563** |
| Indian/Asian | 145 | * | * | 116 | * | * | * | * | * | 19 | **284** |
| White | 1 538 | * | 74 | 931 | 56 | 13 | * | * | * | 95 | **2 727** |
| **Total** | **3 535** | **74** | **117** | **6 749** | **330** | **154** | **57** | **1 269** | **510** | **1 109** | **13 903** |

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

In relation to overnight trips, Table 20b shows that black Africans undertook about 5,1 million trips to visit friends and relatives, 1,2 million for leisure purposes and 1,2 million for medical reasons. About 1,5 million overnight trips were undertaken by the white population group for leisure and 931 000 were taken to visit friends and relatives. Most of the trips taken by the coloured and Indian/Asian population groups were for leisure purposes and visiting friends and relatives.

**Table 21: Population group by province of destination of the most recent type of trips taken by household members, January–December, 2022**

| Population group | Province of destination ('000) | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | WC | EC | NC | FS | KZN | NW | GP | MP | LP | Total |
| Day trips | | | | | | | | | | |
| Black African | 66 | 873 | 237 | 476 | 1 038 | 879 | 1 795 | 600 | 1 501 | **7 466** |
| Coloured | 1 038 | 53 | 384 | 23 | * | * | 49 | * | 4 | **1 562** |
| Indian/Asian | 47 | * | * | * | 84 | * | 14 | 31 | 27 | **215** |
| White | 638 | 214 | 45 | 95 | 75 | 236 | 402 | 123 | 59 | **1 889** |
| **Total** | **1 789** | **1 145** | **669** | **598** | **1 207** | **1 116** | **2 261** | **755** | **1 591** | **11 131** |
| Overnight trips | | | | | | | | | | |
| Black African | 280 | 1 501 | 305 | 436 | 1 655 | 1 012 | 1 364 | 1 023 | 1 753 | **9 329** |
| Coloured | 901 | 205 | 231 | 32 | 70 | 33 | 54 | 22 | 13 | **1 563** |
| Indian/Asian | 36 | 6 | * | * | 92 | 21 | 50 | 4 | 74 | **284** |
| White | 974 | 206 | 75 | 124 | 227 | 163 | 376 | 349 | 233 | **2 727** |
| **Total** | **2 191** | **1 918** | **611** | **592** | **2 045** | **1 229** | **1 845** | **1 398** | **2 074** | **13 903** |

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

As per Table 21, in 2021, the highest number of most recent day trips were undertaken by travellers who went to Gauteng with 2,3 million trips, followed by those who went to Western Cape (1,8 million), Limpopo (1,6 million) and KwaZulu-Natal (1,2 million). It further shows that most white travellers who undertook day trips were destined for Western Cape (638 000). Of the 7,5 million trips undertaken by black Africans, 1,5 million were destined to Limpopo.

In 2022, most of the overnight trips were undertaken by the black African population group at about 9,3 million and many (1,8 million) were destined to Limpopo, 1,7 million were destined to KwaZulu-Natal and 1,5 million were to Eastern Cape.

**Table 22: Population group by number of trips taken by household members, January–December, 2022**

| Population group | Day trips | | Overnight trips | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total number of trips ('000) | Per cent across population group | Total number of trips ('000) | Per cent across population group |
| Black African | 7 466 | 67,1 | 9 329 | 67,1 |
| Coloured | 1 562 | 14 | 1 563 | 11,2 |
| Indian/Asian | 215 | 1,9 | 284 | 2 |
| White | 1 889 | 17 | 2 727 | 19,6 |
| Total | 11 131 | 100 | 13 903 | 100 |

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

Table 22 above presents population groups by number of trips per individual during the reference period. When comparing across population groups and with a focus on the total number of trips undertaken between January and December 2022, the black African population group undertook the most day trips, having taken 67,1% of the trips. This was followed by the white and coloured population with 17,0% and 14,0%, respectively. The Indian/Asian group showed a relatively low number of day trips undertaken during the period, with 1,9% trips.

Similarly, with overnight trips, black Africans undertook the most number of trips (67,1%) when compared to other population groups.

**Table 23: Population group by expenditure (R'000) on most recent trips taken by household members, January–December, 2022**

| Population group | Accommodation | Food and beverages | Domestic transport | Recreation and culture | Shopping | Other[1] | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Day trips | | | | | | | |
| Black African | - | 432 608 | 988 087 | 12 322 | 2 226 714 | 1 043 512 | 3 850 809 |
| Coloured | - | 65 181 | 101 527 | 4 146 | 153 580 | 121 569 | 392 097 |
| Indian/Asian | - | 17 074 | 23 108 | 150 | 86 383 | 17 155 | 132 544 |
| White | - | 292 154 | 486 016 | 16 138 | 657 806 | 4 325 375 | 5 515 764 |
| Total | - | 807 017 | 1 598 738 | 32 757 | 3 124 483 | 5 507 610 | 9 891 214 |
| Overnight trips | | | | | | | |
| Black African | 568 215 | 1 198 520 | 2 364 414 | 70 054 | 2 322 314 | 277 572 | 6 838 230 |
| Coloured | 74 891 | 95 775 | 182 262 | 1 823 | 82 254 | 5 400 | 444 087 |
| Indian/Asian | 4 455 | 16 076 | 19 073 | - | 3 499 | - | 43 104 |
| White | 772 406 | 529 846 | 796 446 | 64 060 | 295 284 | 35 785 | 2 495 841 |
| Total | 1 419 968 | 1 840 218 | 3 362 196 | 135 937 | 2 703 351 | 318 756 | 9 821 262 |

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

The estimated total spending on most recent day trips between January and December 2022 was R10 billion on both recent day and overnight trips. During day trips the largest amount spent was R5,5 billion, which was spent by white population group of which, R657 million was spent on shopping. The black African population group were the second most spenders at nearly R4 billion of which, R2,2 was spent on shopping.

The overall spending on domestic transport for overnight trip amounted to R3,4 billion. The black African population group, on their most recent overnight trips, spent most of their money on domestic transport (R2,4 billion) and shopping, as well as on food and beverages (R2,3 billion and R1,2 billion respectively). The white population group spent most of their money on domestic transport (R796 million) and accommodation (R772 million).

**Table 24: Population group by average expenditure on most recent day and overnight trips taken by household heads, January–December, 2022**

| Population group | Expenditure (R'000) | Number of trips ('000) | Average spent per trip (R) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Day trips** | | | |
| Black African | 3 021 514 | 7 466 | 399 |
| Coloured | 274 596 | 1 562 | 176 |
| Indian/Asian | 114 037 | 215 | 531 |
| White | 1 357 003 | 1 889 | 717 |
| **Total** | **4 767 151** | **11 131** | **1 823** |
| **Overnight trips** | | | |
| Black African | 6 283 199 | 9 329 | 1 160 |
| Coloured | 427 149 | 1 563 | 778 |
| Indian/Asian | 43 104 | 284 | 826 |
| White | 2 314 623 | 2 727 | 2 492 |
| **Total** | **9 068 076** | **13 903** | **5 256** |

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

Table 24 shows population group by average expenditure on the most recent day and overnight trips in 2022. Day travellers spent an average of R1 823 per trip while tourists spent R5 256 on average per trip.

For day trips, white travellers recorded the highest average spend per trip (R717) compared to other population groups. They were followed by Indian/Asian with R531, while the coloured population spent the least amount on average per trip (R176).

With majority of the most recent overnight trips undertaken by the black African population group, their average expenditure per trip sits at R1 160, making it the second highest average spent per trip. The white tourists reported the highest amount of money spent on average per trip (R2 492), while the Indian/Asian and coloured spent R826 and R778 on average per trip, respectively.

**Table 25a: Demographic analysis by most recent person day trips, January–December, 2021 and 2022**

| Characteristics | Day trips | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | 2021 – trips by household heads | | 2022 – trips by household members | |
| | Number ('000) | Per cent | Number ('000) | Per cent |
| **Broad age group** | | | | |
| 0–11 | - | - | 1 062 | 9,5 |
| 12–17 | 10 | 0,2 | 536 | 4,8 |
| 18–24 | 236 | 3,9 | 1 007 | 9,0 |
| 25–34 | 887 | 14,7 | 2 241 | 20,1 |
| 35–44 | 1 795 | 29,8 | 2 602 | 23,4 |
| 45–54 | 1 390 | 23,0 | 1 667 | 15,0 |
| 55–64 | 964 | 16,0 | 1 183 | 10,6 |
| 65+ | 751 | 12,4 | 832 | 7,5 |
| **Total** | **6 033** | **100,0** | **11 130** | **100,0** |
| **Marital status** | | | | |
| Married | 161 | 2,7 | 3 819 | 34,3 |
| Living together as husband and wife | 41 | 0,7 | 1 096 | 9,8 |
| Widow/widower | 36 | 0,6 | 536 | 4,8 |
| Divorced/separated | 20 | 0,3 | 287 | 2,6 |
| Never married | 142 | 2,4 | 5 393 | 48,5 |
| Marital status unspecified | 5 632 | 93,4 | - | - |
| **Total** | **6 032** | **100,0** | **11 131** | **100,0** |
| **Highest level of education** | | | | |
| No schooling | 276 | 4,6 | 733 | 6,6 |
| Completed some primary school | 356 | 5,9 | 1 094 | 9,8 |
| Grade 7/Std 5 | 134 | 2,2 | 321 | 2,9 |
| Completed some secondary school | 1 966 | 32,6 | 3 533 | 31,7 |
| Grade 12/Std 10 | 1 127 | 18,7 | 3 119 | 28,0 |
| Higher | 1 243 | 20,6 | 2 330 | 20,9 |
| Do not know | 911 | 15,1 | - | - |
| Education unspecified | 19 | 0,3 | - | - |
| **Total** | **6 032** | **100,0** | **11130** | **100,0** |

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

Individuals in the age group 25–44 years made up 44,5% of the total proportion of day travellers in 2021 and 43,5% in 2022. These age groups were the most likely to travel over the referenced period. Individuals who had completed some secondary school were most likely to undertake day trips (32,6% in 2021 and 31,7% in 2022).

**Table 25b: Demographic analysis by most recent person overnight trips taken by household heads in 2021 and household members in 2022, January–December, 2022**

| | Overnight trips | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2021 – trips by household members | | 2022 – trips by household members | |
| Characteristics | Number ('000) | Per cent | Number ('000) | Per cent |
| **Broad age group** | | | | |
| 0–11 | * | 0,0 | 1 730 | 12,4 |
| 12–17 | 5 | 0,1 | 906 | 6,5 |
| 18–24 | 278 | 4,2 | 1 217 | 8,8 |
| 25–34 | 1 457 | 22,3 | 2 652 | 19,1 |
| 35–44 | 1 785 | 27,3 | 2 781 | 20,0 |
| 45–54 | 1 435 | 21,9 | 2 062 | 14,8 |
| 55–64 | 1 028 | 15,7 | 1 549 | 11,1 |
| 65+ | 555 | 8,5 | 1 008 | 7,2 |
| **Total** | **6 545** | **100,0** | **13 905** | **100,0** |
| **Marital status** | | | | |
| Married | 227 | 3,5 | 5 048 | 36,3 |
| Living together as husband and wife | 60 | 0,9 | 1 087 | 7,8 |
| Widow/widower | 35 | 0,5 | 576 | 4,1 |
| Divorced/separated | 26 | 0,4 | 326 | 2,3 |
| Never married | 206 | 3,1 | 6 866 | 49,4 |
| Marital status unspecified | 5 990 | 91,5 | - | - |
| **Total** | **6 545** | **100,0** | **13 903** | **100,0** |
| **Highest level of education** | | | | |
| No schooling | 152 | 2,3 | 1 070 | 7,7 |
| Completed some primary school | 299 | 4,6 | 1 557 | 11,2 |
| Grade 7/Std 5 | 133 | 2,0 | 410 | 2,9 |
| Completed some secondary school | 1 877 | 28,7 | 3 693 | 26,6 |
| Grade 12/Std 10 | 1 797 | 27,5 | 3 888 | 28,0 |
| Higher | 1 733 | 26,5 | 3 285 | 23,6 |
| Do not know | 555 | 8,5 | - | - |
| Education unspecified | - | - | - | - |
| **Total** | **6 545** | **100,0** | **13 903** | **100,0** |

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

Table 25b depicts travel patterns for overnight trips, and shows it was similar to that of day trips. Individuals between the ages of 25 and 44 years undertook almost fifty percentage of overnight trips in 2021 (49,6%) and 39,1% 2022. Individuals who have completed some secondary school and those with Grade 12 collectively undertook most of the overnight trips in 2021 (56,2%) compared to 54,6% of those in 2022.

**Figure 6: Selected demographic groups by main purpose of most recent day and overnight trips taken by household members, January–December, 2022 (per cent)**

| | 25 - 34: Day | 25 - 34: Night | Female : Day | Female : Night | Never married : Day | Never married : Night | Completed some secondary school: Day | Completed some secondary school: Night | Higher qualification: Day | Higher qualification: Night |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leisure | 7,3 | 14,4 | 13,8 | 23,5 | 25,1 | 32,9 | 7,8 | 16,2 | 29,7 | 39,1 |
| Shopping | 38,9 | 2,3 | 40,2 | 0,6 | 35,0 | 0,3 | 44,6 | 0,1 | 16,8 | 0,8 |
| Sporting | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,9 | 1,2 | 1,9 | 1,4 | 0,8 | 0,2 | 0,4 | 1,1 |
| VFR | 20,7 | 55,8 | 18,7 | 49,6 | 21,0 | 54,5 | 20,0 | 50,9 | 28,3 | 40,3 |
| Business | 8,4 | 5,2 | 4,0 | 1,2 | 1,3 | 0,7 | 5,5 | 2,9 | 8,4 | 3,9 |
| Education | 1,7 | 5,7 | 3,2 | 4,0 | 3,1 | 1,2 | 2,8 | 5,6 | 2,0 | 1,2 |
| Medical | 2,5 | 10,4 | 4,3 | 11,5 | 2,8 | 2,8 | 5,1 | 12,4 | 3,5 | 5,4 |
| Religion | 5,0 | 0,9 | 4,7 | 0,9 | 1,2 | 0,0 | 3,1 | 1,7 | 2,9 | 1,1 |
| Funeral | 1,4 | 0,3 | 1,8 | 0,4 | 0,2 | 0,4 | 0,5 | 0,4 | 0,7 | 0,6 |
| Other | 14,0 | 5,0 | 8,4 | 7,1 | 8,4 | 5,9 | 9,7 | 9,7 | 7,3 | 6,5 |

Shopping (38,9%) was the most common reason travellers aged 25–34 undertook day trips, while overnight trips were taken mainly to visit friends and relatives (20,7%) for tourists of the same age group. When females took a day trip, they were more likely to go shopping (40,2%) while overnight trips are for visiting friends and relatives (49,6%). Those who completed some secondary school preferred to travel for shopping (44,6%) and to visit friends and relatives (20,0%) for day trips, and to visit friends and relatives (50,9%) and for leisure purposes (16,2%) for overnight trips.

**Figure 7: Percentage expenditure by tourists on most recent day and overnight trips taken by household members per selected demographic group, January–December, 2022 (per cent)**



| | 25 - 34: Day | 25 - 34: Night | Female: Day | Female: Night | Never married: Day | Never married: Night | Completed some secondary school: Day | Completed some secondary school: Night | Higher qualification: Day | Higher qualification: Night |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ■ Accommodation | 0,0 | 2,8 | 0,0 | 19,7 | 0,0 | 0,6 | 0,0 | 16,0 | 0,0 | 60,9 |
| ■ Food and beverages | 5,2 | 6,6 | 18,6 | 19,0 | 4,2 | 1,3 | 30,3 | 26,2 | 41,7 | 46,8 |
| ■ Domestic transport | 4,3 | 4,7 | 29,4 | 19,7 | 3,3 | 1,6 | 34,8 | 29,7 | 41,2 | 44,2 |
| ■ Recreation and culture | 9,0 | 3,5 | 0,6 | 20,9 | 0,0 | 0,1 | 18,5 | 9,1 | 56,6 | 66,4 |
| ■ Shopping | 4,9 | 22,0 | 21,8 | 16,6 | 4,1 | 1,3 | 41,2 | 27,8 | 27,9 | 32,2 |
| ■ Other | 2,9 | 0,2 | 15,8 | 16,8 | 2,0 | 0,4 | 40,8 | 45,4 | 38,4 | 37,2 |

Figure 9 shows the proportion of expenditure of tourists by their demographic profile. Individuals aged between 25 and 34 years spent most of their money on recreation and culture (9,0%) during their day trip, and on shopping (22,0%) during their overnight trips. Females spent about 29,4% of their money on domestic transport while on day trips, and approximately 20,9% on recreation and culture during overnight trips.

## 3.6 General activities related to trips

**Table 26: Booking patterns by main purpose of most recent overnight trips taken by household heads, January–December, 2022**

| Booking | Main purpose of trip (Per cent) | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Leisure** | **Shopping** | **Sporting** | **VFR** | **Business** | **Education** | **Medical** | **Religious** | **Funeral** | **Other** | **Total** |
| **Booking** | *How trip was booked* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tour operator | 0,6 | * | 7,1 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | **0,7** |
| Travel agent | 8,2 | * | 11,8 | 0,3 | 31,5 | * | * | * | 51,7 | 3,1 | **8,2** |
| Independently | 91,2 | 100,0 | 81,1 | 99,7 | 68,5 | 100,0 | 100,0 | 100,0 | 48,3 | 96,9 | **91,1** |
| **Total** | **100,0** | **100,0** | **100,0** | **100,0** | **100,0** | **100,0** | **100,0** | **100,0** | **100,0** | **100,0** | **100,0** |
| | *Method used to book* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Personal visit to travel shop | 2,3 | * | * | 16,9 | 8,7 | 10,3 | 17,3 | 35,9 | * | * | **4,9** |
| Entirely by phone | 31 | 67,0 | 13,8 | 11,6 | 36,2 | 82,7 | 69,6 | 23,4 | 37,8 | 46,8 | **32,1** |
| On the internet | 65,6 | 33,0 | 77,7 | 66,0 | 46,3 | 7,1 | 10,3 | 40,7 | 37,3 | 53,2 | **60,8** |
| Do not know | 0,1 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | **0,1** |
| Unspecified | 1,0 | * | 8,5 | 5,4 | 8,8 | * | 2,8 | * | 24,9 | * | **2,2** |
| **Total** | **100,0** | **100,0** | **100,0** | **100,0** | **100,0** | **100,0** | **100,0** | **100,0** | **100,0** | **100,0** | **100,0** |
| | *Booking lead period* | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 2 weeks | 9,4 | 100,0 | 7,1 | 42,1 | 69,0 | 39,5 | 97,1 | 43,5 | 22,0 | 10,9 | **20,0** |
| 2 weeks to one month | 46,9 | * | 52,0 | 33,6 | 27,6 | 49,6 | 2,9 | 40,7 | 26,8 | 39,0 | **42,5** |
| 2 to 3 months | 23,5 | * | 40,9 | 18,1 | 3,5 | 10,9 | * | * | 26,3 | 47,0 | **22,3** |
| Four months and more | 19,2 | * | * | 1,6 | * | * | * | 15,8 | * | * | **13,9** |
| Unspecified | 1,0 | * | * | 4,6 | * | * | * | * | 24,9 | 3,1 | **1,3** |
| **Total** | **100,0** | **100,0** | **100,0** | **100,0** | **100,0** | **100,0** | **100,0** | **100,0** | **100,0** | **100,0** | **100,0** |

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

Table 26 provides information on booking patterns for trips by main purpose of trip undertaken. Nationally, 91,1% of trips were booked independently by tourists, while travel agents were used on 8,2% of overnight trips. About 91,2% of trips for leisure purposes were booked independently and 8,2% of trips for the same purpose were booked through travel agents.

Slightly more than sixty per cent (60,8%) of booked trips were done on the internet. These were followed by bookings made using the telephone at 32,1%. Approximately 46,9% of leisure trips were booked within two weeks to a month prior to the trip, while 9,4% of leisure trips were booked in less than two weeks before the trip.

**Table 27: Activities other than the main activity during the most recent day trip, January–December, 2022**

| Activity | Day trips | | Overnight trips | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Number** | **Per cent** | **Number** | **Per cent** |
| Entertainment, e.g. cinema, concert, show | 238 | 2,7 | 406 | 2,2 |
| Theme parks, e.g. aquariums | 421 | 4,8 | 1 678 | 9,2 |
| Cultural, historical and heritage, e.g. cultural village, museums | 131 | 1,5 | 66 | 0,4 |
| Eating out, e.g. restaurants | 93 | 1,1 | 557 | 3,1 |
| Night life, e.g. bars, night clubs | 47 | 0,5 | 106 | 0,6 |
| Visited a casino | 48 | 0,6 | 204 | 1,1 |
| Shopping, e.g. malls, flea/craft markets | 5 | 0,1 | 69 | 0,4 |
| Other recreation, entertainment | 94 | 1,1 | 96 | 0,5 |
| Meeting | 53 | 0,6 | 430 | 2,4 |
| Business conference | 3 453 | 39,6 | 4 459 | 24,5 |
| Trading, e.g. bought or sold goods from/to suppliers | 178 | 2,0 | 433 | 2,4 |
| Other business | 1 915 | 22,0 | 3 681 | 20,2 |
| Individual sport, e.g. swimming | 1 160 | 13,3 | 3 358 | 18,5 |
| Water sports, e.g. diving | 67 | 0,8 | 138 | 0,8 |
| Adventure activity, e.g. mountaineering | 46 | 0,5 | 68 | 0,4 |
| Attended a sporting event as a spectator | 88 | 1,0 | 344 | 1,9 |
| Participated in a sporting event, e.g. race | 27 | 0,3 | 28 | 0,2 |
| Other sports | 52 | 0,6 | 106 | 0,6 |
| Visited a rural area | 147 | 1,7 | 691 | 3,8 |
| Wildlife, e.g. game viewing | 129 | 1,5 | 431 | 2,4 |
| Hunting | 137 | 1,6 | 599 | 3,3 |
| Beach, e.g. sunbathing | 185 | 2,1 | 242 | 1,3 |
| **Total** | **8 717** | **100,0** | **18 190** | **100,0** |

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

Table 27 shows the percentage distribution of activities other that the main activity during day and overnight trips. It can be seen that the broader activity category, namely 'business conference', informed the bulk of activities undertaken by day trip travellers (39,6%) in 2022. The other most popular activity undertaken by day travellers was for individual sport, which includes swimming (13,3%).

As was the case with day trips, the two most popular activities undertaken on overnight trips were business conference (24,5%) and individual sport, including swimming (18,5%). Tourists also visited theme parks for both day and overnight trips.

**Table 28a: Reasons for respondents not taking day trips, January–December, 2021 and 2022**

| Reason for not taking trips | Day trips | | | |
| | 2021 – trips by household heads | | 2022 – trips by household members | |
| | Number ('000) | Per cent | Number ('000) | Per cent |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No family/friends to visit somewhere else | 407 | 3,9 | 2 043 | 5,3 |
| Financial reasons | 3 105 | 29,7 | 16 164 | 42,3 |
| Too expensive, cannot afford to travel | 447 | 4,3 | 2 353 | 6,2 |
| Time constraints | 761 | 7,3 | 2 850 | 7,5 |
| Dislike travelling | 99 | 0,9 | 355 | 0,9 |
| Health reasons | 206 | 2,0 | 470 | 1,2 |
| Have young children | 117 | 1,1 | 156 | 0,4 |
| Living with disability | 20 | 0,2 | 121 | 0,3 |
| Too old to travel | 226 | 2,2 | 619 | 1,6 |
| Safety and security reasons | 118 | 1,1 | 320 | 0,8 |
| No reason to undertake a trip | 2 284 | 21,8 | 11 689 | 30,6 |
| Lock-down due to COVID-19 | 2 305 | 22,0 | - | - |
| Due to floods | - | - | - | - |
| Other | 363 | 3,5 | - | - |
| Unspecified | - | - | 1 103 | 2,9 |
| **Total** | **10 458** | **100,0** | **38 243** | **100,0** |

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

Table 28a shows a comparison between reasons given by respondents for not undertaking day trips during 2021 and 2022. The most prevalent reason provided for not taking day trips in both the years under review was financial reasons (29,7% in 2021 and 42,3% in 2022). A noticeable reason given for not taking day trips was no reason to undertake trips (21,8% and 30,6% respectively). In 2021, lock-down due to Covid-19 (22,0%) was the reason that was cited by many household heads who did not travel.

**Table 28b: Reasons for respondents not taking overnight trips, January–December, 2021 and 2022**

| Reason for not taking trips | Overnight trips | | | |
| | 2021 – trips by household heads | | 2022 – trips by household members | |
| | Number ('000) | Per cent | Number ('000) | Per cent |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No family/friends to visit somewhere else | 536 | 3,8 | 2 475 | 5,0 |
| Financial reasons | 3 952 | 28,3 | 20 578 | 41,6 |
| Too expensive, cannot afford to travel | 670 | 4,8 | 3 600 | 7,3 |
| Time constraints | 911 | 6,5 | 3 308 | 6,7 |
| Dislike travelling | 162 | 1,2 | 460 | 0,9 |
| Health reasons | 309 | 2,2 | 639 | 1,3 |
| Have young children | 187 | 1,3 | 281 | 0,6 |
| Living with disability | 22 | 0,2 | 140 | 0,3 |
| Too old to travel | 264 | 1,9 | 788 | 1,6 |
| Safety and security reasons | 287 | 2,1 | 874 | 1,8 |
| No reason to undertake a trip | 2 854 | 20,4 | 14 851 | 30,0 |
| Lockdown due to COVID-19 | 3 385 | 24,2 | - | - |
| Due to floods | - | - | - | - |
| Other | 440 | 3,1 | 1 | 0,0 |
| Unspecified | - | - | 1 472 | 3,0 |
| **Total** | **13 977** | **100,0** | **49 467** | **100,0** |

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

Table 28b shows the main reasons given by South Africans for not undertaking any overnight trips in 2021 and 2022. Financial reasons (28,3% in 2021 and 41,6% in 2022) and no reason to undertake a trip (20,4% in 2021 and 30,0% in 2022) were the dominant reasons provided for not taking overnight trips. Other noticeable reasons given for not undertaking overnight trips were time constraints (about 7% in both 2021 and 2022), and too expensive (4,8% 2021 and 7,3% in 2022). A number of individuals who did not go on overnight trips were those who did not have family/friends to visit somewhere else (5,0%) in 2022.

# 4 Technical notes

## 4.1 Response details

**Table 1: Response rates at national, provincial and metropolitan area level**

| Province / metropolitan area | Response rates (%) |
|---|---|
| **Western Cape** | **75,69** |
| Non-metro | 78,46 |
| City of Cape Town | 74,43 |
| **Eastern Cape** | **86,28** |
| Non-metro | 89,57 |
| Buffalo City | 75,48 |
| Nelson Mandela Bay | 82,34 |
| **Northern Cape** | **82,53** |
| **Free State** | **82,04** |
| Non-metro | 85,70 |
| Mangaung | 74,16 |
| **KwaZulu-Natal** | **82,68** |
| Non-metro | 85,42 |
| eThekwini | 77,59 |
| **North West** | **80,92** |
| **Gauteng** | **68,50** |
| Non-metro | 80,39 |
| Ekurhuleni | 82,26 |
| City of Johannesburg | 58,70 |
| City of Tshwane | 62,25 |
| **Mpumalanga** | **80,05** |
| **Limpopo** | **87,43** |
| **National** | **78,39** |

## 4.2 Construction of the sample weights

The sample weights for the DTS 2022 reporting period were constructed in such a manner that the responses from the respondent persons and households could be properly expanded to represent the entire population. The sample weights therefore are the result of calculations involving several factors, including the original selection probabilities, adjustments for PSUs that were sub-sampled or segmented, excluded population from the sampling frame, non-response, weight trimming and benchmarking to known population estimates. Furthermore, the sample weights were constructed for each data month independently; therefore, there were 12 output files from the weighting process for the DTS 2022 reporting period corresponding to each calendar month.

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

## 4.3 Weighting

### i. Base weight

### Design weight

The initial design weight for each sampled household had already been computed as part of the sample design process and is equal to the inverse of the probability of selection, which simply is the inverse of the sampling rate (ISR). The sampling rate had been assigned at the province level, i.e. all design strata within a province had been sampled at the same rate. Thus, the initial design weight assigned to the each household in a province is simply the ISR for the province and is given in Table 2 below.

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

$$ISR_p = \frac{N_p}{n_p} \tag{1}$$

**Table 2: The Inverse Sampling Rate by province**

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

### Primary sampling unit adjustment

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

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

The PSU adjustment factor for extreme growth PSUs can become very large and can result in very large weights for these PSUs. A few large weights can result in a substantial increase in the variance of survey estimates. Truncating the PSU adjustment factor would dampen the increase in the variance of survey estimates. The PSU adjustment factors were truncated at the 99th percentile as the threshold (cut-off) value.

This means the adjustment factors for PSUs with adjustment factors greater than the 99th percentile would be set equal to the 99th percentile. The truncated PSU adjustment factor for the $i^{th}$ PSU was defined as:

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

The PSU adjustments for the DTS 2022 sample and the DTS Q1 2023 sample ranged from 0.5714 to 6.3125 and 0.5714 to 6.3125 respectively, with the 99th percentile over the PSUs within the samples equal to 2.03 and 2.00. Appendix 2 shows the 33 PSUs on both samples that had PSU adjustment factors greater than the respective 99th percentile and thus were truncated.

Base Weight

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

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

## Adjusted base weights

## Synthetic weight adjustment for non-coverage

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

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

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

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

**Non-response adjustments**

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

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

**PSU Non-response**

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

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

Respondent: A PSU that at least had one eligible DU with a respondent household, meaning at least one completed questionnaire.

Respondent PSUs contributing to the respective monthly data file being weighted are treated as respondent for that respective month.

Non-respondent: A PSU that had eligible DUs with no respondent households, but at least one non-respondent household, meaning no questionnaire was completed, i.e. refusals, non-contacts or all completed questionnaires were lost or not captured.

Respondent PSUs not contributing to the respective monthly data file being weighted are treated as non-respondent for that respective month.

Out-of-scope: A PSU that had no eligible DUs. Meaning that the sampled DUs had no in-scope household and/or were unoccupied, vacant, demolished, etc.

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

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

Out-of-scope: A PSU that had no DUs - an empty/vacant PSU most likely because all DUs had been demolished.

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

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

The DTS samples for 2022 and 2023 were based on the 2013 Master Sample of 3 324 PSUs. However, there were 6 PSUs in both 2022 and 2023 with no DU sample, thus the 2022 sample of 31 051 DUs and 2023 sample of 31 069 DUs was selected from only 3 318 PSUs respectively. Amongst the PSUs with no DU sample, 3 PSUs in both 2022 and 2023 were non-respondent due to the PSUs having total DUs not sufficient to draw the sample due to huge DU shrinkage as compared to the Census 2011 count. The remaining 3 PSUs in both 2022 and 2023 were vacant and therefore out-of-scope.

In constructing the monthly data weights, amongst the PSUs that had a DU sample, Table 3 below shows the number of PSUs classified as either respondent, non-respondent or out-of-scope for the respective monthly files based on the rules above. In total the PSUs with and without sampled DUs classified as out-of-scope do not contribute to the survey estimates, and thus do not contribute to the PSU non-response adjustment. Therefore, only the PSUs with and without sampled DUs classified as respondent and non-respondent were used in constructing the PSU non-response adjustments. As a result of the above classification, all 212 pseudo strata had PSU non-response over all the monthly data files. The PSU non-response adjustment factors amongst these pseudo strata ranged from 1.83 to 23 as shown in Table 3 below.

**Table 3: PSU response distribution by data month**

| Data month | Respondent | Non-respondent | Out of scope | PSU Non-response adjustment factors |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **January** | 1 413 | 1 908 | 3 | 2.000 – 6.400 |
| **February** | 1 518 | 1 803 | 3 | 2.000 – 8.000 |
| **March** | 802 | 2 519 | 3 | 3.667 – 8.000 |
| **April** | 1 535 | 1 786 | 3 | 1.830 – 6.000 |
| **May** | 1 511 | 1 810 | 3 | 1.875 – 6.000 |
| **June** | 805 | 2 516 | 3 | 3.667 – 8.800 |
| **July** | 1 567 | 1 754 | 3 | 1.875 – 4.000 |
| **August** | 1 558 | 1 763 | 3 | 1.875 – 6.000 |
| **September** | 814 | 2 507 | 3 | 3.750 – 6.000 |
| **October:** | | | | |
| 2022 Sample | 799 | 2 522 | 3 | 3.750 – 8.00 |
| Q1 2023 Sample | 745 | 2 573 | 6 | 3.667 – 20.0 |
| **November:** | | | | |
| 2022 Sample | 752 | 2 569 | 3 | 3.750 – 23.0 |
| Q1 2023 Sample | 785 | 2 533 | 6 | 3.667 – 8.00 |
| **December** | 800 | 2 518 | 6 | 3.667 – 8.00 |

Household Non-response

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

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

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

**Adjusted base weight**

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

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

**Adjusted base weight for October and November**

The survey data for the months of October and November were constructed from the 2022 sample and Q1 2023 sample. Therefore, there was an additional factor determined to account for the independent samples contributing to the same survey month. The adjustment factor was implemented at stratum level.

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

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

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

**Trimmed adjusted base weight**

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

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

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

Table 4 below accounts for the distribution of the adjusted base weights across the monthly data files for DTS 2022, as well as the number of households that had an adjusted base weight greater than the 99th percentile and thus were set equal to the 99th percentile.

**Table 4: Distribution of the adjusted base weights by data month**

| Data month | Adjusted base weights | 99th percentile | Number of households trimmed |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | 656.405 – 54 113.143 | 11 674.042 | 47 |
| February | 492.304 – 38 869.149 | 10 354.866 | 46 |
| March | 984.608 – 55 678.778 | 10 902.660 | 44 |
| April | 547.004 – 27 884.389 | 9 354.200 | 50 |
| May | 608.140 – 27 884.389 | 9 732.246 | 51 |
| June | 984.608 – 38 480.457 | 6 804.538 | 54 |
| July | 584.071 – 19 745.311 | 8 784.692 | 54 |
| August | 574.354 – 26 246.075 | 8 144.320 | 52 |
| September | 984.608 – 41 525.058 | 6 334.232 | 55 |
| October | 340.708 – 28 013.233 | 8 016.762 | 54 |
| November | 648.454 – 41 475.280 | 8 586.104 | 52 |
| December | 984.608 – 52257.411 | 10 258.480 | 46 |

## Calibrated weights

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

The calibration of the adjusted base weights for each monthly data file was done independently, calibrating to the population estimates based on the 2021 mid-year series. The population estimates used for calibration were mid-January 2022 for the January data, mid-February 2022 for the February data, and so on. The population estimates were used in benchmarking the survey estimates to two sets of control totals for each monthly dataset:

National level totals were defined by the cross-classification of age, race and gender. Age represents the seven (7) age groups of 0–9, 10–19, 20–29, 30–39, 40–49, 50–64, 65+. Race represents two (2) groups of black African and Other, where Other includes the groups of coloured, Indian/Asian and white. Gender represents the two (2) groups of male and female. The cross-classification resulted in 28 calibration cells at the national level (Appendix 3).

Provincial level totals were defined within the provinces by age. Age represents the four (4) age groups of 0–14, 15–34, 35–64, and 65+. The cross-classification of the nine provinces with age resulted in 36 calibration cells (Appendix 4).

## Final sample weight

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

$$W_s = W_t \times Cal\_Factor_j \tag{12}$$

s benchmarked for the DTS 2022.

Table 5 shows the total population estimates to which each monthly dataset was benchmarked for the DTS 2022.

**Table 5: Population estimates by data month**

| Data month | Population estimates |
|---|---|
| January | 60 502 201.0259 |
| February | 60 556 589.9866 |
| March | 60 611 309.7662 |
| April | 60 668 233.5470 |
| May | 60 725 513.5464 |

| June | 60 783 151.0948 |
|------|-----------------|
| July | 60 840 374.7149 |
| August | 60 898 142.8382 |
| September | 60 955 340.3967 |
| October | 61 012 897.5468 |
| November | 61 070 815.6391 |
| December | 61 129 096.0332 |

## 4.4 Methodology and fieldwork

A multi-stage sample design was used in this survey, which is based on a stratified design with probability proportional to size selection of primary sampling units (PSUs) at the first stage and sampling of dwelling units (DUs) with systematic sampling at the second stage. After allocating the sample to the provinces, the sample was further stratified by geography (primary stratification), and by population attributes using Census 2011 data (secondary stratification).

To accommodate the enumeration of Census 2022 data, DTS 2022 data collection only started in May. Where applicable, questions to dwelling units scheduled to be interviewed during the first quarter (January to March) were asked retrospectively to ensure as much comparability with previous sample periods as possible.

## 4.5 Non-response adjustment

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

## 4.6 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).

## 4.7 Editing and imputation

Data were edited to ensure consistency. Data editing is concerned with the identification and, if possible, the correction of erroneous or highly suspect survey data. Data were 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 that had a valid value.

If the values of the filter question and subsequent question are inconsistent, 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 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 question 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 value of the filter question 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.

## 5. Measure of precision for selected variables of the Domestic Tourism Survey

This section provides an overview of the standard error, confidence interval, coefficient of variation (CV), and the design effect (Deff) for a number of selected person and household variables. Estimates were computed based on a complex multi-stage survey design with stratification, clustering, and unequal weighting. The standard error is the estimated measure of variability in the sampling distribution of a statistic. The design effect for an estimate is the ratio of the actual variance (estimated based on the sample design) to the variance of a simple random sample with the same number of observations (Lohr, 1999; Kish, 1965). Coefficient of variation (CV) is a measure of the relative size of error defined as 100 X (standard error / estimated value).

**Figure 10: CV Thresholds**
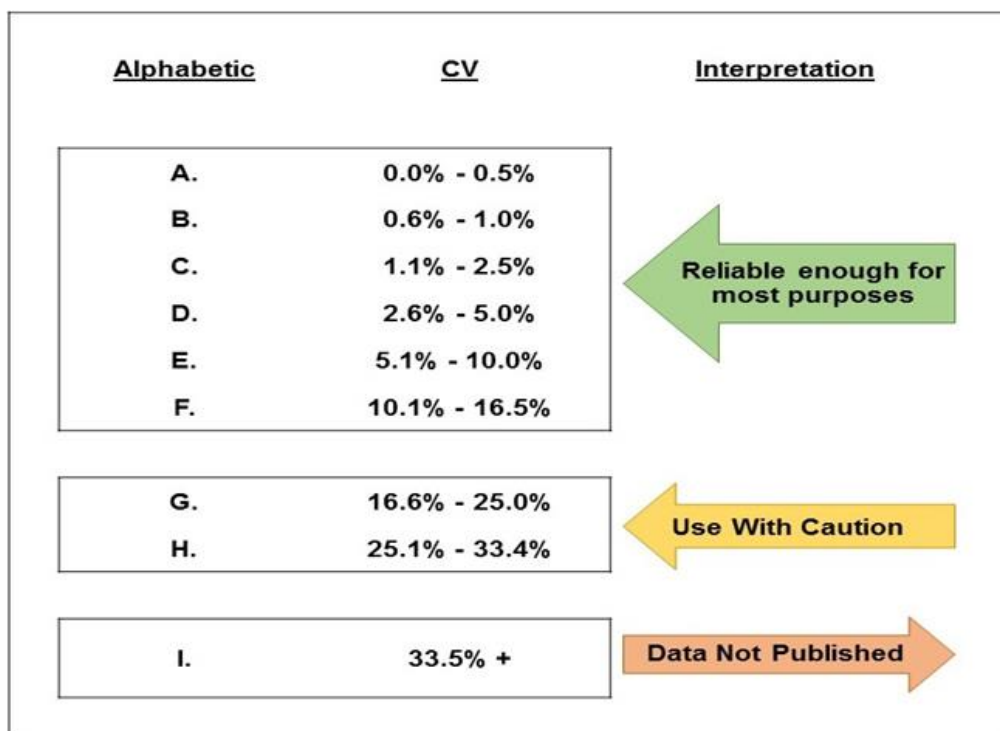


## Day trips

**Table 1: Measures of precision for number of most recent day trips**

| Number of most recent day trips | Weighted Frequency | Percent | 95% Confidence Limits for | | Coefficient of Variation | Design Effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 8 882 | 79,8 | 76,9 | 82,7 | 1,9* | 4,4 |
| 2 | 1 334 | 12,0 | 9,6 | 14,4 | 10,2* | 4,6 |
| 3 | 396 | 3,6 | 2,3 | 4,8 | 18,2** | 3,9 |
| 4 | 376 | 3,4 | 2,1 | 4,7 | 19,9** | 4,4 |
| 5 | 38 | 0,3 | 0,1 | 0,6 | 37,2*** | 1,5 |
| 6 | 15 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,3 | 61,9*** | 1,6 |
| 7 | 20 | 0,2 | 0,0 | 0,4 | 61,7*** | 2,2 |
| 8 | 7 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,1 | 67,9*** | 0,9 |
| 10 | 26 | 0,2 | 0,0 | 0,5 | 47,9*** | 1,7 |
| 12 | 5 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,1 | 73,6*** | 0,9 |
| 13 | 6 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,2 | 99,9*** | 1,8 |
| 14 | 10 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,3 | 99,1*** | 2,7 |
| 15 | 10 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,2 | 75,3*** | 1,6 |
| 20 | 1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 100,3*** | 0,4 |
| 30 | 6 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,1 | 29,7** | 0,2, |

\* Indicates 0% to 16,5% Coefficient of Variation for reliable enough statistics
\*\* Indicates 16,6% to 33,4% Coefficient of Variation for statistics that should be used with caution
\*\*\* Indicates Coefficient of Variation greater than 33,5%

**Table 2: Measures of precision for province of destination of most recent day trips**

| Province of destination | Weighted Frequency | Percent | 95% Confidence Limits for | | Coefficient of Variation | Design Effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Western Cape | 1 789 | 16,1 | 13,3 | 18,8 | 8,7* | 4,7 |
| Eastern Cape | 1 145 | 10,3 | 8,8 | 11,8 | 7,3* | 2,0 |
| Northern Cape | 669 | 6,0 | 3,3 | 8,8 | 23,4** | 11,3 |
| Free State | 598 | 5,4 | 3,9 | 6,9 | 14,4* | 3,8 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 1 207 | 10,8 | 8,5 | 13,2 | 11,0* | 4,7 |
| North West | 1 116 | 10,0 | 7,8 | 12,2 | 11,2* | 4,5 |
| Gauteng | 2 261 | 20,3 | 17,7 | 22,9 | 6,5* | 3,4 |
| Mpumalanga | 755 | 6,8 | 5,3 | 8,3 | 11,4* | 3,0 |
| Limpopo | 1 591 | 14,3 | 12,4 | 16,2 | 6,9* | 2,6 |

* Indicates 0% to 16,5% Coefficient of Variation for reliable enough statistics
** Indicates 16,6% to 33,4% Coefficient of Variation for statistics that should be used with caution
*** Indicates Coefficient of Variation greater than 33,5%

**Table 3: Measures of precision for main purpose of most recent day trips**

| Main purpose of the day trip | Weighted Frequency | Percent | 95% Confidence Limits for | | Coefficient of Variation | Design Effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leisure | 1 763 | 15,8 | 13,1 | 18,6 | 8,9* | 4,7 |
| Shopping | 3 925 | 35,3 | 31,7 | 38,8 | 5,2* | 4,7 |
| Sporting | 105 | 0,9 | 0,4 | 1,5 | 31,8** | 3,1 |
| VFR | 2 419 | 21,7 | 18,9 | 24,6 | 6,6* | 3,9 |
| Business | 649 | 5,8 | 4,8 | 6,9 | 9,1* | 1,7 |
| Religion | 294 | 2,6 | 1,5 | 3,7 | 21,1** | 3,9 |
| Funeral | 471 | 4,2 | 3,2 | 5,3 | 12,7* | 2,3 |
| Medical/Health | 377 | 3,4 | 2,4 | 4,3 | 14,4* | 2,3 |
| Study/Educational | 122 | 1,1 | 0,5 | 1,7 | 29,1** | 3,0 |
| Other | 1 007 | 9,0 | 7,4 | 10,6 | 9,0* | 2,6 |

* Indicates 0% to 16,5% Coefficient of Variation for reliable enough statistics
** Indicates 16,6% to 33,4% Coefficient of Variation for statistics that should be used with caution
*** Indicates Coefficient of Variation greater than 33,5%

**Table 4: Measures of precision for main mode of transport used for most recent day trips**

| Main mode of transport | Weighted Frequency | Percent | 95% Confidence Limits for | | Coefficient of Variation | Design Effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Air | 442 | 3,2 | 2,1 | 4,3 | 17,7** | 3,9 |
| Bus | 786 | 5,7 | 4,6 | 6,7 | 9,8* | 2,1 |
| Car | 8 608 | 61,9 | 59,3 | 64,6 | 2,2* | 2,9 |
| Taxi | 3 934 | 28,3 | 26,0 | 30,6 | 4,1* | 2,5 |
| Other | 134 | 1,0 | 0,6 | 1,3 | 20,0** | 1,5 |

* Indicates 0% to 16,5% Coefficient of Variation for reliable enough statistics
** Indicates 16,6% to 33,4% Coefficient of Variation for statistics that should be used with caution
*** Indicates Coefficient of Variation greater than 33,5%

## Overnight trips

**Table 1: Measures of precision for number of most recent overnight trips**

| Number of most recent overnight trips | Weighted Frequency | Percent | 95% Confidence Limits for | | Coefficient of Variation | Design Effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 13 234 | 95,2 | 93,8 | 96,6 | 0,7* | 4,1 |
| 2 | 464 | 3,3 | 2,1 | 4,5 | 18,5** | 4,4 |
| 3 | 79 | 0,6 | 0,2 | 0,9 | 30,3** | 2,0 |
| 4 | 110 | 0,8 | 0,3 | 1,3 | 33,0** | 3,3 |
| 5 | 5 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 2,9* | 0,0 |
| 8 | 2 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 100,1*** | 0,5 |
| 12 | 6 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,1 | 71,0*** | 0,9 |
| 19 | 3 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,1 | 100,2*** | 0,8 |

* Indicates 0% to 16,5% Coefficient of Variation for reliable enough statistics
** Indicates 16,6% to 33,4% Coefficient of Variation for statistics that should be used with caution
*** Indicates Coefficient of Variation greater than 33,5%

**Table 2: Measures of precision for province of destination of most recent overnight trips**

| Province of destination | Weighted Frequency | Percent | 95% Confidence Limits for | | Coefficient of Variation | Design Effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Western Cape | 2 191 | 15,8 | 13,5 | 18,1 | 7,5* | 3,9 |
| Eastern Cape | 1 918 | 13,8 | 11,9 | 15,7 | 6,9* | 2,9 |
| Northern Cape | 611 | 4,4 | 2,9 | 5,9 | 17,6** | 5,4 |
| Free State | 592 | 4,3 | 3,3 | 5,2 | 11,2* | 2,1 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 2 045 | 14,7 | 12,5 | 16,9 | 7,5* | 3,7 |
| North West | 1 229 | 8,8 | 7,0 | 10,7 | 10,7* | 4,2 |
| Gauteng | 1 845 | 13,3 | 11,5 | 15,0 | 6,7* | 2,6 |
| Mpumalanga | 1 398 | 10,1 | 8,2 | 11,9 | 9,4* | 3,7 |
| Limpopo | 2 074 | 14,9 | 12,6 | 17,2 | 7,8* | 4,0 |

* Indicates 0% to 16,5% Coefficient of Variation for reliable enough statistics
** Indicates 16,6% to 33,4% Coefficient of Variation for statistics that should be used with caution
*** Indicates Coefficient of Variation greater than 33,5%

**Table 3: Measures of precision for main purpose of most recent overnight trips**

| Main purpose of the day trip | Weighted Frequency | Percent | 95% Confidence Limits for | | Coefficient of Variation | Design Effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leisure | 3 535 | 25,4 | 22,5 | 28,4 | 5,9* | 4,5 |
| Shopping | 74 | 0,5 | 0,2 | 0,8 | 30,0** | 1,8 |
| Sporting | 117 | 0,8 | 0,3 | 1,4 | 35,0*** | 3,9 |
| VFR | 6 749 | 48,5 | 45,4 | 51,7 | 3,3* | 3,9 |
| Business | 330 | 2,4 | 1,8 | 3,0 | 12,5* | 1,4 |
| Religion | 510 | 3,7 | 2,6 | 4,7 | 14,1* | 2,9 |
| Funeral | 1 269 | 9,1 | 7,6 | 10,6 | 8,3* | 2,6 |
| Medical/Health | 154 | 1,1 | 0,6 | 1,6 | 21,1** | 1,9 |
| Study/Educational | 57 | 0,4 | 0,2 | 0,6 | 24,0** | 0,9 |
| Other | 1 109 | 8,0 | 6,1 | 9,9 | 12,3* | 4,9 |

* Indicates 0% to 16,5% Coefficient of Variation for reliable enough statistics
** Indicates 16,6% to 33,4% Coefficient of Variation for statistics that should be used with caution
*** Indicates Coefficient of Variation greater than 33,5%

**Table 4: Measures of precision for main mode of transport used for most recent day trips**

| Main mode of transport | Weighted Frequency | Percent | 95% Confidence Limits for | | Coefficient of Variation | Design Effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Air | 442 | 3,2 | 2,1 | 4,3 | 17,7** | 3,9 |
| Bus | 786 | 5,7 | 4,6 | 6,7 | 9,8* | 2,1 |
| Car | 8 608 | 61,9 | 59,3 | 64,6 | 2,2* | 2,9 |
| Taxi | 3 934 | 28,3 | 26,0 | 30,6 | 4,1* | 2,5 |
| Other | 134 | 1,0 | 0,6 | 1,3 | 20,0** | 1,5 |

* Indicates 0% to 16,5% Coefficient of Variation for reliable enough statistics
** Indicates 16,6% to 33,4% Coefficient of Variation for statistics that should be used with caution
*** Indicates Coefficient of Variation greater than 33,5%

# Appendix

## 1. Day or overnight

**1.1 Number of most recent trips taken by household members in South Africa during the 12-month reference period by type of trip and province of origin, January–December, 2022**

| Province of origin | Type of trip ('000) | |
|---|---|---|
| | **Day trips** | **Overnight trips** |
| Western Cape | 1 779 | 2 379 |
| Eastern Cape | 1 194 | 1 399 |
| Northern Cape | 727 | 644 |
| Free State | 546 | 564 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 1 147 | 1 357 |
| North West | 1 096 | 1 261 |
| Gauteng | 1 923 | 4 026 |
| Mpumalanga | 1 223 | 1 364 |
| Limpopo | 1 497 | 909 |
| **Total** | **11 131** | **13 903** |

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

**1.2 Number of most recent trips taken by household members in South Africa during the 12-month reference period by number of day trips and province of origin, January–December, 2022**

| Province of origin | Number of day trips ('000) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 trip | 2–4 trips | 5 trips or more | Total |
| Western Cape | 1 179 | 582 | 18 | **1 779** |
| Eastern Cape | 1 052 | 109 | 33 | **1 194** |
| Northern Cape | 576 | 144 | 8 | **727** |
| Free State | 445 | 94 | 6 | **546** |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 984 | 145 | 18 | **1 147** |
| North West | 912 | 179 | 4 | **1 096** |
| Gauteng | 1 450 | 432 | 42 | **1 923** |
| Mpumalanga | 1 085 | 134 | 4 | **1 223** |
| Limpopo | 1 200 | 286 | 12 | **1 497** |
| **Total** | **8 882** | **2 105** | **144** | **11 131** |

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

**1.3 Number of most recent trips taken by household members in South Africa during the 12-month reference period by number of overnight trips and province of origin, January–December, 2022**

| Province of origin | Number of overnight trips ('000) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 trip | 2–4 trips | 5 trips or more | Total |
| Western Cape | 2 297 | 79 | 3 | 2 379 |
| Eastern Cape | 1 354 | 41 | 3 | 1 399 |
| Northern Cape | 603 | 41 | * | 644 |
| Free State | 540 | 15 | 8 | 564 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 1 334 | 24 | * | 1 357 |
| North West | 1 188 | 73 | * | 1 261 |
| Gauteng | 3 768 | 257 | 2 | 4 026 |
| Mpumalanga | 1 309 | 56 | * | 1 364 |
| Limpopo | 841 | 67 | * | 909 |
| **Total** | **13 234** | **652** | **16** | **13 903** |

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

**1.4 Number of most recent trips taken by household members in South Africa during the 12-month reference period by province of origin and sex, January–December, 2022**

| Province of origin | Undertook day trip ('000) | | | Undertook overnight trip ('000) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Western Cape | **1 779** | 857 | 922 | **2 379** | 1 108 | 1 271 |
| Eastern Cape | **1 194** | 521 | 673 | **1 399** | 564 | 835 |
| Northern Cape | **727** | 369 | 357 | **644** | 379 | 265 |
| Free State | **546** | 283 | 262 | **564** | 252 | 312 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | **1 147** | 525 | 621 | **1 357** | 616 | 741 |
| North West | **1 096** | 599 | 496 | **1 261** | 662 | 599 |
| Gauteng | **1 923** | 984 | 939 | **4 026** | 2 140 | 1 886 |
| Mpumalanga | **1 223** | 575 | 648 | **1 364** | 655 | 709 |
| Limpopo | **1 497** | 658 | 839 | **909** | 419 | 489 |
| **Total** | **11 131** | **5 372** | **5 759** | **13 903** | **6 795** | **7 108** |

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

**1.5 Number of most recent day trips taken by household member in South Africa during the 12-month reference period by month of the trip, province of origin and gender, January–December, 2022 ('000)**

| Province of origin | January | | | February | | | March | | | April | | | May | | | June | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Western Cape | 90 | 37 | 53 | 119 | 58 | 61 | 112 | 69 | 44 | 155 | 102 | 53 | 142 | 64 | 78 | 97 | 44 | 54 |
| Eastern Cape | 49 | 20 | 29 | 75 | 34 | 41 | 61 | 21 | 40 | 87 | 29 | 58 | 100 | 63 | 38 | 165 | 76 | 89 |
| Northern Cape | 19 | 7 | 12 | 56 | 25 | 31 | 130 | 87 | 43 | 37 | 22 | 15 | 101 | 49 | 53 | 32 | 11 | 21 |
| Free State | 12 | 4 | 8 | 30 | 19 | 11 | 61 | 51 | 10 | 49 | 21 | 28 | 39 | 19 | 19 | 78 | 30 | 49 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 112 | 48 | 64 | 92 | 47 | 45 | 97 | 34 | 63 | 64 | 22 | 42 | 114 | 63 | 50 | 115 | 40 | 75 |
| North West | 61 | 47 | 14 | 86 | 49 | 37 | 34 | 20 | 14 | 26 | 16 | 10 | 102 | 72 | 31 | 56 | 42 | 14 |
| Gauteng | 115 | 50 | 65 | 69 | 30 | 39 | 117 | 51 | 66 | 145 | 71 | 74 | 208 | 79 | 129 | 94 | 47 | 48 |
| Mpumalanga | 47 | 23 | 24 | 87 | 33 | 53 | 69 | 31 | 38 | 43 | 19 | 24 | 151 | 78 | 73 | 74 | 50 | 24 |
| Limpopo | 102 | 50 | 52 | 144 | 47 | 96 | 89 | 29 | 60 | 97 | 47 | 50 | 152 | 60 | 92 | 149 | 87 | 62 |
| **Total** | 608 | 286 | 323 | 758 | 342 | 416 | 772 | 394 | 378 | 704 | 349 | 355 | 1 109 | 547 | 563 | 861 | 426 | 435 |

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

**1.5 Number of most recent day trips taken by household member in South Africa during the 12-month reference period by month of the trip, province of origin and gender (concluded), January–December, 2022 ('000)**

| Province of origin | July Total | July Male | July Female | August Total | August Male | August Female | September Total | September Male | September Female | October Total | October Male | October Female | November Total | November Male | November Female | December Total | December Male | December Female |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Western Cape | 121 | 69 | 52 | 152 | 63 | 89 | 132 | 44 | 88 | 130 | 63 | 67 | 120 | 46 | 74 | 408 | 198 | 209 |
| Eastern Cape | 66 | 38 | 28 | 121 | 42 | 79 | 107 | 56 | 51 | 108 | 37 | 70 | 113 | 58 | 54 | 142 | 47 | 95 |
| Northern Cape | 16 | 7 | 9 | 37 | 13 | 24 | 75 | 45 | 31 | 53 | 28 | 25 | 62 | 23 | 39 | 108 | 53 | 55 |
| Free State | 48 | 22 | 26 | 38 | 19 | 19 | 82 | 35 | 47 | 18 | 6 | 12 | 33 | 29 | 4 | 58 | 29 | 29 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 76 | 42 | 34 | 116 | 62 | 54 | 108 | 42 | 66 | 92 | 38 | 55 | 42 | 32 | 10 | 118 | 55 | 63 |
| North West | 56 | 37 | 19 | 72 | 43 | 29 | 136 | 82 | 54 | 122 | 46 | 75 | 118 | 59 | 58 | 226 | 85 | 141 |
| Gauteng | 164 | 102 | 62 | 107 | 65 | 42 | 161 | 108 | 53 | 166 | 83 | 83 | 209 | 108 | 101 | 368 | 191 | 176 |
| Mpumalanga | 61 | 31 | 30 | 114 | 72 | 42 | 86 | 28 | 58 | 109 | 59 | 50 | 95 | 48 | 47 | 286 | 101 | 184 |
| Limpopo | 57 | 27 | 29 | 189 | 78 | 111 | 108 | 45 | 62 | 142 | 64 | 77 | 94 | 40 | 54 | 175 | 82 | 93 |
| Total | 664 | 375 | 290 | 946 | 459 | 488 | 995 | 485 | 510 | 941 | 425 | 515 | 885 | 443 | 442 | 1 887 | 842 | 1 046 |

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

**1.6 Number of most recent day trips taken by household members in South Africa during the 12-month reference period by month of the trip, gender and province of destination, January–December, 2022 ('000)**

| Province of destination | January | | | February | | | March | | | April | | | May | | | June | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Western Cape | 95 | 39 | 56 | 132 | 66 | 66 | 139 | 81 | 59 | 173 | 118 | 55 | 282 | 117 | 164 | 198 | 88 | 111 |
| Eastern Cape | 68 | 39 | 29 | 75 | 34 | 41 | 85 | 42 | 44 | 110 | 45 | 64 | 108 | 76 | 32 | 160 | 67 | 94 |
| Northern Cape | 25 | 10 | 15 | 30 | 16 | 14 | 170 | 128 | 42 | 42 | 23 | 19 | 95 | 52 | 43 | 54 | 23 | 31 |
| Free State | 18 | 10 | 8 | 75 | 43 | 32 | 81 | 66 | 15 | 106 | 69 | 37 | 81 | 42 | 39 | 81 | 31 | 50 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 124 | 62 | 63 | 98 | 53 | 45 | 94 | 31 | 63 | 206 | 22 | 184 | 128 | 72 | 56 | 155 | 63 | 93 |
| North West | 110 | 52 | 58 | 65 | 35 | 30 | 33 | 16 | 16 | 34 | 12 | 21 | 251 | 95 | 156 | 68 | 44 | 25 |
| Gauteng | 196 | 128 | 68 | 250 | 100 | 150 | 234 | 113 | 122 | 244 | 131 | 113 | 190 | 107 | 84 | 148 | 81 | 67 |
| Mpumalanga | 16 | 5 | 11 | 52 | 21 | 31 | 66 | 36 | 30 | 80 | 22 | 58 | 110 | 44 | 66 | 52 | 37 | 15 |
| Limpopo | 177 | 84 | 93 | 193 | 75 | 118 | 121 | 45 | 77 | 163 | 89 | 74 | 210 | 85 | 125 | 192 | 125 | 67 |
| Unspecified | 831 | 429 | 402 | 970 | 443 | 528 | 1 024 | 557 | 467 | 1 156 | 532 | 625 | 1 455 | 690 | 765 | 1 108 | 557 | 552 |
| **Total** | **95** | **39** | **56** | **132** | **66** | **66** | **139** | **81** | **59** | **173** | **118** | **55** | **282** | **117** | **164** | **198** | **88** | **111** |

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

**1.6 Number of most recent day trips taken by household members in South Africa during the 12-month reference period by month of the trip, gender and province of destination (concluded), January–December, 2022 ('000)**

| Province of destination | July | | | August | | | September | | | October | | | November | | | December | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Western Cape | **181** | 104 | 76 | **252** | 95 | 157 | **320** | 71 | 249 | **175** | 93 | 82 | **228** | 81 | 147 | **830** | 420 | 409 |
| Eastern Cape | **81** | 46 | 36 | **152** | 35 | 117 | **358** | 179 | 179 | **108** | 33 | 74 | **99** | 44 | 55 | **186** | 62 | 124 |
| Northern Cape | **36** | 18 | 18 | **34** | 10 | 24 | **93** | 58 | 35 | **70** | 42 | 28 | **129** | 56 | 73 | **220** | 105 | 115 |
| Free State | **36** | 15 | 21 | **75** | 48 | 28 | **61** | 37 | 24 | **22** | 10 | 12 | **57** | 47 | 9 | **82** | 33 | 49 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | **79** | 42 | 36 | **160** | 93 | 68 | **119** | 48 | 71 | **106** | 38 | 68 | **78** | 58 | 20 | **207** | 79 | 128 |
| North West | **63** | 37 | 27 | **106** | 65 | 41 | **144** | 85 | 59 | **159** | 50 | 108 | **186** | 68 | 118 | **222** | 92 | 130 |
| Gauteng | **280** | 176 | 105 | **115** | 79 | 35 | **318** | 200 | 117 | **224** | 133 | 91 | **300** | 155 | 145 | **709** | 359 | 350 |
| Mpumalanga | **17** | 8 | 9 | **84** | 41 | 43 | **35** | 11 | 23 | **91** | 53 | 38 | **84** | 68 | 16 | **182** | 62 | 120 |
| Limpopo | **103** | 56 | 47 | **332** | 129 | 203 | **139** | 37 | 103 | **136** | 60 | 76 | **119** | 38 | 81 | **287** | 139 | 148 |
| Unspecified | **876** | 502 | 374 | **1 309** | 594 | 715 | **1 586** | 726 | 859 | **1 092** | 513 | 579 | **1 279** | 615 | 664 | **2 925** | 1 351 | 1 574 |
| **Total** | **181** | **104** | **76** | **252** | **95** | **157** | **320** | **71** | **249** | **175** | **93** | **82** | **228** | **81** | **147** | **830** | **420** | **409** |

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

**1.7 Number of most recent overnight trips taken by household members in South Africa during the 12-month reference period by month of the trip, gender and province of destination, January–December, 2022 ('000)**

| Province of destination | January | | | February | | | March | | | April | | | May | | | June | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Western Cape | 61 | 20 | 41 | 65 | 35 | 30 | 140 | 68 | 72 | 200 | 83 | 118 | 110 | 46 | 64 | 115 | 45 | 70 |
| Eastern Cape | 132 | 68 | 65 | 38 | 11 | 27 | 70 | 30 | 40 | 179 | 75 | 105 | 164 | 64 | 101 | 163 | 76 | 88 |
| Northern Cape | 59 | 38 | 20 | 43 | 31 | 13 | 55 | 34 | 21 | 102 | 77 | 25 | 55 | 35 | 20 | 47 | 35 | 12 |
| Free State | 56 | 26 | 30 | 52 | 32 | 20 | 28 | 6 | 22 | 66 | 25 | 40 | 25 | 16 | 10 | 26 | 9 | 17 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 256 | 134 | 121 | 53 | 28 | 25 | 78 | 39 | 39 | 95 | 39 | 57 | 120 | 79 | 41 | 142 | 57 | 85 |
| North West | 62 | 38 | 24 | 171 | 79 | 92 | 97 | 52 | 44 | 60 | 12 | 48 | 80 | 57 | 24 | 104 | 78 | 26 |
| Gauteng | 139 | 69 | 71 | 90 | 25 | 65 | 81 | 36 | 44 | 118 | 49 | 70 | 66 | 30 | 35 | 152 | 70 | 81 |
| Mpumalanga | 78 | 34 | 43 | 91 | 48 | 43 | 145 | 45 | 100 | 130 | 75 | 55 | 117 | 54 | 63 | 60 | 21 | 40 |
| Limpopo | 158 | 72 | 86 | 197 | 89 | 108 | 120 | 67 | 52 | 147 | 96 | 51 | 196 | 97 | 99 | 203 | 117 | 86 |
| Unspecified | 1 001 | 500 | 501 | 800 | 377 | 423 | 813 | 377 | 436 | 1 098 | 530 | 568 | 933 | 477 | 456 | 1 011 | 507 | 504 |
| **Total** | 61 | 20 | 41 | 65 | 35 | 30 | 140 | 68 | 72 | 200 | 83 | 118 | 110 | 46 | 64 | 115 | 45 | 70 |

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

**1.7 Number of most recent overnight trips taken by household members in South Africa during the 12-month reference period by month of the trip, gender and province of destination (concluded), January–December, 2022 ('000)**

| Province of destination | July | | | August | | | September | | | October | | | November | | | December | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Western Cape | **91** | 42 | 49 | **87** | 30 | 57 | **127** | 68 | 59 | **268** | 117 | 151 | **173** | 63 | 110 | **754** | 388 | 366 |
| Eastern Cape | **108** | 55 | 54 | **165** | 70 | 94 | **149** | 58 | 91 | **153** | 78 | 75 | **80** | 44 | 37 | **515** | 264 | 251 |
| Northern Cape | **35** | 17 | 17 | **31** | 12 | 19 | **20** | 9 | 10 | **26** | 16 | 10 | **31** | 13 | 18 | **107** | 52 | 55 |
| Free State | **24** | * | 16 | **10** | * | 10 | **39** | 14 | 25 | **35** | 18 | 18 | **29** | 12 | 17 | **201** | 105 | 96 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | **133** | 60 | 73 | **165** | 85 | 80 | **202** | 92 | 110 | **192** | 113 | 79 | **193** | 122 | 71 | **417** | 209 | 208 |
| North West | **80** | 32 | 48 | **136** | 62 | 73 | **84** | 31 | 53 | **125** | 67 | 58 | **85** | 51 | 34 | **146** | 75 | 72 |
| Gauteng | **154** | 85 | 69 | **154** | 74 | 80 | **146** | 67 | 79 | **160** | 80 | 80 | **230** | 138 | 92 | **356** | 150 | 205 |
| Mpumalanga | **57** | 25 | 31 | **145** | 72 | 73 | **104** | 54 | 49 | **67** | 32 | 35 | **72** | 45 | 26 | **333** | 133 | 201 |
| Limpopo | **178** | 89 | 88 | **220** | 106 | 114 | **89** | 46 | 43 | **161** | 86 | 75 | **111** | 51 | 60 | **294** | 142 | 152 |
| Unspecified | **859** | 414 | 445 | **1 113** | 511 | 602 | **960** | 439 | 521 | **1 187** | 606 | 581 | **1 003** | 539 | 464 | **3 123** | 1 517 | 1 606 |
| **Total** | **91** | **42** | **49** | **87** | **30** | **57** | **127** | **68** | **59** | **268** | **117** | **151** | **173** | **63** | **110** | **754** | **388** | **366** |

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

**1.8 Number of most recent day trips taken by household members in South Africa during the 12-month reference period by month of the trip and purpose of trip, January–December, 2022 ('000)**

| Month | Leisure | Shopping | Sporting | VFR | Business | Education | Medical | Religion | Funeral | Other | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Main purpose of trip | | | | | | |
| January | 62 | 209 | 4 | 173 | 47 | 10 | 30 | 7 | 14 | 52 | **608** |
| February | 80 | 310 | 14 | 125 | 41 | 31 | 7 | * | 48 | 98 | **758** |
| March | 154 | 329 | 21 | 99 | 54 | 25 | 24 | * | 20 | 45 | **772** |
| April | 80 | 200 | 16 | 189 | 32 | * | 32 | 35 | 37 | 79 | **704** |
| May | 205 | 465 | 14 | 172 | 43 | 12 | 73 | * | 26 | 100 | **1 109** |
| June | 84 | 330 | 7 | 164 | 53 | 9 | 30 | 70 | 41 | 73 | **861** |
| July | 78 | 244 | * | 179 | 49 | 7 | 7 | 12 | 26 | 62 | **664** |
| August | 86 | 342 | * | 186 | 71 | 9 | 70 | 26 | 48 | 107 | **946** |
| September | 172 | 282 | 16 | 197 | 96 | 5 | 36 | 37 | 47 | 106 | **995** |
| October | 121 | 290 | 5 | 202 | 48 | 6 | 11 | 42 | 113 | 103 | **941** |
| November | 169 | 273 | 5 | 216 | 68 | * | 29 | 29 | 25 | 69 | **885** |
| December | 472 | 651 | * | 517 | 47 | * | 29 | 30 | 26 | 113 | **1 887** |

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

## 2. Origin and main destination of trips

**2.1 Number of most recent day trips in taken by household members South Africa during the 12-month reference period by province of destination and origin, January–December, 2022 ('000)**

| Province of origin | Province of destination | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Western Cape | Eastern Cape | Northern Cape | Free State | KwaZulu-Natal | North West | Gauteng | Mpumalanga | Limpopo | Total |
| Western Cape | 1 766 | * | 5 | * | * | * | 8 | * | * | **1 779** |
| Eastern Cape | 20 | 1 098 | * | 9 | 66 | * | * | * | * | **1 194** |
| Northern Cape | 2 | * | 642 | 62 | * | 18 | 2 | * | * | **727** |
| Free State | * | 7 | 3 | 413 | 8 | 25 | 81 | * | 8 | **546** |
| KwaZulu-Natal | * | 36 | * | * | 1 091 | * | 8 | 12 | * | **1 147** |
| North West | * | * | 19 | 24 | * | 641 | 395 | 4 | 13 | **1 096** |
| Gauteng | * | * | * | 79 | 19 | 388 | 1 222 | 126 | 88 | **1 923** |
| Mpumalanga | * | * | * | 12 | 22 | 15 | 473 | 591 | 110 | **1 223** |
| Limpopo | * | 4 | * | * | * | 29 | 72 | 22 | 1 371 | **1 497** |
| **Total** | **1 789** | **1 145** | **669** | **598** | **1 207** | **1 116** | **2 261** | **755** | **1 591** | **11 131** |

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

**2.2 Number of most overnight trips taken by household members in South Africa during the 12-month reference period by province of destination and origin, January–December, 2022 ('000)**

| Province of origin | Province of destination | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Western Cape | Eastern Cape | Northern Cape | Free State | KwaZulu-Natal | North West | Gauteng | Mpumalanga | Limpopo | Total |
| Western Cape | 1 611 | 506 | 75 | * | 48 | 17 | 92 | 30 | * | **2 379** |
| Eastern Cape | 151 | 1 060 | 10 | 17 | 66 | 3 | 77 | 8 | 8 | **1 399** |
| Northern Cape | 63 | 24 | 342 | 47 | 6 | 91 | 67 | 1 | 4 | **644** |
| Free State | 15 | 31 | 16 | 250 | 70 | 20 | 138 | 4 | 21 | **564** |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 81 | 57 | * | * | 1 041 | 8 | 126 | 23 | 22 | **1 357** |
| North West | 29 | 47 | 48 | 90 | 45 | 532 | 298 | 57 | 114 | **1 261** |
| Gauteng | 223 | 178 | 84 | 161 | 586 | 465 | 481 | 736 | 1 112 | **4 026** |
| Mpumalanga | 16 | 10 | 32 | 24 | 181 | 51 | 350 | 493 | 207 | **1 364** |
| Limpopo | 2 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 42 | 216 | 45 | 587 | **909** |
| **Total** | **2 191** | **1 918** | **611** | **592** | **2 045** | **1 229** | **1 845** | **1 398** | **2 074** | **13 903** |

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

# 3. Mode of transport

**3.1 Number of most day trips taken by household members in South Africa during the 12-month reference period by mode of transport and province of destination, January–December, 2022 ('000)**

| Mode of transport | Province of destination | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Western Cape | Eastern Cape | Northern Cape | Free State | KwaZulu-Natal | North West | Gauteng | Mpumalanga | Limpopo | Total |
| My own car/van/bakkie | 1 286 | 466 | 254 | 238 | 398 | 523 | 1 042 | 351 | 354 | **4 912** |
| Someone's car/van/bakkie | 345 | 136 | 279 | 139 | 173 | 223 | 359 | 176 | 152 | **1 981** |
| Rental car | * | 22 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 5 | **27** |
| Minibus taxi | 104 | 436 | 113 | 183 | 591 | 312 | 627 | 196 | 1 004 | **3 567** |
| Metered taxi | 4 | * | * | * | * | 4 | 32 | * | * | **40** |
| App-based cabs (e.g. Uber) | * | * | * | 3 | 12 | * | 21 | * | * | **36** |
| Commercial bus | 43 | 45 | 5 | 24 | * | 49 | 142 | 28 | 61 | **398** |
| Tour bus | * | 3 | 1 | * | 9 | 3 | 18 | * | 15 | **49** |
| On foot or bicycle | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | * | * | * | **14** |
| Motorcycle | * | 2 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | **2** |
| Truck or lorry | 7 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | **7** |
| Train | * | * | * | * | 4 | * | 13 | * | * | **17** |
| Aircraft | * | 36 | 17 | 12 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 4 | * | **82** |
| **Total** | **1 789** | **1 145** | **669** | **598** | **1 207** | **1 116** | **2 261** | **755** | **1 591** | **11 131** |

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

**3.2 Number of most recent overnight trips taken by household members in South Africa during the 12-month reference period by mode of transport and province of destination, January–December, 2022 ('000)**

| Mode of transport | Province of destination | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Western Cape | Eastern Cape | Northern Cape | Free State | KwaZulu-Natal | North West | Gauteng | Mpumalanga | Limpopo | Total |
| My own vehicle | 1 404 | 587 | 303 | 226 | 695 | 467 | 562 | 674 | 901 | **5 819** |
| Someone's vehicle | 405 | 270 | 152 | 173 | 393 | 401 | 355 | 201 | 384 | **2 736** |
| Rental vehicle | 4 | 2 | 1 | * | 19 | 6 | 12 | * | 8 | **53** |
| Minibus taxi | 89 | 820 | 116 | 162 | 731 | 306 | 637 | 400 | 645 | **3 907** |
| Metered taxi | * | 4 | * | * | * | * | 6 | * | 3 | **13** |
| App-based cabs (e.g. Uber) | * | * | * | * | * | 15 | * | * | * | **15** |
| Commercial bus | 21 | 169 | 8 | 16 | 101 | 20 | 113 | 72 | 106 | **626** |
| Tour bus | 34 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 18 | 3 | 48 | 13 | 26 | **159** |
| On foot or bicycle | * | 8 | * | * | 8 | * | * | * | * | **16** |
| Motorcycle | 5 | * | 2 | * | * | * | * | 9 | * | **16** |
| Truck or lorry | * | 3 | 1 | * | * | 3 | * | * | * | **7** |
| Aircraft | 229 | 6 | * | * | 71 | * | 113 | 24 | * | **442** |
| Other | * | 38 | 21 | 13 | 9 | 7 | * | 5 | * | **95** |
| **Total** | **2 191** | **1 918** | **611** | **592** | **2 045** | **1 229** | **1 845** | **1 398** | **2 074** | **13 903** |

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

# 4. Main purpose

**4.1 Main purpose of most recent day trip taken by household members by month of trip, January–December, 2022 ('000)**

| Main purpose | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | **Month of trip** | | | | | | |
| Leisure | 62 | 80 | 154 | 80 | 205 | 84 | 78 | 86 | 172 | 121 | 169 | 472 | **1 763** |
| Shopping | 209 | 310 | 329 | 200 | 465 | 330 | 244 | 342 | 282 | 290 | 273 | 651 | **3 925** |
| Sporting | 4 | 14 | 21 | 16 | 14 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 16 | 5 | 5 | * | **105** |
| VFR | 173 | 125 | 99 | 189 | 172 | 164 | 179 | 186 | 197 | 202 | 216 | 517 | **2 419** |
| Business | 47 | 41 | 54 | 32 | 43 | 53 | 49 | 71 | 96 | 48 | 68 | 47 | **649** |
| Education | 7 | 3 | 3 | 35 | * | 70 | 12 | 26 | 37 | 42 | 29 | 30 | **294** |
| Medical | 14 | 48 | 20 | 37 | 26 | 41 | 26 | 48 | 47 | 113 | 25 | 26 | **471** |
| Religion | 30 | 7 | 24 | 32 | 73 | 30 | 7 | 70 | 36 | 11 | 29 | 29 | **377** |
| Funeral | 10 | 31 | 25 | 3 | 12 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 3 | **122** |
| Other | 52 | 98 | 45 | 79 | 100 | 73 | 62 | 107 | 106 | 103 | 69 | 113 | **1 007** |
| **Total** | **608** | **758** | **772** | **704** | **1 109** | **861** | **664** | **946** | **995** | **941** | **885** | **1 887** | **11 131** |

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

**4.2 Main purpose of most recent overnight trips taken by household members by month of trip, January–December, 2022 ('000)**

| Main purpose | Month of trip | | | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | |
| Leisure | 237 | 209 | 194 | 183 | 117 | 176 | 138 | 195 | 246 | 420 | 314 | 1 107 | **3 535** |
| Shopping | * | 3 | 2 | * | * | 10 | 3 | 29 | 4 | 9 | * | 15 | **74** |
| Sporting | * | 14 | * | * | 14 | 7 | 8 | * | 24 | 41 | 9 | * | **117** |
| VFR | 626 | 359 | 383 | 542 | 463 | 532 | 417 | 567 | 401 | 488 | 334 | 1 637 | **6 749** |
| Business | 24 | 37 | 11 | 15 | 22 | 25 | 38 | 34 | 40 | 16 | 31 | 37 | **330** |
| Education | 15 | 15 | 32 | 145 | 48 | 45 | 9 | 21 | 64 | 28 | 47 | 41 | **510** |
| Medical | 80 | 34 | 118 | 88 | 147 | 124 | 152 | 161 | 105 | 95 | 76 | 90 | **1 269** |
| Religion | * | 11 | 21 | 13 | 4 | 17 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 15 | 27 | 27 | **154** |
| Funeral | * | 1 | 5 | 3 | 21 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 9 | 2 | **57** |
| Other | 19 | 116 | 46 | 110 | 98 | 75 | 88 | 96 | 65 | 73 | 156 | 168 | **1 109** |
| **Total** | **1 001** | **800** | **813** | **1 098** | **933** | **1 011** | **859** | **1 113** | **960** | **1 187** | **1 003** | **3 123** | **13 903** |

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

# 5. Population group

**5.1 Population group by principal type of accommodation on the most recent overnight trips taken by household members, January–December, 2022 ('000)**

| Population group | Hotel | Guest house/ guest farm | Bed and breakfast | Lodge | Self-catering establish ment | Stayed with friends and relatives | Hostel/ back-packers | Camping and caravan | Hospital | Halls | Holiday home/ second home | Other | Unspecified | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Black African | 314 | 352 | 129 | 154 | 236 | 7 363 | 19 | 21 | 43 | 197 | 356 | 110 | 36 | **9 329** |
| Coloured | 19 | 200 | 69 | 36 | 221 | 938 | * | 17 | 10 | * | 28 | 23 | * | **1 563** |
| Indian/Asian | 97 | * | 9 | * | 41 | 124 | * | * | * | 4 | 6 | 3 | * | **284** |
| White | 291 | 234 | 105 | 192 | 355 | 1 248 | * | 178 | * | 6 | 96 | 8 | 13 | **2 727** |
| **Total** | **720** | **785** | **311** | **383** | **853** | **9 674** | **19** | **216** | **53** | **207** | **487** | **145** | **49** | **13 903** |

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

**5.2 Population group by length on the most recent overnight trip, January–December, 2022**

| Population group | Length of stay (%) | | | Total | Paid bed nights | Lower quartile | Median | Average | Upper quartile |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Up to 1 week | 1-2 weeks | > 2 weeks | | | | | | |
| Black African | 82 | 9,7 | 8,4 | **100,0** | * | 2 | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| Coloured | 91,7 | 5,6 | 2,7 | **100,0** | * | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| Indian/Asian | 90,5 | 9,5 | * | **100,0** | * | 2 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| White | 85,1 | 12,1 | 2,7 | **100,0** | * | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 |
| **Total** | **83,8** | **9,7** | **6,5** | **100,0** | * | **2** | **3** | **5** | **5** |

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

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

**5.3 Population group by month of the most recent trip taken by household members, January–December, 2022 ('000)**

| Population group | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Day trips | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Black African | 412 | 594 | 454 | 420 | 662 | 653 | 459 | 701 | 599 | 648 | 624 | 1 240 | 7 466 |
| Coloured | 60 | 82 | 141 | 116 | 108 | 69 | 108 | 125 | 148 | 146 | 95 | 364 | 1 562 |
| Indian/Asian | 43 | * | 44 | 5 | 4 | 26 | 3 | 5 | * | 15 | 23 | 47 | 215 |
| White | 94 | 82 | 134 | 164 | 334 | 113 | 95 | 116 | 248 | 132 | 143 | 236 | 1 889 |
| **Total** | **608** | **758** | **772** | **704** | **1 109** | **861** | **664** | **946** | **995** | **941** | **885** | **1 887** | **11 131** |
| Overnight trips | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Black African | 794 | 590 | 469 | 787 | 693 | 759 | 585 | 792 | 619 | 795 | 667 | 1 777 | 9 329 |
| Coloured | 86 | 26 | 112 | 102 | 106 | 79 | 87 | 93 | 136 | 161 | 93 | 481 | 1 563 |
| Indian/Asian | 8 | 65 | 11 | 11 | * | 28 | 12 | 16 | * | 18 | 16 | 100 | 284 |
| White | 113 | 119 | 220 | 198 | 134 | 145 | 175 | 212 | 205 | 213 | 227 | 766 | 2 727 |
| **Total** | **1 001** | **800** | **813** | **1 098** | **933** | **1 011** | **859** | **1 113** | **960** | **1 187** | **1 003** | **3 123** | **13 903** |

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

# 6. Demographic analysis

## 6.1 Demographic analysis by main purpose of the most recent day trips (per cent), January–December, 2022

| Characteristic | Leisure | Shopping | Sporting | VFR | Business | Religion | Funeral | Medical/ health | Study/ educational | Social events | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age group** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–4 | 24,9 | 38,8 | * | 18,5 | * | 0,8 | 4,1 | 4,6 | 1,0 | 7,4 | **100,0** |
| 5–9 | 27,0 | 29,5 | 1,2 | 26,0 | * | 5,3 | 2,4 | 1,6 | 3,0 | 3,9 | **100,0** |
| 10–14 | 27,7 | 21,0 | 2,3 | 23,3 | 0,2 | 6,4 | 3,9 | 2,6 | 5,2 | 7,4 | **100,0** |
| 15–19 | 22,6 | 31,3 | 5,0 | 15,1 | 1,1 | 2,4 | 0,9 | 3,9 | 2,6 | 15,0 | **100,0** |
| 20–24 | 14,2 | 37,8 | 1,0 | 17,2 | 6,5 | 1,5 | 3,0 | 1,8 | 3,4 | 13,6 | **100,0** |
| 25–29 | 13,1 | 42,1 | 0,1 | 23,0 | 3,9 | 2,1 | 2,4 | 5,1 | 0,6 | 7,8 | **100,0** |
| 30–34 | 15,2 | 44,4 | 0,7 | 19,1 | 8,8 | 1,0 | 3,2 | 0,8 | * | 6,7 | **100,0** |
| 35–39 | 10,3 | 36,9 | 0,7 | 26,8 | 6,8 | 1,5 | 5,1 | 3,0 | 0,7 | 8,2 | **100,0** |
| 40–44 | 13,0 | 37,2 | 2,2 | 18,8 | 7,1 | 2,0 | 7,4 | 1,9 | 1,2 | 9,3 | **100,0** |
| 45–49 | 18,1 | 32,7 | * | 19,1 | 9,5 | 4,6 | 4,4 | 1,2 | 0,7 | 9,7 | **100,0** |
| 50–54 | 12,3 | 29,0 | 0,5 | 23,1 | 9,3 | 2,1 | 4,6 | 3,6 | 0,6 | 14,9 | **100,0** |
| 55–59 | 11,6 | 35,7 | 0,2 | 24,1 | 7,7 | 3,1 | 3,2 | 7,6 | 0,3 | 6,5 | **100,0** |
| 60–64 | 17,2 | 32,2 | * | 20,6 | 4,4 | 4,5 | 7,5 | 4,6 | * | 8,9 | **100,0** |
| 65–69 | 14,5 | 27,7 | 1,1 | 30,7 | 3,6 | 5,7 | 4,4 | 6,9 | * | 5,4 | **100,0** |
| 70–74 | 19,2 | 26,4 | * | 27,8 | 1,0 | 3,5 | 4,7 | 7,3 | * | 10,2 | **100,0** |
| 75+ | 20,8 | 19,8 | 2,4 | 19,9 | 7,8 | 1,5 | * | 14,2 | * | 13,6 | **100,0** |
| **Broad age group** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–11 | 25,6 | 33,3 | 0,5 | 22,3 | 0,1 | 2,6 | 3,0 | 3,0 | 2,5 | 7,1 | **100,0** |
| 12–17 | 28,3 | 22,1 | 3,0 | 18,8 | 0,4 | 7,0 | 3,0 | 3,9 | 3,7 | 9,8 | **100,0** |
| 18–24 | 14,7 | 37,6 | 2,4 | 17,2 | 5,6 | 1,2 | 2,8 | 1,9 | 3,3 | 13,3 | **100,0** |
| 25–34 | 14,3 | 43,4 | 0,4 | 20,8 | 6,7 | 1,5 | 2,8 | 2,7 | 0,2 | 7,2 | **100,0** |
| 35–44 | 11,6 | 37,1 | 1,4 | 23,0 | 6,9 | 1,7 | 6,2 | 2,5 | 0,9 | 8,7 | **100,0** |
| 45–54 | 15,5 | 31,1 | 0,2 | 20,9 | 9,4 | 3,5 | 4,5 | 2,2 | 0,6 | 12,0 | **100,0** |
| 55–64 | 14,3 | 34,0 | 0,1 | 22,4 | 6,1 | 3,8 | 5,3 | 6,2 | 0,1 | 7,7 | **100,0** |
| 65+ | 16,9 | 25,9 | 1,0 | 28,0 | 3,6 | 4,3 | 3,7 | 8,3 | * | 8,2 | **100,0** |

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

**6.1 Demographic analysis by main purpose of the most recent day trips (per cent) (concluded), January–December, 2022**

| Characteristic | Leisure | Shopping | Sporting | VFR | Business | Religion | Funeral | Medical/ health | Study/ educational | Social events | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 15,6 | 30,3 | 0,8 | 25,3 | 8,2 | 2,2 | 3,7 | 2,8 | 1,0 | 10,0 | **100,0** |
| Female | 16,1 | 39,9 | 1,1 | 18,4 | 3,6 | 3,0 | 4,7 | 3,9 | 1,2 | 8,1 | **100,0** |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Married | 21,5 | 28,6 | 1,0 | 23,1 | 7,1 | 2,7 | 3,3 | 4,2 | 0,5 | 8,1 | **100,0** |
| Living together as husband and wife | 6,8 | 49,5 | 0,6 | 24,2 | 3,1 | 1,5 | 3,4 | 2,1 | * | 8,7 | **100,0** |
| Widow/widower | 11,4 | 20,1 | * | 34,1 | 7,1 | 9,4 | 4,4 | 5,8 | * | 7,6 | **100,0** |
| Divorced/separated | * | 47,7 | * | 16,2 | 1,9 | * | 17,8 | 5,4 | * | 11,0 | **100,0** |
| Never married | 10,9 | 41,8 | 1,6 | 17,1 | 6,3 | 3,5 | 7,6 | 5,5 | 0,2 | 5,6 | **100,0** |
| **Highest level of education** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 19,6 | 42,2 | 0,7 | 18,3 | 0,7 | 1,0 | 4,4 | 5,3 | 0,7 | 7,1 | **100,0** |
| Not completing primary school | 19,0 | 39,2 | 0,2 | 19,5 | 1,7 | 4,7 | 3,6 | 3,0 | 3,2 | 5,9 | **100,0** |
| Grade 7/Std 5 | 12,2 | 43,6 | 3,9 | 15,0 | 3,6 | 4,1 | 4,9 | 2,4 | 0,4 | 9,8 | **100,0** |
| Not completing secondary school | 7,8 | 45,5 | 0,9 | 18,8 | 5,6 | 2,8 | 5,2 | 3,1 | 0,5 | 9,6 | **100,0** |
| Grade 12/Std 10 | 13,1 | 33,5 | 1,4 | 22,6 | 6,9 | 2,4 | 3,7 | 3,8 | 1,5 | 11,1 | **100,0** |
| Higher | 29,6 | 16,9 | 0,4 | 28,1 | 8,5 | 2,0 | 3,5 | 2,9 | 0,7 | 7,4 | **100,0** |
| **Total** | **16,0** | **35,1** | **0,9** | **21,9** | **5,9** | **2,7** | **4,2** | **3,5** | **1,0** | **8,9** | **100,0** |

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

**6.2 Demographic analysis by main purpose of the most recent day trips (per cent), January–December, 2022**

| Characteristic | Leisure | Shopping | Sporting | VFR | Business | Religion | Cultural occasion | Funeral | Medical/ health | Social events | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age group** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–4 | 13,3 | * | * | 77,8 | * | * | 8,9 | * | * | * | **100,0** |
| 5–9 | 68,3 | * | * | 12,2 | * | * | 19,5 | * | * | * | **100,0** |
| 10–14 | 32,0 | * | * | 4,2 | * | * | 19,8 | * | * | 44,0 | **100,0** |
| 15 - 19 | 34,0 | * | 49,5 | * | * | * | 5,8 | * | * | 10,8 | **100,0** |
| 20 - 24 | 18,2 | 4,5 | * | 70,2 | * | * | * | * | * | 7,1 | **100,0** |
| 25 - 29 | 16,4 | 14,6 | * | 55,0 | 3,4 | 8,5 | 2,2 | * | * | * | **100,0** |
| 30 - 34 | * | * | * | 79,4 | * | * | 15,8 | * | 1,6 | 3,1 | **100,0** |
| 35 - 39 | 44,3 | 1,2 | * | 22,9 | 3,0 | 2,0 | 10,1 | * | * | 16,5 | **100,0** |
| 40–44 | 29,7 | * | * | 38,6 | 9,9 | 9,6 | 4,1 | 5,6 | 2,4 | * | **100,0** |
| 45–49 | 48,0 | * | * | 24,7 | 4,7 | * | 3,0 | 2,0 | * | 17,6 | **100,0** |
| 50–54 | 23,6 | * | 14,3 | 30,1 | * | * | 20,1 | 2,6 | * | 9,3 | **100,0** |
| 55–59 | 30,3 | * | * | 43,2 | 15,4 | * | * | 6,6 | 4,5 | * | **100,0** |
| 60–64 | 37,7 | * | * | 41,5 | * | * | 16,5 | 4,3 | * | * | **100,0** |
| 65–69 | 52,0 | * | * | 31,7 | * | * | 7,1 | 9,3 | * | * | **100,0** |
| 70–74 | * | * | * | 47,7 | * | 52,3 | * | * | * | * | **100,0** |
| 75+ | 82,9 | * | * | 13,0 | * | 4,1 | * | * | * | * | **100,0** |
| **Broad age group** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–11 | 19,6 | 0,5 | 1,0 | 59,0 | 0,2 | 2,4 | 6,1 | 0,5 | * | 10,8 | **100,0** |
| 12–17 | 39,1 | 0,3 | 1,1 | 41,0 | 0,1 | 2,6 | 7,7 | 0,5 | 1,3 | 6,4 | **100,0** |
| 18–24 | 26,4 | 0,4 | 1,2 | 47,8 | 1,6 | 3,5 | 6,9 | 0,8 | 0,8 | 10,8 | **100,0** |
| 25–34 | 20,7 | 0,8 | 0,2 | 56,2 | 3,6 | 4,1 | 7,2 | 0,6 | 0,6 | 6,0 | **100,0** |
| 35–44 | 24,0 | 0,2 | 1,7 | 45,7 | 3,6 | 3,1 | 11,3 | 1,0 | 0,1 | 9,4 | **100,0** |
| 45–54 | 28,3 | 1,5 | 0,8 | 45,2 | 2,7 | 2,9 | 9,4 | 1,4 | 0,7 | 7,1 | **100,0** |
| 55–64 | 25,5 | * | 0,1 | 41,3 | 2,7 | 5,9 | 14,8 | 2,0 | 0,2 | 7,4 | **100,0** |
| 65+ | 32,3 | 0,0 | 0,6 | 43,9 | 1,4 | 5,5 | 8,2 | 2,8 | 0,2 | 5,1 | **100,0** |

**6.2 Demographic analysis by main purpose of the most recent day trips (per cent) (concluded), January – December, 2022**

| Characteristic | Leisure | Shopping | Sporting | VFR | Business | Religion | Cultural occasion | Funeral | Medical/ health | Social events | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 25,9 | 0,5 | 0,7 | 48,6 | 2,9 | 3,2 | 8,5 | 0,9 | 0,3 | 8,4 | **100,0** |
| Female | 25,0 | 0,6 | 1,0 | 48,5 | 1,9 | 4,1 | 9,7 | 1,3 | 0,5 | 7,5 | **100,0** |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Married | 33,9 | 0,4 | 1,1 | 41,9 | 2,1 | 4,0 | 7,4 | 1,7 | 0,1 | 7,4 | **100,0** |
| Living together as husband and wife | 18,5 | 0,2 | 0,4 | 54,0 | 2,7 | 4,7 | 12,9 | 0,3 | * | 6,4 | **100,0** |
| Widow/widower | 10,3 | 0,4 | 0,3 | 46,8 | 3,1 | 5,4 | 22,3 | 1,3 | * | 10,2 | **100,0** |
| Divorced/separated | 29,8 | * | * | 30,9 | 6,2 | 7,9 | 15,5 | * | * | 9,7 | **100,0** |
| Never married | 16,5 | * | 4,5 | 53,6 | * | 1,1 | 13,8 | 2,5 | 2,5 | 5,4 | **100,0** |
| **Highest level of education** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 14,7 | 0,8 | * | 62,7 | 0,4 | 4,4 | 7,2 | 1,2 | 0,2 | 8,5 | **100,0** |
| Not completing primary school | 16,3 | 0,4 | 1,5 | 54,9 | 0,9 | 4,2 | 10,1 | 0,2 | 0,4 | 11,0 | **100,0** |
| Grade 7/Std 5 | 26,6 | * | 0,3 | 40,6 | 1,4 | 6,4 | 14,5 | 3,3 | * | 6,8 | **100,0** |
| Not completing secondary school | 16,2 | 0,1 | 0,2 | 50,9 | 2,9 | 5,6 | 12,4 | 1,7 | 0,4 | 9,7 | **100,0** |
| Grade 12/Std 10 | 29,1 | 0,8 | 1,2 | 47,6 | 1,8 | 3,3 | 8,7 | 0,7 | 0,4 | 6,4 | **100,0** |
| Higher | 39,1 | 0,8 | 1,1 | 40,3 | 3,9 | 1,2 | 5,4 | 1,1 | 0,6 | 6,5 | **100,0** |
| **Total** | **26,1** | **0,5** | **0,9** | **47,8** | **2,4** | **3,7** | **9,2** | **1,2** | **0,4** | **7,9** | **100,0** |

**6.3 Demographic analysis by length of stay on the most recent trips ('000), January–December, 2022**

| Characteristic | Up to 1 week | 1–2 weeks | > 2 weeks | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age group** | | | | |
| 0–4 | 561 | 69 | 57 | **686** |
| 5–9 | 564 | 61 | 48 | **673** |
| 10–14 | 553 | 83 | 37 | **673** |
| 15–19 | 610 | 76 | 52 | **738** |
| 20–24 | 749 | 80 | 67 | **896** |
| 25–29 | 957 | 105 | 78 | **1 140** |
| 30–34 | 1 244 | 101 | 74 | **1 419** |
| 35–39 | 1 347 | 88 | 50 | **1 485** |
| 40–44 | 1 065 | 104 | 52 | **1 221** |
| 45–49 | 1 085 | 107 | 31 | **1 224** |
| 50–54 | 685 | 75 | 30 | **790** |
| 55–59 | 759 | 98 | 18 | **875** |
| 60–64 | 528 | 63 | 44 | **635** |
| 65–69 | 400 | 58 | 33 | **491** |
| 70–74 | 172 | 40 | 2 | **215** |
| 75+ | 170 | 40 | 9 | **219** |
| **Broad age group** | | | | |
| 0–11 | 1 362 | 175 | 116 | **1 653** |
| 12–17 | 712 | 92 | 55 | **858** |
| 18–24 | 963 | 101 | 90 | **1 154** |
| 25–34 | 2 201 | 207 | 152 | **2 559** |
| 35–44 | 2 412 | 192 | 102 | **2 706** |
| 45–54 | 1 770 | 182 | 62 | **2 014** |
| 55–64 | 1 287 | 161 | 61 | **1 510** |
| 65+ | 742 | 139 | 44 | **925** |

**6.4 Demographic analysis by principal type of accommodation for most recent overnight trips ('000), January–December, 2022**

| Characteristic | Hotel | Guest house/ guest farm | Bed and breakfast | Lodge | Self-Catering establishment | Stayed with friends and relatives | Hostel/ Back-packers | Camping and caravan | Hospital | Halls | Holiday home/ second home | Other | Unspecified | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age group** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–4 | 7 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 44 | 629 | * | 3 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 3 | * | **724** |
| 5–9 | 51 | 95 | * | 20 | 46 | 469 | * | 10 | * | 8 | 6 | * | * | **704** |
| 10–14 | 31 | 52 | 8 | 5 | 52 | 504 | * | 16 | * | 14 | 3 | * | 10 | **695** |
| 15–19 | 59 | 61 | 5 | 29 | 83 | 494 | 4 | 16 | 7 | 3 | 28 | 8 | 3 | **799** |
| 20–24 | 50 | 23 | 25 | 31 | 50 | 669 | 3 | 18 | 7 | 11 | 38 | 2 | 3 | **930** |
| 25–29 | 38 | 54 | 63 | 21 | 75 | 848 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 15 | 53 | 9 | 3 | **1 195** |
| 30–34 | 53 | 73 | 30 | 46 | 15 | 1 112 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 28 | 80 | 13 | * | **1 457** |
| 35–39 | 105 | 156 | 18 | 9 | 40 | 1 139 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 52 | 10 | 2 | **1 551** |
| 40–44 | 87 | 57 | 32 | 52 | 113 | 787 | * | 28 | 4 | 19 | 20 | 23 | 9 | **1 230** |
| 45–49 | 104 | 95 | 50 | 25 | 85 | 786 | 2 | 17 | 3 | 18 | 37 | 31 | 2 | **1 255** |
| 50–54 | 48 | 38 | 23 | 43 | 49 | 506 | * | 16 | 4 | 4 | 50 | 13 | 13 | **807** |
| 55–59 | 13 | 32 | 33 | 10 | 67 | 645 | * | 17 | 9 | 27 | 32 | 14 | 2 | **902** |
| 60–64 | 29 | 19 | 22 | 20 | 56 | 396 | * | 40 | 4 | 23 | 34 | 1 | 2 | **647** |
| 65–69 | 19 | * | 1 | 33 | 33 | 390 | 2 | 5 | | 9 | 36 | 14 | * | **542** |
| 70–74 | 18 | * | * | 30 | 25 | 142 | * | 4 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 4 | * | **236** |
| 75+ | 9 | 15 | * | 10 | 21 | 156 | * | 4 | 3 | 4 | 7 | * | * | **230** |
| **Broad age group** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–11 | 69 | 126 | 2 | 21 | 107 | 1 345 | * | 20 | 4 | 19 | 15 | 3 | * | **1 730** |
| 10–19 | 41 | 84 | 10 | 23 | 113 | 549 | 4 | 20 | 4 | 15 | 22 | 8 | 13 | **906** |
| 18–24 | 89 | 36 | 28 | 40 | 54 | 871 | 3 | 22 | 10 | 11 | 47 | 2 | 3 | **1 217** |
| 25–34 | 90 | 128 | 93 | 67 | 89 | 1 960 | 4 | 15 | 6 | 43 | 133 | 23 | 3 | **2 652** |
| 35–44 | 191 | 213 | 49 | 61 | 153 | 1 927 | 4 | 37 | 5 | 25 | 72 | 33 | 11 | **2 781** |
| 45–54 | 151 | 134 | 73 | 67 | 134 | 1 292 | 2 | 33 | 7 | 22 | 87 | 44 | 15 | **2 062** |
| 55–64 | 42 | 51 | 56 | 30 | 123 | 1 041 | * | 57 | 12 | 51 | 66 | 15 | 4 | **1 549** |
| 65+ | 47 | 15 | 1 | 73 | 79 | 689 | 2 | 13 | 5 | 22 | 45 | 18 | * | **1 008** |

**6.4 Demographic analysis by principal type of accommodation for most recent overnight trips ('000), January–December, 2022 (concluded)**

| Characteristic | Hotel | Guest house/ guest farm | Bed and breakfast | Lodge | Self-Catering establishment | Stayed with friends and relatives | Hostel/ back-packers | Camping and caravan | Hospital | Halls | Holiday home/ second home | Other | Unspecified | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 368 | 396 | 169 | 178 | 405 | 4 697 | 10 | 103 | 19 | 81 | 276 | 76 | 16 | **6 795** |
| Female | 352 | 389 | 143 | 205 | 448 | 4 977 | 9 | 113 | 33 | 127 | 210 | 69 | 33 | **7 108** |
| **Highest level of education** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 11 | 25 | 2 | 8 | 63 | 900 | 2 | 12 | 8 | 23 | 13 | 3 | * | **1 070** |
| Not completing primary school | 67 | 136 | * | 14 | 54 | 1 176 | * | 8 | 3 | 44 | 31 | 18 | 6 | **1 557** |
| Grade 7/Std 5 | 14 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 19 | 287 | * | 8 | 8 | 26 | 16 | 8 | 12 | **410** |
| Not completing secondary school | 78 | 148 | 42 | 81 | 168 | 2 868 | 6 | 25 | 23 | 57 | 137 | 43 | 18 | **3 693** |
| Grade 12/Std 10 | 252 | 177 | 108 | 112 | 274 | 2 576 | 8 | 91 | 5 | 48 | 179 | 47 | 11 | **3 888** |
| Higher | 297 | 296 | 153 | 167 | 276 | 1 866 | 4 | 72 | 5 | 9 | 110 | 28 | 2 | **3 285** |

**6.5 Demographic analysis by month of trip for most recent day trips ('000), January–December, 2022**

| Characteristic | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age group** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–4 | 1 | 20 | 50 | 26 | 87 | 23 | 30 | 27 | 53 | 14 | 38 | 126 | **494** |
| 5–9 | 32 | 13 | 19 | 38 | 40 | 45 | 30 | 9 | 39 | 33 | 40 | 67 | **404** |
| 10–14 | 25 | 39 | 38 | 28 | 23 | 30 | 17 | 19 | 33 | 28 | 24 | 166 | **469** |
| 15–19 | 19 | 20 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 31 | 23 | 19 | 39 | 45 | 48 | 90 | **409** |
| 20–24 | 55 | 53 | 72 | 55 | 100 | 61 | 64 | 67 | 33 | 90 | 42 | 136 | **829** |
| 25–29 | 58 | 84 | 123 | 59 | 109 | 88 | 35 | 86 | 86 | 60 | 71 | 100 | **960** |
| 30–34 | 50 | 98 | 79 | 74 | 166 | 90 | 119 | 103 | 91 | 93 | 121 | 197 | **1 281** |
| 35–39 | 96 | 69 | 76 | 97 | 146 | 109 | 84 | 107 | 146 | 140 | 97 | 208 | **1 375** |
| 40–44 | 98 | 89 | 79 | 49 | 107 | 83 | 56 | 145 | 118 | 117 | 95 | 191 | **1 227** |
| 45–49 | 53 | 78 | 57 | 64 | 76 | 76 | 60 | 100 | 89 | 62 | 95 | 124 | **934** |
| 50–54 | 29 | 68 | 52 | 43 | 54 | 73 | 31 | 54 | 89 | 65 | 40 | 136 | **734** |
| 55–59 | 28 | 41 | 33 | 41 | 42 | 48 | 35 | 58 | 52 | 49 | 23 | 160 | **609** |
| 60–64 | 26 | 32 | 31 | 46 | 48 | 51 | 37 | 55 | 65 | 41 | 56 | 86 | **574** |
| 65–69 | 27 | 41 | 21 | 30 | 43 | 31 | 25 | 60 | 20 | 69 | 47 | 40 | **453** |
| 70–74 | 10 | 6 | 9 | 19 | 33 | 16 | 7 | 23 | 16 | 21 | 18 | 52 | **229** |
| 75+ | 2 | 6 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 6 | 12 | 16 | 28 | 12 | 29 | 8 | **149** |
| **Broad age group** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–11 | 36 | 43 | 78 | 82 | 147 | 72 | 68 | 49 | 104 | 57 | 92 | 234 | **1 062** |
| 12–17 | 29 | 46 | 49 | 30 | 9 | 41 | 21 | 19 | 36 | 47 | 29 | 180 | **536** |
| 18–24 | 66 | 56 | 77 | 60 | 119 | 78 | 75 | 72 | 56 | 106 | 71 | 171 | **1 007** |
| 25–34 | 108 | 182 | 201 | 133 | 275 | 178 | 154 | 189 | 178 | 153 | 193 | 297 | **2 241** |
| 35–44 | 194 | 158 | 155 | 146 | 253 | 192 | 140 | 252 | 263 | 258 | 192 | 399 | **2 602** |
| 45–54 | 82 | 146 | 109 | 107 | 130 | 149 | 91 | 155 | 178 | 127 | 135 | 259 | **1 667** |
| 55–64 | 54 | 73 | 64 | 87 | 90 | 99 | 72 | 113 | 116 | 89 | 80 | 247 | **1 183** |
| 65+ | 39 | 53 | 39 | 59 | 86 | 53 | 43 | 98 | 63 | 103 | 94 | 100 | **832** |
| **Gender** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 286 | 342 | 394 | 349 | 547 | 426 | 375 | 459 | 485 | 425 | 443 | 842 | **5 372** |
| Female | 323 | 416 | 378 | 355 | 563 | 435 | 290 | 488 | 510 | 515 | 442 | 1 046 | **5 759** |

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

**6.6 Demographic analysis by month of trip for most recent overnight trips ('000), January–December, 2022**

| Characteristic | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age group** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–4 | 55 | 53 | 56 | 55 | 43 | 38 | 46 | 47 | 20 | 65 | 53 | 193 | **724** |
| 5–10 | 53 | 30 | 17 | 44 | 76 | 74 | 48 | 33 | 28 | 80 | 50 | 171 | **704** |
| 11–12 | 72 | 33 | 60 | 27 | 13 | 68 | 54 | 28 | 49 | 52 | 34 | 206 | **695** |
| 15–19 | 88 | 28 | 39 | 44 | 42 | 55 | 52 | 52 | 60 | 54 | 66 | 219 | **799** |
| 20–24 | 62 | 57 | 54 | 81 | 53 | 81 | 52 | 64 | 71 | 73 | 51 | 231 | **930** |
| 25–29 | 86 | 82 | 89 | 85 | 74 | 69 | 78 | 83 | 71 | 107 | 106 | 265 | **1 195** |
| 30–34 | 107 | 98 | 65 | 142 | 123 | 99 | 81 | 155 | 97 | 148 | 55 | 286 | **1 457** |
| 35–39 | 154 | 77 | 78 | 141 | 53 | 127 | 97 | 116 | 99 | 119 | 168 | 321 | **1 551** |
| 40–44 | 75 | 67 | 61 | 71 | 139 | 121 | 56 | 86 | 94 | 112 | 109 | 241 | **1 230** |
| 45–49 | 88 | 85 | 71 | 108 | 85 | 100 | 98 | 101 | 88 | 86 | 78 | 265 | **1 255** |
| 50–54 | 42 | 46 | 72 | 42 | 64 | 70 | 38 | 110 | 56 | 67 | 22 | 178 | **807** |
| 55–59 | 39 | 42 | 54 | 124 | 68 | 39 | 61 | 90 | 98 | 62 | 47 | 177 | **902** |
| 60–64 | 26 | 52 | 51 | 46 | 55 | 38 | 43 | 51 | 36 | 73 | 55 | 121 | **647** |
| 65–69 | 31 | 29 | 35 | 43 | 38 | 21 | 26 | 42 | 38 | 80 | 50 | 109 | **542** |
| 70–74 | 2 | 15 | 11 | 22 | 4 | 10 | 8 | 29 | 31 | 6 | 33 | 66 | **236** |
| 75+ | 20 | 5 | . | 23 | 3 | 2 | 21 | 27 | 24 | 3 | 28 | 73 | **230** |
| **Broad age group** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–11 | 130 | 100 | 111 | 116 | 123 | 147 | 113 | 90 | 67 | 171 | 115 | 448 | **1 730** |
| 12–19 | 119 | 17 | 52 | 36 | 20 | 64 | 67 | 35 | 83 | 75 | 74 | 264 | **906** |
| 18–24 | 82 | 83 | 62 | 98 | 84 | 104 | 72 | 98 | 79 | 79 | 65 | 309 | **1 217** |
| 25–34 | 193 | 181 | 153 | 227 | 197 | 167 | 159 | 238 | 167 | 255 | 161 | 552 | **2 652** |
| 35–44 | 229 | 144 | 139 | 212 | 192 | 248 | 153 | 202 | 193 | 230 | 277 | 562 | **2 781** |
| 45–54 | 130 | 131 | 144 | 150 | 149 | 170 | 136 | 211 | 145 | 154 | 100 | 442 | **2 062** |
| 55–64 | 65 | 94 | 106 | 170 | 123 | 78 | 104 | 141 | 134 | 135 | 102 | 298 | **1 549** |
| 65+ | 53 | 50 | 46 | 89 | 44 | 33 | 54 | 98 | 92 | 88 | 111 | 249 | **1 008** |

**6.6 Demographic analysis by month of trip for most recent overnight trips ('000), January–December, 2022 (concluded)**

| Characteristic | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 500 | 377 | 377 | 530 | 477 | 507 | 414 | 511 | 439 | 606 | 539 | 1 517 | **6 795** |
| Female | 501 | 423 | 436 | 568 | 456 | 504 | 445 | 602 | 521 | 581 | 464 | 1 606 | **7 108** |
| **Highest level of education** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 72 | 82 | 59 | 91 | 71 | 57 | 91 | 86 | 39 | 106 | 67 | 250 | **1 070** |
| Not completing primary school | 118 | 73 | 99 | 111 | 120 | 147 | 106 | 117 | 75 | 123 | 113 | 356 | **1 557** |
| Grade 7/Std 5 | 15 | 16 | 66 | 30 | 21 | 48 | 34 | 31 | 34 | 35 | 11 | 69 | **410** |
| Not completing secondary school | 324 | 196 | 175 | 303 | 227 | 270 | 211 | 280 | 285 | 345 | 298 | 780 | **3 693** |
| Grade 12/Std 10 | 277 | 265 | 193 | 285 | 267 | 257 | 208 | 286 | 256 | 330 | 291 | 974 | **3 888** |
| Higher | 196 | 169 | 222 | 280 | 228 | 233 | 208 | 312 | 271 | 248 | 224 | 694 | **3 285** |

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

# 6. General information

Stats SA publishes approximately 300 different statistical releases each year. It is not economically viable to produce them in more than one of South Africa's 12 official languages. Since the releases are used extensively, not only locally but also by international economic and social-scientific communities, Stats SA releases are published in English only.

Stats SA has copyright on this publication. Users may apply the information as they wish, provided that they acknowledge Stats SA as the source of the basic data wherever they process, apply, utilise, publish or distribute the data; and also that they specify that the relevant application and analysis (where applicable) result from their own processing of the data.

**Advance release calendar**
An advance release calendar is disseminated on www.statssa.gov.za.

**Stats SA products**
A complete set of Stats SA publications is available at the Stats SA Library and the following libraries:
National Library of South Africa, Pretoria Division
National Library of South Africa, Cape Town Division
Natal Society Library, Pietermaritzburg
Library of Parliament, Cape Town
Bloemfontein Public Library
Johannesburg Public Library
Eastern Cape Library Services, King William's Town
Central Regional Library, Polokwane
Central Reference Library, Mbombela
Central Reference Collection, Kimberley
Central Reference Library, Mmabatho

Stats SA also provides a subscription service.

**Electronic services**
A large range of data are available via on-line services, diskette and computer printouts. For more details about our electronic data services, contact 012 310 8600.

You can visit us on the internet at www.statssa.gov.za.

**Enquiries**
| | |
|---|---|
| User information services | Telephone number: 012 310 8600 |
| | Email address: info@statssa.gov.za |
| Technical enquiries: | Brenda Mosima |
| | Telephone number: 012 310 8168 |
| | BrendaMo@statssa.gov.za |
| Postal address | Private Bag X44, Pretoria, 0001 |

*Produced by Stats SA*