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**Enquiries:**

	<b>Printing and distribution</b>	<b>User information services</b>
Tel:	(012) 310 8251	(012) 310 8600
Fax:	(012) 321 7381	(012) 310 8500/ 8495
Email:	<a href="mailto:distribution@statssa.gov.za">distribution@statssa.gov.za</a>	<a href="mailto:info@statssa.gov.za">info@statssa.gov.za</a>

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## Domestic Tourism Survey: 2008

This statistical release presents a selection of key findings from the first Domestic Tourism Survey (DTS), which was conducted by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) in August 2008.

### 1. Introduction and methodology

#### 1.1 Background

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

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

The main objective of this report is to present the key findings for domestic tourism activity during 2008. It contains information on the characteristics of travellers and domestic trips and on expenditure generated by these trips. Information presented on trips and expenditure is a combination of information based on trips taken by the respondent and/or other household members and those by the other household members only (without the respondent).

#### 1.2 Methodology and fieldwork

The DTS used a sample design developed by the Household and Market Labour Statistics division as a general-purpose household survey frame that can be used by all household surveys, irrespective of the sample size requirement of the survey. The sample is based on the 2001 Population Census enumeration areas (EAs). In preparation for Census 2001, the country was divided into 80 787 EAs. Stats SA's household-based surveys use a master sample of 3 080 primary sampling units (PSUs) which comprises EAs that are drawn from across the country. A total of 3 071 PSUs were used, 9 PSUs were not listed because of: (a) animosity in the area and listers not being allowed to do listings, and (b) taxi violence. The sampled PSUs included three vacant PSUs that had a zero sample yield, resulting in 31 021 dwelling units and 31 909 households participating in the survey.

The DTS sample was designed to be representative at provincial level and within provinces at metro/non-metro level. Within the metros, the sample is further distributed according to geographical type. The four geography types are: urban formal, urban informal, farms, and tribal.

The sample for the DTS was 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. Survey officers employed and trained by Stats SA visited the sampled dwelling units in each of the nine provinces. During the first phase of the survey, sampled dwelling units were visited and informed about the coming survey as part of the publicity campaign. The actual interviews took place six weeks later. A total of 31 909 households were visited across the country and 23 977 (including multiple households) were successfully interviewed during face-to-face interviews.

785 enumerators, 296 supervisors and 52 district coordinators participated in the survey. An additional 50 quality assurers were responsible for monitoring and ensuring questionnaire quality. National training took place over a period of three days and district training was done one week later across all nine provinces for eight days.

Data collection was done over a two-week period from 16 to 29 August 2008.

For a more detailed discussion on sampling and fieldwork, please refer to the Technical notes contained in Section 7.

### 1.3 The questionnaire

Table 1 summarises the details of the questions included in the DTS questionnaire. The questionnaire covers seven key areas of travel and expenditure patterns (see also Section 1.1). Detailed information on the travel and expenditure patterns of respondents and other household members are covered in Section 2. As can be seen in Table 1, the 2008 questionnaire consisted of seven sections and 136 questions.

**Table 1: Contents of the DTS 2008 questionnaire**

Section	Number of questions	Details of each section
<b>Cover page</b>		Household information, response details, result codes, field staff information, etc.
<b>Background</b>	14	Demographic information (name, sex, age, population group, education, tourism employment)
<b>Section 1</b>	14	Overview of trips in the household (day, overnight, barriers)
<b>Section 2</b>	15	Domestic day trips taken by the respondent and/or other household members
<b>Section 3</b>	15	Domestic day trips taken by other household members (without the respondent)
<b>Section 4</b>	22	Domestic overnight trips taken by respondent and/or other household members
<b>Section 5</b>	22	Domestic overnight trips taken by other household members (without the respondent)
<b>Section 6</b>	17	Foreign overnight trips taken by respondent and/or other household members
<b>Section 7</b>	17	Foreign overnight trips taken by other household members
<b>All sections</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>Comprehensive coverage of all aspects of domestic tourism and expenditure</b>

### 1.4 Response details

Table 2 shows that nationally, 23 977 (75,1%) of the expected 31 909 interviews were successfully completed. It was not possible to complete interviews in 9,1% of the sampled dwelling units because of reasons such as refusals or absenteeism. An additional 15,7% of all interviews were not conducted for various reasons such as sampled dwelling units that had become vacant or had changed status (e.g. they were used as shops/small businesses at the time of the enumeration, but were originally listed as dwelling units). These units are described as 'out of scope' in Table 2.

**Table 2: Response rates per province, DTS 2008 (thousands)**

Province	Response			Non-response		Out of scope		Total	
	Number	%	% without out of scope	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Western Cape	2 595	67,4	79,4	672	17,5	582	15,1	3 849	100,0
Eastern Cape	2 886	76,4	95,7	130	3,4	762	20,2	3 778	100,0
Northern Cape	1 391	75,7	92,7	109	5,9	338	18,4	1 838	100,0
Free State	2 251	80,3	94,0	144	5,1	409	14,6	2 804	100,0
KwaZulu-Natal	3 961	84,1	98,5	61	1,3	690	14,6	4 712	100,0
North West	2 144	75,8	91,5	199	7,0	485	17,2	2 828	100,0
Gauteng	3 655	64,6	73,4	1 322	23,4	684	12,1	5 661	100,0
Mpumalanga	2 317	77,8	93,9	151	5,1	509	17,1	2 977	100,0
Limpopo	2 777	80,2	95,6	129	3,7	556	16,1	3 462	100,0
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>23 977</b>	<b>75,1</b>	<b>89,2</b>	<b>2 917</b>	<b>9,1</b>	<b>5 015</b>	<b>15,7</b>	<b>31 909</b>	<b>100,0</b>

## 1.5 Limitations of the study

The DTS is the first fully-fledged household survey conducted by Stats SA that is specifically aimed at measuring aspects around domestic tourism. The survey methods and questionnaire that were used were based on a pilot survey that was conducted on 320 households across all nine provinces in October and November of 2007. Although many field supervisors and enumerators had a certain degree of experience in executing other large household surveys, understanding some of the concepts related to the DTS proved a challenge for some of them. As a result, some of the findings reported here may have inherent problems associated with a new survey. It is expected that with subsequent rounds of data collection, stability in experience with the survey will be established and enumeration quality will improve.

## 2. Summary of key findings of the Domestic Tourism Survey in 2008

### 2.1 Information with regard to trips taken

The province of preference for trips in general was KwaZulu-Natal, which generated 20,6% of all tourist arrivals, and also had the highest proportion of overnight trips (22,7%). Gauteng was the most visited province on day trips (24,4%).

Visiting friends and family/relatives (VFR) was the main reason stated why both domestic day and overnight trips were taken in the six months prior to the survey. An estimated 7,469 million trips were taken for this reason of which 2,252 million were day trips and 5,217 million were overnight trips.

The two most frequently used modes of transport for domestic tourism were taxis and cars. Taxis were used as mode of transport in 8,860 million trips and cars in 7,532 million trips. Taxis were mostly used as the mode of transport to visit friends and family/relatives (27,6%) and to do shopping for personal use (28,3%). Taxis were the mode of transport for more than half the trips when the provinces of destination were Eastern Cape (53,4%) and KwaZulu-Natal (51,0%).

Eating out at restaurants and cafes was a very popular activity on both day and overnight trips. An estimated 1,528 million people ate at restaurants and cafes on day trips, while 1,591 million people ate at restaurants whilst on overnight trips.

The age group most likely to travel was the 25–29-year age group. An estimated 1,252 million overnight trips and 929 000 day trips were taken by this group.

The two preferred destinations on overnight trips for leisure or holiday purposes were Western Cape, with 47,9% trips and Mpumalanga (21,0%).

Most overnight trips lasted between one and three nights. In 67,3% of trips taken to Mpumalanga, the trips lasted between one and three nights, and when the province of destination was KwaZulu-Natal 59,6% of the trips lasted between one and three nights.

When people went on overnight trips to Eastern Cape (84,7%) the principal type of accommodation was to stay with family and friends, and in North West it was the case in 83,2% of trips.

In Western Cape expenditure on day trips amounted to R187,674 million and for overnight trips to R1,397 billion. For KwaZulu-Natal expenditure on day trips was R731,303 million and for overnight trips R2,226 billion, which is approximately three times more than that for day trips.

South Africans who travel to destinations outside the country's borders are more likely to go to other African countries rather than travelling further abroad. Mozambique was the preferred destination with an estimated 141 000 trips. The most popular other foreign destination was the United Kingdom, with an estimated 32 000 trips having this country as destination.

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

Information was collected from households on the kind of trips they took in the six months prior to the survey date, i.e. from February to July 2008. These trips were categorised as a day trip inside South Africa (domestic day trip), an overnight trip inside South Africa (domestic overnight trip) or an overnight trip outside South Africa.

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

The following analysis summarises the main statistics for domestic tourism activity in 2008. It contains information on the characteristics of those who travelled, the trips they undertook and the expenditure generated by these trips. The key findings reported in this section are summary measures for the general purpose of measuring domestic tourism and its contribution to the national economy in South Africa. Small discrepancies in the numbers reported throughout this report may arise as a consequence of rounding. Where applicable, the findings should be interpreted alongside the notes appearing at the bottom of tables or figures.

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### ***Overnight trip***

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

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

### 3.1 Number and type of trips

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

Table 3 indicates the total number of person trips taken in the six months prior to the survey interviews (from February until July 2008). This table contains information on three kinds of trips that people undertook, i.e. day trips, overnight trips inside South Africa, and lastly, overnight trips outside South Africa.

**Table 3: Estimated total number of person trips<sup>1</sup> in the six months preceding the survey by type of trip**

Type of trip	Number of person trips N (1 000)
Day trip in South Africa	8 278
Overnight trip in South Africa	11 564
Overnight trip outside South Africa	694

#### 3.1.2 Number of people who undertook overnight trips

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

**Table 4: Number of trips by length of stay**

Number of nights	Number of recent overnight person trips N (1 000)	Percentage (%)
1 night	2 111	18,27
2–4 nights	5 928	51,28
5 or more nights	3 520	30,45
Subtotal	11 558	100,0
Unspecified nights	6	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>11 564</b>	<b>100,0</b>

The results shown in this table indicate that during the six months prior to the survey (February 2008 to July 2008) most people were inclined to spend two or more nights away from their usual environment or home. Almost eight in every ten of the trips lasted longer than two nights (81,74%). More than fifty per cent (51,28%) of trips lasted 2 to 4 nights, and almost a third of trips (30,45%) lasted for five nights and longer.

<sup>1</sup> A person trip is not the same as trips in general. In a general trip more than one person could have been on the same trip. Thus the number of general trips will always be less than the estimated number of person trips.

Table 5 presents results on travel patterns with a focus on the number of trips taken by domestic day and overnight visitors in the six months prior to the survey. The focus is on information regarding the last trip of its kind, i.e. day trip or overnight trip, and the main destination visited on that trip.

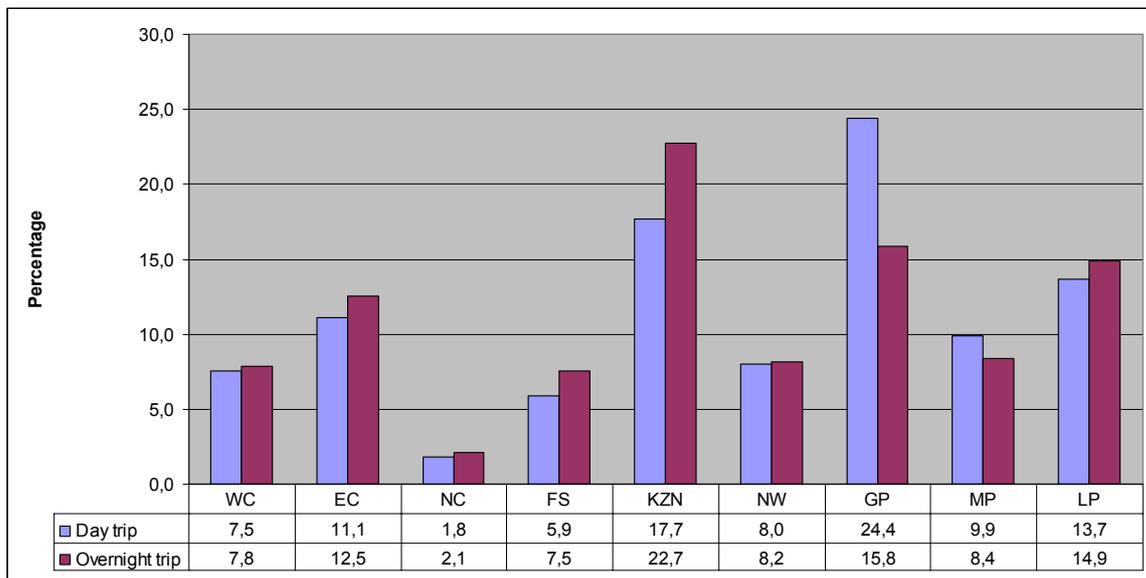
**Table 5: Number of recent overnight person trips by main destination (by province) N (1 000)**

Destination (domestic trips)	Day trip		Overnight trips		Total	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Western Cape	621	7,5	901	7,8	1 522	7,7
Eastern Cape	914	11,1	1 441	12,5	2 355	11,9
Northern Cap	148	1,8	245	2,1	394	2,0
Free State	485	5,9	866	7,5	1 351	6,8
KwaZulu-Natal	1 455	17,7	2 611	22,7	4 066	20,6
North West	657	8,0	938	8,2	1 595	8,1
Gauteng	2 007	24,4	1 821	15,8	3 828	19,4
Mpumalanga	818	9,9	965	8,4	1 783	9,0
Limpopo	1 128	13,7	1 710	14,9	2 838	14,4
<b>Total domestic trips</b>	<b>8 233</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>11 499</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>19 732</b>	<b>100,0</b>

KwaZulu-Natal generated the most tourist arrivals (20,6%), followed by Gauteng with 19,4% of trips.

The main destination for day trips was Gauteng with 24,4%, followed by KwaZulu-Natal with 17,7%. The pattern for overnight trips was the opposite, with the main destination being KwaZulu-Natal (22,7%), followed by Gauteng with 15,8%.

**Figure 1: Percentage of day and overnight trips by province of destination**



The proportions of day and overnight trips were virtually the same for the following provinces of destination: Western Cape (7,8% overnight and 7,5% day trips), North West (8,2% overnight and 8,0% day trips) and Northern Cape (2,1% overnight and 1,8% day trips).

More overnight trips than day trips were destined for KwaZulu-Natal (22,7% overnight and 17,7% day trips), Eastern Cape (12,5% overnight and 11,1% day trips), Free State (7,5% overnight and 5,9% day trips) and Limpopo (14,9% overnight and 13,7% day trips).

Day trips were more likely to be destined for Gauteng (24,4%) and Mpumalanga (9,9%) than overnight trips (15,8% and 8,4% respectively).

Relatively few people visited Northern Cape on either day (1,8%) or overnight (2,1%) trips.

### 3.2 Trip purpose

**Table 6: Main purpose of visit by day and overnight trips (number of recent overnight person trips N (1 000))**

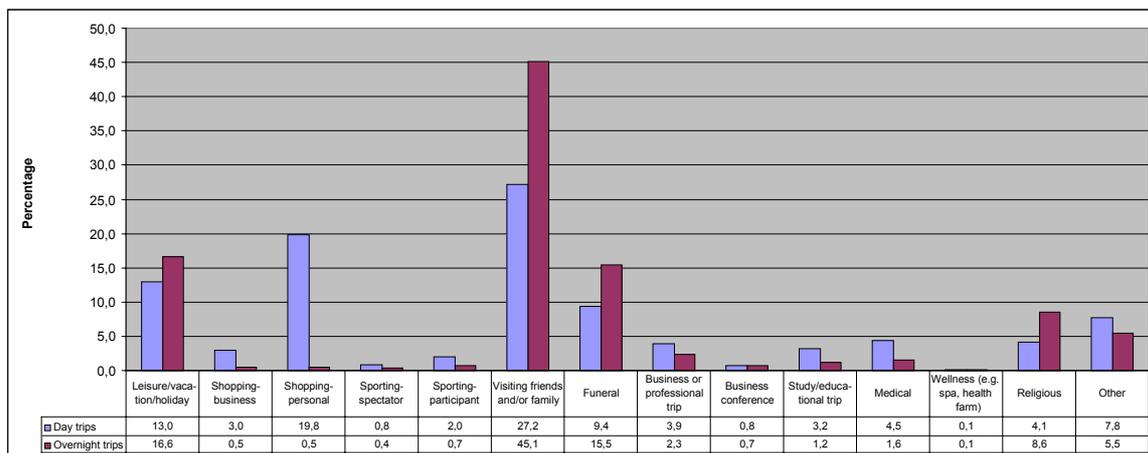
Main purpose	Day trips		Overnight trips		Total	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Leisure/vacation/holiday	1 073	13,0	1 923	16,8	2 995	15,2
Shopping – business	244	3,0	61	0,5	305	1,5
Shopping – personal	1 639	19,9	55	0,5	1 694	8,6
Sporting – spectator	70	0,8	43	0,4	113	0,6
Sporting – participant	168	2,0	85	0,7	253	1,3
Visiting friends and/or family/relatives (VFR)	2 252	27,3	5 217	45,5	7 469	37,9
Funeral	776	9,4	1 791	15,6	2 568	13,0
Business or professional trip	321	3,9	269	2,3	589	3,0
Business conference	64	0,8	79	0,7	143	0,7
Study/educational trip	267	3,2	139	1,2	406	2,1
Medical	369	4,5	182	1,6	550	2,8
Wellness (e.g. spa, health farm)	8	0,1	7	0,1	15	0,1
Religious	343	4,2	992	8,6	1 336	6,8
Other	644	7,8	634	5,5	1 277	6,5
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 237</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>11 477</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>19 714</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Table 6 shows the number of trips taken by domestic and overnight visitors, grouped by purpose of visit. The main reason why South Africans travelled within South Africa in 2008 was for visiting friends and family/relatives (VFR). More than a third (37,9%) of trips taken was for the purpose of visiting friends and family/relatives. An estimated 2,2 million day and 5,2 million overnight trips were taken for the purpose of visiting friends and/or family.

Day trips were mostly for the purpose of visiting friends and family/relatives (27,3%), followed by shopping for personal use (19,9%). Taking day trips for leisure purposes was indicated by 13% of the people who took day trips. Almost one in every ten day trips was taken to attend a funeral (9,4%) in the six months prior to the survey.

Similarly, overnight trips were mostly taken for the purpose of visiting friends and family/relatives. The proportion of trips taken for visiting friends and family/relatives on overnight trips (45,5%) was one and a half times that of day trips (27,3%). Attending funerals was indicated as the second most common reason for taking overnight trips, with 15,6% of people stating it as reason. Taking trips for leisure/vacation/holiday purposes was indicated by 16,8% of the people who took overnight trips. Attending religious activities was stated as reason for taking an overnight trip by 8,6% people.

**Figure 2: Main purpose of visit (number of trips)**



### 3.3 Mode of transport

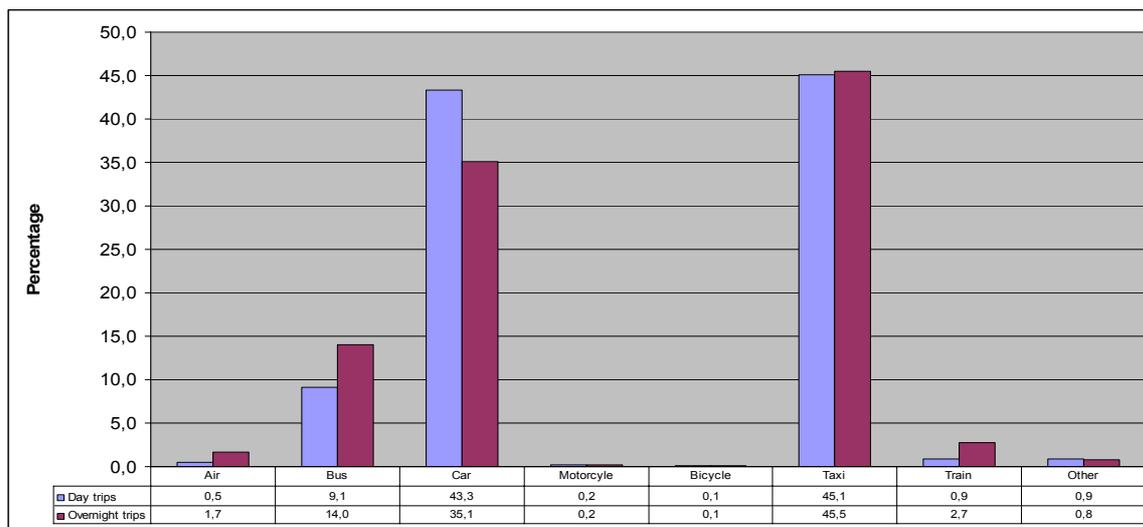
Table 7 shows the number of person trips taken by domestic day and overnight visitors, grouped by the mode of transport used.

Travel by taxi, the mode of transport most often used by South African tourists while travelling in South Africa, accounted for 45,1% of all domestic day trips and 45,5% of all domestic overnight trips.

**Table 7: Main mode of transport used on most recent domestic day and overnight trips (number of recent overnight person trips N (1 000))**

Mode of transport	Day trips		Overnight trips		Total	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Air	39	0,5	195	1,7	233	1,2
Bus	746	9,1	1 577	14,0	2 323	11,9
Car	3 571	43,3	3 961	35,1	7 532	38,5
Motorcycle	13	0,2	23	0,2	36	0,2
Bicycle	11	0,1	10	0,1	21	0,1
Taxi	3 714	45,1	5 146	45,5	8 860	45,3
Train	73	0,9	301	2,7	374	1,9
Other	74	0,9	88	0,8	162	0,8
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 241</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>11 300</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>19 540</b>	<b>100,0</b>

**Figure 3: Mode of transport used to undertake trips**



Most of the day trip travellers were likely to make use of taxis (45,1%) as mode of transport, followed by cars (43,3%) and buses (9,1%). Less than one per cent (0,9%) used trains, while aircraft were used by about 0,5% of travellers on day trips. Similarly, overnight trip travellers were more likely to use taxis (45,5%), followed by cars (35,1%) and buses (14,0%). Almost three per cent (2,7%) of travellers used trains, and 1,7% used aircraft as means of transport during overnight trips.

The figure also indicates that buses, trains and aircraft were more likely to be used as mode of transport for overnight trips than for day trips.

- Bus – overnight trips (14,0%) and day trips (9,1%)
- Train – overnight trips (2,7%) and day trips (0,9%)
- Aircraft – overnight trips (1,7%) and day trips (0,5%)

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

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

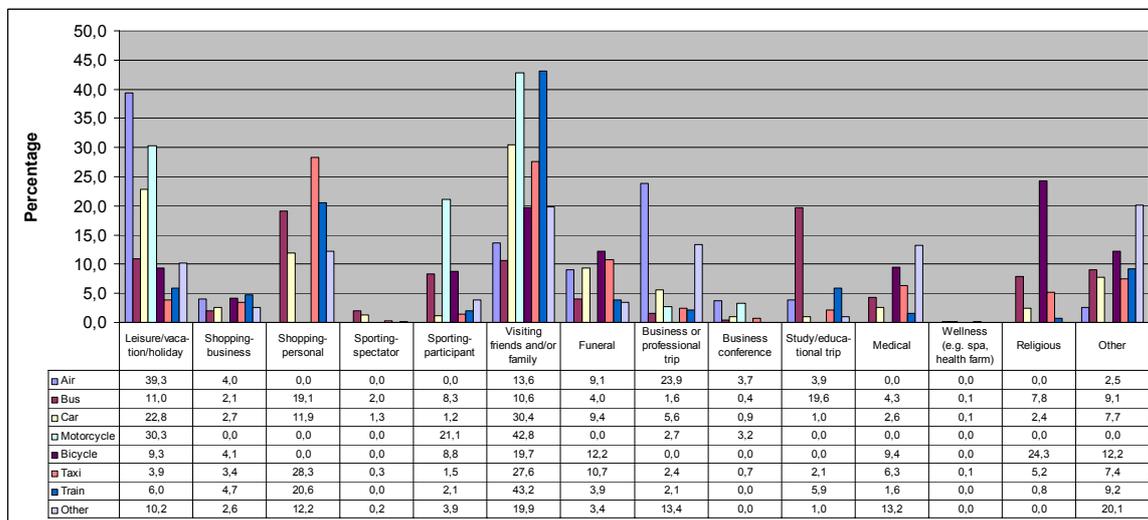
**Table 8: Main purpose of visit by mode of transport on domestic day trips**

Main purpose of visit	Air	Bus	Car	Motorcycle	Bicycle	Taxi	Train	Other
Leisure/vacation/holiday	**	11,0	22,8	**	**	3,9	6,0	10,2
Shopping – business	**	2,1	2,7	**	**	3,4	4,7	2,6
Shopping – personal	**	19,1	11,9	**	**	28,3	20,6	12,2
Sporting – spectator	**	2,0	1,3	**	**	0,3	0,0	0,2
Sporting – participant	**	8,3	1,2	**	**	1,5	2,1	3,9
Visiting friends and/or family	**	10,6	30,4	**	**	27,6	43,2	19,9
Funeral	**	4,0	9,4	**	**	10,7	3,9	3,4
Business or professional trip	**	1,6	5,6	**	**	2,4	2,1	13,4
Business conference	**	0,4	0,9	**	**	0,7	0,0	0,0
Study/educational trip	**	19,6	1,0	**	**	2,1	5,9	1,0
Medical	**	4,3	2,6	**	**	6,3	1,6	13,2
Wellness (e.g. spa, health farm)	**	0,1	0,1	**	**	0,1	0,0	0,0
Religious	**	7,8	2,4	**	**	5,2	0,8	0,0
Other	**	9,1	7,7	**	**	7,4	9,2	20,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>							

\* Unspecified excluded

\*\* Values for these variables are too small to make any valid conclusions and are therefore excluded from analysis

**Figure 4: Main purpose of visit by mode of transport on domestic day trips**



The use of air transport, motorcycles/scooters and bicycles for daytrips represents such small proportions that it renders a more detailed analysis unreliable and therefore the analysis that follows will focus on the four main modes of transport used, i.e. bus, car, taxi and train.

When trains were used for day trips, they were mostly used for visiting friends and family/relatives, and account for more than a third (43,2%) of train trips taken. Similarly, when taxis were used as means of transport they were mostly used for visiting friends and family/relatives (27,6%) and for doing shopping for personal use (28,3%).

In the instance where buses were used as means of transport, they were mainly used for study/educational purposes (19,6%) or for doing shopping for personal use (19,1%).

When cars were used to undertake a day trip, it was for the purpose of visiting friends and family/relatives in 30,4% of trips and for leisure purposes in 22,8% of trips.

Similar information presented in Table 8 for domestic day visitors is presented in Table 9 for overnight visitors.

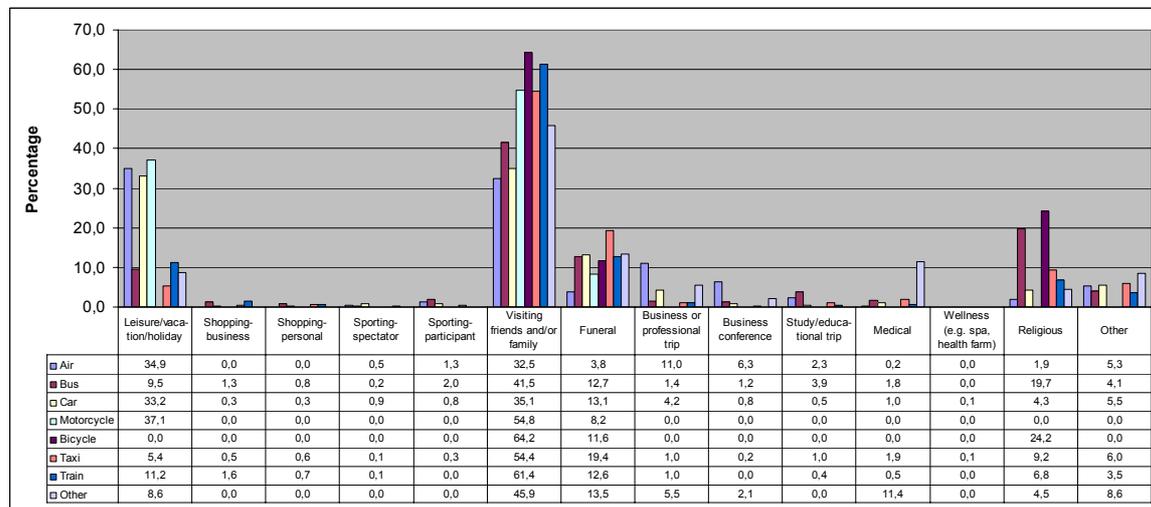
**Table 9: Main purpose of visit by mode of transport on domestic overnight trips**

Main purpose of visit	Air	Bus	Car	Motorcycle	Bicycle	Taxi	Train	Other
Leisure/vacation/holiday	34,9	9,5	33,2	**	**	5,4	11,2	8,6
Shopping – business	0,0	1,3	0,3	**	**	0,5	1,6	0,0
Shopping – personal	0,0	0,8	0,3	**	**	0,6	0,7	0,0
Sporting – spectator	0,5	0,2	0,9	**	**	0,1	0,1	0,0
Sporting – participant	1,3	2,0	0,8	**	**	0,3	0,0	0,0
Visiting friends and/or family	32,5	41,5	35,1	**	**	54,4	61,4	45,9
Funeral	3,8	12,7	13,1	**	**	19,4	12,6	13,5
Business or professional trip	11,0	1,4	4,2	**	**	1,0	1,0	5,5
Business conference	6,3	1,2	0,8	**	**	0,2	0,0	2,1
Study/educational trip	2,3	3,9	0,5	**	**	1,0	0,4	0,0
Medical	0,2	1,8	1,0	**	**	1,9	0,5	11,4
Wellness (e.g. spa, health farm)	0,0	0,0	0,1	**	**	0,1	0,0	0,0
Religious	1,9	19,7	4,3	**	**	9,2	6,8	4,5
Other	5,3	4,1	5,5	**	**	6,0	3,5	8,6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>							

\* Unspecified excluded

\*\* Values for these variables are too small to make any valid conclusions and are therefore excluded from analysis

**Figure 5: Main purpose of visit by mode of transport on domestic overnight trips**



As was the case with day trips, air transport, motorcycles/scooters and bicycles used for overnight trips represent such small proportions that it renders a more detailed analysis unreliable and therefore the analysis that follows will focus on the four main modes of transport used, i.e. bus, car, taxi and train.

More than half (54,4%) of the people who used taxis for overnight trips used it for visiting friends and family/relatives. In instances where travellers used trains they mostly did so for purposes of visiting friends and family/relatives (61,4%), as they did when using buses (41,5%) and cars (35,1%). Buses as means of transport for overnight trips were used to attend religious activities (19,7%) and funerals (12,7%).

### **3.5 Activities undertaken during trips**

#### **3.5.1 Day trips**

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

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

From Table 10a it is clear that the broader activity category, namely 'recreation and entertainment', which includes eating out, shopping, and going to cinemas, formed the bulk of activities undertaken by day trip travellers. Engaging in social activities (visiting friends/family, weddings, etc.) on day trips was the second most popular, followed by nature-based activities (game viewing, bird watching, visiting parks, sightseeing, sunbathing and swimming). Recreation and entertainment activities were undertaken in more than a third of the day trips (37,0%), while social activities (12,2%) and nature-based activities (5,6%) constituted 17,8% of activities undertaken during day trips.

**Table 10a: Activities undertaken on domestic day trips (incidence of activities undertaken)**

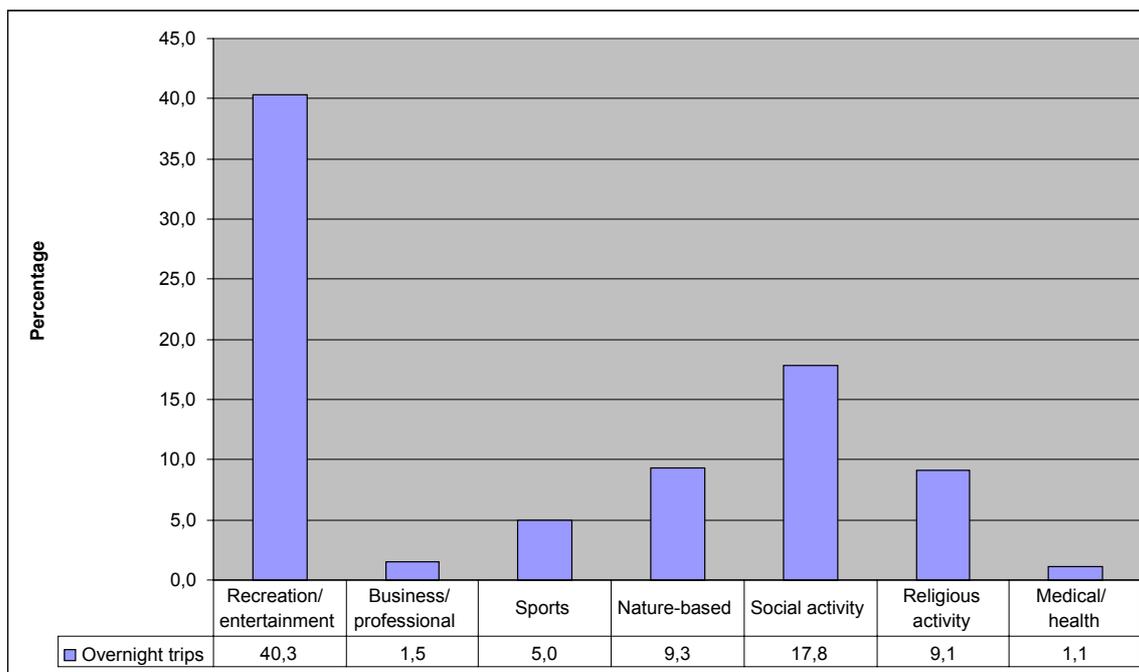
Activity	Day trips	
	Number	Per cent
<b>Recreation/entertainment</b>		
Entertainment, e.g. cinema, concert, show	219	2,6
Theme parks, e.g. aquariums	118	1,4
Cultural, historical and heritage, e.g. cultural village, museums, art gallery, township tour	117	1,4
Eating out, e.g. restaurants, cafes	1 528	18,5
Night life, e.g. bars, night-clubs, discos	97	1,2
Visited a casino	83	1,0
Shopping, e.g. malls, flea/craft markets	842	10,2
Other recreation, entertainment (specify)	56	0,7
<b>Business/professional</b>		
Meeting	62	0,7
Business conference, convention	21	0,3
Trading, e.g. bought goods from suppliers or sold goods to customers	63	0,8
Other business (specify)	21	0,3
<b>Sports</b>		
Individual sport, e.g. swimming/walking/hiking/cycling	61	0,7
Water sports, e.g. diving, snorkelling, sailing, surfing	18	0,2
Adventure activity, e.g. water rafting, mountaineering	7	0,1
Attended a sporting event as a spectator	62	0,7
Participated in a sporting event, e.g. race, competition	61	0,7
Other sports (specify)	36	0,4
<b>Nature-based</b>		
Visited a rural area	13	0,2
Wildlife, e.g. game viewing, whale watching, bird watching	121	1,5
Hunting	4	0,0
Beach, e.g. sunbathing and swimming	50	0,6
Visited parks/ gardens	109	1,3
Sightseeing	107	1,3
Visited a mountain area	38	0,5
Other outdoors/ nature based (specify)	15	0,2
<b>Social activity</b>		
Visiting friends/family	752	9,1
Weddings/funerals/ christenings/ Initiation	226	2,7
Other social activity (specify)	35	0,4
<b>Religious activity</b>		
Religious conference	64	0,8
Place of worship, e.g. church, mosque, synagogue, temple	134	1,6
Other religious specify	2	0,0
<b>Medical/health</b>		
Medical, e.g. treatment in clinic/hospital	123	1,5
Health/wellness, e.g. hydro, spa, beauty centre, health farm	14	0,2
Other medical (specify)	11	0,1

It is evident from the data that the most popular recreational/entertainment activities people engage in when on day trips are: eating out at restaurants/bars (18,5%) and shopping at malls/flea markets (10.2%). In as far as social activities are concerned, visiting friends/family was again top of the list (9,1%), followed by attending weddings/funerals/christenings/initiations with 2,7%.

### 3.5.2 Overnight trips

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

**Figure 6: Activities undertaken on domestic overnight trips (incidence of activities undertaken)**



When activities are lumped together in the broader activity categories depicted in Figure 6, the activity category 'recreation and entertainment', which includes eating out, shopping, and going to cinemas, formed the bulk of activities undertaken by overnight travellers. This is even higher as for day trips. Engaging in social activities (visiting friends/family, weddings, etc.) on overnight trips was the second most popular type of activity (again a larger proportion than that for day trips). Undertaking nature-based activities (game viewing, bird watching, visiting parks, sightseeing, sunbathing and swimming) and engaging in religious activities on overnight trips had almost the same proportions. Recreation and entertainment (40,3%) formed the bulk of activities undertaken during overnight trips, while social (17,8%), nature-based (9,3%), religious (9,2%) and sport activities (5,0%) constituted 41,3% of activities undertaken during overnight trips.

**Table 10b: Activities undertaken on domestic overnight trips (incidence of activities undertaken)**

Activity	Overnight trips	
	Number	Per cent
<b>Recreation/entertainment</b>		
Entertainment, e.g. cinema, concert, show	371	3,2
Theme parks, e.g. aquariums	214	1,9
Cultural, historical and heritage, e.g. cultural village, museums	221	1,9
Eating out, e.g. restaurants, cafes	1 591	13,8
Night life, e.g. bars, night clubs, discos	249	2,2
Visited casino	188	1,6
Shopping, e.g. malls, flea/craft markets	1 768	15,3
Other recreation, entertainment	64	0,6
<b>Business/professional</b>		
Meeting	62	0,5
Business conference, convention	68	0,6
Trading, e.g. bought goods from suppliers or sold goods to customers	29	0,3
Other business	16	0,1
<b>Sports</b>		
Individual sports, e.g. swimming/walking/hiking/cycling	242	2,1
Water sports, e.g. diving, snorkelling, sailing, surfing	43	0,4
Adventure activity, e.g. water rafting, mountaineering	40	0,3
Attended a sporting event as a spectator	149	1,3
Participated in a sporting event, e.g. race, competition	38	0,3
Other sports	62	0,5
<b>Nature-based</b>		
Visited a rural area	98	0,8
Wildlife, e.g. game viewing, whale watching, bird watching	257	2,2
Hunting	39	0,3
Beach, e.g. sunbathing and swimming	270	2,3
Visited parks/gardens	101	0,9
Sightseeing	171	1,5
Visited a mountain area	102	0,9
Other outdoors/nature-based	35	0,3
<b>Social activity</b>		
Visiting friends/family	1 511	13,1
Weddings/funerals/christenings/initiations	495	4,3
Other social activities	49	0,4
<b>Religious activity</b>		
Religious conference	222	1,9
Place of worship, e.g. church, mosque, synagogue, temple	821	7,1
Other religious	8	0,1
<b>Medical/health</b>		
Medical, e.g. treatment in clinic/hospital	100	0,9
Health/wellness, e.g. hydro, spa, beauty centre, health farm	22	0,2
Other medical	4	0,0

A closer investigation on the type of activities undertaken reveals similar patterns as those for day trips. As was the case with day trips, the three most popular activities undertaken on overnight trips were shopping at malls/flea markets (15,3%), visiting friends/family (13,1%), and eating out at restaurants/bars (13,8%). However, the proportions for each were different. For day trips, visiting friends/family (9,1%) and shopping at malls/flea markets (10,2%) were lower, but higher for eating out at restaurants/bars (18,3%). People were also more inclined to visit places of worship whilst on overnight trips (7,1%), than when taking day trips (1,6%).

### 3.6 Demographic characteristics of day and overnight travellers

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

**Table 11a: Demographic analysis for domestic day trips (in thousands)**

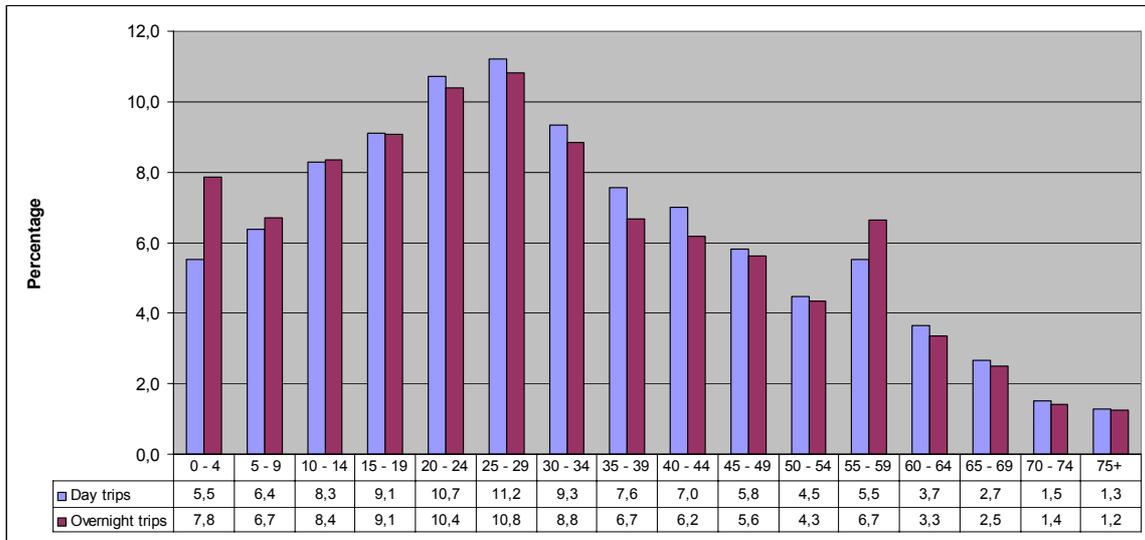
Characteristics	Day trips	
	Number	Per cent
<b>Age group</b>		
0–4	458	5,5
5–9	528	6,4
10–14	686	8,3
15–19	754	9,1
20–24	886	10,7
25–29	929	11,2
30–34	773	9,3
35–39	625	7,6
40–44	579	7,0
45–49	481	5,8
50–54	370	4,5
55–59	456	5,5
60–64	303	3,7
65–69	220	2,7
70–74	124	1,5
75+	106	1,3
<b>Broad age groups</b>		
0–11	1 112	13,4
12–17	717	8,7
18–24	1 052	12,7
25–34	1 815	21,9
35–44	1 398	16,9
45–54	1 060	12,8
55–64	673	8,1
65+	450	5,4
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	3 745	45,2
Female	4 533	54,8
<b>Population group</b>		
Black African	6 360	76,8
Coloured	517	6,2
Indian/Asian	254	3,1
White	1 147	13,9
<b>Marital status</b>		
Married	2 771	33,5
Living together as husband and wife	534	6,4
Widow/widower	447	5,4
Divorced/separated	185	2,2
Never married	4 332	52,3
<b>Highest level of education</b>		
No schooling	915	11,1
Not completing primary school	1 587	19,2
Grade 7/Std 5	396	4,8
Not completing secondary school	2 571	31,1
Grade 12/Std 10	1 694	20,5
Higher	1 045	12,6
Unspecified	70	0,8

Demographic characteristics of domestic overnight tourists are presented in Table 11b.

**Table 11b: Demographic analysis for domestic overnight trips (in thousands)**

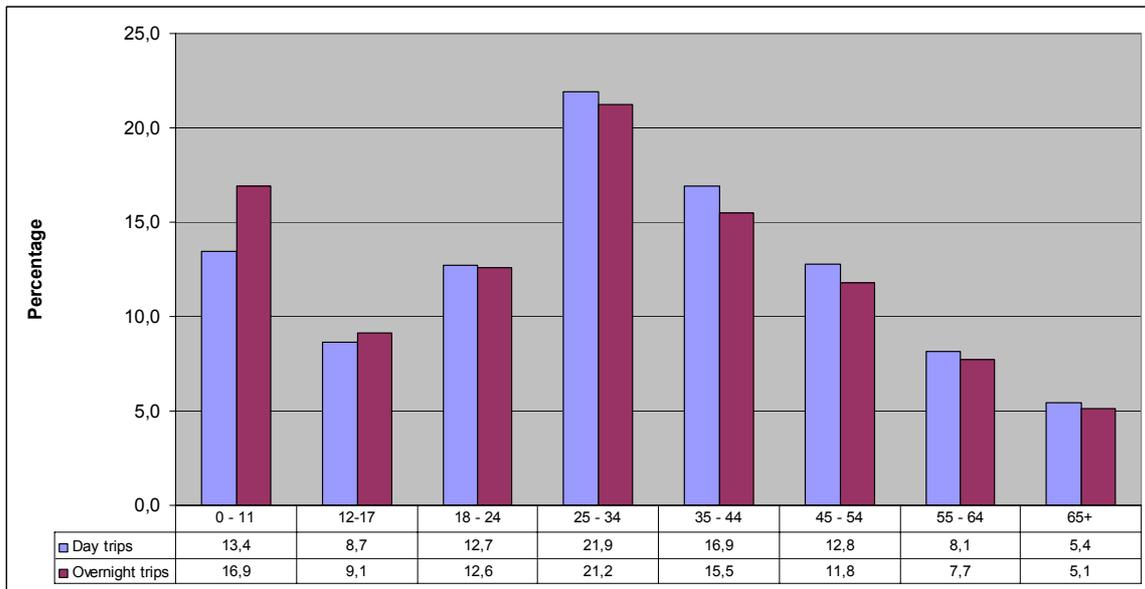
Characteristics	Overnight trips	
	Number	Per cent
<b>Age group</b>		
0–4	907	7,8
5–9	776	6,7
10–14	967	8,4
15–19	1 051	9,1
20–24	1 201	10,4
25–29	1 252	10,8
30–34	1 022	8,8
35–39	773	6,7
40–44	713	6,2
45–49	649	5,6
50–54	502	4,3
55–59	770	6,7
60–64	387	3,3
65–69	288	2,5
70–74	162	1,4
75+	143	1,2
<b>Broad age groups</b>		
0–11	1 958	16,9
12–17	1 058	9,1
18–24	1 455	12,6
25–34	2 454	21,2
35–44	1 795	15,5
45–54	1 362	11,8
55–64	889	7,7
65+	593	5,1
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	5 235	45,3
Female	6 329	54,7
<b>Population group</b>		
Black African	9 078	78,5
Coloured	705	6,1
Indian/Asian	238	2,1
White	1 543	13,3
<b>Marital status</b>		
Married	3 466	30,0
Living together as husband and wife	831	7,2
Widow/widower	571	4,9
Divorced/separated	254	2,2
Never married	6 430	55,6
<b>Highest level of education</b>		
No schooling	1 546	13,4
Not completing primary school	2 348	20,3
Grade 7/Std 5	611	5,3
Not completing secondary school	3 420	29,6
Grade 12/Std 10	2 268	19,6
Higher	1 290	11,2
Unspecified	81	0,7

**Figure 7a: Age distribution of persons who took day and overnight trips**



Travel is most popular among the age group 25 to 29. An estimated 1 252 000 overnight trips were taken by this group, whilst the number of day trips was 929 000. Comparing this group’s travel patterns with those of other groups, this becomes clear: for day trips it is 3 times higher than for the 60 to 64-year-old group, who has taken 303 000 trips, and almost double that of the age group 55 to 59 (649 000 trips). For the age group 0 to 4 years (the group that would traditionally travel with parents) it is estimated that 458 000 day trips were taken, and 907 000 overnight trips. This implies that the financial responsibility in terms of paying for this would be lying with the older age groups. Although the proportions of day and overnight trips for the age group 15 to 19 are exactly the same (9,1%) in terms of numbers, the number of overnight trips was much higher. Estimated day trips taken were 754 000 and overnight trips 1 051 000.

**Figure 7b: Broad age group distribution of people who took domestic day trips and overnight trips**

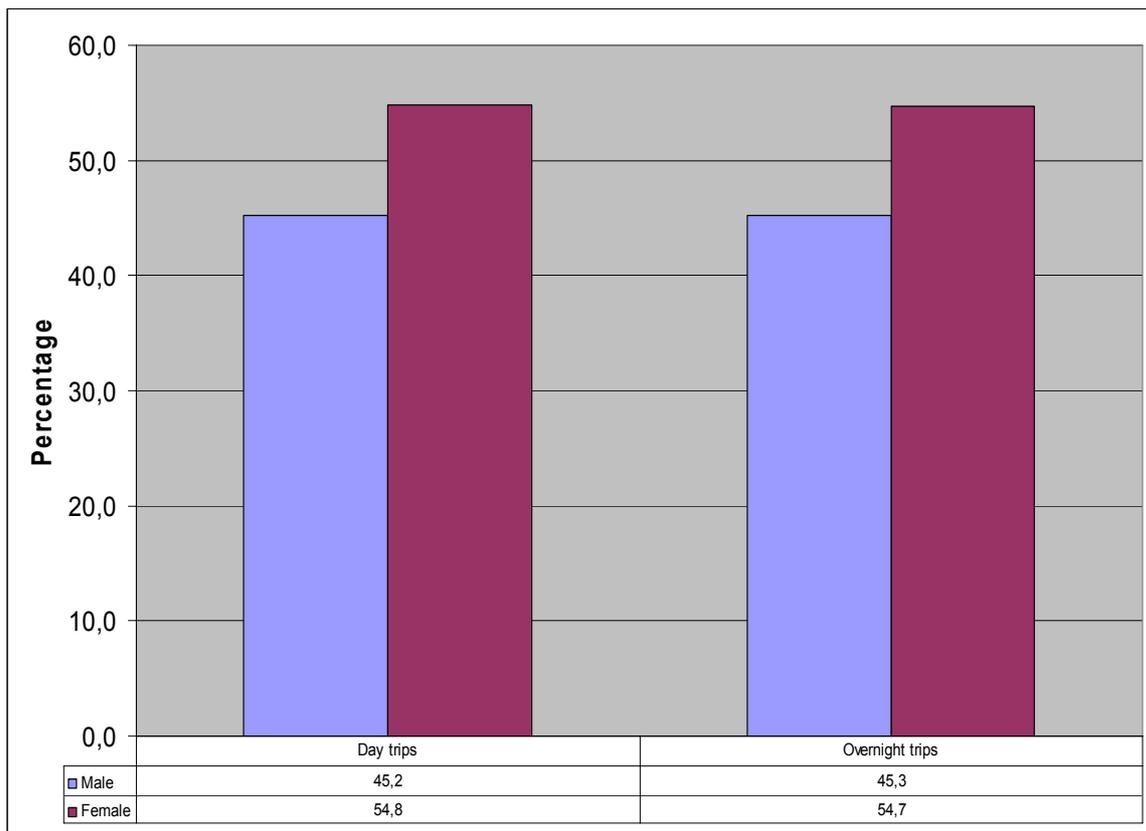


**Table 12: Broad age group distribution of people who took domestic day trips and overnight trips**

Broad age group	Day trips	%	Overnight trips	%
0-11	1 112	13,4	1 958	16,9
12-17	717	8,7	1 058	9,1
18-24	1 052	12,7	1 455	12,6
25-34	1 815	21,9	2 454	21,2
35-44	1 398	16,9	1 795	15,5
45-54	1 060	12,8	1 362	11,8
55-64	673	8,1	889	7,7
65+	450	5,4	593	5,1

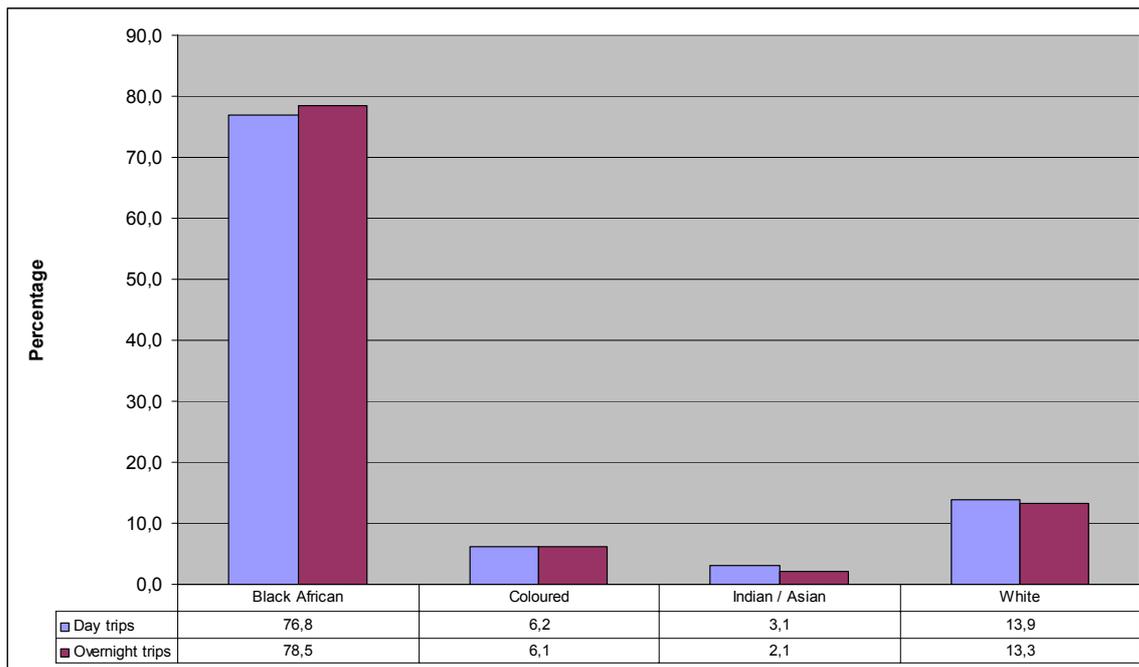
Almost 2 million overnight trips and just more than 1 million day trips were taken by children aged 0 to 11 years in the six months prior to the survey. The age group 25 to 34 in this analysis had the highest estimated numbers of trips for both domestic day trips (1,815 million) as well as domestic overnight trips (2,454 million). Although the proportions of day and overnight trips taken by the 18 to 24 age group are almost the same for day (12,7%) and for overnight trips (12,6%), the number of overnight trips (1,455 million) is 72% more than the day trips (1,052 million).

**Figure 7c: Demographic analysis by domestic day trips and overnight trips (gender)**



The gender distribution patterns for domestic day and overnight trips are almost exactly the same; only one percentage point difference with significantly more female than male travellers. More than half the people who took day trips were female (54,8%) and 45,2% were male. Overnight trip-takers were 54,7% female and 45,3% male.

**Figure 7d: Demographic analysis by domestic day trips and overnight trips (population group)**



With regard to population group, more than three quarters of both domestic day and overnight trips were taken by the black African group, followed by the white, coloured and Asian/Indian population groups. The proportions for day trips taken were black African (76,8%), whites (13,9%), coloured (6,2%) and Indian/Asian (3,1%). Proportions for domestic overnight trips taken were black African (78,5%), whites (13,3%), coloured (6,1%) and Indian/Asian (2,1%).

**3.7 Main destination and main purpose of visit for domestic overnight trips**

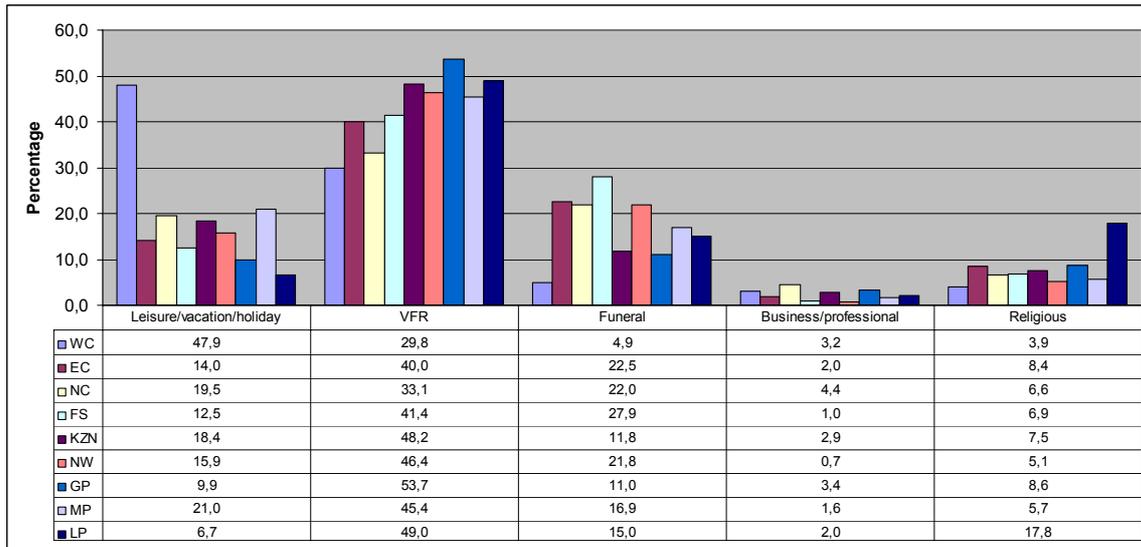
Table 13 provides information on the main destination and main purpose of visit for domestic overnight tourists.

**Table 13: Main destination by main purpose of visit for domestic overnight trips**

Destination	Leisure/vacation/holiday	Shopping – business	Shopping – personal	Sporting – spectator	Sporting – participant	VFR	Funeral	Business/professional	Business conference	Study/educational trip	Medical	Wellness	Religious	Other	Total
Western Cape	47,9	0,2	0,2	0,5	2,9	29,8	4,9	3,2	0,7	0,8	1,8	0,0	3,9	3,2	100,0
Eastern Cape	14,0	0,0	0,3	0,3	0,6	40,0	22,5	2,0	0,2	1,2	2,2	0,2	8,4	8,0	100,0
Northern Cape	19,5	0,8	0,3	0,5	0,8	33,1	22,0	4,4	0,5	0,7	2,4	0,2	6,6	8,2	100,0
Free State	12,5	0,1	1,1	0,1	0,5	41,4	27,9	1,0	0,5	1,3	1,2	0,4	6,9	5,0	100,0
KwaZulu-Natal	18,4	1,1	0,8	0,7	0,7	48,2	11,8	2,9	0,9	1,6	1,5	0,0	7,5	3,8	100,0
North West	15,9	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,3	46,4	21,8	0,7	0,6	1,3	1,6	0,0	5,1	6,1	100,0
Gauteng	9,9	1,2	0,8	0,2	0,7	53,7	11,0	3,4	1,2	1,6	1,6	0,0	8,6	6,0	100,0
Mpumalanga	21,0	0,0	0,2	0,5	0,3	45,4	16,9	1,6	0,3	0,6	1,0	0,0	5,7	6,6	100,0
Limpopo	6,7	0,3	0,1	0,2	0,4	49,0	15,0	2,0	0,6	0,6	1,4	0,0	17,8	5,8	100,0
<b>Total overnight trips</b>	<b>1 903</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>5 192</b>	<b>1 786</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>11 413</b>

\*Unspecified excluded

**Figure 8: Main destination by main purpose of visit for domestic overnight trips**



The preferred destination on overnight trips for leisure or holiday purposes was Western Cape, with 47,9% of trips, followed by Mpumalanga (21,0%), Northern Cape (19,5%), KwaZulu-Natal (18,4%), and North West (15,9%). Limpopo was the least popular destination for leisure purposes with only 6,7% of overnight trips taken for that purpose. In as far as visiting friends and family/relatives on overnight trips is concerned, more than half the trips were to Gauteng (53,7%). Provinces to which more than 40% of trips were taken to visit friends and family were Limpopo (49,0%), KwaZulu-Natal (48,2%), North West (46,4%), Mpumalanga (45,4%) and Free State (41,4%). The two main provinces of destination for the purpose of attending a funeral were Free State (27,9%) and Eastern Cape (22,5%). Limpopo (17,8%) was the main destination for trips taken for religious purposes.

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

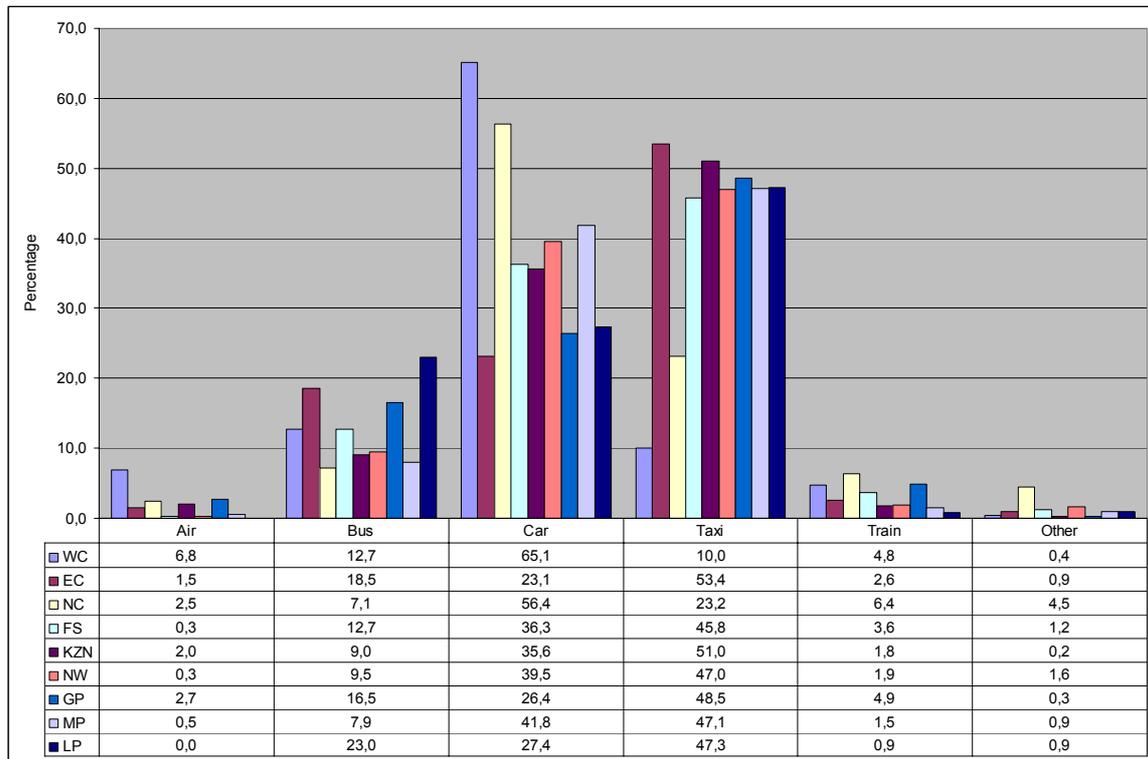
Information on the main destination and mode of transport for domestic overnight tourists is provided in Table 14 which shows that bus, car, taxi and train were the most prevalent modes of transport used for overnight trips.

**Table 14: Main destination by mode of transport for domestic overnight trips**

Destination	Air	Bus	Car	Motorcycle	Bicycle	Taxi	Train	Other	Total
Western Cape	6,8	12,7	65,1	0,1	0,0	10,0	4,8	0,4	100,0
Eastern Cape	1,5	18,5	23,1	0,0	0,0	53,4	2,6	0,9	100,0
Northern Cape	2,5	7,1	56,4	0,0	0,0	23,2	6,4	4,5	100,0
Free State	0,3	12,7	36,3	0,0	0,1	45,8	3,6	1,2	100,0
KwaZulu Natal	2,0	9,0	35,6	0,1	0,2	51,0	1,8	0,2	100,0
North West	0,3	9,5	39,5	0,1	0,0	47,0	1,9	1,6	100,0
Gauteng	2,7	16,5	26,4	0,5	0,1	48,5	4,9	0,3	100,0
Mpumalanga	0,5	7,9	41,8	0,0	0,2	47,1	1,5	0,9	100,0
Limpopo	0,0	23,0	27,4	0,6	0,0	47,3	0,9	0,9	100,0
<b>Total overnight trips</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>1 570</b>	<b>3 922</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5 130</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>11 236</b>

\*Unspecified excluded

**Figure 9: Main destination by mode of transport for domestic overnight trips**



Information on the main destination and mode of transport for domestic overnight tourists is provided in Table 14 which shows that when trips were made to Western Cape (65,1%) or Northern Cape (56,4%), people used cars to reach their destination. Taxis were the mode of transport for more than half the trips when the province of destination was Eastern Cape (53,4%), KwaZulu-Natal (51,0%), Gauteng (48,5%), Limpopo (47,3%), Mpumalanga (47,1%), North West (47,0%) and Free State (45,8%). Included in the category 'other' was 'walking, using mule/donkey/horse carts or other non-motorised transport'. In this regard, this type of transport was the highest in Northern Cape where the use of mule/donkey/horse carts is still very common.

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

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

**Table 15: Main destination by length of stay for domestic overnight trips**

Destination	1-3 nights	4-7 nights	8-14 nights	15-21 nights	22+ nights	Average stay (number of nights)	Total
Western Cape	56,1	24,7	9,6	4,8	4,8	6,1	100,0
Eastern Cape	57,0	22,1	9,8	6,0	5,2	6,1	100,0
Northern Cape	61,3	21,2	11,1	3,3	3,1	5,2	100,0
Free State	69,6	17,7	6,0	2,6	4,0	4,5	100,0
KwaZulu-Natal	59,6	23,4	10,3	3,5	3,1	5,1	100,0
North West	66,4	16,8	10,5	3,1	3,2	4,6	100,0
Gauteng	59,1	18,2	9,4	6,1	7,2	6,5	100,0
Mpumalanga	67,3	16,5	8,7	3,7	3,9	4,9	100,0
Limpopo	66,9	20,6	5,9	2,6	4,0	4,9	100,0
<b>Total overnight trips<sup>1</sup> N (1 000)</b>	<b>7 127</b>	<b>2 356</b>	<b>1 029</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>510</b>	-	<b>11 494</b>

<sup>1</sup> Unspecified overnight trips are not included in the table

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

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

**Table 16: Main destination by principal type of accommodation for domestic overnight trips**

Destination	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	Yacht/boat	Cruise ship	Other	Total
Western Cape	7,6	7,3	3,4	5,4	0,6	10,2	55,2	5,1	**	**	**	**	**	100,0
Eastern Cape	2,7	1,0	1,0	0,7	0,3	1,7	84,7	1,8	**	**	**	**	**	100,0
Northern Cape	4,5	4,2	0,4	1,7	0,5	1,7	74,2	2,8	**	**	**	**	**	100,0
Free State	3,1	1,3	1,8	0,7	0,5	5,0	80,4	1,6	**	**	**	**	**	100,0
KwaZulu-Natal	6,7	2,0	1,4	2,1	0,2	3,8	71,7	3,7	**	**	**	**	**	100,0
North West	2,7	1,4	0,5	3,9	0,6	2,4	83,5	1,6	**	**	**	**	**	100,0
Gauteng	5,4	1,7	0,8	1,7	0,9	1,3	80,5	0,8	**	**	**	**	**	100,0
Mpumalanga	4,6	3,0	0,2	5,0	0,3	1,8	78,7	2,4	**	**	**	**	**	100,0
Limpopo	1,8	1,3	0,2	2,3	0,4	3,9	73,7	1,5	**	**	**	**	**	100,0
<b>Total overnight trips</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>8 586</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>519</b>	

\* Unspecified excluded

\*\* Values for these variables are too small to make any valid conclusions and are therefore excluded from analysis

Occupation of campsites, caravan parks, yacht/boat, hostel/backpackers and cruise ships were used in such small proportions that it renders a more detailed analysis unreliable and therefore the analysis that follows will focus on the three main types of accommodation, i.e. staying with friends and family, hotel and self-catering establishments. Staying with friends and family is overall the principal type of accommodation for overnight domestic trips, regardless of the province of destination ranging from roughly 55% to 85% in the different provinces. In Eastern Cape, the principal type of accommodation for 84,7% of overnight trips was to stay with family and friends, and in North West it was the case in 83,2% of trips.

When comparing all provinces with regard to staying with family and friends/relatives, people travelling to Western Cape were least likely to use this accommodation type. When overnight trips were taken to Western Cape, staying with family and friends (55,2%) was the least prevalent, whilst staying in a self-catering establishment accounted for 10,2% of overnight trips. Hotel accommodation as principal accommodation on overnight trips was highest when Western Cape (7,6%) was the destination, followed by KwaZulu-Natal (6,7%), Gauteng (5,4%), Mpumalanga (4,6%), Northern Cape (4,5%), and Free State (3,1%).

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

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

**Table 17: Main purpose of visit by length of stay for domestic overnight trips**

Main purpose of visit	1–3 nights	4–7 nights	8–14 nights	15–21 nights	22+ nights	Average stay (nights)
Leisure/vacation/holiday	13,3	22,4	26,1	19,0	15,6	6,0
Shopping – business	0,7	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,3	3,1
Shopping – personal	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,1	0,1	3,4
Sporting – spectator	0,4	0,2	1,0	0,0	0,0	3,6
Sporting – participant	0,7	1,0	0,6	0,4	0,2	4,5
Visiting friends and/or family	41,5	45,2	52,5	64,2	63,1	6,3
Funeral	18,5	13,2	8,7	7,5	4,5	3,5
Business or professional trip	2,6	1,8	2,0	0,7	3,1	4,9
Business conference	0,7	0,8	0,3	0,7	0,2	4,4
Study/educational trip	1,1	1,8	0,6	0,7	1,1	5,2
Medical	1,3	1,8	1,5	1,4	4,3	8,9
Wellness (e.g. spa, health farm)	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	6,0
Religious	11,4	5,4	2,6	1,9	2,9	3,1
Other	6,4	4,7	3,0	3,0	3,6	3,4
Unspecified	0,8	0,8	0,4	0,2	1,0	3,6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-</b>

The average length of stay when visiting friends and family/relatives was 6,3 nights; for leisure/vacation/holiday purposes the average length of stay was 6 nights; for attending funerals it was 3,5 nights; and for attending religious activities it was 3,1 nights. Staying with friends and family was the main purpose of stay for 41,5% of trips lasting between one and three nights, 45,2% of trips lasting between four and seven nights, 52,5% of trips lasting between eight and fourteen nights, 64,2% of trips lasting between fifteen and twenty one-nights, and 63,1% of trips lasting twenty-two nights or longer.

### 3.12 Main purpose of visit and accommodation

Table 18 presents information on the main purpose of visit and the associated type of accommodation for domestic overnight tourists. Overall, the type of accommodation used on overnight trips was staying with friends and family regardless of the main purpose of the trip. People who went to visit friends and family were inclined to also stay with the people visited (97,2%). When attending funerals this is even higher at 98,0%. The principal type of accommodation used on holiday or leisure trips was also to stay with friends and family with just less than 39,0%. Using hotel accommodation was most prevalent among people who went on business conferences (51,2%).

**Table 18: Main purpose of visit by principal type of accommodation for domestic overnight trips**

Main purpose of visit	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	Yacht/boat	Cruise ship	Other	Total
Leisure/vacation/holiday	13,3	7,5	3,1	9,4	0,2	13,0	39,0	**	**	**	**	**	**	100,0
Shopping – business	10,0	1,5	1,2	2,0	0,0	2,2	61,9	**	**	**	**	**	**	100,0
Shopping – personal	6,8	2,5	1,4	0,0	0,0	13,1	65,3	**	**	**	**	**	**	100,0
Sporting – spectator	9,3	12,5	4,3	6,8	1,5	5,7	52,1	**	**	**	**	**	**	100,0
Sporting – participant	16,3	21,7	13,5	8,7	3,4	3,6	20,4	**	**	**	**	**	**	100,0
Visiting friends and/or family	0,3	0,1	0,0	0,4	0,2	0,6	97,2	**	**	**	**	**	**	100,0
Funeral	0,0	0,1	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,1	98,0	**	**	**	**	**	**	100,0
Business or professional trip	30,3	5,1	6,3	4,7	0,8	3,9	36,2	**	**	**	**	**	**	100,0
Business conference	51,2	2,5	11,8	12,1	2,1	0,8	12,9	**	**	**	**	**	**	100,0
Study/educational trip	29,5	12,9	1,8	13,2	10,6	1,2	15,9	**	**	**	**	**	**	100,0
Medical	0,6	0,8	0,0	1,3	1,7	0,0	66,9	**	**	**	**	**	**	100,0
Wellness	0,0	4,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	6,9	56,5	**	**	**	**	**	**	100,0
Religious	2,1	1,9	0,5	0,7	1,1	6,5	26,6	**	**	**	**	**	**	100,0
Other	4,5	1,9	0,2	1,8	0,5	1,7	84,7	**	**	**	**	**	**	100,0
Main purpose of visit	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	Yacht/boat	Cruise ship	Other	Total
Leisure/vacation/holiday	50,0	59,3	49,9	65,6	8,2	64,9	8,7	61,3	15,6	76,9	93,2	0,0	5,6	17,0
Shopping – business	1,2	0,4	0,6	0,4	0,0	0,3	0,4	0,0	0,4	0,6	0,0	0,0	2,1	0,5
Shopping – personal	0,7	0,6	0,7	0,0	0,0	1,9	0,4	0,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,8	0,5
Sporting – spectator	0,8	2,2	1,6	1,1	1,3	0,6	0,3	0,0	1,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,4
Sporting – participant	2,7	7,5	9,7	2,7	5,5	0,8	0,2	0,0	1,7	4,2	0,0	0,0	0,7	0,7
Visiting friends and/or family	3,2	2,4	2,0	8,1	17,9	8,1	57,8	18,1	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,6	45,2
Funeral	0,0	0,6	6,5	0,0	0,0	0,7	20,0	4,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,1	15,5
Business or professional trip	15,8	5,6	14,2	4,6	4,0	2,7	1,1	7,9	0,9	1,3	6,8	39,9	1,6	2,4
Business conference	7,9	0,8	7,9	3,5	3,2	0,2	0,1	0,3	0,7	0,9	0,0	0,0	0,4	0,7
Study/educational trip	7,9	7,3	2,1	6,6	28,1	0,4	0,3	0,5	2,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,1	1,2
Medical	0,2	0,6	0,0	0,9	5,8	0,0	1,4	0,6	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	9,6	1,6
Wellness	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,5	0,1
Religious	4,1	7,7	3,7	2,4	20,5	16,5	3,0	3,7	74,4	16,2	0,0	60,1	69,3	8,7
Other	5,5	4,9	1,3	4,1	5,6	2,7	6,2	2,2	2,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,4	5,6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

\*\* Values for these variables are too small to make any valid conclusions and are therefore excluded from analysis.

### 3.13 Booking patterns

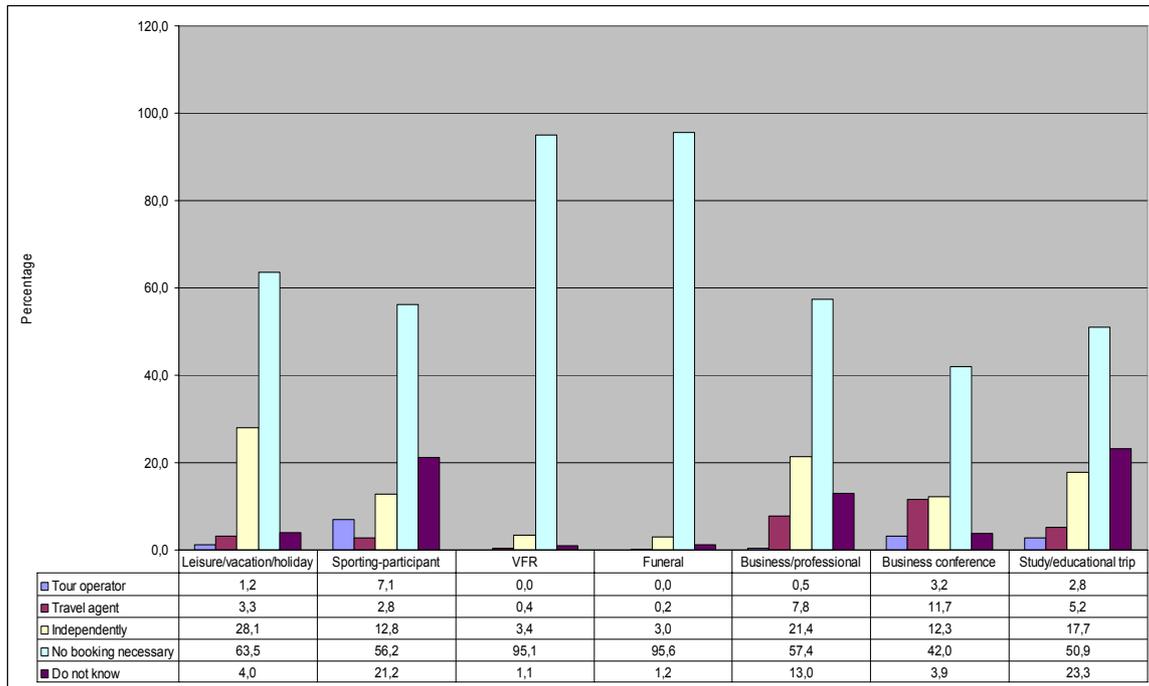
Table 19 provides information on the booking patterns of domestic overnight tourists in three categories: how the trip was booked, the method used to book the trips and the booking lead period.

**Table 19: Booking patterns by main purpose of visit for domestic overnight trips**

Booking patterns	Leisure/ vacation/ holiday	Shopping – business	Shopping – personal	Sporting – spectator	Sporting – participant	VFR	Funeral	Business/ professional	Business conference	Study/ educational	Medical	Wellness	Religious	Other	Total
<b>How trip booked</b>															
Tour operator	1,2	0,0	0,0	2,0	7,1	0,0	0,0	0,5	3,2	2,8	0,1	**	0,3	0,5	0,4
Travel agent	3,3	0,7	0,0	0,0	2,8	0,4	0,2	7,8	11,7	5,2	0,0	**	0,3	1,7	1,2
Independently	28,1	2,8	5,3	35,3	12,8	3,4	3,0	21,4	12,3	17,7	1,2	**	5,0	3,7	8,5
No booking necessary	63,5	93,5	92,9	58,9	56,2	95,1	95,6	57,4	42,0	50,9	92,3	**	90,8	92,1	87,0
Don't know	4,0	2,9	1,8	3,8	21,2	1,1	1,2	13,0	30,9	23,3	6,5	**	3,6	2,0	2,9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>**</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>Method used to book</b>															
Personal visit to travel shop	10,3	**	**	0,0	3,0	50,3	76,7	14,7	2,1	42,9	**	**	18,4	21,6	19,4
Entirely by phone	55,5	**	**	80,2	70,1	30,0	20,7	52,5	33,9	33,1	**	**	61,2	49,5	50,5
On the Internet	30,8	**	**	19,8	14,8	18,8	1,6	24,1	46,6	16,0	**	**	13,2	28,0	26,2
Through fax/post	2,9	**	**	0,0	1,3	0,3	0,0	2,6	8,3	4,7	**	**	0,8	0,0	2,3
Don't know	0,5	**	**	0,0	10,7	0,7	1,0	6,1	9,1	3,3	**	**	6,5	0,9	1,6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>**</b>	<b>**</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>**</b>	<b>**</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>Booking lead period</b>															
< 2 weeks	28,0	**	**	27,9	2,3	75,6	96,0	41,9	70,2	67,8	**	**	40,3	56,7	40,7
2-4 weeks	27,4	**	**	4,1	38,3	5,8	2,6	46,6	14,9	13,9	**	**	8,7	17,8	23,3
1 month	18,7	**	**	68,0	12,0	14,1	0,0	2,9	8,6	6,3	**	**	26,7	17,1	16,5
2 months	10,9	**	**	0,0	33,6	1,3	0,0	0,4	0,0	3,8	**	**	16,5	4,4	8,3
3 months	5,2	**	**	0,0	6,8	0,7	0,0	0,0	3,1	0,0	**	**	3,8	0,0	3,6
4 months	1,9	**	**	0,0	3,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,6	**	**	1,0	0,0	1,3
5 months	3,0	**	**	0,0	0,0	0,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,5	**	**	2,0	0,0	2,1
6+ months	4,6	**	**	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,6	0,0	0,6	**	**	0,0	0,0	3,0
Don't know	0,3	**	**	0,0	4,0	1,7	1,4	5,5	3,3	3,4	**	**	1,2	4,0	1,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>**</b>	<b>**</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>**</b>	<b>**</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

\*\* Values for these variables are too small to make any valid conclusions and are therefore excluded from analysis.

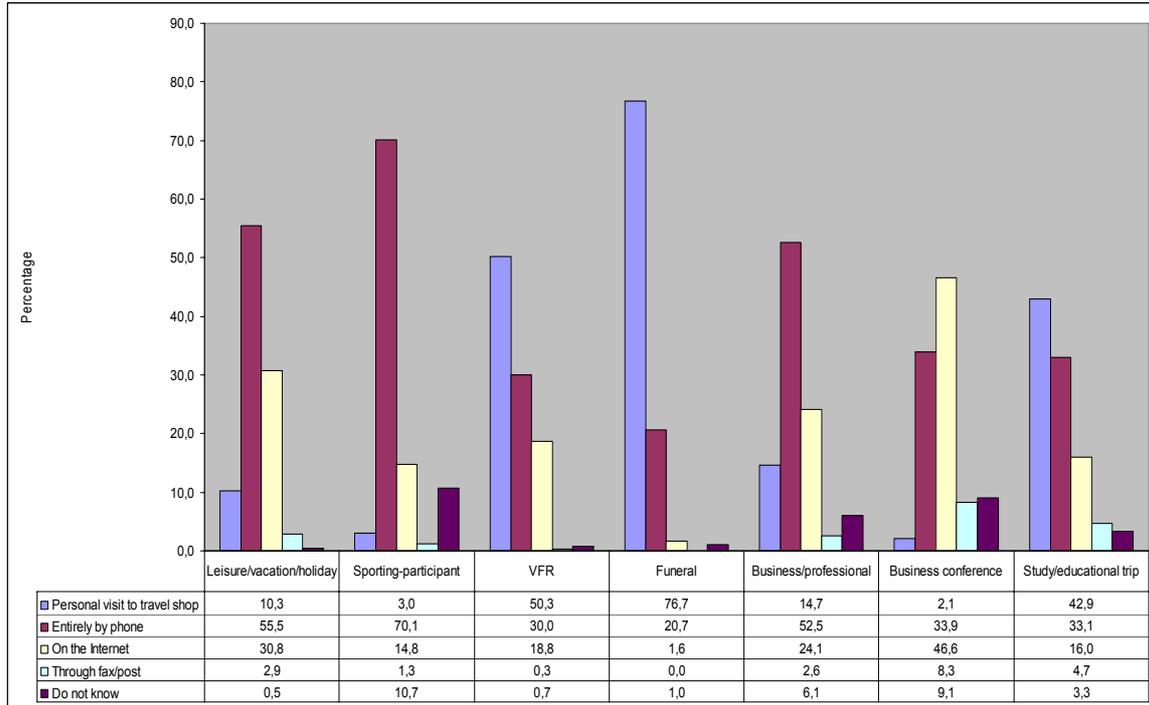
**Figure 10a: Booking patterns by main purpose of visit for domestic overnight trips (how trip was booked)**



The services of tour operators were mostly utilised to book trips where the traveller was participating in a sport event, followed by going on a business conference trip and thirdly for study/educational trips. Travel agents' services were used by people to book business conference trips or business/professional trips and study/educational trips. South Africans are self-reliant when it comes to booking their leisure/vacation or holiday trips with the majority indicating that no booking was necessary (63,5%) and 28,1% indicating that they booked the trip independently.

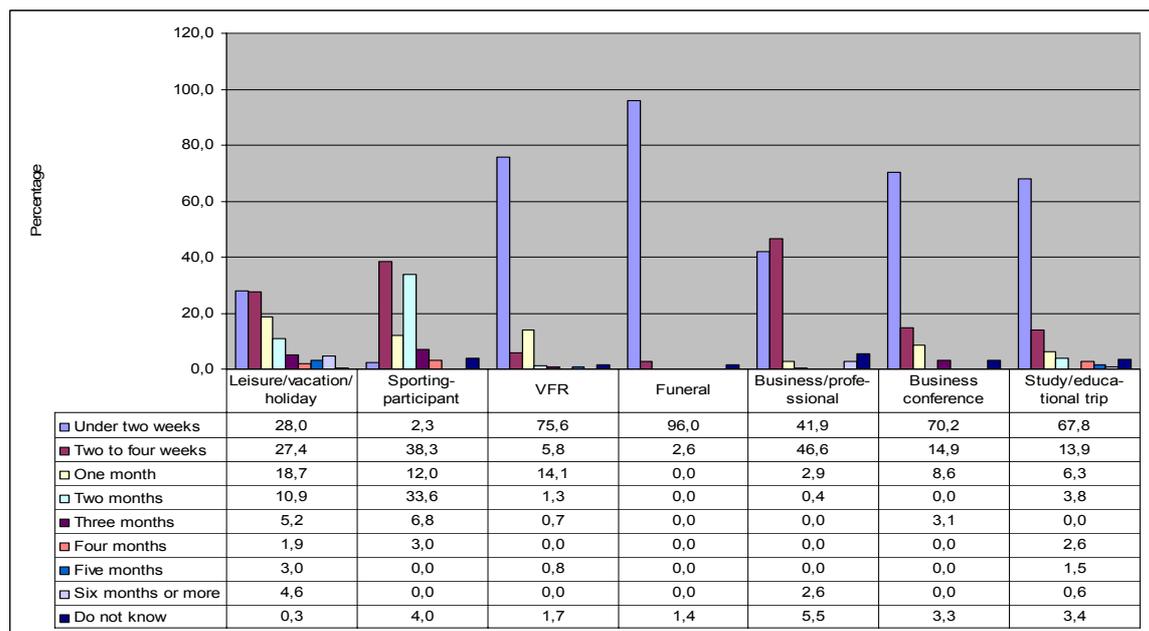
For almost all the trips to visit friends and family/relatives, no booking was necessary (95,1%). Similarly, no booking was necessary when the purpose of the trip was to attend a funeral (95,6%).

**Figure 10b: Booking patterns by main purpose of visit for domestic overnight trips (method used to book)**



The use of technology like the phone, fax and Internet was preferred to personal visits to travel shops. Bookings for leisure/vacation/holiday purposes were done using the phone (55,5%) for the majority of trips or making the booking using the Internet (30,8%). It is interesting to note that for more than half of the trips taken for professional business purposes (52,5%), bookings were made entirely by phone, and for business conference purposes, 46,6% of the bookings were made using the Internet.

**Figure 10c: Booking patterns by main purpose of visit for domestic overnight trips (booking lead period)**



The booking lead period (how long before the trip the booking was made) for leisure/vacation/holiday purposes, was two months or less in advance for most of the trips (85,0%). For attending a funeral, the booking lead period was usually less than two weeks, which is understandable since such incidences usually occur unexpectedly. Trips taken to participate in a sporting activity had the highest proportion of bookings made two months in advance (33,6%).

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

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

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

	Accommodation	Food and beverages	Domestic transport	Recreation and culture	Shopping	Other	Total
<b>Day trips</b>							
Western Cape		46 024	81 593	8 202	47 617	4 606	<b>187 674</b>
Eastern Cape		39 739	107 139	5 204	171 967	30 206	<b>353 990</b>
Northern Cape		10 097	24 420	827	38 037	2 279	<b>75 660</b>
Free State		30 341	71 263	3 725	85 274	12 906	<b>203 309</b>
KwaZulu-Natal		111 386	290 852	27 876	280 219	21 140	<b>731 303</b>
North West		45 565	80 438	6 559	87 723	4 878	<b>225 121</b>
Gauteng		135 351	248 791	18 409	289 865	23 047	<b>715 463</b>
Mpumalanga		51 743	100 706	3 186	108 816	14 568	<b>279 019</b>
Limpopo		46 346	109 045	5 582	180 872	12 389	<b>354 228</b>
<b>Total day trip spending</b>		<b>519 427</b>	<b>1 122 314</b>	<b>91 017</b>	<b>1 301 579</b>	<b>126 018</b>	<b>3 159 481</b>
<b>Overnight trips</b>							
Western Cape	193 723	206 154	742 919	50 022	187 364	35 896	<b>1 397 952</b>
Eastern Cape	76 906	168 048	434 441	29 688	294 335	49 447	<b>1 035 782</b>
Northern Cape	29 429	47 276	73 692	8 514	39 045	5 474	<b>199 251</b>
Free State	27 670	88 181	165 474	18 270	108 632	20 063	<b>416 259</b>
KwaZulu-Natal	353 556	387 165	750 392	89 903	465 350	204 481	<b>2 226 161</b>
North West	82 306	114 675	180 474	25 261	98 552	7 650	<b>496 687</b>
Gauteng	143 937	188 190	505 348	48 062	274 559	32 285	<b>1 173 089</b>
Mpumalanga	115 834	119 520	193 540	22 658	158 728	20 837	<b>620 022</b>
Limpopo	49 667	153 033	339 791	22 085	212 407	51 690	<b>815 078</b>
<b>Total overnight trip spending</b>	<b>1 074 398</b>	<b>1 477 952</b>	<b>3 398 188</b>	<b>314 983</b>	<b>1 842 607</b>	<b>428 510</b>	<b>8 404 048</b>

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

The total estimated expenditure on overnight trips was approximately two and a half times that of the expenditure on day trips. This can partly be explained by the fact that for overnight trips accommodation adds to the total expenditure on overnight trips whilst on day trips no expenditure is incurred on accommodation.

Provincial differences in expenditure between day and overnight trips were largest in Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal. For Western Cape, expenditure on day trips was R187,674 million and for overnight trips it was R1,397 billion, which is approximately seven and a half times more than that for day trips. For KwaZulu-Natal expenditure on day trips was R731,303 million and for overnight trips it was R2,226 billion, which is approximately three times more than that for day trips.

The difference in estimated expenditure between day and overnight trips for individual categories ranged between 1,5 times and 3,5 times. Expenditure on food and beverages was R519,427 million for day trips and R1,477 billion for overnight trips (difference 2,8 times). Domestic transport was R1,122 billion for day trips and R3,398 billion for overnight trips (difference 3 times); recreation and culture was R91,017 million for day trips and R314,983 million for overnight trips (difference 3,5 times); shopping was R1,301 billion for day trips and R1,842 billion for overnight trips (difference 1,5 times); and 'other' was R126,018 million for day trips and R428,510 million for overnight trips (difference 3,4 times).

Expenditure on individual expenditure categories for overnight trips was consistently higher for the shopping category than for any other category in all but two provinces, namely Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal, where expenditure on domestic transport was higher. For Western Cape the difference between expenditure on food and beverages (R46,024 million) and shopping (R47,617 million) was small, whilst expenditure differences were more pronounced for KwaZulu-Natal (food and beverages R111,386 million and shopping R280,219 million), Limpopo (food and beverages R46,346 million and shopping R180,872 million), and Gauteng (food and beverages R135,351 million and shopping R289,865 million).

Expenditure for domestic transport on overnight trips was highest in KwaZulu-Natal (R750,392 million) and Western Cape (R742,919 million), whilst it was the lowest for Northern Cape (R73,692 million). Similarly, expenditure for accommodation on overnight trips was highest in KwaZulu-Natal (R353,556 million) and Western Cape (R193,723 million). The lowest expenditure on accommodation was recorded in Free State (R27,670 million).

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

Table 21 presents information on main purpose of visit by type of spending.

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

	Accommodation	Food and beverage	Domestic transport	Recreation	Shopping	Other	Total
<b>Day trips</b>							
Leisure/vacation/holiday		147 749	197 885	46 192	119 995	8 231	<b>519 846</b>
Shopping – business		13 094	38 160	2 883	173 356	12 027	<b>239 520</b>
Shopping – personal		75 614	113 833	11 010	700 450	23 088	<b>923 994</b>
Sporting – spectator		5 000	10 097	10 289	1 883	152	<b>27 597</b>
Sporting – participant		14 610	18 607	2 587	5 719	904	<b>42 423</b>
Visiting friends and/or family		118 134	323 809	9 175	145 200	12 911	<b>608 926</b>
Funeral		31 441	121 364	766	31 140	5 754	<b>190 303</b>
Business or professional trip		31 309	102 746	3 177	29 307	7 015	<b>173 181</b>
Business conference		3 862	16 310	220	2 711	391	<b>23 494</b>
Study/educational trip		16 803	27 815	1 007	8 085	673	<b>54 383</b>
Medical		11 392	29 004	230	17 335	38 649	<b>96 610</b>
Wellness		118	775	24	1 565	514	<b>2 996</b>
Religious		21 559	35 977	722	10 360	2 015	<b>70 633</b>
Other		26 897	81 289	2 615	51 400	13 128	<b>175 329</b>
<b>Total day trip spending</b>		<b>519 427</b>	<b>1 122 314</b>	<b>91 017</b>	<b>1 301 579</b>	<b>126 018</b>	<b>3 159 481</b>
<b>Overnight trips</b>							
Leisure/vacation/holiday	740 448	567 920	795 881	143 422	468 116	57 581	<b>2 724 339</b>
Shopping – business	1 897	7 436	19 246	460	74 946	1 166	<b>104 797</b>
Shopping – personal	2 132	3 737	9 978	265	33 714	255	<b>49 866</b>
Sporting – spectator	10 453	10 304	24 794	3 926	8 528	288	<b>57 629</b>
Sporting – participant	15 559	26 678	32 536	7 679	15 378	2 807	<b>99 556</b>
Visiting friends and/or family	22 999	424 007	1 475 275	76 213	720 356	61 806	<b>2 735 697</b>
Funeral	8 345	139 947	388 879	18 075	145 336	210 232	<b>895 084</b>
Business or professional trip	111 730	72 639	156 171	29 210	65 652	21 748	<b>460 002</b>
Business conference	47 099	13 218	36 760	4 514	28 814	1 015	<b>127 639</b>
Study/educational trip	42 542	22 230	53 061	6 329	31 986	7 384	<b>160 490</b>
Medical	2 316	17 996	32 643	956	9 423	33 484	<b>95 895</b>
Wellness	89	646	1 311	28	947	296	<b>3 288</b>
Religious	21 600	97 263	161 316	12 115	85 032	9 583	<b>376 419</b>
Other	43 776	67 052	194 763	10 803	143 238	17 801	<b>472 770</b>
<b>Total overnight trip spending</b>	<b>1 074 398</b>	<b>1 477 952</b>	<b>3 398 188</b>	<b>314 983</b>	<b>1 842 607</b>	<b>428 510</b>	<b>8 404 048</b>

A more detailed analysis of the expenditure patterns by main purpose of the visit reveals that for day trips the overall expenditure on shopping for personal use (R923,994 million) was the highest, followed by expenditure incurred when visiting friends and family/relatives (R608,926 million). Expenditure on domestic transport was the highest where the purpose of the trip was visiting friends and relatives (R323,809 million), leisure/vacation/holiday (R197,885 million), funerals (R121,364 million), shopping for personal use (R113,833 million), and business or professional trip (R102,746 million). Spending on food and beverages was responsible for the highest expenditure, namely R147,749 million, when the purpose of the trip was leisure/vacation/holiday, followed by visiting friends and relatives (R118,134 million).

For domestic overnight trips the largest cost driver was visiting friends and relatives (R2,735 billion) and the second highest spending was on leisure/vacation/holiday (R2,724 billion). The least money was spent on wellness (R3,288 million). As was the case with domestic day trips, expenditure on domestic transport was the highest where the purpose of the trip was visiting friends and relatives (R1,475 billion), and leisure/vacation/holiday (R795,881 million). Expenditure on accommodation was the highest where the purpose of the trip was leisure/vacation/holiday (R740,448 million) and business or professional trip (R111,730 million).

#### 4. Characteristics of the most recent foreign overnight trips undertaken

##### 4.1 Number of trips and main destination by main foreign overnight trips

**Table 22: Main destination by foreign trips (number of trips in thousands)**

Destination (foreign trips)	Overnight trips	
	Number	Per cent
Angola	2	0,2
Australia	15	2,3
Belgium		0,0
Botswana	37	5,5
Brazil	2	0,3
Canada	5	0,7
People's Republic of China		0,0
Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire)	9	1,4
France	5	0,8
Germany	15	2,3
India	12	1,8
Ireland		0,0
Italy	4	0,6
Japan		0,0
Lesotho	89	13,4
Malawi	5	0,7
Mozambique	141	21,3
Namibia	28	4,3
Netherlands	1	0,2
Nigeria	12	1,8
Portugal	1	0,1
Spain	12	1,9
Swaziland	107	16,2
Sweden	5	0,8
Switzerland	7	1,1
United Kingdom	32	4,9
United States of America	23	3,4
Zambia	3	0,5
Zimbabwe	37	5,6
Other	53	8,0
<b>Total foreign trips</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>100,0</b>

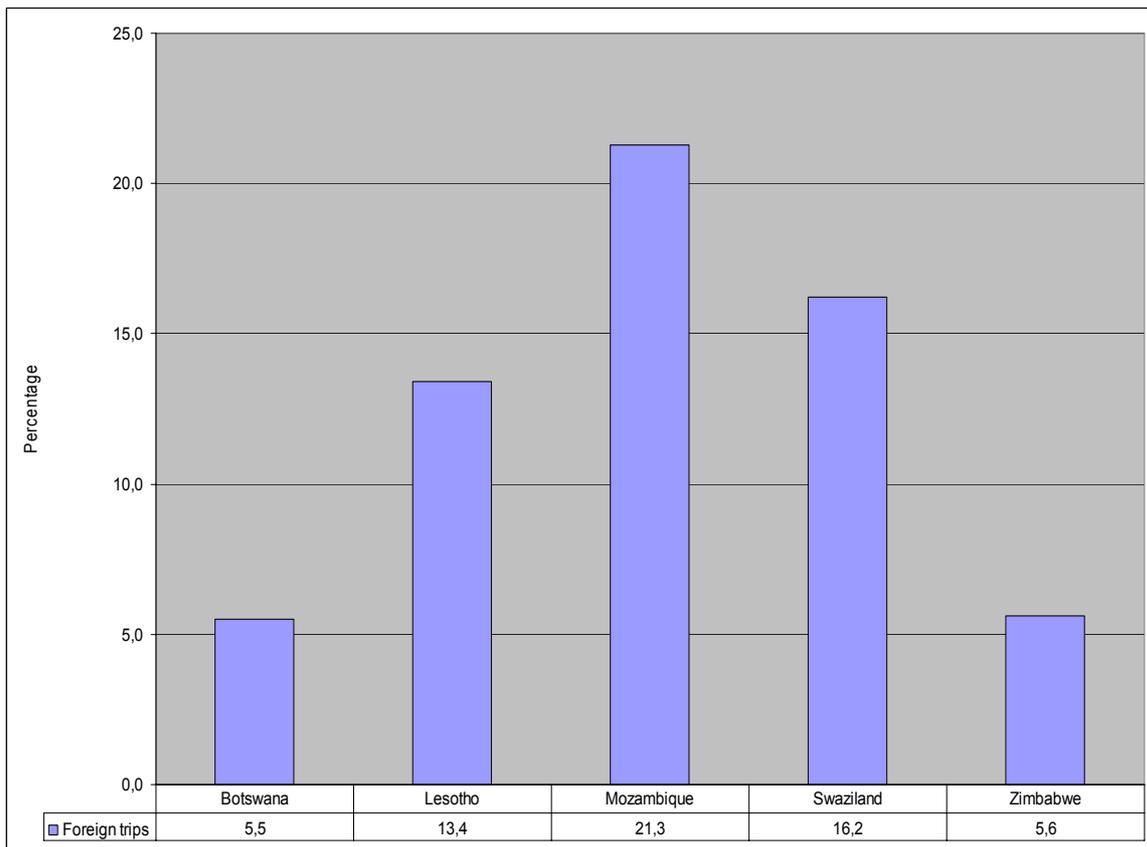
Table 22 presents results on outbound travel patterns with the focus on the number of trips taken by overnight visitors to foreign destinations (outside South Africa). The inclusion of these countries was based on data obtained from the Department of Home Affairs which identified these as being the countries most visited.

South Africans who travel to destinations outside the country's borders are more likely to go to other African countries and more specifically to neighbouring countries, i.e. Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland and Zimbabwe (top five African countries), rather than travelling further abroad.

Those who travelled to countries outside Africa went mostly to Australia, Germany, India, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (top five countries outside Africa). During the survey, for instance, there were no people who indicated that they visited countries like Belgium, Japan and the People’s Republic of China.

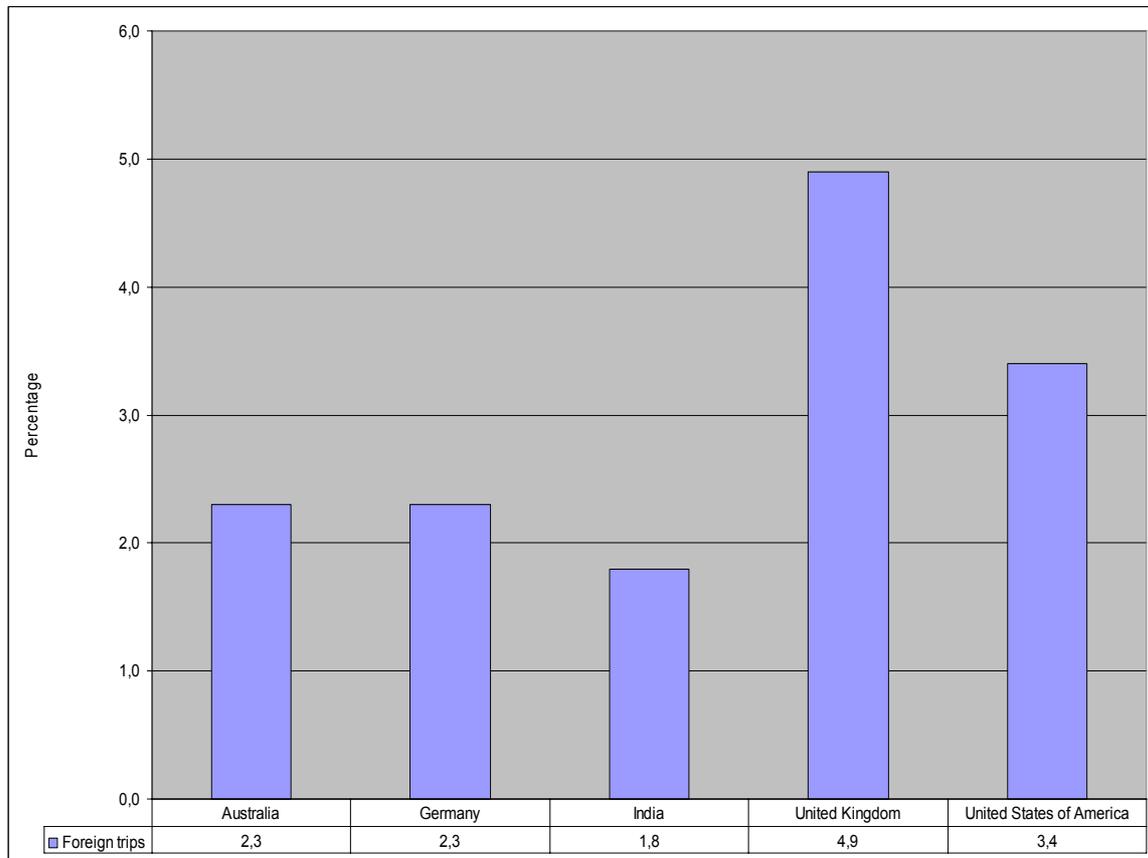
For further analysis these two broader groups will focus on the top five African countries visited and the top five countries outside Africa that were visited.

**Figure 11: Main destinations by foreign trips  
Top 5 African destinations**



With regard to overnight trips taken to destinations outside the borders of South Africa to countries on the African continent, Mozambique seems to be the most preferred destination with an estimated 141 000 trips. The second highest number of trips were to Swaziland with an estimated 107 000 trips. Approximately 2,5 times more trips were taken to Lesotho (89 000) than to both Botswana (37 000) and Zimbabwe (37 000).

**Figure 12: Main destinations by foreign trips  
Top 5 destinations outside Africa**



Foreign trips to the United Kingdom (32 000) were more than double than trips to Australia (15 000) and Germany (15 000). An estimated 23 000 and 12 000 trips had the United States of America (USA) and India respectively as destination.

The main destination for foreign trips is also broken down by province of origin in order to identify travel patterns at provincial level. This information is summarised in Table 23.

**Table 23: Main destinations for overnight trips outside South Africa by province of origin (in thousands)**

Destination	Origin									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total (SA)
<b>Top 5 African destinations</b>										
Botswana	1			1	1	13	16	2	4	37
Lesotho		3		35	4	11	31	3	2	89
Mozambique	1	1		8	11	15	70	29	7	141
Swaziland				2	21	4	29	47	4	107
Zimbabwe		1		2	2	6	19	1	7	37
<b>Top 5 destinations outside Africa</b>										
Australia							15			15
Germany	6				4		5			15
India					4		8			12
United Kingdom	19	1		2	1		10			32
United States of America	9	1			2		10			23
Other	28		1	5	5		13	1		53
<b>Total foreign (N 1 000)</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>664</b>
<b>Total foreign (%)</b>	<b>14,3</b>	<b>1,2</b>	<b>0,8</b>	<b>8,3</b>	<b>9,3</b>	<b>7,7</b>	<b>42,2</b>	<b>12,6</b>	<b>3,5</b>	<b>100,0</b>

**4.2 Expenditure among overseas tourists and type of spending**

Table 24 summarises information on expenditure among overseas tourists and type of spending.

**Table 24: Expenditure by overseas destination by type of spending for overnight trips (in R'000)**

	Accommodation	Food and beverages	Domestic transport	Recreation and culture	Shopping	Other	Total
<b>Top 5 African destinations</b>							
Botswana	7 577	8 930	21 677	392	6 242	468	<b>45 286</b>
Lesotho	790	8 928	25 333	0	15 684	3 028	<b>53 764</b>
Mozambique	45 579	51 016	73 524	1 882	48 198	9 323	<b>229 524</b>
Swaziland	9 480	10 457	27 592	237	14 079	1 101	<b>62 945</b>
Zimbabwe	2 912	8 826	20 581	187	20 347	460	<b>53 313</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>66 338</b>	<b>88 157</b>	<b>168 708</b>	<b>2 699</b>	<b>104 550</b>	<b>14 381</b>	<b>444 832</b>
<b>Top 5 destinations outside Africa</b>							
Australia	0	2 377	31 216	622	5 062	0	<b>39 276</b>
Germany	37 541	6 304	133 682	0	10 076	183	<b>187 786</b>
India	7 641	8 415	33 620	0	26 672	0	<b>76 348</b>
UK	0	12 543	193 362	808	32 728	4 573	<b>244 014</b>
USA	54 254	38 438	568 370	29 744	60 721	10 310	<b>761 837</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>99 436</b>	<b>68 078</b>	<b>960 249</b>	<b>31 174</b>	<b>135 258</b>	<b>15 067</b>	<b>1 309 261</b>

Questions were asked about expenditure incurred by tourists for the trips that they took outside the borders of South Africa. It is important to note that the questions were phrased: 'How much money did you spend on .... inside South Africa?' The purpose of these questions was to establish the revenue generated inside the country, although the destinations were outside the borders. The findings indicate that travel to countries outside the borders of South Africa generated substantial revenue for the country in the six months prior to the survey

The money spent inside South Africa (R229,524 million) when Mozambique was the destination, forms more than half of the total expenditure for the five African destinations (R444,832 million). Expenditure on accommodation is the highest when Mozambique was the destination, but expenditure on other items were even more, i.e. shopping (R48,198 million), food and beverages (R51,016 million) and domestic transport (R73,524 million).

A similar pattern on expenditure incurred by tourists to the top five destinations outside Africa emerged for total expenditure for the USA. More than half of the total expenditure (R1,309 billion) was generated for travels to the USA (R761,837 million).

Expenditure on domestic transport was the highest when the destination was the USA (R568,370 million). It is important to keep in mind that this includes airfare and this might be one of the reasons why the spending on this is so high. Expenditure on all other items were the highest when the USA was the destination, i.e. shopping (R60,721 million), food and beverages (R38,438 million), recreation (R29,744 million) and accommodation (R54,254 million).

## 5. Barriers to taking trips

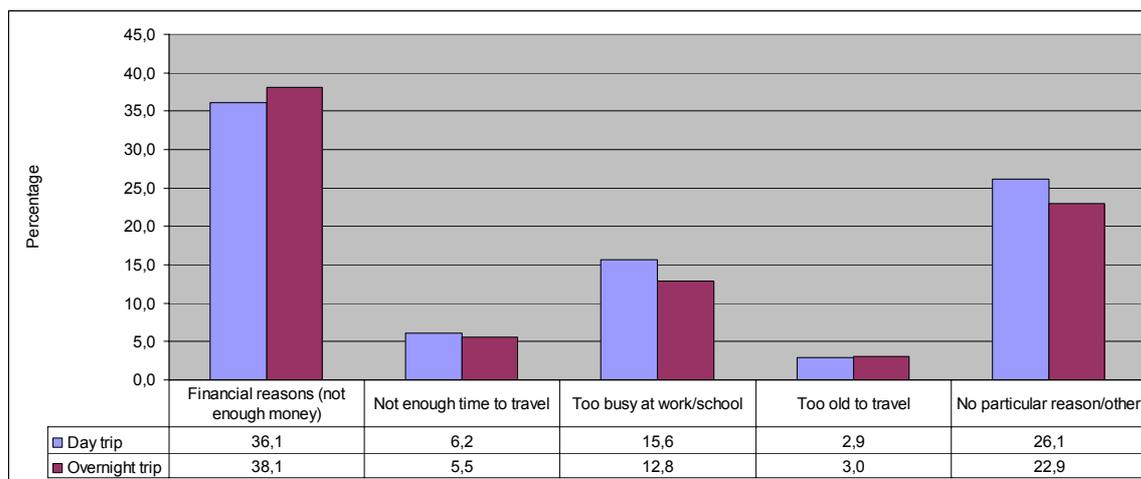
Figure 13 and Table 25 show the number of respondents who indicated that they did not take any trips. Information was gathered on reasons as to why no day or overnight trips were taken in the past six months prior to the survey interview.

**Table 25: Reasons for respondent/household head not taking trips last six months**

	Day trips	Per cent	Overnight trips	Per cent
Financial reasons (not enough money)	2 954	36,1	2 701	38,1
Recently made a major purchase (e.g. bought a car)	18	0,2	17	0,2
Too expensive/would rather spend money on something else	223	2,7	227	3,2
Not enough time to travel	504	6,2	391	5,5
Too busy at work/school	1 281	15,6	909	12,8
No transport	55	0,7	42	0,6
No family/friends to visit	188	2,3	170	2,4
Nobody to travel with	23	0,3	18	0,2
Language difficulties/don't speak the language	2	0,0		0,0
Too much hassle to travel	36	0,4	26	0,4
Sick	161	2,0	150	2,1
Disabled	19	0,2	18	0,2
Too old to travel	236	2,9	215	3,0
Worried about health issues at the destination	13	0,2	17	0,2
Worried about safety/security/crime	51	0,6	97	1,4
I have young children	126	1,5	137	1,9
I no longer wish to travel	68	0,8	57	0,8
No interest/nothing appeals to me	94	1,1	97	1,4
Do not like sleeping in other places			168	2,4
No particular reason/other	2 140	26,1	1 624	22,9

\*Unspecified excluded

**Figure 13: Reasons for respondent/household head not taking trips last six months**



More than a third of people stated financial reasons, i.e. not having money, as the main reason why they did not take trips. This was stated as reason by 36,1% respondents why they did not take day trips and by 38,1% respondents as reason for not taking overnight trips. Being too busy at work or at school was stated as reason for not taking a day trip by 15,6% of the respondents. As far as overnight trips are concerned, 12,8% of respondents also stated that they were too busy at work or school to undertake a trip.

Not having enough time to travel was stated as reason for not taking day trips by 6,2% respondents, and by 5,5% of respondents for not taking an overnight trip.

For analysis purposes the categories 'other' and 'no particular reason' were grouped together. Respondents who felt that they had no specific reason as to why they did not travel (i.e. they couldn't place the reason as to why they did not travel into any of the other reason categories) could state it as such and therefore a response category for that option was available. Quite a substantial proportion of respondents indicated 'other' as the reason why they did not travel; for day trips it was 26,1% and for overnight trips it was 22,9%.

Amongst those people who indicated 'other' reasons as to why they did not take overnight trips, the following reasons were specified: all relatives live within a 40 km radius and the respondent had no other people to visit outside the 40 km radius, pregnancy, herder and can't leave animals unattended, looking after sick child/ husband/wife/relative, taking care of grandchildren, and no particular reason (they just didn't like to travel). The reasons for not taking day trips provided by respondents under 'other', and those provided under 'other' for not taking overnight trips were more or less the same. However, in addition to these, the following were also supplied under 'other' for not taking overnight trips: mourning the death of someone, no people to visit who stay in other places (all family and friends stay in the same town or area), family and friends stay too far to go and visit them in a day, and respondents being busy business people.

Almost equal percentages of respondents stated being too old to travel as the reason for not taking day trips (2,9%) and overnight trips (3,0%). Having been sick was the reason why 2,0% and 2,1% of respondents did not take day and overnight trips respectively.

## 6. Summary

People are social creatures by nature and like to associate themselves with others or to explore their environment.

People travel or take trips for different reasons and to a great number of places. They live in one town and work in another and have to travel to reach their place of work on a daily basis. In a vast country like ours, people are likely to have to take trips away from their usual environment for various reasons.

This first Domestic Tourism Survey (DTS) that was conducted in South Africa, has shed some light on where people tend to travel to mostly, for what reasons, what mode of transport they are likely to use to reach their destination and the contribution made towards the economy.

People who took trips in the six months prior to the survey mostly did so to visit friends and family/relatives (VFR). This was the main reason stated why both domestic day and overnight trips were taken. For the most recent trips that were taken an estimated 7,469 million trips were taken for this reason, of which 2,252 million were day trips and 5,217 million were overnight trips.

The South African transport history where only a small number of people have access to their own transport is reflected in the fact that the use of taxis to take trips is very prevalent. Taxis were used as mode of transport in 8,860 million trips and cars in 7,532 million trips. Taxis were mostly used as mode of transport to visit friends and family/relatives (27.6%) and to do shopping for personal use (28.3%).

Domestic day trips in the six months prior to the survey mostly had Gauteng as the main destination. KwaZulu-Natal, on the other hand, was the main destination for overnight trips.

Substantial amounts of money are spent by people when they take trips, e.g. the total estimated expenditure on day trips was R3,159 billion and on overnight trips R8,404 billion. Transport expenses accounted for roughly a third of this, i.e. R1,122 billion on day trips and R3,398 billion on overnight trips.



**Mr Pali Lehohla**

**Statistician-General: Statistics South Africa**

## 7. Technical notes

### 7.1 Target population

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

### 7.2 Sample design

The DTS used a design developed by the Household and Market Labour Statistics division as a general-purpose household survey frame that can be used by all household surveys irrespective of the sample size requirement of the survey. The sample size for the DTS is approximately 32 000 dwelling units selected from the master sample.

The sample was based on the 2001 Population Census enumeration areas (EAs). In preparation for Census 2001, the country was divided into 80 787 EAs. The dwelling unit sample for the 2008 Domestic Tourism Survey was selected from the master sample of 3 080 primary sampling units (PSUs) spread across the entire country.

The sample was designed to be representative at provincial level and within provinces at metro/non-metro level. Within the metros, the sample is further distributed according to geographical type. The four geography types are: urban formal, urban informal, farms, and tribal.

The sample for the DTS was 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. A total of 3 071 PSUs were used resulting in approximately 31 000 dwelling units.

From the 3 071 PSUs, the following observations were made:

- One PSU was not used in Western Cape because the segment was not captured during the sampling phase;
- Two PSUs in Eastern Cape were not used since in one PSU all three segments were used during sampling (i.e. zero sample yield). The other PSU was vacant;
- One PSU each in Northern Cape, North West, Free State, and Limpopo resulted in zero sample yield;
- In KwaZulu-Natal one PSU was not listed due to political and taxi violence in the area; and
- In Gauteng, listing staff were not permitted to list in one PSU.

### 7.3 Weighting

The sampling weights for the data collected from the sampled households are constructed in such a manner that the responses can be properly expanded to represent the entire civilian population of South Africa. The weights are the result of calculations involving several factors, including design weights, adjustment for non-response, and benchmarking to known population estimates from the Demographic Analysis division of Stats SA.

### 7.4 Non-response adjustment

The eligible households in the sampled dwellings can be divided into two response categories: respondents and non-respondents.

a. Respondents: This category consists of eligible households in the sampled dwellings that completed the survey questionnaire and provided usable survey responses.

b. Non-respondents: These are the eligible households in the sampled dwellings that did not complete the questionnaire, e.g. refusal, no contact, temporarily absent, etc.

In general, the non-response adjustment was applied at PSU level. Only in those cases where the non-response at the PSU level was too large, the non-response adjustment was applied at the stratum level.

Let  $n_{hi}$  be the number of households in the dwellings sampled from PSU  $i$  in the design stratum  $h$ . Also, let  $n_{hi}^{(resp)}$  be the number of respondent households out of the  $n_{hi}$  eligible households. The remaining  $n_{hi} - n_{hi}^{(resp)}$  are the non-respondent households. The assumption was then made that the interviewers were able to find out how many households were residing in the sampled dwellings, e.g. by observation, contact with the neighbours, etc. Then, the non-response adjustment factor at PSU level was defined as

$$(Adj\_Non\_Response)_{hi} = \frac{n_{hi}}{n_{hi}^{(resp)}}.$$

The non-response adjusted weight was computed by multiplying the base weight with the non-response adjustment factor given above. If the PSU level non-response rate was too high, the non-response adjustment was then applied at the stratum level.

Weight adjustment is applied to account for non-respondent households (e.g., refusal, no contact, etc.).

### 7.5 Final survey weights

The final survey weights are constructed by calibrating the adjusted base weight to the known population counts at national and provincial levels (which are supplied by the Demographic Analysis division) cross-classified by 5-year age groups, gender and race, and provincial population estimates by broad age groups. The 5-year age groups are: 0–4, 5–9, 10–14, 55–59, 60–64, and 65 and over. The provincial level age groups are: 0–14, 15–34, 35–64, and 65 years and over. The calibrated weights are constructed in such a manner that all persons in a household would have the same final weight (integrated weighting).

### 7.6 Benchmarking

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

### 7.7 Estimation

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

### 7.8 Reporting of non-response

The replacement of non-responding units (households or individuals) is not allowed in the DTS. Numerous efforts are made during fieldwork to ensure high response rates. A non-response refers to the failure to interview households or individuals selected for the sample. Response rates are measured by keeping accurate accounts of all dwelling units visited. The operational computation of response rates uses response codes as outlined in the questionnaire. The questionnaire collects information from eligible individuals within each household.

The information required on response details is the date(s) when the dwelling unit was visited (i.e. when the interview was conducted) and the dates when the next visit is planned in cases where the previous visit resulted in a non-response. At least an attempt of three visits should be made before completing a final result code of a non-response. Response or result codes at household level are:

- 01 Completed questionnaire
- 02 Non-contact
- 03 Refused
- 04 Partly completed
- 05 No usable information
- 06 Vacant/unoccupied dwelling
- 07 Listing error
- 08 Demolished/Burnt down
- 09 Change of status
- 10 Other non-response
- 11 Ended at question B

The final result code is completed by the Fieldwork Supervisor (FWS) after assessing and ensuring that the questionnaire was completed correctly. Comments on the final result code are completed for all final result codes 02 to 11. Under no circumstances should a comment be the same as the result code, e.g. where 'refused' is indicated as a comment for a refusal. A detailed explanation should be given, indicating the circumstances and the reasons leading to the non-response.

Based on the response codes provided earlier, the household response rate is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{RC01 + RC04}{RC01+RC02+RC03+RC04+RC05} \times 100;$$

where result codes (RC) 06, 07, 08, 09, 10 and 11 are treated as out of scope.

## 7.9 Definitions of terms

### ***Accommodation***

Type of accommodation where nights were spent.

### ***Activities***

Activities in which travellers took part during the trip rather than during their visit. For this reason, an activity cannot always be allocated to a precise location. For example, a person may have visited Johannesburg and Polokwane, and reported visiting a casino as an activity. It is impossible to know if the traveller visited the casino in Johannesburg, in Polokwane or in both places.

### ***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).

### ***Destination***

Place reported by the respondent as the destination of a trip. If a respondent visited more than one place during a trip, the destination is the place where most hours were spent (for day trips) and where most nights were spent (for overnight trips).

### ***Distance***

One-way distance between the trip origin and its destination expressed in kilometres.

### ***Domestic trip***

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

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

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

### ***Dwelling unit***

A dwelling unit is a structure, part of a structure or group of structures that can be occupied by a household(s).

### ***Expenditure***

Trip expenditure made by all household members who went on the trip. Expenditure may have been paid for by another party, for example, the host, employer or company.

### ***Household***

A household is defined as a person, or group of persons, who occupies a common dwelling unit (or part of it) for **at least four nights in a week** on average during the past four weeks prior to the survey interview. Basically, **they live together and share resources as a unit**. Other explanatory phrases can be 'eating from the same pot' and 'cook and eat together'.

Persons who occupy the same dwelling unit but do not share food or other essentials, are regarded as separate households. For example, people who share a dwelling unit, but buy food separately, and generally provide for themselves separately, are regarded as separate households within the same dwelling unit.

Conversely, a household may occupy more than one structure. If persons on a plot, stand or yard eat together but sleep in separate structures (e.g. a room at the back of the house for single young male members of a family), all these persons should be regarded as one household.

### ***Household head/acting household head***

The head of the household is the person identified by the household as the head of that household and must (by definition of 'household') be a member of the household. If there is difficulty in identifying the head, the head must be selected in order of precedence as the person who:

- Owns the household accommodation.
- Is responsible for the rent of the household accommodation.
- Has the household accommodation as an allowance (entitlement).
- Has the household accommodation by virtue of some relationship to the owner, lessee, etc. who is not in the household.
- Makes the most decisions in the household.

If two or more persons have equal claim to be head of the household, or if people state that they are joint heads or that the household has no head, then denote the eldest as the head.

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

This is the purpose in the absence of which the trip would not have been made or the given destination would not have been visited. A travel party, that is, a group of people making a trip together, has by convention only one main purpose for the trip. However, the individual members of the group may have different purposes for travelling, e.g. a person accompanying his/her spouse on a business trip.

### ***Mode of transport***

Mode of transport used to travel the greatest distance during the trip.

### ***Multiple households***

Multiple households occur when two or more households live in one sampled dwelling unit. If there are two or more households in the selected dwelling unit and they do not share resources, all households are to be interviewed. The whole dwelling unit has been given one chance of selection and all households located there were interviewed using separate questionnaires.

### ***Origin***

Starting point of a trip is the respondent's place of residence at the time the trip was taken.

### ***Outbound trip (outside South Africa)***

An outbound trip is defined as a journey to a country outside South Africa (and for border dwellers, their usual environment) for a period of less than 12 consecutive months and whose main purpose of travel is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from the country visited.

### ***Overnight trip***

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

***Reference period***

The time scale about which questions were asked, i.e. within the last six months (February to July 2008).

***Tourism***

Tourism includes all trips away from one's usual environment, not just holiday/leisure trips. It also includes business, visiting friends and/or relatives, medical/health trips, and religious journeys, amongst others.

***Tourist***

Also called an overnight visitor. This is a visitor who stays at least one night in collective or private accommodation in the place visited.

***Traveller***

Is any person on a trip between two or more localities (e.g. provinces or countries). 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***

The usual environment is defined as all places within a 40 kilometre radius of the place of usual residence of the respondent, AND all places that the respondent visits at least once a week, irrespective of the distance from their place of usual residence.

***Visitor***

A visitor is someone who doesn't stay permanently with and is not a member of the household. Such a person can only be included as part of the household if he/she has spent at least four nights a week on average within the household during the last four weeks prior to survey interview.

**1. Population**

**1.1 By province, population group and sex**

Province	N (1 000)														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>38 519</b>	<b>18 503</b>	<b>20 016</b>	<b>4 373</b>	<b>2 103</b>	<b>2 270</b>	<b>1 241</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>4 503</b>	<b>2 198</b>	<b>2 305</b>	<b>48 636</b>	<b>23 418</b>	<b>25 218</b>
Western Cape	1 527	734	793	2 806	1 348	1 459	50	24	25	869	416	454	5 253	2 521	2 731
Eastern Cape	5 723	2 737	2 986	410	195	215	55	30	25	391	186	205	6 578	3 148	3 430
Northern Cape	583	275	309	453	224	229	*	*	*	87	43	44	1 126	543	582
Free State	2 413	1 152	1 261	112	56	56	16	*	*	336	166	170	2 876	1 384	1 492
KwaZulu-Natal	8 844	4 188	4 656	103	47	56	785	370	415	365	182	183	10 098	4 787	5 311
North West	3 140	1 530	1 610	47	23	24	*	*	*	228	115	113	3 423	1 671	1 751
Gauteng	7 864	3 950	3 915	387	181	206	275	151	123	1 901	939	962	10 428	5 221	5 206
Mpumalanga	3 329	1 577	1 752	33	16	16	23	*	15	202	92	110	3 586	1 693	1 893
Limpopo	5 096	2 362	2 734	22	12	*	27	14	13	124	60	64	5 269	2 448	2 821

\* For all values of 10 000 or lower, the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.  
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

**1. Population**

**1.2 By age group, population group and sex**

Age group	N (1 000)														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>38 519</b>	<b>18 503</b>	<b>20 016</b>	<b>4 373</b>	<b>2 103</b>	<b>2 270</b>	<b>1 241</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>4 503</b>	<b>2 198</b>	<b>2 305</b>	<b>48 636</b>	<b>23 418</b>	<b>25 218</b>
0–4	4 378	2 218	2 161	420	211	209	96	48	47	253	128	124	5 147	2 606	2 541
5–9	4 472	2 263	2 208	421	212	210	92	46	45	271	138	134	5 256	2 659	2 597
10–14	4 455	2 250	2 205	418	210	208	102	52	51	303	154	149	5 278	2 666	2 612
15–19	4 306	2 170	2 136	407	204	203	109	55	54	327	166	161	5 148	2 594	2 554
20–24	3 959	1 954	2 005	381	188	193	117	60	57	316	160	156	4 773	2 361	2 412
25–29	3 581	1 732	1 849	378	183	195	120	62	58	284	143	141	4 363	2 119	2 244
30–34	3 150	1 516	1 634	388	187	201	104	53	51	271	136	135	3 913	1 892	2 022
35–39	2 388	1 087	1 301	357	170	187	89	44	45	296	149	147	3 129	1 449	1 680
40–44	1 675	734	941	299	141	158	81	40	41	337	169	168	2 392	1 084	1 309
45–49	1 559	679	879	259	121	138	76	37	39	347	172	175	2 240	1 010	1 231
50–54	1 324	573	751	204	94	110	69	34	36	339	167	173	1 937	868	1 069
55–59	1 037	447	590	153	69	84	60	29	32	314	153	161	1 564	698	866
60–64	804	341	463	109	47	62	47	22	25	283	136	148	1 244	546	698
65–69	599	244	355	75	31	44	33	15	18	215	99	116	922	388	534
70–74	411	156	255	53	19	33	22	*	13	149	64	85	634	248	386
75+	421	139	281	51	16	35	23	*	15	199	66	133	694	229	465

\* For all values of 10 000 or lower, the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.  
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

**2. Education**

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

Highest level of education	N (1 000)									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 478</b>	<b>3 764</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>1 822</b>	<b>6 004</b>	<b>2 121</b>	<b>7 008</b>	<b>2 069</b>	<b>2 852</b>	<b>29 810</b>
None	73	306	70	113	538	219	225	228	402	2 174
Grade 0/R to Grade 3/Std 1	92	217	43	111	355	125	179	122	153	1 396
Grade 4/Std 2	69	120	20	50	196	61	93	51	71	732
Grade 5/Std 3	86	162	29	57	187	83	153	60	72	889
Grade 6/Std 4	144	202	32	98	235	131	214	94	103	1 252
Grade 7/Std 5	236	271	64	120	320	132	279	101	165	1 690
Grade 8/Std 6	289	356	59	125	417	159	400	125	201	2 132
Grade 9/Std 7	260	318	51	139	438	172	441	150	242	2 212
Grade 10/Std 8	405	380	68	203	581	208	664	195	350	3 054
Grade 11/Std 9	282	389	50	182	630	188	725	230	334	3 011
Grade 12/Std 10	965	760	147	443	1 511	454	2 148	503	465	7 396
NTC I – NTC III	39	20	*	18	35	*	106	16	28	270
Diploma/certificate with less than Grade 12/Std 10	40	27	*	13	63	15	147	18	23	353
Diploma/certificate with Grade 12/Std 10	227	148	29	89	297	78	635	114	159	1 776
Degree and higher	204	78	14	52	174	43	482	49	61	1 156
Other	17	*	*	*	*	*	34	*	*	75
Don't know/unspecified	50	*	*	*	17	44	82	11	19	242

\* For all values of 10 000 or lower, the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.  
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

**2. Education**

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

Highest level of education	N (1 000)														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>22 578</b>	<b>10 433</b>	<b>12 144</b>	<b>2 865</b>	<b>1 350</b>	<b>1 514</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>3 479</b>	<b>1 679</b>	<b>1 800</b>	<b>29 810</b>	<b>13 896</b>	<b>15 914</b>
None	2 035	736	1 299	100	45	55	28	*	19	11	*	*	2 174	792	1 382
Grade 0/R to Grade 3/Std 1	1 281	620	662	96	45	51	14	*	*	*	*	*	1 396	672	724
Grade 4/Std 2	639	303	335	79	38	41	12	*	*	*	*	*	732	345	387
Grade 5/Std 3	784	352	432	93	34	60	*	*	*	*	*	*	889	390	498
Grade 6/Std 4	1 091	519	572	124	53	71	19	*	12	19	*	11	1 252	586	667
Grade 7/Std 5	1 390	639	751	230	105	126	34	13	21	35	12	24	1 690	769	920
Grade 8/Std 6	1 701	800	900	286	144	143	57	22	35	88	38	51	2 132	1 003	1 129
Grade 9/Std 7	1 811	861	951	261	129	132	34	18	16	106	66	41	2 212	1 074	1 138
Grade 10/Std 8	2 333	1 136	1 197	347	175	172	73	36	37	301	126	175	3 054	1 473	1 581
Grade 11/Std 9	2 634	1 212	1 422	202	88	114	55	30	25	120	54	65	3 011	1 384	1 627
Grade 12/Std 10	4 830	2 303	2 526	740	346	394	344	181	163	1 482	668	815	7 396	3 499	3 897
NTC I – NTC III	139	75	64	21	14	*	12	*	*	97	75	23	270	171	99
Diploma/certificate with less than Grade 12/Std 10	214	88	126	21	*	11	13	*	*	104	58	47	353	163	189
Diploma/certificate with Grade 12/Std 10	1 058	434	624	137	62	75	79	40	39	503	240	263	1 776	776	1 001
Degree and higher	438	235	203	70	33	37	106	52	55	542	293	249	1 156	613	544
Other	26	*	18	*	*	*	*	*	-	39	24	15	75	40	35
Don't know/unspecified	173	112	61	47	24	23	*	*	*	20	10	10	242	147	95

\* For all values of 10 000 or lower, the sample size is too small for reliable estimates. Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

**3. Day or overnight trips**

**3.1 Number of most recent person trips in South Africa in the six months prior to the survey by the type of trip and province of origin**

Province of origin	N (1 000)	
	Type of trip	
	Day trips	Overnight trips
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>8 278</b>	<b>11 564</b>
Western Cape	614	961
Eastern Cape	975	1 203
Northern Cape	142	201
Free State	485	746
KwaZulu-Natal	1 368	2 054
North West	619	949
Gauteng	2 166	3 277
Mpumalanga	845	900
Limpopo	1 064	1 273

\* For all values of 10 000 or lower, the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.  
 Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

**3. Day trips**

**3.2 Number of most recent person trips in South Africa in the six months prior to the survey by number of day trips and province of origin**

N (1 000)

Province of origin	Number of day trips			
	1 trip	2-4 trips	5 trips or more	Total
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>3 568</b>	<b>2 331</b>	<b>2 378</b>	<b>8 278</b>
Western Cape	260	173	181	614
Eastern Cape	385	263	326	975
Northern Cape	66	31	45	142
Free State	224	135	126	485
KwaZulu-Natal	643	387	337	1 368
North West	273	171	175	619
Gauteng	998	556	611	2 166
Mpumalanga	298	270	276	845
Limpopo	420	344	301	1 064

Totals include unspecified number of trips.

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

**3. Overnight trips**

**3.3 Number of most recent person trips in South Africa in the six months prior to the survey by number of overnight trips and province of origin**

N (1 000)

Province of origin	Number of overnight trips			Total
	1 trip	2 – 4 trips	5 trips or more	
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>7 360</b>	<b>3 273</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>11 564</b>
Western Cape	661	247	47	961
Eastern Cape	745	379	69	1 203
Northern Cape	141	43	14	201
Free State	501	189	53	746
KwaZulu-Natal	1 316	577	134	2 054
North West	584	292	71	949
Gauteng	2 139	844	273	3 277
Mpumalanga	507	294	96	900
Limpopo	765	407	86	1 273

Totals include unspecified number of nights

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

Totals include unspecified number of trips.

**3. Day and overnight trips**

**3.4 Number of most recent person trips in South Africa in the six months prior to the survey by province of origin and sex**

Province of origin	N (1 000)					
	Took day trip			Took overnight trip		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>8 278</b>	<b>3 745</b>	<b>4 533</b>	<b>11 564</b>	<b>5 235</b>	<b>6 329</b>
Western Cape	614	293	321	961	437	524
Eastern Cape	975	374	601	1 203	461	742
Northern Cape	142	64	78	201	90	111
Free State	485	221	264	746	342	404
KwaZulu-Natal	1 368	578	790	2 054	894	1 159
North West	619	283	336	949	441	508
Gauteng	2 166	1 087	1 080	3 277	1 631	1 646
Mpumalanga	845	391	454	900	403	496
Limpopo	1 064	456	608	1 273	535	738

\* For all values of 10 000 or lower, the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

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

**3. Day trips**

**3.5 Number of persons who took day trips in South Africa in the six months prior to the survey, by month of the trip, province of origin and sex**

Province of origin	N (1 000)																	
	February			March			April			May			June			July		
	Total	Male	Female															
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>2 377</b>	<b>1 039</b>	<b>1 338</b>	<b>2 874</b>	<b>1 290</b>	<b>1 584</b>	<b>2 664</b>	<b>1 186</b>	<b>1 478</b>	<b>2 767</b>	<b>1 240</b>	<b>1 527</b>	<b>3 529</b>	<b>1 554</b>	<b>1 974</b>	<b>4 393</b>	<b>1 975</b>	<b>2 418</b>
Western Cape	223	106	118	264	122	142	225	108	117	210	100	110	244	124	121	310	151	159
Eastern Cape	330	118	212	373	140	233	356	136	220	384	144	240	455	150	305	561	216	346
Northern Cape	38	15	23	45	18	27	43	17	26	48	20	28	67	28	39	86	37	49
Free State	120	51	69	150	71	79	123	58	66	164	73	91	184	88	97	219	106	113
KwaZulu-Natal	372	148	224	419	169	250	415	159	257	451	171	280	538	203	335	743	305	438
North West	153	68	86	177	75	102	177	75	101	192	85	107	226	95	131	325	147	178
Gauteng	563	281	281	769	386	383	741	382	359	653	350	303	930	457	472	1 257	622	635
Mpumalanga	284	135	149	309	149	159	261	123	138	301	143	158	422	207	215	441	200	241
Limpopo	295	118	177	368	160	208	323	129	194	365	153	212	462	203	259	450	190	261

\* For all values of 10 000 or lower, the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.  
 Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.  
 Totals exclude unspecified months of trip.

**3. Overnight trips**

**3.6 Number of persons who took overnight trips in South Africa in the six months prior to the survey, by month of the trip, province of destination and sex**

Province of origin	N (1 000)																	
	February			March			April			May			June			July		
	Total	Male	Female															
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>2 136</b>	<b>1 005</b>	<b>1 131</b>	<b>3 228</b>	<b>1 497</b>	<b>1 731</b>	<b>2 649</b>	<b>1 233</b>	<b>1 416</b>	<b>2 596</b>	<b>1 213</b>	<b>1 383</b>	<b>4 153</b>	<b>1 900</b>	<b>2 252</b>	<b>4 540</b>	<b>2 109</b>	<b>2 430</b>
Western Cape	183	88	95	218	109	108	211	98	113	211	101	111	308	134	174	340	161	180
Eastern Cape	201	74	127	344	135	209	229	99	130	250	98	152	410	155	255	509	201	308
Northern Cape	26	11	16	46	19	27	46	19	27	53	24	29	64	30	34	86	38	48
Free State	121	56	65	238	110	128	166	76	90	162	80	82	264	121	143	249	118	132
KwaZulu-Natal	363	168	195	465	212	253	458	201	257	477	231	246	724	345	380	897	399	498
North West	184	83	102	261	119	142	207	96	112	242	118	124	353	160	193	386	178	208
Gauteng	637	340	297	1 006	519	487	816	417	398	721	347	374	1 136	567	569	1 262	646	616
Mpumalanga	178	85	93	268	122	146	232	107	125	230	115	115	383	174	209	373	177	196
Limpopo	242	101	141	381	151	231	285	120	165	249	99	150	510	215	295	437	192	245

\* For all values of 10 000 or lower, the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.  
 Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.  
 Totals exclude unspecified month of the trip.

**3. Day trips**

**3.7 Number of persons who took day trips in South Africa in the six months prior to the survey, by month of the trip, province of destination and sex**

Province of destination	N (1 000)																	
	February			March			April			May			June			July		
	Total	Male	Female															
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>2 377</b>	<b>1 039</b>	<b>1 338</b>	<b>2 874</b>	<b>1 290</b>	<b>1 584</b>	<b>2 664</b>	<b>1 186</b>	<b>1 478</b>	<b>2 767</b>	<b>1 240</b>	<b>1 527</b>	<b>3 529</b>	<b>1 554</b>	<b>1 974</b>	<b>4 393</b>	<b>1 975</b>	<b>2 418</b>
Western Cape	227	108	119	271	126	145	231	111	121	214	100	114	249	125	125	320	156	165
Eastern Cape	310	110	200	351	126	225	327	119	208	354	129	225	417	135	282	536	205	331
Northern Cape	40	14	25	43	17	26	44	16	27	52	21	32	63	24	38	89	39	50
Free State	125	55	70	147	67	79	125	60	65	145	64	81	172	82	90	232	114	118
KwaZulu-Natal	399	158	241	452	191	261	448	181	267	475	186	289	598	233	366	784	330	455
North West	165	81	84	198	97	102	170	73	97	188	89	99	247	115	132	344	155	188
Gauteng	523	247	276	678	322	356	659	329	330	631	319	312	854	398	456	1 144	550	594
Mpumalanga	252	121	131	305	148	157	282	133	149	309	152	156	422	213	208	417	198	219
Limpopo	329	140	189	403	182	222	356	150	205	385	170	214	478	213	265	512	219	293

\* For all values of 10 000 or lower, the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.  
 Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.  
 Totals include unspecified destination.

**3. Overnight trips**

**3.8 Number of persons who took overnight trips in South Africa in the six months prior to the survey, by month of the trip, province of destination and sex**

Province of destination	N (1 000)																	
	February			March			April			May			June			July		
	Total	Male	Female															
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>2 136</b>	<b>1 005</b>	<b>1 131</b>	<b>3 228</b>	<b>1 497</b>	<b>1 731</b>	<b>2 649</b>	<b>1 233</b>	<b>1 416</b>	<b>2 596</b>	<b>1 213</b>	<b>1 383</b>	<b>4 153</b>	<b>1 900</b>	<b>2 252</b>	<b>4 540</b>	<b>2 109</b>	<b>2 430</b>
Western Cape	213	97	117	241	128	113	215	106	109	220	104	116	299	128	172	295	150	145
Eastern Cape	228	96	132	366	155	212	277	121	156	308	130	178	505	208	297	569	233	336
Northern Cape	50	29	22	76	41	34	61	31	30	56	28	28	77	37	39	106	55	51
Free State	140	61	79	241	117	124	167	75	91	195	94	101	271	126	145	354	174	179
KwaZulu-Natal	496	249	246	619	289	330	596	274	322	584	290	294	917	453	464	1 058	483	575
North West	177	78	99	275	131	144	218	103	115	234	107	127	321	144	177	389	187	202
Gauteng	345	159	186	523	239	284	383	181	202	384	185	199	740	348	392	708	315	393
Mpumalanga	174	78	96	282	113	170	264	100	164	234	98	136	396	166	230	390	172	218
Limpopo	295	149	146	587	276	311	455	236	218	364	168	196	609	280	330	630	321	309

\* For all values of 10 000 or lower, the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.  
 Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.  
 Totals include unspecified destination.

**3. Day trips**

**3.9 Number of persons who took day trips in South Africa in the six months prior to the survey, by month of the trip and purpose of visit**

Month	N (1 000)														
	Purpose of visit														
	Leisure/vacation/holiday	Shopping – business	Shopping – personal	Sporting – spectator	Sporting – participant	Visiting friends and/or family	Funeral	Business or professional trip	Business conference	Study/educational trip	Medical	Wellness (e.g. spa, health farm)	Religious	Other	Total
February	350	82	651	16	37	551	166	103	16	48	119	*	70	152	<b>2 377</b>
March	419	98	688	27	45	752	184	117	16	64	141	*	125	177	<b>2 874</b>
April	381	97	675	26	44	679	146	116	13	47	119	*	107	193	<b>2 664</b>
May	340	100	733	28	47	651	189	140	18	86	147	*	102	172	<b>2 767</b>
June	430	134	856	38	69	906	252	155	25	85	167	*	131	259	<b>3 529</b>
July	535	165	1 071	26	73	1 126	345	186	40	96	217	*	163	326	<b>4 393</b>

\* For all values of 10 000 or lower, the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

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

Totals include unspecified main purpose of trip.

**3. Overnight trips**

**3.10 Number of persons who took overnight trips in South Africa in the six months prior to the survey, by month of the trip and purpose of visit**

Month	N (1 000)														
	Purpose of visit														
	Leisure/vacation/holiday	Shopping – business	Shopping – personal	Sporting – spectator	Sporting – participant	Visiting friends and/or family	Funeral	Business or professional trip	Business conference	Study/educational trip	Medical	Wellness (e.g. spa, health farm)	Religious	Other	Total
February	387	26	12	*	*	986	313	65	17	24	25	*	138	108	<b>2 136</b>
March	541	26	12	*	19	1 422	395	77	17	28	37	*	473	147	<b>3 228</b>
April	505	27	*	*	15	1 210	315	79	20	30	50	*	222	137	<b>2 649</b>
May	398	30	13	19	20	1 198	400	88	30	27	45	*	145	152	<b>2 596</b>
June	660	29	33	*	37	2 084	560	107	38	50	55	*	222	238	<b>4 153</b>
July	649	29	21	23	25	2 187	686	157	27	46	69	*	317	275	<b>4 540</b>

\* For all values of 10 000 or lower, the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.  
 Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.  
 Totals include unspecified main purpose of trip.

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

**4.1 Number of most recent person trips in South Africa in the six months prior to the survey by province of origin and destination**

Province of origin	N (1 000)								
	Province of destination								
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>1 455</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>2 007</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>1 128</b>
Western Cape	606	*	*	-	*	-	*	-	-
Eastern Cape	*	870	*	*	90	*	*	-	-
Northern Cape	*	*	115	12	-	*	*	-	-
Free State	*	*	12	366	*	21	68	*	-
KwaZulu-Natal	*	29	*	*	1 292	*	20	12	-
North West	-	-	16	12	-	356	197	*	27
Gauteng	*	*	*	83	49	255	1 472	171	109
Mpumalanga	-	*	-	*	13	*	185	592	32
Limpopo	*	-	-	-	-	*	60	36	959

\* For all values of 10 000 or lower, the sample size is too small for reliable estimates. Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

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

**4.2 Number of most recent person overnight trips in South Africa in the six months prior to the survey by province of origin and destination**

Province of origin	N (1 000)								
	Province of destination								
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>1 441</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>2 611</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>1 821</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>1 710</b>
Western Cape	604	219	37	*	30	*	43	*	*
Eastern Cape	110	795	*	25	136	*	105	*	*
Northern Cape	26	11	95	20	*	28	12	*	*
Free State	13	38	16	413	66	33	128	16	20
KwaZulu-Natal	21	107	*	23	1 590	*	249	27	13
North West	*	39	34	65	18	450	178	39	107
Gauteng	110	196	44	290	668	363	518	364	707
Mpumalanga	*	15	*	15	79	27	209	440	106
Limpopo	*	18	*	*	21	22	378	64	739

\* For all values of 10 000 or lower, the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.  
 Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

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

**4.3 Number of most recent person overnight trips outside South Africa in the six months prior to the survey by province of origin and destination**

Main destination	N (1 000)								
	Origin								
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
<b>Total</b>	<b>97</b>	*	*	<b>57</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>24</b>
Angola	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-
Botswana	*	-	*	*	*	13	16	*	*
Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	*	-	*	-	-
Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire)	*	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-
France	*	*	-	-	-	*	*	-	-
Germany	*	-	-	-	*	-	*	-	-
India	-	-	-	-	*	-	*	-	-
Italy	*	-	-	-	*	-	*	-	-
Japan	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	-	*	*	35	*	11	31	*	*
Malawi	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	-	-
Mozambique	*	*	-	*	11	15	70	29	*
Namibia	24	-	*	-	-	-	*	-	-
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-
Nigeria	-	-	-	*	*	-	*	-	-
Portugal	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	*	11	-	-
Swaziland	*	-	*	*	21	*	29	47	*
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	-
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-
United Kingdom	19	*	*	*	*	-	*	-	-
United States of America	*	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	-
Zambia	*	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	-
Zimbabwe	*	*	-	*	*	*	19	*	*
Other	28	-	*	*	*	-	13	*	-
Unspecified	*	-	-	*	*	*	20	*	*

\* For all values of 10 000 or lower, the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.  
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

**5. Main purpose of visit and destination**

**5.1 Number of most recent person day trips in South Africa in the six months prior to the survey by main purpose of visit and province of destination**

Main purpose of visit	N (1 000)								
	Destination								
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
<b>Total</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>1 455</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>2 007</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>1 128</b>
Leisure/vacation/holiday	222	51	13	35	148	128	279	101	93
Shopping – business	*	37	*	15	44	*	75	23	25
Shopping – personal	35	244	39	49	314	120	318	175	331
Sporting – spectator	16	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sporting – participant	24	21	*	19	23	*	20	13	32
Visiting friends and/or family	151	156	24	139	445	174	682	242	229
Funeral	28	94	16	99	170	81	142	81	65
Business or professional trip	38	35	*	26	55	16	85	30	25
Business conference	*	*	*	*	*	*	16	*	*
Study/educational trip	*	16	*	14	35	12	85	30	65
Medical	16	107	11	20	64	29	48	16	58
Wellness (e.g. spa, health farm)	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	*
Religious	12	50	*	19	54	24	64	31	86
Other	53	89	12	38	74	46	169	61	100
Unspecified	-	*	*	*	11	*	15	*	*

\* For all values of 10 000 or lower, the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

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

**5. Main purpose of visit and destination**

**5.2 Number of most recent person overnight trips in South Africa in the six months prior to the survey by main purpose of visit and province of destination**

Purpose of visit	N (1 000)								
	Province of destination								
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
<b>Total</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>1 441</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>2 611</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>1 821</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>1 710</b>
Leisure/vacation/holiday	430	201	48	108	472	149	179	202	114
Shopping – business	*	*	*	*	28	*	22	*	*
Shopping – personal	*	*	*	*	20	-	15	*	*
Sporting – spectator	*	*	*	*	19	*	*	*	*
Sporting – participant	26	*	*	*	18	*	12	*	*
Visiting friends and/or family	267	574	81	356	1 240	435	972	437	831
Funeral	44	323	54	240	304	204	199	162	255
Business or professional trip	28	28	11	*	75	*	61	15	35
Business conference	*	*	*	*	23	*	22	*	*
Study/educational trip	*	17	*	11	42	13	30	*	11
Medical	17	32	*	11	39	15	29	*	24
Wellness (e.g. spa, health farm)	-	*	*	*	*	-	*	-	-
Religious	35	120	16	60	194	48	156	55	302
Other	28	114	20	43	97	57	109	64	98
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	39	*	11	*	13

\* For all values of 10 000 or lower, the sample size is 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 person day trips in South Africa in the six months prior to the survey by mode of transport and province of destination**

Mode of transport	N (1 000)								
	Province of destination								
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
<b>Total</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>1 455</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>2 007</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>1 128</b>
Air	*	*	*	-	24	-	*	-	*
Bus	27	69	12	66	78	59	176	87	169
Car	514	235	86	214	539	373	941	328	323
Motorcycle/scooter	*	-	-	*	-	*	*	*	-
Bicycle	*	*	-	*	*	-	*	*	-
Taxi	56	596	37	193	782	210	800	388	631
Train	*	*	-	*	*	-	59	*	*
Other	12	*	11	*	17	*	13	*	*
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	*	13	*	*

\* For all values of 10 000 or lower, the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.  
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

**6. Mode of transport**

**6.2 Number of most recent person overnight trips in South Africa in the six months prior to the survey by mode of transport and province of destination**

Mode of transport	N (1 000)								
	Province of destination								
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
<b>Total</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>1 441</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>2 611</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>1 821</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>1 710</b>
Air	58	21	*	*	52	*	48	*	*
Bus	107	263	17	107	231	87	295	75	387
Car	549	328	136	308	911	364	471	395	460
Motorcycle/scooter	*	-	-	*	*	*	*	-	*
Bicycle	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	*	-
Taxi	85	759	56	388	1 304	433	865	445	795
Train	40	36	15	31	45	18	87	14	14
Other	*	13	11	11	*	15	*	*	15
Unspecified	58	21	*	19	55	19	39	20	29

\* For all values of 10 000 or lower, the sample size is too small for reliable estimates. Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.