

STATISTICAL RELEASE
P0352.1

Domestic Tourism Survey 2017

January to December 2017

Embargoed until:
13 September 2018
12:30

ENQUIRIES:

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

**FORTHCOMING
ISSUE:**

DTS 2018

**EXPECTED
RELEASE DATE**

September 2019

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1. Introduction and methodology

1.1 Background

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

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

The key findings of this survey cover the domestic activities for the period from January to December 2017. In some instances, comparisons have been made between the DTS 2016 to 2017 because these surveys have the same reference period, which is January to December. In these two surveys, a similar weighting procedure was also applied whereby the full sample weights were created separately for each of the monthly files. More details about weighting can be found in Section 5.

In addition to addressing the differences in questionnaire content between the two surveys, Statistics South Africa also had to shorten its recall period, introduce continuous data collection and produce a biannual report in addition to the annual report. Data collection was changed from cross-sectional to a continuous method in 2015, and this enabled the organisation to not only shorten the recall period, but also to analyse the data of the first six months of data collection for the purposes of producing headline statistics for a biannual report.

Since the continuous data collection methodology was accompanied by significant structural changes in the questionnaire, new editing and imputation systems had to be developed. In addition to these changes, the DTS 2016 and 2017 reports are also based on the analysis of the most recent trip as in previous DTS reports. However, instead of presenting only the data of the most recent trip in the report, the data were modelled based on the assumption that the information of the most recent trip is representative of all trips taken during a particular quarter. This assumption was made plausible by the fact that the seasonality bias present in previous surveys was reduced through continuous collection and a revolving three-month recall period.

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

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

Characteristic	SAT	Stats SA	Comments	Current status 2017/18
Sample	15 594 persons (about 1 300 monthly)	Approximately 32 000 households	The sample sizes of the two surveys are different	Continuous Data Collection (CDC) method; approximately 28 000 households and divided into four quarters
Scope	Persons 18 years and above	All persons in the household (all ages)	Both are household surveys, do not cover the same age groups, therefore cannot compare the two	No change
	Respondent that has undertaken trip/s	Respondent can answer for members of the household		
Measure	Analysis is based on all trips	Analysis is based on most recent person trips	Stats SA – The most recent person measures one trip per person which does not allow measuring performance of the year	Measures all trips and most recent trips on some variables
Recall period	Continuous collection and each respondent reports on travel of preceding month	One-year recall period from Jan to Dec	Stats SA recall period has been improved from Jan to Dec 2011	Three-month recall period
Content	Day and overnight trips; Living Standards Measure (LSM) and bed nights	Daytrips and overnight trips; LSM and bed nights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DTS 2012 content on overnight trips harmonised with SAT DTS and M&E requirements of Dept. of Tourism Technical team reviewed questionnaire in 2017 	Inclusion of LSM and bed nights questions, measurement for M&E and national accounts
				In 2016 – new module on international travel
Reporting	Annual report Quarterly report	Annual report Biannual report	In the near future, Stats SA will be the only institution to produce DTS estimates	First annual report was released in 2013 using continuous data collection

1.2 Objectives of the survey

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

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

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

1.3 Target population and sample

The sample design for the DTS 2017 was based on a Master Sample (MS) that has been designed for all household surveys conducted by Statistics South Africa. This Master Sample is shared by the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS), General Household Survey (GHS), Living Conditions Survey (LCS), Domestic Tourism Survey (DTS), Income and Expenditure Survey (IES), and Victims of Crime Survey (VOCS).

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

Census enumeration areas (EAs), as delineated for Census 2011, formed the basis of the PSUs. The following additional rules were used:

- Where possible, PSU sizes were kept between 100 and 500 dwelling units (DUs);
- EAs with fewer than 20 DUs were excluded;
- EAs with between 20 and 99 DUs were pooled to form larger PSUs and the criteria used was 'same settlement type';
- Virtual splits were applied to large PSUs: 500 to 999 split into two; 1 000 to 1 499 split into three; and 1 500 plus split into four PSUs; and
- Informal PSUs were segmented.

A randomised probability-proportional-to-size (RPPS) systematic sample of PSUs was drawn in each stratum, with the measure of size being the number of households in the PSU. Altogether, approximately 3 324 PSUs were selected. In each selected PSU, a systematic sample of this particular report deals with the data that were collected from January 2017 to March 2018. Given that a three-month recall period is used, the data of DTS 2017 January to March had to be included to fully construct the October, November and December 2016 datasets. The DTS 2017 was based on the new Master Sample that was developed after Census 2011. The organisation of fieldwork of the DTS 2017 is different, in that the DUs to be visited each month were pre-determined by methodology in order to ensure an even spread of DUs per stratum for each month.

2. Summary of key findings of the Domestic Tourism Survey 2017

Tourism has the potential to make a significant contribution to the South African economy and it is targeted by government as one of the industries for future economic growth in the country. Tourism is regarded as a potential sector where large-scale employment opportunities can be created. The National Development Plan 2030 also emphasises this point. This particular publication focuses on domestic tourism and includes information on day and overnight trips. The findings of the DTS 2017 reflect a general pattern of increase in domestic tourism from 2016 to 2017. As compared to the previous years, a shift was observed, whereby the number of day trips outstripped the number of overnight trips.

The number of day trips increased from 39,4 million in 2016 to 48,0 million in 2017. Overnight trips also increased from 43,0 million in 2016 to 44,4 million in 2017. Total expenditure decreased from R87 billion in 2016 to R86 billion in 2017. This pattern of general decrease was observed in both day and overnight trips. The decrease was driven mostly by a decrease in spending on accommodation, food and beverages, recreation and culture, and shopping. However, LSM group 8–10 spent most of their money on domestic transport, accommodation, food and beverages, and shopping. In Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal, a relatively higher proportion of money was spent on accommodation when compared to other provinces.

Much of the findings of this report are based on the most recent trips undertaken by South African residents. In 2016 and 2017, Gauteng, Limpopo and Western Cape were the most popular destinations for day travellers, whereas tourists (those who undertook overnight trips) mostly preferred visiting Limpopo. In 2016, the second most visited province by tourists was Gauteng, followed by KwaZulu-Natal. A different trend was observed in 2017, where KwaZulu-Natal was the second most visited province, followed by Gauteng.

A visit to friends and relatives was the most common reason for undertaking overnight trips, as approximately 13 million trips were undertaken for this reason. For most of these visits, travellers did not make use of paid accommodation. Most of the day trips were undertaken for shopping purposes.

The majority of tourists spent up to one week at their destinations on an overnight trip, with an average of five nights, and they were most likely to have stayed with friends and relatives on their trips. The most widely used mode of transport was taxis and cars. Almost six out of ten trips were undertaken with taxis as the main mode of transport.

Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General

3. Definitions

Tourist accommodation

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

Day trip

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

Domestic trip

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

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

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

Dwelling unit

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

Expenditure

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

Household

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

Household head

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

Acting household head

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

Main purpose of trip

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

Most recent person trip

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

Multiple households

Two or more households living in the same dwelling unit.

Overnight trip

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

Place of usual residence

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

Reference period

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

Tourism

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

Tourist

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

Traveller

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

Usual environment

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

Visitor

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

MAIN FINDINGS

4. Number and types of trips

4.1 Total number of day and overnight trips inside South Africa

Table 2a: Total number of day and overnight trips, January–December, 2016 and 2017

Type of trip	Total number of trips ('000)	
	2016	2017
Day trip in South Africa	39 389	47 540
Overnight trip in South Africa	42 802	44 380

Generally, there has been an increase in the total number of day and overnight trips in the two years being reported on. The number of day trips increased from 39,4 million in 2016 to 48,0 million in 2017. Overnight trips also increased from 43,0 million in 2016 to 44,4 million in 2017.

Table 2b: Total number of day trips taken during the period January–December, 2016 and 2017

Month trip	Day trips			
	2016		2017	
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
January	3 330	8,5	5 148	10,8
February	3 660	9,3	4 109	8,6
March	2 835	7,2	4 743	10,0
April	3 228	8,2	3 842	8,1
May	3 423	8,7	4 443	9,3
June	3 659	9,3	3 533	7,4
July	3 035	7,7	3 390	7,1
August	2 743	7,0	3 472	7,3
September	2 883	7,3	3 595	7,6
October	2 801	7,1	3 551	7,5
November	3 153	8,0	3 274	6,9
December	4 640	11,8	4 439	9,3
South Africa	39 389	100,0	47 540	100,0

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

About 4,6 million day trips were taken in December 2016 compared to 4,4 million day trips in December 2017. June also showed a declining trend, with a decrease from 3,7 million (9,3%) day trips in 2016 to 3,5 million (7,4%) in 2017. Day trips that were taken in January increased from 3,3 million in 2016 to 5,1 million in 2017. Day trips in March increased by approximately two million trips. There was also a slight increase (by 614 000 trips) in the number of day trips taken in April.

Table 2c: Total number of overnight trips taken during the period January–December, 2016 and 2017

Month trip	Overnight trips			
	2016		2017	
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
January	3 843	9,0	3 896	8,8
February	2 740	6,4	2 595	5,8
March	3 766	8,8	3 122	7,0
April	3 229	7,5	4 682	10,5
May	3 014	7,0	3 008	6,8
June	3 603	8,4	3 534	8,0
July	3 362	7,9	3 664	8,3
August	2 898	6,8	3 008	6,8
September	3 455	8,1	3 704	8,3
October	3 083	7,2	3 057	6,9
November	2 597	6,1	2 729	6,1
December	7 212	16,9	7 382	16,6
South Africa	42 802	100,0	44 380	100,0

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

Overnight trips that were taken in December increased from 7,2 million in 2016 to 7,4 million in 2017. There was a prominent increase of overnight trips by 3 percentage points in April. In March, there was a decrease of approximately 644 000 overnight trips. This shift corresponds with the Easter weekend, which occurred in the month of March in 2016, but moved to April in 2017. During the month of May for both 2016 and 2017, the same number of overnight trips were taken (3,0 million for both years). A relatively lower number of overnight trips were recorded in February and November for both years.

Table 3a: Total expenditure on domestic day and overnight trips (R'000), January–December, 2016 and 2017

Total expenditure	Accommodation	Food and beverages	Domestic transport	Recreation and culture	Shopping	Other ¹	Total
2016							
Day trips	-	6 331 642	7 707 092	659 020	7 786 442	950 584	23 434 779
Overnight trips	8 261 054	10 256 009	19 970 303	1 060 099	21 727 480	1 989 180	63 264 125
Total	8 261 054	16 587 651	27 677 395	1 719 119	29 513 922	2 939 763	86 698 904
2017							
Day trips	-	5 477 392	8 811 461	634 955	6 946 048	1 096 436	22 966 292
Overnight trips	7 637 202	10 308 978	20 563 401	775 327	22 112 687	1 650 455	63 048 050
Total	7 637 202	15 786 370	29 374 862	1 410 282	29 058 734	2 746 890	86 014 341

¹ 'Other' includes security related costs, financial services, travel insurance, medical supplies, child care, etc.

^{*} The expenditure shown in this table represents an extrapolation of expenditure reported for the most recent trip. The extrapolation is based on the assumption that expenditure on the most recent trip is representative of trips expenditure during the preceding three months.

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

Table 3a shows that there was a decrease in the total money spent on domestic tourism between 2016 and 2017. Total expenditure on domestic trips decreased by R685 million. The amounts of money spent on day trips and overnight trips both decreased from 2016 to 2017. Total spending on day trips decreased by R468 million, while on overnight trips decreased by R216 million.

An increase has been observed for domestic transport expenses in both day and overnight trips in the two periods, whilst recreation and culture expenses showed a decrease in overnight and day trips in both 2016 and 2017. Expenditure on accommodation was approximately R8,3 billion in 2016 and R7,6 billion in 2017. Money spent on food and beverages during day trips decreased by R854 million, while expenditure in the same category increased by R53 million for overnight trips. Shopping expenditure during day trips decreased from R8 billion in 2016 to R7 billion in 2017, but remained almost the same (R22 billion) during the reference period for overnight trips.

In 2016, the biggest amount of money spent during day trips was on shopping, while in 2017 it was on domestic transport. South Africans spent the least on recreation and culture for both overnight and day trips in both 2016 and 2017.

Table 3b: Total expenditure on domestic day trips (R'000) by month, January–December, 2016 and 2017

Month	Accommodation	Food and beverages	Domestic transport	Recreation and culture	Shopping	Other ¹	Total
2016							
January	-	570 621	728 365	52 076	956 994	188 663	2 496 719
February	-	822 685	814 291	93 450	1 298 543	264 081	3 293 050
March	-	325 995	563 928	15 101	492 187	78 980	1 476 192
April	-	320 814	748 476	6 925	640 785	31 154	1 748 154
May	-	310 191	591 731	12 089	556 994	74 250	1 545 254
June	-	912 630	570 060	17 021	560 205	59 089	2 119 003
July	-	876 246	438 392	33 081	454 717	49 108	1 851 544
August	-	307 649	452 905	7 071	538 513	34 443	1 340 582
September	-	262 129	447 604	11 441	460 827	16 274	1 198 274
October	-	417 087	587 402	16 485	427 982	49 400	1 498 357
November	-	426 092	732 032	167 805	541 767	50 800	1 918 497
December	-	779 503	1 031 907	226 476	856 929	54 341	2 949 155
Total day trip spending	-	6 331 642	7 707 092	659 020	7 786 442	950 584	23 434 779
2017							
January	-	798 033	1 202 293	96 341	607 780	169 851	2 874 297
February	-	464 468	704 666	77 699	511 489	169 483	1 927 805
March	-	532 537	606 195	35 266	721 277	137 072	2 032 347
April	-	388 793	552 278	6 629	554 557	171 476	1 673 733
May	-	613 388	840 528	77 409	912 572	93 801	2 537 697
June	-	349 960	630 445	83 387	653 441	91 693	1 808 926
July	-	432 364	601 966	91 901	534 092	64 874	1 725 197
August	-	309 272	577 725	13 002	392 237	53 248	1 345 484
September	-	317 400	538 342	11 302	355 251	43 522	1 265 817
October	-	510 139	1 035 276	60 164	452 034	47 068	2 104 682
November	-	338 157	698 742	43 489	774 308	12 605	1 867 300
December	-	422 879	823 005	38 366	477 012	41 742	1 803 005
Total day trip spending	-	5 477 392	8 811 461	634 955	6 946 048	1 096 436	22 966 292

¹ 'Other' includes security related costs, financial services, travel insurance, medical supplies, child care, etc.

² The expenditure shown in this table represents an extrapolation of expenditure reported for the most recent trip. The extrapolation is based on the assumption that expenditure on the most recent trip is representative of trips expenditure during the preceding three months. Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

As noted in the previous table, there has been a slight decrease in expenditure on domestic day trips between 2016 and 2017. Table 3b indicates that in 2016 the largest amount of money was spent in February (R3,3 billion), while in 2017 it was in the month of January (R3,0 billion).

In 2016 and 2017, the least money was spent in September (R1,2 billion and R1,3 billion, respectively). Shopping and domestic transport remain the items with the largest amounts of money spent during the two years in question. In 2016, day travellers spent almost the same amount of money on both categories, with domestic transport recording R7,7 billion and shopping R7,8 billion. Domestic transport topped off shopping as the item with the highest expenditure in 2017.

Table 3c: Total expenditure on domestic overnight trips (R'000), January–December, 2016 and 2017

Month	Accommodation	Food and beverages	Domestic transport	Recreation and culture	Shopping	Other ¹	Total
2016							
January	709 644	901 015	1 928 957	64 883	2 317 916	215 170	6 137 584
February	325 610	677 692	1 302 438	47 112	1 356 968	266 552	3 976 372
March	312 223	742 329	1 425 648	41 703	1 358 742	126 041	4 006 685
April	644 987	560 051	1 357 012	22 802	2 114 981	97 737	4 797 569
May	385 958	554 935	1 484 786	55 288	1 382 733	199 302	4 063 003
June	504 561	916 465	1 823 308	72 415	2 019 639	178 699	5 515 086
July	577 580	729 564	1 732 292	139 467	2 002 635	172 637	5 354 174
August	591 414	990 439	1 146 247	72 269	961 784	155 921	3 918 074
September	749 174	827 793	1 735 595	108 558	1 359 130	129 960	4 910 211
October	887 793	702 213	1 443 134	67 576	1 183 212	150 401	4 434 329
November	401 156	511 030	1 114 354	23 031	1 117 784	115 481	3 282 836
December	2 170 954	2 142 483	3 476 533	344 995	4 551 957	181 279	12 868 201
Total overnight trip spending	8 261 054	10 256 009	19 970 303	1 060 099	21 727 480	1 989 180	63 264 125
2017							
January	614 292	911 508	1 785 257	74 460	2 441 638	203 620	6 030 776
February	615 729	439 519	1 075 752	14 361	830 211	85 811	3 061 383
March	306 668	747 271	1 270 275	37 734	1 454 875	131 897	3 948 721
April	904 216	1 114 145	2 000 904	126 642	2 068 641	215 762	6 430 310
May	340 617	562 775	1 193 637	69 027	1 431 695	165 208	3 762 958
June	474 826	638 850	1 637 337	39 426	1 570 744	52 269	4 413 452
July	692 019	823 304	1 790 541	55 425	1 378 592	80 208	4 820 089
August	281 044	533 263	1 296 852	41 564	1 286 731	66 545	3 505 999
September	589 579	898 949	1 819 717	70 269	1 580 366	132 964	5 091 845
October	520 488	699 875	1 339 653	24 996	1 215 090	93 103	3 893 204
November	280 234	635 620	1 231 829	53 062	1 613 688	87 869	3 902 302
December	2 017 489	2 303 898	4 121 648	168 361	5 240 416	335 199	14 187 010
Total overnight trip spending	7 637 202	10 308 978	20 563 401	775 327	22 112 687	1 650 455	63 048 050

¹ 'Other' includes security related costs, financial services, travel insurance, medical supplies, child care, etc.

* The expenditure shown in this table represents an extrapolation of expenditure reported for the most recent trip. The extrapolation is based on the assumption that expenditure on the most recent trip is representative of trips expenditure during the preceding three months. Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

There was a decrease in overnight expenditure between 2016 and 2017. More money was spent in December and January in 2016. However, in 2017 the highest expenditure occurred in December and April. November reflected the lowest expenditure on overnight trips in 2016 (R3,3 billion) whereas in 2017, February had the lowest with R3,1 billion. In total, much of the spending on overnight trips in both 2016 and 2017 was for shopping and domestic transport.

The amount of money spent on accommodation during the month of December was more in 2016 (R2,2 billion) than in 2017 (R2,0 billion). For both reporting periods, December and January recorded the highest amount of money spent on shopping. The same trend was evident for the domestic transport expense category in 2016; however, in 2017 domestic transport expenditure was notable in December and April.

Figure 1a: Percentage of total day trips by province of destination, January–December, 2017

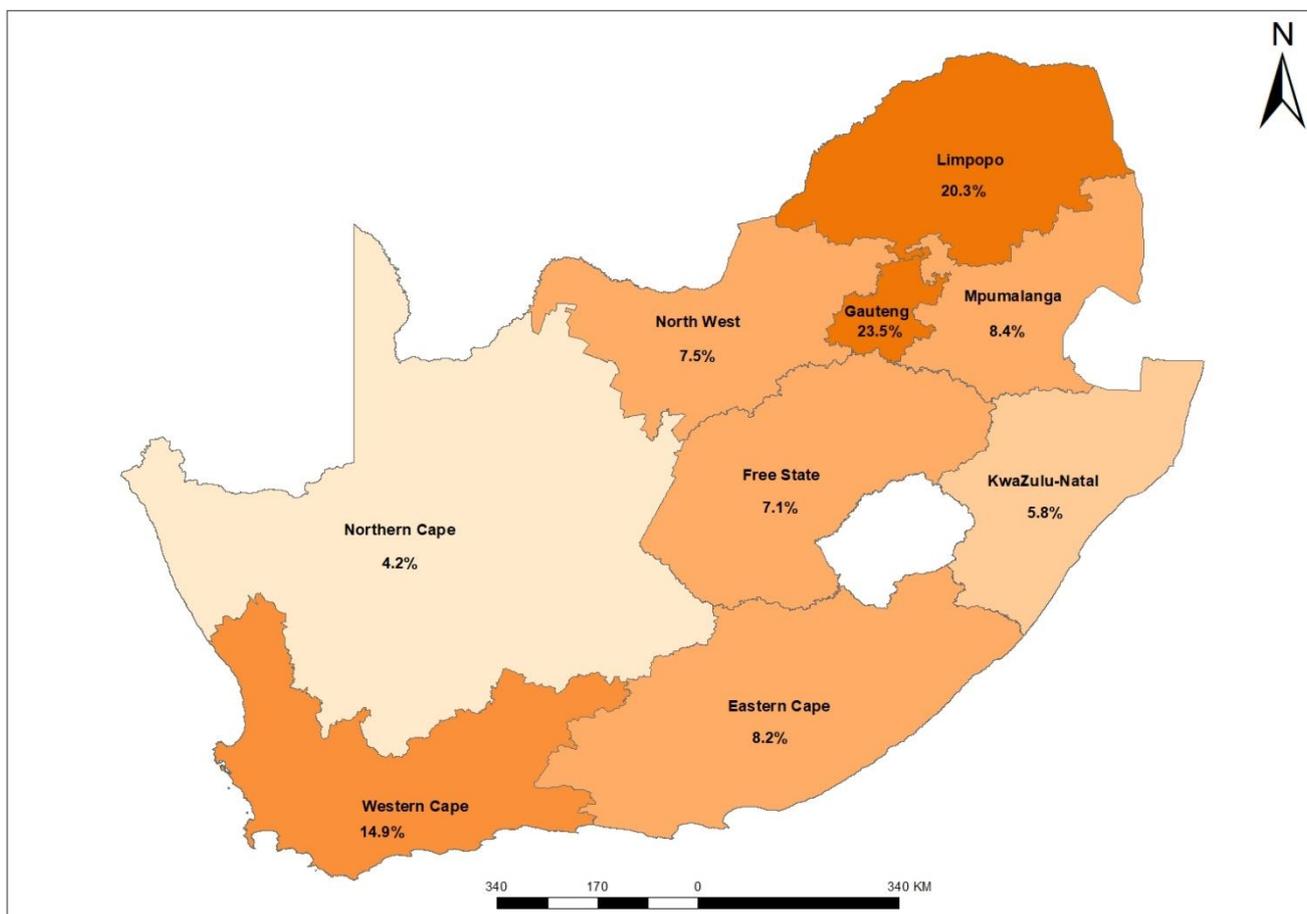


Figure 1a above demonstrates the proportions of day trips undertaken to particular provinces of destination. Almost a quarter of total day trips undertaken during the period January to December 2017 were trips to Gauteng (23,5%), followed by trips undertaken to Limpopo and Western Cape (20,3% and 14,9%, respectively).

Tourists were less likely to visit Mpumalanga (8,4%), North West (7,5%), Free State (7,1%) and KwaZulu-Natal (5,8%). Northern Cape was the least visited province in the country with respect to day trips, as only 4,2% of the total day trips had this province as their destination.

Figure 1b: Percentage of total overnight trips by province of destination, January–December, 2017

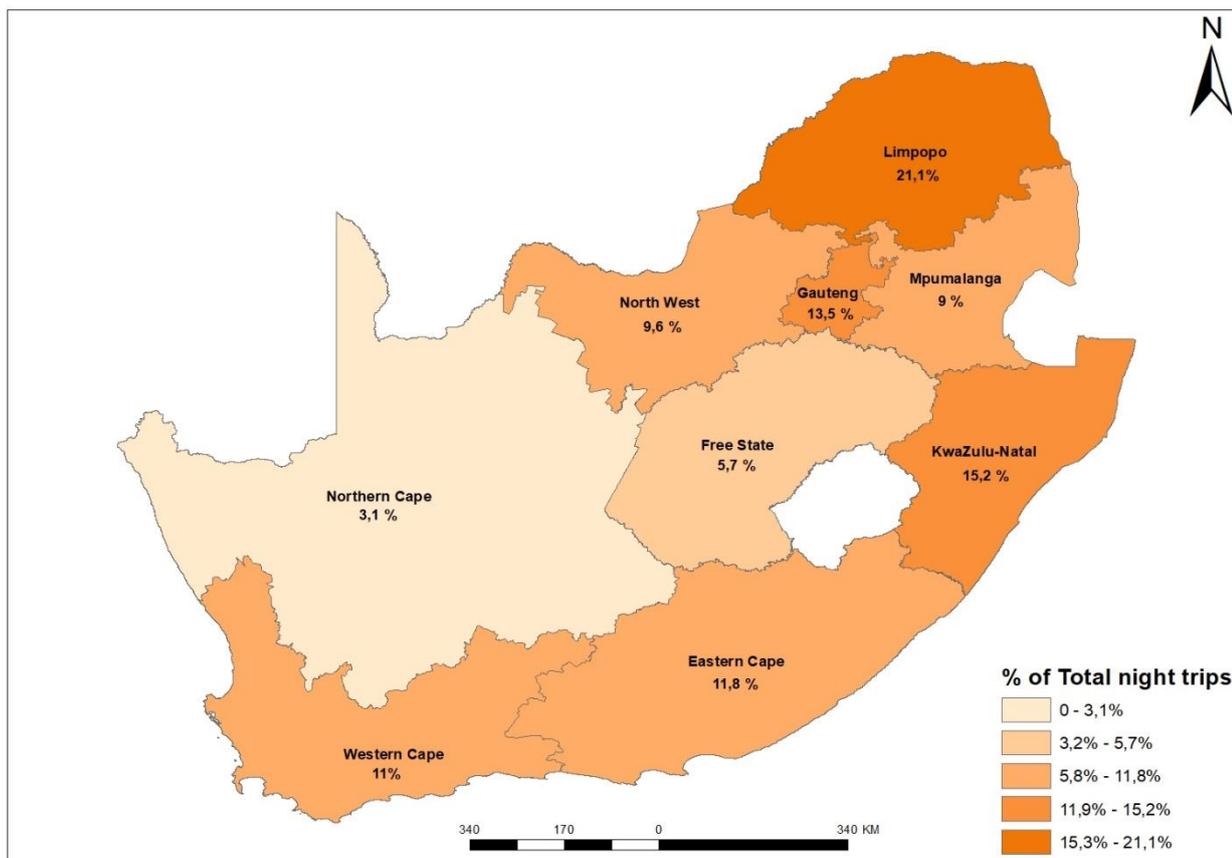


Figure 1b represents the percentage of total overnight trips undertaken to the different provinces in the country. Between January and December 2017, Limpopo province was the destination of choice for most domestic tourists, with just over one fifth of all trips destined for that province (21,1%), followed by Gauteng (13,5%), Eastern Cape (11,8%) and Western Cape (11,0%).

Table 4a: Number of most recent person day and overnight trips, January–December, 2016 and 2017

Type of trip	Number of most recent person trips ('000)	
	2016	2017
Day trip in South Africa	16 178	18 968
Overnight trip in South Africa	25 543	27 454

Table 4a contains information on the most recent day and overnight trips undertaken within South Africa during the 12-month period (January–December 2016 and January–December 2017). The number of most recent person day trips increased from 16,2 million in 2016 to 19,0 million in 2017. The number of most recent person overnight trips also increased from 25,5 million in 2016 to 27,5 million in 2017.

Table 4b: Most recent person day trips, January–December, 2016 and 2017

Month	Number of most recent person day trips			
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
	2016		2017	
January	1 143	7,1	1 361	7,2
February	1 589	9,8	1 430	7,5
March	1 043	6,4	1 608	8,5
April	1 052	6,5	1 300	6,9
May	1 255	7,8	2 105	11,1
June	1 462	9,0	1 494	7,9
July	1 326	8,2	1 231	6,5
August	1 370	8,5	1 821	9,6
September	1 347	8,3	1 540	8,1
October	1 207	7,5	1 467	7,7
November	1 267	7,8	1 335	7,0
December	2 115	13,1	2 276	12,0
Total	16 178	100,0	18 968	100,0

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

Table 4b shows an increase in the number of most recent day trips in all the months in the two years being reported on, with the exception of February and July. December recorded the highest number of most recent day trips in both 2016 and 2017. Trips taken in May increased from 7,8% in 2016 to 11,1% in 2017. The least number of day trips in 2016 were undertaken in March (6,4%) and in 2017 July (6,5%).

Table 4c: Most recent overnight trips, January–December, 2016 and 2017

Month	Most recent person overnight trips			
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
	2016		2017	
January	2 343	9,2	2 501	9,1
February	1 711	6,7	1 679	6,1
March	2 531	9,9	1 882	6,9
April	1 604	6,3	3 184	11,6
May	1 860	7,3	1 931	7,0
June	1 975	7,7	2 059	7,5
July	2 212	8,7	2 363	8,6
August	1 847	7,2	2 114	7,7
September	2 155	8,4	2 358	8,6
October	1 938	7,6	2 123	7,7
November	1 459	5,7	1 546	5,6
December	3 906	15,3	3 713	13,5
Total	25 543	100,0	27 454	100,0

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

Table 4c shows that, although in total there was an increase in the number of most recent overnight trips, there was also a decrease in March from 2,5 million in 2016 to 2,0 million in 2017. In 2016, December had the highest number of most recent overnight trips, followed by overnight trips undertaken in March. The same trend occurred again in 2017, as December remained the month with the most recent overnight trips undertaken. In 2017, April was the month with the second highest number of overnight trips. In both 2016 and 2017, November had the least number of most recent overnight trips.

Table 5: Length of stay for the most recent person overnight trip, January–December, 2016 and 2017

Number of nights	Number of most recent person overnight trips			
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
	2016		2017	
1 night	3 488	13,7	4 015	14,7
2–4 nights	13 949	54,8	15 108	55,2
5 or more nights	8 008	31,5	8 236	30,1
Subtotal	25 445	100,0	27 360	100,0
Unspecified nights*	98	0,4	94	0,3
Total	25 543	-	27 454	-

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

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

Table 5 shows that for the reference period, most tourists spent two or more nights away from their usual environment or home. About eight in every ten trips (86,3%) taken in 2016 lasted two nights or longer; a trend which continued in 2017 where a similar proportion (85,3%) of overnight trips lasted two nights or longer in 2017. There was a slight increase in overnight trips with a duration of one night from 13,7% in 2016 to 14,7% in 2017. The proportion of overnight trips that lasted five or more nights was almost the same in 2016 and 2017 (31,5% and 30,1%, respectively).

Table 6: Number of most recent trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by province of origin and sex, January–December, 2017

Province of origin	Undertook day trip ('000)			Undertook overnight trip ('000)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
South Africa	18 968	9 141	9 828	27 454	12 832	14 622
Western Cape	2 356	1 154	1 203	3 446	1 583	1 863
Eastern Cape	1 877	815	1 062	2 441	1 027	1 414
Northern Cape	754	326	428	850	414	436
Free State	878	467	411	1 346	640	706
KwaZulu-Natal	1 390	633	757	3 036	1 248	1 788
North West	1 426	764	661	1 879	865	1 014
Gauteng	4 134	2 216	1 918	8 461	4 371	4 090
Mpumalanga	2 336	1 105	1 232	2 790	1 301	1 489
Limpopo	3 817	1 662	2 155	3 206	1 383	1 823

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

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

Table 6 indicates that most people from Gauteng undertook day trips, followed by those who stay in Limpopo and Western Cape. More females were found to be day travellers as compared to males. The same pattern was observed for those who undertook overnight trips. Most tourists were females and were found in Western Cape and Limpopo.

Figure 2a: Percentage distribution of province of origin, by province of destination for total day trips, January–December, 2017

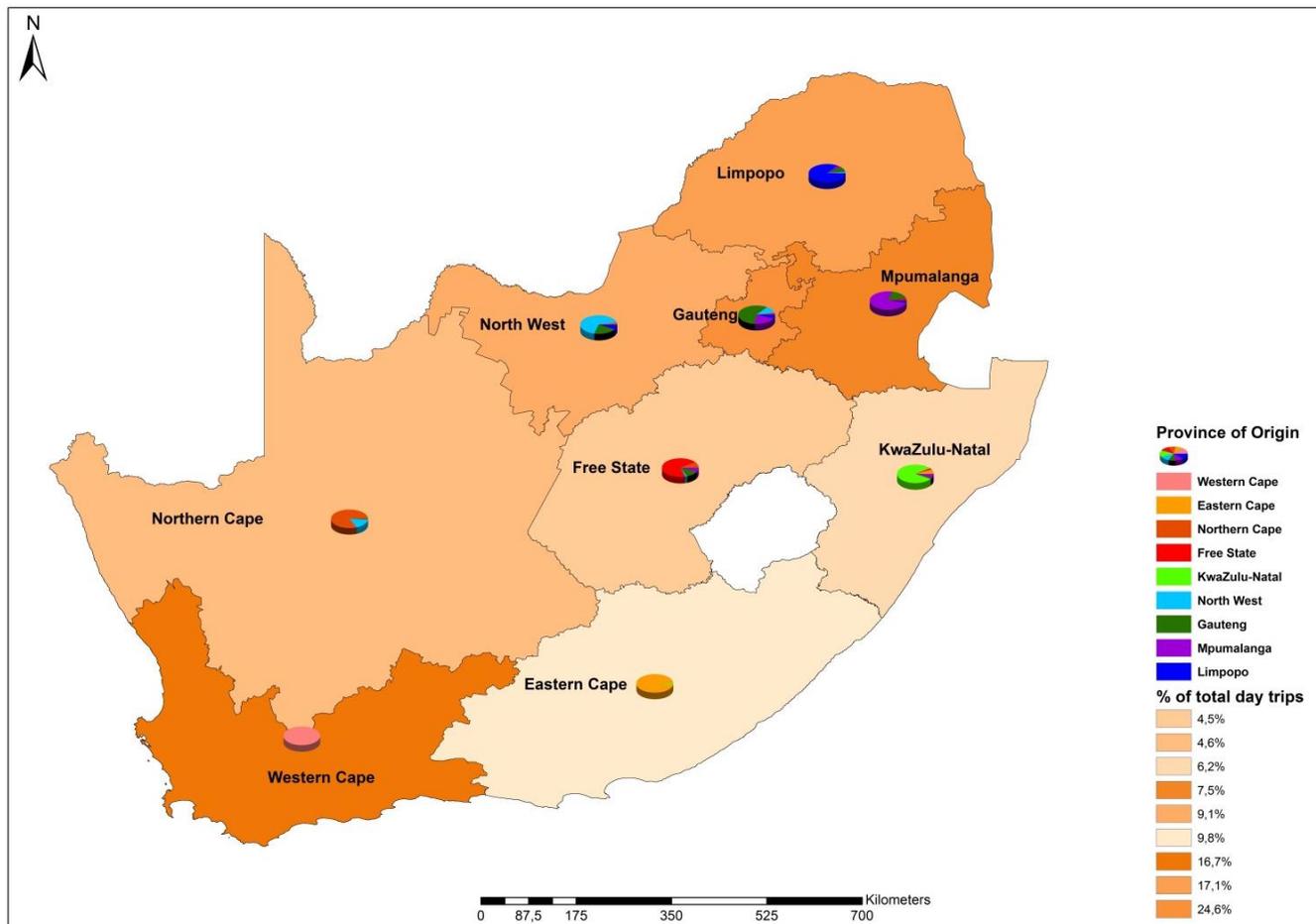


Figure 2a shows the proportion of day trips taken to specific provinces of destination and the respective provinces of origin. It is clear that most day trips were within the province in which individuals reside. The provinces of destination with the lowest incidence of day travellers from other provinces were Eastern Cape (99,0% of day travellers were from that province), Western Cape (98,7%) and Limpopo (90,3%). The province of destination with the lowest percentage of day travellers was North West (59,6%).

Figure 2b: Percentage distribution of province of origin, by province of destination for total overnight trips, January–December, 2017

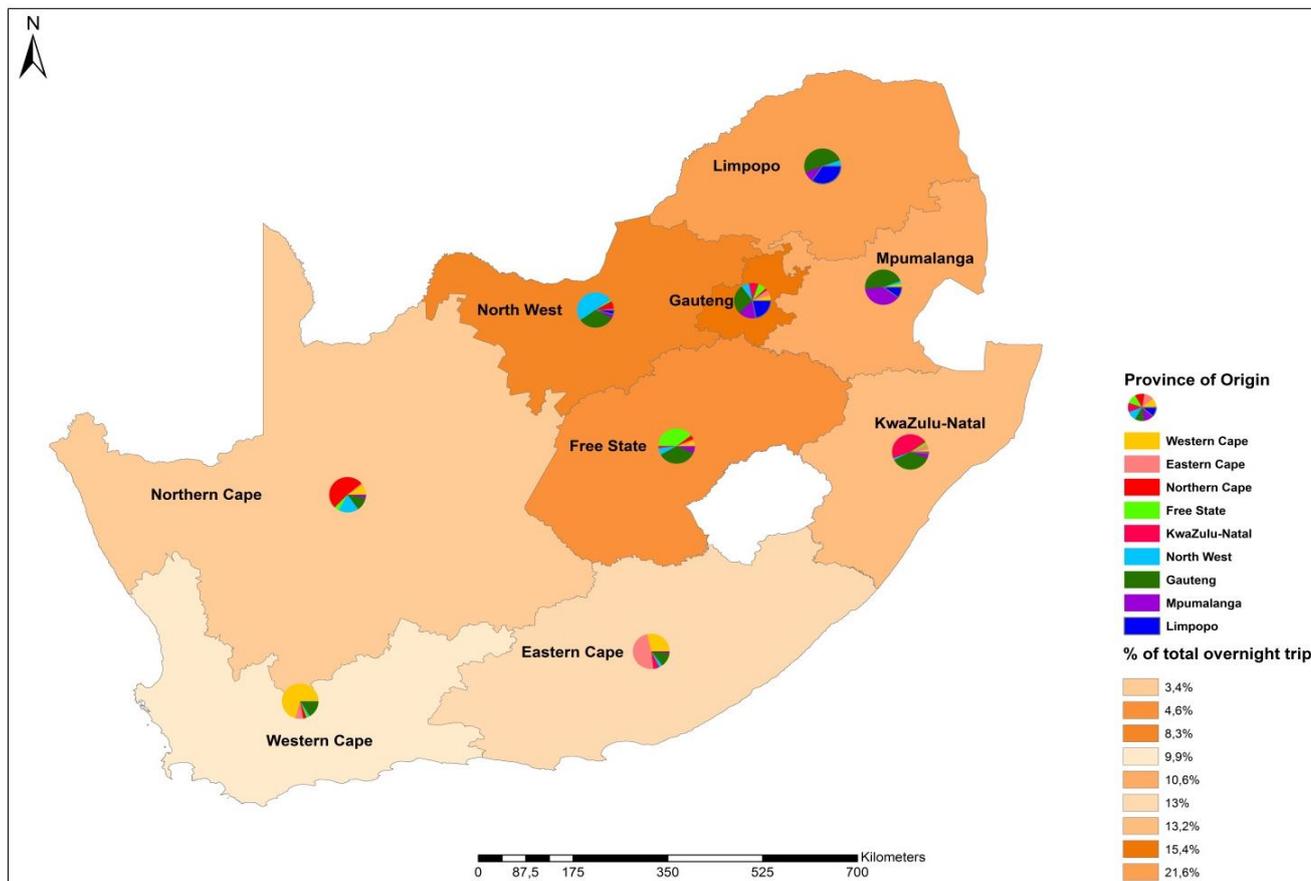


Figure 2b above shows that, as with Figure 2a, the highest percentages of overnight trips undertaken were intra-provincial, although Limpopo and North West provinces had substantial proportions of trips destined for Gauteng with 48,6% and 46,8%, respectively. Overnight trips to the Western Cape were mostly undertaken by tourists from that province (72,7%).

4.2 Analysis of tourism patterns by province of destination

Table 7a: Province of destination by most recent day trips, January–December, 2016 and 2017

Destination	Day trips			
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
	2016		2017	
Western Cape	2 132	13,2	2 406	12,7
Eastern Cape	1 640	10,1	1 757	9,3
Northern Cape	694	4,3	761	4,0
Free State	692	4,3	970	5,1
KwaZulu-Natal	1 356	8,4	1 480	7,8
North West	1 591	9,8	1 409	7,4
Gauteng	3 722	23,0	4 146	21,9
Mpumalanga	1 242	7,7	1 605	8,5
Limpopo	2 795	17,3	3 909	20,6
Unspecified	313	1,9	524	2,8
Total	16 178	100,0	18 968	100,0

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

The results presented in Table 7a focus on the number of domestic trips undertaken by day travellers and the province of destination during the reference period (January–December 2016 and January–December 2017). The main destination for day trips in 2016 was Gauteng (23,0%), followed by Limpopo (17,3%) and Western Cape (13,2%). The results further indicate that in 2017, the same provinces were also the main destinations visited: Gauteng (21,9%), Limpopo (20,6%) and Western Cape (12,7%). Northern Cape and Free State were the least visited provinces, both with 4,3% of the visitors in 2016. In 2017, Northern Cape was the least visited province with 4,0% of day trip travellers.

Table 7b: Province of destination by most recent overnight trips, January–December, 2016 and 2017

Destination	Overnight trips			
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
	2016		2017	
Western Cape	2 475	9,7	3 019	11,0
Eastern Cape	3 124	12,2	3 235	11,8
Northern Cape	633	2,5	815	3,0
Free State	1 216	4,8	1 528	5,6
KwaZulu-Natal	3 317	13,0	4 340	15,8
North West	1 920	7,5	2 203	8,0
Gauteng	3 416	13,4	3 350	12,2
Mpumalanga	2 675	10,5	2 464	9,0
Limpopo	4 342	17,0	4 594	16,7
Unspecified	2 424	9,5	1 906	6,9
Total	25 543	100,0	27 454	100,0

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

Table 7b shows that in both reporting periods, Limpopo was the most visited destination for overnight trips (4,3 million in 2016 and 5,0 million in 2017). In 2016, 13,0% of tourists visited KwaZulu-Natal as compared to 15,8% in 2017. The number of overnight trips undertaken to Gauteng decreased from 13,4% in 2016 to 12,2% in 2017. Approximately ten per cent (9,7%) of overnight trips were made to Western Cape in 2016, which increased to 11,0% in 2017. Northern Cape was the destination that recorded the least number of overnight trips in both 2016 and 2017 (2,5% and 3,0%, respectively).

Figure 3a: Percentage distribution of main purpose of most recent day trips by province of destination, January–December, 2017

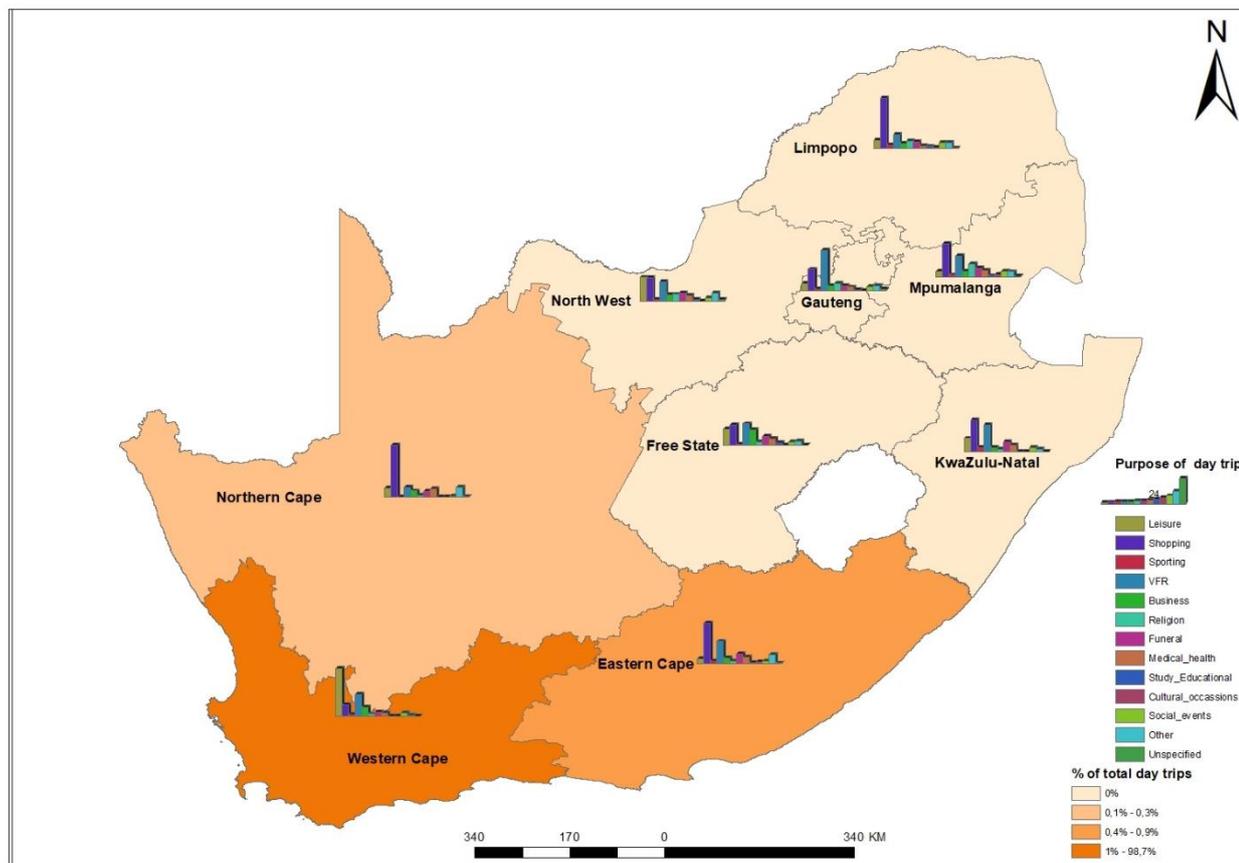


Figure 3a reflects the main purpose for which day travellers undertook trips to particular provinces. Shopping was the main reason people travelled to provinces such as Northern Cape, Limpopo, Eastern Cape, Mpumalanga and Kwa-Zulu Natal. However, travellers primarily visited Gauteng, Kwa-Zulu Natal and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

Figure 3b: Percentage distribution of main purpose of the trip by province of destination for most recent overnight trips, January–December, 2017

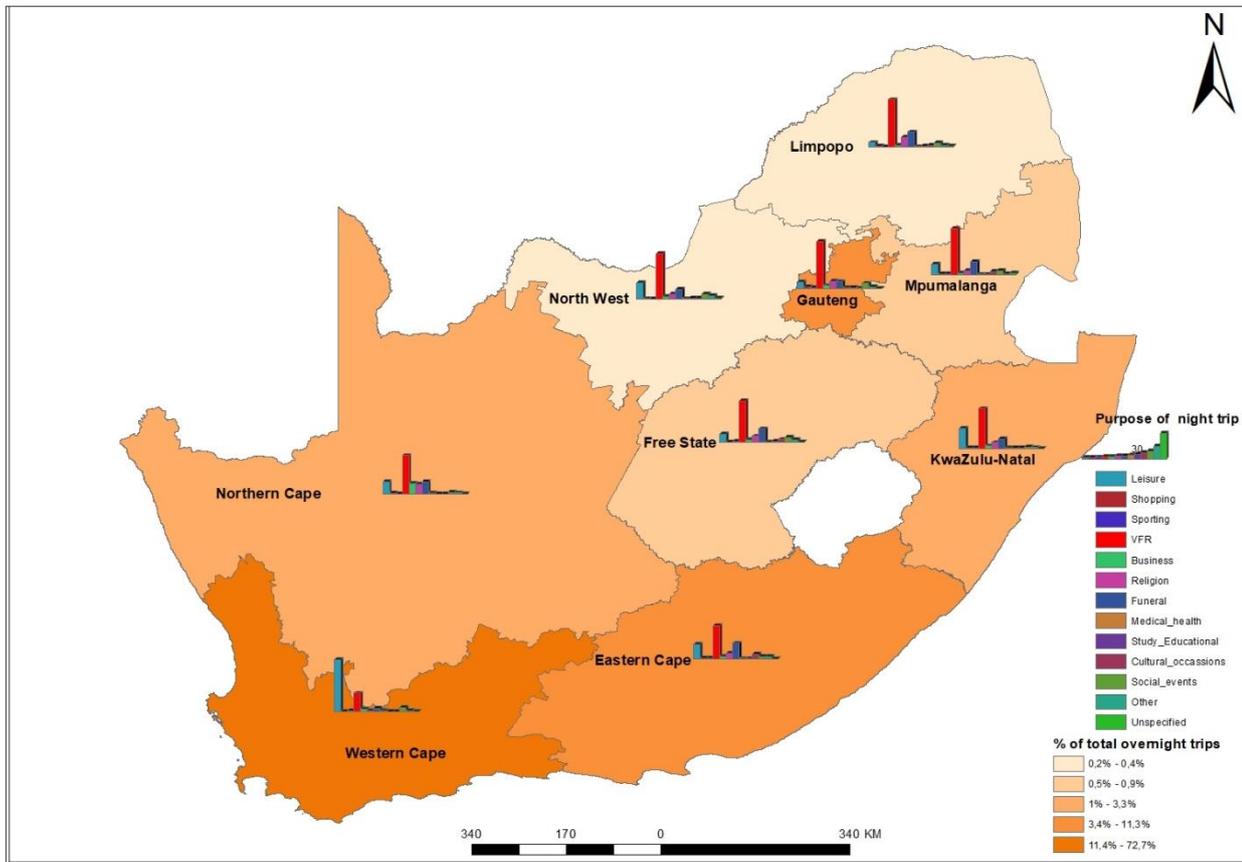


Figure 3b above shows the main reasons why tourists visited particular provinces. In all provinces, except Western Cape, the main purpose cited for taking overnight trips was to visit friends and relatives. On the other hand, tourists travelled to the Western Cape for leisure purposes, but visiting friends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

Table 8a: Percentage distribution of province of destination by main mode of transport on most recent person day trips, January–December, 2016 and 2017

Main destination	Air		Bus		Car		Taxi	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
Western Cape	*	*	10,5	8,1	19,1	18,4	2,7	1,4
Eastern Cape	-	-	5,2	5,2	5,9	6,8	18,0	13,9
Northern Cape	74,0	-	1,1	1,0	4,2	3,7	3,7	3,4
Free State	-	-	7,3	8,9	4,2	5,8	3,1	3,2
KwaZulu-Natal	*	*	5,0	7,8	9,1	7,7	7,1	8,6
North West	-	-	8,2	5,7	9,9	7,7	10,4	6,8
Gauteng	*	*	25,8	15,9	26,8	25,7	16,5	16,4
Mpumalanga	-	*	7,5	8,3	7,8	8,2	7,8	9,7
Limpopo	-	-	27,6	37,0	11,5	13,5	29,1	34,7
Unspecified	-	-	1,7	2,1	1,5	2,4	1,7	1,9
South Africa	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

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

Table 8a shows that in 2016 more than seven out of ten (74,0%) day trips undertaken by aircraft were headed for Northern Cape. However, 2017 showed no significant number of day trips undertaken using aircraft as mode of transport. In both 2016 and 2017, buses were mostly used to travel to Limpopo (27,6% in 2016 and 37,0% in 2017). Day travellers who used cars for their trips drove to Gauteng and Western Cape in both years. In 2016 (29,1%) and 2017 (34,7%), the highest taxi use was recorded for those who travelled to Limpopo.

Table 8b: Percentage distribution of province of destination by main mode of transport on most recent person overnight trips, January–December, 2016 and 2017

Main destination	Air		Bus		Car		Taxi	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
Western Cape	33,2	36,6	4,1	7,9	14,7	16,9	1,6	1,0
Eastern Cape	6,9	12,9	15,6	16,0	8,2	8,2	17,7	15,9
Northern Cape	*	*	1,5	1,1	3,4	3,4	1,4	2,0
Free State	*	1,1	4,2	3,5	5,9	6,5	3,5	4,9
KwaZulu-Natal	17,7	18,0	8,7	16,8	11,4	14,1	15,9	18,2
North West	*	*	5,4	4,3	7,9	10,1	7,7	7,1
Gauteng	21,8	10,6	15,3	13,3	13,2	12,1	12,4	12,1
Mpumalanga	4,7	*	5,3	5,9	10,6	8,9	10,2	9,8
Limpopo	2,2	*	29,4	24,6	16,2	14,2	20,9	23,3
Unspecified	11,9	15,5	10,5	6,7	8,4	5,6	8,7	5,8
South Africa	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

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

As per Table 8b, most of the tourists who used aircraft travelled to Western Cape (33,2% in 2016 and 36,6% in 2017), followed by Gauteng (21,8%) in 2016 and KwaZulu-Natal (18,0%) in 2017. Buses and taxis were mostly used to travel to Limpopo, Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng. Cars were mostly used for overnight trips to Limpopo and Western Cape. Those using buses for overnight trips to Limpopo decreased from 29,4% in 2016 to 24,6% in 2017. The use of taxis to Western Cape also showed a decline from 1,6% in 2016 to 1,0% in 2017.

Table 9: Province of destination by main purpose of most recent day trips, January–December, 2017

Province of destination	Main purpose ('000)													
	Leisure	Shopping	Sporting	VFR	Business	Religion	Funeral	Medical/health	Study/education	Cultural occasion	Social events	Other ¹	Un-specified	Total
Western Cape	1 070	254	38	494	203	53	99	76	*	*	75	31	*	2 406
Eastern Cape	77	666	37	362	92	34	156	107	16	28	37	167	*	1 757
Northern Cape	63	367	*	72	44	13	42	61	-	*	9	83	4	761
Free State	148	186	10	197	143	32	82	58	22	17	31	56	*	970
KwaZulu-Natal	187	440	53	372	56	31	135	95	*	4	57	40	*	1 480
North West	312	306	22	253	86	88	103	67	17	-	40	100	16	1 409
Gauteng	304	843	70	1 566	204	287	203	154	52	15	178	222	62	4 146
Mpumalanga	82	492	25	315	82	189	125	90	15	32	78	107	*	1 605
Limpopo	284	1 822	113	487	157	260	215	86	64	26	194	226	*	3 909
Unspecified	61	137	23	80	11	*	*	13	*	*	34	*	120	524
South Africa	2 589	5 513	394	4 198	1 077	989	1 191	808	199	139	734	1 037	240	18 968

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

¹ 'Other' includes wellness, child care, etc.

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

Table 9 shows the main reasons why day travellers visited particular provinces. Gauteng (4,1 million) was the most visited province, followed by Limpopo (4,0 million) and Western Cape (2,4 million). Northern Cape (0,7 million) and Free State (1 million) were the least likely to be visited. Day travellers travelled mainly for the purpose of shopping (6,0 million) and for visiting friends and relatives (VFR) (4,2 million).

Shopping was the main reason why people travelled to provinces such as Limpopo (1,8 million) and Gauteng (0,8 million). Most day travellers visited Gauteng (2,0 million) to visit friends and relatives. About 1 million day travellers visited Western Cape for leisure purposes, followed by visiting friends and relatives (494 000). Undertaking travel for religious purposes was most prevalent in Gauteng and Limpopo.

Table 10: Province of destination by main purpose of most recent overnight trips, January–December, 2017

Province of destination	Main purpose ('000)													
	Leisure	Shopping	Sporting	VFR	Business	Religion	Funeral	Medical/health	Study/education	Cultural occasion	Social events	Other	Un-specified	Total
Western Cape	1 822	16	43	649	84	29	123	33	7	12	157	39	*	3 019
Eastern Cape	563	30	44	1 246	100	219	598	24	19	188	105	94	*	3 235
Northern Cape	112	8	-	364	97	90	112	6	-	*	15	10	-	815
Free State	153	6	16	736	47	112	242	9	18	54	88	44	*	1 528
KwaZulu-Natal	1 017	27	25	2 024	145	307	508	36	37	58	79	66	*	4 340
North West	402	*	2	1 150	62	123	237	*	*	8	112	73	*	2 203
Gauteng	268	69	35	1 852	123	288	285	45	41	30	216	89	7	3 350
Mpumalanga	279	13	23	1 258	37	111	360	*	8	84	115	19	*	2 358
Limpopo	243	21	*	2 650	80	552	836	16	23	76	213	86	21	4 822
Unspecified	396	19	*	751	54	83	174	31	25	16	61	29	142	1 783
South Africa	5 255	214	195	12 681	830	1 913	3 475	212	192	527	1 161	550	250	27 454

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

¹ 'Other' includes wellness, child care, etc.

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

Table 10 depicts the main reasons why tourists visited particular provinces. Tourists cited visiting friends and relatives (13,0 million) and leisure (5,3 million) as their main reasons for travelling. About 1,2 million overnight trips undertaken during the reference period were for social events. Provinces most visited by tourists were Limpopo (5,0 million) followed by KwaZulu-Natal (4,3 million) and Gauteng (3,4 million).

Tourists who travelled for leisure purposes visited Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape. Overnight trips for religious purposes were mostly undertaken to Limpopo.

Table 11: Province of destination for most recent overnight trips by principal type of accommodation utilised, January–December, 2017

Province of destination	Accommodation ('000)												Total
	Hotel	Guest-house/ guest-farm	Bed and breakfast	Lodge	Hostel/ back- packers	Self-catering establishment	Stayed with friends and relatives	Holiday home/ second home	Camp- site	Caravan park	Other ¹	Un- specified	
Western Cape	277	184	153	43	*	578	1 456	190	76	37	16	*	3 019
Eastern Cape	65	64	74	21	88	45	2 636	70	30	*	119	17	3 235
Northern Cape	9	39	17	*	-	15	626	25	*	-	26	*	815
Free State	20	61	64	46	*	15	1 197	*	*	-	100	7	1 528
KwaZulu-Natal	274	139	76	124	30	143	2 975	256	71	22	188	44	4 340
North West	54	175	12	127	*	52	1 598	71	16	32	62	-	2 203
Gauteng	66	45	34	69	16	52	2 782	43	38	*	184	19	3 350
Mpumalanga	31	64	11	124	-	115	1 817	71	14	-	92	19	2 358
Limpopo	52	31	44	62	15	95	3 763	204	95	38	379	45	4 822
Unspecified	125	37	62	14	*	70	1 104	51	91	*	82	122	1 783
South Africa	974	840	546	671	177	1 179	19 953	983	437	154	1 249	290	27 454

¹ 'Other' includes other types of accommodation not included in the categories.

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

Table 11 depicts the main destination of overnight trips by the principal type of accommodation, between January and December 2017. The most popular form of accommodation for tourists was staying with friends and relatives. This is evidenced by the 20 million tourists who preferred to stay with friends or relatives during their trips. Of these, 4 million stayed in Limpopo, followed by Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng. Self-catering establishments were the second most common form of accommodation used by tourists, followed by holiday homes.

The number of tourists who stayed in hotels was the highest in Western Cape (277 000) and KwaZulu-Natal (274 000). Campsites were predominantly used by tourists that visited Limpopo, while lodges were used by those who visited North West, KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga.

Figure 4a: Percentage of average spend per expenditure category for most recent day trips by province of destination, January–December, 2017

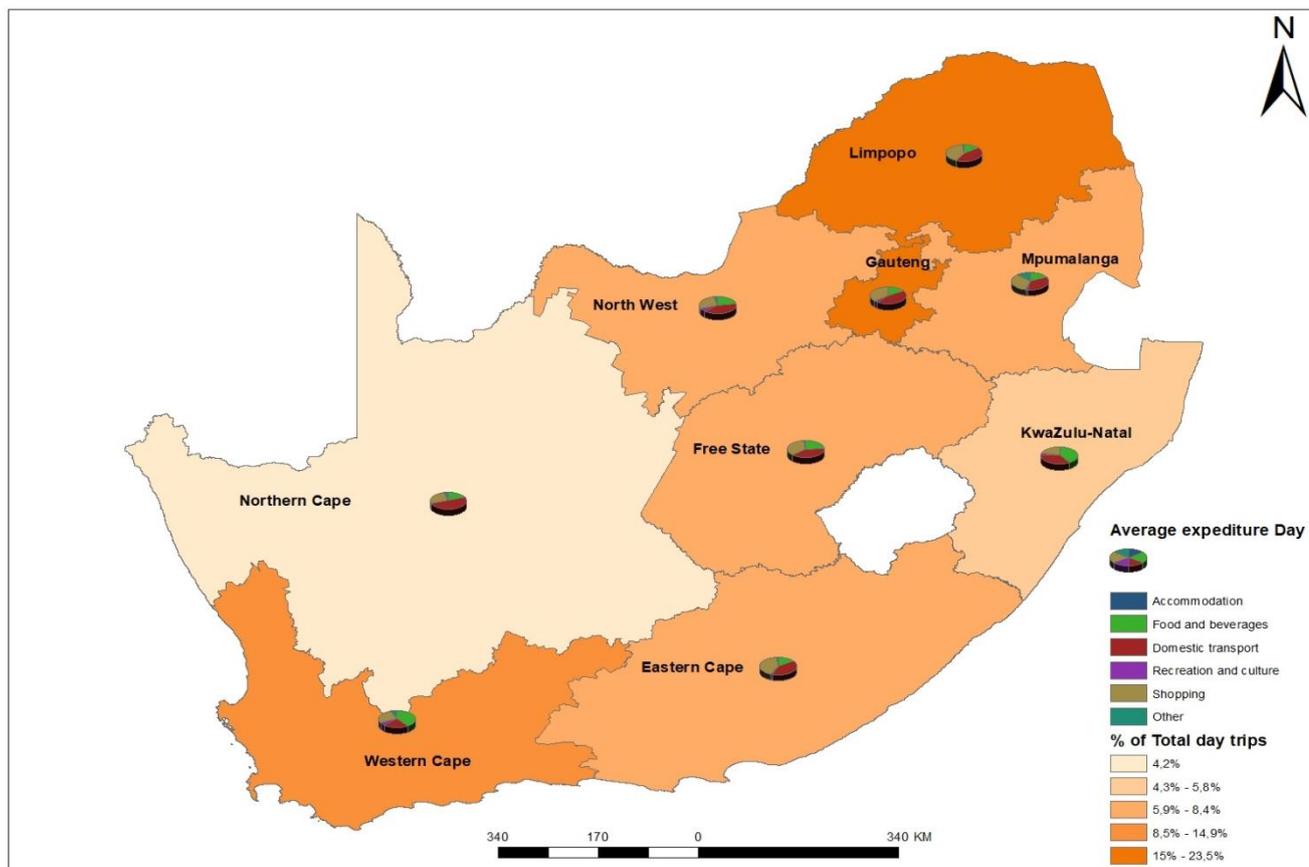
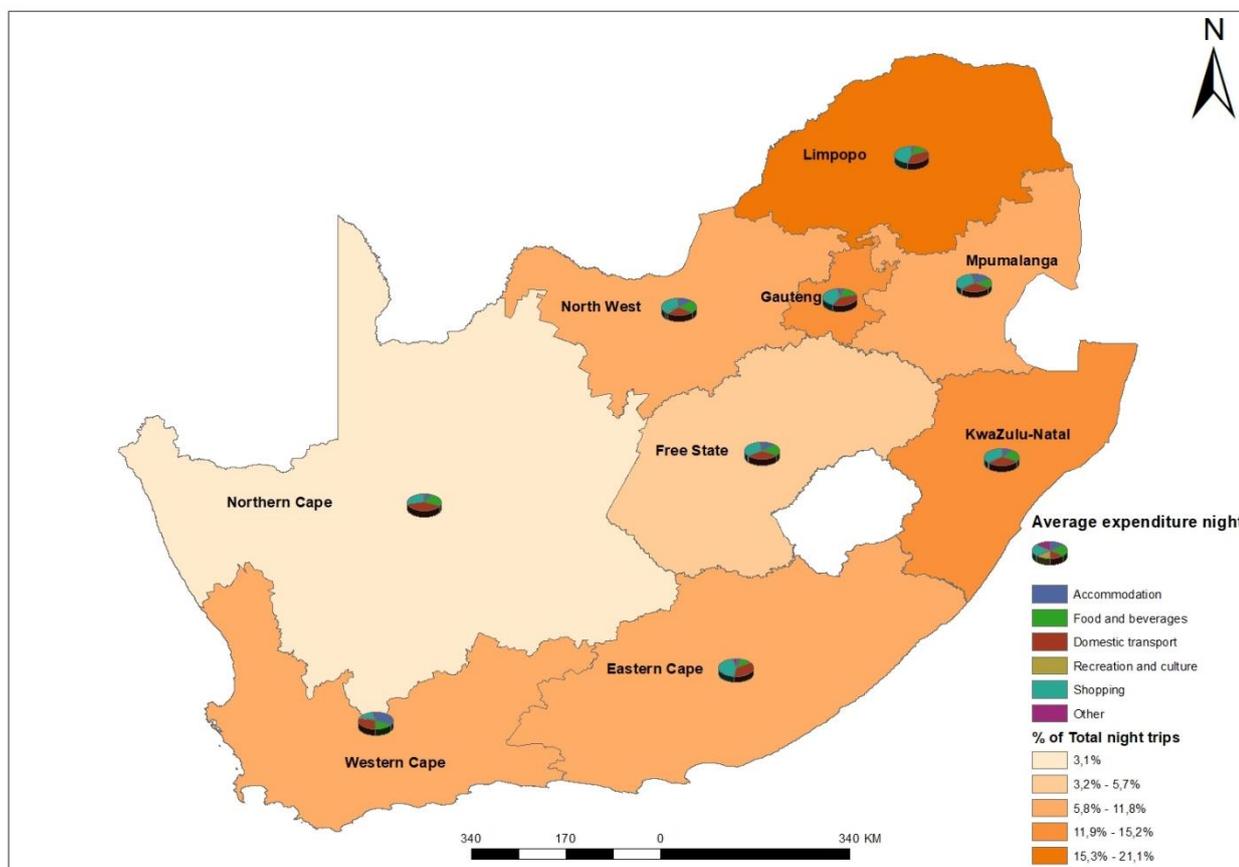


Figure 4a indicates the average expenditure incurred by day travellers in all provinces. On average, day travellers spent most of their money on domestic transport, followed by shopping. The food and beverages category had the third highest spend for day travelling. The least expenditure was incurred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

Figure 4b: Percentage of average spend per expenditure category for most recent overnight trips, by province of destination, January–December, 2017



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

Table 12: Province of destination by length of stay on most recent overnight trips, January–December, 2017

Province of destination	Length of stay (%)			Total	Paid bed nights	Quartiles of number of nights stayed			
	Up to 1 week	1–2 weeks	> 2 weeks			Lower quartile	Median	Average	Upper quartile
Western Cape	88,4	8,2	3,4	100,0	5 594	2	3	4	5
Eastern Cape	70,4	12,1	17,5	100,0	1 283	2	4	8	10
Northern Cape	83,6	11,2	5,3	100,0	382	2	2	5	4
Free State	87,8	6,1	6,2	100,0	814	2	2	5	5
KwaZulu-Natal	79,8	12,5	7,7	100,0	3 459	2	3	6	6
North West	86,4	7,6	5,9	100,0	943	2	2	4	4
Gauteng	85,2	6,5	8,3	100,0	967	2	2	5	5
Mpumalanga	85,0	9,1	5,9	100,0	1 562	2	2	5	4
Limpopo	82,9	8,7	8,4	100,0	807	2	3	5	5
South Africa	82,5	9,3	8,2	100,0	15 810	2	3	5	5

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

Length of stay

The majority of tourists who undertook overnight trips between January and December 2017 stayed up to one week at their destination (82,5%). This was followed by those who stayed between one and two weeks during their trip (9,3%). Slightly more than 8 out of 10 tourists who went to Western Cape (88,4%) stayed for up to one week. Tourists travelling to the Eastern Cape (70,4%) were the least likely to stay up to one week; however, a substantial portion stayed for one to two weeks (12,1%).

Paid bed nights

About 16 million paid bed nights were spent on overnight trips during the reference period. Of this total, approximately 6 million were spent in the Western Cape and 3,5 million in KwaZulu-Natal. Northern Cape had the lowest number of paid bed nights (382 000).

Quartiles of number of nights stayed

South African tourists stayed for approximately five nights at their destination during January and December 2017. The bottom quarter of tourists stayed for roughly two nights; the median number of nights stayed was three and the top quarter tourists stayed for five nights. The Eastern Cape had the highest number of average nights spent in a province (eight nights).

4.3 Analysis by main purpose of the trip

Table 13a: Main purpose of most recent day trips by type of trip, January–December, 2016 and 2017

Main purpose	Day trips			
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
	2016		2017	
Leisure	2 170	13,4	2 589	13,6
Shopping	4 369	27,0	5 513	29,1
Sporting	662	4,1	394	2,1
VFR	3 634	22,5	4 198	22,1
Business	837	5,2	1 077	5,7
Religion	818	5,1	989	5,2
Funeral	1 329	8,2	1 191	6,3
Medical/health	527	3,3	808	4,3
Study/educational	188	1,2	199	1,0
Cultural occasion	152	0,9	139	0,7
Social events [*]	555	3,4	734	3,9
Other ¹	835	5,2	898	4,7
Unspecified	101	0,6	240	1,3
Total	16 178	100,0	18 968	100,0

¹'Other' includes wellness, child care, etc.

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

Table 13a summarises day trips by the main purpose for which the trip was taken. Of the total day trips undertaken, the main purposes in 2016 were for shopping, and visiting friends and relatives (27,0% and 22,5%, respectively). In 2017, shopping was also the most common reason for undertaking day trips (29,1%), followed by visiting friends and relatives (22,1%). The proportion of day trips undertaken for funeral purposes decreased from 8,2% in 2016 to 6,3% in 2017. For both years, the least common reason for undertaking day trips was for attending cultural occasions.

Table 13b: Main purpose of most recent overnight trips by type of trip, January–December, 2016 and 2017

Main purpose	Overnight trips			
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
	2016		2017	
Leisure	4 419	17,3	5 255	19,1
Shopping	143	0,6	214	0,8
Sporting	136	0,5	195	0,7
VFR	12 256	48,0	12 681	46,2
Business	690	2,7	830	3,0
Religion	1 560	6,1	1 913	7,0
Funeral	3 522	13,8	3 475	12,7
Medical/health	346	1,4	212	0,8
Study/educational	167	0,7	192	0,7
Cultural occasion	477	1,9	527	1,9
Social events	1 020	4,0	1 161	4,2
Other ¹	636	2,5	550	2,0
Unspecified	173	0,7	250	0,9
Total	25 543	100,0	27 454	100,0

¹'Other' includes wellness, child care, etc.

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

Table 13b depicts overnight trips by the main purpose for which the trip was taken. In both 2016 and 2017, tourists were more likely to take overnight trips to visit friends and relatives. This represents almost half of all trips undertaken in both years.

Tourists also undertook many trips for leisure and funeral purposes during the reporting period. The proportion of overnight trips undertaken for religious purposes increased from 6,1% in 2016 to 7,0% in 2017. The percentage of trips undertaken for shopping increased from 0,6% in 2016 to 0,8% in 2017.

Figure 5: Main purpose of most recent overnight trips by months of trips, January–December, 2017 (per cent)

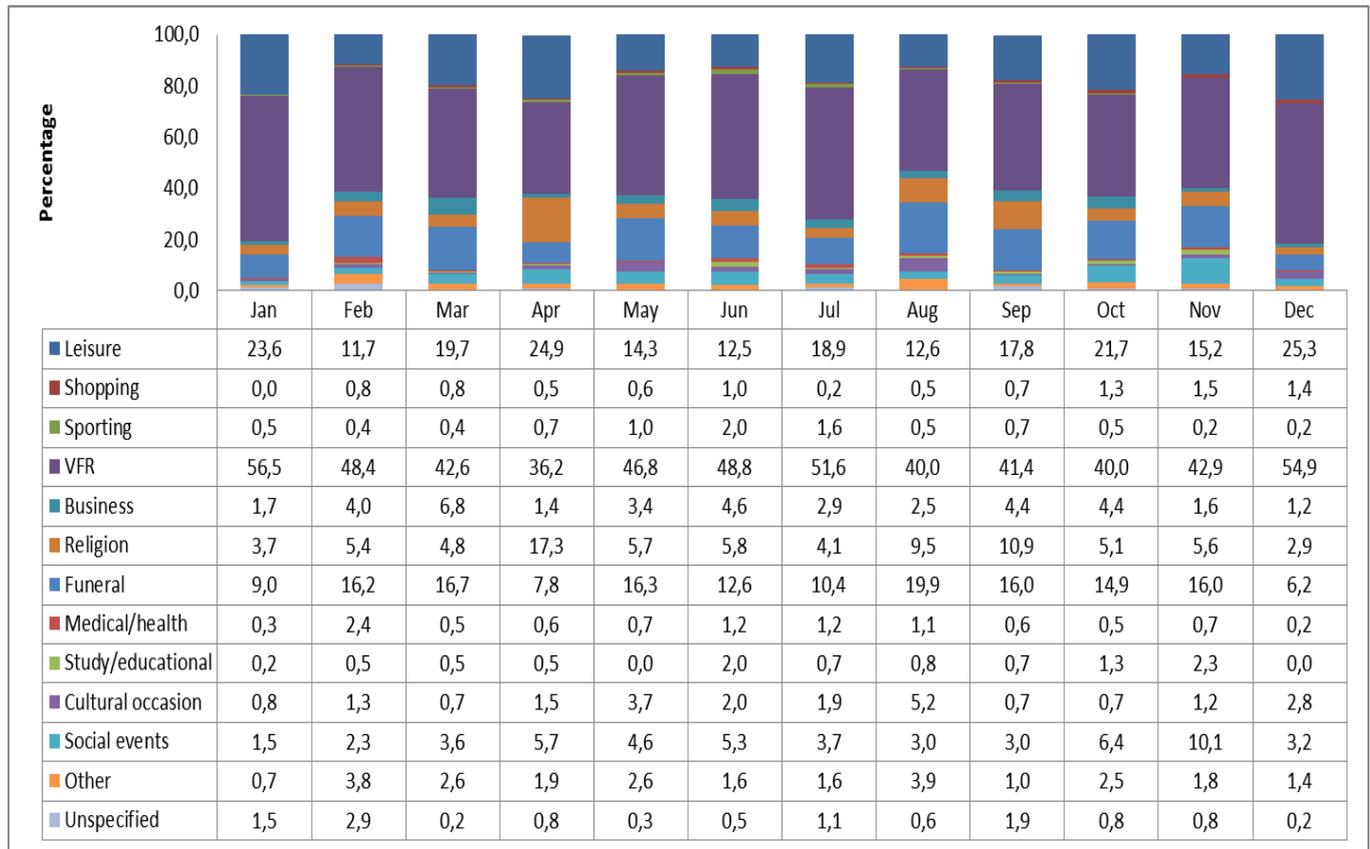


Figure 5 above shows the main purpose of most recent overnight trips by the month in which the trip was undertaken for the reference period January to December 2017. Visiting friends and relatives (VFR) was the most commonly mentioned purpose of taking trips throughout the year. For trips taken during January, more than half (56,5%) were taken to visit friends and relatives. Across all months, leisure trips were most likely to be undertaken in December (25,3%), April (24,9%) and January (23,6%). Trips for religious purposes were dominant in April (17,3%).

Table 14a: Main purpose of most recent day trips by main mode of transport used, January–December, 2016 and 2017

Main purpose of trip	Day trips (per cent)							
	Air		Bus		Car		Taxi	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
Leisure	-	-	10,9	8,4	18,9	20,4	2,8	2,3
Shopping	-	-	33,0	41,8	17,7	19,5	45,1	46,0
Sporting	-	-	13,4	5,1	3,3	1,8	4,0	2,3
VFR	-	-	4,5	2,0	28,1	27,2	16,2	15,8
Business	100,0	100,0	2,7	6,9	5,2	6,0	4,4	4,7
Religion	-	-	8,4	12	4,6	4,4	6,1	6,6
Funeral	-	-	4,3	4,4	9,9	6,8	5,5	5,6
Medical/Health	-	-	2,0	3,7	2,8	3,9	3,7	4,3
Study/educational	-	-	7,2	9,0	0,6	0,4	1,5	1,2
Cultural occasion	-	-	2,9	*	0,7	0,5	1,1	1,3
Social events	-	-	4,2	*	3,8	4,6	2,9	3,5
Other ¹	-	-	6,2	4,0	4,3	4,0	6,2	5,7
Unspecified	-	-	*	*	0,1	0,6	0,4	0,7
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

¹ 'Other' includes wellness, child care, etc.

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

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

The results of Table 14a show that most day travellers who used buses, used them for shopping purposes. The percentage of such use increased from 33,0% in 2016 to 41,8% in 2017. The use of buses during day trips for visiting friends and relatives decreased by 2,5 percentage points respectively over the two-year period. A decrease from 10,9% to 8,4% was reported by day travellers that used buses for leisure trips.

Most of the day travellers who used cars used this mode to visit friends and relatives, but the figures show a slight decrease of about 0,9 percentage points between 2016 and 2017. The percentage of travellers that used cars for shopping increased from 17,7% to 19,5% between the two years. The results further indicate that individuals who used cars for leisure increased by 1,5 percentage points. Furthermore, day trips undertaken by taxi were most commonly used for shopping and visiting friends and relatives in both years.

Table 14b: Main purpose of most recent overnight trips by main mode of transport used, January–December, 2016 and 2017

Main purpose of trip	Overnight trips (per cent)							
	Air		Bus		Car		Taxi	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
Leisure	43,0	54,1	9,5	15,2	26,5	28,4	4,4	4,5
Shopping	2,5	1,9	1,2	0,8	0,4	0,9	0,6	0,4
Sporting	*	*	1,6	1,3	0,4	1,0	0,4	0,3
VFR	20,0	18,5	43,1	42,7	44,1	40,7	57,4	58,1
Business	18,2	14,2	2,0	2,4	2,4	3,5	1,7	1,3
Religion	*	*	18,4	15,7	3,1	4,7	8,2	8,9
Funeral	4,7	2,5	13,6	13,1	12,4	10,6	17,0	16,4
Medical/health	-	1,2	2,8	1,2	1,1	0,6	0,9	0,7
Study/educational	*	*	2,7	2,6	0,2	0,2	0,8	0,8
Cultural occasion	-	-	1,8	1,6	1,2	1,2	3,0	3,2
Social events	7,2	1,8	1,2	0,6	4,8	5,9	3,3	2,9
Other ¹	*	3,6	2,2	2,4	2,8	1,7	2,0	1,9
Unspecified	*	-	*	*	0,7	0,6	0,3	0,5
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

¹ 'Other' includes wellness, child care, etc.

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

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

The results of Table 14b show that air travel was used mostly by tourists on leisure trips followed by visiting friends and relatives in both years. However, cars were preferred by tourists who undertook trips to visit friends and relatives since they were used in roughly four out of ten trips, followed by those who travelled for leisure.

Buses were the most popular mode of transport for tourists who visited friends and relatives. It accounted for more than 40% of trips taken in 2016 and 2017. This type of transport was also used to a large extent by those who travelled for religious purposes during those years. Taxis were overwhelmingly used by tourists who visited friends and relatives with 57,4% in 2016 and 58,1% in 2017. The use of air transport for leisure purposes increased by 11 percentage points between 2016 and 2017.

Table 15: Main purpose of most recent overnight trips by length of stay, January–December, 2017

Main purpose	Length of stay (%)			Total	Paid bed nights ('000)	Quartiles			
	Up to 1 week	1–2 weeks	> 2 weeks			Lower quartile	Median	Average	Upper quartile
Leisure	80,9	11,0	8,1	100,0	11 535	2	4	6	7
Shopping	91,3	6,5	2,2	100,0	171	2	2	3	3
Sporting	93,0	7,0	-	100,0	212	2	2	3	4
VFR	76,1	11,7	12,3	100,0	682	2	3	6	7
Business	85,8	9,6	4,6	100,0	1 317	2	3	4	5
Religion	96,8	2,1	1,1	100,0	297	1	2	3	3
Funeral	91,0	4,8	4,1	100,0	55	1	2	4	4
Medical/health	80,6	7,0	12,4	100,0	110	1	3	6	6
Study/educational	79,5	13,5	7,0	100,0	428	2	4	6	6
Cultural occasion	83,3	10,0	6,7	100,0	65	2	2	5	4
Social events	90,8	9,0	0,1	100,0	365	1	2	3	3
Other ¹	89,7	4,1	6,3	100,0	388	1	2	5	4
Unspecified	87,0	4,6	8,3	100,0	186	1	2	7	4
South Africa	82,1	9,5	8,4	100,0	15 810	2	3	5	5

¹ 'Other' includes wellness, child care, etc.

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

The most common length of stay of tourists on overnight trips was up to one week (82,1%). Almost 10% of overnight trips lasted for one to two weeks, while those that lasted for more than two weeks accounted for 8,4% of overnight trips. Overnight trips taken for the main purpose of religion were the most common reason for staying up to one week (96,8%), followed by trips for sporting purposes (93,0%) and shopping (91,3%).

Trips taken for visiting friends and relatives (24,0%) were the most likely to last for more than a week, followed by leisure (19,1%) and medical/health (19,4%) purposes. The trips least likely to last for more than a week were trips undertaken for the following purposes: shopping, sporting and religion.

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

Table 16a: Main purpose of most recent day trips by expenditure (R'000), January–December, 2016 and 2017

Main purpose	Accommodation	Food and beverages	Domestic transport	Recreation and culture	Shopping	Other ²	Total
2016							
Leisure	-	602 793	396 549	18 667	252 660	89 510	1 360 179
Shopping	-	277 398	523 568	190 409	619 426	70 950	1 681 751
Sporting	-	62 558	91 871	3 588	83 201	1 007	242 225
VFR	-	360 922	550 813	19 691	542 748	28 506	1 502 681
Business	-	82 910	201 246	10 990	121 237	14 849	431 231
Religion	-	38 668	66 404	20 439	62 736	850	189 096
Funeral	-	113 316	162 323	11 630	150 940	28 015	466 224
Medical/health	-	24 248	44 602	-	43 303	15 233	127 386
Study/educational	-	5 691	26 763	-	18 514	152	51 121
Cultural occasion	-	6 967	12 732	-	16 499	2 266	38 464
Social events	-	45 573	51 148	97	52 071	10 909	159 798
Other ¹	-	54 085	126 760	517	279 260	41	460 663
Unspecified	-	1 149	5 489	-	5 938	48	12 625
Total day trips spending	-	1 676 277	2 260 269	276 028	2 248 532	262 337	6 723 443
2017							
Leisure	-	410 544	451 947	69 693	290 118	72 981	1 295 283
Shopping	-	233 073	497 520	15 252	439 260	38 654	1 223 759
Sporting	-	39 199	81 613	1 822	85 895	433	208 962
VFR	-	425 942	808 749	48 239	625 489	49 817	1 958 236
Business	-	225 038	235 454	22 313	148 452	39 977	671 235
Religion	-	60 665	177 895	-	91 592	18 016	348 168
Funeral	-	53 930	178 078	2 609	173 068	4 640	412 326
Medical/health	-	38 292	118 029	5 539	70 825	15 287	247 971
Study/educational	-	10 082	23 891	-	11 204	251	45 429
Cultural occasion	-	2 436	5 631	-	76 281	-	84 348
Social events	-	31 351	66 240	6 763	111 147	1 998	217 499
Other ¹	-	40 778	85 713	4 866	49 030	7 988	188 375
Unspecified	-	25 390	49 716	938	22 303	7 081	105 428
Total day trips spending	-	1 596 720	2 780 475	178 034	2 194 665	257 125	7 007 020

¹'Other' includes wellness, child care, etc.

²'Other' includes security related costs, financial services, travel insurance, medical supplies, child care, etc.

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

During the period January to December 2016, the expenditure for day trips totalled R6,7 billion, and R7 billion for 2017, as shown in Table 16a.

Day travellers spent most of their money on domestic transport (R2,3 billion) and shopping (R2,2 billion) in 2016. In 2017, a similar trend was observed as more money was spent on domestic transport (R3 billion), followed by shopping (R2,2 billion). For both years, the least amount of money was spent on recreation and culture (276 million in 2016 and 178 million in 2017).

Of the R6,7 billion total expenditure by day travellers in 2016, shopping and visiting friends and relatives (both with about R2 billion expenditure) and leisure (R1,4 billion) were the main expenditure items. When looking at the expenditure figures for 2017, visiting friends and relatives was the main expenditure category at R2 billion, with leisure the second highest purpose at R1,3 billion and shopping following closely at R1,2 billion. Day travellers were least likely to spend money on study/educational purposes in 2017 (R45 million).

Table 16b: Main purpose of most recent overnight trips by expenditure (R'000), January–December, 2016 and 2017

Main purpose	Accommodation	Food and beverages	Domestic transport	Recreation and culture	Shopping	Other ²	Total
2016							
Leisure	4 108 813	2 853 124	2 912 402	466 932	2 331 536	237 901	12 910 708
Shopping	127 187	30 663	109 631	-	153 748	6 209	427 438
Sporting	39 552	30 544	86 007	13 485	202 849	539	372 977
VFR	277 399	1 965 706	4 929 681	165 199	5 760 508	365 215	13 463 708
Business	346 701	234 755	657 045	4 264	193 066	21 718	1 457 548
Religion	24 665	242 371	446 126	271	173 581	23 947	910 961
Funeral	53 002	465 258	1 343 517	6 739	844 813	255 101	2 968 431
Medical/health	23 115	42 929	120 151	880	34 294	151 831	373 199
Study/educational	27 847	49 511	70 572	689	79 677	2 353	230 649
Cultural occasion	4 234	54 693	185 380	828	201 468	24 038	470 642
Social events	115 070	135 170	439 601	8 111	423 617	29 225	1 150 794
Other ¹	42 230	108 435	314 225	7 189	333 272	71 616	876 968
Unspecified	121 148	83 480	85 319	4 210	43 640	1 015	338 812
Total overnight trips spending	5 310 963	6 296 639	11 699 659	678 797	10 776 068	1 190 708	35 952 834
2017							
Leisure	3 865 379	2 652 556	3 605 787	342 815	2 828 261	256 897	13 551 696
Shopping	51 318	61 001	131 787	735	355 942	2 945	603 728
Sporting	95 871	41 787	84 371	7 598	48 662	1 481	279 770
VFR	118 782	1 985 441	4 896 699	101 513	6 143 176	245 007	13 490 618
Business	489 086	323 044	749 084	43 009	247 524	49 745	1 901 492
Religion	58 803	262 635	479 464	99	263 593	17 338	1 081 932
Funeral	26 204	440 600	1 418 614	3 929	989 530	317 713	3 196 589
Medical/health	29 126	30 252	97 925	4 772	51 341	63 183	276 600
Study/educational	38 270	44 927	79 388	3 987	54 450	4 963	225 984
Cultural occasion	10 223	70 577	230 603	1 432	218 373	3 426	534 635
Social events	119 678	196 637	433 348	9 703	539 160	11 140	1 309 666
Other ¹	73 351	89 864	219 872	959	137 113	13 328	534 486
Unspecified	134 719	18 261	76 756	-	31 562	14 090	275 388
Total overnight trips spending	5 110 809	6 217 583	12 503 699	520 549	11 908 689	1 001 255	37 262 583

¹ 'Other' includes wellness, child care, etc.

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

Table 16b provides detailed expenditure by main purpose of trip for overnight trips for the periods January to December 2016, and January to December 2017. The total amount of expenditure for overnight trips totalled R36 billion for year 2016, and increased slightly to R37 billion in 2017.

Tourists spent most of their money on domestic transport, shopping and food and beverages with the least amount spent on recreation and culture. Of the R36 billion total expenditure by overnight tourists in 2016, visiting friends and relatives (at R13,5 billion) was the main purpose for which trips were being undertaken. This was followed by leisure (R13 billion) and attending funerals (R3 billion). In 2017, overnight tourists mainly spent money for leisure (R14 billion), visiting friends and relatives (R13,5 billion), and attending funerals (R3,2 billion).

4.4 Analysis by main mode of transport for the trip

Table 17: Main mode of transport by most recent type of trip, January–December, 2016 and 2017

Mode of transport	2016		2017	
	Day trips			
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
Air	29	0,2	12	0,1
Bus	771	4,8	823	4,3
Car	9 895	61,2	11 605	61,2
Taxi	4 930	30,5	5 725	30,2
Other ¹	464	2,9	595	3,1
Unspecified	88	0,5	208	1,1
South Africa	16 178	100,0	18 968	100,0
Overnight trips				
Mode of transport	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
Air	910	3,6	1 066	3,9
Bus	2 011	7,9	2 160	7,9
Car	12 627	49,4	13 436	48,9
Taxi	9 241	36,2	9 894	36,0
Other ¹	578	2,3	561	2,0
Unspecified	175	0,7	336	1,2
South Africa	25 543	100,0	27 454	100,0

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

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

Table 17 shows the number of day and overnight trips undertaken from January to December 2016, and from January to December 2017, grouped by the mode of transport used. Day travelling in the country was done mostly by car, and the percentages remained the same for both years (61,2% in 2016 and 2017). Taxis were the second most used mode of transport with 30,5% in 2016 and 30,2% in 2017. Day travellers were the least likely to use aircraft in both years (0,2% in 2016 and 0,1% in 2017).

Overnight tourists were also more likely to use cars, although the percentages decreased slightly from 49,4% in 2016 to 48,9% in 2017. The second most used transport mode was taxis, with 36% in both 2016 and 2017. About 2% of trips were undertaken using other modes of transport not categorised, for both years.

Table 18: Main mode of transport used to undertake overnight trip by principle type of accommodation, January–December, 2016 and 2017

Mode of transport	Accommodation ('000)												Total
	Hotel	Guest-house/ guest-farm	Bed and breakfast	Lodge	Hostel/ backpackers	Self-catering establishment	Stayed with friends and relatives	Holiday home/ second home	Campsite	Caravan park	Other ²	Un- specified	
2016													
Air	267	67	58	74	-	45	353	8	20	-	2	18	910
Bus	56	29	36	13	17	45	1 354	96	88	*	207	65	2 011
Car	654	504	381	498	39	858	8 490	599	203	43	226	132	12 627
Taxi	53	16	29	21	18	143	8 034	286	111	*	381	143	9 241
Other ¹	13	*	*	*	-	37	425	*	10	-	76	*	578
Unspecified	*	18	-	-	-	-	72	*	*	-	*	56	175
South Africa	1048	639	507	609	75	1 128	18 727	1 003	442	53	896	416	25 543
2017													
Air	266	122	81	53	-	98	367	48	-	30	-	-	1 066
Bus	49	37	21	35	39	90	1 454	33	108	-	268	28	2 160
Car	615	587	394	526	117	857	8 924	606	215	120	397	78	13 436
Taxi	38	76	49	33	18	116	8 560	296	107	*	535	63	9 894
Other ¹	7	14	*	*	*	13	468	-	*	-	39	*	561
Unspecified	-	*	-	19	-	*	180	-	-	-	10	119	336
South Africa	974	840	546	671	177	1 179	19 953	983	437	154	1 249	290	27 454

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

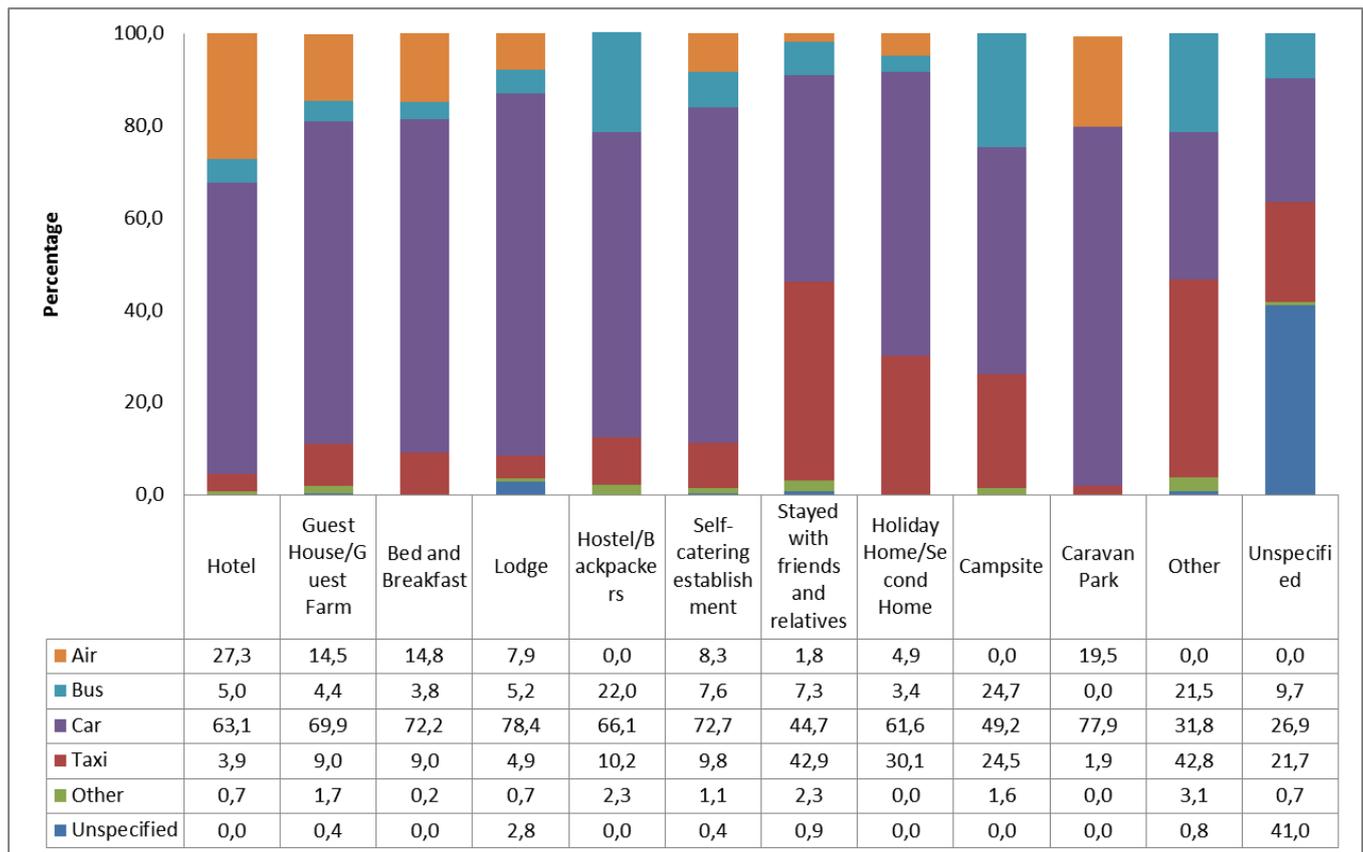
² 'Other' includes other types of accommodation not included in the categories.

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

For both years, more than 70% of trips were taken by overnight tourists who stayed with friends and relatives, followed by those who stayed in self-catering establishments and hotels. Tourists that stayed with friends and relatives as a form of accommodation mainly used cars, together with taxis.

In 2016, about 654 000 of tourists who slept at a hotel travelled by car. This figure slightly decreased in 2017 to 615 000. Trips undertaken by taxi to a hotel were fewest in number in both 2016 and 2017, with 53 000 and 38 000 trips, respectively.

Figure 6: Main mode of transport by type of accommodation on most recent overnight trips, January-December, 2017 (per cent)



As shown in Figure 6, tourists generally used cars to get to their chosen destinations. About seven out of ten tourists who slept at a lodge travelled by car, while 7,9% used air transport and 5,2% used buses to reach their accommodation. Those who stayed in a caravan (77,9%) were the second to most likely use cars to reach their accommodation.

Tourists who stayed with friends or relatives almost equally used cars and taxis, since both modes of transport were used for more than four out of ten trips. More than a quarter (27,3%) of individuals who slept at hotels used air travel for the longest part of their journey.

4.5 Analysis of travelling patterns of different population groups

Table 19: Population group by most recent type of trip, January–December, 2017

Population group	Day trips		Overnight trips	
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
Black African	13 736	72,4	20 518	74,7
Coloured	1 759	9,3	2 019	7,4
Indian/Asian	332	1,7	820	3,0
White	3 142	16,6	4 097	14,9
Total	18 968	100,0	27 454	100,0

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

Of the total number of most recent day trips undertaken in South Africa during the reference period, the black African population group undertook most day trips (72,4%), followed by the white (16,6%), coloured (9,3%) and Indian/Asian (1,7%) population groups.

In relation to most recent domestic overnight trips undertaken by population groups, black Africans undertook 74,7% of the total number of trips, while the coloured and Indian/Asian groups recorded the lowest proportions (7,4% and 3,0%, respectively).

Table 20a: Population group by main purpose of the most recent day trip, January–December, 2017

Population group	Main purpose ('000)													Total
	Leisure	Shopping	Sporting	VFR	Business	Religion	Funeral	Medical/health	Study/education	Cultural occasion	Social events	Other ¹	Un-specified	
Black African	959	4 710	244	2 823	674	902	952	595	186	135	587	757	213	13 736
Coloured	394	369	55	406	106	24	168	79	*	*	75	62	*	1 759
Indian/Asian	97	52	-	146	*	9	-	-	-	-	*	16	*	332
White	1 139	381	95	824	293	55	71	134	*	-	68	63	10	3 142
South Africa	2 589	5 513	394	4 198	1 077	989	1 191	808	199	139	734	898	240	18 968

¹ 'Other' includes wellness, child care, etc.

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

Table 20a shows that black Africans undertook day trips mainly for shopping (5 million trips) and for visiting friends and relatives (3 million trips), while white travellers mainly undertook day trips for leisure purposes and for visiting friends and relatives. Indian/Asian and coloured travellers undertook most of their day trips to visit friends and relatives and for leisure.

Table 20b: Population group by main purpose of the most recent overnight trip, 2017

Population group	Main purpose ('000)													Total
	Leisure	Shopping	Sporting	VFR	Business	Religion	Funeral	Medical/health	Study/education	Cultural occasion	Social events	Other ¹	Un-specified	
Black African	1 621	177	96	10 769	484	1 766	3 280	173	151	524	806	429	242	20 518
Coloured	741	*	*	677	77	96	158	15	*	*	195	24	5	2 019
Indian/Asian	479	*	-	233	38	46	6	-	-	-	10	*	-	820
White	2 413	26	87	1 002	231	*	30	24	33	-	151	92	*	4 097
South Africa	5 255	214	195	12 681	830	1 913	3 475	212	192	527	1 161	550	250	27 454

¹ 'Other' includes wellness, child care, etc.

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

In relation to overnight trips, Table 20b shows that black Africans undertook about 11 million trips to visit friends and relatives, while 1 million trips were undertaken by the white population group for the same reason. Again, when compared to other population groups, black Africans (1,6 million) and tourists from the white population group (2,4 million) undertook most of their overnight trips for leisure purpose.

Table 21: Population group by province of destination of the most recent type of trip, January–December, 2017

Population group	Province of destination ('000)										Total
	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	Un-specified	
Day trips											
Black African	137	1 548	360	709	1 179	1 097	3 226	1 413	3 628	438	13 736
Coloured	1 147	111	331	37	17	32	55	*	*	*	1 759
Indian/Asian	36	24	*	-	168	-	79	-	24	-	332
White	1 087	73	69	224	116	280	786	183	252	73	3 142
South Africa	2 406	1 757	761	970	1 480	1 409	4 146	1 605	3 909	524	18 968
Overnight trips											
Black African	356	2 732	378	1 225	3 297	1 633	2 824	2 111	4 613	1 349	20 518
Coloured	1 141	173	256	59	106	55	68	35	*	124	2 019
Indian/Asian	88	40	45	9	452	*	102	-	31	46	820
White	1 436	291	136	236	484	508	355	213	175	264	4 097
South Africa	3 019	3 235	815	1 528	4 340	2 203	3 350	2 358	4 822	1 783	27 454

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

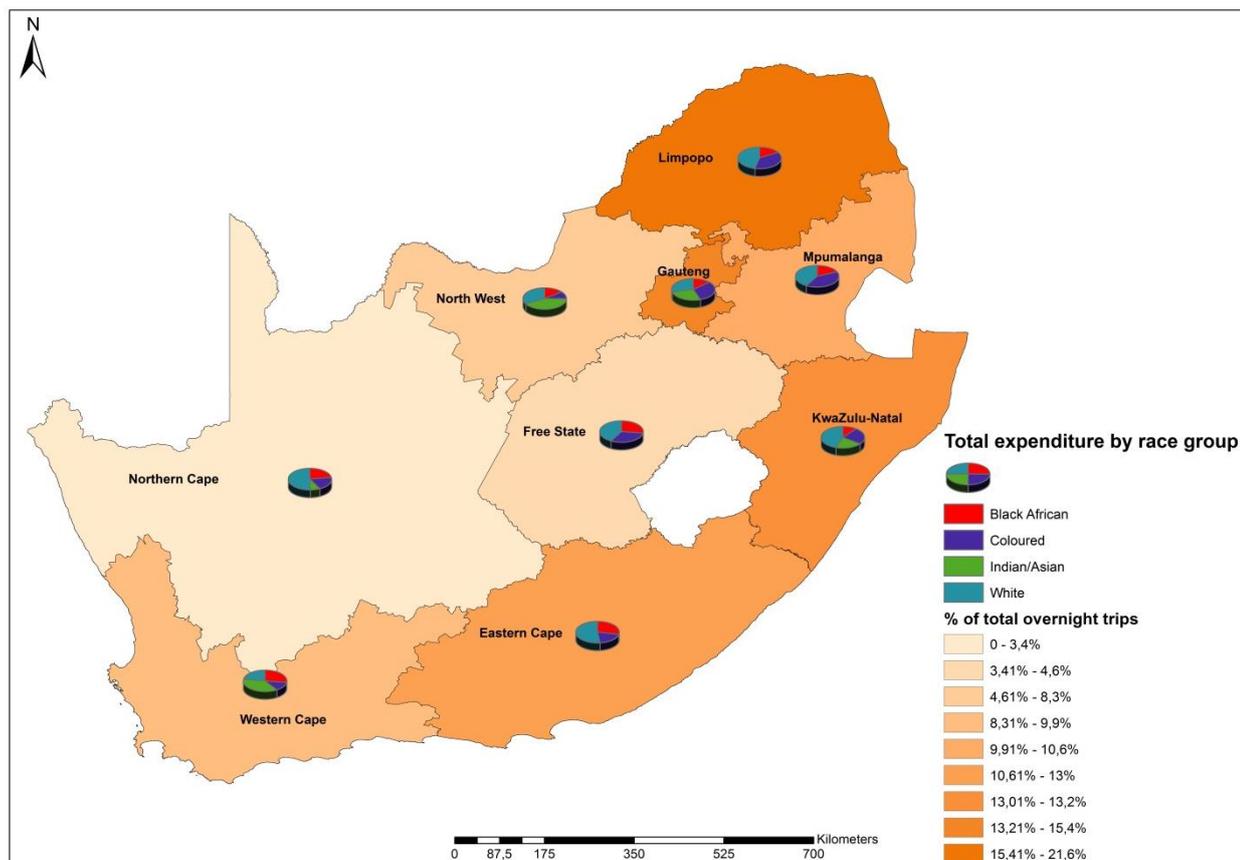
WC = Western Cape; EC = Eastern Cape; NC = Northern Cape; FS = Free State; KZN = KwaZulu-Natal; NW = North West; GP = Gauteng; MP = Mpumalanga; LP = Limpopo

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

As per Table 21, the highest number of most recent day trips were undertaken by travellers who went to the Gauteng and Limpopo provinces with 4,1 million and 4 million trips, respectively. It further shows that most white travellers who undertook day trips were destined for Western Cape and Gauteng, with 1,1 million and 786 000 trips, respectively. Of the 332 000 trips undertaken by Indians/Asians, 168 000 were destined for KwaZulu-Natal (KZN).

Those who undertook overnight trips to Limpopo were mainly black African (4,6 million), followed by white travellers (175 000). The lowest number of overnight trips to Limpopo were undertaken by Indian/Asian people (31 000). Tourists undertaking overnight trips to Northern Cape were primarily black Africans (378 000), coloured people (256 000) and whites (136 000). Notably, Western Cape registered the highest number of trips among white (1,4 million) and coloured (1,1 million) people.

Figure 7: Percentage of spend on most recent overnight trips by population groups at province of destination, January–December, 2017



The Indian/Asian population group on average spent most money per capita on overnight trips to Western Cape and Free State when compared to other population groups. The white population group reported the highest average spend on overnight trips to Northern Cape, North West, Mpumalanga and Limpopo. The map further shows that coloured tourists spent most money, per head, in KwaZulu-Natal.

Table 22: Population group by number of trips per individual, January–December, 2017

Population group	Day trips			Overnight trips		
	Number of persons in population group ('000)	Total number of trips ('000)	Per cent across population group	Number of persons in population group ('000)	Total number of trips ('000)	Per cent across population group
Black African	45 036	32 256	67,8	45 036	33 716	76,0
Coloured	4 942	4 133	8,7	4 942	2 722	6,1
Indian/Asian	1 412	738	1,6	1 412	1 076	2,4
White	4 515	10 413	21,9	4 515	6 867	15,5
Total	55 904	47 540	100,0	55 904	44 380	100,0

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

Table 22 above presents population groups by number of trips per individual during the reference period. The table shows there were 45 million persons who were black Africans and about 5 million who were coloured and white.

When comparing across population groups and with a focus on the total number of trips undertaken between January and December 2017, the black African population group undertook the most day trips, having taken slightly under 6,8 out of every ten trips (67,8%). This was followed by white travellers with 21,9% of the total number of day trips. The Indian/Asian group showed a relatively low number of day trips undertaken during the period with 1,6 million trips.

Similarly with overnight trips, black Africans undertook the most number of trips (34 million) when compared to white people (7 million) who undertook the second highest number of trips, followed by coloured (3 million), and Indian/Asian (1,1 million) people who undertook the least number of trips.

Table 23: Population group by expenditure (R'000) on most recent trips, January–December, 2017

Population group	Accommodation	Food and beverages	Domestic transport	Recreation and culture	Shopping	Other ¹	Total
Day trips							
Black African	-	656 520	1 538 707	29 411	1 558 082	152 242	3 934 961
Coloured	-	170 994	227 903	29 168	206 480	44 041	678 586
Indian/Asian	-	49 788	57 263	7 170	40 288	-	154 510
White	-	719 418	956 602	112 285	389 815	60 843	2 238 962
South Africa	-	1 596 720	2 780 475	178 034	2 194 665	257 125	7 007 020
Overnight trips							
Black African	1 686 545	3 302 206	8 161 762	137 155	9 513 973	702 333	23 503 974
Coloured	540 981	654 939	830 847	66 748	582 504	84 538	2 760 556
Indian/Asian	448 194	349 103	551 465	32 815	426 095	3 546	1 811 217
White	2 435 089	1 911 335	2 959 625	283 831	1 386 117	210 838	9 186 835
South Africa	5 110 809	6 217 583	12 503 699	520 549	11 908 689	1 001 255	37 262 583

¹ 'Other' includes security related costs, financial services, travel insurance, medical supplies, child care, etc.

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

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

The estimated total spending on most recent day trips between January and December 2017 was R7 billion and R37,3 billion for most recent overnight trips. During day trips, nearly R2 billion was spent by black Africans on shopping and domestic transport. This group further spent R657 million on food and beverages. In absolute terms, Indian/Asian travellers spent the least amount (R155 million) on day trips, compared to other population groups.

The black African population group, on their most recent overnight trips, spent most of their money on shopping (R10 billion), and then on domestic transport (R8,2 billion). The white population group spent the most money on domestic transport (R3 billion) and accommodation (R2,4 billion). The third highest expense item for this group was food and beverages (R2 billion). The coloured population spent most money on domestic transport (R831 million), followed by expenditure on food and beverages (R655 million), and shopping (R583 million).

Table 24: Population group by average expenditure on most recent day and overnight trips, January–December, 2017

Population group	Expenditure (R'000)	Number of trips ('000)	Average spent per trip (R)
Day trips			
Black African	3 934 961	13 736	1 132
Coloured	678 586	1 759	1 305
Indian/Asian	154 510	332	1 566
White	2 238 962	3 142	1 535
South Africa	7 007 020	18 968	1 237
Overnight trips			
Black African	23 503 974	20 518	1 134
Coloured	2 760 556	2 019	1 362
Indian/Asian	1 811 217	820	2 335
White	9 186 835	4 097	2 282
South Africa	37 262 583	27 454	1 307

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

Table 24 shows population group by average expenditure on the most recent day and overnight trips. Day travellers spent an average of R1 237 per trip while overnight tourists spent R1 307 on average per trip.

For day trips, Indians/Asian travellers recorded the highest average spent per trip (R1 566) compared to other groups. They were followed closely by whites with R1 535, while the black African population spent the least amount on average per trip (R1 132).

With almost 75% of most recent overnight trips undertaken by the black African population group, the average expenditure per trip sits at R1 134, making it the smallest average spent per trip. Indian/Asian travellers once again reported the highest amount of money spent on average per trip (R2 335), followed by the white population group (R2 282).

Table 25a: Demographic analysis by most recent person day trips, January–December, 2016 and 2017

Characteristics	Day trips			
	2016		2017	
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
Broad age groups				
0–11	2 127	13,1	2 572	13,6
12–17	987	6,1	1 183	6,2
18–24	1 721	10,6	1 790	9,4
25–34	3 345	20,7	4 048	21,3
35–44	3 176	19,6	3 736	19,7
45–54	2 374	14,7	2 834	14,9
55–64	1 438	8,9	1 717	9,1
65+	1 010	6,2	1 088	5,7
Total	16 178	100,0	18 968	100,0
Gender				
Male	7 661	47,4	9 141	48,2
Female	8 517	52,6	9 828	51,8
Total	16 178	100,0	18 968	100,0
Marital status				
Married	6 035	37,3	6 859	36,2
Living together as husband and wife	1 232	7,6	1 474	7,8
Widow/widower	1 692	10,5	830	4,4
Divorced/separated	676	4,2	451	2,4
Never married	5 068	31,3	9 268	48,9
Unspecified	1 474	9,1	87	0,5
Total	16 178	100,0	18 968	100,0
Highest level of education				
No schooling	1 430	8,8	1 582	8,3
Completed some primary school	2 105	13,0	2 472	13,0
Grade 7/Std 5	576	3,6	715	3,8
Completed some secondary school	4 655	28,8	5 420	28,6
Grade 12/Std 10	3 812	23,6	4 632	24,4
Higher	3 454	21,3	3 976	21,0
Do not know	64	0,4	82	0,4
Education unspecified	82	0,5	90	0,5
Total	16 178	100,0	18 968	100,0

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

Individuals in the age groups 25 to 44 years made up 40,3% of the total number of day travellers in 2016 and 41,0% in 2017, resulting in a decrease of 0,7% when comparing both years. These age groups were the most likely to travel over the reference period. Table 25a shows that in 2016, day travellers who were married were more likely than individuals with other marital statuses to travel (37,3%), followed by those who were never married (31,3%). In 2017 this trend reversed: individuals who have never been married travelled the most in 2017 with 48,9%, followed by those who were married (36,2%). In 2017, individuals who had completed secondary school were the most likely to undertake day trips (28,6%). Individuals with a Grade 7/Standard 5 qualification were the least likely to travel when comparing both years.

Table 25b: Demographic analysis by most recent person overnight trips, January–December, 2016 and 2017

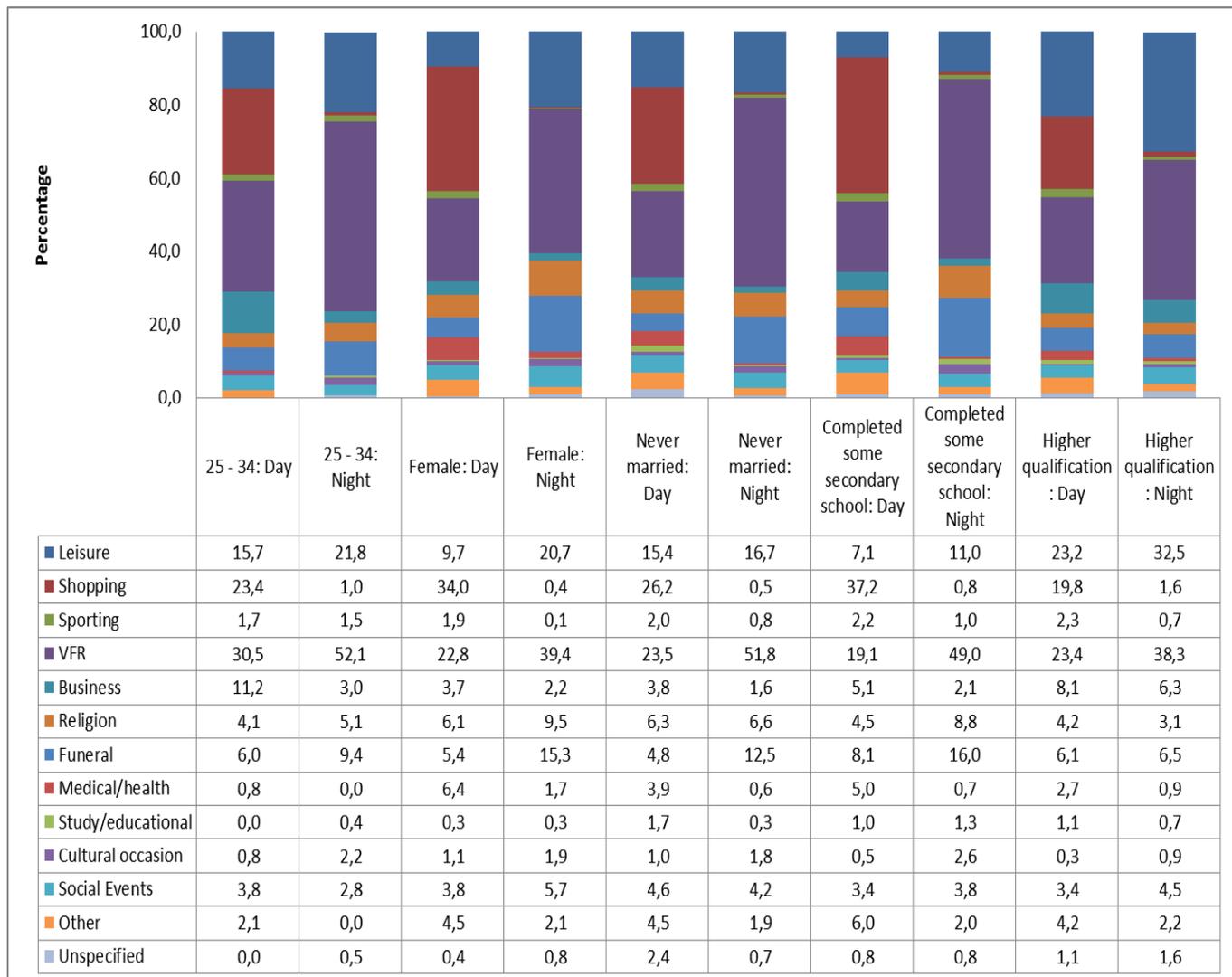
Characteristics	Overnight trips			
	2016		2017	
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
Broad age groups				
0–11	3 890	15,2	4 345	15,8
12–17	1 707	6,7	1 945	7,1
18–24	2 781	10,9	2 825	10,3
25–34	5 400	21,1	5 745	20,9
35–44	4 855	19,0	5 207	19,0
45–54	3 314	13,0	3 643	13,3
55–64	2 184	8,6	2 249	8,2
65+	1 412	5,5	1 494	5,4
Total	25 543	100,0	27 454	100,0
Gender				
Male	11 966	46,8	12 832	46,7
Female	13 577	53,2	14 622	53,3
Total	25 543	100,0	27 454	100,0
Marital status				
Married	8 401	32,9	9 232	33,6
Living together as husband and wife	2 073	8,1	2 201	8,0
Widow/widower	2 811	11,0	1 148	4,2
Divorced/separated	1 106	4,3	648	2,4
Never married	8 402	32,9	14 052	51,2
Unspecified	2 751	10,8	172	0,6
Total	25 543	100,0	27 454	100,0
Highest level of education				
No schooling	2 619	10,3	2 806	10,2
Completed some primary school	3 648	14,3	3 644	13,3
Grade 7/Std 5	907	3,6	940	3,4
Completed some secondary school	7 139	27,9	7 624	27,8
Grade 12/Std 10	5 960	23,3	6 966	25,4
Higher	5 066	19,8	5 094	18,6
Do not know	177	0,7	281	1,0
Education unspecified	27	0,1	100	0,4
Total	25 543	100,0	27 454	100,0

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

Table 25b depicts the travel patterns for overnight trips and shows that it was similar to that of day trips. Individuals between the ages of 25 and 44 years undertook almost the same percentage of overnight trips in 2016 (40,1%) and 2017 (39,9%). Individuals who have never been married were most likely to travel when compared to tourists in other marital status groups in 2017 (51,2%).

Individuals who have completed some secondary school and those having Grade 12, collectively undertook most of the overnight trips in 2016 (51,2%) compared to 53,2% of those in 2017.

Figure 8: Selected demographic groups by main purpose of most recent day and overnight trips, January–December, 2017 (per cent)



Shopping was the most common reason that day travellers undertook day trips in 2017, except for individuals with a higher qualification. For these individuals, visiting friends and relatives was the most common reason for travelling. The least common reasons for travel by day travellers across all demographic groups were for educational and cultural purposes.

Visiting friends and relatives was the most common reason why tourists across all the demographic categories undertook overnight trips. Almost half of female tourists (39,4%) were prompted to undertake trips for this reason, followed by those whose purpose was for leisure (20,7%) and funerals (15,3%). Domestic tourists across most categories were least likely to travel for educational, medical and business purposes.

Figure 9: Percentage spend on most recent day and overnight trips per selected demographic group, January–December, 2017 (per cent)

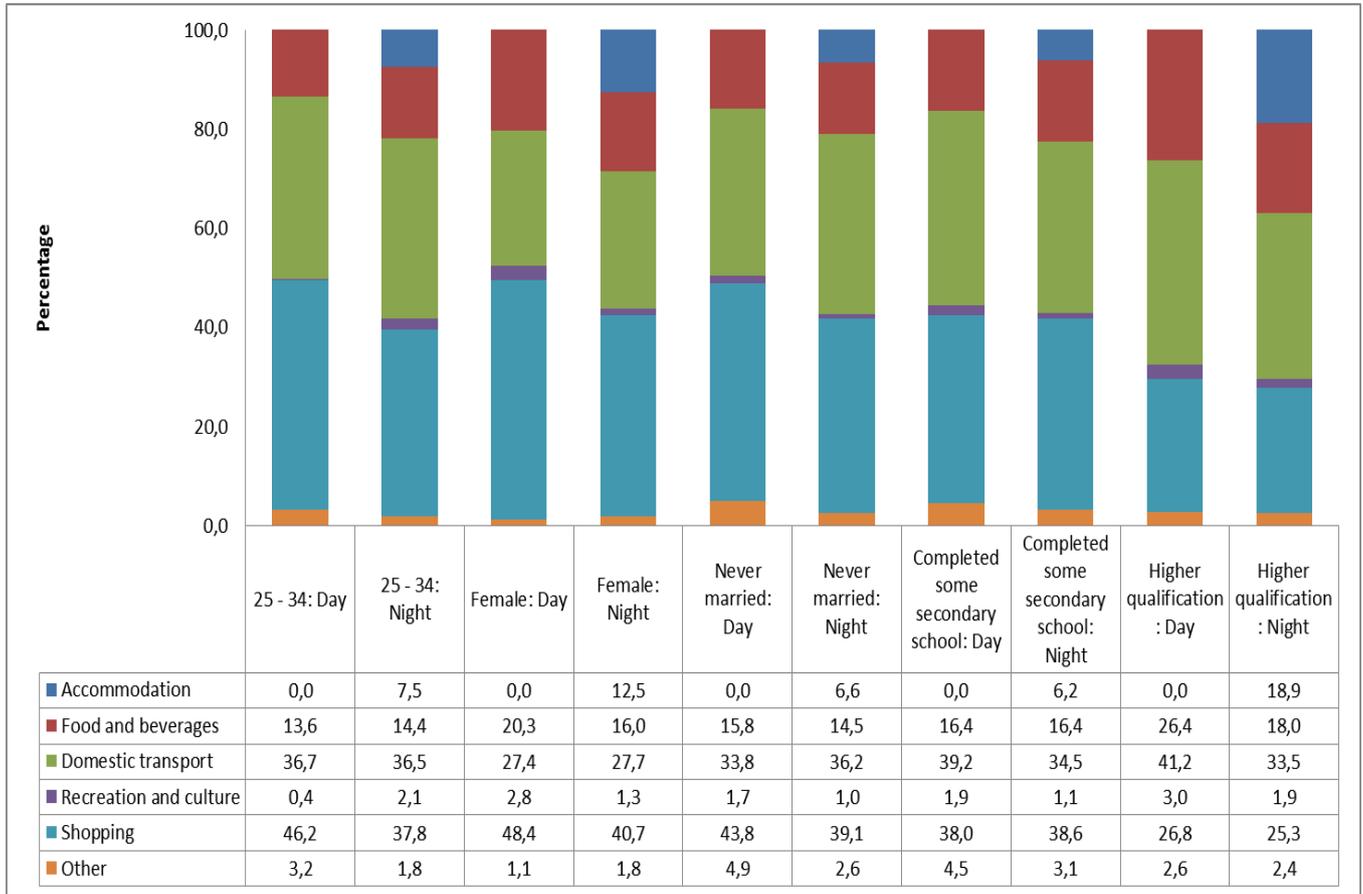


Figure 9 shows the proportion of expenditure of day travellers and tourists by their demographic profile. The spending patterns of the different demographic groups generally followed a similar trend for both day and overnight trips.

Individuals aged between 25 and 34 years spent most of their money on shopping during their day and overnight trips (46,2% and 37,8%, respectively), followed by domestic transport (day trips: 36,7% and overnight trips: 36,5%). Females spent about 48% on shopping while on day trips and approximately 41% during overnight trips. Furthermore, people who have never been married spent most of their money on domestic transport for both trips (day trips: 33,8% and overnight trips: 36,2%).

4.6 General activities related to trips

Table 26a: Activities, other than the main activity during the most recent day trip, January–December, 2016 and 2017

Activity	2016		2017	
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
Recreation/entertainment				
Entertainment, e.g. cinema, concert, show	396	2,2	330	1,7
Theme parks, e.g. aquariums	317	1,8	183	0,9
Cultural, historical and heritage, e.g. cultural village, museums	299	1,7	217	1,1
Eating out, e.g. restaurants	7 983	44,2	9 211	46,9
Night life, e.g. bars, night clubs	94	0,5	122	0,6
Visited a casino	164	0,9	228	1,2
Shopping, e.g. malls, flea/craft markets	3 698	20,5	3 972	20,2
Other recreation, entertainment	80	0,4	153	0,8
Business/professional				
Meeting	121	0,7	115	0,6
Business conference	56	0,3	43	0,2
Trading, e.g. bought or sold goods from/to suppliers	43	0,2	58	0,3
Other business	59	0,3	48	0,2
Sports				
Individual sport, e.g. swimming	313	1,7	198	1,0
Water sports, e.g. diving	73	0,4	166	0,8
Adventure activity, e.g. mountaineering	53	0,3	27	0,1
Attended a sporting event as a spectator	128	0,7	167	0,9
Participated in a sporting event, e.g. race	42	0,2	81	0,4
Other sports	26	0,1	23	0,1
Nature-based				
Visited a rural area	188	1,0	106	0,5
Wildlife, e.g. game viewing	280	1,6	261	1,3
Hunting	27	0,1	21	0,1
Beach, e.g. sunbathing	188	1,0	416	2,1
Visited parks/gardens	224	1,2	327	1,7
Sightseeing	735	4,1	664	3,4
Visited a mountain area	152	0,8	107	0,5
Other outdoors/nature based	96	0,5	94	0,5
Social activity				
Visiting friends/relatives	1 462	8,1	1 383	7,0
Weddings/funerals/christenings/initiation	157	0,9	208	1,1
Other social activity	21	0,1	67	0,3
Religious activity				
Religious conference	91	0,5	69	0,3
Place of worship, e.g. church, mosque	322	1,8	308	1,6
Other religious activity	15	0,1	5	0,0
Medical/health				
Medical, e.g. treatment in clinic/hospital	124	0,7	204	1,0
Health/wellness, e.g. hydro, spa, beauty centre	14	0,1	33	0,2
Other medical activity	21	0,1	22	0,1
Total	18 061	100,0	19 636	100,0

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

From Table 26a, it is clear that the broader activity category, namely 'recreation and entertainment', which includes eating out at restaurants and cafes, formed the bulk of activities undertaken by day trip travellers – 72,2% in 2016 and 73,4% in 2017, followed by nature-based activities from 10,3% in 2016 to 10,1% in 2017.

Close to 9,0% of activities undertaken during day trips, as secondary activities, were social activities. This includes visiting friends/family, and weddings, amongst others. Just over two per cent (2,4%) of some of the engagements were religious activities in 2016, which decreased slightly to 1,9% in 2017. A similar trend was observed for sports activities with a decrease from 3,4% to 3,3%. Business or professional activities made up 1,5% of activities undertaken during day trips in 2016 and 1,3% in 2017, and medical/health activities made up 0,9% in 2016 and 1,3% in 2017.

Table 26b: Demographic analysis of most recent person overnight trips, January–December, 2016 and 2017

Activity	2016		2017	
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
Recreation/entertainment				
Entertainment, e.g. cinema, concert, show	1 099	2,5	1 070	2,3
Theme parks, e.g. aquariums	710	1,6	1 114	2,4
Cultural, historical and heritage, e.g. cultural village, museums	786	1,8	827	1,8
Eating out, e.g. restaurants	11 236	25,5	11 814	25,2
Night life, e.g. bars, night clubs	1 045	2,4	1 118	2,4
Visited a casino	615	1,4	586	1,2
Shopping, e.g. malls, flea/craft markets	9 082	20,6	9 221	19,7
Other recreation, entertainment	169	0,4	217	0,5
Business/professional				
Meetings	176	0,4	212	0,5
Business conference	82	0,2	91	0,2
Trading, e.g. bought or sold goods from/to suppliers	40	0,1	68	0,1
Other business	38	0,1	39	0,1
Sports				
Individual sport, e.g. swimming	907	2,1	1 355	2,9
Water sports, e.g. diving	286	0,6	333	0,7
Adventure activity, e.g. mountaineering	195	0,4	305	0,7
Attended a sporting event as a spectator	243	0,6	254	0,5
Participated in a sporting event, e.g. race	119	0,3	242	0,5
Other sports	12	0,0	66	0,1
Nature-based				
Visited a rural area	905	2,1	848	1,8
Wildlife, e.g. game viewing	883	2,0	1 078	2,3
Hunting	156	0,4	94	0,2
Beach, e.g. sunbathing	1 915	4,3	2 081	4,4
Visited parks/gardens	835	1,9	1 050	2,2
Sightseeing	2 017	4,6	2 027	4,3
Visited a mountain area	956	2,2	810	1,7
Other outdoors/nature based	126	0,3	69	0,1
Social activity				
Visiting friends/relatives	5 191	11,8	5 057	10,8
Weddings/funerals/christenings/initiation	1 130	2,6	1 459	3,1
Other social activity	91	0,2	74	0,2
Religious activity				
Religious conference	406	0,9	575	1,2
Place of worship, e.g. church, mosque	2 222	5,0	2 330	5,0
Other religious activity	24	0,1	55	0,1
Medical/health				
Medical, e.g. treatment in clinic/hospital	208	0,5	230	0,5
Health/wellness, e.g. hydro, spa, beauty centre	115	0,3	121	0,3
Other medical activity	33	0,1	21	0,0
Total	44 052	100,0	46 912	100,0

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

Table 26b shows that the type of additional activities undertaken during overnight trips is similar to that of day trips as shown in Table 26a. As was the case with day trips, the three most popular activities undertaken on overnight trips were eating out at restaurants/bars (25,5%) in 2016. This decreased to 25,2% in 2017. Shopping at malls/flea and craft markets was 20,6% in 2016 and went down by 0,9 percentage points to 19,7% in 2017. Visiting friends/family was 11,8% in 2016 and also decreased to 10,8% in 2017. Tourists also engaged in place of worship activities for both years at 5,0%.

Table 27: Booking patterns by main purpose of most recent overnight trips, January–December, 2017

Booking pattern	Main purpose of trip (Per cent)												
	Leisure	Shopping	Sporting	VFR	Business	Religion	Cultural occasion	Funeral	Medical/health	Social events	Other	Unspecified	Total
	How trip was booked												
Tour operator	1,4	*	*	*	*	1,6	*	*	*	*	10,1	*	1,1
Travel agent	5,4	21,7	2,6	3,1	20,6	13,9	*	6,8	*	*	8,6	*	6,3
Independently	92,4	78,3	91,9	85,5	75,2	72,4	100,0	72,3	100,0	100,0	78,6	7,7	86,7
Unspecified	0,8	*	5,5	11,4	4,1	12,2	*	20,9	*	*	2,6	92,3	5,8
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
	Method used to book												
Personal visit to travel shop	4,8	11,8	*	24,7	4,9	29,7	23,2	13,7	21,7	*	21,0	3,0	8,8
Entirely by phone	39,2	28,6	41,2	14,0	30,7	32,2	24,6	21,8	15,9	58,8	28,9	*	33,8
On the internet	46,1	53,6	48,7	21,4	47,8	*	*	4,2	*	27,7	30,7	4,7	37,4
Through fax/post	*	*	*	0,5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0,1
Do not know	3,3	*	2,0	*	8,4	6,6	*	*	*	2,9	4,6	*	3,1
Unspecified	6,6	6,0	8,1	39,4	8,2	31,4	52,2	60,4	62,4	10,6	14,9	92,3	16,8
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
	Booking lead period												
< 2 weeks	20,8	65,2	9,5	37,0	57,2	50,6	47,8	39,6	15,9	14,9	22,8	5,2	27,1
2 weeks to one month	40,6	28,7	68,6	19,4	24,9	18,0	*	*	21,7	30,0	55,1	2,5	33,2
2 to 3 months	17,1	*	*	3,7	5,5	*	*	*	*	23,6	1,5	*	12,2
Four months and more	10,5	*	11,9	0,5	*	*	*	*	*	20,9	*	*	7,4
Unspecified	11,1	6,0	10,1	39,4	12,4	31,4	52,2	60,4	62,4	10,6	20,6	92,3	20,0
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

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

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

Table 27 provides information on booking patterns for trips by main purpose of trip undertaken. Nationally, 86,7% of the trips were booked independently by tourists, while travel agents were used on 6,3% of overnight trips, and 1,1% of trips were booked through tour operators. About 92% of trips for leisure purposes were booked independently and 5,4% of trips for the same purpose were booked by using travel agents. Nearly eight out of ten business trips undertaken were independently booked and 20,6% used travel agents.

A little more than 37% (37,4%) of booked trips were done using the internet. These were followed by bookings made using the telephone, with 33,8% of the total trips booked in this way. Almost 54% (53,6%) of trips for shopping purposes were booked through the internet, and 28,6% of trips were booked telephonically. Approximately 21% of leisure trips were booked in less than two weeks prior to the trip, while 40,6% of overnight leisure trips were booked between two weeks to a month before the trip.

Hundred per cent of social event trips were booked independently by tourists, with 27,7% of tourists using the internet as the main method of booking these trips, and three out of ten of these trips would be booked two to four weeks prior to undertaking the trip.

Table 28a: Reasons for respondents not taking day trips, January–December, 2016 and 2017

Reason for not taking trips	Day trips			
	2016		2017	
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
Trips within 40-km radius/family relatives prefer to stay within	23 459	45,8	22 566	43,9
Financial reasons	13 560	26,5	14 567	28,4
Too expensive/I would rather spend money on something else	1 616	3,2	1 814	3,5
Not enough time to travel	789	1,5	652	1,3
Too busy at work/school	4 829	9,4	5 019	9,8
No family/friends to visit somewhere else	667	1,3	664	1,3
Too much hassle to travel	172	0,3	108	0,2
Sick	180	0,4	196	0,4
Disabled	95	0,2	91	0,2
Too old to travel	417	0,8	403	0,8
Worried about safety/security/crime	159	0,3	140	0,3
Have young children	96	0,2	99	0,2
I no longer wish to travel	96	0,2	98	0,2
No interest/nothing to see or do that appeals to me	199	0,4	199	0,4
Taking care of sick/elderly relative	98	0,2	103	0,2
Pregnancy	38	0,1	41	0,1
In mourning	15	0,0	30	0,1
No particular reason	4 051	7,9	3 907	7,6
Other	257	0,5	232	0,5
Unspecified	379	0,7	444	0,9
Total	51 173	100,0	51 373	100,0

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

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

Table 28a shows a comparison between the reasons given by South Africans for not undertaking day trips between 2016 and 2017. The most prevalent reason provided for not taking day trips in both years under review was that family and friends stayed within a 40-kilometre radius distance, and such trips do not meet the definition of a trip. A noticeable reason given for not taking day trips (about 27,0% for both years) was failure to travel due to financial reasons. A significant number of individuals said they were too busy at work or school (9,4% in 2016 and 9,8% in 2017). A further 3,2% and 3,5% said it was too expensive to undertake a day trip during the respective two years under review.

Table 28b: Reasons for respondents not taking overnight trips, January–December, 2016 and 2017

Reason for not taking trips	Overnight trips			
	2016		2017	
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
Trips within 40-km radius/family relatives stay within	14 778	30,4	13 648	28,0
Financial reasons	18 245	37,6	17 929	36,7
Too expensive/I would rather spend money on something else	2 104	4,3	2 633	5,4
Not enough time to travel	997	2,1	703	1,4
Too busy at work/school	4 419	9,1	4 660	9,6
No family/friends to visit somewhere else	1 004	2,1	997	2,0
Too much hassle to travel	140	0,3	155	0,3
Sick	203	0,4	224	0,5
Disabled	100	0,2	95	0,2
Too old to travel	503	1,0	1 655	3,4
Worried about safety/security/crime	553	1,1	501	1,0
Have young children	155	0,3	140	0,3
I no longer wish to travel	155	0,3	158	0,3
No interest/nothing to see or do that appeals to me	242	0,5	262	0,5
Taking care of sick/elderly relative	126	0,3	144	0,3
Pregnancy	47	0,1	42	0,1
In mourning	27	0,1	28	0,1
No particular reason	4 367	9,0	4 323	8,9
Other	402	0,8	489	1,0
Unspecified	-	-	-	-
Total	48 567	100,0	48 787	100,0

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

¹ 'Other' includes categories of expenditure that were not included in the categories. Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Table 28b shows a comparison between the reasons given by South Africans for not undertaking overnight trips in 2016 and 2017. Financial reasons was the dominant reason provided for not taking trips in both years under review. Another noticeable reason given for not taking overnight trips was that family members and friends stayed within a 40-kilometre radius (30,4% in 2016 and 28,0% in 2017). A significant number of individuals also said they were too busy at work or school (9,1% in 2016 and 9,6% in 2017).

4.7 Analysis of trip-taking patterns of different LSM groups

Table 29: LSM group by type of trip, January–December, 2017

LSM group	Day trips			Overnight trips		
	Number of persons in LSM group ('000)	Total number of trips ('000)	Ratio of trips within LSM group	Number of persons in LSM group ('000)	Total number of trips ('000)	Ratio of trips within LSM group
LSM 1–4	9 793	3 898	0,4:1	9 793	5 264	0,5:1
LSM 5–7	34 963	21 884	0,6:1	34 963	23 325	0,7:1
LSM 8–10	11 148	21 758	2,0:1	11 148	15 791	1,4:1
South Africa	55 904	47 540	0,9:1	55 904	44 380	0,8:1

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

Table 29 above presents broad LSM groups by type of trips undertaken during the reference period. In 2017, 55,9 million South African residents had undertaken nearly 48 million day trips between January and December 2017.

Individuals in the broad LSM groups 5–7 and 8–10 undertook almost the same number of day trips (22,0 million). However, more individuals in broad LSM group 5–7 undertook overnight trips (23,3 million) than other LSM groups.

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

Individuals in the broad LSM groups 5–7 and 8–10 undertook more day trips per capita than the broad LSM group 1–4. This is shown by a ratio of about two trips per individual in broad LSM group 8–10, and nearly one trip per individual in broad LSM group 5–7.

Domestic tourists in 2017 were predominantly from the broad LSM group 5–7, with 23,3 million overnight trips undertaken from the 44,4 million such trips undertaken in that year. The table, however, shows that the broad LSM group 8–10 was the most likely to travel as a proportion of individuals within a particular group, since almost one and a half trips were undertaken by individuals in this group. They were followed by travellers in broad LSM group 5–7 who undertook an average of just one trip per person during the year.

Figure 10: Broad LSM groups by main purpose of most recent day and overnight trips, January–December, 2017 (per cent)

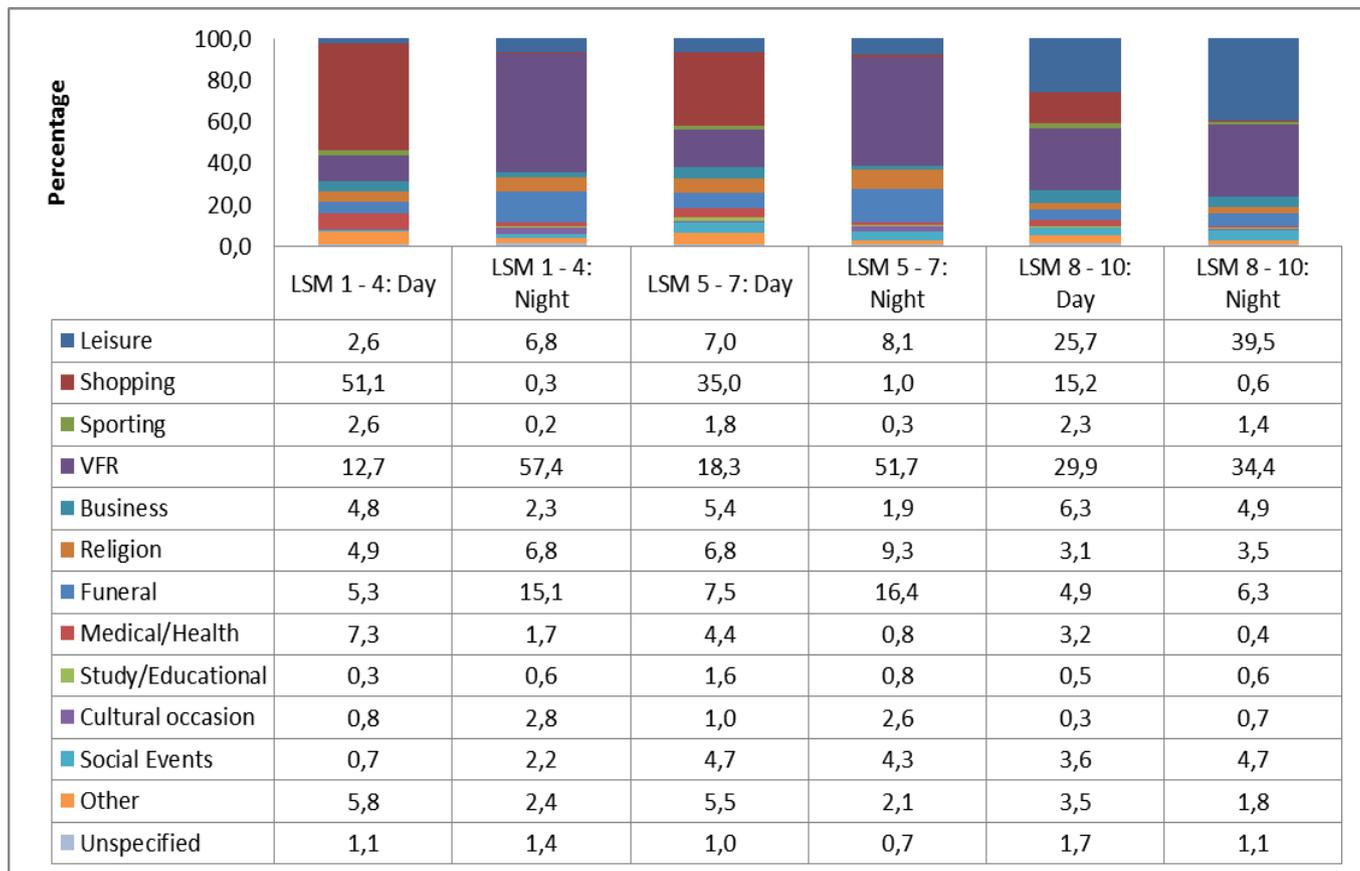


Figure 10 reveals the different purposes that individuals in different LSM groups gave for taking trips. For broad LSM groups 1–4 and 5–7, the trend seems to be to take day trips for shopping (51,1% and 35,0%, respectively) and visiting friends and relatives for overnight trips (57,4% and 51,7%, respectively).

For individuals in the broad LSM group 8–10, however, the most cited reason for undertaking day trips was visiting friends and relatives (29,9%) and leisure (25,7%).

Table 30: LSM groups by length of stay during most recent overnight trips, January–December, 2017

LSM group	Length of stay (%)			Total	Paid bed nights('000)	Quartiles of number of nights stayed			
	Up to 1 week	1-2 weeks	> 2 weeks			Lower quartile	Median	Average	Upper quartile
LSM 1–4	74,6	11,6	13,8	100,0	444	2	3	7	8
LSM 5–7	80,4	9,1	10,6	100,0	2 905	2	3	6	6
LSM 8–10	86,9	9,5	3,6	100,0	12 461	2	3	4	5
South Africa	82,1	9,5	8,4	100,0	15 810	2	3	5	5

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

Length of stay

Table 30 shows that for the reference period (January to December 2017), the majority of all broad LSM groups were inclined to spend up to one week away from their usual environment. Almost 82,1% of overnight trips in South Africa lasted up to one week, and tourists who fall in broad LSM group 8–10 (86,9%) were most likely to spend up to one week at their destinations, while individuals in the broad LSM group 5–7 (80,4%) were the second most likely to spend up to one week away from home.

Approximately 13,8% of tourists from the broad LSM group 1–4 undertook trips that lasted longer than two weeks. This group stayed the longest away from home whenever they undertook overnight trips, while the other broad LSM groups showed lower percentages of individuals who stayed longer than two weeks at their destinations.

Paid bed nights

Individuals in the broad LSM group 8–10 accounted for over seven out of every ten bed nights paid for when on overnight trips between January and December 2017. The broad LSM group 5–7 was responsible for about 3,0 million of paid bed nights, while a negligible number of travellers from broad LSM group 1–4 paid for accommodation.

Quartiles

On average, South African tourists stayed five nights at their destinations while on overnight trips undertaken between January and December 2017. The lower quartile of domestic tourists stayed about two nights; the median number of nights lodged was three nights; the upper quartile of domestic tourists stayed for about five nights.

Table 31: LSM groups by expenditure (R'000) on most recent day and overnight trips, January–December, 2017

LSM group	Accommodation	Food and beverages	Domestic transport	Recreation and culture	Shopping	Other ¹	Total
Day trips							
LSM 1–4	-	33 914	81 873	-	56 784	7 454	180 026
LSM 5–7	-	410 798	732 482	16 725	927 663	78 076	2 165 743
LSM 8–10	-	1 152 008	1 966 120	161 309	1 210 217	171 595	4 661 250
South Africa	-	1 596 720	2 780 475	178 034	2 194 665	257 125	7 007 020
Overnight trips							
LSM 1–4	3 814	345 012	819 967	17 462	1 087 044	106 533	2 379 832
LSM 5–7	628 468	2 195 129	5 204 027	65 232	6 414 849	477 547	14 985 250
LSM 8–10	4 478 527	3 677 441	6 479 705	437 855	4 406 796	417 176	19 897 500
South Africa	5 110 809	6 217 583	12 503 699	520 549	11 908 689	1 001 255	37 262 583

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

The estimated total spending on most recent day trips between January and December 2017 was R7 billion, and R37 billion for overnight trips over the same period. Much of the expenditure on day trips was for domestic transport and shopping at about R3 billion and R2,2 billion, respectively, followed by expenditure on food and beverages with R2 billion.

On overnight trips, domestic transport (R13 billion) remained the category of highest individual expenditure, followed by shopping (R12 billion) and food and beverages (R6,2 billion).

Table 31 above shows that broad LSM group 8–10 spent the most while on day trips, having spent R5 billion. Most of the expenditure was spent on domestic transport (R2 billion) and shopping (R1,2 billion). Broad LSM group 1–4 spent the least amount of money while on day trips, but they tended to spend their money on domestic transport (R82 million) and shopping (R57 million).

Broad LSM group 8–10 accounted for at least five rand of every ten rand spent on overnight trips between January and December 2017. They spent most of their money on domestic transport (R6,5 billion); accommodation (R4,5 billion); shopping (R4,4 billion) and on food and beverages (R4 billion). The next highest spending group was broad LSM group 5–7 (R15 billion), and individuals in this group spent money mostly on shopping (R6,4 billion) and domestic transport (R5,2 billion).

Figure 11: Broad LSM groups by expenditure on most recent day and overnight trips, January–December, 2017 (per cent)

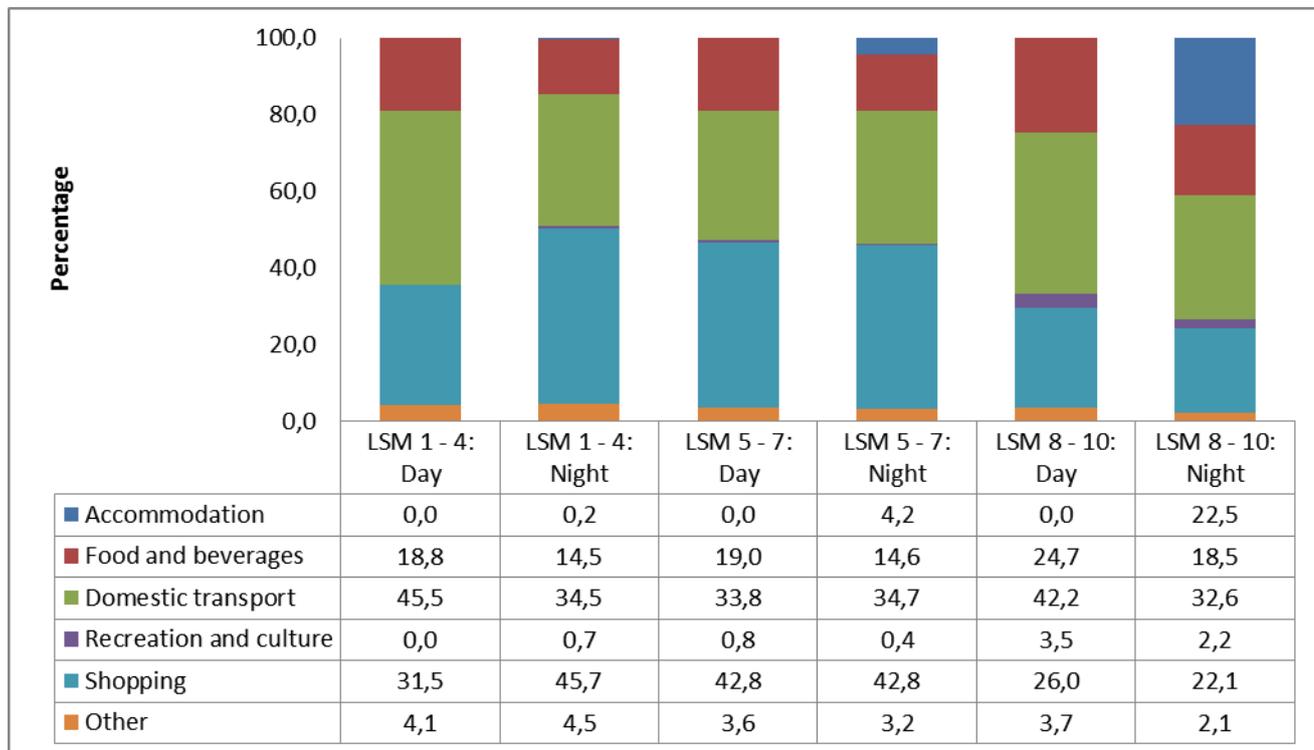


Figure 11 shows that travellers in broad LSM group 1–4 spent nearly half of their money on domestic transport during both their day trips and overnight trips. Broad LSM group 5–7 spent most of their money on shopping and domestic transport while on day and overnight trips. The more affluent travellers, broad LSM group 8–10, spent most of their money on domestic transport and shopping. As compared to other LSM groups, this group spent more on accommodation during overnight trips.

Table 32: Number of most recent trips per broad LSM group by main mode of transport, January–December, 2017

Broad LSM group	Main mode of transport ('000)						Total
	Air	Bus	Car	Taxi	Other ¹	Unspecified	
	Day trips						
LSM 1–4	-	192	263	1 270	131	34	1 889
LSM 5–7	-	561	4 647	4 229	349	94	9 881
LSM 8–10	12	70	6 695	226	115	80	7 198
South Africa	12	823	11 605	5 725	595	208	18 968
	Overnight trips						
LSM 1–4	25	244	508	2 099	97	52	3 026
LSM 5–7	101	1 510	5 102	7 439	346	150	14 648
LSM 8–10	940	406	7 826	356	118	134	9 779
South Africa	1 066	2 160	13 436	9 894	561	336	27 454

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

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

Most recent day trips undertaken during the reference period January to December 2017 were undertaken by car (12 million), and most tourists used cars (13,4 million) to reach their destinations during overnight trips.

Broad LSM group 5–7 undertook most of the day trips during the reference period. This group used mainly cars, followed by taxis to reach their destination. Broad LSM group 1–4 preferred taxis to other modes of transport on both most recent day and overnight trips.

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

5. Technical notes

5.1 Response details

Province	Response rates (%)
South Africa	90,40
Western Cape	91,10
Eastern Cape	93,48
Northern Cape	93,98
Free State	95,69
KwaZulu-Natal	94,43
North West	94,37
Gauteng	79,61
Mpumalanga	97,28
Limpopo	97,94

5.2 Survey requirements

The Domestic Tourism Survey uses the Master Sample (MS) of 2013. This frame has been developed as a general-purpose household survey frame that can be used by all other Stats SA household surveys that have reasonably compatible design requirements as the DTS. The Master Sample (MS) of 2013 is a stratified two-staged design with probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling of primary sampling units (PSUs) in the first stage. The second stage is the systematic sampling of dwelling units. The MS has 3 324 primary sampling units and it has been divided into four rotation groups. Each rotation groups has 831 PSUs.

5.3 Weighting

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

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

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

b. Primary sampling unit adjustment

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

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

The PSU adjustment factor for extreme growth PSUs can become very large and can result in very large weights for these PSUs. A few large weights can result in a substantial increase in the variance of survey estimates. Truncating the PSU adjustment factor would dampen the increase in the variance of survey estimates. The PSU adjustment factors were truncated at the 99th percentile as the threshold (cut-off) value. This means the adjustment factors for PSUs with adjustment factors greater than the 99th percentile would be set equal to the 99th percentile. The truncated PSU adjustment factor for the i^{th} PSU was defined as:

$$PSU_ADJ_i^t = \begin{cases} 99^{th} \text{percentile}, & \text{where } PSU_ADJ_i > 99^{th} \text{percentile} \\ PSU_ADJ_i, & \text{other wise} \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

The PSU adjustments for the DTS 2017 sample ranged from 0.400000 to 3.714286, with the 99th percentile over the PSUs within the sample equal to 1.895833. Those from the DTS 2018 sample range from 0.400000 to 13.538462 with the 99th percentile over the PSUs within the sample equal to 1.938776. Table 2.1 and Table 2.2 of Appendix 2 show the 32 PSUs for both samples that had PSU adjustment factors greater than the 99th percentile and were thus truncated.

Base weight

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

$$W_b = ISR_p \times PSU_ADJ_i^t \quad (4)$$

c. Adjusted base weights

i. Synthetic weight adjustment for non-coverage

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

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

Then the synthetic weight adjustment factor is given by:

$$Synth_Wgt_H = \frac{N_H}{N_H^f} \quad (5)$$

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

ii. Non-response adjustments

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

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

PSU non-response

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Respondent PSU classification for DTS:

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

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

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

$$PSU_NR_ADJ_h = \frac{(p_h^r + p_h^{nr})}{p_h^r} \quad (6)$$

The DTS samples for both 2017 and 2018 were based on the 2013 Master Sample of 3 324 PSUs.

Household non-response

The household records were assigned to one of three response categories, i.e. respondent, non-respondent or out-of-scope as described in Section 2.1.1 above. Since out-of-scope household records do not contribute to the survey estimates, only the eligible household records (respondent and non-respondent) were used in computing the household non-response adjustment.

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

$$HH_NR_ADJ_{hi} = \frac{n_{hi}}{n_{hi}^r} \quad (7)$$

d. Final sample weights

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

$$W_s = W_t \times Cal_Factor_j \quad (12)$$

Table 11 shows the population estimates for which each monthly dataset was benchmarked for the DTS 2017.

5.4 Limitations to the study

The DTS 2015 was the first round of tourism surveys to be conducted using the Continuous Data Collection method. The recall period was also changed to three months as compared to the previous waves.

5.5 Non-response adjustment

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

5.6 Benchmarking

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

5.7 Editing and imputation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Population

1.1 Province by population group and gender ('000)

Province	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
South Africa	45 036	22 042	22 994	4 942	2 391	2 551	1 412	715	697	4 515	2 188	2 326	55 904	27 335	28 569
Western Cape	2 176	1 081	1 095	3 248	1 550	1 698	71	37	35	982	473	509	6 478	3 142	3 336
Eastern Cape	6 064	2 928	3 136	461	228	232	12	7	5	235	109	126	6 772	3 272	3 500
Northern Cape	609	306	303	508	257	251	8	4	3	78	32	45	1 203	600	603
Free State	2 459	1 172	1 287	84	43	41	21	15	6	203	101	101	2 767	1 331	1 436
KwaZulu-Natal	9 757	4 583	5 174	93	44	49	812	403	409	263	126	137	10 924	5 156	5 768
North West	3 532	1 768	1 764	63	31	32	4	2	2	210	91	119	3 809	1 893	1 916
Gauteng	10 714	5 500	5 213	450	221	229	427	220	207	2 228	1 096	1 132	13 819	7 037	6 781
Mpumalanga	4 110	2 029	2 080	21	8	12	21	12	8	192	106	86	4 343	2 156	2 187
Limpopo	5 614	2 673	2 942	15	9	7	35	14	22	124	54	70	5 789	2 749	3 040

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

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

Age group	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	45 036	22 042	22 994	4 942	2 391	2 551	1 412	715	697	4 515	2 188	2 326	55 904	27 335	28 569
0–4	4 230	2 113	2 117	392	188	204	92	51	41	222	112	110	4 935	2 464	2 472
5–9	4 580	2 322	2 258	442	232	210	113	52	60	297	153	144	5 431	2 759	2 673
10–14	4 250	2 093	2 158	444	221	224	96	42	54	282	140	141	5 073	2 496	2 577
15–19	4 289	2 179	2 110	435	221	215	95	54	41	271	140	131	5 090	2 594	2 496
20–24	4 393	2 287	2 106	452	227	225	117	57	60	259	117	142	5 221	2 687	2 534
25–29	4 236	2 085	2 152	393	197	196	111	61	50	330	181	148	5 070	2 524	2 546
30–34	3 997	2 044	1 953	360	179	181	118	58	60	256	135	121	4 731	2 416	2 315
35–39	3 408	1 739	1 669	370	178	192	134	76	58	303	143	160	4 215	2 136	2 079
40–44	2 801	1 356	1 445	352	166	187	114	57	57	312	147	165	3 580	1 726	1 854
45–49	2 469	1 207	1 263	351	166	185	92	51	42	288	151	138	3 201	1 574	1 627
50–54	1 749	808	941	283	131	152	87	41	46	363	171	192	2 482	1 151	1 331
55–59	1 423	629	794	229	101	128	75	39	36	365	177	188	2 092	946	1 146
60–64	1 134	486	648	169	78	91	57	27	30	252	131	121	1 612	722	890
65–69	831	336	496	115	46	69	49	20	29	247	104	143	1 243	506	737
70–74	470	164	306	64	24	39	25	13	12	200	75	126	759	277	482
75+	775	196	579	91	38	53	36	15	22	267	111	156	1 170	359	810

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

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

2. Education

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

Highest level of education	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Total	4 588	4 186	803	1 875	6 847	2 515	10 132	2 803	3 632	37 379
No schooling	87	236	55	77	413	141	170	222	295	1 697
Grade 0/R to Grade 3/Standard 1	57	165	33	58	250	76	138	84	111	971
Grade 4/Standard 2	49	103	24	42	163	66	81	44	79	651
Grade 5/Standard 3/ABET 2	67	125	24	44	145	73	109	53	74	713
Grade 6/Standard 4	108	196	29	60	170	103	168	72	91	997
Grade 7/Standard 5/ABET 3	190	254	48	100	275	118	286	134	186	1 590
Grade 8/Standard 6/Form 1	266	320	60	122	278	175	422	126	209	1 977
Grade 9/Standard 7/Form 2/ABET 4	342	350	70	149	370	199	450	196	341	2 465
Grade 10/Standard 8/Form 3	537	546	97	240	730	306	1 024	325	481	4 286
Grade 11/Standard 9/Form 4	507	585	81	192	1 026	272	1 204	400	538	4 805
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (No exemption)	1 181	833	171	499	2 151	634	3 513	727	714	10 423
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (Exemption)	285	32	22	18	48	21	152	28	18	623
NTCI–NTCIII	14	17	6	11	24	21	79	43	46	261
NTC4–NTC6	23	17	8	31	48	15	108	48	44	342
Diploma/certificate with less than Grade 12/Std 10	16	15	2	5	25	12	73	10	19	178
Diploma/certificate with Grade 12/Std 10	296	219	33	95	271	118	770	150	201	2 152
Degree and higher	455	163	34	106	390	103	1 019	99	130	2 499
Other	16	1	.	2	10	3	117	20	9	179
Don't know/unspecified	92	11	9	24	58	60	249	22	44	568

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

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

Highest level of education	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	29 377	14 189	15 188	3 408	1 623	1 786	1 046	537	509	3 548	1 700	1 848	37 379	18 049	19 330
No schooling	1 588	557	1 031	85	44	40	15	5	10	9	5	4	1 697	611	1 086
Grade 0/R to Grade 3/Standard 1	892	411	481	62	31	31	7	2	5	10	4	6	971	447	524
Grade 4/Standard 2	593	280	313	49	21	28	8	2	6				651	302	349
Grade 5/Standard 3/ABET 2	628	320	308	73	34	39	9	1	8	2	2		713	358	355
Grade 6/Standard 4	862	410	453	113	49	63	10	5	4	13	8	5	997	472	525
Grade 7/Standard 5/ABET 3	1 368	684	684	187	78	110	23	6	17	11	5	6	1 590	773	817
Grade 8/Standard 6/Form 1	1 636	825	811	246	110	136	44	18	26	51	27	24	1 977	981	996
Grade 9/Standard 7/Form 2/ABET 4	2 096	1 104	992	304	143	161	28	13	16	38	18	19	2 465	1 277	1 188
Grade 10/Standard 8/Form 3	3 407	1 777	1 629	485	222	263	83	42	40	311	141	171	4 286	2 183	2 103
Grade 11/Standard 9/Form 4	4 347	2 066	2 280	307	146	161	59	31	29	92	53	39	4 805	2 296	2 509
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (No exemption)	7 783	3 798	3 985	947	474	473	423	237	186	1 270	562	708	10 423	5 071	5 352
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (Exemption)	278	131	147	132	66	66	25	12	13	188	78	110	623	287	336
NTCI–NTCIII	203	105	97	8	5	3	6	4	2	44	38	7	261	152	109
NTC4–NTC6	269	137	132	9	4	6	12	7	6	52	41	11	342	188	154
Diploma/certificate with less than Grade 12/Std 10	120	47	73	12	5	8	8	3	5	38	21	17	178	76	102
Diploma/certificate with Grade 12/Std 10	1 504	623	881	152	72	81	68	42	26	428	202	226	2 152	938	1 214
Degree and higher	1 226	563	663	159	77	82	183	89	94	932	467	465	2 499	1 196	1 304
Other	142	87	55	5	3	2	8	7	1	24	13	11	179	110	68
Don't know/unspecified	434	263	171	72	38	34	27	12	15	35	16	19	568	329	239

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

3. Day or overnight

3.1 Number of most recent trips taken in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by type of trip and province of origin, January–December, 2017

Province of origin	Type of trip ('000)	
	Day trips	Overnight trips
South Africa	18 968	27 454
Western Cape	2 356	3 446
Eastern Cape	1 877	2 441
Northern Cape	754	850
Free State	878	1 346
KwaZulu-Natal	1 390	3 036
North West	1 426	1 879
Gauteng	4 134	8 461
Mpumalanga	2 336	2 790
Limpopo	3 817	3 206

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

3.2 Number of most recent trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by number of day trips and province of origin, January–December, 2017

Province of origin	Number of day trips ('000)			
	1 trip	2–4 trips	5 trips or more	Total
South Africa	16 170	2 579	220	18 968
Western Cape	1 843	470	44	2 356
Eastern Cape	1 698	168	*	1 877
Northern Cape	629	104	21	754
Free State	795	58	24	878
KwaZulu-Natal	1 318	72	.	1 390
North West	1 206	216	*	1 426
Gauteng	3 449	627	59	4 134
Mpumalanga	1 948	367	21	2 336
Limpopo	3 284	497	36	3 817

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

3.3 Number of most recent trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by number of overnight trips and province of origin, January–December, 2017

Province of origin	Number of overnight trips ('000)			
	1 trip	2–4 trips	5 trips or more	Total
South Africa	26 331	1 082	41	27 454
Western Cape	3 311	130	*	3 446
Eastern Cape	2 365	73	*	2 441
Northern Cape	779	71	.	850
Free State	1 281	59	*	1 346
KwaZulu-Natal	2 968	67	.	3 036
North West	1 773	100	*	1 879
Gauteng	8 219	226	16	8 461
Mpumalanga	2 626	164	.	2 790
Limpopo	3 009	192	*	3 206

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

3.4 Number of most recent trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by province of origin and sex, January–December, 2017

Province of origin	Undertook day trip ('000)			Undertook overnight trip ('000)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
South Africa	18 968	9 141	9 828	27 454	12 832	14 622
Western Cape	2 356	1 154	1 203	3 446	1 583	1 863
Eastern Cape	1 877	815	1 062	2 441	1 027	1 414
Northern Cape	754	326	428	850	414	436
Free State	878	467	411	1 346	640	706
KwaZulu-Natal	1 390	633	757	3 036	1 248	1 788
North West	1 426	764	661	1 879	865	1 014
Gauteng	4 134	2 216	1 918	8 461	4 371	4 090
Mpumalanga	2 336	1 105	1 232	2 790	1 301	1 489
Limpopo	3 817	1 662	2 155	3 206	1 383	1 823

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

3.5 Number of most recent day trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip, province of origin and gender, January–December, 2017 ('000)

Province of origin	January			February			March			April			May			June		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
South Africa	1 361	641	721	1 430	594	837	1 608	806	802	1 300	641	659	2 105	1 018	1 087	1 494	709	786
Western Cape	212	105	107	77	23	54	274	125	149	163	86	77	255	122	133	174	95	79
Eastern Cape	143	54	89	165	56	109	121	44	77	71	26	45	290	158	132	156	80	76
Northern Cape	39	16	23	76	31	46	77	35	42	82	36	46	58	22	36	67	23	45
Free State	37	20	17	87	48	39	83	42	41	54	23	32	95	61	34	37	17	20
KwaZulu-Natal	70	35	34	89	29	60	99	40	59	48	27	21	129	50	79	83	32	51
North West	119	54	65	108	56	52	169	96	73	53	30	23	168	84	84	74	36	38
Gauteng	293	141	152	237	133	104	344	193	151	331	175	156	460	242	217	354	207	147
Mpumalanga	135	62	73	251	112	139	146	73	73	155	73	82	271	128	144	178	78	100
Limpopo	314	152	162	340	106	234	295	158	137	343	165	178	378	151	228	372	141	231

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

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

3.5 Number of most recent day trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip, province of origin and gender (concluded), January–December, 2017 ('000)

Province of origin	July			August			September			October			November			December		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
South Africa	1 231	673	558	1 821	842	979	1 540	771	769	1 467	762	705	1 335	625	709	2 276	1 060	1 216
Western Cape	143	79	64	207	101	107	200	110	90	168	88	80	207	104	103	277	117	159
Eastern Cape	114	42	72	121	62	59	131	48	83	197	77	120	171	68	104	196	98	98
Northern Cape	30	13	17	59	22	37	70	34	37	62	30	32	96	46	51	37	19	19
Free State	108	75	33	112	53	59	50	29	21	57	24	33	36	21	16	122	54	68
KwaZulu-Natal	60	27	33	180	57	123	143	75	69	64	43	21	117	53	65	308	166	142
North West	142	78	64	145	85	60	119	80	39	85	39	46	83	37	46	159	89	70
Gauteng	322	185	136	360	167	193	341	192	149	377	250	127	229	103	126	487	227	260
Mpumalanga	105	66	39	274	131	143	182	76	106	161	70	91	146	80	66	332	154	177
Limpopo	208	108	100	362	163	199	302	126	176	296	140	156	248	115	133	359	137	223

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

3.6 Number of most recent overnight trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip, province of origin and gender, January–December, 2017 ('000)

Province of origin	January			February			March			April			May			June		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
South Africa	2 501	1 178	1 323	1 679	780	898	1 882	924	958	3 184	1 537	1 647	1 931	903	1 028	2 059	1 040	1 019
Western Cape	491	230	261	171	78	93	320	133	188	405	202	202	185	87	98	209	96	113
Eastern Cape	176	84	91	167	57	110	155	53	102	177	79	99	157	65	92	245	119	126
Northern Cape	89	44	45	42	21	21	51	27	23	127	75	51	57	23	34	70	24	46
Free State	76	34	42	110	57	53	102	58	43	140	70	70	94	52	43	93	55	38
KwaZulu-Natal	144	61	83	218	96	122	155	81	74	325	130	196	234	70	163	158	71	88
North West	205	92	113	91	32	59	96	59	37	160	76	84	216	108	109	144	82	62
Gauteng	842	399	443	413	232	182	540	282	258	1 256	644	613	493	259	234	642	380	262
Mpumalanga	183	95	88	181	73	108	201	107	94	207	85	122	271	140	131	277	130	146
Limpopo	296	139	157	285	134	150	262	123	139	387	177	210	223	98	125	221	83	138

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

3.6 Number of most recent overnight trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip, province of origin and gender (concluded), January–December, 2017 ('000)

Province of origin	July			August			September			October			November			December		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
South Africa	2 363	1 105	1 258	2 114	996	1 118	2 358	1 067	1 292	2 123	922	1 201	1 546	706	840	3 713	1 674	2 038
Western Cape	276	124	152	221	104	117	309	153	156	309	146	163	198	84	115	352	146	206
Eastern Cape	228	81	147	251	128	123	214	92	121	194	60	134	164	72	92	314	137	176
Northern Cape	66	29	36	67	34	33	84	41	43	91	43	47	23	7	16	85	45	40
Free State	85	48	38	120	49	71	109	55	54	92	41	51	75	23	52	250	99	151
KwaZulu-Natal	322	132	190	161	66	95	357	127	230	177	77	100	210	86	124	574	252	323
North West	160	89	72	175	62	114	184	90	94	139	58	81	80	42	39	228	77	151
Gauteng	807	416	391	674	336	338	588	293	295	602	293	310	408	232	176	1 195	606	589
Mpumalanga	226	105	121	240	110	130	225	100	125	218	92	126	190	85	105	371	177	194
Limpopo	194	82	112	206	108	97	289	116	174	303	113	190	197	75	122	343	135	208

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

3.7 Number of most recent day trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip, gender and province of destination, January–December, 2017 ('000)

Province of destination	January			February			March			April			May			June		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
South Africa	1 361	641	721	1 430	594	837	1 608	806	802	1 300	641	659	2 105	1 018	1 087	1 494	709	786
Western Cape	218	107	111	77	23	54	282	127	155	163	86	77	298	158	141	174	95	79
Eastern Cape	132	50	82	162	54	107	119	47	72	62	20	42	212	109	102	151	78	74
Northern Cape	40	18	22	77	35	42	73	31	42	55	25	31	63	24	38	67	23	45
Free State	41	23	19	66	32	34	97	52	45	62	25	37	101	66	35	99	56	43
KwaZulu-Natal	104	43	62	87	25	62	88	34	54	57	33	23	164	60	104	100	41	59
North West	125	65	60	96	48	48	155	85	70	109	50	59	142	62	80	51	19	32
Gauteng	262	138	124	313	180	134	327	175	152	279	155	124	527	294	234	328	189	139
Mpumalanga	68	25	43	179	76	103	100	48	52	117	53	64	221	96	125	138	55	82
Limpopo	292	133	158	347	111	236	301	162	139	388	189	199	335	116	218	347	137	210
Unspecified	79	38	41	26	*	17	67	46	21	9	*	*	43	33	*	39	16	23

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

3.7 Number of most recent day trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip, gender and province of destination (concluded), January–December, 2017 ('000)

Province of destination	July			August			September			October			November			December		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
South Africa	1 231	673	558	1 821	842	979	1 540	771	769	1 467	762	705	1 335	625	709	2 276	1 060	1 216
Western Cape	143	79	64	211	103	108	204	112	92	156	79	77	207	104	103	272	113	159
Eastern Cape	110	40	70	112	53	59	136	51	85	199	79	120	160	58	102	202	98	104
Northern Cape	28	12	15	89	45	44	62	32	30	75	46	29	90	42	48	43	26	17
Free State	100	66	35	112	47	65	63	38	25	95	51	44	42	16	26	92	41	51
KwaZulu-Natal	74	31	43	185	58	126	136	70	67	50	33	17	127	61	66	307	161	145
North West	128	53	75	101	58	43	75	41	34	156	84	72	86	56	29	185	104	82
Gauteng	316	192	124	441	207	234	359	197	162	210	123	87	230	100	129	554	240	314
Mpumalanga	103	74	29	134	57	77	108	51	58	137	59	78	109	57	53	190	98	92
Limpopo	210	114	96	406	190	217	348	158	191	297	143	153	252	117	135	387	152	235
Unspecified	18	11	*	29	24	*	48	22	26	91	65	26	*	*	*	45	28	17

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

3.8 Number of most recent overnight trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip, gender and province of destination, January–December, 2017 ('000)

Province of destination	January			February			March			April			May			June		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
South Africa	2 501	1 178	1 323	1 679	780	898	1 882	924	958	3 184	1 537	1 647	1 931	903	1 028	2 059	1 040	1 019
Western Cape	315	141	174	125	69	56	246	124	122	352	170	182	183	84	99	184	68	116
Eastern Cape	500	275	225	194	76	117	203	65	138	349	162	187	193	89	103	232	125	107
Northern Cape	86	42	43	29	9	20	54	31	22	92	54	38	67	31	36	60	35	26
Free State	55	24	31	149	70	79	87	43	44	213	95	117	96	60	36	109	54	55
KwaZulu-Natal	336	133	203	242	93	149	374	173	200	522	262	260	290	108	182	303	166	137
North West	179	73	106	140	72	69	159	99	59	199	91	108	157	73	84	117	72	45
Gauteng	189	89	100	200	89	111	223	113	110	368	172	196	308	163	144	300	137	163
Mpumalanga	174	90	85	198	90	108	151	91	61	265	118	147	204	90	114	235	119	115
Limpopo	441	214	227	292	166	126	302	135	167	601	292	309	307	143	164	396	211	185
Unspecified	227	98	129	110	47	63	84	49	34	224	122	102	126	61	65	122	53	70

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

3.8 Number of most recent overnight trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip, gender and province of destination (concluded), January–December, 2017 ('000)

Province of destination	July			August			September			October			November			December		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
South Africa	2 363	1 105	1 258	2 114	996	1 118	2 358	1 067	1 292	2 123	922	1 201	1 546	706	840	3 713	1 674	2 038
Western Cape	224	90	134	181	91	90	346	163	183	261	116	146	159	65	94	442	185	257
Eastern Cape	275	114	161	288	137	152	201	94	107	252	83	169	123	52	71	425	188	237
Northern Cape	66	32	35	52	31	21	69	34	34	116	67	49	63	40	23	63	39	24
Free State	161	75	86	154	63	91	128	64	64	90	33	57	119	44	75	169	77	92
KwaZulu-Natal	342	142	200	332	171	161	317	147	170	279	146	133	204	86	118	800	379	422
North West	243	134	109	191	78	113	206	101	104	223	99	124	161	81	80	229	95	135
Gauteng	312	148	164	260	99	161	287	100	187	173	59	113	297	140	157	433	196	237
Mpumalanga	174	84	90	172	77	96	205	107	98	160	72	89	138	61	77	387	163	224
Limpopo	393	203	190	328	168	159	421	176	245	382	164	218	202	79	122	529	240	289
Unspecified	174	85	89	155	81	75	179	80	99	187	83	103	82	58	24	236	113	123

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

3.9 Number of most recent day trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip and purpose of trip, January–December, 2017 ('000)

Month	Purpose of trip																		
	Leisure/vacation/holiday	Shopping – business	Shopping – personal	Sporting – spectator	Sporting – participant	Visiting friends and/or family	Funeral	Business or professional trip	Business conference	Study/educational trip	Medical	Wellness (e.g. spa, health farm)	Religious	Child care	Cultural occasion	Social events	Other	Unspecified	Total
January	259	12	287	56	8	275	104	58	*	6	54	-	56	-	17	45	70	49	1 361
February	98	29	462	18	*	366	43	86	-	28	115	-	47	-	*	26	89	*	1 430
March	311	43	375	16	18	344	86	94	-	34	54	-	63	-	*	27	82	56	1 608
April	120	22	332	57	39	283	101	35	-	26	28	-	125	-	*	84	44	-	1 300
May	142	75	627	29	20	439	163	107	38	22	111	-	137	-	*	93	93	*	2 105
June	257	28	381	9	*	243	99	83	50	37	47	-	78	*	25	74	69	*	1 494
July	138	27	257	12	15	330	75	63	*	*	31	-	111	-	.	24	95	28	1 231
August	285	30	480	19	*	416	115	90	*	11	85	-	173	-	17	*	58	28	1 821
September	183	32	442	16	*	292	143	97	-	12	47	-	43	-	*	121	55	30	1 540
October	256	27	329	*	*	335	78	106	*	8	87	-	60	*	*	70	72	*	1 467
November	123	53	415	*	*	270	96	61	-	*	85	-	49	-	17	52	91	*	1 335
December	415	28	719	12	-	607	89	74	*	-	62	-	46	-	31	112	67	11	2 276

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

3.10 Number of most recent overnight trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip and purpose of visit, January–December, 2017 ('000)

Month	Purpose of trip																		
	Leisure/vacation/holiday	Shopping – business	Shopping – personal	Sporting – spectator	Sporting – participant	Visiting friends and/or family	Funeral	Business or professional trip	Business conference	Study/educational trip	Medical	Wellness (e.g. spa, health farm)	Religious	Child Care	Cultural Occasion	Social events	Other	Unspecified	Total
January	590	-	.	*	*	1 414	225	43	-	*	8	-	93	*	20	39	16	37	2 501
February	196	-	13	.	*	813	272	67	-	*	40	*	91	-	21	39	60	48	1 679
March	371	*	*	.	*	801	314	105	23	*	10	-	91	*	13	69	45	*	1 882
April	794	14	*	*	20	1 153	249	39	*	15	21	*	552	-	48	183	57	27	3 184
May	277	*	*	*	*	904	314	53	*	-	13	-	110	-	72	89	50	*	1 931
June	258	*	13	36	*	1 005	260	81	*	40	24	*	120	*	41	109	24	11	2 059
July	448	*	*	25	13	1 220	246	64	*	17	29	-	97	-	45	87	38	26	2 363
August	267	*	*	7	*	845	422	48	*	17	22	-	201	-	111	64	82	12	2 114
September	421	*	*	-	18	976	378	100	*	16	14	*	256	-	18	71	20	46	2 358
October	460	*	23	-	*	849	316	93	-	28	11	-	108	-	15	136	54	17	2 123
November	235	*	15	-	*	664	248	19	*	35	11	-	86	-	19	157	28	12	1 546
December	940	*	47	*	*	2037	232	40	*	.	9	-	109	-	105	119	51	*	3 713

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

4. Origin and main destination of trips

4.1 Number of most recent day trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by province of destination and origin, January–December, 2017 ('000)

Province of origin	Province of destination										Total
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Unspecified	
South Africa	2 406	1 757	761	970	1 480	1 409	4 146	1 605	3 909	524	18 968
Western Cape	2 341	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	-	*	2 356
Eastern Cape	52	1 722	-	*	78	-	-	-	-	24	1 877
Northern Cape	11	-	632	43	-	65	*	-	-	.	754
Free State	*	-	8	665	-	38	147	*	-	15	878
KwaZulu-Natal	*	27	.	*	1 302	-	*	*	-	48	1 390
North West	-	-	97	26	-	763	405	19	*	108	1 426
Gauteng	-	*	*	215	46	497	2 743	162	257	181	4 134
Mpumalanga	-	-	-	*	54	*	697	1 315	211	47	2 336
Limpopo	-	-	-	*	-	44	141	101	3 434	93	3 817

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

4.2 Number of most overnight trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by province of destination and origin, January–December, 2017 ('000)

Province of origin	Province of destination										
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Unspecified	Total
South Africa	3 019	3 235	815	1 528	4 340	2 203	3 350	2 464	4 594	1 906	27 454
Western Cape	2 188	766	146	20	69	14	93	*	*	139	3 446
Eastern Cape	177	1 662	*	59	170	18	155	13	14	162	2 441
Northern Cape	79	36	394	93	14	130	81	*	10	11	850
Free State	19	35	24	683	36	78	245	20	72	133	1 346
KwaZulu-Natal	44	165	*	74	2 091	12	283	29	33	300	3 036
North West	*	88	98	81	38	865	381	64	172	85	1 879
Gauteng	438	428	126	467	1 531	991	924	960	1 772	823	8 461
Mpumalanga	27	37	12	41	322	33	582	1 215	422	100	2 790
Limpopo	42	17	-	*	69	62	606	157	2 091	153	3 206

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

5. Main purpose of trip and destination

5.1 Number of most recent day trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by main purpose of trip and province of destination, January–December, 2017 ('000)

Main purpose of trip	Province of destination										Total
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Unspecified	
Total	2 406	1 757	761	970	1 480	1 409	4 146	1 605	3 909	524	18 968
Leisure/vacation/holiday	1 070	77	63	148	187	312	304	82	284	61	2 589
Shopping – business	10	62	3	22	34	17	128	33	86	*	407
Shopping – personal	244	604	363	164	406	288	715	459	1 736	126	5 106
Sporting – spectator	35	19	*	*	37	*	58	12	71	*	257
Sporting – participant	*	18	*	*	16	*	12	13	42	10	137
Visiting friends and/or family	494	362	72	197	372	253	1 566	315	487	80	4 198
Funeral	99	156	42	82	135	103	203	125	215	*	1 191
Business or professional trip	175	86	42	143	56	78	162	47	155	11	954
Business conference	28	*	*	-	-	*	43	35	*	-	123
Study/educational trip	*	16	-	22	*	17	52	15	64	*	199
Medical	76	107	61	58	95	67	154	90	86	13	808
Wellness (e.g. spa, health farm)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Religious	53	34	13	32	31	88	287	189	260	*	989
Child care	*	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	*
Cultural occasion	*	28	12	17	*	-	15	32	26	*	139
Social events	75	37	9	31	57	40	178	78	194	34	734
Other	24	139	71	38	36	91	207	75	200	*	885
Unspecified	*	*	4	*	*	16	62	*	*	120	240

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

5.2 Number of most recent overnight trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by main purpose of trip and province of destination, January–December, 2017 ('000)

Main purpose of trip	Province of destination										Total
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Unspecified	
Total	3 019	3 235	815	1 528	4 340	2 203	3 350	2 358	228	6 377	27 454
Leisure/vacation/holiday	1 822	563	112	153	1 017	402	268	279	20	618	5 255
Shopping – business	*	*	*	-	*	*	30	*	*	12	72
Shopping – personal	*	24	*	6	23	-	39	*	.	26	141
Sporting – spectator	31	31	.	.	*	.	16	.	.	*	85
Sporting – participant	*	13	.	16	22	*	19	23	.	*	111
Visiting friends and/or family	649	1 246	364	736	2 024	1 150	1 852	1 258	150	3 252	12 681
Funeral	123	598	112	242	508	237	285	360	24	985	3 475
Business or professional trip	71	98	92	45	138	59	95	35	-	119	753
Business conference	*	*	*	*	*	*	27	*	-	*	77
Study/educational trip	*	19	-	18	37	*	41	*	-	48	192
Medical	33	24	6	9	36	*	45	*	-	47	212
Wellness (e.g. spa, health farm)	-	-	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	16
Religious	29	219	90	112	307	123	288	111	*	629	1 913
Child care	-	*	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	*
Cultural occasion	12	188	*	54	58	8	30	84	-	92	527
Social events	157	105	15	88	79	112	216	115	22	252	1 161
Other	39	91	*	37	64	70	84	19	-	115	525
Unspecified	*	*	-	*	*	*	7	*	*	159	250

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

6. Mode of transport

6.1 Number of most day trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by mode of transport and province of destination, January–December, 2017 ('000)

Mode of transport	Province of destination										Total
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Unspecified	
Total	2 406	1 757	761	970	1 480	1 409	4 146	1 605	3 909	524	18 968
Air	*	-	-	-	*	-	*	*	-	-	12
Bus	67	43	9	73	64	47	131	68	304	17	823
Car	2 132	794	430	677	899	896	2 981	950	1 569	278	11 605
Motorcycle/scooter	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-	-	*
Bicycle	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	*	-	14
Taxi	82	796	195	184	493	387	936	556	1 987	110	5 725
Train	40	*	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	75
Other	70	104	125	33	17	62	28	17	37	*	496
Unspecified	*	19	3	-	*	18	30	10	-	116	208

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

6.2 Number of most recent overnight trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by mode of transport and province of destination, January–December, 2017 ('000)

Mode of transport	Province of destination										Total
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Unspecified	
Total	3 019	3 235	815	1 528	4 340	2 203	3 350	2 358	228	6 377	27 454
Air	390	137	*	11	192	*	113	*	-	172	1 066
Bus	171	345	23	75	364	93	287	127	41	636	2 160
Car	2 266	1 096	457	878	1 894	1 358	1 629	1 201	111	2 546	13 436
Motorcycle/ scooter	*	-	-	*	*	-	-	-	-	*	19
Bicycle	-	-	-	-	*	-	*	-	-	22	36
Taxi	96	1 570	197	488	1 798	700	1 195	969	70	2 811	9 894
Train	40	5	-	12	*	*	59	-	*	12	146
Other	34	66	94	51	18	32	19	20	-	25	360
Unspecified	20	16	-	*	50	14	41	37	-	152	336

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

6.3 Main mode of transport used during the most recent overnight trip by principal type of accommodation, January–December, 2017 ('000)

Mode of transport	Accommodation												
	Hotel	Guest-house/ guest-farm	Bed and breakfast	Lodge	Hostel/ backpackers	Self- catering establish- ment	Stayed with friends and relatives	Holiday home/ second home	Campsite	Caravan park	Other ²	Un- specified	Total
South Africa	974	840	546	671	177	1 179	19 953	983	437	154	1 249	290	27 454
Air	266	122	81	53	-	98	367	48	-	30	-	-	1 066
Bus	49	37	21	35	39	90	1 454	33	108	-	268	28	2 160
Car	615	587	394	526	117	857	8 924	606	215	120	397	78	13 436
Taxi	38	76	49	33	18	116	8 560	296	107	*	535	63	9 894
Other ¹	7	14	*	*	*	13	468	-	*	-	39	*	561
Unspecified	-	*	-	19	-	*	180	-	-	-	10	119	336

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

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

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

6.4 Main mode of transport by month of most recent trip, January–December, 2017 ('000)

Mode of transport	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Day trips													
Air	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	*	-	*	12
Bus	38	61	93	78	84	61	34	75	115	36	55	91	823
Car	817	729	944	726	1 260	919	879	1 234	918	965	819	1 395	11 605
Taxi	421	569	465	402	631	477	293	449	479	406	399	733	5 725
Other ¹	38	53	44	75	116	31	15	49	23	51	60	40	595
Unspecified	46	17	62	20	13	*	*	*	*	*	*	12	208
Total	1 361	1 430	1 608	1 300	2 105	1 494	1 231	1 821	1 540	1 467	1 335	2 276	18 968
Overnight trips													
Air	96	37	44	198	59	66	96	49	80	97	43	200	1 066
Bus	256	76	158	297	121	138	194	218	193	153	109	245	2 160
Car	1 094	736	1 000	1 525	910	1 010	1 236	1 124	1 175	1 060	755	1 811	13 436
Taxi	957	760	611	1 065	782	794	760	693	809	725	553	1 388	9 894
Other ¹	57	53	36	78	57	30	31	9	53	52	65	40	561
Unspecified	41	17	33	21	*	21	47	20	47	36	21	30	336
Total	2 501	1 679	1 882	3 184	1 931	2 059	2 363	2 114	2 358	2 123	1 546	3 713	27 454

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

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

7. Main purpose

7.1 Main purpose of most recent day trip by month of trip, January–December, 2017 ('000)

Main purpose	Month of trip												Total
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	
Total	1 361	1 430	1 608	1 300	2 105	1 494	1 231	1 821	1 540	1 467	1 335	2 276	18 968
Leisure	259	98	311	120	142	257	138	285	183	256	123	415	2 589
Shopping	299	491	418	353	702	409	284	509	474	356	468	748	5 513
Sporting	63	21	35	96	49	14	27	22	29	17	*	12	394
VFR	275	366	344	283	439	243	330	416	292	335	270	607	4 198
Business	63	86	94	35	145	133	83	94	97	109	61	76	1 077
Religion	56	47	63	125	137	78	111	173	43	60	49	46	989
Funeral	104	43	86	101	163	99	75	115	143	78	96	89	1 191
Medical/health	54	115	54	28	111	47	31	85	47	87	85	62	808
Study/educational	6	28	34	26	22	37	*	11	12	8	*	-	199
Social events	45	26	27	84	93	74	24	*	121	70	52	112	734
Other	87	93	86	49	96	98	95	75	68	83	108	98	1 037
Unspecified	49	*	56	-	*	*	28	28	30	*	*	11	240

¹ 'Other' includes wellness, child care, etc.

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

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

7.2 Main purpose of most recent overnight trips by principal type of accommodation, January–December, 2017 ('000)

Main purpose	Month of trip												Total
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	
Total	2 501	1 679	1 882	3 184	1 931	2 059	2 363	2 114	2 358	2 123	1 546	3 713	27 454
Leisure	590	196	371	794	277	258	448	267	421	460	235	940	5 255
Shopping	-	13	15	16	*	21	*	10	17	27	24	53	214
Sporting	12	*	*	22	19	42	38	10	18	*	*	*	195
VFR	1 414	813	801	1 153	904	1 005	1 220	845	976	849	664	2 037	12 681
Business	43	67	128	45	65	95	68	53	104	93	25	45	830
Religion	93	91	91	552	110	120	97	201	256	108	86	109	1 913
Funeral	20	21	13	48	72	41	45	111	18	15	19	105	527
Cultural occasion	225	272	314	249	314	260	246	422	378	316	248	232	3 475
Medical/health	8	40	10	21	13	24	29	22	14	11	11	9	212
Social events	39	39	69	183	89	109	87	64	71	136	157	119	1 161
Other	21	74	59	75	50	74	55	99	40	82	64	51	742
Unspecified	37	48	*	27	*	11	26	12	46	17	12	*	250

¹ 'Other' includes wellness, child care, etc.

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

8. Population group

8.1 Population group by principal type of accommodation on the most recent overnight trips, January–December, 2017 ('000)

Population group	Accommodation												
	Hotel	Guest-house/ guest-farm	Bed and breakfast	Lodge	Hostel/ backpackers	Self-catering establishment	Stayed with friends and relatives	Holiday home/ second home	Campsite	Caravan park	Other	Un- specified	Total
Black African	473	332	220	302	95	253	16 565	583	253	30	1 143	267	20 518
Coloured	106	95	51	13	15	372	1 210	78	27	*	32	17	2 019
Indian/Asian	113	75	4	75	*	71	385	70	-	-	13	-	820
White	282	339	271	282	51	483	1 792	252	156	121	62	*	4 097
South Africa	974	840	546	671	177	1 179	19 953	983	437	154	1 249	290	27 454

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

8.2 Population group by length of stay on the most recent overnight trip, January–December, 2017 ('000)

Population group	Length of stay (%)			Total	Paid bed nights	Quartiles of number of nights stayed			
	Up to 1 week	1–2 weeks	> 2 weeks			Lower quartile	Median	Average	Upper quartile
Black African	80,2	9,5	10,2	100,0	4 857	2	3	6	6
Coloured	90,4	4,2	5,4	100,0	2 436	2	2	4	4
Indian/Asian	86,9	11,1	2,1	100,0	1 296	2	4	4	5
White	86,1	11,5	2,4	100,0	7 222	2	3	4	6
Total	82,1	9,5	8,4	100,0	15 810	2	3	5	5

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

8.3 Population group by month of the most recent trip, January–December, 2017 ('000)

Population group	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Day trips													
Black African	965	1 123	1 146	867	1 476	1 034	866	1 464	1 140	992	953	1 709	13 736
Coloured	110	109	149	151	219	145	83	158	164	88	156	228	1 759
Indian/Asian	12	-	-	33	17	*	29	9	44	*	65	94	332
White	273	198	312	250	392	306	254	190	193	367	161	245	3 142
South Africa	1 361	1 430	1 608	1 300	2 105	1 494	1 231	1 821	1 540	1 467	1 335	2 276	18 968
Overnight trips													
Black African	1 991	1 308	1 299	2 230	1 537	1 548	1 738	1 669	1 824	1 409	1 071	2 893	20 518
Coloured	236	118	137	280	119	160	141	152	164	202	157	154	2 019
Indian/Asian	16	*	88	144	12	*	84	65	70	88	65	149	820
White	258	239	359	530	263	326	401	228	300	425	253	516	4 097
South Africa	2 501	1 679	1 882	3 184	1 931	2 059	2 363	2 114	2 358	2 123	1 546	3 713	27 454

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

9. Demographic analysis

9.1 Demographic analysis by main purpose of the most recent day trips (per cent), January–December, 2017

Characteristics	Leisure	Shopping	Sporting	VFR	Business	Religion	Funeral	Medical/ health	Study/ educational	Other	Unspecified	Total
Age group												
0–4	18,6	21,9	1,0	25,6	0,8	7,2	3,5	6,9	0,2	11,1	3,0	100,0
5–9	25,5	19,6	3,2	26,7	1,6	8,6	3,6	1,7	1,4	6,1	2,0	100,0
10–14	20,5	22,0	4,0	25,3	2,0	8,6	1,9	3,0	2,7	8,9	1,3	100,0
15–19	11,5	27,8	3,3	23,8	2,9	9,1	3,1	1,5	4,0	11,4	1,5	100,0
20–24	11,7	31,8	2,3	21,2	4,6	4,0	7,0	2,3	2,7	10,5	1,8	100,0
25–29	11,8	34,5	1,6	23,0	7,9	1,7	4,9	3,1	1,0	9,5	0,9	100,0
30–34	11,9	32,2	2,1	22,0	6,6	6,7	5,3	3,1	0,3	8,4	1,4	100,0
35–39	13,9	35,5	1,2	21,2	6,1	3,3	5,7	3,6	1,0	8,2	0,4	100,0
40–44	14,2	29,5	2,2	22,1	6,0	3,6	5,9	3,7	0,2	10,9	1,6	100,0
45–49	9,9	31,9	1,6	18,2	7,5	5,5	10,5	4,5	0,5	8,7	1,3	100,0
50–54	11,2	26,9	3,0	20,3	8,2	4,8	8,2	6,0	1,4	9,7	0,4	100,0
55–59	12,8	24,0	0,8	19,8	13,1	5,8	9,9	3,5	0,4	9,1	0,6	100,0
60–64	15,5	31,9	1,4	17,6	3,4	4,0	10,6	7,4	0,1	7,9	0,3	100,0
65–69	8,5	25,2	1,9	27,5	3,4	4,4	10,7	8,3	0,2	7,3	2,6	100,0
70–74	6,7	19,9	2,6	22,0	8,7	3,3	6,9	17,0	.	12,9	.	100,0
75+	7,0	17,0	2,3	20,0	2,3	6,3	6,1	20,9	.	18,2	.	100,0
Broad age group												
0–11	27,1	24,1	1,5	25,6	0,7	5,6	3,7	2,4	2,1	6,7	0,4	100,0
12–17	19,0	21,6	5,5	24,6	2,1	6,3	4,8	0,9	6,8	8,2	0,2	100,0
18–24	17,2	30,0	3,2	21,0	3,7	5,5	4,6	3,2	3,1	8,1	0,4	100,0
25–34	14,5	29,9	1,1	26,2	4,7	4,1	5,2	3,3	1,6	8,9	0,5	100,0
35–44	15,8	30,3	1,5	22,1	5,3	5,6	6,3	2,9	0,9	8,6	0,6	100,0
45–54	14,0	27,9	1,8	23,9	5,4	5,8	8,3	4,5	1,0	7,1	0,4	100,0
55–64	12,3	20,6	2,4	25,2	5,2	4,8	11,7	5,3	0,8	11,5	0,3	100,0
65+	15,1	26,7	1,5	19,0	6,2	7,3	6,9	7,5	.	9,8	0,2	100,0

9.1 Demographic analysis by main purpose of the most recent day trips (per cent) (concluded), January–December 2017

Characteristics	Leisure	Shopping	Sporting	VFR	Business	Religion	Funeral	Medical/ health	Study/ educational	Other	Unspecified	Total
Gender												
Male	17,4	24,2	2,3	24,7	6,0	5,0	6,2	3,0	1,6	9,2	0,4	100,0
Female	16,1	30,3	1,6	23,0	2,7	5,7	6,4	4,1	1,9	7,8	0,5	100,0
Marital status												
Married	19,0	24,6	2,0	24,0	5,3	5,2	7,4	4,0	0,6	7,7	0,3	100,0
Living together as husband and wife	12,2	32,2	0,3	26,9	4,4	4,5	6,1	2,5	2,1	7,7	1,1	100,0
Widow/widower	8,5	32,4	0,9	18,5	3,2	7,2	9,2	7,6	.	12,1	0,4	100,0
Divorced/separated	11,9	28,3	2,1	22,7	8,5	4,9	2,1	4,6	3,4	10,7	0,9	100,0
Never married	15,4	27,5	2,3	24,4	3,4	5,7	5,8	3,1	3,0	9,0	0,4	100,0
Marital status unspecified	10,8	26,6	1,1	34,9	4,6	2,8	5,0	.	1,7	11,4	1,1	100,0
Highest level of education												
No schooling	21,2	28,4	0,7	22,4	1,3	6,2	4,9	5,4	0,8	8,3	0,5	100,0
Completed some primary school	16,3	29,4	1,9	21,4	2,0	6,9	6,6	3,5	2,7	9,0	0,4	100,0
Grade 7/Std 5	9,1	36,9	1,5	17,8	3,0	7,8	7,5	3,8	2,9	9,3	0,5	100,0
Completed some secondary school	8,6	33,6	2,5	21,6	3,6	7,1	6,6	4,8	1,7	9,5	0,4	100,0
Grade 12/Std 10	16,0	24,8	2,7	26,6	6,7	4,5	6,1	3,1	1,5	7,9	0,1	100,0
Higher	27,4	18,7	1,2	27,0	5,1	2,6	6,5	1,8	1,7	7,2	0,8	100,0
Do not know	16,2	40,0	.	11,0	11,8	6,8	4,9	.	.	9,3	.	100,0
Education unspecified	.	29,9	.	.	.	.	.	.	25,6	44,5	.	100,0
South Africa	16,0	27,6	2,0	23,6	4,6	5,4	6,3	3,7	1,6	8,7	0,6	100,0

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

9.2 Demographic analysis by main purpose of the most recent day trips (per cent), January–December, 2017

Characteristics	Leisure	Shopping	Sporting	VFR	Business	Religion	Funeral	Cultural occasion	Medical/health	Other	Unspecified	Total
Age group												
0–4	16,7	0,5	1,0	53,3	0,7	6,2	11,0	1,7	0,6	7,7	0,7	100,0
5–9	23,4	0,7	0,6	50,8	0,2	5,6	9,0	1,9	0,5	6,8	0,4	100,0
10–14	28,5	-	1,5	43,2	0,8	7,3	10,1	1,9	0,2	6,0	0,5	100,0
15–19	21,4	0,7	0,8	43,3	0,5	10,6	11,3	2,1	0,8	7,7	0,6	100,0
20–24	14,5	0,7	0,5	53,0	4,3	5,6	10,6	1,2	0,3	7,9	1,3	100,0
25–29	13,8	1,1	0,7	54,6	3,6	5,4	10,3	1,4	0,4	7,0	1,6	100,0
30–34	14,8	1,3	0,9	54,8	4,7	4,5	9,8	1,6	0,4	6,4	0,7	100,0
35–39	18,4	1,4	0,5	45,7	4,3	5,6	13,6	1,7	0,3	7,6	0,9	100,0
40–44	20,8	0,7	0,1	46,0	4,1	6,9	13,4	0,9	1,2	5,6	0,4	100,0
45–49	20,6	0,7	0,1	40,6	3,1	11,2	13,3	2,5	0,4	6,0	1,5	100,0
50–54	22,3	0,6	1,1	38,3	2,2	8,7	15,2	3,0	1,3	6,5	0,9	100,0
55–59	21,9	-	1,2	32,1	4,2	8,3	19,3	3,2	1,4	7,0	1,3	100,0
60–64	17,0	1,1	0,7	37,5	6,8	8,0	15,4	2,4	2,8	6,4	1,9	100,0
65–69	20,1	0,6	0,8	26,9	1,9	6,4	26,6	2,4	2,0	12,2	0,2	100,0
70–74	25,3	1,0	-	31,2	1,4	10,5	21,2	0,8	1,2	7,4	-	100,0
75+	22,9	-	1,2	36,0	0,6	10,1	14,6	7,5	3,5	3,6	-	100,0
Broad age group												
0–11	21,2	0,5	0,6	54,2	0,6	5,6	10,1	1,7	0,2	4,2	1,0	100,0
12–17	23,2	0,7	2,3	42,3	0,9	7,7	10,6	1,8	0,4	9,0	0,9	100,0
18–24	13,5	0,2	0,5	57,0	1,2	6,5	11,0	1,8	0,8	7,1	0,6	100,0
25–34	13,7	0,7	0,2	59,0	2,7	4,7	11,4	1,7	0,4	4,9	0,5	100,0
35–44	19,8	0,8	1,2	46,6	3,9	5,6	15,0	1,5	0,4	4,7	0,5	100,0
45–54	20,1	0,6	0,9	40,4	2,2	6,9	19,9	2,2	1,4	5,2	0,3	100,0
55–64	20,0	0,8	0,4	34,2	3,1	9,0	22,0	3,0	1,6	5,4	0,5	100,0
65+	22,9	0,4	1,0	32,2	1,7	8,4	19,5	1,6	4,4	7,4	0,5	100,0

9.2 Demographic analysis by main purpose of the most recent day trips (per cent) (concluded), January–December, 2017

Characteristics	Leisure	Shopping	Sporting	VFR	Business	Religion	Funeral	Cultural occasion	Medical/health	Other	Unspecified	Total
Gender												
Male	18,6	0,5	1,0	50,7	2,9	4,8	12,6	1,8	0,8	5,5	0,6	100,0
Female	18,3	0,7	0,6	46,9	1,6	7,5	15,6	1,9	0,9	5,5	0,6	100,0
Marital status												
Married	26,3	0,7	1,1	39,2	3,2	6,1	15,8	1,1	1,0	5,2	0,4	100,0
Living together as husband and wife	11,4	0,5	0,1	61,3	1,6	4,8	12,1	2,2	0,5	5,2	0,4	100,0
Widow/widower	8,4	1,3	1,4	38,4	1,4	10,9	24,1	4,9	3,5	4,8	0,9	100,0
Divorced/separated	25,5	1,2	0,5	38,0	4,1	6,8	17,0	2,5	0,6	3,9	-	100,0
Never married	14,7	0,5	0,8	53,6	1,6	6,7	13,2	1,8	0,7	5,8	0,6	100,0
Marital status unspecified	16,4	-	-	61,7	0,7	2,2	10,6	3,3	-	4,3	1,0	100,0
Highest level of education												
No schooling	15,7	0,5	0,2	54,5	0,3	6,7	14,6	1,9	0,8	4,4	0,4	100,0
Completed some primary school	15,7	0,7	0,9	47,3	0,9	8,8	16,0	2,4	0,7	5,6	0,9	100,0
Grade 7/Std 5	11,7	1,0	0,1	41,0	1,5	8,7	23,0	3,5	1,8	6,8	1,1	100,0
Completed some secondary school	12,9	0,6	0,6	50,0	1,5	7,2	17,1	2,6	1,2	5,7	0,6	100,0
Grade 12/Std 10	18,9	0,5	1,0	50,8	2,3	5,5	12,8	1,2	0,6	5,8	0,6	100,0
Higher	32,2	0,6	1,1	43,1	5,5	3,0	7,7	0,9	0,6	4,9	0,3	100,0
Do not know	12,8	-	-	49,2	1,3	7,1	17,3	-	-	10,2	2,1	100,0
Education unspecified	38,9	-	-	61,1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,0
Total	18,6	0,6	0,8	48,2	2,4	6,4	13,9	1,8	0,8	5,8	0,6	100,0

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

9.3 Demographic analysis by length of stay on the most recent trips, January–December, 2017 ('000)

Characteristics	Up to 1 week	1–2 weeks	> 2 weeks	Total
Age groups				
0–4	1 403	246	215	1 864
5–9	1 427	210	180	1 817
10–14	1 214	143	210	1 567
15–19	1 195	197	247	1 639
20–24	1 704	241	283	2 228
25–29	2 295	286	229	2 809
30–34	2 432	282	223	2 936
35–39	2 257	253	168	2 678
40–44	2 149	190	190	2 529
45–49	1 770	84	107	1 961
50–54	1 444	136	101	1 681
55–59	1 152	72	54	1 279
60–64	842	75	54	971
65–69	632	96	25	753
70–74	272	59	15	346
75+	340	36	19	395
Broad age group				
0–11	3 268	555	565	4 388
12–17	1 423	202	250	1 875
18–24	2 397	347	405	3 148
25–34	4 722	540	473	5 736
35–44	4 279	434	390	5 102
45–54	3 195	259	280	3 734
55–64	1 894	168	135	2 197
65+	1 147	150	75	1 371

9.3 Demographic analysis by length of stay on the most recent trip (concluded), January–December, 2017 ('000)

Characteristics	Up to 1 week	1–2 weeks	> 2 weeks	Total
Gender				
Male	10 632	1 257	1 173	13 062
Female	11 692	1 397	1 400	14 489
Marital status				
Married	7 579	738	516	8 834
Living together as husband and wife	2 046	244	192	2 482
Widow/widower	917	92	72	1 080
Divorced/separated	492	28	49	569
Never married	9 512	1 230	1 430	12 171
Marital status unspecified	461	93	85	640
Highest level of education				
No schooling	2 369	343	337	3 049
Completed some primary school	2 979	413	473	3 865
Grade 7/Std 5	798	91	132	1 021
Completed some secondary school	6 252	786	864	7 902
Grade 12/Std 10	5 413	609	528	6 550
Higher	4 372	396	222	4 990
Do not know	128	16	12	156
Education unspecified	13	-	4	17

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

9.4 Demographic analysis by principal type of accommodation for most recent overnight trips, January–December, 2017 ('000)

Characteristics	Accommodation												Total
	Hotel	Guest-house/ guest-farm	Bed and breakfast	Lodge	Hostel/ backpackers	Self- catering establish- ment	Stayed with friends and relatives	Holiday home/ second home	Campsite	Caravan park	Other	Un- specified	
Age group													
0–4	39	31	19	26	*	38	1 524	87	*	*	46	30	1 864
5–9	37	34	26	27	*	90	1 427	70	19	*	62	13	1 817
10–14	74	66	45	52	20	78	1 066	82	13	*	52	8	1 567
15–19	50	39	31	44	-	95	1 133	52	50	*	120	20	1 639
20–24	56	38	52	40	51	72	1 657	111	35	-	97	19	2 228
25–29	48	81	45	30	41	66	2 234	74	38	*	88	52	2 809
30–34	106	83	41	46	10	95	2 308	65	36	*	96	40	2 936
35–39	150	75	51	83	14	90	1 961	82	26	*	113	26	2 678
40–44	119	71	60	68	-	104	1 847	71	62	*	97	28	2 529
45–49	111	45	40	79	13	144	1 311	72	38	-	100	*	1 961
50–54	62	88	65	52	*	107	1 049	69	27	*	134	22	1 681
55–59	28	92	18	53	*	90	797	45	36	21	82	*	1 279
60–64	31	59	17	45	*	24	637	60	19	23	46	*	971
65–69	30	35	24	9	*	33	498	21	*	*	48	*	753
70–74	21	*	*	15	-	17	233	*	*	*	34	*	346
75+	*	-	*	-	-	36	273	*	*	*	33	-	395
Broad age group													
0–11	118	138	25	56	*	247	3 248	147	163	18	142	82	4 388
12–17	61	59	28	71	12	93	1 202	71	67	23	137	50	1 875
18–24	52	22	36	25	17	88	2 500	83	68	7	185	67	3 148
25–34	164	124	33	115	15	198	4 585	165	86	11	164	76	5 736

9.4 Demographic analysis by principal type of accommodation for most recent overnight trips (concluded), January–December, 2017

Characteristics	Accommodation ('000)												Total
	Hotel	Guest-house/ guest-farm	Bed and breakfast	Lodge	Hostel/ back-packers	Self-catering establishment	Stayed with friends and relatives	Holiday home/ second home	Campsite	Caravan park	Other	Unspecified	
35–44	253	190	61	86	11	237	3 653	154	145	39	186	87	5 102
45–54	174	87	67	63	13	170	2 643	144	109	26	178	59	3 734
55–64	101	42	47	23	4	194	1 486	56	68	25	116	35	2 197
65+	33	60	13	21	14	127	932	37	42	10	75	8	1 371
Gender													
Male	493	381	147	257	44	577	9 635	418	335	85	472	219	13 062
Female	463	342	162	204	45	777	10 614	440	413	74	712	244	14 489
Marital status													
Married	484	360	166	237	36	648	5 735	334	267	88	346	133	8 834
Living together as husband and wife	46	36	4	11	4	75	2 059	81	40	19	80	27	2 482
Widow/widower	28	13	8	4	-	49	841	12	39	*	77	7	1 080
Divorced/separated	36	26	*	13	*	48	372	14	17	5	25	10	569
Never married	278	224	106	172	47	451	9 393	360	304	41	559	237	12 171
Married unspecified	8	13	*	24	-	47	486	4	17	-	11	30	640
Highest level of education													
No schooling	50	70	4	32	7	120	2 417	74	91	12	144	28	3 049
Completed some primary school	85	80	30	41	10	185	2 844	128	139	21	224	77	3 865
Grade 7/Std 5	25	25	*	14	*	21	810	7	21	6	71	17	1 021
Not completing secondary school	127	115	57	76	17	280	6 231	200	176	40	401	182	7 902
Grade 12/Std 10	177	180	124	98	25	362	4 841	191	170	34	236	111	6 550
Higher	490	251	92	196	25	384	2 966	254	146	47	94	45	4 990
Do not know	*	*	-	4	-	*	130	4	*	-	8	*	156
Unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	7	-	17

9.5 Demographic analysis by month of trip for most recent day trips, January–December, 2017 ('000)

Characteristics	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Age group													
0–4	78	73	92	80	127	69	59	103	61	60	51	162	1 015
5–9	49	86	101	95	107	94	82	150	72	135	54	137	1 160
10–14	57	80	92	71	125	97	57	86	82	57	51	123	979
15–19	55	88	116	77	78	80	68	82	96	40	69	138	987
20–24	128	71	133	110	132	87	72	124	142	80	144	181	1 405
25–29	155	159	159	121	242	181	85	147	186	160	127	208	1 928
30–34	213	100	200	142	242	143	141	150	158	192	139	300	2 120
35–39	119	171	114	142	209	165	129	218	139	129	159	255	1 946
40–44	124	92	179	80	201	114	180	183	140	188	142	165	1 790
45–49	95	170	134	114	177	159	111	173	135	129	113	151	1 660
50–54	124	67	114	55	152	87	59	116	95	122	73	109	1 174
55–59	42	81	38	58	87	93	95	122	78	69	74	98	936
60–64	66	85	64	73	79	52	36	69	74	52	37	94	780
65–69	30	78	48	29	62	52	24	51	54	15	53	95	591
70–74	11	10	11	25	41	13	19	16	15	22	27	47	257
75+	15	20	13	30	47	*	15	31	11	17	21	12	239
Broad age group													
0–11	155	218	194	248	267	147	170	218	157	194	142	303	2 414
12–17	94	96	111	80	92	68	51	144	93	91	89	110	1 117
18–24	148	213	130	169	161	124	65	188	141	125	120	276	1 861
25–34	307	344	361	306	329	332	250	344	283	364	228	390	3 838
35–44	263	412	292	280	397	228	219	366	222	301	249	459	3 688
45–54	206	230	232	180	256	201	171	307	243	211	196	302	2 736
55–64	152	149	132	134	214	111	116	186	135	147	92	180	1 748
65+	66	85	96	103	92	79	111	107	84	64	120	76	1 080

9.5 Demographic analysis by month of trip for most recent day trips (concluded), January–December 2017 ('000)

Characteristics	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Gender													
Male	660	868	717	741	848	611	571	862	659	731	587	877	8 732
Female	731	879	831	759	962	678	583	998	700	767	647	1 218	9 751
Marital status													
Married	521	642	582	518	643	474	468	741	545	566	465	775	6 940
Living together as husband and wife	113	155	139	130	155	104	77	85	114	133	106	166	1 475
Widow/widower	86	70	59	89	109	58	40	93	59	37	60	24	785
Divorced/separated	38	60	27	34	69	42	30	41	31	56	41	25	494
Never married	630	815	732	727	825	610	534	899	599	669	436	144	7 621
Marital status unspecified	*	4	9	*	8	-	5	-	10	18	24	168	252
Highest level of education													
No schooling	138	147	113	168	167	122	102	165	136	172	103	211	1 744
Completed some primary school	129	224	209	191	245	112	169	224	173	173	172	298	2 320
Grade 7/Std 5	29	81	35	50	76	54	50	67	47	43	22	61	616
Completed some secondary school	460	484	497	408	459	348	289	507	403	412	356	606	5 229
Grade 12/Std 10	318	436	384	344	476	341	274	434	332	333	262	451	4 384
Higher	300	362	301	323	382	310	264	456	247	351	303	452	4 053
Do not know	12	11	8	14	6	*	5	7	18	13	15	17	129
Education unspecified	4	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	8

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

9.6 Demographic analysis by month of trip for most recent overnight trips, January–December, 2017 ('000)

Characteristics	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Age group													
0–4	192	95	101	230	116	154	197	143	141	139	69	288	1 864
5–9	176	79	98	231	63	125	200	163	128	191	66	298	1 817
10–14	160	76	70	226	94	101	196	93	111	113	50	276	1 567
15–19	196	83	63	252	69	91	167	101	136	121	56	304	1 639
20–24	232	177	168	240	208	134	135	126	213	135	137	323	2 228
25–29	254	185	247	273	243	217	186	208	268	219	189	320	2 809
30–34	264	183	230	316	209	252	287	269	224	199	138	364	2 936
35–39	227	154	207	287	183	207	209	188	237	232	167	381	2 678
40–44	251	148	161	295	138	208	254	167	246	192	156	311	2 529
45–49	140	160	135	263	146	133	163	195	172	133	93	227	1 961
50–54	175	91	148	211	171	141	81	135	110	141	105	173	1 681
55–59	69	74	102	125	87	89	93	85	139	144	129	143	1 279
60–64	74	56	82	113	66	79	90	70	62	87	89	104	971
65–69	44	68	53	55	86	47	55	74	72	40	58	102	753
70–74	20	29	12	26	38	51	*	40	37	21	18	47	346
75+	26	21	*	43	14	28	45	56	62	16	26	52	395
Broad age group													
0–11	589	217	305	489	210	309	445	329	323	320	156	696	4 388
12–17	254	75	117	188	73	136	212	134	144	92	75	374	1 875
18–24	382	274	172	274	194	292	244	217	300	204	180	414	3 148
25–34	611	439	338	559	385	460	387	541	498	452	390	678	5 736
35–44	547	415	310	507	423	450	382	443	398	340	243	645	5 102
45–54	409	258	231	334	315	324	290	402	283	247	185	456	3 734
55–64	187	164	219	196	222	182	133	176	185	164	108	263	2 197
65+	91	138	75	145	111	133	81	124	128	104	90	152	1 371

9.6 Demographic analysis by month of trip for most recent overnight trips (concluded), January–December, 2017 ('000)

Characteristics	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Gender													
Male	1 407	941	828	1 254	1 001	1 109	979	1 080	1 057	967	698	1 742	13 062
Female	1 663	1 039	938	1 436	932	1 177	1 194	1 286	1 202	956	730	1 936	14 489
Marital status													
Married	981	680	553	799	727	788	558	873	749	660	465	1 000	8 834
Living together as husband and wife	243	215	131	287	162	241	185	163	219	181	128	327	2 482
Widow/widower	72	101	89	108	105	126	106	112	82	79	47	53	1 080
Divorced/separated	63	36	48	37	59	43	64	60	63	33	29	33	569
Never married	1 696	948	944	1 451	858	1 089	1 238	1 147	1 128	841	493	337	12 171
Marital status unspecified	14	.	.	9	22	.	22	11	17	46	74	425	640
Highest level of education													
No schooling	321	202	200	349	160	247	289	302	241	229	139	370	3 049
Completed some primary school	541	192	262	424	224	284	365	250	305	252	146	620	3 865
Grade 7/Std 5	108	58	81	96	45	97	63	95	100	62	65	151	1 021
Completed some secondary school	891	570	416	694	617	691	602	738	635	528	402	1 119	7 902
Grade 12/Std 10	767	582	439	634	454	552	456	538	547	385	426	770	6 550
Higher	427	358	359	475	416	411	383	431	415	450	242	625	4 990
Do not know	14	18	9	19	13	*	11	12	16	10	7	23	156
Education unspecified	-	-	-	-	4	*	5	-	-	7	-	-	17

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

10. Living Standards Measure groups

10.1 LSM groups by principal type of accommodation used during the most recent overnight trip, January–December, 2017 ('000)

LSM group	Accommodation												Total
	Hotel	Guest-house/ guest-farm	Bed and breakfast	Lodge	Hostel/ back- packers	Self-catering establishment	Stayed with friends and relatives	Holiday home/ second home	Camp- site	Caravan park	Other ¹	Un- specified	
LSM group 1	14	63	-	-		*	214	46	-	-	*	*	359
LSM group 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LSM group 3	-	-	-	*	*	*	316	59	*	-	14	-	405
LSM group 4	16	13	-	*	*	12	1620	63	9	*	86	31	1 864
LSM group 5	13	19	11	11	*	64	3900	74	86	-	245	47	4 472
LSM group 6	84	94	126	67	27	109	6032	161	107	-	571	61	7 441
LSM group 7	78	96	48	55	*	103	2611	89	17	-	151	73	3 325
LSM group 8	157	143	27	77	24	192	2042	143	18	11	71	36	2 941
LSM group 9	318	186	136	173	78	254	1952	111	107	43	65	22	3 446
LSM group 10	292	226	197	281	35	436	1267	238	86	97	42	*	3 201
South Africa	974	840	546	671	177	1 179	19 953	983	437	154	1 249	290	27 454

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

11. Expenditure

11.1 Province of destination by average expenditure on most recent day and overnight trips, January–December, 2017 (R'000)

Province of destination	Accommodation	Food and beverages	Domestic transport	Recreation and culture	Shopping	Other ¹
Day trips						
Western Cape	93,54	210,10	568,87	13,37	731,05	59,37
Eastern Cape	158,24	187,38	381,36	13,04	318,54	29,64
Northern Cape	62,11	179,07	409,21	9,13	409,04	34,44
Free State	202,77	272,97	514,15	26,24	495,70	14,09
KwaZulu-Natal	40,27	141,44	329,11	6,91	391,31	15,61
North West	195,85	142,73	333,38	13,87	326,28	31,38
Gauteng	144,52	185,21	302,25	21,68	322,05	16,26
Mpumalanga	122,06	281,02	541,16	6,47	342,72	17,36
Limpopo	643,05	430,01	567,96	45,63	335,71	81,30
Overnight trips						
Western Cape	643,05	430,01	567,96	45,63	335,71	81,30
Eastern Cape	93,54	210,10	568,87	13,37	731,05	59,37
Northern Cape	122,06	281,02	541,16	6,47	342,72	17,36
Free State	158,24	187,38	381,36	13,04	318,54	29,64
KwaZulu-Natal	202,77	272,97	514,15	26,24	495,70	14,09
North West	144,52	185,21	302,25	21,68	322,05	16,26
Gauteng	62,11	179,07	409,21	9,13	409,04	34,44
Mpumalanga	195,85	142,73	333,38	13,87	326,28	31,38
Limpopo	40,27	141,44	329,11	6,91	391,31	15,61

¹ 'Other' includes categories of expenditure that were not included in the categories. Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

11.2 Province of destination by expenditure on most recent day and overnight trips, January–December, 2017 (R'000)

Province of destination	Accommodation	Food and beverages	Domestic transport	Recreation and culture	Shopping	Other ¹	Total
Day trips							
Western Cape	-	399 204	341 619	5 580	220 792	97 760	1 064 954
Eastern Cape	-	100 607	221 752	7 530	297 366	14 843	642 098
Northern Cape	-	38 749	151 436	436	89 977	7 322	287 922
Free State	-	58 653	77 482	5 569	60 959	5 747	208 410
KwaZulu-Natal	-	64 940	99 235	24 658	96 819	8 981	294 633
North West	-	130 125	180 251	3 349	156 214	41 223	511 162
Gauteng	-	445 737	563 243	213 432	627 344	17 825	1 867 581
Mpumalanga	-	294 456	252 636	10 819	302 150	8 147	868 208
Limpopo	-	129 813	351 696	1 834	373 879	55 317	912 539
Unspecified	-	13 993	20 919	2 821	23 033	5 172	65 938
Total day trips spending	-	1 676 277	2 260 269	276 028	2 248 532	262 337	6 723 443

¹ 'Other' includes categories of expenditure that were not included in the categories. Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

11.2 Province of destination by expenditure on most recent day and overnight trips, January–December (concluded), 2017 (R'000)

Province of destination	Accommodation	Food and beverages	Domestic transport	Recreation and culture	Shopping	Other ¹	Total
Overnight trips							
Western Cape	1 142 727	1 219 252	1 744 393	84 011	1 289 768	188 913	5 669 064
Eastern Cape	251 577	636 539	1 599 544	36 696	1 852 170	159 547	4 536 073
Northern Cape	28 789	107 316	246 848	13 576	221 371	17 019	634 919
Free State	111 259	246 341	402 129	21 384	466 794	67 519	1 315 426
KwaZulu-Natal	1 455 274	822 558	1 699 338	96 945	1 834 846	181 127	6 090 088
North West	270 571	323 878	578 378	33 373	512 057	74 792	1 793 049
Gauteng	378 700	694 407	1 707 143	88 987	1 426 649	219 876	4 515 763
Mpumalanga	560 844	955 437	956 824	26 937	771 744	58 135	3 329 920
Limpopo	186 587	625 943	1 369 954	27 147	1 472 912	141 602	3 824 145
Unspecified	924 636	664 967	1 395 107	249 743	927 757	82 178	4 244 388
Total overnight trips spending	5 310 963	6 296 639	11 699 659	678 797	10 776 068	1 190 708	35 952 834

¹ 'Other' includes categories of expenditure that were not included in the categories. Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.