

Domestic Tourism Survey 2015



THE SOUTH AFRICA I KNOW, THE HOME I UNDERSTAND

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1. Introduction and methodology

1.1 Background

Tourism is regarded in the National Development Plan (2030) as one of the most important potential drivers of economic growth and job creation in South Africa. Some of the indicators covered by the Domestic Tourism Survey include the total number of trips taken within the borders of the country, expenditure incurred and types of transport used to different destinations within the country. These indicators address the National Tourism Sector Strategy (NTSS) objective, which aims at growing the contribution by domestic tourism to the country's economy. Again, these indicators will provide a picture on how far the sector is doing in addressing the National Development Plan's target of increasing the total number of tourists, the average amount of money spent by each tourist and achieving appropriate levels of tourism infrastructure (particularly transport and accommodation) in view of attracting different types of tourists within and/or outside the country.

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.

The key findings of this survey cover the domestic activities for the period from January to December. In some instances, comparisons have been made from the results of the DTS 2013 to 2015 because all these surveys have the same reference period, which is January to December. In these three surveys, a similar weighting procedure was applied whereby the full sample weights were created separately for each of the monthly files. More details about weighting can be found in Section 5.

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

Since the continuous data collection methodology was accompanied by significant structural changes in the questionnaire, new editing and imputation systems had to be developed. In addition to these changes, the DTS 2013, 2014 and 2015 reports are also based on the analysis of the most recent trip as in previous DTS reports. However, instead of presenting only the data of the most recent trip in the report, the data 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 moving three-month recall period.

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

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

Characteristic	SAT	Stats SA	Comments	Current status 2016/17
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 ; 32 000 households and divided into four quarters
Scope	Persons 18 years and above	All persons in the household (all ages)	Both are household surveys, do not cover the same age groups, therefore cannot compare the two	No change
	Respondent that has undertaken trip/s	Respondent can answer for members of the household		
Measure	Analysis is based on all trips	Analysis is based on most recent person trips	Stats SA – The most recent person trip measures one trip per person which does not allow measuring performance of the year	Measures all trips and most recent trips on some variables
Recall period	Continuous collection and each respondent reports on travel of preceding month	One-year recall period from Jan–Dec	Stats SA recall period has been improved from Jan–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	Inclusion of LSM and bed nights questions, measurement for M&E and national accounts
				In 2014 – new module on international travel
Reporting	SAT to continue producing until 2016/17		Stats SA will be the only institution that produces the DTS from 2017/18 onwards	First annual report was released in 2014 using the CDC method

1.2 Objectives of the survey

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

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

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

1.3 Target population and sample

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. The number of PSUs in the current Master Sample (3 324) reflect an 8,0% increase in the size of the Master Sample compared to the previous (2008) Master Sample (which had 3 080 PSUs). In each selected PSU, a systematic sample of this particular report deals with the data that were collected from January 2015 to March 2016. Given that a three-month recall period is used, the data of DTS 2016 January to March had to be included to fully construct the October, November and December 2015 datasets. The DTS 2015 was based on the new Master Sample that was developed after Census 2011. The organisation of fieldwork of the DTS 2015 is also different from the DTS 2014, 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. Summary of key findings of the Domestic Tourism Survey 2015

This particular publication focuses on domestic tourism and includes information on day and overnight trips. The DTS 2015 findings reflect a general pattern of decline in domestic tourism over the past two years as associated with economic stagnation and re-prioritisation of consumer spending that has taken place in the country during that time.

The number of day trips decreased from 54,4 million in 2013 to 48 million in 2014 and decreased further to 44,3 million in 2015. Overnight trips also declined from 50,8 million in 2013 to 47,3 million in 2014 and 45,4 million in 2015. An actual total expenditure on domestic overnight trips increased from R68,5 billion in 2013 to R71 billion in 2014. A different pattern was seen in 2015 with a decrease in expenditure to R61,9 billion. Expenditure on day trips also increased from an estimated R35 billion in 2013 to R38,6 billion in 2014 and decreased to R24,9 billion in 2015. This increase in expenditure between 2013 and 2014 on overnight trips has largely been driven by increased spending in the higher living standard measure subgroup (LSM 8–10), as individuals and households from the lower living standard measure groupings were significantly less likely to travel in 2014 than in 2013.

Much of the findings of this report are based on the most recent trips undertaken by South African residents. In 2013, 2014 and 2015, Gauteng, Limpopo and Western Cape were the most popular destinations for day travellers, whereas tourists (those who undertook overnight trips) mostly preferred visiting Limpopo and KwaZulu-Natal. Most of the money spent during the most recent day trips was spent in Gauteng, whereas most overnight expenditure occurred in Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal.

A visit to friends and relatives was the most popular reason for undertaking overnight trips, as approximately 13 million trips were taken for this reason in 2015. For most of these visits, travellers did not make use of paid accommodation, which had a negative impact in boosting economy and job creation in the tourism sector. Most recent day trips were undertaken for shopping purposes.

Most tourists spent up to one week at their destinations on an overnight trip, with an average of six nights. These people were most likely to have stayed with friends and relatives on their trips, having arrived at their destinations in cars and taxis, since almost six out of ten trips were undertaken with taxis as the main mode of transport.

Pali Lehohla
Statistician-General

3. Definitions

Tourist accommodation

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

Day trip

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

Domestic trip

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

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

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

Dwelling unit

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

Expenditure

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

Household

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

Household head

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

Acting household head

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

Main purpose of trip

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

Most recent person trip

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

Multiple households

Two or more households living in the same dwelling unit.

Overnight trip

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

Place of usual residence

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

Reference period

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

Tourism

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

Tourist

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

Traveller

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

Usual environment

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

Visitor

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

MAIN FINDINGS

4. Number and types of trips

4.1 Total number of day and overnight trips inside South Africa

Table 2a: Total number of day and overnight trips taken during the period January–December, 2013, 2014 and 2015

Type of trip	Total number of trips ('000)		
	2013	2014	2015
Day trip in South Africa	54 372	48 007	44 261
Overnight trip in South Africa	50 767	47 263	45 441

Generally, there has been a decrease in the total number of day and overnight trips over the three-year period reported on. The number of day trips decreased from 54 million in 2013 to 48 million in 2014, and to 44 million in 2015. Overnight trips also decreased from approximately 51 million in 2013 to 47 million in 2014, and to 45 million in 2015.

Table 2b: Total number of day trips taken during the period January–December, 2013, 2014 and 2015

Month of trip	Day trip					
	2013		2014		2015	
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
January	5 546	10,2	4 213	8,8	4 033	9,1
February	4 801	8,8	4 360	9,1	4 032	9,1
March	4 980	9,2	4 437	9,2	3 838	8,7
April	4 639	8,5	4 196	8,7	3 664	8,3
May	4 660	8,6	3 488	7,3	3 804	8,6
June	4 315	7,9	3 375	7,0	3 782	8,5
July	4 374	8,0	3 693	7,7	3 059	6,9
August	4 210	7,7	3 927	8,2	3 498	7,9
September	3 915	7,2	3 843	8,0	3 157	7,1
October	3 994	7,3	3 915	8,2	3 113	7,0
November	3 118	5,7	3 200	6,7	3 069	6,9
December	5 820	10,7	5 361	11,2	5 212	11,8
South Africa	54 372	100,0	48 007	100,0	44 261	100,0

Close to six million day trips were taken in December 2013 compared to 5,4 million in 2014 and 5,2 million in 2015. Day trips that were taken in January steadily decreased from 5,5 million in 2013 to 4,2 million in 2014, and to 4 million in 2015. During November 2013 and 2015, fewer day trips were taken (3,1 million) when compared to November 2014 (3,2 million).

Table 2c: Total number of overnight trips taken during the period January–December, 2013, 2014 and 2015

Month of trip	Overnight trip					
	2013		2014		2015	
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
January	5 012	9,9	5 183	11,0	4 541	10,0
February	2 718	5,4	3 298	7,0	3 001	6,6
March	4 585	9,0	3 734	7,9	3 115	6,9
April	4 275	8,4	4 729	10,0	4 169	9,2
May	3 591	7,1	2 928	6,2	3 120	6,9
June	4 148	8,2	3 442	7,3	4 090	9,0
July	3 945	7,8	3 918	8,3	3 475	7,6
August	3 373	6,6	2 949	6,2	3 349	7,4
September	4 284	8,4	3 506	7,4	3 626	8,0
October	3 488	6,9	3 411	7,2	3 063	6,7
November	3 045	6,0	2 995	6,3	2 764	6,1
December	8 304	16,4	7 169	15,2	7 127	15,7
South Africa	50 767	100,0	47 263	100,0	45 441	100,0

Overnight trips that were taken in December decreased from 8,3 million in 2013 to 7,2 million in 2014 and further to 7,1 million in 2015. November has recorded a relatively lower number of overnight trips across the three years with a steady decline over time. For most of the months, overnight trips increased between 2013 and 2014, and declined in 2015.

Table 3a: Total expenditure on domestic day and overnight trips (R'000), January–December, 2013, 2014 and 2015

Total expenditure	Accommodation	Food and beverages	Domestic transport	Recreation and culture	Shopping	Other ¹	Total
2013							
Day trips	*	4 546 976	8 771 039	851 063	19 376 511	1 867 966	35 413 555
Overnight trips	9 128 072	10 783 127	22 715 012	1 168 910	21 747 858	2 923 296	68 466 275
Total	9 128 072	15 330 103	31 486 051	2 019 973	41 124 369	4 791 262	103 879 830
2014							
Day trips	*	4 631 998	7 652 151	252 295	24 154 917	1 927 410	38 618 771
Overnight trips	7 453 201	12 997 181	24 329 765	1 370 917	22 238 197	2 722 735	71 111 995
Total	7 453 201	17 629 179	31 981 916	1 623 212	46 393 114	4 650 145	109 730 766
2015							
Day trips	*	5 608 012	8 446 087	526 668	8 068 469	2 209 549	24 858 785
Overnight trips	7 578 921	10 029 145	19 651 146	843 809	20 886 716	2 889 805	61 879 542
Total	7 578 921	15 637 157	28 097 233	1 370 477	28 955 185	5 099 354	86 738 327

¹ 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 trip expenditure during the preceding three months

Table 3a shows that there was a decline in the total spent on domestic tourism in 2015 after an increase between 2013 and 2014. In total, R104 billion was spent on domestic trips in 2013, followed by R110 billion spent in 2014 and R87 billion in 2015. The amount of money that was spent on day trips increased from R35 billion in 2013 to R39 billion in 2014; however, in 2015, day travellers spent just R25 billion. Total spending

on overnight trips increased by nearly R3 billion from 2013 to 2014; however, this number decreased to about R62 billion in 2015 (a R9 billion decrease as compared to 2014).

Most money spent in 2013 and 2014 was spent on shopping (with R41 billion and R46 billion, respectively). However, in 2015, travellers reduced their expenditure on shopping to R29 billion. Expenditure on domestic transport tends to be relatively high when compared to other expenditure items. Although the item registered a R4 billion (from R32 billion in 2014 to R28 billion in 2015) decrease in 2015, it is still the second highest item after shopping. The food and beverages category recorded a significant increase in the money spent between 2013 (R15 billion) and 2014 (R18 billion), whereas it declined in 2015 (16 billion). It is worth noting that for day trips in 2015, most day travellers spent more money on food and beverages than in 2013 and 2014. Recreation and culture continues to be the lowest expenditure item.

Table 3b: Total expenditure on domestic day trips (R'000) by month, January–December, 2013, 2014 and 2015

Month	Accommodation	Food and beverages	Domestic transport	Recreation and culture	Shopping	Other ¹	Total
2013							
January	-	437 574	877 432	59 841	1 332 765	163 761	2 871 373
February	-	349 067	754 792	24 858	1 164 145	143 746	2 436 609
March	-	419 930	702 112	35 623	1 555 141	154 234	2 867 041
April	-	534 736	795 707	443 669	1 760 387	183 653	3 718 152
May	-	387 358	741 002	32 821	1 641 687	204 844	3 007 711
June	-	329 255	769 793	38 072	1 683 696	252 193	3 073 010
July	-	324 273	808 011	41 229	1 779 992	154 985	3 108 490
August	-	326 072	771 552	45 722	1 655 273	138 190	2 936 809
September	-	309 750	556 398	33 567	1 489 357	87 377	2 476 449
October	-	323 720	595 029	38 952	1 288 839	139 052	2 385 592
November	-	270 660	526 757	18 455	1 461 645	94 126	2 371 644
December	-	534 579	872 453	38 256	2 563 584	151 804	4 160 675
Total day trip spending	-	4 546 976	8 771 039	851 063	19 376 511	1 867 966	35 413 555
2014							
January	-	465 229	690 961	27 330	1 705 422	126 704	3 015 645
February	-	418 261	758 244	21 618	1 572 635	112 507	2 883 264
March	-	401 303	751 106	25 480	1 288 138	98 613	2 564 640
April	-	318 138	667 426	27 994	1 703 841	104 004	2 821 402
May	-	312 173	558 569	20 549	1 149 023	114 257	2 154 570
June	-	357 046	646 874	18 862	1 197 138	299 736	2 519 656
July	-	329 974	736 004	11 349	1 329 229	216 047	2 622 603
August	-	370 528	681 339	19 802	1 318 229	181 129	2 571 028
September	-	413 400	497 160	19 041	1 358 735	186 390	2 474 727
October	-	344 567	520 780	16 613	3 659 398	176 028	4 717 387
November	-	311 437	429 385	8 664	4 188 470	131 894	5 069 850
December	-	589 943	714 303	34 992	3 684 659	180 102	5 203 999
Total day trip spending	-	4 631 998	7 652 151	252 295	24 154 917	1 927 410	38 618 771

Table 3b: Total expenditure on domestic day trips (R'000) by month, January–December, 2013, 2014 and 2015 (concluded)

Month	Accommodation	Food and beverages	Domestic transport	Recreation and culture	Shopping	Other ¹	Total
2015							
January	-	823 935	911 105	64 665	750 673	418 576	2 968 955
February	-	595 733	677 999	79 990	677 624	272 752	2 304 097
March	-	493 452	617 549	26 225	401 897	146 566	1 685 689
April	-	398 069	669 356	39 437	513 860	107 051	1 727 773
May	-	543 648	709 829	22 038	557 238	121 629	1 954 382
June	-	599 669	870 326	37 497	516 694	183 637	2 207 822
July	-	354 532	589 003	30 840	337 739	186 620	1 498 734
August	-	242 674	619 420	48 034	285 822	113 925	1 309 876
September	-	223 712	529 287	28 268	294 041	47 606	1 122 915
October	-	253 942	555 234	33 176	534 798	48 547	1 425 697
November	-	276 375	637 445	36 414	787 105	177 614	1 914 953
December	-	802 272	1 059 532	80 084	2 410 976	385 027	4 737 892
Total day trip spending	-	5 608 012	8 446 087	526 668	8 068 469	2 209 549	24 858 785

¹ 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

Table 3b indicates that for day trips, most money was spent in the month of December in all the years under review (R4,2 billion in 2013, R5,2 billion in 2014 and R4,7 billion in 2015). In 2013, the least money was spent in February, October and November, while in 2014, the least amount was spent in May (R2,0 billion) and in 2015, September registered the lowest amount of money spent (R1,1 billion).

Shopping and domestic transport remain the items with the largest amount of money spent over the three years in question. While it is worth noting that domestic transport tipped off shopping as the item with the highest expenditure, shopping in 2015 recorded only one-third of the expenditure captured in 2014 (from R24 billion in 2014 to R8 billion in 2015).

Table 3c: Total expenditure on domestic overnight trips (R'000) by month, January–December, 2013, 2014 and 2015

Month	Accommodation	Food and beverages	Domestic transport	Recreation and culture	Shopping	Other ¹	Total
2013							
January	1 033 998	1 479 477	2 403 810	178 679	3 223 486	143 537	8 462 988
February	341 219	497 674	1 010 778	36 428	936 115	81 322	2 903 537
March	872 320	965 403	1 787 197	132 098	1 621 721	177 198	5 555 938
April	445 460	795 392	1 960 785	104 442	1 483 474	161 697	4 951 251
May	829 101	821 356	1 636 791	47 064	1 380 191	149 713	4 864 217
June	775 257	816 690	1 532 508	118 915	1 453 659	183 651	4 880 680
July	869 001	753 856	1 579 795	79 180	1 548 667	113 309	4 943 809
August	758 657	693 974	1 537 419	51 383	1 212 154	313 807	4 567 393
September	615 932	745 546	1 751 474	64 415	1 367 726	174 630	4 719 723
October	437 354	635 544	1 672 538	48 644	1 083 547	567 494	4 445 120
November	445 014	660 768	1 367 062	32 569	1 275 685	160 335	3 941 433
December	1 704 759	1 917 448	4 474 855	275 092	5 161 431	696 600	14 230 185
Total overnight trip spending	9 128 072	10 783 127	22 715 012	1 168 910	21 747 858	2 923 296	68 466 275

Table 3c: Total expenditure on domestic overnight trips (R'000) by month, January–December, 2013, 2014 and 2015 (concluded)

Month	Accommodation	Food and beverages	Domestic transport	Recreation and culture	Shopping	Other ¹	Total
2014							
January	807 112	1 218 228	2 653 544	159 537	2 978 229	450 674	8 267 324
February	617 052	887 866	1 622 574	74 066	1 481 271	550 109	5 232 938
March	675 493	981 937	1 687 318	77 015	1 610 556	159 236	5 191 555
April	845 905	1 102 065	1 981 454	159 245	1 967 600	180 926	6 237 194
May	437 589	627 388	1 546 139	133 750	1 413 500	98 076	4 256 443
June	397 016	664 961	1 411 216	140 613	1 474 460	205 082	4 293 348
July	518 348	1 676 465	1 754 059	42 695	1 400 032	170 214	5 561 812
August	393 375	601 400	1 134 293	45 382	1 134 198	147 542	3 456 190
September	547 385	1 641 564	1 718 949	66 105	1 293 761	81 405	5 349 169
October	528 802	879 655	2 624 310	73 936	1 289 832	185 007	5 581 542
November	455 709	518 914	2 705 874	57 172	1 212 482	143 690	5 093 841
December	1 229 414	2 196 738	3 490 036	341 400	4 982 277	350 774	12 590 640
Total overnight trip spending	7 453 201	12 997 181	24 329 765	1 370 917	22 238 197	2 722 735	71 111 995
2015							
January	895 213	1 451 821	1 987 430	123 764	2 512 643	260 949	7 231 819
February	293 843	523 929	1 092 803	45 044	1 188 195	85 820	3 229 635
March	415 649	641 809	1 398 549	75 284	1 175 768	341 754	4 048 813
April	567 284	862 714	1 694 197	50 773	1 523 915	366 297	5 065 180
May	332 957	624 109	1 349 935	44 522	1 126 859	214 224	3 692 606
June	497 396	865 725	1 777 696	45 205	1 352 135	292 882	4 831 039
July	450 654	661 388	1 400 965	44 596	1 207 771	268 756	4 034 129
August	473 630	536 809	1 313 810	80 360	1 130 096	175 603	3 710 308
September	538 435	680 805	1 515 774	44 531	1 527 569	161 764	4 468 877
October	580 356	640 698	1 271 211	83 832	1 446 736	174 253	4 197 087
November	814 542	645 475	1 158 624	73 011	1 533 910	119 075	4 344 637
December	1 718 962	1 893 862	3 690 151	132 888	5 161 120	428 428	13 025 412
Total overnight trip spending	7 578 921	10 029 145	19 651 146	843 809	20 886 716	2 889 805	61 879 542

¹ 'Other' includes categories of expenditure that were not included in the categories

* 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

Table 3c shows that there was an increase in overnight expenditure between 2013 (R68,5 billion) and 2014 (R71 billion), yet expenditure declined from 2014 to 2015 (R62 billion). Largely because most trips were undertaken in December in the years reviewed, tourists spent the largest amount of money during this month. February reflected the lowest expenditure on overnight trips in 2013 (R2,9 billion), whereas in 2014, August recorded the lowest with R3,5 billion and in 2015, February again recorded a modest R3,2 billion. The table shows that much of the spending on overnight trips in 2013, 2014 and 2015 was on domestic transport, shopping, accommodation, food and beverages.

Figure 1a: Percentage of total day trips by province of destination, January–December, 2015

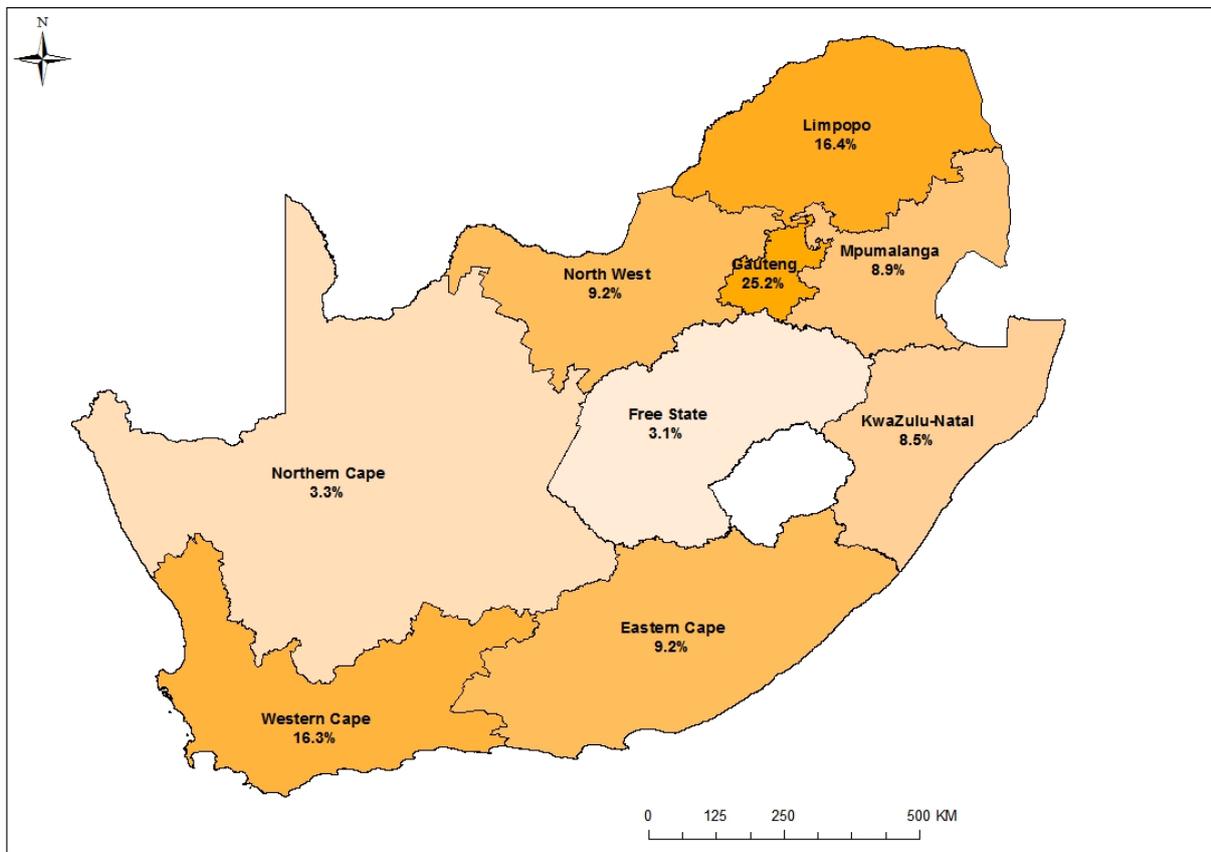


Figure 1a above demonstrates the proportions of day trips undertaken to particular provinces. Slightly more than one-quarter of total day trips undertaken during 2015 were trips to Gauteng, and roughly 16 per cent of trips were undertaken to both Limpopo and Western Cape.

A larger percentage of trips were undertaken to North West (9,2%) and Eastern Cape (9,2%) compared to those undertaken to Mpumalanga (8,9%), KwaZulu-Natal (8,5%) and Northern Cape (3,3%). Free State was the least visited province in the country with respect to day trips, as only 3,1% of the total day trips were destined for this province.

Figure 1b: Percentage of total overnight trips by province of destination, January–December, 2015

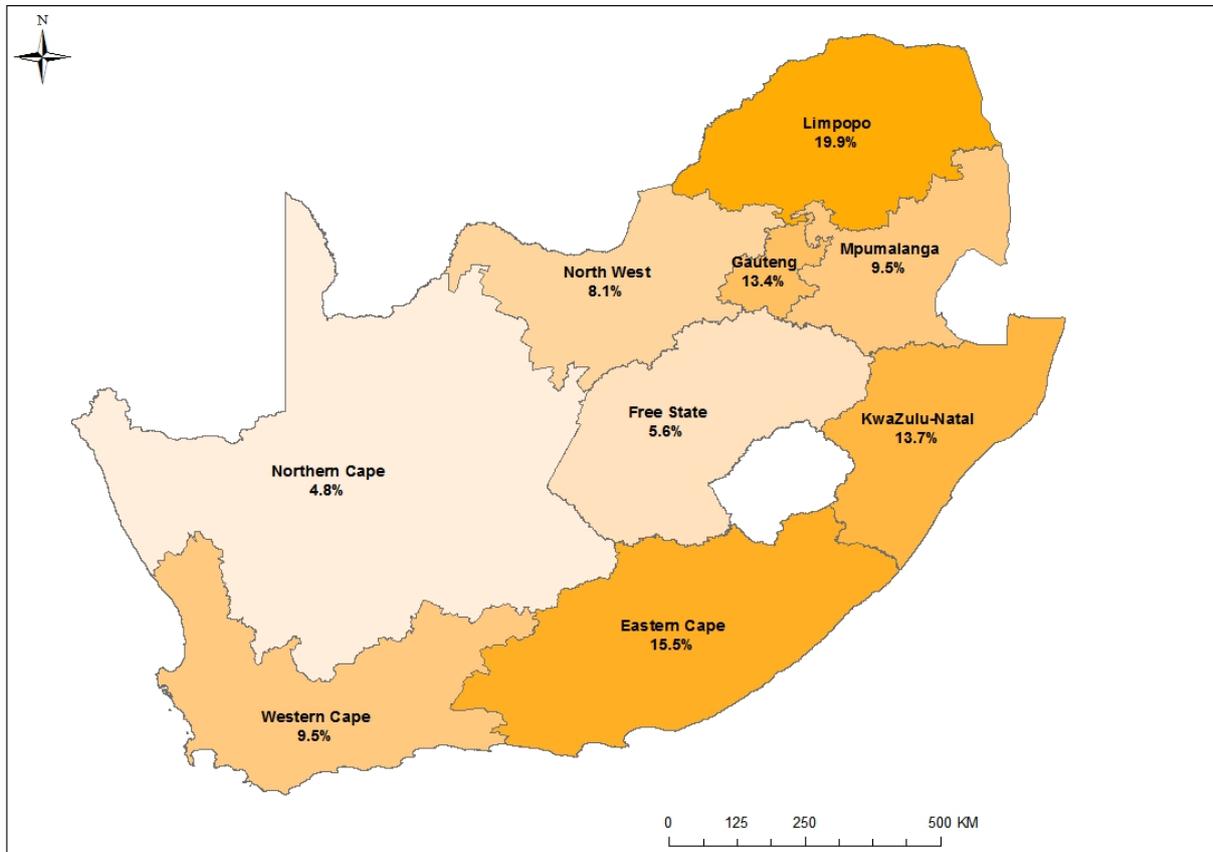


Figure 1b represents the percentage of total overnight trips undertaken to the different provinces in the country. Between January and December 2015, Limpopo was the destination of choice for most domestic tourists, with nearly 20% of all trips leading there. They were followed by those who visited Eastern Cape (15,5%) and KwaZulu-Natal (13,7%). Northern Cape was the least visited province on overnight trips (4,8%).

Table 4a: Number of most recent person day and overnight trips, January–December, 2013, 2014 and 2015

Type of trip	Number of most recent person trips ('000)		
	2013	2014	2015
Day trip in South Africa	19 999	18 116	18 483
Overnight trip in South Africa	29 690	27 688	27 551

Table 4a contains information on the most recent day and overnight trips undertaken within South Africa. The number of most recent person day trips decreased from almost 20 million in 2013 to 18,1 million in 2014, and then slightly increased to 18,5 million in 2015. The same pattern can be observed for overnight trips, which showed a decline from roughly 30 million in 2013 to about 27,7 million in 2014, and then further declined to 27,6 million in 2015.

Table 4b: Most recent person day trips, January–December, 2013, 2014 and 2015

Month	Number of most recent person day trips					
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
	2013		2014		2015	
January	1 776	8,9	1 427	7,9	1 390	7,5
February	1 341	6,7	1 563	8,6	1 746	9,4
March	1 541	7,7	1 482	8,2	1 548	8,4
April	1 781	8,9	1 630	9,0	1 500	8,1
May	1 754	8,8	1 453	8,0	1 810	9,8
June	1 535	7,7	1 223	6,7	1 289	7,0
July	1 688	8,4	1 350	7,5	1 153	6,2
August	1 544	7,7	1 445	8,0	1 860	10,1
September	1 921	9,6	1 428	7,9	1 358	7,3
October	1 893	9,5	1 713	9,5	1 498	8,1
November	1 077	5,4	1 057	5,8	1 234	6,7
December	2 147	10,7	2 346	12,9	2 095	11,3
Total	19 999	100,0	18 116	100,0	18 483	100,0

Table 4b shows a decrease in the total number of most recent day trips between 2013 and 2014; however, an increase was observed from 2014 (18,1 million) to 2015 (18,5 million). The number of most recent day trips undertaken in December have increased slightly from 10,7% in December 2013 to 12,9% in December 2014, and ultimately decreased again to 11,3% in 2015.

August showed a noticeable rise from 7,7% in 2013 to 10,1% in 2015. Similarly, February has increased from 6,7% in 2013 to 9,4% in 2015. In contrast, September showed a decrease in the proportion of trips taken relative to other months, in that 9,6% of all trips in 2013 were in September, yet in 2015, only 7,3% were taken in that month.

Table 4c: Most recent person overnight trips, January–December, 2013, 2014 and 2015

Month	Most recent person overnight trips					
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
	2013		2014		2015	
January	3 633	12,2	3 411	12,3	3 070	11,1
February	1 385	4,7	1 680	6,1	1 980	7,2
March	2 470	8,3	2 180	7,9	1 766	6,4
April	2 925	9,9	3 380	12,2	2 690	9,8
May	1 967	6,6	1 424	5,1	1 933	7,0
June	2 360	7,9	1 742	6,3	2 286	8,3
July	2 557	8,6	2 434	8,8	2 173	7,9
August	1 941	6,5	1 639	5,9	2 366	8,6
September	3 111	10,5	2 304	8,3	2 258	8,2
October	2 107	7,1	1 994	7,2	1 923	7,0
November	1 249	4,2	1 539	5,6	1 427	5,2
December	3 986	13,4	3 960	14,3	3 678	13,4
Total	29 690	100,0	27 688	100,0	27 551	100,0

Table 4c shows the trip-taking patterns of tourists throughout the year. A higher proportion of tourists undertook trips in December in each year under review (2013: 13,4%; 2014: 14,3% and 2015: 13,4%), followed by trips in January, while in 2014 and 2015, April had the third-highest proportion of tourists who took trips. In 2013, September was third most popular month for taking overnight trips.

Table 5: Length of stay for the most recent person overnight trip, 2013, 2014 and 2015

Number of nights	Number of most recent person overnight trips					
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
	2013		2014		2015	
1 night	4 535	15,3	4 033	14,6	3 902	14,2
2–4 nights	15 738	53,1	14 235	51,7	14 868	54,1
5 or more nights	9 358	31,6	9 269	33,7	8 716	31,7
Subtotal	29 631	100,0	27 536	100,0	27 486	100,0
Unspecified nights*	59	0,2	152	0,5	65	0,2
Total	29 690	-	27 688	-	27 551	-

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

Table 5 shows that for the reference period, more than half of tourists spent two or more nights at their destinations. More than eight out of ten trips (84,7%) taken in 2013 lasted two nights or longer. A similar proportion of overnight trips lasted two nights or longer in 2014 and 2015 with 85,4% and 85,8%, respectively. There was a slight decrease in overnight trips that lasted one night, from 15,3% in 2013 to 14,6% in 2014, and with a further decrease in 2015 to 14,2%.

Table 6: Most recent trips taken by the respondent and other household members, 2013, 2014 and 2015

Trips undertaken by household members	Day trips		Overnight trips	
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
2013				
Trips by the respondent	8 079	40,4	11 301	38,1
Trips by other members of household	11 920	59,6	18 388	61,9
Total number of trips	19 999	100,0	29 690	100,0
2014				
Trips by the respondent	8 423	46,5	12 185	44,0
Trips by other members of household	9 694	53,5	15 503	56,0
Total number of trips	18 116	100,0	27 688	100,0
2015				
Trips by the respondent	8 658	46,8	12 750	46,3
Trips by other members of household	9 825	53,2	14 801	53,7
Total number of trips	18 483	100,0	27 551	100,0

Table 6 shows the most recent number of day and overnight trips taken by household members during the reference period. From 2013, there has been an increase in the proportion of both day and overnight trips taken by respondents, or other household members. In 2013, only forty per cent of respondents took day trips. This increased to roughly 46,5% in 2014, and 46,8% in 2015. Similarly, in 2013, only 38,1% of respondents took overnight trips. This percentage increased to 44,0% in 2014, and then increased further to 46,3% in 2015.

Figure 2a: Percentage distribution of province of origin, by province of destination for total day trips, January–December, 2015

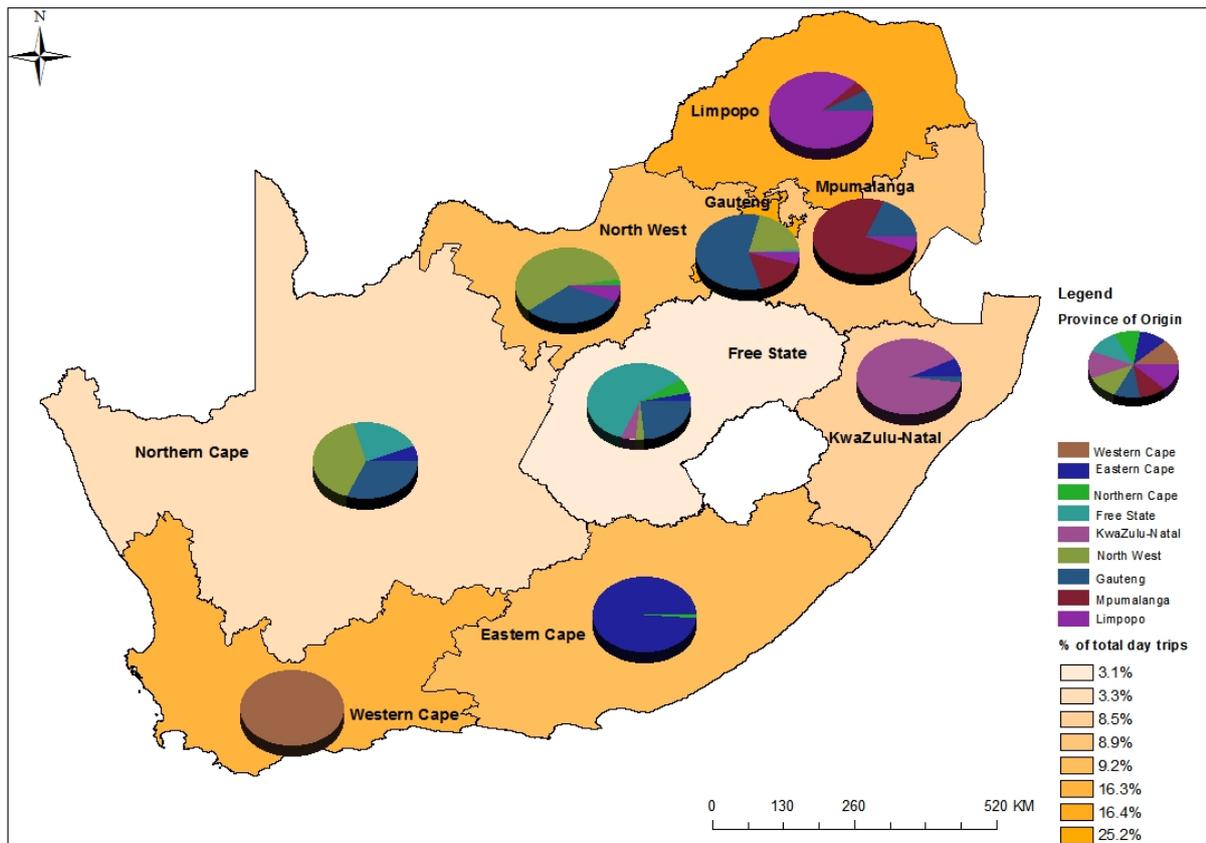


Figure 2a shows the proportion of day trips taken to specific provinces of destination and the respective provinces of origin. It is clear that most day trips were within the province in which individuals reside. The provinces of destination with the lowest incidence of day travellers from other provinces were Western Cape (99% of day travellers were from that province), Eastern Cape (97%) and KwaZulu-Natal (90%). The province of destination with the lowest percentage of day travellers from that particular province was North West (57%).

Figure 2b: Percentage distribution of province of origin, by province of destination for total overnight trips, January–December, 2015

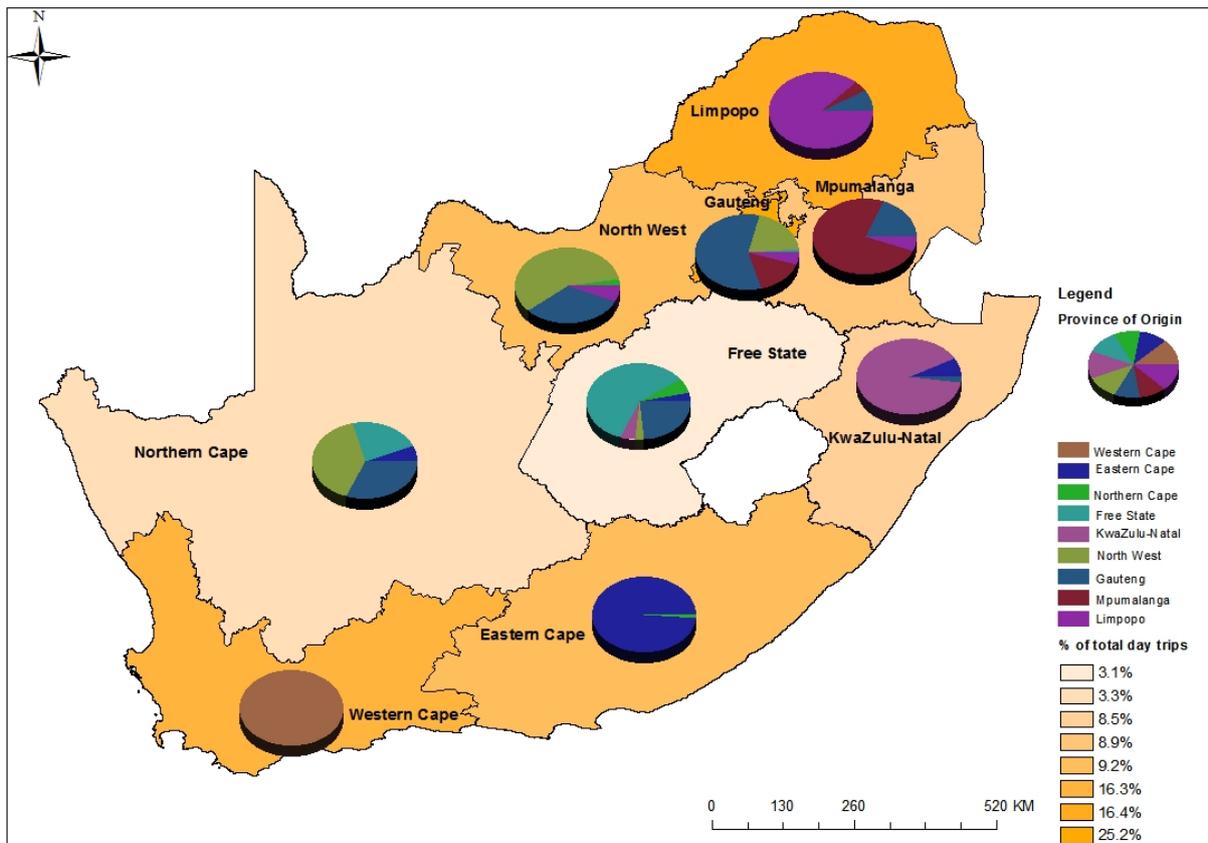


Figure 2b shows that the highest percentage of trips took place within provinces of origin, although Gauteng had a substantial proportion of overnight trips destined for Limpopo and Mpumalanga, respectively. Overnight trips to Western Cape were mostly undertaken by tourists from that province.

4.2 Analysis of tourism patterns by province of destination

Table 7a: Province of destination by most recent day trips, January–December, 2013, 2014 and 2015

Destination	Day trip					
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
	2013		2014		2015	
Western Cape	2 421	12,1	2 183	12,1	2 299	12,4
Eastern Cape	1 679	8,4	1 629	9,0	1 764	9,5
Northern Cape	690	3,5	671	3,7	636	3,4
Free State	951	4,8	886	4,9	718	3,9
KwaZulu-Natal	2 161	10,8	1 766	9,7	1 911	10,3
North West	1 657	8,3	1 510	8,3	1 475	8,0
Gauteng	4 854	24,3	4 704	26,0	4 278	23,1
Mpumalanga	2 080	10,4	1 450	8,0	1 745	9,4
Limpopo	3 003	15,0	2 806	15,5	3 156	17,1
Unspecified	503	2,5	511	2,8	499	2,7
Total	19 999	100,0	18 116	100,0	18 483	100,0

The results presented in Table 7a focus on day trips undertaken by day travellers and the province of destination during the reference period. Gauteng was consistently the most visited province in the country over the three years, followed by Limpopo and Western Cape. In contrast, over the three years, the two least visited provinces were Northern Cape and Free State.

Table 7b: Province of destination by most recent overnight trips, January–December, 2013, 2014 and 2015

Destination	Overnight trip					
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
	2013		2014		2015	
Western Cape	2 729	9,2	2 789	10,1	2 832	10,3
Eastern Cape	3 443	11,6	3 077	11,1	4 077	14,8
Northern Cape	869	2,9	795	2,9	694	2,5
Free State	1 522	5,1	1 576	5,7	1 280	4,6
KwaZulu-Natal	4 555	15,3	4 060	14,7	3 948	14,3
North West	2 106	7,1	1 993	7,2	1 972	7,2
Gauteng	3 637	12,3	3 430	12,4	3 120	11,3
Mpumalanga	2 907	9,8	2 673	9,7	2 626	9,5
Limpopo	4 498	15,1	4 219	15,2	4 297	15,6
Unspecified	3 423	11,5	3 076	11,1	2 706	9,8
Total	29 690	100,0	27 688	100,0	27 551	100,0

Table 7b shows that in 2013, KwaZulu-Natal was the most visited destination for overnight trips (4,6 million), whereas Limpopo was the most visited in 2014 (15,2 million trips) and 2015 (15,6 million trips). Northern Cape recorded the least number of overnight trips in the three years (2013: 869 thousand; 2014: 795 thousand; 2015: 694 thousand).

Figure 3a: Percentage distribution of main purpose of most recent day trips by province of destination, January–December, 2015

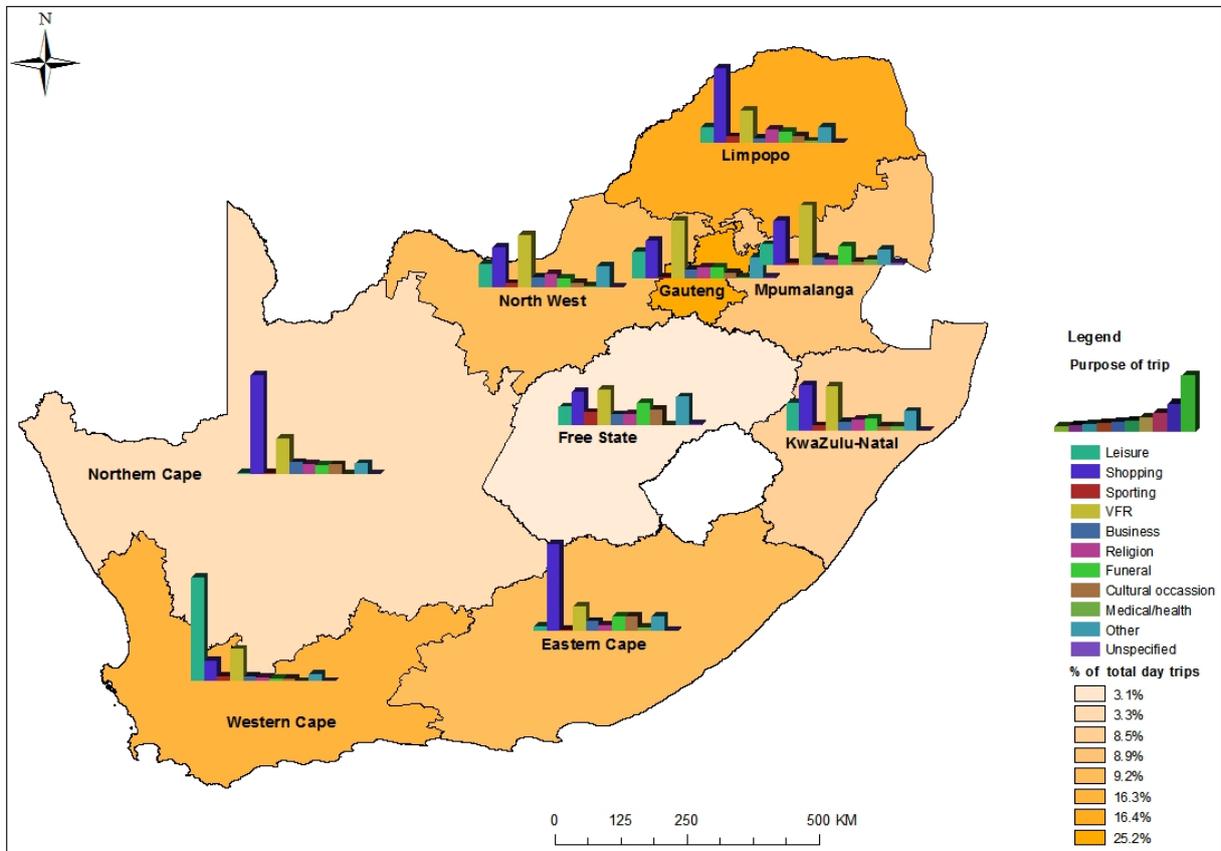


Figure 3a reflects the main purpose for which day travellers undertook trips to particular provinces. Shopping was the main reason that people travelled to provinces such as Eastern Cape, Northern Cape, Free State, North West, Mpumalanga and Limpopo. However, travellers primarily visited Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal to visit friends and relatives. The only province in which leisure was the most stated reason for travel was Western Cape (also see Table 9 in this report).

Figure 3b: Percentage distribution of main purpose of most recent overnight trips by province of destination, January–December, 2015

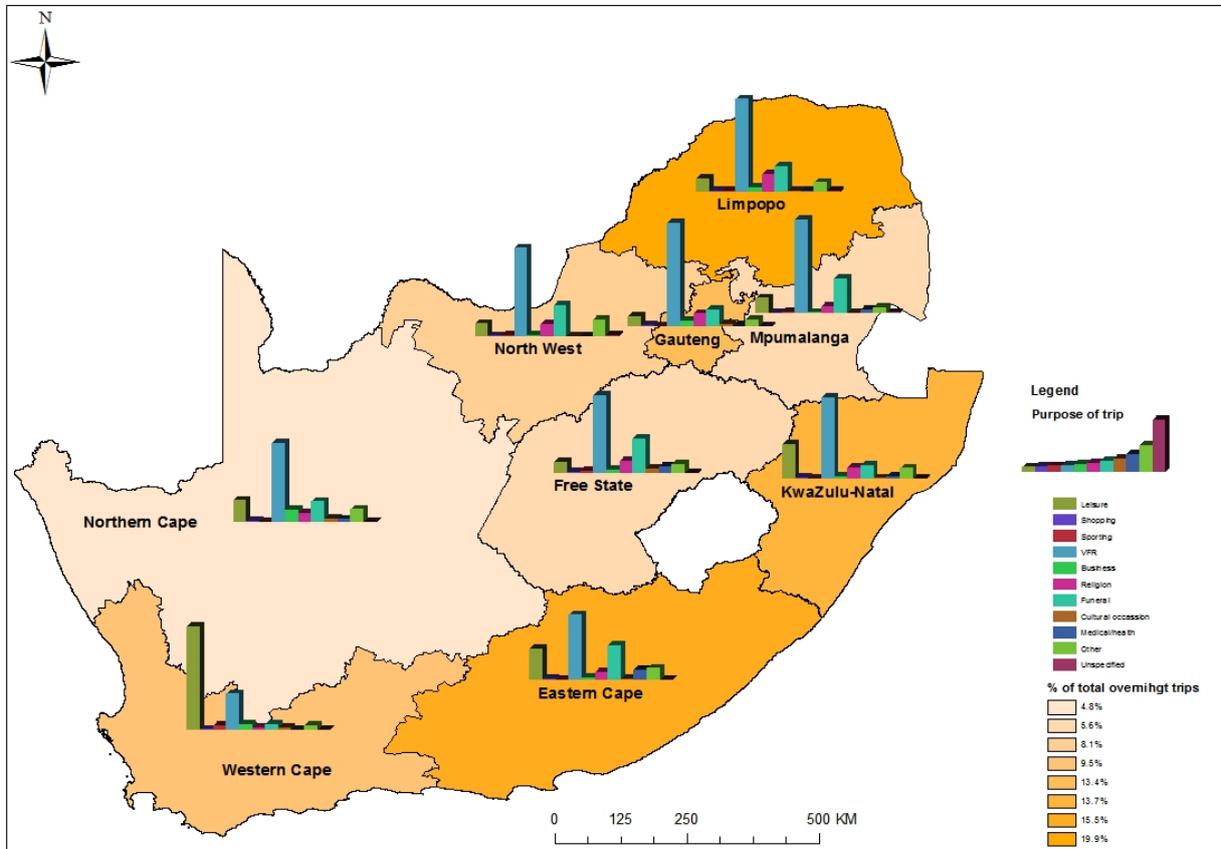


Figure 3b above shows the main reasons why tourists visited particular provinces. In all provinces except Western Cape, the main purpose of taking overnight trips was to visit friends and relatives. Tourists travelled to Western Cape for leisure purposes, but visiting friends and relatives was the second most commonly stated purpose to visit this province. Undertaking travel for religious purposes was most prevalent in Limpopo. Tourists to that province provided that reason as the third most likely motive for visiting Limpopo (also see Table 10 in this report).

Table 8a: Trip distribution of province of destination by main mode of transport on most recent person day trips, January–December, 2013, 2014 and 2015

Province of destination	Air			Bus			Car			Taxi		
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
Western Cape	12,3	*	65,0	5,1	5,9	12,8	18,1	18,4	17,8	2,0	1,4	1,5
Eastern Cape	60,0	*	3,5	6,1	7,0	7,8	5,6	5,8	6,5	13,1	15,2	15,7
Northern Cape	*	*	-	1,2	3,5	0,5	4,1	3,8	3,5	2,3	3,0	3,4
Free State	*	*	7,7	6,3	6,0	5,4	4,6	5,3	4,2	4,8	3,2	2,8
KwaZulu-Natal	*	*	12,5	7,7	5,4	11,4	10,3	8,5	10,3	12,7	11,2	10,2
North West	*	*	-	5,5	8,4	4,9	8,6	7,6	8,4	8,0	10,7	7,7
Gauteng	*	47,6	11,3	25,9	24,2	22,9	25,5	30,6	24,0	22,2	18,4	21,7
Mpumalanga	*	*	-	11,9	9,1	9,1	10,2	7,6	10,4	10,6	8,2	7,9
Limpopo	-	*	-	29,0	28,1	24,0	11,2	9,6	12,1	21,0	26,0	26,5
Unspecified	-	-	-	1,4	2,5	1,2	2,0	2,7	2,8	3,4	2,8	2,6
South Africa	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

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

Table 8a shows that in 2015, almost two out of three trips taken by air were headed for Western Cape. The table further reflects that over the three-year period, trips where buses were used to travel, were mostly headed to Limpopo and Gauteng. Day travellers who used cars for their trips drove to Gauteng and Western Cape. The highest percentage of day travellers who used taxis travelled to Gauteng (22,2%) in 2013. In 2014 (26,0%) and 2015 (26,5%), the highest taxi use was recorded for those who travelled to Limpopo.

Table 8b: Trip distribution of province of destination by main mode of transport on most recent person overnight trips, January–December, 2013, 2014 and 2015

Province of destination	Air			Bus			Car			Taxi		
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
Western Cape	36,6	39,4	30,4	5,6	6,7	4,2	14,7	15,1	16,5	1,3	1,6	1,9
Eastern Cape	11,7	6,0	19,9	16,8	17,4	18,4	8,9	8,5	11,5	13,9	13,4	18,2
Northern Cape	*	*	1,1	2,1	1,9	1,0	4,0	3,8	3,1	1,7	1,7	1,6
Free State	*	*	0,5	3,2	3,3	3,5	5,8	6,7	4,9	5,2	5,3	4,7
KwaZulu-Natal	12,4	20,8	9,3	12,1	9,4	13,7	14,3	13,1	13,0	18,8	18,2	16,8
North West	*	*	1,3	3,1	3,1	3,5	7,4	8,0	7,3	8,1	7,6	8,0
Gauteng	17,2	18,4	18,6	17,0	15,3	12,7	10,6	11,8	10	13,0	13,1	12,4
Mpumalanga	*	2,8	0,2	5,6	5,8	6,5	9,8	9,4	9,7	9,6	11,1	9,6
Limpopo	1,0	*	1,0	26,4	30,4	24,8	15,0	13,7	15,8	17,8	18,4	18,9
Unspecified	18,5	9,4	17,7	8,1	6,7	11,7	9,6	9,9	8,2	10,6	9,6	7,7
South Africa	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

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

As per Table 8b, most of the tourists who used aircraft travelled to Western Cape (36,6% in 2013, 39,4% in 2014 and 30,4% trips in 2015), followed by Gauteng (17,2% in 2013, 18,4% in 2014 and 18,6% in 2015). Cars, buses and taxis were mostly used to travel to Limpopo, KwaZulu-Natal, Western Cape and Gauteng. Those using buses for overnight trips to Limpopo showed an increase from 26,4% in 2013 to 30,4% in 2014, and then a decline to 24,8% in 2015.

Table 9: Province of destination by main purpose of most recent day trips, 2015

Province of destination	Main purpose ('000)											
	Leisure	Shopping	Sporting	VFR	Business	Religion	Funeral	Medical/health	Study/educational	Other	Unspecified	Total
Western Cape	1 298	256	62	405	62	55	35	39	9	80	-	2 299
Eastern Cape	51	839	15	242	95	58	142	140	10	164	7	1 764
Northern Cape	4	340	1	122	39	33	30	32	-	35	-	636
Free State	70	127	49	137	40	42	84	58	12	97	2	718
KwaZulu-Natal	288	471	54	463	95	113	129	48	40	209	-	1 911
North West	193	329	36	424	86	111	74	37	28	155	2	1 475
Gauteng	629	875	16	1 348	201	258	262	138	107	417	27	4 278
Mpumalanga	192	421	19	563	69	54	179	34	26	171	17	1 745
Limpopo	273	1 280	108	555	81	238	192	114	87	219	10	3 156
Unspecified	90	124	-	143	22	34	41	17	-	14	16	499
South Africa	3 088	5 062	360	4 403	790	994	1 168	658	320	1 561	79	18 483

*Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisks
 'Other' includes 'Wellness', 'Child care', 'Cultural occasion', 'Other social events', etc.

Table 9 shows the main reasons day travellers visited certain provinces. Gauteng, with 4,3 million trips was the most visited province, followed by Limpopo (3,2 million) and Western Cape (2,3 million). Northern Cape (636 thousand most recent day trips) was the least visited province. Around 5 million most recent day trips were taken for shopping purposes, while roughly 4,4 million trips were to visit friends and relatives, and 3 million trips were taken for leisure.

Shopping was the main reason why people travelled to provinces such as Limpopo (1,3 million trips). Most day travellers visited Gauteng (1,3 million) to visit friends and relatives. Day travellers visited Western Cape for leisure purposes (1,3 million), followed by visiting friends and relatives (405 thousand). Even though Northern Cape was the least visited province, most trips to that province were for shopping (340 thousand) and to visit friends and relatives (122 thousand).

Table 10: Province of destination by main purpose of most recent overnight trips, 2015

Province of destination	Main purpose ('000)											
	Leisure	Shopping	Sporting	VFR	Business	Religion	Funeral	Cultural occasion	Medical/Health	Other	Unspecified	Total
Western Cape	1 779	12	73	626	91	37	96	8	34	77	-	2 832
Eastern Cape	761	15	9	1 611	63	185	859	252	23	289	10	4 077
Northern Cape	92	5	-	333	54	37	87	13	16	55	1	694
Free State	88	9	21	608	28	94	273	56	34	69	2	1 280
KwaZulu-Natal	836	45	23	1 965	70	287	330	74	28	269	20	3 948
North West	153	7	9	1 060	9	145	376	-	3	202	9	1 972
Gauteng	201	33	18	1 964	116	251	324	13	53	139	6	3 120
Mpumalanga	231	7	23	1 417	13	113	528	56	6	87	15	2 495
Limpopo	380	17	21	2 627	107	494	710	21	24	257	14	4 672
Unspecified	569	11	18	1 216	57	81	323	13	14	72	88	2 461
South Africa	5 089	160	215	13 426	607	1 723	3 906	508	235	1 517	164	27 551

*Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisks
'Other' includes 'Study/educational', 'Wellness', 'Child care', 'Other social events', etc.

As depicted by Table 10, of the 27,6 million most recent overnight trips undertaken in 2015, Limpopo (4,7 million trips) was the destination for most of these trips, followed by Eastern Cape (4,1 million trips) and KwaZulu-Natal (4,0 million trips). Almost half of all most recent overnight trips were taken to visit friends and relatives (13,4 million), and a further 5 million trips were for leisure.

In all provinces except Western Cape, the main reason for taking overnight trips was to visit friends and relatives, whilst tourists mostly travelled to Western Cape for leisure purposes. Visiting friends and relatives was the second most commonly stated purpose for visiting Western Cape. Overnight trips for religious purposes were mostly undertaken to Limpopo.

Table 11: Province of destination for most recent overnight trips by principal type of accommodation utilised, January–December, 2015

Province of destination	Accommodation ('000)												Total
	Hotel	Guest house/ guest farm	Bed and breakfast	Lodge	Hostel/ backpackers	Self-catering establishment	Stayed with friends and relatives	Holiday home/ second home	Campsite	Caravan park	Other ¹	Unspecified	
Western Cape	170	207	36	18	9	551	1 217	198	323	43	32	29	2 832
Eastern Cape	78	104	61	45	6	166	3 282	197	21	-	97	21	4 077
Northern Cape	31	28	9	1	-	32	526	7	34	8	17	-	694
Free State	35	34	17	11	-	15	1 049	31	5	14	68	2	1 280
KwaZulu-Natal	207	87	107	35	30	180	2 810	111	89	33	216	43	3 948
North West	48	14	20	14	8	44	1 648	33	84	10	42	6	1 972
Gauteng	132	39	32	43	-	91	2 505	11	46	-	199	22	3 120
Mpumalanga	37	70	9	45	1	69	2 038	39	29	-	85	73	2 495
Limpopo	44	62	12	142	14	129	3 576	118	110	42	336	88	4 672
Unspecified	174	78	8	106	20	77	1 598	113	7	10	91	179	2 461
South Africa	956	723	309	461	88	1 354	20 249	858	747	160	1 184	463	27 551

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

Table 11 depicts principal types of accommodation by province of destination. The most popular form of accommodation for tourists was staying with friends and relatives (20 million trips), which accounted for close to seventy-five per cent of all the trips taken in 2015. Roughly 1,4 million trips were undertaken by tourists who utilised self-catering establishments, while 956 thousand were accommodated in hotels.

Hotels were used largely by tourists who travelled to KZN (207 thousand trips) At the same time, tourists who visited Western Cape on about half a million trips used self-catering establishments. Notably, most tourists to Limpopo (3,6 million trips) and Eastern Cape (3,3 million t-rips) stayed with friends and relatives compared to trips undertaken to other provinces.

Figure 4a: Percentage of average spend per expenditure category for most recent day trips by province of destination, January–December, 2015

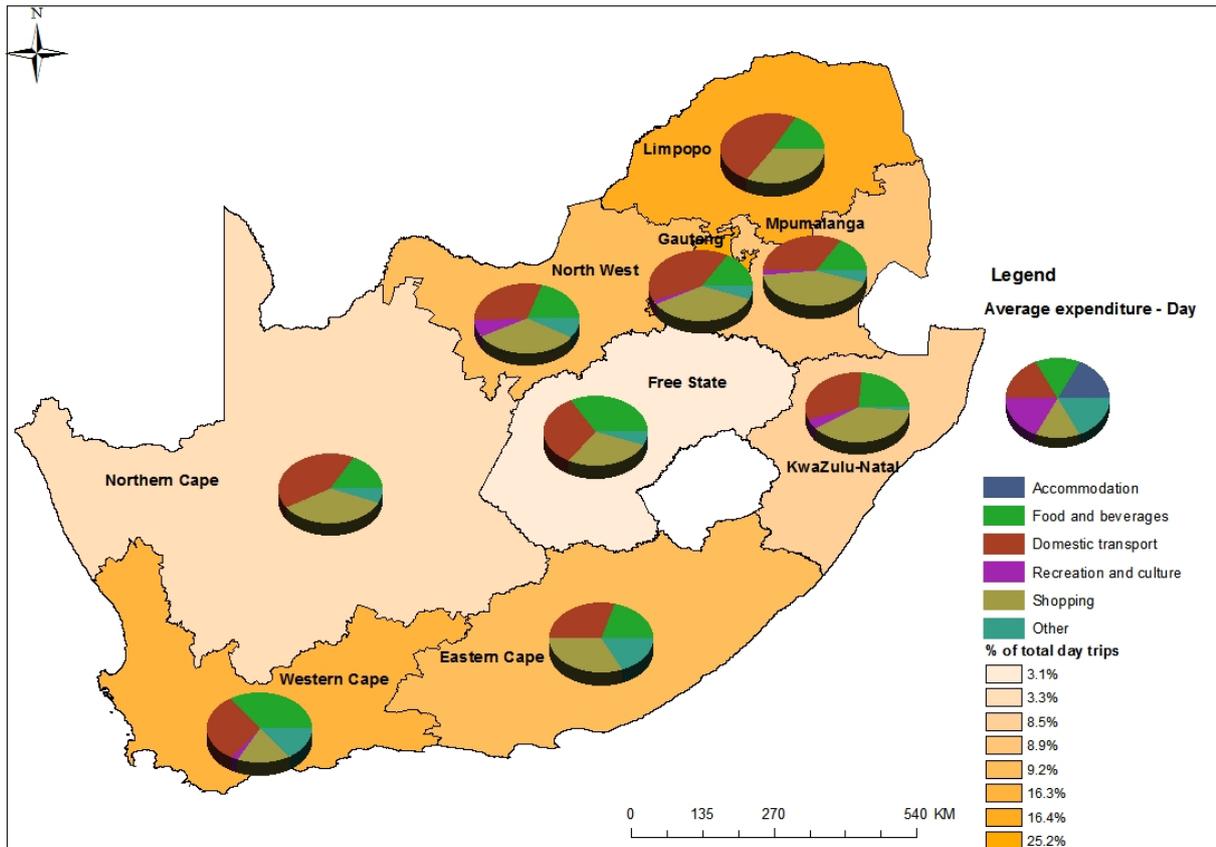
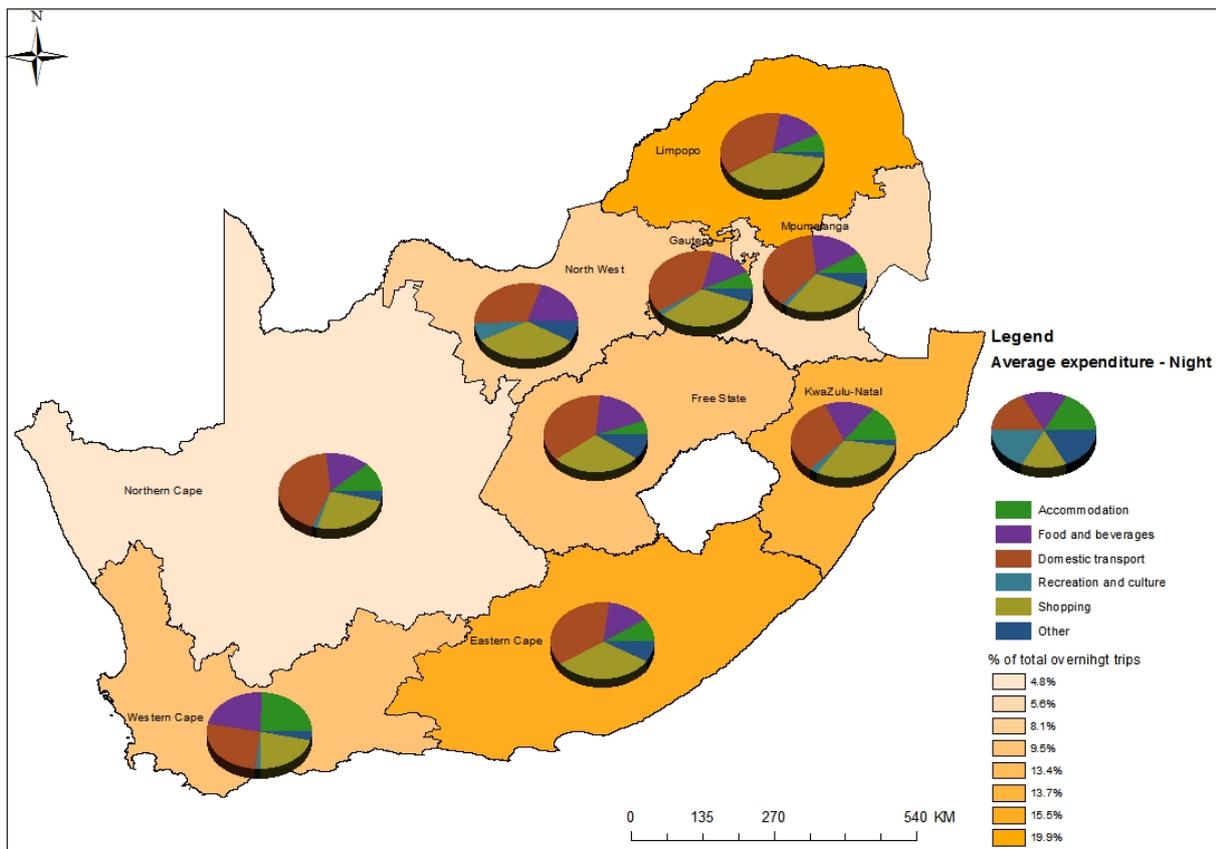


Figure 4a indicates average expenditure incurred by day travellers in specific provinces. On average, day travellers spent most of their money on shopping, followed by domestic transport. Food and beverages was the third highest spending category for day travellers. The least expenditure was incurred for recreation and culture.

Figure 4b: Percentage of average spend per expenditure category for most recent overnight trips by province of destination, January–December, 2015



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

Table 12: Province of destination by length of stay on most recent overnight trips, 2015

Province of destination	Length of stay (%)			Total	Paid bed nights	Quartiles of number of nights stayed			
	Up to 1 week	1–2 weeks	> 2 weeks			Lower quartile	Median	Average	Upper quartile
Western Cape	85,9	8,1	6,0	100,0	6 118	2	3	5	5
Eastern Cape	71,3	12,4	16,3	100,0	2 070	2	3	8	9
Northern Cape	85,2	5,5	9,4	100,0	477	2	3	5	5
Free State	85,4	6,9	7,7	100,0	384	2	3	5	5
KwaZulu-Natal	84,1	7,2	8,7	100,0	3 409	2	3	6	6
North West	84,4	10,0	5,5	100,0	490	2	2	5	4
Gauteng	80,0	8,7	11,3	100,0	1 190	2	3	6	5
Mpumalanga	86,9	9,0	4,1	100,0	1 025	2	2	4	5
Limpopo	83,2	9,4	7,4	100,0	909	2	2	5	5
South Africa	82,0	9,1	9,0	100,0	16 074	2	3	6	5

Length of stay

The majority of tourists who undertook overnight trips in 2015 stayed up to one week at their destination (82,0%), followed by those who stayed between one to two weeks (9,1%). Almost 87% of tourists who went to Mpumalanga stayed for up to one week, yet a relatively higher proportion of Eastern Cape tourists stayed longer than two weeks (16,3%) when compared to other provinces.

Paid bed nights

About 16,1 million paid bed nights were spent on overnight trips during the reference period. Of this total, 6,1 million were spent in the Western Cape, about 3,4 million nights were spent in KwaZulu-Natal and 2 million in Eastern Cape. Northern Cape and Free State had the lowest number of paid bed nights (477 thousand and 384 thousand, respectively) spent by tourists in 2015.

Quartiles of number of nights stayed

On average, South African residents stayed for approximately six nights at their destination while on overnight trips. The bottom 25% of tourists stayed for roughly two nights; the median number of nights stayed at destinations were three nights, and the top quarter of domestic tourists stayed for five nights. The Eastern Cape had the highest number of average nights spent in a province (eight nights).

4.3 Analysis by main purpose of the trip

Table 13a: Main purpose of most recent day trips by type of trip, January–December, 2013, 2014 and 2015

Main purpose	Day trips					
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
	2013		2014		2015	
Leisure	3 379	16,9	2 444	13,5	3 088	16,7
Shopping	4 983	24,9	5 221	28,8	5 062	27,4
Sporting	380	1,9	300	1,7	360	2,0
VFR	5 116	25,6	4 808	26,5	4 403	23,8
Business	956	4,8	781	4,3	790	4,3
Religion	845	4,2	981	5,4	994	5,4
Funeral ¹	*	*	*	*	1 168	6,3
Medical/health ¹	*	*	*	*	658	3,6
Study/educational	*	*	53	0,3	*	*
Other	4 201	21,0	3 422	18,9	1 881	10,2
Unspecified	139	0,7	105	0,6	79	0,4
Total	19 999	100,0	18 116	100,0	18 483	100,0

¹ 'Funeral' and 'Medical/health' were insignificant in 2013 and 2014, and were included in 'Other'

*'Other' includes variables that were not significant enough to be included separately in the table

Table 13a summarises day trips by main purpose for which trips were undertaken in 2013, 2014 and 2015. In 2015, shopping was the most common reason for taking day trips with 27,4% of all day trips, followed by visiting friends and relatives (23,8%) and leisure (16,7%). The proportion of day trips undertaken for religious (5,4%) and business (4,3%) purposes remained unchanged between 2014 and 2015. The least common reason for undertaking day trips in 2015 was to participate in sports (2,0%) and for medical purposes (3,6%).

Table 13b: Main purpose of most recent overnight trips by type of trip, January–December, 2013, 2014 and 2015

Main purpose	Overnight trips					
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
	2013		2014		2015	
Leisure	5 621	18,9	5 046	18,2	5 089	18,5
Shopping	205	0,7	206	0,7	160	0,6
Sporting	221	0,7	270	1,0	215	0,8
VFR	14 476	48,8	13 710	49,5	13 426	48,7
Business	725	2,4	664	2,4	607	2,2
Religion	2 275	7,7	2 050	7,4	1 723	6,3
Funeral ¹	*	*	*	*	3 906	14,2
Cultural occasion ²	-	-	108	0,4	508	1,8
Medical/health	-	-	-	-	235	0,9
Other*	6 013	20,3	5 374	19,4	1 517	5,5
Unspecified	154	0,5	261	0,9	164	0,6
Total	29 690	100,0	27 688	100,0	27 551	100,0

¹ 'Funeral' was insignificant in 2013 and 2014, and was included in 'Other'

² 'Cultural occasion' was not listed as an option in 2013

*'Other' includes variables that were not significant enough to be included separately in the table

Table 13b illustrates the most recent overnight trips by the main purpose for which the trip was taken. Visiting friends and relatives was the most commonly given reason for undertaking overnight trips in all the three years of reporting. Tourists also undertook many trips for leisure purposes, i.e. 18,9% in 2013, 18,2% in 2014 and 18,5% in 2015.

Figure 5: Main purpose of most recent overnight trips by months of trips, January–December, 2015 (per cent)

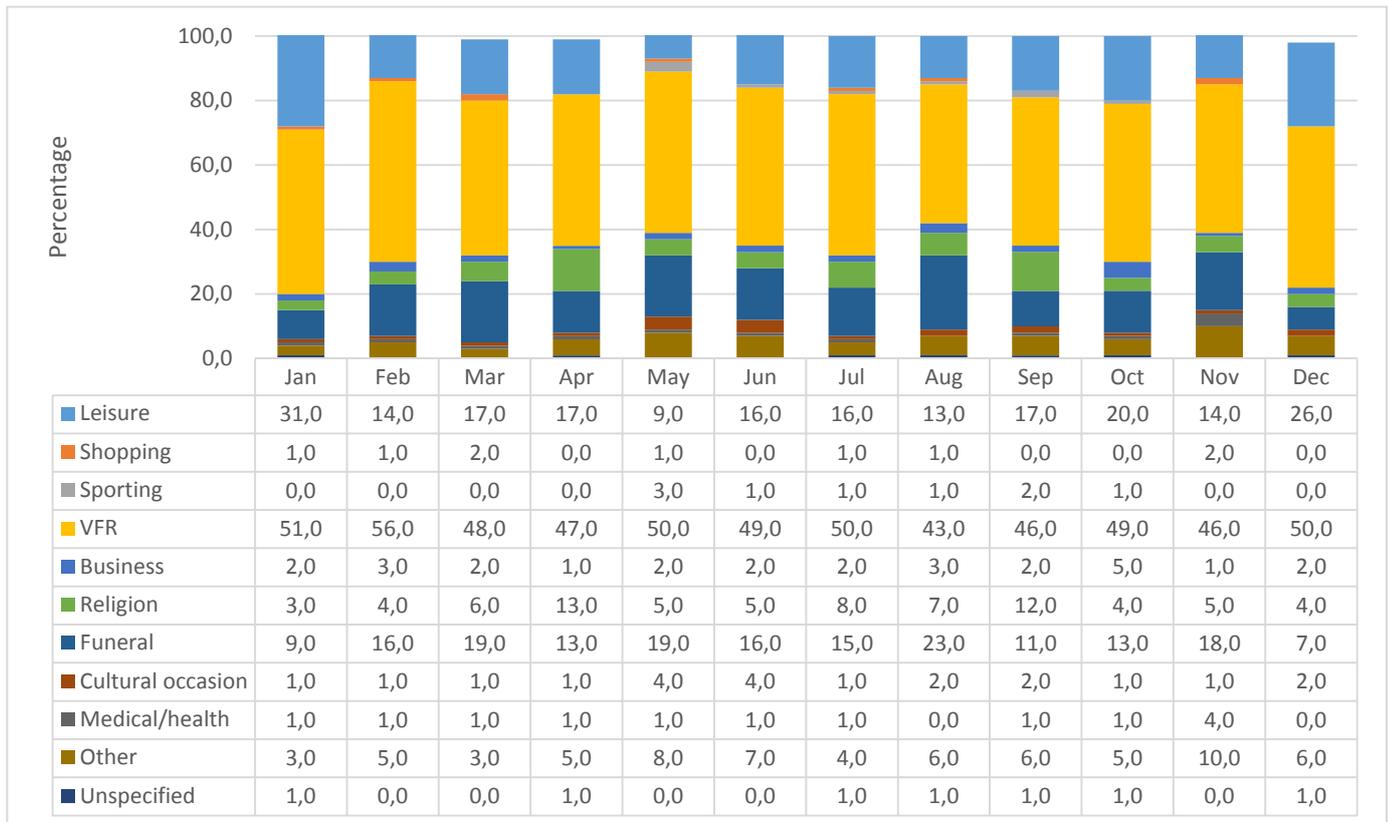


Figure 5 above shows the main purpose of most recent overnight trips by month of trip for the reference period. Visiting friends and relatives (VFR) was the most commonly mentioned purpose of taking trips throughout the year. For trips taken during January, about half were to visit friends and relatives. Across all months, leisure trips were the most likely to take place in January (31,0%), December (26,0%) and October (20,0%). Trips for religious purposes were dominant in April (13,0%) and September (12,0%).

Table 14a: Main purpose of most recent day trips by main mode of transport used, January–December, 2013, 2014 and 2015

Main purpose of trip	Day trip (per cent)											
	Air			Bus			Car			Taxi		
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
Leisure	55,4	*	65,0	9,9	6,8	13,3	23,9	20,0	23,7	4,5	2,9	3,8
Shopping	7,7	*	3,5	44,3	37,7	29,4	16,7	18,9	18,0	36,7	45,7	45,3
Sporting	*	*	-	5,6	7,4	9,5	1,8	1,3	1,5	1,4	1,3	1,4
VFR	*	*	-	7,5	9,5	6,5	30,0	33,0	28,4	21,5	18,3	17,9
Business	33,8	100,0	23,8	1,8	5,0	3,6	5,1	4,4	4,7	4,5	3,6	3,4
Religion	*	*	7,7	9,8	4,3	10,9	2,5	4,7	4,3	5,9	7,0	6,7
Cultural occasion	-	*	*	-	*	*	-	*	*	-	*	*
Funeral ¹	*	*	-	*	*	1,5	*	*	7,5	*	*	5,4
Medical/health ¹	*	*	-	*	*	4,5	*	*	2,9	*	*	4,5
Study/educational	*	*	-	*	*	13,7	*	0,1	0,7	*	0,7	1,6
Other	3,1	*	-	21,1	28,5	7,1	19,3	17,3	7,9	25,5	20,2	9,6
Unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,8	0,3	0,4	0,1	0,4	0,4
South Africa	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

¹ 'Funeral' and 'Medical/health' were insignificant in 2013 and 2014, and were included in 'Other'

² 'Cultural occasion' was not listed as an option in 2013, and was included in 'Other' in 2015

*'Other' includes variables that were not significant enough to be included separately in the table

The results of Table 14a show that most day travellers undertook day trips using taxis for shopping purposes (36,7% in 2013; 45,7% in 2014; and 45,3% in 2015). There was also a noticeable increase in travellers who reported that they used air transport for leisure purposes (from 55,4% in 2013 to 65,0% in 2015).

Most of the day travellers who travelled by car used this mode of transport to visit friends and relatives, and the figures show a slight decline of about 4,6 percentage points between 2014 and 2015. The results further indicate that individuals who used cars for shopping purposes increased from 2013 (16,7%) to 2014 (18,9%), but then decreased to 18,0% in 2015.

Table 14b: Main purpose of most recent overnight trips by main mode of transport used, January–December, 2013, 2014 and 2015

Main purpose of trip	Overnight trip (per cent)											
	Air			Bus			Car			Taxi		
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
Leisure	42,9	34,6	44,3	8,6	10,0	12,0	30,9	29,3	28,5	4,1	3,5	4,8
Shopping	*	1,9	-	0,6	1,5	1,1	0,7	0,6	0,4	0,6	0,5	0,7
Sporting	*	*	2,8	2,2	1,1	1,1	0,8	1,3	1,0	0,2	0,5	0,3
VFR	24,6	25,9	22,3	46,4	45,2	46,6	41,8	44,2	42,8	60,4	60,8	60,4
Business	19,6	27,3	20,8	2,2	1,2	1,7	2,3	2,1	2,1	1,2	1,1	1,0
Religion	*	1,4	0,5	22,2	21,9	15,8	3,5	3,9	4,0	10,0	9,4	7,2
Funeral	*	*	7,9	*	*	11,3	*	*	12,9	*	*	16,8
Cultural occasion**	-	*	-	-	*	2,5	-	0,5	1,6	-	0,3	2,2
Medical/health	*	*	0,4	*	*	0,9	*	*	0,8	*	*	0,8
Other	10,7	7,8	1,0	16,8	18,7	6,4	19,6	17,3	5,6	20,3	23,3	5,5
Unspecified	2,2	-	-	1,0	0,4	0,7	0,4	0,8	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,3
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

¹ 'Funeral' and 'Medical/health' were insignificant in 2013 and 2014, and were included in 'Other'

² 'Cultural occasion' was not listed as an option in 2013, and was included in 'Other' in 2015

**'Other' includes variables that were not significant enough to be included separately in the table

Table 14b reports that air travel was used mostly by tourists on leisure trips, and secondly by those who visited friends and relatives, in the years under review. However, cars were preferred by tourists who took trips to visit friends and relatives since they were used in roughly four out of ten trips, followed by those who travelled for leisure.

Buses were the most popular mode of transport to tourists who visited friends and relatives, accounting for more than four out of ten trips taken from 2013 to 2015. This type of transport was also used to a large extent by those who travelled for religious purposes during those years. Taxis were overwhelmingly used by tourists who visited friends and relatives because about sixty per cent used taxis across all the years used them for this purpose.

Table 15: Main purpose of most recent overnight trips by length of stay, January–December, 2015

Main purpose	Length of stay (%)			Total	Paid bed nights ('000)	Quartiles			
	Up to 1 week	1–2 weeks	> 2 weeks			Lower quartile	Median	Average	Upper quartile
Leisure	79,3	10,1	10,7	100,0	12 535	2	4	7	7
Shopping	84,6	4,8	10,7	100,0	24	1	2	5	4
Sporting	96,4	3,6	.	100,0	296	2	3	4	5
VFR	75,1	12,3	12,6	100,0	656	2	3	7	7
Business	86,3	6,0	7,7	100,0	989	2	2	5	5
Religion	94,6	2,6	2,8	100,0	425	1	2	3	3
Funeral	91,0	6,2	2,8	100,0	100	1	2	4	4
Cultural occasion	82,0	12,0	6,0	100,0	4	2	3	5	4
Medical/health	83,5	6,0	10,5	100,0	168	2	3	6	6
Other	91,3	5,4	3,4	100,0	808	2	2	4	4
Unspecified	93,6	1,1	5,3	100,0	69	1	2	3	3
South Africa	81,0	9,6	9,3	100,0	16 074	2	3	6	6

*'Other' includes variables that were not significant enough to be included separately in the table

The most common length of stay of tourists on overnight trips was up to one week (81,0%). Almost 10 per cent of overnight trips lasted for one to two weeks, while those that lasted for more than two weeks accounted for 9,3% of overnight trips.

Overnight trips taken for the main purpose of sporting were the most common reason for staying less than a week (96,4%), followed by trips for religious purposes (94,6%). Funeral trips (91,0%) also lasted for up to a week, followed by trips for business purposes (86,3%).

The overall average number of nights spent by tourists at their respective destinations was six nights. The highest average numbers of nights were spent by tourists who visited friends and relatives and who had undertaken the trip for leisure purposes, with seven nights each. The median number of nights stayed was three. Tourists in the lower quartile (i.e. 25% of the tourists) spent two nights at their destination. Those in the upper quartile spent six nights on overnight trips.

Table 16a: Main purpose of most recent day trips by expenditure (R'000), January–December, 2013, 2014 and 2015

Main purpose	Accommodation	Food and beverages	Domestic transport	Recreation and culture	Shopping	Other ²	Total
2013							
Leisure	-	553 190	519 527	114 215	410 140	77 810	1 674 882
Shopping	-	335 195	590 142	9 974	4 245 538	113 430	5 294 278
Sporting	-	84 601	68 247	140 577	112 717	12 568	418 708
VFR	-	325 547	781 220	20 984	623 696	95 428	1 846 874
Funeral	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Business	-	72 269	330 374	1 524	109 572	12 299	526 038
Religion	-	40 355	94 599	668	27 827	6 144	169 594
Cultural occasion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other ¹	-	248 574	761 766	9 100	560 009	172 242	1 751 691
Unspecified	-	6 316	12 024	2 391	41 532	29	62 293
Total day trip spending	-	1 666 047	3 157 899	299 433	6 131 031	489 948	11 744 359
2014							
Leisure	-	483 190	335 596	48 713	317 007	81 216	1 265 722
Shopping	-	326 721	551 706	11 854	4 691 865	137 998	5 720 145
Sporting	-	25 084	42 492	1 881	52 893	1 605	123 954
VFR	-	295 617	784 441	14 518	479 711	42 251	1 616 538
Funeral	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Business	-	102 612	297 982	5 120	67 459	42 106	515 279
Religion	-	57 518	128 212	365	30 224	4 600	220 919
Cultural occasion ³	-	1 513	5 742	206	12 412	-	19 874
Other ¹	-	195 495	658 208	3 847	359 558	315 901	1 533 009
Unspecified	-	4 448	5 637	745	6 982	855	18 668
Total day trip spending	-	1 492 198	2 810 015	87 250	6 018 111	626 533	11 034 108
2015							
Leisure	-	703 022	552 799	69 506	567 244	182 093	2 074 664
Shopping	-	206 357	447 489	25 841	465 577	191 629	1 336 894
Sporting	-	14 831	36 398		25 315	1 222	77 765
VFR	-	445 284	670 516	55 596	543 563	122 770	1 837 729
Business	-	77 565	184 044	9 898	143 583	16 964	432 054
Religion	-	47 292	116 373	3 155	94 391	48 081	309 292
Funeral	-	52 143	109 760	102	92 746	1 418	256 169
Medical/health	-	25 358	61 329	143	49 442	4 264	140 536
Study/educational	-	16 107	79 274	2 702	37 414	2 073	137 570
Other	-	157 163	234 166	5 863	177 102	30 064	604 357
Unspecified	-	816	3 852	1 319	2 600	6 426	15 013
Total day trip spending	-	1 745 939	2 495 999	174 125	2 198 976	607 004	7 222 043

³'Cultural occasion' was not included in the main purpose categories for the DTS 2013

*'Other' includes variables that were not significant enough to be included separately in the table

In 2013, total expenditure on day trips was R11,7 billion, which decreased to R11 billion in 2014 and to R7,2 billion in 2015, as shown in Table 16a.

In 2013, day travellers spent most of their money on shopping (R6,1 billion) and domestic transport (R3,2 billion), and the same pattern followed in 2014 with shopping at R6,0 billion and domestic transport at R2,8 billion. In 2015, more money was spent on domestic transport (R2,5 billion) and shopping (R2,2 billion). For all the three years, the least amount of money was spent on recreation and culture (R299 000 in 2013; R87 000 in 2014; and R174 000 in 2015).

Of the R11,7 billion total expenditure by day travellers in 2013, shopping (R5,3 billion), visiting friends and relatives (R1,8 billion) and leisure (R1,7 billion) were the main reasons. When looking at the expenditure figures for 2014, shopping was the main purpose for trip-taking at R5,7 billion, with expenditure spent while visiting friends and relatives the second highest at R1,6 billion. It can also be seen in 2015 that most money was spent on leisure trips (R2,1 billion) and visiting friends and relatives (R1,8 billion). Day travellers were least likely to spend money on religious activities in 2013 and on sporting events in 2014 and 2015.

Table 16b: Main purpose of most recent overnight trips by expenditure (R'000), January–December, 2013, 2014 and 2015

Main purpose	Accommodation	Food and beverages	Domestic transport	Recreation and culture	Shopping	Other ²	Total
2013							
Leisure	3 870 561	2 849 587	4 171 416	607 658	3 100 793	340 995	14 941 009
Shopping	19 412	35 528	111 041	87	500 181	29 891	696 141
Sporting	112 085	44 576	75 738	41 373	44 808	10 525	329 105
VFR	327 196	1 975 146	4 997 196	135 562	5 973 604	389 132	13 797 836
Business	414 781	221 169	652 638	6 965	202 485	12 638	1 510 677
Religion	82 532	320 723	577 663	1 809	209 663	20 415	1 212 805
Other ¹	311 018	748 563	2 093 779	20 536	1 842 687	474 847	5 491 431
Unspecified	20 392	26 155	62 963	6 134	67 106	5 297	188 048
Total overnight trips spending	5 157 977	6 221 448	12 742 433	820 125	11 941 328	1 283 741	38 167 052
2014							
Leisure	3 105 868	2 507 881	3 211 601	538 385	2 833 589	286 827	12 484 153
Shopping	98 132	68 780	152 836	11 289	425 835	21 972	778 844
Sporting	203 272	121 933	140 166	14 218	87 417	6 257	573 263
VFR	318 086	2 075 085	5 606 650	192 489	6 087 869	337 487	14 617 667
Business	415 080	223 152	1 066 057	8 880	250 459	52 899	2 016 528
Religion	48 938	292 035	511 835	2 228	278 813	59 101	1 192 950
Cultural occasion ³	-	8 001	36 978		29 689	1 130	75 797
Other ¹	268 475	1 547 722	2 073 166	13 615	1 252 416	611 482	5 766 875
Unspecified	17 979	36 583	78 312	31 634	95 465	11 114	271 087
Total overnight trip spending	4 475 829	6 881 173	12 877 603	812 738	11 341 551	1 388 269	37 777 163
2015							
Leisure	3 365 019	2 845 592	3 175 090	319 444	3 174 372	293 677	13 173 194
Shopping	5 936	43 632	106 872		392 326	72 428	621 194
Sporting	109 519	88 937	118 236	19 857	77 702	1 755	416 006
VFR	160 277	1 896 977	4 983 581	193 826	5 557 751	277 045	13 069 456
Business	275 355	198 997	520 497	13 597	183 263	29 994	1 221 703
Religion	70 982	255 941	463 917	1 311	225 450	28 750	1 046 351
Funeral	55 105	399 713	1 383 878	11 235	837 136	480 670	3 167 738
Cultural occasion	2 441	84 060	225 108		268 918	15 457	595 985
Medical/health	4 448	31 292	107 928		25 459	90 879	260 005
Other	147 893	250 028	530 025	7 663	628 326	217 371	1 781 305
Unspecified	24 059	18 548	23 587		37 910	888	104 992
Total overnight trip spending	4 221 034	6 113 716	11 638 720	566 932	11 408 611	1 508 914	35 457 928

³Cultural occasion³ was not included in the main purpose categories for the DTS 2013

*Other¹ includes variables that were not significant enough to be included separately in the table

Table 16b provides detailed expenditure by main purpose of trip for overnight trips for the years 2013, 2014 and 2015. Total amount of expenditure for 2013 and 2014 was nearly the same at R38 billion, with 2013 narrowly edging 2014 by R390 million. The results show a decrease in 2015 (R35 billion).

Overnight tourist expenditure for main purpose of trip followed a similar pattern for the years under review. More money was spent on domestic transport, shopping, and food and beverages, with the least amount spent on recreation and culture.

4.4 Analysis by main mode of transport for the trip

Table 17: Main mode of transport by most recent type of trip, 2013, 2014 and 2015

Mode of transport	2013		2014		2015	
	Day trips					
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
Air	65	0,3	42	0,2	71	0,4
Bus	1 419	7,1	915	5,1	1 115	6,0
Car	12 038	60,2	10 858	59,9	11 095	60,0
Taxi	5 742	28,7	5 576	30,8	5 609	30,3
Other ¹	605	3,0	559	3,1	468	2,5
Unspecified	130	0,7	166	0,9	125	0,7
South Africa	19 999	100,0	18 116	100,0	18 483	100,0
Overnight trips						
Mode of transport	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
Air	768	2,6	794	2,9	738	2,7
Bus	2 905	9,8	2 567	9,3	2 339	8,5
Car	14 542	49,0	14 027	50,7	13 753	49,9
Taxi	10 656	35,9	9 443	34,1	9 850	35,8
Other ¹	595	2,0	641	2,3	655	2,4
Unspecified	224	0,8	216	0,8	217	0,8
South Africa	29 690	100,0	27 688	100,0	27 551	100,0

¹ 'Other' includes motorcycles, bicycles, trains, etc.

Table 17 shows the number of day and overnight trips undertaken from January to December 2013, 2014 and 2015 grouped by mode of transport used. Day visits by car made up roughly 60% of all modes of transport, for all the three years. Taxis were the second most used mode of transport with 28,7% in 2013; 30,8% in 2014; and 30,3% in 2015. Day travellers were the least likely to use aircraft in all the three years (0,3% in 2013; 0,2% in 2014; and 0,4% in 2015).

Tourists were also more likely to use cars when undertaking overnight trips: there was an increase in percentage points from 49,0% in 2013 to 50,7% in 2014 and then a decrease to 49,9% in 2015. A slight decrease was observed in overnight trips made by taxi (from 35,9% in 2013 to 34,1% in 2014), yet there was an increase to 35,8% in 2015. The percentage of tourists who used buses to reach their destinations remained almost the same with 9,8% in 2013, 9,3% in 2014 and about 9,0 in 2015.

Table 18: Main mode of transport used to undertake overnight trip by principal type of accommodation, January–December, 2013, 2014 and 2015

Mode of transport	Accommodation ('000)												Total
	Hotel	Guest house/ guest farm	Bed and breakfast	Lodge	Hostel/ backpackers	Self-catering establishment	Stayed with friends and relatives	Holiday home/ second home	Campsite	Caravan park	Other ²	Unspecified	
2013													
Air	260	73	44	19	*	34	301	27	*	*	7	3	768
Bus	123	19	19	28	36	89	1 929	29	191	*	436	5	2 905
Car	991	557	438	670	42	1 106	9 180	523	360	137	525	11	14 542
Taxi	97	114	21	44	29	111	9 236	137	97	7	716	46	10 656
Other ¹	24	4	*	11	*	13	430	*	20	*	87	-	595
Unspecified	9	12	11	-	8	5	137	3	6	-	31	1	224
South Africa	1 505	779	541	772	114	1 358	21 213	719	674	147	1 802	67	29 690
2014													
Air	250	41	85	11	6	89	269	20	9	*	13	-	794
Bus	63	24	35	17	24	69	1 762	27	157	7	377	4	2 567
Car	922	496	292	538	77	963	9 240	468	392	208	430	2	14 027
Taxi	48	41	33	16	13	165	8 219	152	153	15	567	21	9 443
Other ¹	5	2	2	*	1	11	483	41	1	3	92	-	641
Unspecified	3	-	2	2	-	-	111	-	3	-	96	-	216
South Africa	1 292	605	450	584	122	1 296	20 083	707	716	233	1 574	26	27 688
2015													
Air	190	73	25	52	8	28	300	34	6	-	3	21	738
Bus	113	41	18	10	8	81	1 626	27	97	5	234	80	2 339
Car	589	548	227	360	51	1 095	9 150	559	507	146	398	124	13 753
Taxi	44	46	34	27	22	130	8 637	212	122	3	447	125	9 850
Other ¹	18	11	5	3	-	1	465	26	15	6	101	3	655
Unspecified	3	4	-	10	-	19	71	-	-	-	-	110	217
South Africa	956	723	309	461	88	1 354	20 249	858	747	160	1 184	463	27 551

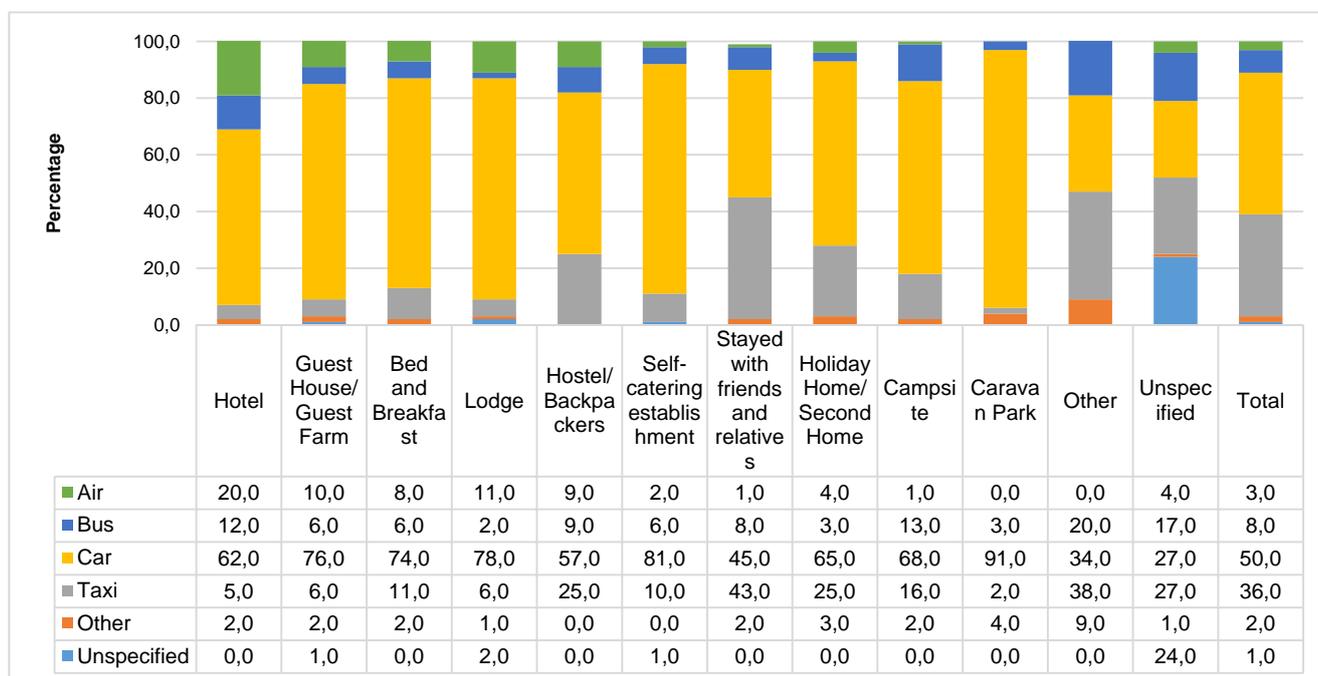
¹ 'Other' includes motorcycles, bicycles, trains, etc.

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 asterisks

For all the years, more than 70% of trips were taken by overnight tourists who stayed with friends and relatives, followed by those who stayed in hotels and self-catering establishments. Cars, together with taxis, were mainly used to visit friends and relatives for both periods. Those who stayed in hostels/backpackers undertook the least number of trips with 114 thousand in 2013, 122 thousand in 2014 and 88 thousand in 2015.

Figure 6: Main mode of transport by type of accommodation on most recent overnight trips, January–December, 2015 (per cent)



As displayed in Figure 6, tourists generally used cars to get to their chosen destinations. Those who stayed in caravan parks (91,0%) were the most likely to use cars. Almost eight out of ten tourists who slept at a lodge travelled by car, while eleven per cent used aircrafts and 6 per cent used taxis.

Tourists who stayed with friends or relatives mostly used cars (45,0%) and taxis (43,0%), since both modes of transport were used for more than four out of ten trips. Only 20 per cent of individuals who slept at hotels used air travel for the longest part of their journey.

4.5 Analysis of travelling patterns of different population groups

Table 19: Population group by most recent type of trip, 2015

Population group	Day trips		Overnight trips	
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
Black African	12 903	69,8	20 486	74,4
Coloured	1 519	8,2	2 023	7,3
Indian/Asian	545	2,9	669	2,4
White	3 516	19,0	4 373	15,9
Total	18 483	100,0	27 551	100,0

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 (69,8%), followed by whites (19,0%), coloureds (8,2%) and Indians/Asians (2,9%).

With respect to most recent overnight trips undertaken, black Africans undertook 74,4% of all overnight trips, while nearly 16% were taken by whites. The coloured and Indian/Asian population groups recorded the lowest proportions (7,3% and 2,4%, respectively).

Table 20a: Population group by main purpose of the most recent day trip, 2015

Population group	Main purpose ('000)											
	Leisure	Shopping	Sporting	VFR	Business	Religion	Funeral	Medical/health	Study/educational	Other	Unspecified	Total
Black African	992	4 150	161	2 924	535	926	1 069	455	304	1 308	79	12 903
Coloured	419	423	50	286	36	51	75	65	6	108	-	1 519
Indian/Asian	171	89	-	176	35	9	12	5	-	47	-	545
White	1 505	400	149	1 016	184	9	12	133	10	98	-	3 516
South Africa	3 088	5 062	360	4 403	790	994	1 168	658	320	1 561	79	18 483

Table 20a shows that Black Africans undertook day trips mainly for shopping (4,1 million trips) and visiting friends and relatives (2,9 million trips), while Indian/Asian and white travellers mainly undertook day trips for visiting friends and relatives and for leisure respectively. Coloureds undertook most of their day trips for shopping and leisure.

Table 20b: Population group by main purpose of the most recent overnight trip, 2015

Population group	Main purpose ('000)											
	Leisure	Shopping	Sporting	VFR	Business	Religion	Funeral	Cultural occasion	Medical/health	Other ¹	Unspecified	Total
Black African	1 689	140	58	11 056	356	1 546	3 675	503	138	1 193	133	20 486
Coloured	656	6	63	773	73	39	199	4	29	173	6	2 023
Indian/Asian	325	-	-	271	13	27	1	-	14	5	13	669
White	2 419	15	94	1 327	165	111	31	-	54	145	12	4 373
South Africa	5 089	160	215	13 426	607	1 723	3 906	508	235	1 517	164	27 551

*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 child care, medical expenses, etc.

In relation to overnight trips, Table 20b shows that black Africans undertook 11 million trips to visit friends and relatives, while 1,3 million trips were undertaken by the white population group for the same reason. Again, when compared to other population groups, Black Africans (1,7 million) and tourists from the white population group (2,4 million) undertook most of their overnight trips for leisure purposes.

Table 21: Population group by province of destination of the most recent type of trip, 2015

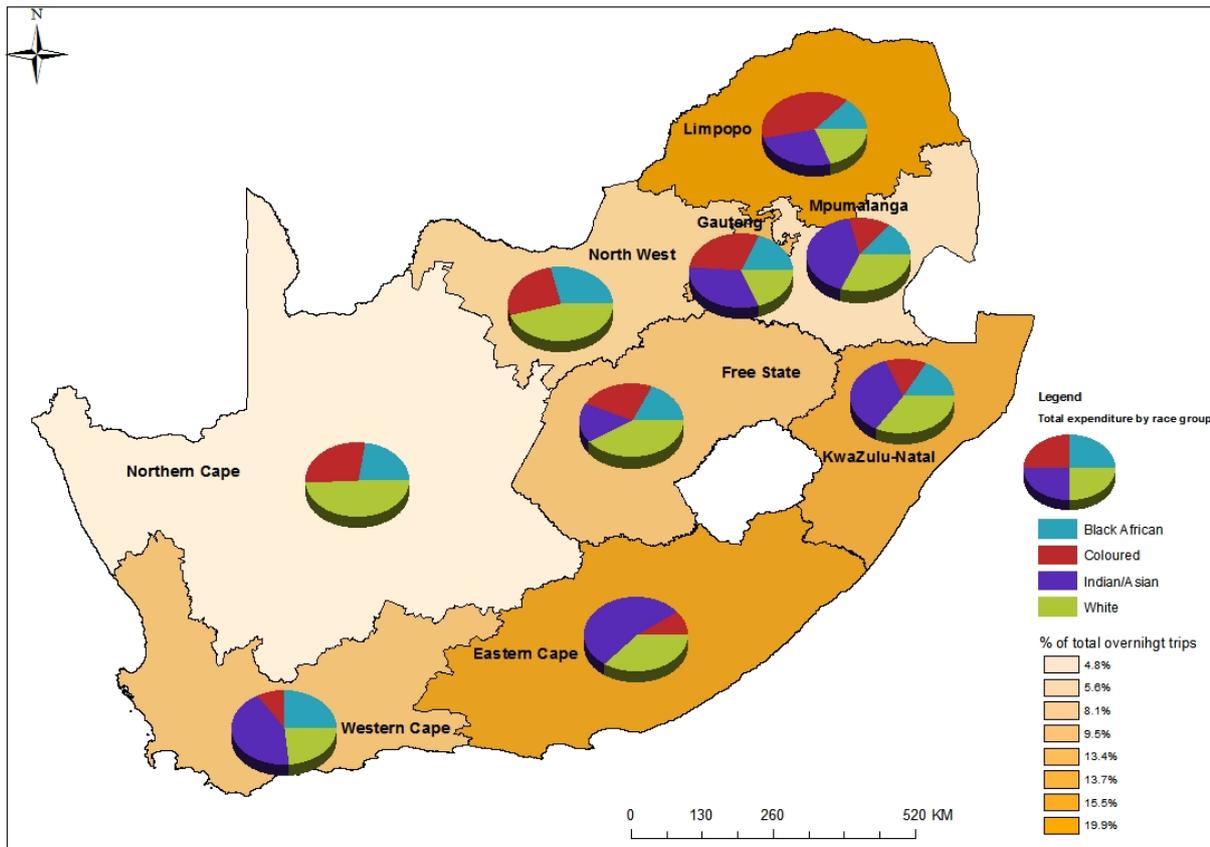
Population group	Province of destination ('000)										Total
	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	Unspecified	
Day trips											
Black African	191	1 461	314	522	1 453	1 138	3 155	1 391	2 873	404	12 903
Coloured	896	180	216	50	23	23	83	1	25	23	1 519
Indian/Asian	9	5	-	5	287	4	209	12	14		545
White	1 203	118	107	142	147	310	831	341	245	71	3 516
South Africa	2 299	1 764	636	718	1 911	1 475	4 278	1 745	3 156	499	18 483
Overnight trips											
Black African	390	3 251	308	1 008	3 067	1 709	2 469	2 148	4 333	1 806	20 486
Coloured	1 000	327	226	62	69	56	98	10	9	164	2 023
Indian/Asian	37	57	-	9	324	-	43	21	69	110	669
White	1 405	443	159	202	488	207	510	317	261	381	4 373
South Africa	2 832	4 077	694	1 280	3 948	1 972	3 120	2 495	4 672	2 461	27 551

*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

As per Table 21, the highest number of most recent day trips were undertaken by black Africans day travellers who visited Gauteng (3,2 million), followed by those who visited Limpopo (2,9 million). It further showed that most whites who undertook day trips were destined for Western Cape (1,2 million), followed by coloured day travellers (896 000). Of the 545 thousand trips undertaken by Indians/Asians, 287 thousand were destined to KwaZulu-Natal (KZN), which made KZN the most popular destination for this population group.

Those who undertook overnight trips to Limpopo were mainly black African (4,3 million), followed by whites (261 000). The lowest number of trips to Limpopo were undertaken by coloureds (9 000). Tourists undertaking overnight trips to Northern Cape were primarily black Africans (308 000), coloureds (226 000) and whites (159 000). Notably, Western Cape registered the highest number of overnight trips among whites (1,4 million) and coloureds (1 million).

Figure 7: Percentage of spend on most recent overnight trips by population groups at province of destination, January–December, 2015



The Indian/Asian population group on average spent the most money per capita on overnight trips to Western Cape and Eastern Cape when compared to other population groups. The white population group displayed the highest average spend of any population group on overnight trips in Northern Cape; Free State; North West and KwaZulu-Natal.

The map further shows that coloured tourists spent the most money in Limpopo, while the black African population group spent the most amount of money in Western Cape as a proportion of the total number of individuals in that group.

Table 22: Population group by number of trips per individual, January–December, 2015

Population group	Day trips			Overnight trips		
	Number of persons in population group ('000)	Total number of trips ('000)	Per cent across population group	Number of persons in population group ('000)	Total number of trips ('000)	Per cent across population group
Black African	43 675	28 565	64,5	43 675	33 906	74,6
Coloured	4 865	3 942	8,9	4 865	3 088	6,8
Indian/Asian	1 362	1 475	3,3	1 362	951	2,1
White	4 531	10 279	23,2	4 531	7 496	16,5
Total	54 433	44 261	100,0	54 433	45 441	100,0

Table 22 above presents population groups by number of trips per individual during the reference period. More individuals in the black African population group (43,7 million) undertook at least one trip than those in any other population group.

When comparing across population groups and with the focus on the total number of trips undertaken between January and December 2015, the black African population group undertook the most day trips, having taken slightly less than 6,5 out of every ten trips (64,5%). This was followed by whites with 23,2% of the total number of day trips. The Indian/Asian group showed a relatively low number of day trips undertaken during the period, with 1,5 million trips.

Similarly, with overnight trips, black Africans took the most trips (34 million) when compared to whites (7,5 million) who took the second highest number of trips, followed by coloureds (3,1 million), and Indians/Asians (951 000).

Table 23: Population group by expenditure (R'000) on most recent trips, January–December, 2015

Population group	Accommodation	Food and beverages	Domestic transport	Recreation and culture	Shopping	Other ¹	Total
Day Trips							
Black African	-	740 315	1 594 405	85 202	1 635 579	395 417	4 450 917
Coloured	-	103 475	135 256	7 976	133 205	20 099	400 011
Indian/Asian	-	50 337	57 527	11 981	43 323	293	163 461
White	-	851 812	708 811	68 967	386 869	191 196	2 207 655
South Africa	-	1 745 939	2 495 999	174 125	2 198 976	607 004	7 222 043
Overnight trips							
Black African	1 194 940	3 190 502	7 733 910	246 354	8 998 737	1 149 568	22 514 010
Coloured	355 405	511 783	685 815	32 356	473 069	75 929	2 134 356
Indian/Asian	456 166	290 546	440 345	67 980	424 326	2 973	1 682 335
White	2 214 523	2 120 886	2 778 651	220 243	1 512 479	280 445	9 127 227
South Africa	4 221 034	6 113 716	11 638 720	566 932	11 408 611	1 508 914	35 457 928

¹ 'Other' includes categories of expenditure that were 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

The estimated total spending on most recent day trips between January and December 2015 was R7,2 billion and R35 billion for most recent overnight trips. During day trips, over R1,6 billion was spent by black Africans on shopping and R1,6 billion on domestic transport. This group further spent R740 million on food and beverages. In absolute terms, Indian/Asian tourists spent the least amount (R163 million) on day trips, compared to other population groups.

The black African population group, on their most recent overnight trips, spent most of their money on shopping (R9 billion), and then on domestic transport (R7,7 billion). The white population group spent the highest amount on domestic transport (R2,8 billion), while the second highest amount was spent on accommodation (R2,2 billion) and the third highest expense item for this group was food and beverages (R2,1 billion). The coloured population group spent most money on domestic transport (R685 million), followed by expenditure on food and beverages (R512 million) and shopping (R473 million).

Table 24: Population group by average expenditure on most recent day and overnight trips, January–December, 2015

Population group	Expenditure (R'000)	Number of trips ('000)	Average spent per trip (R'0)
Day trips			
Black African	4 450 917	12 903	1 194
Coloured	400 011	1 519	1 248
Indian/Asian	163 461	545	1 377
White	2 207 655	3 516	1 642
South Africa	7 222 043	18 483	1 287
Overnight trips			
Black African	22 514 010	20 486	1 068
Coloured	2 134 356	2 023	1 092
Indian/Asian	1 682 335	669	2 307
White	9 127 227	4 373	2 085
South Africa	35 457 928	27 551	1 217

Table 24 shows the population group by average expenditure spent on most recent day and overnight trips. Day travellers spent an average of R1 287 per trip, while overnight tourists spent R1 217 on average per trip.

For day trips, whites spent the highest amount on average per trip (R1 642) as compared to other groups, followed by Indians/Asians on R1 377, while the black African population spent the least amount on average per trip (R1 194). With almost 75% of most recent overnight trips undertaken by the black African population group, the average expenditure per trip sits at R1 068, making it the least amount on average spent per trip as compared to other groups. Indians/Asians recorded the highest amount of money spent on average per trip (R2 307), followed by the white population group (R2 085) who undertook 16% of the trips.

Table 25a: Demographic analysis by most recent person day trips, January–December, 2013, 2014 and 2015

Characteristics	Day trip					
	2013		2014		2015	
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
Broad age groups						
0–11	2 671	13,4	2 313	12,8	2 414	13,0
12–17	1 311	6,6	1 231	6,8	1 117	6,0
18–24	2 011	10,1	1 929	10,6	1 861	10,0
25–34	4 320	21,6	3 730	20,6	3 838	20,8
35–44	3 846	19,2	3 771	20,8	3 688	20,0
45–54	2 952	14,8	2 489	13,7	2 736	14,8
55–64	1 857	9,3	1 608	8,9	1 748	9,5
65+	1 030	5,2	1 045	5,8	1 080	5,8
Total	19 999	100,0	18 116	100,0	18 483	100,0
Gender						
Male	9 251	46,3	8 561	47,3	8 732	47,2
Female	10 748	53,7	9 556	52,7	9 751	52,8
Total	19 999	100,0	18 116	100,0	18 483	100,0
Marital status						
Married	7 553	37,8	6 617	36,5	6 940	37,6
Living together as husband and wife	1 509	7,5	1 317	7,3	1 475	8,0
Widow/widower	964	4,8	944	5,2	920	5,0
Divorced/separated	467	2,3	509	2,8	518	2,8
Never married	9 464	47,3	8 662	47,8	8 377	45,3
Married unspecified	42	0,2	67	0,4	252	1,4
Total	19 999	100,0	18 116	100,0	18 483	100,0
Highest level of education						
No schooling	1 928	9,6	1 523	8,4	1 744	9,4
Completed some primary school	2 606	13,0	2 393	13,2	2 320	12,6
Grade 7/Std 5	744	3,7	694	3,8	616	3,3
Completed some secondary school	5 574	27,9	5 286	29,2	5 229	28,3
Grade 12/Std 10	4 791	24,0	4 325	23,9	4 384	23,7
Higher	4 220	21,1	3 780	20,9	4 053	21,9
Do not know	138	0,7	65	0,4	79	0,4
Unspecified	1 928	9,6	51	0,3	58	0,3
Total	19 999	100,0	18 116	100,0	18 483	100,0

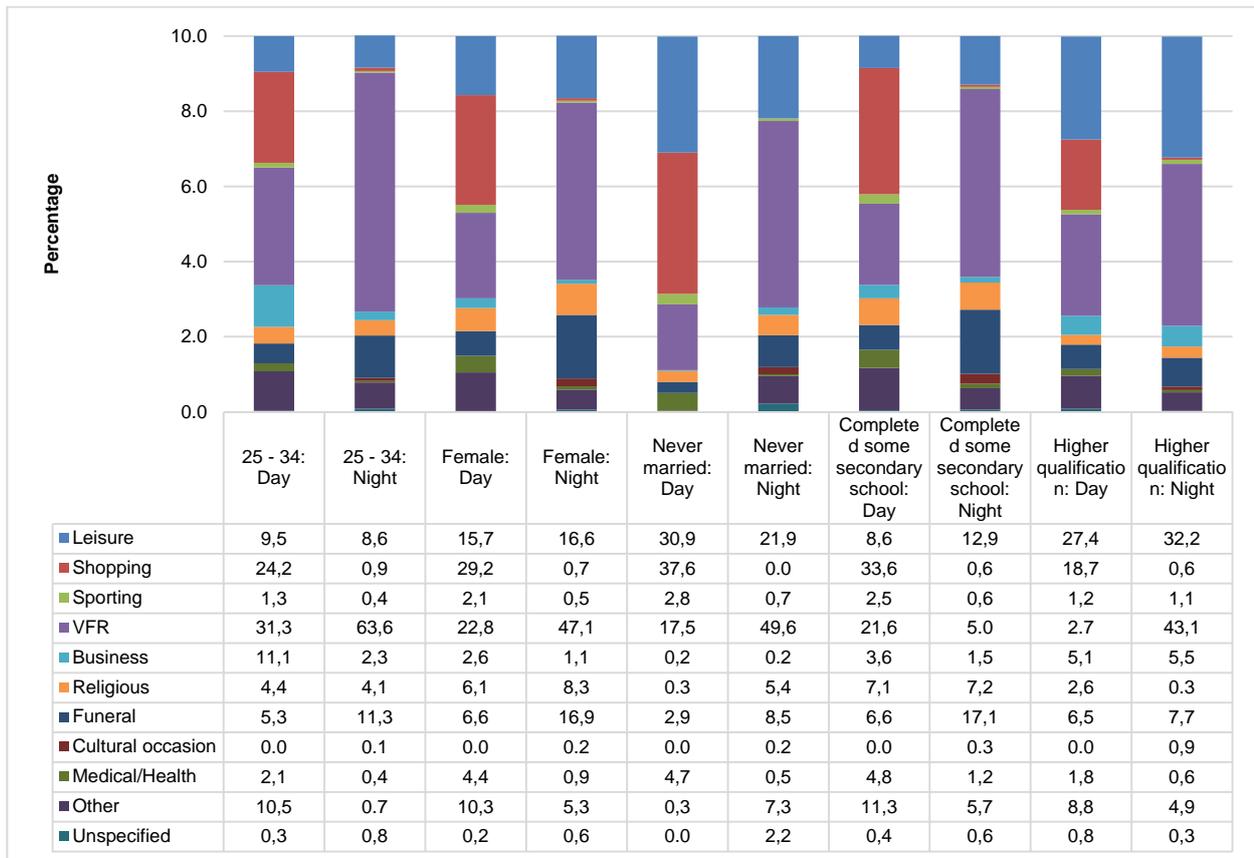
Individuals in the age groups 25 to 34 years and 35 to 44 years made up 40,8% of the total number of day travellers in 2013 and 2015, followed by 41,4% in 2014. These age groups travelled the most over the reference period compared to other age groups. Table 25a shows that day travellers who have never been married were more likely to travel than individuals in other marital status groups (47,3% in 2013, 47,8% in 2014 and 45,3% in 2015). It also shows that when comparing travel patterns by education level, individuals who completed secondary school undertook most day trips – 27,9% in 2013; 29,2% in 2014; and in 2015, 28,3% day trips.

Table 25b: Demographic analysis by most recent person overnight trips, January–December, 2013, 2014 and 2015

Characteristics	Overnight trip					
	2013		2014		2015	
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
Broad age groups						
0–11	4 610	15,5	4 443	16,0	4 388	15,9
12–17	2 319	7,8	2 051	7,4	1 875	6,8
18–24	3 299	11,1	3 122	11,3	3 148	11,4
25–34	6 106	20,6	5 685	20,5	5 736	20,8
35–44	5 376	18,1	5 116	18,5	5 102	18,5
45–54	4 013	13,5	3 527	12,7	3 734	13,6
55–64	2 403	8,1	2 282	8,2	2 197	8,0
65+	1 564	5,3	1 462	5,3	1 371	5,0
Total	29 690	100,0	27 688	100,0	27 551	100,0
Gender						
Male	13 812	46,5	12 648	45,7	13 062	47,4
Female	15 877	53,5	15 040	54,3	14 489	52,6
Total	29 690	100,0	27 688	100,0	27 551	100,0
Marital status						
Married	9 982	33,6	8 963	32,4	8 834	32,1
Living together as husband and wife	2 276	7,7	2 340	8,5	2 482	9,0
Widow/widower	1 469	4,9	1 243	4,5	1 395	5,1
Divorced/separated	731	2,5	693	2,5	638	2,3
Never married	15 194	51,2	14 268	51,5	13 563	49,2
Married unspecified	38	0,1	181	0,7	640	2,3
Total	29 690	100,0	27 688	100,0	27 551	100,0
Highest level of education						
No schooling	3 221	10,8	2 948	10,6	3 049	11,1
Completed some primary school	4 415	14,9	4 027	14,5	3 865	14,0
Grade 7/Std 5	1 090	3,7	1 124	4,1	1 021	3,7
Completed some secondary school	8 361	28,2	7 793	28,1	7 902	28,7
Grade 12/Std 10	7 073	23,8	6 337	22,9	6 550	23,8
Higher	5 296	17,8	5 230	18,9	4 990	18,1
Do not know	*	*	*	*	156	0,6
Unspecified	234	0,8	229	0,8	18	0,1
Total	29 690	100,0	27 688	100,0	27 551	100,0

Table 25b depicts the travel patterns for overnight trips and shows that it was similar to that of day trips. Individuals between 25 and 44 undertook almost the same number of overnight trips in 2013 (38,7%), in 2014 (39,0%) and in 2015 (39,3%). Individuals who have never been married were most likely to travel when compared to tourists in other marital status groups (51,2% in 2013; 51,5% in 2014; and 49,2% in 2015). Individuals who completed some secondary school and those who have a Grade 12 qualification, collectively undertook most of the overnight trips in 2013 (52,0%), in 2014 (51,0%) and in 2015 (52,5%).

Figure 8: Selected demographic groups by purpose of most recent day and overnight trips, January–December, 2015 (per cent)



Visiting friends and relatives was the most common reason why tourists across all demographic categories undertook overnight trips. For day travellers aged between 25 and 34 years, shopping was the next most common reason (24,2%). Funeral and leisure were the second and third most specified reasons why female tourists undertook most overnight trips (16,9% and 16,6%, respectively).

Tourists who were never married and those who have achieved a higher level of education, mainly undertook overnight trips for leisure, visiting friends and relatives, and attending funerals. Domestic tourists across most categories were least likely to travel for sporting purposes. The only exceptions were noted for tourists who never married and those who have completed some secondary school.

Figure 9: Percentage of spend on most recent day and overnight trips per selected demographic group, January–December, 2015 (per cent)

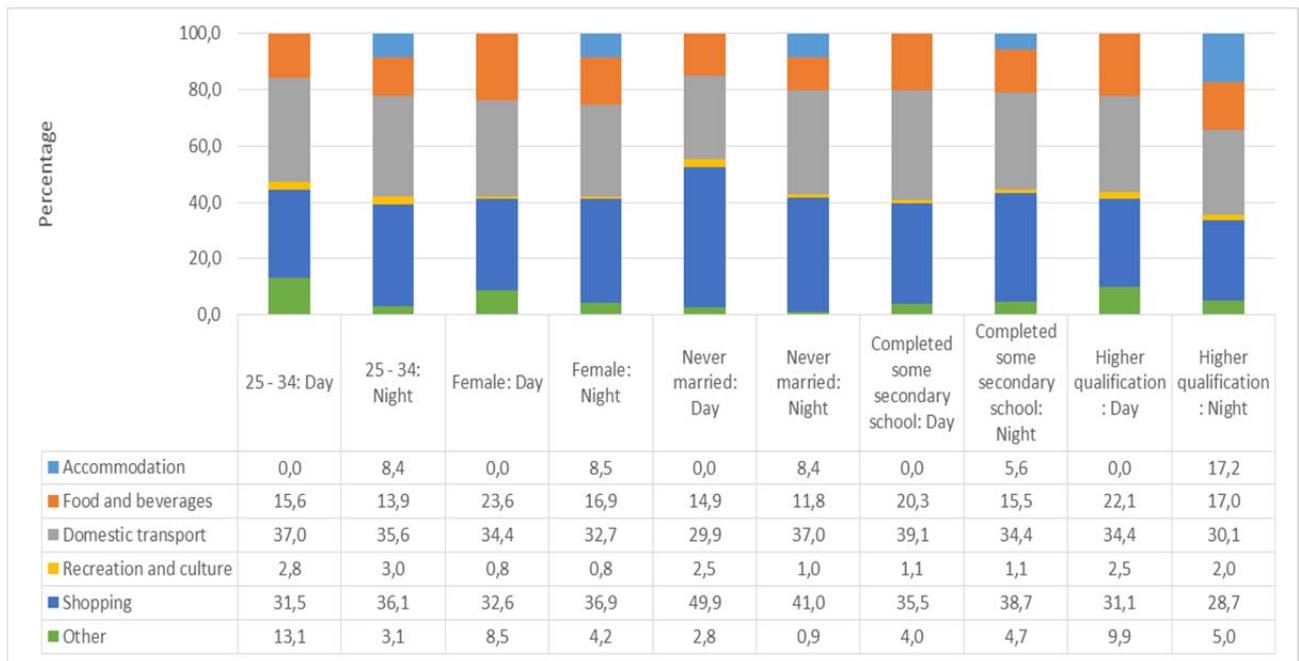


Figure 9 shows the proportion of expenditure of day travellers and tourists by their demographic profile. The spending patterns of the different demographic groups generally followed a similar trend for both day and overnight trips.

Individuals aged between 25 and 34 years spent most of their money on domestic transport (37,0%) during day trips, and on shopping (36,1%) while on overnight trips. Females spent more than 30% on shopping while on day trips and more or less 36% during overnight trips. Furthermore, people who were never married spent most of their money on shopping (49,9%) during day trips and 41,0% when on overnight trips.

4.6 General activities related to trips

Table 26a: Activities, other than the main activity during the most recent day trip, January–December, 2013–2015

Activity	2013		2014		2015	
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
Recreation/entertainment						
Entertainment, e.g. cinema, concert, show	573	2,8	323	1,9	400	2,1
Theme parks, e.g. Gold Reef City	447	2,1	196	1,1	333	1,7
Cultural, historical and heritage, e.g. cultural village, museum, art gallery, township tour	372	1,8	154	0,9	305	1,6
Eating out, e.g. restaurant, cafe	8 335	40,0	7 727	44,6	8 391	43,5
Night life, e.g. bar, night-club, disco	306	1,5	230	1,3	187	1,0
Visited a casino	163	0,8	143	0,8	162	0,8
Shopping, e.g. mall, flea/craft market	3 852	18,5	3 884	22,4	4 142	21,5
Other recreation, entertainment (specify)	119	0,6	107	0,6	111	0,6
Business/professional						
Meeting	235	1,1	178	1,0	112	0,6
Business conference, convention	39	0,2	46	0,3	21	0,1
Trading, e.g. bought goods from suppliers or sold goods to customers	88	0,4	35	0,2	57	0,3
Other business/professional (specify)	19	0,1	30	0,2	26	0,1
Sports						
Individual sports, e.g. swimming, walking, hiking, cycling	351	1,7	146	0,8	171	0,9
Water sports, e.g. diving, snorkelling, sailing, surfing	115	0,6	42	0,2	116	0,6
Adventure activity, e.g. water rafting, mountaineering	87	0,4	23	0,1	130	0,7
Attended a sporting event as a spectator	94	0,4	100	0,6	83	0,4
Participated in a sporting event, e.g. race, competition	69	0,3	106	0,6	88	0,5
Other sports (specify)	25	0,1	8	0,0	29	0,1
Nature-based						
Visited a rural area	235	1,1	79	0,5	151	0,8
Wildlife, e.g. game viewing, whale watching, birdwatching	453	2,2	216	1,2	306	1,6
Hunting	36	0,2	17	0,1	93	0,5
Beach, e.g. sunbathing and swimming	552	2,7	367	2,1	523	2,7
Visited parks/gardens	366	1,8	282	1,6	229	1,2
Sightseeing	972	4,7	649	3,7	806	4,2
Visited a mountain area	332	1,6	124	0,7	211	1,1
Other outdoors/nature-based (specify)	114	0,5	38	0,2	17	0,1
Social activity						
Visiting friends/family	1 574	7,6	1 178	6,8	1 393	7,2
Wedding/funeral/christening/initiation	226	1,1	203	1,2	240	1,2
Other social activity (specify)	43	0,2	70	0,4	12	0,1
Religious activity						
Religious conference	69	0,3	79	0,5	114	0,6
Place of worship, e.g. church, mosque, synagogue, temple	348	1,7	372	2,1	194	1,0
Other religious (specify)	24	0,1	10	0,1	4	0,0
Medical/health						
Medical, e.g. treatment in clinic/hospital	117	0,6	147	0,8	86	0,4
Health/wellness, e.g. hydro, spa, beauty centre, health farm	20	0,1	14	0,1	26	0,1
Other medical (specify)	41	0,2	20	0,1	7	0,0
Total	20 814	100,0	17 345	100,0	19 276	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

From Table 26a, it is clear that the broader activity category, namely 'recreation and entertainment', which includes eating out, restaurants and cafes, formed the bulk of activities undertaken by day trip travellers – 68,1% in 2013; 73,6% in 2014; and 72,8% in 2015, followed by nature-based activities from 14,8% in 2013; 10,1% in 2014; and 12,2% in 2015.

Almost 9,0% of activities undertaken as secondary activities in 2013 and 2015 were social activities. The results show that in 2014, social activities were 8,4%. This includes visiting friends/family, and weddings, amongst others. About two per cent (2%) of some of the engagements were religious activities from 2013 to 2015. The opposite trend was observed for sports activities with a decrease from 3,5% in 2013 to 2,3% in 2014, and an increase to 3,2% in 2015.

Table 26b: Activities, other than the main activity during the most recent overnight trip, January–December, 2013–2015

Activity	2013		2014		2015	
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
Recreation/entertainment						
Entertainment, e.g. cinema, concert, show	1 256	2,5	1 263	2,6	1 226	2,6
Theme parks, e.g. aquarium	1 411	2,8	1 263	2,6	1 011	2,2
Cultural, historical and heritage, e.g. cultural village, museum	1 237	2,4	1 090	2,2	877	1,9
Eating out, e.g. restaurant, cafe	11 446	22,7	11 440	23,4	11 163	24,0
Night life, e.g. bar, night club, disco	1 577	3,1	1 315	2,7	1 282	2,8
Visited casino	598	1,2	567	1,2	660	1,4
Shopping, e.g. mall, flea/craft market	9 844	19,5	10 027	20,5	9 520	20,4
Other recreation, entertainment	147	0,3	251	0,5	127	0,3
Business/professional						
Meeting	191	0,4	214	0,4	172	0,4
Business conference, convention	140	0,3	110	0,2	115	0,2
Trading, e.g. bought goods from suppliers or sold goods to customers	96	0,2	54	0,1	98	0,2
Other business	48	0,1	33	0,1	30	0,1
Sports						
Individual sports, e.g. swimming, walking, hiking, cycling	1 157	2,3	1 122	2,3	712	1,5
Water sports, e.g. diving, snorkelling, sailing, surfing	378	0,7	448	0,9	253	0,5
Adventure activity, e.g. water rafting, mountaineering	228	0,5	263	0,5	274	0,6
Attended a sporting event as a spectator	517	1,0	254	0,5	201	0,4
Participated in a sporting event, e.g. race, competition	248	0,5	130	0,3	81	0,2
Other sports	78	0,2	39	0,1	38	0,1
Nature-based						
Visited a rural area	953	1,9	683	1,4	894	1,9
Wildlife, e.g. game viewing, whale watching, birdwatching	1 272	2,5	1 243	2,5	887	1,9
Hunting	195	0,4	60	0,1	58	0,1
Beach, e.g. sunbathing and swimming	2 319	4,6	2 479	5,1	2 547	5,5
Visited parks/gardens	1 244	2,5	1 271	2,6	1 077	2,3
Sightseeing	2 466	4,9	2 137	4,4	2 329	5,0
Visited a mountain area	1 160	2,3	896	1,8	735	1,6
Other outdoors/nature-based	312	0,6	124	0,3	245	0,5
Social activity						
Visiting friends/family	4 902	9,7	5 083	10,4	5 149	11,1
Wedding/funeral/christening/initiation	1 112	2,2	1 283	2,6	1 538	3,3
Other social activities	208	0,4	174	0,4	104	0,2
Religious activity						
Religious conference	508	1,0	531	1,1	387	0,8
Place of worship, e.g. church, mosque, synagogue, temple	2 504	5,0	2 612	5,3	2 433	5,2
Other religious	84	0,2	64	0,1	45	0,1
Medical/health						
Medical, e.g. treatment in clinic/hospital	410	0,8	236	0,5	170	0,4
Health/wellness, e.g. hydro, spa, beauty centre, health farm	213	0,4	85	0,2	112	0,2
Other medical	38	0,1	41	0,1	28	0,1
Total	50 497	100,0	48 887	100,0	46 578	100,0

Table 26b indicates similar patterns for the type of additional activities undertaken during overnight trips when compared to day trips. As was the case with day trips, the three most popular activities undertaken on overnight trips were shopping at malls/flea markets (about 20%) in 2013, 2014 and 2015; eating out at restaurants/bars was 22,7% in 2013, and increased by 0,7% to 23,4% in 2014 and then to 24,0% in 2015. In 2013, 9,7% of overnight trips included visiting friends/family, and this figure increased to 10,4% in 2014 and then to 11,1% in 2015.

Table 27: Booking patterns by main purpose of most recent overnight trips, January–December, 2015

Booking patterns	Main purpose of trip (Per cent)											Total
	Leisure	Shopping	Sporting	VFR	Business	Religion	Funeral	Cultural occasion	Medical/health	Other	Unspecified	
How trip booked												
Tour operator	0,4	*	*	*	1,2	2,2	*	*	*	1,5	*	0,4
Travel agent	4,9	22,1	5,9	7,0	44,1	2,7	*	*	6,0	13,8	*	7,7
Independently	94,5	54,0	94,1	71,8	54,7	95,0	83,5	74,8	94,0	83,5	17,3	86,0
No booking necessary	0,2	23,9	*	21,1	*	*	16,5	25,2	*	1,2	82,7	5,8
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Method used to book												
Personal visit to travel shop	4,2	*	*	36,8	16,6	22,8	20,8	38,0	13,4	14,2	1,8	11,0
Entirely by phone	36,2	54,0	46,8	12,0	22,1	45,0	20,4	36,8	67,0	52,9	*	32,4
On the internet	50,8	*	47,3	15,1	51,8	7,5	23,1	*	*	25,5	12,5	40,8
Through fax/post	*	*	*	0,7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0,1
Don't know	0,7	*	5,9	0,9	3,9	2,2	*	*	*	1,4	*	1,0
Unspecified	8,1	46,0	*	34,6	5,6	22,4	35,7	25,2	19,6	5,9	85,7	14,8
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Booking lead period												
Less than 2 weeks	21,7	12,1	42,9	40,1	68,7	32,0	64,3	74,8	74,3	18,8	1,8	29,3
Two weeks to one month	39,9	*	22,9	21,6	21,9	23,1	*	*	6,0	49,3	*	33,1
Two to three months	15,9	41,9	*	0,7	1,7	22,5	*	*	*	21,0	12,5	12,4
Four months and more	14,3	*	28,4	0,7	2,4	*	*	*	*	0,8	*	9,8
Unspecified	8,2	46,0	5,9	36,8	5,4	22,4	35,7	25,2	19,6	10,2	85,7	15,4
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

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

Table 27 provides booking patterns for trips by main purpose of trip. Nationally, 86,0% of the trips were booked independently by tourists, while travel agents were used for 7,7% of overnight trips. Slightly more than 5,0% trips did not need any bookings. Ninety-five per cent of trips for leisure purposes were booked independently and 4,9% of trips for the same purpose were booked by using travel agents. Over five and a half out of ten business trips taken were independently booked and 44,1% used travel agents.

Roughly 41% of booked trips were done using the internet. These were followed by bookings made using the telephone with 32,4% of the total trips booked in this way. About 52% of trips for business purposes were booked on the internet, and roughly 22,1% trips were booked telephonically. Approximately 39,9% of leisure trips were booked between two weeks to one month prior to the trip, while 21,7% of overnight leisure trips were booked in less than two weeks before the trip.

Table 28a: Reasons given for not taking day trips, 2013–2015

Reasons for not taking trips	Day trips					
	2013		2014		2015	
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
Trips within 40 km radius/family relatives stay within	21 800	45,6	22 054	44,9	21 807	43,7
Financial reasons	12 688	26,6	13 389	27,2	13 663	27,4
Too expensive/I would rather spend money on something else	888	1,9	1 142	2,3	1 462	2,9
Not enough time to travel	723	1,5	791	1,6	866	1,7
Too busy at work/school	4 066	8,5	4 694	9,5	4 859	9,7
No family/friends to visit somewhere else	738	1,5	640	1,3	709	1,4
Too much hassle to travel	175	0,4	132	0,3	123	0,2
Sick	216	0,5	208	0,4	232	0,5
Disabled	89	0,2	94	0,2	117	0,2
Too old to travel	401	0,8	414	0,8	405	0,8
Worried about safety/security/crime	132	0,3	107	0,2	126	0,3
Have young children	159	0,3	124	0,3	130	0,3
I no longer wish to travel	93	0,2	94	0,2	98	0,2
No interest/nothing to see or do that appeals to me	295	0,6	302	0,6	206	0,4
Taking care of sick/elderly relative	80	0,2	117	0,2	108	0,2
Pregnancy	*	*	3 211	6,5	69	0,1
In mourning	*	*	271	0,6	13	0,0
No particular reason	4 124	8,6	524	1,1	4 192	8,4
Other	342	0,7	33	0,1	236	0,5
Unspecified	762	1,6	830	1,7	509	1,0
Total	47 771	100,0	49 172	100,0	49 927	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 28a shows a comparison between the reasons given by South African residents for not undertaking day trips between 2013 and 2015. The most prevalent reason provided for not taking day trips in all the years under review was that family and friends stayed within a 40-kilometre distance (45,6% in 2013; 44,9% in 2014; and 43,7% in 2015). Trips undertaken by individuals to destinations less than forty kilometres from their usual residence are not deemed as being trips.

A significant percentage of South African residents failed to undertake trips because of financial reasons in the years reviewed (2013: 26,6%; 2014: 27,2%; 2015: 27,4%). Being too busy at work or school was also widely cited, relative to other reasons, as a cause for not taking day trips between 2013 and 2015.

Table 28b: Reasons given for not taking overnight trips, January–December, 2013–2015

Reasons for not taking trips	Overnight trips					
	2013		2014		2015	
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
Trips within 40 km radius/family relatives stay within	14 338	31,7	14 424	30,9	13 746	29,0
Financial reasons	15 468	34,2	17 353	37,1	16 512	34,8
Too expensive/I would rather spend money on something else	1 186	2,6	1 741	3,7	1 866	3,9
Not enough time to travel	859	1,9	943	2,0	1 064	2,2
Too busy at work/school	3 599	7,9	4 206	9,0	4 472	9,4
No family/friends to visit somewhere else	907	2,0	794	1,7	977	2,1
Too much hassle to travel	169	0,4	161	0,3	125	0,3
Sick	232	0,5	224	0,5	252	0,5
Disabled	93	0,2	91	0,2	111	0,2
Too old to travel	464	1,0	455	1,0	500	1,1
Worried about safety/security/crime	375	0,8	365	0,8	465	1,0
Have young children	236	0,5	178	0,4	188	0,4
I no longer wish to travel	123	0,3	113	0,2	138	0,3
No interest/nothing to see or do that appeals to me	398	0,9	347	0,7	246	0,5
Taking care of sick/elderly relative	120	0,3	163	0,3	151	0,3
Pregnancy	*	*	3 911	8,4	116	0,2
In mourning	*	*	328	0,7	28	0,1
No particular reason	4 670	10,3	799	1,7	6 053	12,8
Other	708	1,6	144	0,3	453	1,0
Unspecified	1 330	2,9	6	0,0	-	-
Total	45 276	100,0	46 743	100,0	47 465	100,0

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

¹ 'Other' includes categories of expenditure that were not included in the categories.

As is the case with Table 28a, Table 28b shows that most people failed to undertake trips because the destinations were within a 40-kilometre radius from their usual residences, or for financial reasons. For overnight trips, more people complained about financial reasons being the cause, more so than the trip failing to meet the required distance to qualify as a trip. A sizeable number of individuals said they were too busy at work or school to take an overnight trip (7,9% in 2013; 9,0% in 2014; and 9,4% in 2015).

4.7 Analysis of trip-taking patterns of different LSM groups

Table 29: LSM group by type of trip, January–December, 2015

LSM group	Day trips			Overnight trips		
	Number of persons in LSM group number ('000)	Total number of trips	Ratio of trips within LSM group	Number of persons in LSM group number ('000)	Total number of trips	Ratio of trips within LSM group
LSM 1–4	11 155	4 144	0,3:1	11 155	6 045	0,5:1
LSM 5–7	32 260	19 505	0,6:1	32 260	23 609	0,7:1
LSM 8–10	11 018	20 612	1,9:1	11 018	15 786	1,4:1
South Africa	54 433	44 261	0,8:1	54 433	45 440	0,8:1

Table 29 above presents broad living standards measure (LSM) groups by type of trip undertaken during the reference period. In 2015, 54,4 million South African residents had undertaken roughly 44 million day trips between January and December 2015.

More individuals in the broad LSM group 8–10 undertook day trips (20,6 million) than those who undertook overnight trips (15,8 million) within the same LSM group.

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

Even though in absolute numbers individuals in the broad LSM groups 5–7 and 1-4 undertook more day trips than the broad LSM group 8-10, individuals in these groups undertook few day trips per capita. This is shown by a ratio of about one per individual in broad LSM group 5–7, and slightly above one trips per individual in broad LSM group 8–10.

Domestic tourists in 2015 were predominantly from the broad LSM group 5–7, with 24 million overnight trips undertaken from the 45 million such trips undertaken in that year. The table, however, shows that the broad LSM group 8–10 was the most likely to travel as a proportion of individuals within a particular group, since almost seven trips were taken by individuals in this group.

Figure 10: Broad LSM groups by main purpose of most recent day and overnight trips (per cent), January–December, 2015

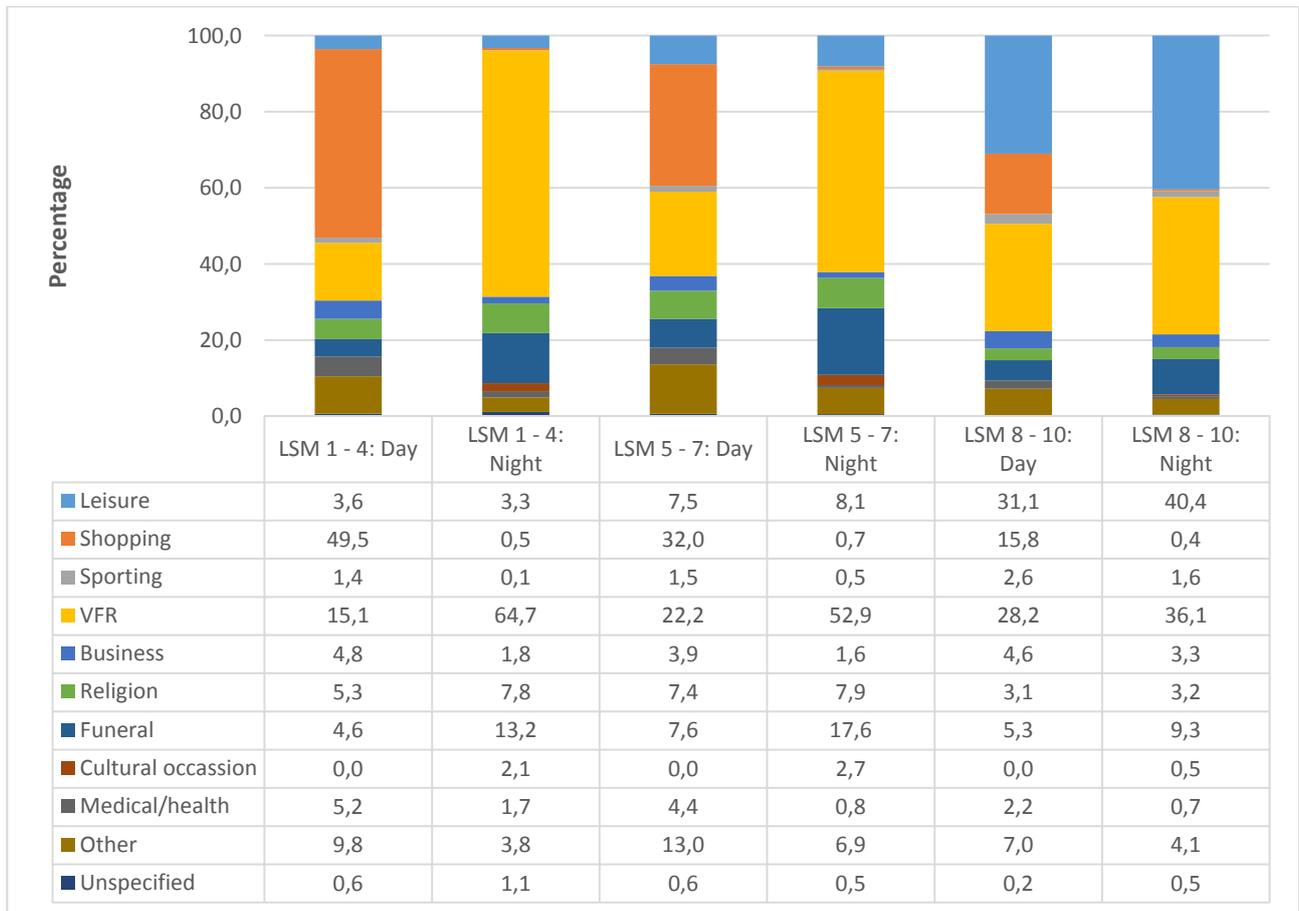


Figure 10 reveals the different purposes that individuals in different LSM groups gave for taking trips. For broad LSM groups 1–4 and 5–7, the trend seems to be to take day trips for shopping (49,5% and 32,0%, respectively) and visiting friends and relatives for overnight trips (64,7% and 52,9%, respectively).

For individuals in broad LSM group 8–10, however, the most cited reason for undertaking both day and overnight trips was leisure (day trips: 31,1%; overnight trips: 40,4%), followed by visiting friends and relatives.

Table 30: LSM groups by length of stay during most recent overnight trips, January–December, 2015

LSM group	Length of stay (per cent)			Total	Paid bed nights ('000)	Quartiles of number of nights stayed			
	Up to 1 week	1–2 weeks	> 2 weeks			Lower quartile	Median	Average	Upper quartile
LSM 1–4	76,3	10,0	13,7	100,0	349	2	3	7	7
LSM 5–7	79,3	9,8	10,8	100,0	2 394	2	3	6	6
LSM 8–10	85,5	9,1	5,4	100,0	13 331	2	3	5	5
South Africa	81,0	9,6	9,3	100,0	16 074	2	3	6	6

Length of stay

Table 30 shows that for the reference period (January to December 2015), all broad LSM groups were inclined to spend mostly up to one week away from their usual environment. Exactly 81,0% of overnight trips in South Africa lasted up to one week, with tourists who fall in broad LSM group 8–10 (85,5%) most likely to spend up to one week at their destinations, while individuals in broad LSM group 5–7 (79,3%) were the second most likely to spend one week away from home.

Approximately 13,7% of tourists from broad LSM group 1–4 undertook trips that lasted longer than two weeks. This group stayed the longest away from home whenever they undertook overnight trips, since the other broad LSM groups showed lower percentages of individuals who stayed longer than two weeks at their destinations.

Paid bed nights

Individuals in broad LSM group 8–10 accounted for over eight out of every ten bed nights paid for on overnight trips between January and December 2015. Broad LSM group 5–7 was responsible for about 2,4 million paid bed nights, while a negligible number of travellers from broad LSM group 1–4 paid for accommodation.

Quartiles

On average, South African tourists stayed approximately six nights at their destination while on overnight trips taken between January and December 2015. The lower quartile of domestic tourists stayed about two nights; the median number of nights lodged was three nights; the upper quartile of domestic tourists stayed about six nights.

Table 31: LSM groups by expenditure (R'000) on most recent day and overnight trips, January–December, 2015

LSM group	Accommodation	Food and beverages	Domestic transport	Recreation and culture	Shopping	Other ¹	Total
Day trips							
LSM 1–4	-	55 491	105 758	1 109	77 305	9 548	249 210
LSM 5–7	-	353 575	748 564	21 262	749 597	256 753	2 129 751
LSM 8–10	-	1 336 873	1 641 677	151 755	1 372 074	340 704	4 843 082
South Africa	-	1 745 939	2 495 999	174 125	2 198 976	607 004	7 222 043
Overnight trips							
LSM 1–4	36 539	365 274	949 084	7 312	1 112 105	53 918	2 524 231
LSM 5–7	554 537	2 070 211	4 930 214	117 785	5 645 164	706 370	14 024 281
LSM 8–10	3 629 958	3 678 232	5 759 421	441 836	4 651 342	748 627	18 909 416
South Africa	4 221 034	6 113 716	11 638 720	566 932	11 408 611	1 508 914	35 457 928

¹ 'Other' includes categories of expenditure that were not included in the categories

The estimated total spending on most recent day trips between January and December 2015 was R7,2 billion, and R35 billion for overnight trips over the same period. Much of the expenditure on day trips was for domestic transport (R2,5 billion), followed by expenditure on shopping and food and beverages with R2,2 billion and R1,7 billion, respectively.

On overnight trips, domestic transport (R11,6 billion) remained the category with the highest expenditure, followed by shopping (R11,4 billion) and food and beverages (R6,1 billion).

The table further shows that broad LSM group 8–10 spent the most while on day trips, having spent more or less R4,8 billion. Most of the expenditure was spent on domestic transport (R1,6 billion) and shopping (R1,4 billion). Broad LSM group 1–4 spent the least money while on day trips, but they tended to spend their money on domestic transport (R105 million) and shopping (R77 million).

Broad LSM group 8–10 accounted for slightly above five rand of every ten rand spent on overnight trips between January and December 2015. They spent most of their money on domestic transport (R5,8 billion); shopping (R4,7 billion); food and beverages (R3,7 billion) and on accommodation (R3,6 billion). The next highest spending group was broad LSM group 5–7 (R14 billion), and individuals in this group spent money mostly on shopping (R5,6 billion) and domestic transport (R4,9 billion).

Figure 11: Broad LSM groups by expenditure (per cent) on most recent day and overnight trips, January–December, 2015

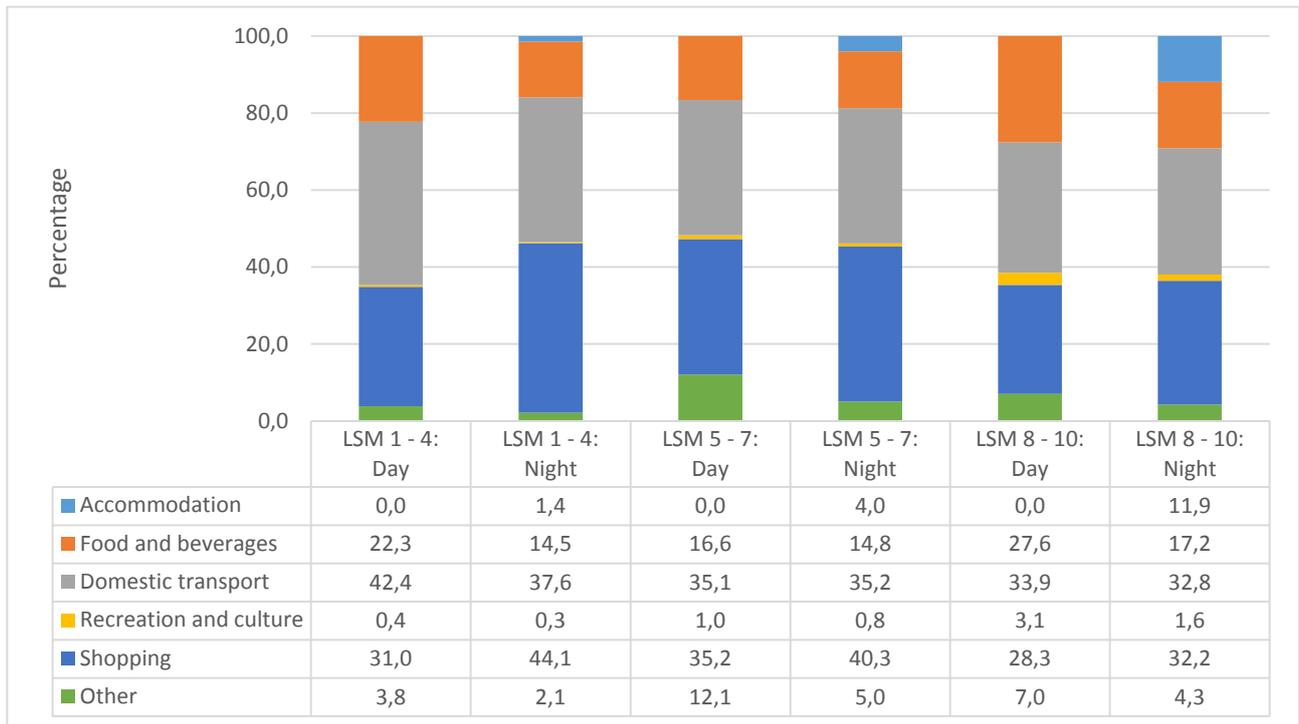


Figure 11 shows that in all instances where trips were undertaken as either day or overnight trips, across all LSM groups, domestic transport was the category on which the most money was spent, except for overnight trips undertaken by LSM group 1–4 as well as on day trips by LSM group 5–7, who spent most of their money on shopping.

Table 32: Number of most recent trips per broad LSM group by main mode of transport, January–December, 2015

Broad LSM group	Main mode of transport ('000)						
	Air	Bus	Car	Taxi	Other ¹	Unspecified	Total
Day trips							
LSM group 1–4	*	256	351	1 402	140	19	2 168
LSM group 5–7	*	682	3 748	3 953	256	84	8 721
LSM group 8–10	71	177	6 996	254	72	22	7 593
South Africa	71	1 115	11 095	5 609	468	125	18 483
Overnight trips							
LSM group 1–4	11	367	539	2 607	112	46	3 681
LSM group 5–7	111	1 639	5 353	6 806	460	96	14 466
LSM group 8–10	617	332	7 861	437	83	75	9 404
South Africa	738	2 339	13 753	9 850	655	217	27 551

¹ 'Other' includes motorcycles, bicycles, trains, etc.

Most recent day trips undertaken during the reference period January to December 2015 were taken by a car (11 million), and most tourists on overnight trips also used cars (14 million) to reach their destinations.

Since broad LSM group 5–7 undertook most of the day trips during the reference period, this group had the second highest proportion of cars used on day trips, when compared to other LSM groups. This group relied mostly on taxis while on day and overnight trips, unlike their more affluent counterparts.

For overnight trips, the table shows that over eighty per cent of air travel was undertaken by tourists in broad LSM group 8–10, and a further fifteen per cent by individuals in group 5–7, while broad LSM group 1–4 made up less than two per cent of South Africans who used that mode of transport on overnight trips.

5. Technical notes

5.1 Response details

Province	Response rate (%)
South Africa	90,6
Western Cape	91,1
Eastern Cape	94,8
Northern Cape	93,8
Free State	95,9
KwaZulu-Natal	96,3
North West	94,6
Gauteng	78,1
Mpumalanga	96,7
Limpopo	98,3

5.2 Survey requirements

The Domestic Tourism Survey uses the Master Sample frame that has been developed as a general-purpose household survey frame that can be used by all other Stats SA household surveys that have reasonably compatible design requirements as the DTS. The Domestic Tourism Survey (DTS) 2015 data were based on two independent samples; these samples were also based on independent sample designs. About 91% of the DTS 2014 data were based on the 2007 Master Sample that is based on information collected during the 2001 Population Census conducted by Stats SA. The remaining 4% of the data were based on the 2013 Master Sample that is based on information collected during the 2011 Population Census conducted by Stats SA. The data collection period for the survey is a cycle of 12 months, where the ultimate data are presented for each of the calendar months within the survey reference period.

5.3 Sample design

The DTS 2015 collection was based on the 2013 Master Sample. This Master Sample is based on information collected during the 2011 Census conducted by Stats SA. In preparation for Census 2011, the country was divided into 103 576 enumeration areas (EAs). The census EAs, together with the auxiliary information for the EAs, were used as the frame units or building blocks for the formation of primary sampling units (PSUs) for the Master Sample, since they covered the entire country and had other information that is crucial for stratification and creation of PSUs. There are 3 324 primary sampling units (PSUs) in the Master Sample with an expected sample of approximately 33 000 dwelling units (DUs). The number of PSUs in the current Master Sample (3 324) reflect an 8,0% increase in the size of the Master Sample compared to the previous (2008) Master Sample (which had 3 080 PSUs). The larger Master Sample of PSUs was selected to improve the precision (smaller coefficients of variation, known as CVs) of the DTS estimates.

The Master Sample is designed to be representative at provincial level and within provinces at metro/non-metro levels. Within the metros, the sample is further distributed by geographical type. The three geography types are Urban, Tribal and Farms. This implies, for example, that within a metropolitan area, the sample is representative of the different geography types that may exist within that metro.

The sample for the DTS is based on a stratified two-stage design with probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling of PSUs in the first stage, and sampling of dwelling units (DUs) with systematic sampling in the second stage an even spread of DUs per stratum for each month.

5.4 Weighting

Since the DTS data are collected for each calendar month for the reference period, each month was weighted separately, accounting for the following:

a. Design weight

The initial design weights the inverse of the probability of selection (also referred to as inverse of the sampling rate (ISR)). The sampling rate had been assigned at province level, i.e. all design strata within a province had been sampled at the same rate.

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

$$ISR_p = N_p/n_p \quad (1)$$

b. 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 PSU adjustment factor for the i^{th} PSU was defined as:

$$PSU_ADJ_i = \begin{cases} \text{Expected PSU Yield}_i / \text{Segment Yield}_i, & \text{where Segmented PSUs} \\ \text{Revised ISR}_i / \text{Original ISR}_i, & \text{where Growth PSUs} \\ 1, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

Base weight

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

$$W_b = ISR_p \times PSU_ADJ_i^t \quad (3)$$

c. Adjusted base weights

i. Synthetic weight adjustment for non-coverage

During the design stage, it is common practice to exclude very small Census EAs from the area sampling frame because these are often very remote EAs that are sparsely populated, representing only a small portion of the population and so have very little effect on the survey estimates. It would be neither very cost-efficient to include these EAs in the frame nor feasible to conduct field operations in these areas. Since the population in these EAs forms 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 population counts at the primary strata level (i.e. geographic area by province) 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:

$$Synth_Wgt_H = N_H / N_H^f \quad (4)$$

ii. 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 like 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 the DU sample drawn, namely whether it contained or potentially could have contained eligible DUs, and when it contained eligible DUs, whether it contained a respondent household or not.

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

$$PSU_NR_ADJ_h = (p_h^r + p_h^{nr}) / p_h^r \quad (5)$$

Household non-response

The household records were assigned to one of three response categories: respondent, non-respondent, or out-of-scope. Only the eligible households (respondent and non-respondent) were used in computing the household non-response adjustment.

In general, the household non-response adjustment was computed at PSU level. However, in those cases where the non-response at PSU level was large, meaning an adjustment factor of greater than or equal to 1.5, the non-response adjustment was computed at the variance unit level for all PSUs within the variance unit level containing the cases with a high non-response level.

Let n_{hvi} be the number of eligible households in the dwelling sample from PSU i in the variance unit v within the design stratum h and n_{hvi}^r be the number of respondent households out of the n_{hvi} eligible households. The remaining $n_{hvi} - n_{hvi}^r$ households are then the non-respondent households. The household non-response adjustment factor is then given by:

$$HH_NR_ADJ_{hvi} = \begin{cases} \frac{n_{hvi}}{n_{hvi}^r}, & \text{for PSUs within VarUnits with all adjustments} < 1.5 \\ \frac{\sum_{hv} n_{hvi}}{\sum_{hv} n_{hvi}}, & \text{for PSUs within VarUnits with at least 1 adjustment} \geq 1.5 \end{cases} \tag{6}$$

d. Final sample weights

The final sample weights were constructed by calibrating the non-response adjusted design weights to the known population estimates using the "Integrated Household Weighting" method. The lower bound for the calibrated weights was set equal to 50 when computing the calibrated weights with the StatMx software (Statistics Canada software).

The final sample weights were benchmarked to the known monthly population estimates for 2014 at 5-year age groups by population group and by gender at national level, and broad age group at province level. The calibrated weights are constructed such that all persons in a household would have the same final sample weight, defined as follows where *Cal_Factor* is the calibration factor for benchmarking the survey weights to the population estimates.

$$W_s = \prod W_b \text{ Synth_Wgt}_H \text{ PSU_NR_ADJ}_h \text{ HH_NR_ADJ}_{hvi} \text{ Cal_Factor} \tag{7}$$

5.5 Estimation

The final sample weights are used to obtain the estimates for various domains of interest. Due to the overlapping samples and sample designs for the DTS 2014, the estimates for the calendar month that contain data collected from the overlapping samples were produced as follows:

Let a and b represent the sample from 2007 Master Sample design and the 2013 Master Sample design, respectively; the months containing data from the overlapping sample designs be represented by i .

The two estimates from the samples be $\hat{y}_i^{(a)}$ and $\hat{y}_i^{(b)}$. Denote by $v(\hat{y}_i^{(a)})$ and $v(\hat{y}_i^{(b)})$ respectively the corresponding variance estimates. Then, the estimate for the reference month i be a linear combination of $\hat{y}_i^{(a)}$ and $\hat{y}_i^{(b)}$ defined as:

$$\hat{y}_i = \alpha \hat{y}_i^{(a)} + (1 - \alpha) \hat{y}_i^{(b)} \tag{8}$$

Where the α value is defined as:

$$\alpha = \frac{v(\hat{y}_i^{(b)})}{v(\hat{y}_i^{(a)}) + v(\hat{y}_i^{(b)})} \tag{9}$$

The α value is different for each estimate within each month. Therefore, the α values for each variable of interest are weighted averages.

5.6 Limitations to the study

The DTS 2013 was the first round of tourism surveys to be conducted using the Continuous Data Collection method, followed by DTS 2014 and 2015. The recall period was three months as compared to the previous waves.

5.7 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; and weight adjustment is applied to account for the non-respondent household (e.g. refusal, non-contact).

5.8 Benchmarking

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

5.9 Editing and imputation

All questionnaires were scanned, and the data were sent to the post-capture process for editing and imputation. At each stage of checking, data 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.

1. Population

1.1 Province by population group and gender ('000)

Province	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
South Africa	43 675	21 336	22 339	4 865	2 354	2 511	1 362	688	674	4 531	2 204	2 328	54 433	26 581	27 852
Western Cape	1 997	1 000	997	3 088	1 510	1 578	60	30	29	1 102	523	579	6 246	3 063	3 183
Eastern Cape	5 967	2 860	3 107	483	219	264	10	5	5	233	112	121	6 693	3 197	3 496
Northern Cape	579	284	295	508	242	266	6	4	1	89	42	48	1 182	572	610
Free State	2 422	1 162	1 260	92	45	47	4	3	1	245	129	115	2 763	1 340	1 423
KwaZulu-Natal	9 529	4 549	4 980	96	46	51	802	380	422	261	126	136	10 688	5 100	5 588
North West	3 418	1 702	1 716	72	36	36	9	7	2	204	107	97	3 703	1 851	1 852
Gauteng	10 304	5 278	5 026	495	240	255	411	224	187	2 058	991	1 067	13 268	6 733	6 535
Mpumalanga	3 944	1 888	2 056	20	9	10	28	14	14	244	131	112	4 236	2 043	2 193
Limpopo	5 513	2 612	2 901	12	7	5	33	21	13	95	42	53	5 654	2 682	2 972

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

1.2 Age group ('000) by population group and gender

Age group	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	43 675	21 336	22 339	4 865	2 354	2 511	1 362	688	674	4 531	2 204	2 328	54 433	26 581	27 852
0–4	4 336	2 154	2 182	412	207	205	115	64	51	256	137	119	5 119	2 562	2 556
5–9	4 495	2 289	2 206	431	215	215	83	37	46	268	131	138	5 278	2 672	2 605
10–14	4 228	2 081	2 148	445	232	213	103	51	52	279	146	134	5 055	2 510	2 546
15–19	4 313	2 184	2 129	448	217	231	89	45	44	288	147	142	5 139	2 593	2 546
20–24	4 404	2 273	2 132	458	231	227	88	49	39	264	134	130	5 214	2 687	2 528
25–29	4 019	2 005	2 014	365	181	184	137	67	70	323	164	160	4 844	2 417	2 427
30–34	3 807	1 931	1 876	370	180	191	135	74	61	268	138	129	4 580	2 323	2 257
35–39	3 248	1 652	1 597	369	179	190	106	54	52	295	140	155	4 018	2 025	1 993
40–44	2 597	1 282	1 315	359	173	187	98	52	46	347	165	182	3 402	1 672	1 730
45–49	2 248	1 034	1 214	324	150	174	98	50	48	286	149	137	2 956	1 383	1 572
50–54	1 691	785	906	273	125	149	83	43	41	360	175	185	2 408	1 127	1 281
55–59	1 337	588	749	198	95	103	74	35	39	327	158	169	1 936	876	1 060
60–64	1 029	440	589	167	70	96	53	25	28	290	146	144	1 539	681	859
65–69	689	275	413	112	49	63	43	20	22	261	100	162	1 105	444	660
70–74	451	154	296	69	28	42	26	12	13	183	81	102	728	275	453
75+	782	208	574	65	23	42	31	10	21	235	94	141	1 113	335	778

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

2. Education

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

Highest level of education	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Total	4 387	4 072	769	1 866	6 574	2 403	9 663	2 685	3 455	35 873
No schooling	77	237	48	77	408	177	196	236	331	1 788
Grade 0/R to Grade 3/Standard 1	56	173	25	68	259	88	133	92	123	1 017
Grade 4/Standard 2	52	126	17	44	168	74	97	61	63	702
Grade 5/Standard 3/ABET 2	56	125	24	53	142	60	115	48	73	695
Grade 6/Standard 4	123	191	32	79	210	95	172	72	105	1 079
Grade 7/Standard 5/ABET 3	192	274	53	98	292	120	306	145	159	1 638
Grade 8/Standard 6/Form 1	264	338	65	122	365	154	475	143	196	2 121
Grade 9/Standard 7/Form 2/ABET 4	354	348	67	172	411	192	453	204	359	2 560
Grade 10/Standard 8/Form 3	535	521	91	235	772	299	1 027	328	495	4 302
Grade 11/Standard 9/Form 4	437	548	76	199	945	240	1 195	372	523	4 537
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (No exemption)	1 124	703	171	475	1 824	553	3 019	602	586	9 057
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (Exemption)	241	62	17	22	78	38	226	41	40	764
NTCI–NTCIII	20	17	5	11	17	19	54	22	45	211
NTC4–NTC6	30	19	8	19	31	20	88	34	34	282
Diploma/certificate with less than Grade 12/Std 10	25	15	5	6	13	12	70	10	11	168
Diploma/certificate with Grade 12/Std 10	315	184	38	98	289	115	740	149	166	2 095
Degree and higher	389	155	21	69	296	83	1 015	99	113	2 240
Don't know/unspecified	97	35	5	20	55	63	282	27	35	618

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

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

Highest level of education	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	28 018	13 515	14 503	3 306	1 565	1 741	1 012	506	505	3 536	1 696	1 841	35 873	17 282	18 590
No schooling	1 674	587	1 087	92	39	53	13	1	11	10	6	4	1 788	633	1 155
Grade 0/R to Grade 3/Standard 1	950	449	501	55	29	25	8	2	6	4	3	1	1 017	484	533
Grade 4/Standard 2	648	306	341	47	18	29	7	3	5	1	1	.	702	328	375
Grade 5/Standard 3/ABET 2	628	320	308	58	27	31	7	2	4	2	2		695	352	344
Grade 6/Standard 4	937	460	477	117	53	64	13	5	8	10	8	3	1 079	527	552
Grade 7/Standard 5/ABET 3	1 398	699	699	197	92	104	35	12	23	8	5	4	1 638	808	830
Grade 8/Standard 6/Form 1	1 725	877	848	288	127	161	34	18	17	75	29	46	2 121	1 050	1 071
Grade 9/Standard 7/Form 2/ABET 4	2 138	1 136	1 002	342	167	175	40	16	24	40	19	21	2 560	1 337	1 222
Grade 10/Standard 8/ Form 3	3 420	1 732	1 688	471	233	238	76	42	34	335	139	195	4 302	2 147	2 156
Grade 11/Standard 9/Form 4	4 096	1 920	2 176	288	144	144	50	26	24	102	46	56	4 537	2 136	2 400
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (No exemption)	6 605	3 222	3 383	812	354	459	408	215	193	1 232	551	681	9 057	4 342	4 716
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (Exemption)	373	186	187	134	66	68	52	26	26	205	90	114	764	368	396
NTCI–NTCIII	154	90	64	8	6	2	4	2	1	46	41	4	211	139	72
NTC4–NTC6	198	105	94	17	8	9	5	2	3	62	45	16	282	161	121
Diploma/certificate with less than Grade 12/Std 10	107	50	57	19	10	10	4	1	3	38	21	17	168	82	86
Diploma/certificate with Grade 12/Std 10	1 361	571	790	178	85	93	96	52	44	460	217	243	2 095	925	1 170
Degree and higher	1 107	523	584	114	67	47	152	76	76	866	450	416	2 240	1 117	1 123
Don't know/unspecified	499	283	216	70	39	31	9	4	5	40	21	19	618	348	270

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

3. Day or overnight

3.1 Number of most recent trips taken in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by type of trip and province of origin, January–December, 2015

Province of origin	Type of trip ('000)	
	Day trips	Overnight trips
South Africa	18 483	27 551
Western Cape	2 300	3 820
Eastern Cape	1 849	2 847
Northern Cape	666	825
Free State	598	953
KwaZulu-Natal	1 794	3 028
North West	1 576	2 146
Gauteng	4 449	8 212
Mpumalanga	2 051	2 808
Limpopo	3 198	2 911

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

3.2 Number of most recent trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by number of day trips and province of origin, January–December, 2015

Province of origin	Number of day trips ('000)			
	1 trip	2–4 trips	5 trips or more	Total
South Africa	15 932	2 263	288	18 483
Western Cape	1 713	461	125	2 300
Eastern Cape	1 639	195	15	1 849
Northern Cape	605	52	9	666
Free State	553	41	3	598
KwaZulu-Natal	1 644	147	3	1 794
North West	1 300	238	37	1 576
Gauteng	3 844	549	56	4 449
Mpumalanga	1 802	231	19	2 051
Limpopo	2 831	347	20	3 198

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

3.3 Number of most recent trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by number of overnight trips and province of origin, January–December, 2015

Province of origin	Number of overnight trips ('000)			
	1 trip	2–4 trips	5 trips or more	Total
South Africa	26 086	1 360	105	27 551
Western Cape	3 668	152	.	3 820
Eastern Cape	2 698	144	5	2 847
Northern Cape	774	49	3	825
Free State	911	39	3	953
KwaZulu-Natal	2 965	64	.	3 028
North West	1 949	192	5	2 146
Gauteng	7 807	331	74	8 212
Mpumalanga	2 627	177	3	2 808
Limpopo	2 688	212	11	2 911

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

3.4 Number of most recent trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by province of origin and gender, January–December, 2015

Province of origin	Undertook day trip ('000)			Undertook overnight trip ('000)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
South Africa	18 483	8 732	9 751	27 551	13 062	14 489
Western Cape	2 300	1 085	1 215	3 820	1 872	1 948
Eastern Cape	1 849	739	1 110	2 847	1 228	1 619
Northern Cape	666	283	383	825	384	441
Free State	598	282	316	953	456	497
KwaZulu-Natal	1 794	865	930	3 028	1 326	1 702
North West	1 576	790	786	2 146	1 066	1 080
Gauteng	4 449	2 271	2 179	8 212	4 086	4 126
Mpumalanga	2 051	971	1 080	2 808	1 370	1 438
Limpopo	3 198	1 446	1 751	2 911	1 274	1 637

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

3.5 Number of most recent day trips ('000) in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip, province of origin and gender, January–December, 2015

Province of origin	January			February			March			April			May			June		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
South Africa	1 390	660	731	1 746	868	879	1 548	717	831	1 500	741	759	1 810	848	962	1 289	611	678
Western Cape	181	99	82	263	107	156	197	84	113	160	75	85	238	108	130	117	67	50
Eastern Cape	121	54	67	177	88	89	137	58	78	106	39	68	176	60	116	137	69	68
Northern Cape	38	14	24	84	23	61	74	30	44	57	23	34	79	44	35	50	20	30
Free State	34	14	20	72	31	42	52	31	21	54	25	29	58	20	38	40	21	20
KwaZulu-Natal	155	70	85	162	82	80	183	97	86	210	120	90	111	54	57	122	57	65
North West	104	61	43	167	97	70	142	68	74	124	59	65	203	98	105	111	50	61
Gauteng	267	105	162	203	114	90	405	219	187	435	229	206	395	185	210	361	193	168
Mpumalanga	147	79	68	285	166	120	141	52	89	120	61	58	147	83	64	152	62	90
Limpopo	344	164	180	333	160	173	218	79	139	235	110	124	402	194	208	198	73	125

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

3.5 Number of most recent day trips ('000) in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip, province of origin and gender, January–December, 2015 (concluded)

Province of origin	July			August			September			October			November			December		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
South Africa	1 153	571	583	1 860	862	998	1 358	659	700	1 498	731	767	1 234	587	647	2 095	877	1 218
Western Cape	180	98	81	201	105	96	191	88	104	135	63	72	132	67	65	305	123	182
Eastern Cape	99	56	43	193	65	128	131	52	79	187	57	130	135	71	64	251	70	181
Northern Cape	46	15	31	42	23	20	46	19	26	56	28	29	42	20	22	53	24	29
Free State	36	14	23	75	34	41	40	22	18	39	26	12	38	15	23	58	29	29
KwaZulu-Natal	87	47	40	143	43	100	87	36	51	148	73	75	136	71	65	251	116	134
North West	81	43	38	118	64	54	117	57	60	135	66	69	113	53	60	161	73	88
Gauteng	318	156	163	561	311	250	361	212	149	413	215	198	271	126	144	458	207	251
Mpumalanga	165	77	88	199	91	108	155	78	76	128	61	67	208	96	111	205	66	139
Limpopo	142	65	76	327	126	201	231	95	135	257	144	114	159	67	92	352	169	184

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

3.6 Number of most recent overnight trips ('000) in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip, province of origin and gender, January–December, 2015

Province of origin	January			February			March			April			May			June		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
South Africa	3 070	1 407	1 663	1 980	941	1 039	1 766	828	938	2 690	1 254	1 436	1 933	1 001	932	2 286	1 109	1 177
Western Cape	731	346	384	285	124	161	174	67	107	367	154	213	250	144	107	201	97	104
Eastern Cape	218	86	132	232	123	109	215	94	122	234	86	147	235	114	121	294	130	164
Northern Cape	60	26	34	69	33	36	64	33	31	80	36	44	71	25	46	72	37	35
Free State	78	36	42	86	35	51	49	12	36	80	42	38	63	36	27	61	35	27
KwaZulu-Natal	374	132	242	173	85	88	173	86	87	302	141	161	213	99	114	179	89	90
North West	206	81	125	239	111	128	186	88	98	219	110	110	100	64	36	162	75	86
Gauteng	959	477	483	486	220	267	534	278	256	766	397	369	551	312	238	791	405	386
Mpumalanga	231	112	120	213	106	107	189	93	96	347	147	200	178	94	84	273	131	142
Limpopo	212	111	101	197	104	93	181	76	105	295	141	153	272	113	158	253	110	143

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

3.6 Number of most recent overnight trips ('000) in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip, province of origin and gender, January–December, 2015 (concluded)

Province of origin	July			August			September			October			November			December		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
South Africa	2 173	979	1 194	2 366	1 080	1 286	2 258	1 057	1 202	1 923	967	956	1 427	698	730	3 678	1 742	1 936
Western Cape	273	153	120	295	135	160	260	130	130	225	123	101	185	90	96	574	309	265
Eastern Cape	253	95	158	244	116	128	218	77	140	248	109	139	133	53	79	324	145	178
Northern Cape	64	30	35	68	27	41	80	37	42	57	28	29	34	22	12	106	50	55
Free State	141	59	82	73	33	40	84	41	43	97	61	36	27	11	16	114	54	60
KwaZulu-Natal	268	112	156	350	159	191	319	159	159	151	60	91	77	33	45	449	170	279
North West	152	76	76	113	54	59	182	83	99	110	61	49	214	111	103	265	152	112
Gauteng	604	275	329	776	364	412	627	298	329	664	353	312	371	173	198	1 082	536	545
Mpumalanga	187	89	98	250	121	129	228	115	112	157	83	74	167	93	74	387	184	203
Limpopo	231	89	142	196	71	125	262	116	146	214	90	125	220	113	107	379	140	239

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

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

3.7 Number of most recent day trips ('000) in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip, province of destination and gender, January–December, 2015

Province of destination	January			February			March			April			May			June		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
South Africa	1 390	660	731	1 746	868	879	1 548	717	831	1 500	741	759	1 810	848	962	1 289	611	678
Western Cape	186	102	84	263	107	156	218	92	126	163	76	86	238	108	130	117	67	50
Eastern Cape	120	52	69	158	80	78	105	40	65	100	36	64	149	50	98	135	69	66
Northern Cape	25	7	18	78	21	56	98	50	48	46	17	28	81	38	43	49	19	31
Free State	41	19	22	76	37	39	48	28	21	75	45	30	74	33	41	55	23	32
KwaZulu-Natal	165	72	93	184	94	90	192	107	85	220	122	99	121	65	56	131	57	74
North West	101	51	50	160	87	73	88	44	44	138	65	73	100	51	49	94	40	54
Gauteng	299	145	154	364	212	151	435	223	212	357	172	186	383	201	182	345	188	156
Mpumalanga	108	53	56	157	87	70	112	39	73	124	72	52	197	101	96	127	46	81
Limpopo	297	141	156	279	117	162	231	89	141	232	111	121	381	175	206	221	96	125
Unspecified	47	18	29	28	25	3	20	5	15	46	24	21	85	25	60	15	5	10

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

3.7 Number of most recent day trips ('000) in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip, province of destination, and gender, January–December, 2015 (concluded)

Province of destination	July			August			September			October			November			December		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
South Africa	1 153	571	583	1 860	862	998	1 358	659	700	1 498	731	767	1 234	587	647	2 095	877	1 218
Western Cape	171	90	81	222	113	109	169	74	95	135	63	72	132	67	65	285	113	172
Eastern Cape	75	39	36	194	70	124	111	38	73	185	55	130	158	83	75	276	84	192
Northern Cape	54	18	36	34	13	21	33	14	19	53	29	24	35	17	18	48	27	21
Free State	25	8	17	55	23	33	73	50	23	69	45	24	31	11	20	95	46	50
KwaZulu-Natal	108	65	43	148	50	99	105	46	59	142	61	81	134	69	65	259	121	137
North West	105	55	50	142	69	73	116	63	52	119	62	57	108	58	50	205	78	127
Gauteng	268	131	137	530	292	238	333	200	133	385	215	170	201	94	107	379	176	203
Mpumalanga	111	50	60	181	84	97	121	45	76	82	38	44	214	103	111	212	71	141
Limpopo	208	98	109	279	100	179	246	100	146	276	141	135	187	73	114	319	151	168
Unspecified	29	16	13	75	50	25	53	29	23	52	22	30	33	10	23	18	11	7

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

3.8 Number of most recent overnight trips ('000) in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip, province of destination and gender, January–December, 2015

Province of destination	January			February			March			April			May			June		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
South Africa	3 070	1 407	1 663	1 980	941	1 039	1 766	828	938	2 690	1 254	1 436	1 933	1 001	932	2 286	1 109	1 177
Western Cape	422	191	231	217	98	120	156	73	83	261	116	145	212	115	97	108	53	55
Eastern Cape	559	251	308	262	137	124	225	99	125	371	152	219	277	144	133	392	181	212
Northern Cape	67	34	33	27	10	17	76	36	40	54	28	25	59	27	32	93	45	48
Free State	105	43	62	121	61	60	77	31	46	135	73	62	60	40	19	98	46	52
KwaZulu-Natal	508	210	298	232	119	113	240	128	112	472	222	250	262	140	122	348	193	155
North West	196	75	121	121	55	66	125	58	67	228	102	126	130	76	53	96	40	56
Gauteng	218	123	95	282	115	166	245	127	118	254	105	149	259	142	117	219	100	119
Mpumalanga	240	115	125	126	52	74	229	114	115	271	115	156	159	68	91	239	128	112
Limpopo	339	161	178	368	201	168	258	108	150	458	256	202	319	154	165	411	186	226
Unspecified	416	205	211	224	92	131	135	53	81	187	86	101	196	94	102	280	136	144

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

3.8 Number of most recent overnight trips ('000) in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip, province of destination and gender, January–December, 2015 (concluded)

Province of destination	July			August			September			October			November			December		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
South Africa	2 173	979	1 194	2 366	1 080	1 286	2 258	1 057	1 202	1 923	967	956	1 427	698	730	3 678	1 742	1 936
Western Cape	207	104	103	235	127	107	199	91	108	156	76	80	157	86	71	502	268	234
Eastern Cape	332	158	175	304	145	160	366	159	208	360	157	203	159	65	94	469	234	235
Northern Cape	42	20	22	46	28	17	49	19	31	35	23	12	26	7	19	120	58	62
Free State	150	64	86	71	32	39	101	50	51	126	65	61	57	32	26	179	86	94
KwaZulu-Natal	299	130	169	412	177	236	321	141	181	179	82	98	90	36	53	583	219	364
North West	176	80	96	162	49	113	178	88	90	152	86	67	190	89	101	218	122	96
Gauteng	268	99	168	309	140	169	265	137	128	207	105	102	176	79	96	418	181	237
Mpumalanga	215	106	109	275	141	134	182	82	101	181	79	102	130	68	61	379	154	225
Limpopo	314	150	164	317	135	181	412	203	208	262	135	127	359	176	183	479	267	211
Unspecified	170	67	103	235	106	129	184	88	97	265	159	106	84	60	24	331	153	179

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

3.9 Number of most recent day trips ('000) in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip and purpose of trip, January–December, 2015

Month	Purpose of trip																		
	Leisure/vacation/holiday	Shopping – business	Shopping – personal	Sporting – spectator	Sporting – participant	Visiting friends and/or family	Funeral	Business or professional trip	Business conference	Study/educational trip	Medical	Wellness (e.g. spa, health farm)	Religious	Child care	Cultural occasion	Other social events	Other	Unspecified	Total
January	214	18	337	.	1	405	73	62	.	37	37	3	109	.	11	.	72	12	1 390
February	187	43	488	29	20	332	96	96	15	24	121	.	142	.	3	.	147	3	1 746
March	242	78	360	.	32	336	140	53	.	30	36	.	126	.	11	.	93	11	1 548
April	202	30	403	15	14	452	46	57	10	13	33	.	99	.	34	.	92		1 500
May	337	41	384	2	30	438	151	75	.	54	55	.	48	.	34	.	152	9	1 810
June	247	23	332	11	.	341	56	33	.	25	22	.	55	3	35	.	98	7	1 289
July	221	22	259	3	29	292	108	52	6	7	33	.	73	.	2	.	42	4	1 153
August	265	39	376	9	25	424	205	114	8	70	63	.	75	10	11	.	158	7	1 860
September	184	64	319	7	37	314	65	69	6	35	49	.	87	.	8	.	111	4	1 358
October	255	47	332	5	12	323	76	43	3	23	118	.	94	.	13	.	153		1 498
November	164	41	330	.	35	296	76	57	8	2	41	.	57	.	33	11	64	18	1 234
December	568	40	653	43	.	450	77	22	.	.	49	4	30	2	6	87	58	3	2 095

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

3.10 Number of most recent overnight trips ('000) in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip and purpose of trip, January–December, 2015

Month	Purpose of trip																		
	Leisure/vacation/holiday	Shopping – business	Shopping – personal	Sporting – spectator	Sporting – participant	Visiting friends and/or family	Funeral	Business or professional trip	Business conference	Study/educational trip	Medical	Wellness (e.g. spa, health farm)	Religious	Child care	Cultural occasion	Other social events	Other	Unspecified	Total
January	939	.	16	8	.	1 553	281	52	7	20	16	.	80	.	22	.	57	20	3 070
February	277	10	2	9	.	1 100	310	43	8	17	18	.	81	.	29	.	72	3	1 980
March	300	14	17	3	1	854	336	37	4	7	15	2	114	.	11	.	44	6	1 766
April	459	8	2	.	11	1 270	347	32	8	10	16	3	339	.	37	.	122	26	2 690
May	165	7	9	36	20	958	365	26	4	15	18	.	87	.	77	.	147	.	1 933
June	365	2	.	1	13	1 115	368	29	10	23	21	.	110	.	81	.	142	4	2 286
July	350	10	.	28	.	1 078	327	49	3	13	11	.	167	.	31	.	80	23	2 173
August	304	14	11	3	26	1 008	536	68	.	24	11	.	177	.	49	.	119	15	2 366
September	382	.	.	13	22	1 035	251	52	4	23	16	.	272	.	53	.	115	22	2 258
October	377	1	6	.	10	947	254	76	14	20	25	.	82	.	24	4	71	11	1 923
November	197	7	17	.	.	657	258	15	1	20	54	.	68	.	9	59	63	1	1 427
December	974	3	2	.	11	1 851	272	63	3	9	14	.	145	4	85	181	28	33	3 678

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

4. Origin and main destination of trips

4.1 Number of most recent day trips ('000) in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by province of origin and of destination, January–December, 2015

Province of origin	Province of destination										Total
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Unspecified	
South Africa	2 299	1 764	636	718	1 911	1 475	4 278	1 745	3 156	499	18 483
Western Cape	2 238	32	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	26	2 300
Eastern Cape	5	1 694	10	34	98	.	.	.	.	8	1 849
Northern Cape	14	7	563	36	.	27	14	.	.	6	666
Free State	.	17	28	437	30	10	71	2	.	3	598
KwaZulu-Natal	.	10	.	21	1 709	.	.	4	.	50	1 794
North West	.	.	34	29	.	877	558	23	20	36	1 576
Gauteng	42	2	2	148	37	487	2 746	373	332	280	4 449
Mpumalanga	.	2	.	9	29	15	650	1 213	124	10	2 051
Limpopo	.	.	.	3	8	59	236	131	2 681	81	3 198

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

4.2 Number of most recent overnight trips ('000) in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by province of origin and of destination, January–December, 2015

Province of origin	Province of destination										Total
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Unspecified	
South Africa	2 832	4 077	694	1 280	3 948	1 972	3 119	2 495	376	6 760	27 551
Western Cape	2 216	954	104	28	65	9	158	1	.	285	3 820
Eastern Cape	166	2 062	4	25	218	44	112	1	.	215	2 847
Northern Cape	74	28	325	122	6	100	102	8	.	59	825
Free State	29	34	2	504	86	30	169	42	.	57	953
KwaZulu-Natal	66	311	.	21	2 136	48	173	18	.	256	3 028
North West	30	54	145	125	35	1 073	316	83	10	275	2 146
Gauteng	220	515	114	361	1 116	585	918	946	291	3 146	8 212
Mpumalanga	24	82	.	85	227	17	621	1 127	11	614	2 808
Limpopo	5	37	.	7	58	66	550	270	64	1 853	2 911

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

5. Main purpose of trip and destination

5.1 Number of most recent day trips ('000) in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by main purpose of trip and province of destination, January–December, 2015

Main purpose of trip	Destination										Total
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Unspecified	
Total	2 299	1 764	636	718	1 911	1 475	4 278	1 745	3 156	499	18 483
Leisure	1 298	51	4	70	288	193	629	192	273	90	3 088
Shopping – business	42	67	13	6	81	10	122	37	104	6	487
Shopping – personal	214	772	328	121	390	319	753	384	1 175	118	4 575
Sporting – spectator	34	3	.	28	.	7	7	12	32	.	124
Sporting – participant	28	12	1	21	54	29	9	7	75	.	236
Visiting friends or family	405	242	122	137	463	424	1 348	563	555	143	4 403
Funeral	35	142	30	84	129	74	262	179	192	41	1 168
Business trip	62	82	39	40	84	83	180	69	73	22	734
Business conference	.	12	.	.	11	4	22	.	8	.	56
Study/educational trip	9	10	.	12	40	28	107	26	87	.	320
Medical	39	140	32	58	48	37	138	34	114	17	658
Wellness	.	.	.	3	.	.	4	.	.	.	7
Religious	55	58	33	42	113	111	258	54	238	34	994
Child care	.	.	.	2	10	.	3	.	.	.	15
Cultural occasion	.	33	.	.	47	11	25	50	34	.	199
Other social events	11	.	.	7	.	7	19	33	21	.	98
Other	69	131	35	84	152	138	366	89	165	14	1 241
Unspecified	.	7	.	2	.	2	27	17	10	16	79

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

5.2 Number of most recent overnight trips ('000) in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by main purpose of trip and province of destination, January–December, 2015

Main purpose of trip	Destination										Total
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Unspecified	
Total	2 832	4 077	694	1 280	3 948	1 972	3 119	2 495	376	6 760	27 551
Leisure	1 779	761	92	88	836	153	201	231	14	935	5 089
Shopping – business	12	6	1	4	21	.	25	.	.	10	78
Shopping – personal	.	9	4	5	24	7	8	7	.	18	82
Sporting – spectator	52	4	.	13	12	7	2	11	.	.	100
Sporting – participant	20	5	.	8	12	3	16	12	.	39	114
Visiting friends or family	626	1 611	333	608	1 965	1 060	1 964	1 417	253	3 590	13 426
Funeral	96	859	87	273	330	376	324	528	61	971	3 906
Business trip	81	63	49	25	55	9	106	13	5	137	543
Business conference	10	.	5	2	15	.	10	.	.	22	65
Study/educational trip	15	20	1	9	55	17	28	18	.	38	201
Medical	34	23	16	34	28	3	53	6	.	38	235
Wellness	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	5
Religious	37	185	37	94	287	145	249	113	13	563	1 723
Child care	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4
Cultural occasion	8	252	13	56	74	.	13	56	.	34	508
Other social events	15	78	7	3	51	7	19	14	2	49	244
Other	44	191	47	57	164	177	92	55	21	214	1 062
Unspecified	.	10	1	2	20	9	6	15	6	95	164

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

6. Mode of transport

6.1 Number of most recent day trips ('000) in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by mode of transport and province of destination, January–December, 2015

Mode of transport	Province of destination										Total
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Unspecified	
Total	2 299	1 764	636	718	1 911	1 475	4 278	1 745	3 156	499	18 483
Air	46	2	.	5	9	.	8	.	.	.	71
Bus	143	87	6	60	127	55	255	102	267	14	1 115
Car	1 975	719	387	466	1 147	933	2 665	1 153	1 344	306	11 095
Motorcycle/scooter	18	6	.	.	.	.	5	.	3	.	32
Bicycle	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	2	.	6
Taxi	82	883	189	159	574	432	1 216	441	1 487	145	5 609
Train	8	.	.	.	20	5	81	.	.	11	125
Other	27	62	51	28	31	44	12	3	46	3	305
Unspecified	.	6	3	.	2	3	37	47	7	20	125

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

6.2 Number of most recent overnight trips ('000) in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by mode of transport and province of destination, January–December, 2015

Mode of transport	Province of destination										Total
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Unspecified	
Total	2 832	4 077	694	1 280	3 948	1 972	3 119	2 495	376	6 760	27 551
Air	225	147	8	4	69	10	137	1	-	138	738
Bus	98	431	22	82	321	81	297	152	63	790	2 339
Car	2 269	1 582	433	677	1 786	1 004	1 369	1 337	160	3 135	13 753
Motorcycle/scooter	3	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	5	15
Bicycle	-	4	1	2	6	11	6	10	-	21	62
Taxi	183	1 796	159	467	1 659	792	1 223	949	152	2 469	9 850
Train	30	28	2	2	5	3	62	-	-	46	178
Other	19	48	63	34	77	70	20	20	-	48	400
Unspecified	4	40	3	5	26	-	4	27	-	107	217

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

6.3 Main mode of transport ('000) used during the most recent overnight trip by principal type of accommodation, January–December, 2015

Mode of transport	Accommodation												
	Hotel	Guest house/ guest farm	Bed and breakfast	Lodge	Hostel/ back- packers	Self- cater- ing estab- lish- ment	Stayed with friends and relatives	Holiday home/ second home	Campsite	Caravan park	Other ²	Unspecified	Total
South Africa	956	723	309	461	88	1 354	20 249	858	747	160	1 184	463	27 551
Air	190	73	25	52	8	28	300	34	6	-	3	21	738
Bus	113	41	18	10	8	81	1 626	27	97	5	234	80	2 339
Car	589	548	227	360	51	1 095	9 150	559	507	146	398	124	13 753
Taxi	44	46	34	27	22	130	8 637	212	122	3	447	125	9 850
Other ¹	18	11	5	3	-	1	465	26	15	6	101	3	655
Unspecified	3	4	-	10	-	19	71	-	-	-	-	110	217

¹ 'Other' includes motorcycles, bicycles, trains, etc.

² 'Other' includes other types of accommodation not included in the categories

6.4 Main mode of transport ('000) by month of most recent trip, January–December, 2015

Mode of transport	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Day trips													
Air	*	*	16	*	*	7	5	34	5	*	3	*	71
Bus	53	165	121	56	99	53	52	128	106	114	60	107	1 115
Car	847	1 065	832	950	1 150	734	738	1 124	735	876	821	1 223	11 095
Taxi	447	458	523	462	520	456	296	517	438	454	327	709	5 609
Other ¹	40	34	53	27	20	31	59	47	61	50	15	30	468
Unspecified	3	24	2	4	21	9	4	9	13	3	7	25	125
Total	1 390	1 746	1 548	1 500	1 810	1 289	1 153	1 860	1 358	1 498	1 234	2 095	18 483
Overnight trips													
Air	21	34	30	66	47	80	78	76	69	107	26	105	738
Bus	288	167	78	316	150	150	129	212	284	138	93	335	2 339
Car	1 614	1 025	1 022	1 228	924	1 271	991	1 108	993	1 029	766	1 782	13 753
Taxi	1 071	714	580	1 005	741	730	894	909	856	559	486	1 302	9 850
Other ¹	53	28	40	35	51	48	69	49	28	80	51	124	655
Unspecified	23	13	15	39	21	7	13	13	29	9	6	29	217
Total	3 070	1 980	1 766	2 690	1 933	2 286	2 173	2 366	2 258	1 923	1 427	3 678	27 551

¹ 'Other' includes motorcycles, bicycles, trains, etc.

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

7. Main purpose

7.1 Main purpose ('000) of most recent day trip by month of trip, January–December, 2015

Main purpose	Month of trip												Total
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	
Total	1 390	1 746	1 548	1 500	1 810	1 289	1 153	1 860	1 358	1 498	1 234	2 095	18 483
Leisure	214	187	242	202	337	247	221	265	184	255	164	568	3 088
Shopping	355	531	439	433	425	355	282	416	383	379	372	693	5 062
Sporting	1	49	32	29	32	11	32	34	44	17	35	43	360
VFR	405	332	336	452	438	341	292	424	314	323	296	450	4 403
Business	62	112	53	67	75	33	58	121	74	46	65	22	790
Religion	109	142	126	99	48	55	73	75	87	94	57	30	994
Funeral	73	96	140	46	151	56	108	205	65	76	76	77	1 168
Medical/health	37	121	36	33	55	22	33	63	49	118	41	49	658
Study/ educational	37	24	30	13	54	25	7	70	35	23	2	-	320
Other	86	149	104	126	186	136	44	179	119	166	108	158	1 561
Unspecified	12	3	11		9	7	4	7	4	-	18	3	79

¹ 'Other' includes funeral, medical, education, etc.

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

7.2 Main purpose ('000) of most recent overnight trip by month of trip, January–December, 2015

Main purpose	Month of trip												Total
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	
Total	3 070	1 980	1 766	2 690	1 933	2 286	2 173	2 366	2 258	1 923	1 427	3 678	27 551
Leisure	939	277	300	459	165	365	350	304	382	377	197	974	5 089
Shopping	16	12	32	10	16	2	11	25	-	7	24	5	160
Sporting	8	9	4	11	56	15	28	29	35	10	-	11	215
VFR	1 553	1 100	854	1 270	958	1 115	1 078	1 008	1 035	947	657	1 851	13 426
Business	58	50	41	40	30	40	53	68	56	90	16	66	607
Religion	80	81	114	339	87	110	167	177	272	82	68	145	1 723
Funeral	281	310	336	347	365	368	327	536	251	254	258	272	3 906
Cultural occasion	22	29	11	37	77	81	31	49	53	24	9	85	508
Medical/health	16	18	15	16	18	21	11	11	16	25	54	14	235
Other	78	89	54	135	162	166	93	143	138	95	143	222	1 517
Unspecified	20	3	6	26	-	4	23	15	22	11	1	33	164

¹ 'Other' includes funeral, medical, education, etc.

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

8. Population group

8.1 Population group ('000) by principal type of accommodation on the most recent overnight trips, January–December, 2015

Population group	Accommodation												
	Hotel	Guest house/ guest farm	Bed and breakfast	Lodge	Hostel/ back- packers	Self-catering establishment	Stayed with friends and relatives	Holiday home/ second home	Campsite	Caravan park	Other	Unspecified	Total
Black African	488	252	150	222	45	308	16 794	527	264	12	1 024	399	20 486
Coloured	67	35	29	13	1	402	1 358	24	53	11	16	15	2 023
Indian/Asian	88	15	44	53	41	88	289	3	-	10	32	7	669
White	312	421	86	174	1	556	1 808	304	430	126	111	42	4 373
South Africa	956	723	309	461	88	1 354	20 249	858	747	160	1 184	463	27 551

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

8.2 Population group (per cent) by length of stay on the most recent overnight trip, January–December, 2015

Population group	Length of stay (%)			Total	Paid bed nights				
	Up to 1 week	1–2 weeks	> 2 weeks			Lower quartile	Median	Average	Upper quartile
Black African	79,2	9,9	10,9	100,0	4 170	2	3	6	6
Coloured	87,7	7,4	5,0	100,0	1 955	2	3	5	4
Indian/Asian	80,4	13,6	6,1	100,0	1 323	2	3	6	6
White	86,7	9,0	4,3	100,0	8 625	2	3	5	6
Total	81,0	9,6	9,3	100,0	16 074	2	3	6	6

8.3 Population group ('000) by month of the most recent trip, January–December, 2015

Population group	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Day trips													
Black African	228	308	383	342	329	293	291	370	238	261	171	302	3 516
Coloured	92	185	65	93	144	96	105	142	156	105	79	257	1 519
Indian/Asian	1 017	1 237	1 026	1 016	1 297	869	709	1 225	944	1 077	972	1 513	12 903
White	53	16	74	50	39	31	48	123	21	55	12	22	545
South Africa	1 390	1 746	1 548	1 500	1 810	1 289	1 153	1 860	1 358	1 498	1 234	2 095	18 483
Overnight trips													
Black African	333	141	107	182	159	173	141	164	187	96	49	292	2 023
Coloured	1 990	1 445	1 313	2 094	1 543	1 643	1 612	1 808	1 769	1 349	1 130	2 791	20 486
Indian/Asian	544	378	292	351	224	443	363	286	245	473	205	569	4 373
White	203	17	53	63	7	28	58	107	58	6	43	26	669
South Africa	3 070	1 980	1 766	2 690	1 933	2 286	2 173	2 366	2 258	1 923	1 427	3 678	27 551

9. Demographic analysis

9.1 Demographic analysis by main purpose of the most recent day trips (per cent), January–December, 2015

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

9.1 Demographic analysis by main purpose of the most recent day trips (per cent), January–December 2015 (concluded)

Characteristics	Leisure	Shopping	Sporting	VFR	Business	Religion	Funeral	Medical/ health	Study/ educational	Other	Unspecified	Total
Gender												
Male	17,4	24,2	2,3	24,7	6,0	5,0	6,2	3,0	1,6	9,2	0,4	100,0
Female	16,1	30,3	1,6	23,0	2,7	5,7	6,4	4,1	1,9	7,8	0,5	100,0
Marital status												
Married	19,0	24,6	2,0	24,0	5,3	5,2	7,4	4,0	0,6	7,7	0,3	100,0
Living together as husband and wife	12,2	32,2	0,3	26,9	4,4	4,5	6,1	2,5	2,1	7,7	1,1	100,0
Widow/widower	10,5	31,5	1,1	18,6	2,6	6,5	8,3	7,0	.	13,6	0,3	100,0
Divorced/separated	11,9	30,4	2,0	22,0	8,3	4,7	2,0	4,4	3,2	10,2	0,8	100,0
Never married	16,8	28,3	2,3	23,5	3,3	5,7	5,6	3,1	2,7	8,4	0,4	100,0
Marital status unspecified	10,8	26,6	1,1	34,9	4,6	2,8	5,0	.	1,7	11,4	1,1	100,0
Highest level of education												
No schooling	21,2	28,4	0,7	22,4	1,3	6,2	4,9	5,4	0,8	8,3	0,5	100,0
Completed some primary school	16,3	29,4	1,9	21,4	2,0	6,9	6,6	3,5	2,7	9,0	0,4	100,0
Grade 7/Std 5	9,1	36,9	1,5	17,8	3,0	7,8	7,5	3,8	2,9	9,3	0,5	100,0
Completed some secondary school	8,6	33,6	2,5	21,6	3,6	7,1	6,6	4,8	1,7	9,5	0,4	100,0
Grade 12/Std 10	16,0	24,8	2,7	26,6	6,7	4,5	6,1	3,1	1,5	7,9	0,1	100,0
Higher	27,4	18,7	1,2	27,0	5,1	2,6	6,5	1,8	1,7	7,2	0,8	100,0
Education unspecified	.	29,9	.	.	.	.	.	.	25,6	44,5	.	100,0
South Africa	16,7	27,4	2,0	23,8	4,3	5,4	6,3	3,6	1,7	8,4	0,4	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

9.2 Demographic analysis by main purpose of the most recent overnight trips (per cent), January–December, 2015

Characteristics	Leisure	Shopping	Sporting	VFR	Business	Religion	Funeral	Cultural occasion	Medical/health	Other	Unspecified	Total
Age group												
0–4	16,8	0,5	0,1	59,1	0,3	5,1	11,2	1,7	0,2	4,2	0,8	100,0
5–9	24,6	0,6	0,8	50,2	1,0	5,3	9,8	2,1	0,2	4,4	1,0	100,0
10–14	24,9	0,4	1,4	44,7	0,7	7,0	9,9	1,7	0,3	7,7	1,2	100,0
15–19	21,2	0,4	1,9	46,1	0,6	9,1	9,9	1,2	0,8	7,9	0,8	100,0
20–24	11,6	0,2	0,6	59,2	1,5	5,5	11,3	2,0	0,7	6,8	0,5	100,0
25–29	12,5	0,5	0,3	59,3	2,1	4,4	12,5	1,8	0,6	5,3	0,7	100,0
30–34	14,9	0,8	0,1	58,7	3,3	5,0	10,4	1,6	0,2	4,6	0,3	100,0
35–39	19,5	0,7	1,4	49,5	4,2	4,4	13,3	1,4	0,2	5,0	0,4	100,0
40–44	20,1	0,8	0,9	43,4	3,6	6,9	16,9	1,6	0,6	4,5	0,6	100,0
45–49	20,5	0,5	1,4	40,4	2,3	7,0	18,4	1,9	1,4	5,6	0,5	100,0
50–54	19,5	0,7	0,4	40,3	2,0	6,8	21,6	2,5	1,4	4,7	0,0	100,0
55–59	23,5	0,7	0,7	34,5	1,4	8,4	19,1	3,9	1,2	6,2	0,3	100,0
60–64	15,6	0,9	.	33,8	5,2	9,6	25,6	1,9	2,2	4,5	0,7	100,0
65–69	25,7	1,0	0,9	36,5	4,0	9,2	12,6	1,1	2,8	5,9	0,4	100,0
70–74	20,9	.	2,2	21,3	.	8,4	25,3	3,0	8,6	9,7	0,6	100,0
75+	20,7	.	.	36,7	.	7,4	23,9	0,7	2,5	7,4	0,6	100,0
Broad age group												
0–11	21,2	0,5	0,6	54,2	0,6	5,6	10,1	1,7	0,2	4,2	1,0	100,0
12–17	23,2	0,7	2,3	42,3	0,9	7,7	10,6	1,8	0,4	9,0	0,9	100,0
18–24	13,5	0,2	0,5	57,0	1,2	6,5	11,0	1,8	0,8	7,1	0,6	100,0
25–34	13,7	0,7	0,2	59,0	2,7	4,7	11,4	1,7	0,4	4,9	0,5	100,0
35–44	19,8	0,8	1,2	46,6	3,9	5,6	15,0	1,5	0,4	4,7	0,5	100,0
45–54	20,1	0,6	0,9	40,4	2,2	6,9	19,9	2,2	1,4	5,2	0,3	100,0
55–64	20,0	0,8	0,4	34,2	3,1	9,0	22,0	3,0	1,6	5,4	0,5	100,0
65+	22,9	0,4	1,0	32,2	1,7	8,4	19,5	1,6	4,4	7,4	0,5	100,0

9.2 Demographic analysis by main purpose of the most recent overnight trips (per cent) (concluded), January–December, 2015

Characteristics	Leisure	Shopping	Sporting	VFR	Business	Religion	Funeral	Cultural occasion	Medical/health	Other	Unspecified	Total
Gender												
Male	18,6	0,5	1,0	50,7	2,9	4,8	12,6	1,8	0,8	5,5	0,6	100,0
Female	18,3	0,7	0,6	46,9	1,6	7,5	15,6	1,9	0,9	5,5	0,6	100,0
Marital status												
Married	26,3	0,7	1,1	39,2	3,2	6,1	15,8	1,1	1,0	5,2	0,4	100,0
Living together as husband and wife	11,4	0,5	0,1	61,3	1,6	4,8	12,1	2,2	0,5	5,2	0,4	100,0
Widow/widower	12,4	1,2	1,1	41,1	1,6	9,4	19,6	4,0	3,0	5,5	1,0	100,0
Divorced/separated	25,0	1,0	0,4	38,5	3,9	6,1	17,5	2,2	1,1	4,3	.	100,0
Never married	15,1	0,5	0,7	53,3	1,7	6,5	13,0	1,9	0,6	5,9	0,7	100,0
Marital status unspecified	16,4	.	.	61,7	0,7	2,2	10,6	3,3	.	4,3	1,0	100,0
Highest level of education												
No schooling	15,7	0,5	0,2	54,5	0,3	6,7	14,6	1,9	0,8	4,4	0,4	100,0
Completed some primary school	15,7	0,7	0,9	47,3	0,9	8,8	16,0	2,4	0,7	5,6	0,9	100,0
Grade 7/Std 5	11,7	1,0	0,1	41,0	1,5	8,7	23,0	3,5	1,8	6,8	1,1	100,0
Completed some secondary school	12,9	0,6	0,6	50,0	1,5	7,2	17,1	2,6	1,2	5,7	0,6	100,0
Grade 12/Std 10	18,9	0,5	1,0	50,8	2,3	5,5	12,8	1,2	0,6	5,8	0,6	100,0
Higher	32,2	0,6	1,1	43,1	5,5	3,0	7,7	0,9	0,6	4,9	0,3	100,0
Education unspecified	38,9	.	.	61,1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	100,0
Total	18,5	0,6	0,8	48,7	2,2	6,3	14,2	1,8	0,9	5,5	0,6	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

9.3 Demographic analysis by length of stay on the most recent trips ('000), January–December, 2015

Characteristics	Up to 1 week	1–2 weeks	> 2 weeks	Total
Age groups				
0–4	1 514	275	252	2 041
5–9	1 286	189	223	1 698
10–14	1 157	164	192	1 512
15–19	1 325	211	233	1 769
20–24	1 806	265	319	2 391
25–29	2 285	261	246	2 793
30–34	2 437	279	227	2 943
35–39	2 194	272	199	2 665
40–44	2 084	162	191	2 437
45–49	1 765	105	162	2 032
50–54	1 430	154	119	1 702
55–59	1 032	102	80	1 213
60–64	862	66	55	983
65–69	485	64	35	584
70–74	353	35	8	396
75+	308	51	32	391
Broad age group				
0–11	3 268	555	565	4 388
12–17	1 423	202	250	1 875
18–24	2 397	347	405	3 148
25–34	4 722	540	473	5 736
35–44	4 279	434	390	5 102
45–54	3 195	259	280	3 734
55–64	1 894	168	135	2 197
65+	1 147	150	75	1 371

9.3 Demographic analysis by length of stay on the most recent trips ('000), January–December, 2015 (concluded)

Characteristics	Up to 1 week	1–2 weeks	> 2 weeks	Total
Gender				
Male	10 632	1 257	1 173	13 062
Female	11 692	1 397	1 400	14 489
Marital status				
Married	7 579	738	516	8 834
Living together as husband and wife	2 046	244	192	2 482
Widow/widower	1 138	140	117	1 395
Divorced/separated	549	40	49	638
Never married	10 549	1 400	1 614	13 563
Marital status unspecified	461	93	85	640
Highest level of education				
No schooling	2 369	343	337	3 049
Completed some primary school	2 979	413	473	3 865
Grade 7/Std 5	798	91	132	1 021
Completed some secondary school	6 252	786	864	7 902
Grade 12/Std 10	5 413	609	528	6 550
Higher	4 372	396	222	4 990
Education unspecified	13	.	4	17

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

9.4 Demographic analysis by principal type of accommodation for most recent overnight trips ('000), January–December, 2015

Characteristics	Accommodation												Total
	Hotel	Guest house/ guest farm	Bed and breakfast	Lodge	Hostel/ backpackers	Self-catering establishment	Stayed with friends and relatives	Holiday home/ second home	Campsite	Caravan park	Other	Unspecified	
Age group													
0–4	45	54	3	22	2	74	1 648	45	55	7	61	26	2 041
5–9	47	73	13	24	.	132	1 153	81	73	2	64	36	1 698
10–14	48	46	26	39	6	82	1 011	41	62	24	87	42	1 512
15–19	59	25	19	53	14	90	1 197	70	58	8	123	53	1 769
20–24	33	22	28	15	9	51	1 942	65	49	7	129	42	2 391
25–29	76	56	22	49	3	85	2 242	78	33	7	86	54	2 793
30–34	87	68	10	66	12	113	2 342	87	52	4	79	23	2 943
35–39	139	98	33	49	11	134	1 953	72	53	16	75	31	2 665
40–44	114	92	28	37	.	103	1 699	82	92	23	111	55	2 437
45–49	121	64	46	33	7	79	1 430	64	75	.	97	15	2 032
50–54	53	22	21	31	6	90	1 214	80	33	26	81	44	1 702
55–59	60	21	15	23	4	119	778	40	36	18	74	25	1 213
60–64	40	22	31	.	.	76	708	17	32	7	42	9	983
65–69	21	24	9	6	5	54	373	23	26	5	34	4	584
70–74	9	15	4	10	8	37	264	8	9	2	29	2	396
75+	3	21	.	6		36	295	6	7	3	12	2	391

9.4 Demographic analysis by principal type of accommodation for most recent overnight trips ('000), January–December, 2015 (concluded)

Characteristics	Accommodation ('000)												Total
	Hotel	Guest house/ guest farm	Bed and breakfast	Lodge	Hostel/ back-packers	Self-catering establishment	Stayed with friends and relatives	Holiday home/ second home	Campsite	Caravan park	Other	Unspecified	
Broad age group													
0–11	118	138	25	56	2	247	3 248	147	163	18	142	82	4 388
12–17	61	59	28	71	12	93	1 202	71	67	23	137	50	1 875
18–24	52	22	36	25	17	88	2 500	83	68	7	185	67	3 148
25–34	164	124	33	115	15	198	4 585	165	86	11	164	76	5 736
35–44	253	190	61	86	11	237	3 653	154	145	39	186	87	5 102
45–54	174	87	67	63	13	170	2 643	144	109	26	178	59	3 734
55–64	101	42	47	23	4	194	1 486	56	68	25	116	35	2 197
65+	33	60	13	21	14	127	932	37	42	10	75	8	1 371
Gender													
Male	493	381	147	257	44	577	9 635	418	335	85	472	219	13 062
Female	463	342	162	204	45	777	10 614	440	413	74	712	244	14 489
Marital status													
Married	484	360	166	237	36	648	5 735	334	267	88	346	133	8 834
Living together as husband and wife	46	36	4	11	4	75	2 059	81	40	19	80	27	2 482
Widow/widower	39	23	16	7	3	85	1 058	20	33	3	95	13	1 395
Divorced/separated	37	26	1	13	1	48	425	15	31	5	25	10	638
Never married	341	265	121	169	44	452	10 487	403	358	45	626	251	13 563
Married unspecified	8	13	1	24	.	47	486	4	17	.	11	30	640
Highest level of education													
No schooling	50	70	4	32	7	120	2 417	74	91	12	144	28	3 049
Completed some primary school	85	80	30	41	10	185	2 844	128	139	21	224	77	3 865
Grade 7/Std 5	25	25	2	14	3	21	810	7	21	6	71	17	1 021
Not completing secondary school	127	115	57	76	17	280	6 231	200	176	40	401	182	7 902
Grade 12/Std 10	177	180	124	98	25	362	4 841	191	170	34	236	111	6 550
Higher	490	251	92	196	25	384	2 966	254	146	47	94	45	4 990
Unspecified	2	1	.	4	.	2	130	4	3	.	8	2	156

9.5 Demographic analysis by month of trip for most recent day trips ('000), January–December, 2015

Characteristics	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Age group													
0–4	78	109	70	105	106	84	66	96	96	84	58	141	1 092
5–9	56	85	96	97	106	47	71	102	48	74	66	115	965
10–14	49	74	74	91	107	46	61	94	68	82	53	103	904
15–19	87	89	75	62	77	45	34	132	73	91	84	141	989
20–24	126	170	120	142	125	116	55	126	106	79	90	188	1 444
25–29	166	200	169	143	145	172	123	146	102	163	96	147	1 770
30–34	141	144	192	164	184	160	128	198	181	201	132	243	2 068
35–39	153	196	173	142	243	133	103	173	88	208	120	252	1 983
40–44	110	216	119	139	154	95	116	193	134	93	129	207	1 705
45–49	111	120	145	106	130	87	88	202	142	120	97	174	1 522
50–54	95	110	87	74	126	114	83	105	102	91	99	128	1 214
55–59	69	73	71	60	92	70	73	100	75	79	51	99	914
60–64	82	76	61	73	122	41	43	86	59	69	40	81	834
65–69	35	38	39	38	35	33	70	41	45	39	53	41	508
70–74	18	15	30	35	21	33	16	28	14	8	37	14	269
75+	13	31	26	30	36	13	24	38	25	18	30	20	303
Broad age group													
0–11	155	218	194	248	267	147	170	218	157	194	142	303	2 414
12–17	94	96	111	80	92	68	51	144	93	91	89	110	1 117
18–24	148	213	130	169	161	124	65	188	141	125	120	276	1 861
25–34	307	344	361	306	329	332	250	344	283	364	228	390	3 838
35–44	263	412	292	280	397	228	219	366	222	301	249	459	3 688
45–54	206	230	232	180	256	201	171	307	243	211	196	302	2 736
55–64	152	149	132	134	214	111	116	186	135	147	92	180	1 748
65+	66	85	96	103	92	79	111	107	84	64	120	76	1 080

9.5 Demographic analysis by month of trip for most recent day trips ('000), January–December 2015 (concluded)

Characteristics	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Gender													
Male	660	868	717	741	848	611	571	862	659	731	587	877	8 732
Female	731	879	831	759	962	678	583	998	700	767	647	1 218	9 751
Marital status													
Married	521	642	582	518	643	474	468	741	545	566	465	775	6 940
Living together as husband and wife	113	155	139	130	155	104	77	85	114	133	106	166	1 475
Widow/widower	86	70	59	89	109	58	40	93	59	39	73	144	920
Divorced/separated	38	60	27	34	69	42	30	41	31	56	41	49	518
Never married	630	815	732	727	825	610	534	899	599	685	525	793	8 377
Marital status unspecified	2	4	9	2	8	.	5	.	10	18	24	168	252
Highest level of education													
No schooling	138	147	113	168	167	122	102	165	136	172	103	211	1 744
Completed some primary school	129	224	209	191	245	112	169	224	173	173	172	298	2 320
Grade 7/Std 5	29	81	35	50	76	54	50	67	47	43	22	61	616
Completed some secondary school	460	484	497	408	459	348	289	507	403	412	356	606	5 229
Grade 12/Std 10	318	436	384	344	476	341	274	434	332	333	262	451	4 384
Higher	300	362	301	323	382	310	264	456	247	351	303	452	4 053
Education unspecified	4	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	8

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

9.6 Demographic analysis by month of trip for most recent overnight trips ('000), January–December, 2015

Characteristics	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Age group													
0–4	226	150	146	215	92	148	202	191	165	137	92	276	2 041
5–9	247	55	115	191	92	133	189	106	121	136	45	268	1 698
10–14	227	59	114	160	57	89	127	106	103	94	54	322	1 512
15–19	247	83	93	148	82	159	194	119	136	119	85	304	1 769
20–24	278	218	126	236	155	208	189	158	241	131	136	314	2 391
25–29	308	225	163	296	194	215	153	272	238	209	213	306	2 793
30–34	302	214	174	263	191	245	234	268	260	243	177	373	2 943
35–39	308	238	172	312	237	217	187	223	175	182	136	280	2 665
40–44	239	177	138	195	186	233	195	221	223	158	107	365	2 437
45–49	219	131	92	182	194	189	179	218	158	119	83	268	2 032
50–54	191	127	139	152	120	135	111	185	125	127	103	188	1 702
55–59	101	75	124	97	119	98	93	82	96	71	71	187	1 213
60–64	86	89	95	99	103	84	40	93	89	93	37	76	983
65–69	49	74	34	68	49	63	28	22	59	28	45	66	584
70–74	26	30	12	40	40	51	16	52	36	22	29	43	396
75+	16	34	29	36	22	19	37	50	34	54	16	43	391
Broad age group													
0–11	589	217	305	489	210	309	445	329	323	320	156	696	4 388
12–17	254	75	117	188	73	136	212	134	144	92	75	374	1 875
18–24	382	274	172	274	194	292	244	217	300	204	180	414	3 148
25–34	611	439	338	559	385	460	387	541	498	452	390	678	5 736
35–44	547	415	310	507	423	450	382	443	398	340	243	645	5 102
45–54	409	258	231	334	315	324	290	402	283	247	185	456	3 734
55–64	187	164	219	196	222	182	133	176	185	164	108	263	2 197
65+	91	138	75	145	111	133	81	124	128	104	90	152	1 371

9.6 Demographic analysis by month of trip for most recent overnight trips ('000), January–December, 2015 (concluded)

Characteristics	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Gender													
Male	1 407	941	828	1 254	1 001	1 109	979	1 080	1 057	967	698	1 742	13 062
Female	1 663	1 039	938	1 436	932	1 177	1 194	1 286	1 202	956	730	1 936	14 489
Marital status													
Married	981	680	553	799	727	788	558	873	749	660	465	1 000	8 834
Living together as husband and wife	243	215	131	287	162	241	185	163	219	181	128	327	2 482
Widow/widower	72	101	89	108	105	126	106	112	82	81	75	337	1 395
Divorced/separated	63	36	48	37	59	43	64	60	63	33	46	86	638
Never married	1 696	948	944	1 451	858	1 089	1 238	1 147	1 128	922	639	1 502	13 563
Marital status unspecified	14	.	.	9	22	.	22	11	17	46	74	425	640
Highest level of education													
No schooling	321	202	200	349	160	247	289	302	241	229	139	370	3 049
Completed some primary school	541	192	262	424	224	284	365	250	305	252	146	620	3 865
Grade 7/Std 5	108	58	81	96	45	97	63	95	100	62	65	151	1 021
Completed some secondary school	891	570	416	694	617	691	602	738	635	528	402	1 119	7 902
Grade 12/Std 10	767	582	439	634	454	552	456	538	547	385	426	770	6 550
Higher	427	358	359	475	416	411	383	431	415	450	242	625	4 990
Education unspecified	.	.	.	.	4	1	5	.	.	7	.	.	17

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

10. Living Standards Measure groups

10.1 LSM groups ('000) by principal type of accommodation used during the most recent overnight trip, January–December, 2015

LSM group	Accommodation												
	Hotel	Guest house/ guest farm	Bed and breakfast	Lodge	Hostel/ back-packers	Self-catering establishment	Stayed with friends and relatives	Holiday home/ second home	Campsite	Caravan park	Other	Unspecified	Total
LSM group 1	-	-	-	-	-	3	93	-	-	-	4	-	100
LSM group 2	2	5	-	-	-	6	206	-	-	-	34	12	264
LSM group 3	-	-	8	-	-	14	745	5	7	-	47	10	835
LSM group 4	9	9	16	5	8	44	2 141	20	34	-	156	39	2 481
LSM group 5	29	26	11	24	17	47	3 909	215	89	3	296	108	4 775
LSM group 6	141	62	10	15	16	133	5 413	129	87	20	351	115	6 491
LSM group 7	78	23	31	9	3	131	2 684	80	37	6	56	61	3 201
LSM group 8	130	42	33	67	2	177	1 616	52	78	2	60	52	2 310
LSM group 9	164	253	61	129	1	301	2 059	88	140	38	71	45	3 349
LSM group 10	403	303	139	211	41	498	1 383	269	276	91	108	23	3 746
South Africa	956	723	309	461	88	1 354	20 249	858	747	160	1 184	463	27 551

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

11. Expenditure

11.1 Province of destination by average expenditure (R'0) on most recent day and overnight trips, January–December, 2015

Province of destination	Accommodation	Food and beverages	Domestic transport	Recreation and culture	Shopping	Other ¹
Day trips						
Western Cape	*	545,40	418,40	35,48	308,20	199,47
Eastern Cape	*	264,48	400,99	4,95	444,22	221,22
Northern Cape	*	195,70	495,90	10,07	450,12	66,25
Free State	*	463,49	389,21	6,62	404,46	68,13
KwaZulu-Natal	*	297,55	396,48	51,43	513,84	16,39
North West	*	280,40	456,85	88,15	521,97	106,85
Gauteng	*	327,33	576,53	35,91	339,97	152,61
Mpumalanga	*	221,73	505,71	24,87	651,33	65,36
Limpopo	*	127,45	394,23	0,00	282,05	6,76
Overnight trips						
Western Cape	494,96	476,49	530,55	44,08	438,43	66,26
Eastern Cape	140,58	242,41	608,62	8,92	574,11	126,81
Northern Cape	144,21	205,39	535,72	24,81	350,21	43,31
Free State	46,01	178,31	346,85	2,38	299,09	90,43
KwaZulu-Natal	198,29	263,08	432,08	33,67	479,92	27,95
North West	47,13	108,35	245,64	22,33	290,09	37,93
Gauteng	70,10	150,07	401,99	15,34	382,89	47,48
Mpumalanga	70,61	154,71	306,16	12,29	265,84	41,31
Limpopo	62,87	142,43	333,57	5,90	369,75	20,27

¹ 'Other' includes categories of expenditure that were not included in the categories

11.2 Province of destination by expenditure ('000) on most recent day and overnight trips, January–December, 2015

Province of destination	Accommodation	Food and beverages	Domestic transport	Recreation and culture	Shopping	Other ¹	Total
Day trips							
Western Cape	*	493 817	378 828	32 127	279 049	180 605	1 364 425
Eastern Cape	*	138 376	209 798	2 592	232 416	115 743	698 925
Northern Cape	*	34 515	87 460	1 776	79 387	11 684	214 821
Free State	*	110 531	92 817	1 580	96 453	16 247	317 628
KwaZulu-Natal	*	110 760	147 584	19 143	191 269	6 100	474 856
North West	*	153 432	249 982	48 235	285 618	58 466	795 733
Gauteng	*	384 657	678 933	42 078	400 797	178 811	1 685 276
Mpumalanga	*	114 516	262 187	12 893	337 685	34 058	761 339
Limpopo	*	99 695	308 385		220 628	5 291	633 999
Unspecified		105 641	80 025	13 702	75 673		275 042
Total day trips spending	*	1 745 939	2 495 999	174 125	2 198 976	607 004	7 222 043

¹ 'Other' includes categories of expenditure that were not included in the categories

11.2 Province of destination by expenditure ('000) on most recent day and overnight trips, January–December, 2015 (concluded)

Province of destination	Accommodation	Food and beverages	Domestic transport	Recreation and culture	Shopping	Other ¹	Total
Overnight trips							
Western Cape	1 392 487	1 346 909	1 499 719	124 097	1 239 326	187 299	5 789 837
Eastern Cape	568 842	987 338	2 471 284	36 092	2 331 189	514 894	6 909 639
Northern Cape	99 762	142 478	371 631	17 214	242 940	30 041	904 065
Free State	58 363	227 565	442 671	3 021	381 719	115 417	1 228 756
KwaZulu-Natal	778 353	1 035 787	1 701 164	132 470	1 889 487	110 024	5 647 286
North West	92 169	213 661	484 384	43 848	569 715	74 805	1 478 581
Gauteng	218 099	467 867	1 253 269	47 656	1 193 748	148 026	3 328 665
Mpumalanga	183 030	396 370	808 571	38 030	729 121	103 190	2 258 313
Limpopo	281 938	609 020	1 409 626	26 121	1 521 173	83 386	3 931 264
Unspecified	547 991	686 721	1 196 401	98 385	1 310 192	141 832	3 981 523
Total overnight trips spending	4 221 034	6 113 716	11 638 720	566 932	11 408 611	1 508 914	35 457 928

¹ 'Other' includes categories of expenditure that were not included in the categories