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Domestic Tourism Survey 2016

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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. In some instances, comparisons have been made from the results of the DTS 2015 to 2016 because these surveys have the same reference period, which is January to December. In these surveys, a similar weighting procedure was applied whereby the full sample weights were created separately for each of the monthly files. More details about weighting can be found in Section 5.

In addition to addressing the differences in questionnaire content between the two surveys, Statistics South Africa also had to shorten its recall period, introduce continuous data collection and produce a biannual report in addition to the annual report. Data collection was changed from cross-sectional to 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 2015 and 2016 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 2015/16 |
|----------------------|--|---|---|--|
| Sample | 15 594 persons (about 1 300 monthly) | Approximately 28 000 households | The sample sizes of the two surveys are different | Continuous Data Collection (CDC) method ; 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–Dec | Stats SA recall period has been improved from Jan–Dec 2011 | Three-month recall period |
| Content | Day and overnight trips; Living Standards Measure (LSM) and bed nights | Daytrips and overnight trips; LSM and bed nights | DTS 2012 content on overnight trips harmonised with SAT DTS and M&E requirements of Dept. of Tourism | Inclusion of LSM and bed nights questions, measurement for M&E and national accounts |
| | | | | In 2016 – new module on international travel |
| Reporting | Annual report Quarterly report | Annual report Biannual report | | |

1.2 Objectives of the survey

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

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

- Domestic day and overnight trips undertaken;
- Trips 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 2016 was based on a Master Sample (MS) that was originally designed for the QLFS. This Master Sample is shared by the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS), General Household Survey (GHS), Living Conditions Survey (LCS), Domestic Tourism Survey (DTS), Income and Expenditure Survey (IES), and Victims of Crime Survey (VOCS).

The Master Sample used a two-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 2001 data were summarised at PSU level. The following variables were used for secondary stratification: household size, education, occupancy status, gender, industry and income.

Census enumeration areas (EAs) as delineated for Census 2001 formed the basis of the PSUs. The following additional rules were used:

- Where possible, PSU sizes were kept between 100 and 500 dwelling units (DUs);
- EAs with fewer than 25 DUs were excluded;
- EAs with between 26 and 99 DUs were pooled to form larger PSUs and the criteria used was 'same settlement type';
- Virtual splits were applied to large PSUs: 500 to 999 split into two; 1 000 to 1 499 split into three; and 1 500 plus split into four PSUs; and
- Informal PSUs were segmented.

A randomised probability-proportional-to-size (RPPS) systematic sample of PSUs was drawn in each stratum, with the measure of size being the number of households in the PSU. Altogether, approximately 3 080 PSUs were selected. In each selected PSU, a systematic sample of this particular report deals with the data that were collected from January 2016 to March 2017. 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 2016 was based on the new Master Sample that was developed after Census 2011. The organisation of fieldwork of the DTS 2016 is also different from the DTS 2016, 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 2016

Tourism is regarded in the National Development Plan 2030 as one of the most important potential drivers of economic growth and job creation in South Africa. This particular publication focuses on domestic tourism and includes information on day and overnight trips. The DTS 2016 findings reflect a general pattern of decline in domestic tourism over the past two years as associated with economic stagnation and re-prioritisation of consumer spending that has taken place in the country during that time.

The number of day trips decreased from 44,3 million in 2015 to 39,4 million in 2016. Overnight trips also declined from 45,4 million in 2015 to 43,0 million in 2016. An actual total expenditure on domestic overnight trips increased from R62 billion in 2015 to R63 billion in 2016. A different pattern was seen in day trips with a decrease in expenditure from R25 billion in 2015 to R23 billion in 2016. This increase in expenditure between 2015 and 2016 on overnight trips has largely been driven by increased spending in the higher living standard measure subgroup (LSM 8–10), as individuals and households from the lower living standard measure groupings were significantly less likely to travel in 2016 than in 2015. Most of the money spent during the most recent day trips was spent in Gauteng, whereas most overnight expenditure occurred in KwaZulu-Natal.

Much of the findings of this report are based on the most recent trips undertaken by South African residents. In 2015 and 2016, 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 2015 the second most visited province by tourists was Eastern Cape followed by KwaZulu-Natal. A different trend was evident in 2016 where Gauteng was the second common province visited by tourists followed by KwaZulu-Natal.

A visit to friends and relatives was the most popular reason for undertaking overnight trips, as approximately 12 million trips were taken for this reason in 2016. For most of these visits, travellers did not make use of paid accommodation. Most recent day trips were undertaken mainly for shopping purposes.

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



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Statistician-General

3. Definitions

Tourist accommodation

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

Day trip

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

Domestic trip

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

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

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

Dwelling unit

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

Expenditure

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

Household

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

Household head

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

Acting household head

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

Main purpose of trip

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

Most recent person trip

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

Multiple households

Two or more households living in the same dwelling unit.

Overnight trip

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

Place of usual residence

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

Reference period

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

Tourism

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

Tourist

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

Traveller

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

Usual environment

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

Visitor

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

MAIN FINDINGS

4. Number and types of trips

4.1 Total number of day and overnight trips inside South Africa

Table 2a: Total number of day and overnight trips, January–December, 2015 and 2016

| Type of trip | Total number of trips (‘000) | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------|
| | 2015 | 2016 |
| | Day trip in South Africa | 44 261 |
| Overnight trip in South Africa | 45 441 | 42 802 |

Generally there has been a decrease in the total number of day and overnight trips in the two years being reported on. The number of day trips decreased from 44,3 million in 2015 to 39,4 million in 2016. Overnight trips also decreased from 45,4 million in 2015 to 43,0 million in 2016.

Table 2b: Total number of day trips taken during the period January–December, 2015 and 2016

| Month trip | Day trips | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | 2015 | | 2016 | |
| | Number (‘000) | Per cent | Number (‘000) | Per cent |
| January | 4 033 | 9,1 | 3 330 | 8,5 |
| February | 4 032 | 9,1 | 3 660 | 9,3 |
| March | 3 838 | 8,7 | 2 835 | 7,2 |
| April | 3 664 | 8,3 | 3 228 | 8,2 |
| May | 3 804 | 8,6 | 3 423 | 8,7 |
| June | 3 782 | 8,5 | 3 659 | 9,3 |
| July | 3 059 | 6,9 | 3 035 | 7,7 |
| August | 3 498 | 7,9 | 2 743 | 7,0 |
| September | 3 157 | 7,1 | 2 883 | 7,3 |
| October | 3 113 | 7,0 | 2 801 | 7,1 |
| November | 3 069 | 6,9 | 3 153 | 8,0 |
| December | 5 212 | 11,8 | 4 640 | 11,8 |
| South Africa | 44 261 | 100,0 | 39 389 | 100,0 |

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

About 5,2 million day trips were taken in December 2015 compared to 4,6 million day trips taken during the same month in 2016. Day trips that were taken in January decreased from 4,0 million in 2015 to 3,3 million in 2016. Day trips in March decreased by approximately one million trips. September also had a declining trend, with a decrease from 3,2 million day trips in 2015 to 2,9 million in 2016. During the month of June for both 2015 and 2016, almost the same number of day trips were taken (3,8 million and 3,7 million respectively).

Table 2c: Total number of overnight trips taken during the period January–December, 2015 and 2016

| Month trip | Overnight trips | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | 2015 | | 2016 | |
| | Number ('000) | Per cent | Number ('000) | Per cent |
| January | 4 541 | 10,0 | 3 843 | 9,0 |
| February | 3 001 | 6,6 | 2 740 | 6,4 |
| March | 3 115 | 6,9 | 3 766 | 8,8 |
| April | 4 169 | 9,2 | 3 229 | 7,5 |
| May | 3 120 | 6,9 | 3 014 | 7,0 |
| June | 4 090 | 9,0 | 3 603 | 8,4 |
| July | 3 475 | 7,6 | 3 362 | 7,9 |
| August | 3 349 | 7,4 | 2 898 | 6,8 |
| September | 3 626 | 8,0 | 3 455 | 8,1 |
| October | 3 063 | 6,7 | 3 083 | 7,2 |
| November | 2 764 | 6,1 | 2 597 | 6,1 |
| December | 7 127 | 15,7 | 7 212 | 16,9 |
| South Africa | 45 441 | 100,0 | 42 802 | 100,0 |

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

Overnight trips that were taken in December increased from 7,1 million in 2015 to 7,2 million in 2016. In September, there was a decrease of approximately two hundred thousand overnight trips during this period. There was also a significant decrease of overnight trips taken from April 2015 to April 2016 and an increase of overnight trips taken from March 2015 to March 2016. A relatively lower number of overnight trips was recorded in November for both years.

Table 3a: Total expenditure on domestic day and overnight trips (R'000), January–December, 2015 and 2016

| Total expenditure | Accommodation | Food and beverages | Domestic transport | Recreation and culture | Shopping | Other ¹ | Total |
|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 2015 | | | | | | | |
| Day trips | - | 5 608 012 | 8 446 087 | 526 668 | 8 068 469 | 2 209 549 | 24 858 785 |
| Overnight trips | 7 578 921 | 10 029 145 | 19 651 146 | 843 809 | 20 886 716 | 2 889 805 | 61 879 542 |
| Total | 7 578 921 | 15 637 157 | 28 097 233 | 1 370 477 | 28 955 185 | 5 099 354 | 86 738 327 |
| 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 |

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

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

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

Table 3a shows that there was a slight decrease in the total spent on domestic tourism from 2015 to 2016. Total expenditure on domestic trips decreased by R39 million. The amount of money that was spent on day trips decreased from R25 billion in 2015 to R23 billion in 2016. On the other hand total spending on overnight trips increased by about R1 billion from 2015 to 2016.

An increase has been witnessed for all categories of expenses in both overnight trips and day trips in the two periods. The only exception is money spent on domestic transport, and shopping during day trips. Expenditure on these declined by R739 million and R282 million respectively.

In 2015 the biggest amount of money spent during day trips was on domestic transport while in 2016 shopping expenditure was slightly higher than transport. Both years recorded approximately R8 billion spent on shopping during day trips. Tourists spent most of their money on shopping for both periods. South Africans spent the least on recreation and culture for both overnight and day trips in both 2015 and 2016. However, this category recorded a significant increase in the money spent during overnight trips between 2015 (R844 million) and 2016 (R1 billion).

Table 3b: Total expenditure on domestic day trips (R'000) by month, January–December, 2015 and 2016

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

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

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

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

As noted in the previous table, there has been a general decrease in expenditure on domestic day trips from R25 billion in 2015 to R23 billion in 2016. Table 3b indicates that in 2015 the largest amount of money was spent in the month of December (R4,7 billion) while in 2016 it was in the month of February (R3,3 billion) during day trips.

In 2015 and 2016, the least money was spent in September (R1,1 billion and R1,2 billion respectively). Shopping and domestic transport remain the items with the largest amounts of money spent on the two years in question. Domestic transport topped off shopping as the item with the highest expenditure in 2015. 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.

Table 3c: Total expenditure on domestic overnight trips (R'000), January–December, 2015 and 2016

| Month | Accommodation | Food and beverages | Domestic transport | Recreation and culture | Shopping | Other ¹ | Total |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 2015 | | | | | | | |
| January | 895 213 | 1 451 821 | 1 987 430 | 123 764 | 2 512 643 | 260 949 | 7 231 819 |
| February | 293 843 | 523 929 | 1 092 803 | 45 044 | 1 188 195 | 85 820 | 3 229 635 |
| March | 415 649 | 641 809 | 1 398 549 | 75 284 | 1 175 768 | 341 754 | 4 048 813 |
| April | 567 284 | 862 714 | 1 694 197 | 50 773 | 1 523 915 | 366 297 | 5 065 180 |
| May | 332 957 | 624 109 | 1 349 935 | 44 522 | 1 126 859 | 214 224 | 3 692 606 |
| June | 497 396 | 865 725 | 1 777 696 | 45 205 | 1 352 135 | 292 882 | 4 831 039 |
| July | 450 654 | 661 388 | 1 400 965 | 44 596 | 1 207 771 | 268 756 | 4 034 129 |
| August | 473 630 | 536 809 | 1 313 810 | 80 360 | 1 130 096 | 175 603 | 3 710 308 |
| September | 538 435 | 680 805 | 1 515 774 | 44 531 | 1 527 569 | 161 764 | 4 468 877 |
| October | 580 356 | 640 698 | 1 271 211 | 83 832 | 1 446 736 | 174 253 | 4 197 087 |
| November | 814 542 | 645 475 | 1 158 624 | 73 011 | 1 533 910 | 119 075 | 4 344 637 |
| December | 1 718 962 | 1 893 862 | 3 690 151 | 132 888 | 5 161 120 | 428 428 | 13 025 412 |
| Total overnight trip spending | 7 578 921 | 10 029 145 | 19 651 146 | 843 809 | 20 886 716 | 2 889 805 | 61 879 542 |
| 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 |

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

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

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

There was an increase in overnight expenditure between 2015 and 2016. More money was spent in December and January in both years. February reflected the lowest expenditure on overnight trips in 2015 (R3,2 billion) whereas in 2016, November recorded the lowest with R3,2 billion. In total, much of the spending on overnight trips in both 2015 and 2016 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) compared to (R1,7 billion) in 2015. For both reporting periods, December and January had the highest amount of money spent on shopping. The same trend was evident for the domestic transport expense category in 2015 and 2016.

Figure 1a: Percentage of total day trips by province of destination, January–December, 2016

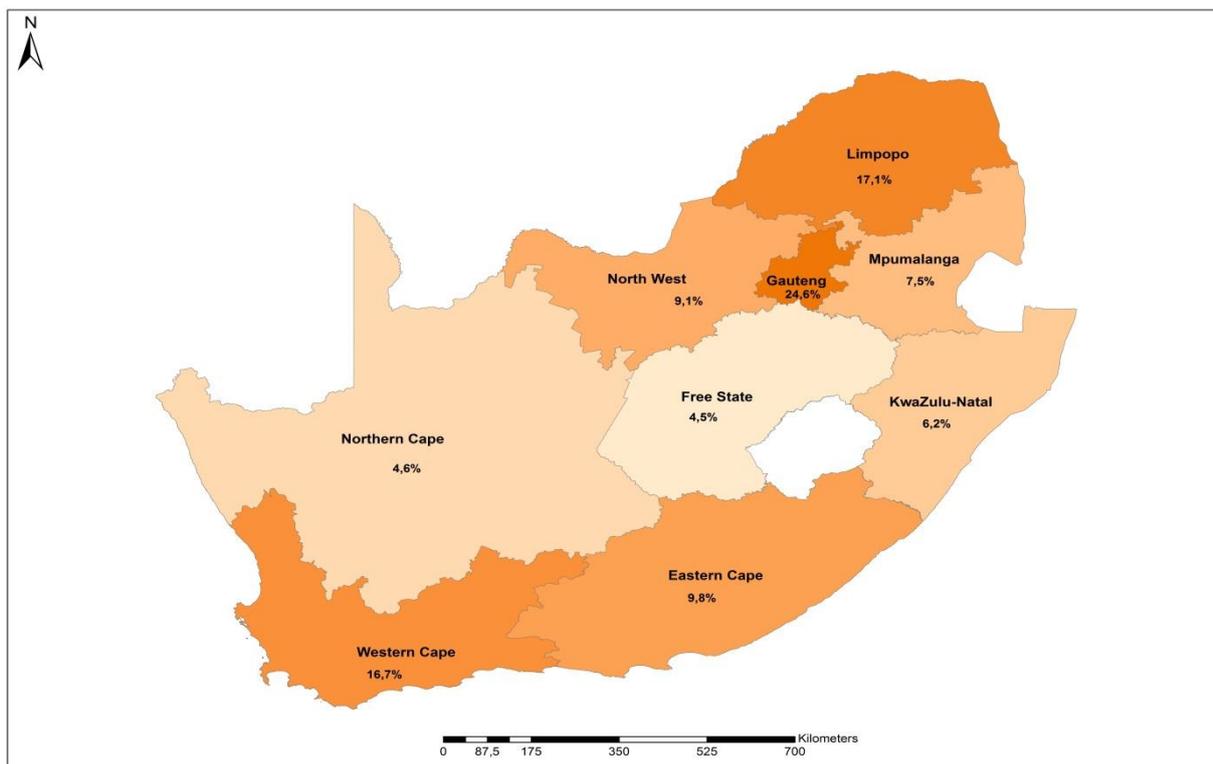


Figure 1a above demonstrates the proportions of day trips undertaken to particular provinces of destination. Almost a quarter of total day trips undertaken during the period January to December 2016 were trips to Gauteng (24,6%), followed by 17,1% of trips which were undertaken to Limpopo and Western Cape respectively.

A larger percentage of trips were undertaken to Eastern Cape (9,8%) compared to those undertaken to North West (9,1%), Mpumalanga (7,5%) and KwaZulu-Natal (6,2%). Free State was the least visited province in the country with respect to day trips, as only 4,5% of the total day trips had this province as their destination.

Figure 1b: Percentage of total overnight trips by province of destination, January–December, 2016

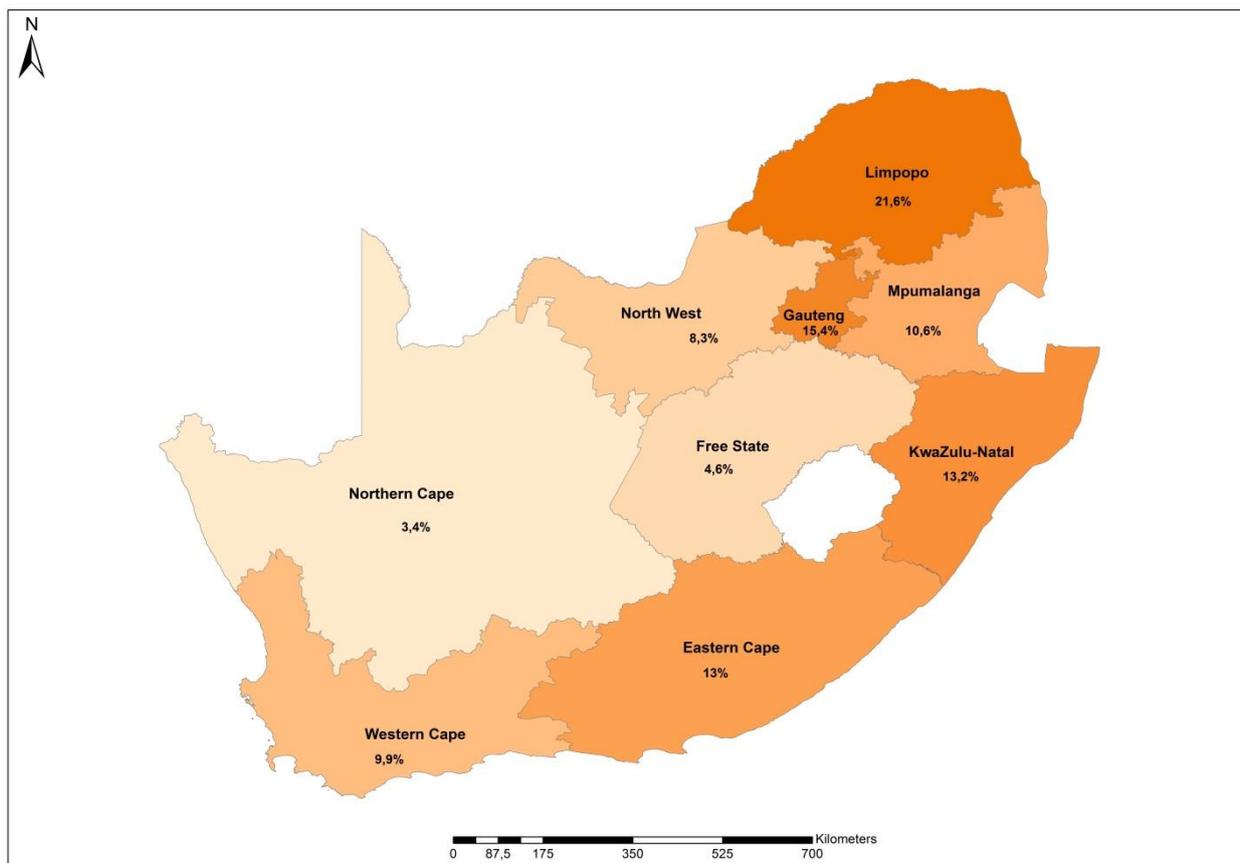


Figure 1b represents the percentage of total overnight trips undertaken to the different provinces in the country. Between January and December 2016, Limpopo province was the destination of choice for most domestic tourists, with just over one fifth of all trips destined for that province (21,6%). They were followed by Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal, with 15,4% and 13,2% of trips respectively. Northern Cape was the least visited province on overnight trips (3,4%).

Table 4a: Number of most recent person day and overnight trips, January–December, 2015 and 2016

| Type of trip | Number of most recent person trips (’000) | |
|--------------------------------|--|--------|
| | 2015 | 2016 |
| Day trip in South Africa | 18 483 | 16 178 |
| Overnight trip in South Africa | 27 551 | 25 543 |

Table 4a contains information on most recent day and overnight trips undertaken within South Africa during the 12-month period (January–December 2015 and January–December 2016). The number of most recent person day trips decreased from 18 million in 2015 to 16 million in 2016. The number of most recent person overnight trips also declined from 28 million in 2015 to 26 million in 2016.

Table 4b: Most recent person day trips, January–December, 2015 and 2016

| Month | Number of most recent person day trips | | | |
|--------------|--|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Number (’000) | Per cent | Number (’000) | Per cent |
| | 2015 | | 2016 | |
| January | 1 390 | 7,5 | 1 143 | 7,1 |
| February | 1 746 | 9,4 | 1 589 | 9,8 |
| March | 1 548 | 8,4 | 1 043 | 6,4 |
| April | 1 500 | 8,1 | 1 052 | 6,5 |
| May | 1 810 | 9,8 | 1 255 | 7,8 |
| June | 1 289 | 7,0 | 1 462 | 9,0 |
| July | 1 153 | 6,2 | 1 326 | 8,2 |
| August | 1 860 | 10,1 | 1 370 | 8,5 |
| September | 1 358 | 7,3 | 1 347 | 8,3 |
| October | 1 498 | 8,1 | 1 207 | 7,5 |
| November | 1 234 | 6,7 | 1 267 | 7,8 |
| December | 2 095 | 11,3 | 2 115 | 13,1 |
| Total | 18 483 | 100,0 | 16 178 | 100,0 |

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

Table 4b shows a decrease in the number of most recent day trips in all the months in the two years being reported on, except for June, July, November and December. December recorded the highest number of most recent day trips in both 2015 and 2016. The number of most recent day trips undertaken in December have increased from 11,3% to 13,1% for 2015 and 2016 respectively. June showed a noticeable increase from 7,0% in 2015 to 9,0% in 2016. The least number of day trips in 2015 were undertaken in July (6,2%) and in 2016 March (6,4%).

Table 4c: Most recent overnight trips, January–December, 2015 and 2016

| Month | Most recent person overnight trips | | | |
|--------------|------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Number ('000) | Per cent | Number ('000) | Per cent |
| | 2015 | | 2016 | |
| January | 3 070 | 11,1 | 2 343 | 9,2 |
| February | 1 980 | 7,2 | 1 711 | 6,7 |
| March | 1 766 | 6,4 | 2 531 | 9,9 |
| April | 2 690 | 9,8 | 1 604 | 6,3 |
| May | 1 933 | 7,0 | 1 860 | 7,3 |
| June | 2 286 | 8,3 | 1 975 | 7,7 |
| July | 2 173 | 7,9 | 2 212 | 8,7 |
| August | 2 366 | 8,6 | 1 847 | 7,2 |
| September | 2 258 | 8,2 | 2 155 | 8,4 |
| October | 1 923 | 7,0 | 1 938 | 7,6 |
| November | 1 427 | 5,2 | 1 459 | 5,7 |
| December | 3 678 | 13,4 | 3 906 | 15,3 |
| Total | 27 551 | 100,0 | 25 543 | 100,0 |

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

Table 4c shows that, although in total there was a decline in the number of most recent overnight trips, there was a significant increase in March from 1,8 million in 2015 to 2,5 million in 2016. In 2015, December had the highest number of most recent overnight trips followed by overnight trips undertaken in January. The same trend occurred again in 2016 as December remained the month with the most recent overnight trips undertaken. The month with the second highest number of trips was March. In both 2015 and 2016, November had the least number of most recent overnight trips.

Table 5: Length of stay for the most recent person overnight trip, January–December, 2015 and 2016

| Number of nights | Number of most recent person overnight trips | | | |
|---------------------|--|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Number ('000) | Per cent | Number ('000) | Per cent |
| | 2015 | | 2016 | |
| 1 night | 3 902 | 14,2 | 3 488 | 13,7 |
| 2–4 nights | 14 868 | 54,1 | 13 949 | 54,8 |
| 5 or more nights | 8 716 | 31,7 | 8 008 | 31,5 |
| Subtotal | 27 486 | 100,0 | 25 445 | 100,0 |
| Unspecified nights* | 65 | 0,2 | 98 | 0,4 |
| Total | 27 551 | - | 25 543 | - |

*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 (85,8%) taken in 2015 lasted two nights or longer; a trend which continued in 2016 where a similar proportion (86,3%) of overnight trips lasted two nights or longer in 2016. There was a slight decrease in overnight trips that lasted one night from 14,2% in 2015 to 13,7% in 2016. The proportion of overnight trips that lasted five or more nights was almost the same in 2015 and 2016 (31,7% and 31,5% respectively).

Table 6: Most recent trips taken by the respondent and other household members, January–December, 2015 and 2016

| Trips undertaken by household members | Day trips | | Overnight trips | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | Number ('000) | Per cent | Number ('000) | Per cent |
| 2015 | | | | |
| Trips by the respondent | 8 658 | 46,8 | 12 750 | 46,3 |
| Trips by other members of household | 9 825 | 53,2 | 14 801 | 53,7 |
| Total number of trips | 18 483 | 100,0 | 27 551 | 100,0 |
| 2016 | | | | |
| Trips by the respondent | 7 771 | 48,0 | 12 148 | 47,6 |
| Trips by other members of household | 8 407 | 52,0 | 13 394 | 52,4 |
| Total number of trips | 16 178 | 100,0 | 25 543 | 100,0 |

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

Table 6 shows the most recent number of trips taken by household members during the reference period. Of the total number of day trips undertaken, more than half of the trips were taken by members of the household without the respondent. A similar pattern can be seen in the overnight trips, with more overnight trips being taken by household members who were not in the company of the respondent (14,8 million in 2015 and 13,4 million in 2016) than those taken by the respondent (12,8 million in 2015 and 12,1 million in 2016).

Figure 2a: Percentage distribution of province of origin, by province of destination for total day trips, January–December, 2016

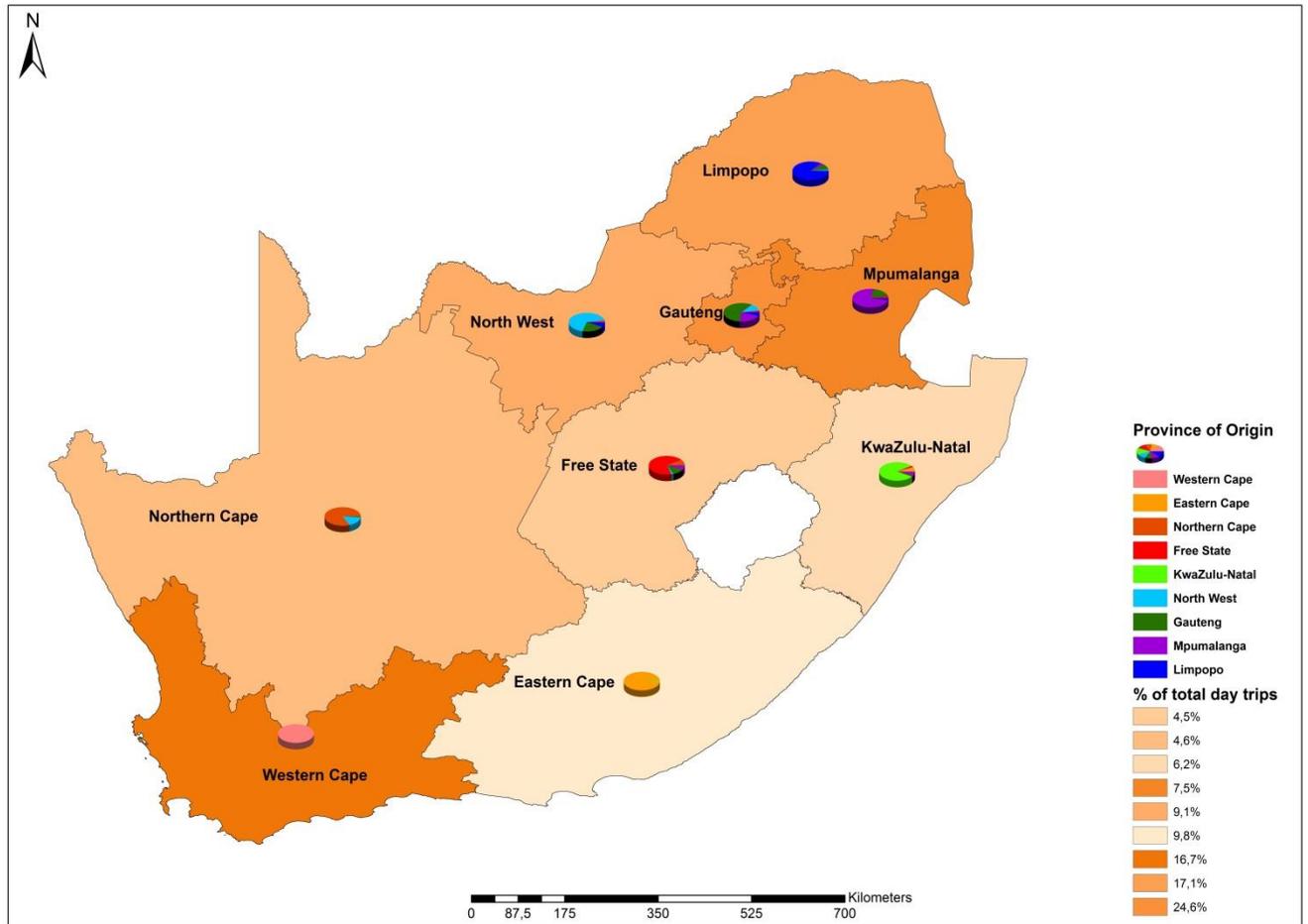


Figure 2a shows the proportion of day trips taken to specific provinces of destination and the respective provinces of origin. It is clear that most day trips were within the province in which individuals reside. The provinces of destination with the lowest incidence of day travellers from other provinces were Western Cape (99,2% of day travellers were from that province), Eastern Cape (97,7%) and Limpopo (87,5%). The province of destination with the lowest percentage of day travellers was Gauteng (60,3%).

Figure 2b: Percentage distribution of province of origin, by province of destination for total overnight trips, January–December, 2016

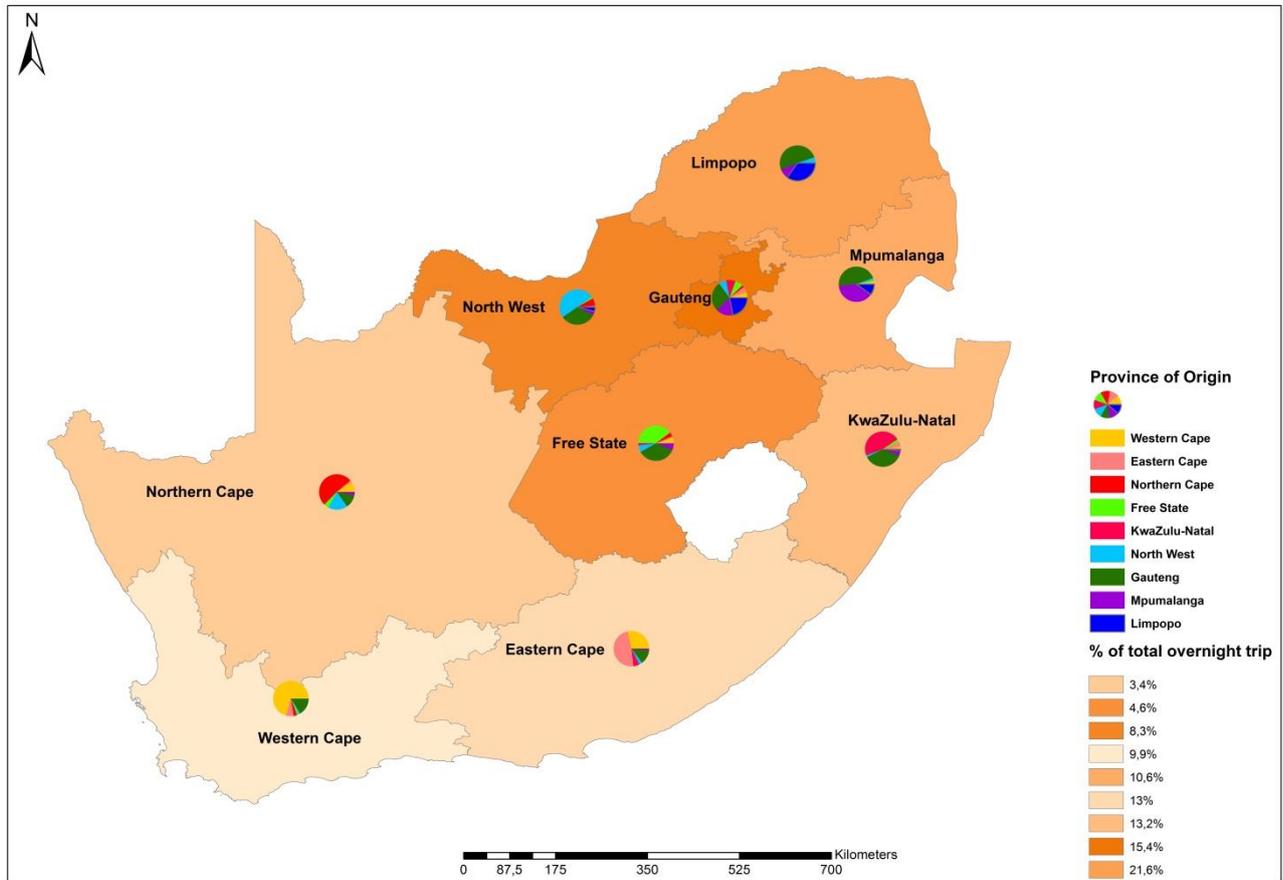


Figure 2b above shows that, as with Figure 2a, the highest percentages of overnight trips undertaken were intra-provincial, although Limpopo and Mpumalanga provinces had substantial proportions of trips destined for Gauteng with 49,6% and 38,1% respectively. Overnight trips to the Western Cape were mostly undertaken by tourists from that province (69,9%).

4.2 Analysis of tourism patterns by province of destination

Table 7a: Province of destination by most recent day trips, January–December, 2015 and 2016

| Destination | Day trips | | | |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Number ('000) | Per cent | Number ('000) | Per cent |
| | 2015 | | 2016 | |
| Western Cape | 2 299 | 12,4 | 2 132 | 13,2 |
| Eastern Cape | 1 764 | 9,5 | 1 640 | 10,1 |
| Northern Cape | 636 | 3,4 | 694 | 4,3 |
| Free State | 718 | 3,9 | 692 | 4,3 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 1 911 | 10,3 | 1 356 | 8,4 |
| North West | 1 475 | 8,0 | 1 591 | 9,8 |
| Gauteng | 4 278 | 23,1 | 3 722 | 23,0 |
| Mpumalanga | 1 745 | 9,4 | 1 242 | 7,7 |
| Limpopo | 3 156 | 17,1 | 2 795 | 17,3 |
| Unspecified | 499 | 2,7 | 313 | 1,9 |
| Total | 18 483 | 100,0 | 16 178 | 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 2015 and January–December 2016). The main destination for day trips in 2015 was Gauteng (23,1%), followed by Limpopo (17,1%) and Western Cape (12,4%). The results further indicate that in 2016, the same provinces were also the main destinations visited: Gauteng (23,0%), Limpopo (17,3%) and Western Cape (13,2%). Northern Cape was the least visited province in 2015, with 3,4% of day trip travellers. In 2016, Northern Cape and Free State were the least visited provinces with 4,3% of the day travellers.

Table 7b: Province of destination by most recent overnight trips, January–December, 2015 and 2016

| Destination | Overnight trips | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Number ('000) | Per cent | Number ('000) | Per cent |
| | 2015 | | 2016 | |
| Western Cape | 2 832 | 10,3 | 2 475 | 9,7 |
| Eastern Cape | 4 077 | 14,8 | 3 124 | 12,2 |
| Northern Cape | 694 | 2,5 | 633 | 2,5 |
| Free State | 1 280 | 4,6 | 1 216 | 4,8 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 3 948 | 14,3 | 3 317 | 13,0 |
| North West | 1 972 | 7,2 | 1 920 | 7,5 |
| Gauteng | 3 120 | 11,3 | 3 416 | 13,4 |
| Mpumalanga | 2 626 | 9,5 | 2 675 | 10,5 |
| Limpopo | 4 297 | 15,6 | 4 342 | 17,0 |
| Unspecified | 2 706 | 9,8 | 2 424 | 9,5 |
| Total | 27 551 | 100,0 | 25 543 | 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 both years). In 2015, 14,3% of tourists visited KwaZulu-Natal as compared to 13,0% in 2016. The number of overnight trips undertaken to Gauteng increased from 11,3% in 2015 to 13,4% in 2016. Approximately ten per cent (10,3%) of overnight trips were made to Western Cape in 2015, which decreased to 9,7% in 2016. Northern Cape was the destination that recorded the least number of overnight trips in both 2015 and 2016 (2,5% for both years).

Figure 3a: Percentage distribution of main purpose of most recent day trips by province of destination, January–December, 2016

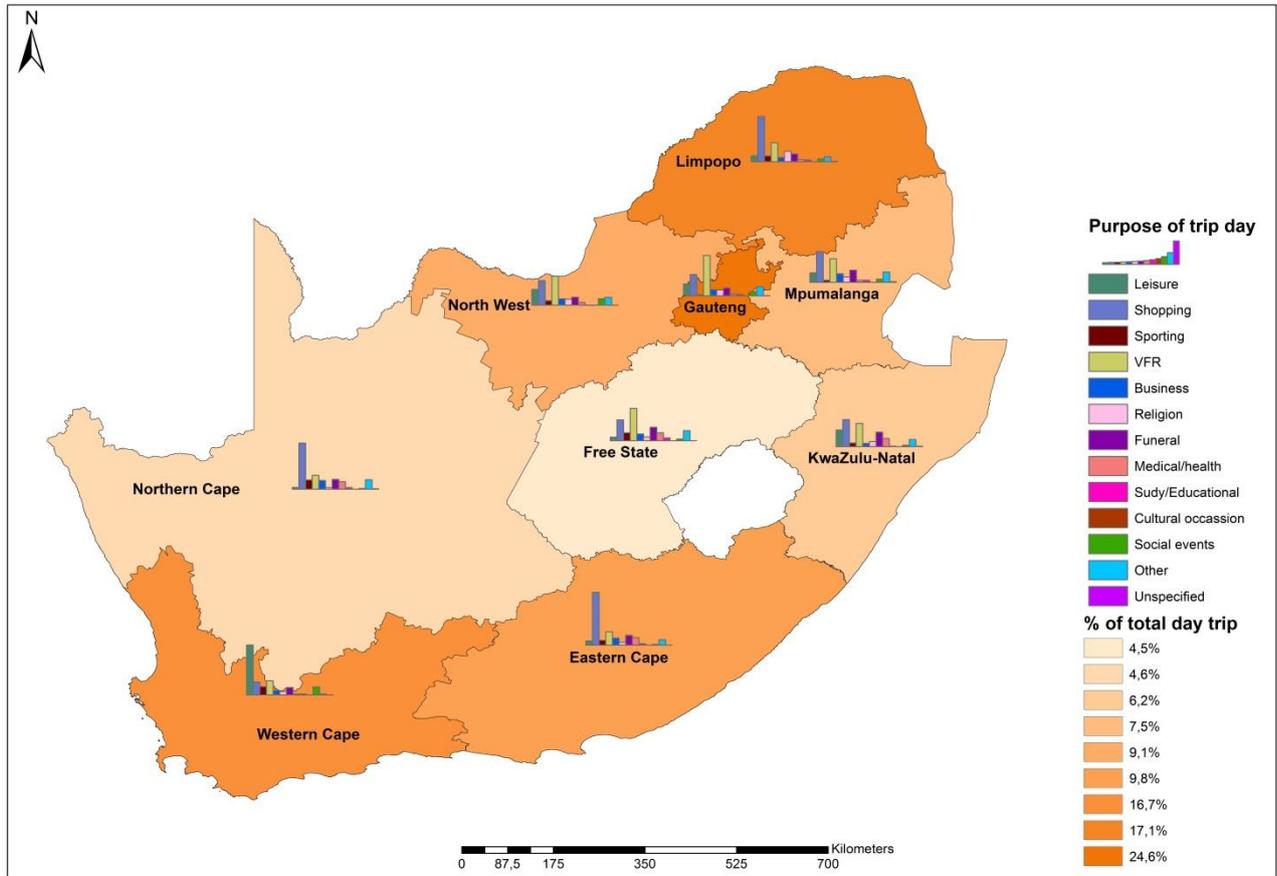


Figure 3a reflects the main purpose for which day travellers undertook trips to particular provinces. Shopping was the main reason people travelled to provinces such as Eastern Cape, Northern Cape, Limpopo, Mpumalanga and Kwa-Zulu Natal. However, travellers primarily visited Gauteng, Free State and North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

Figure 3b: Percentage distribution of main purpose of the trip by province of destination for most recent overnight trips, January–December, 2016

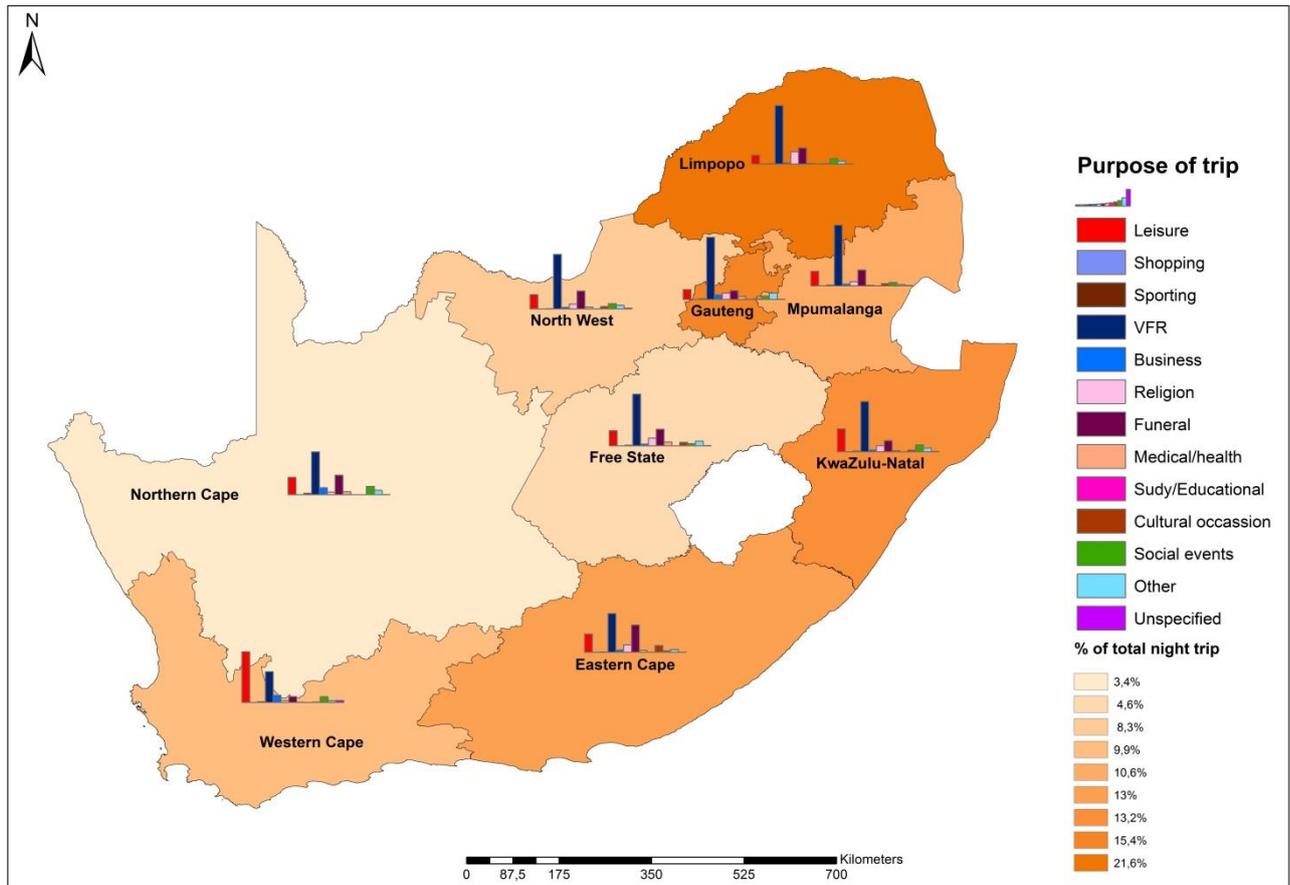


Figure 3b above shows the main reasons why tourists visited particular provinces. In all provinces, except Western Cape, the main purpose cited for taking overnight trips was to visit friends and relatives. On the other hand tourists travelled to the Western Cape for leisure purposes, but visiting friends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

Table 8a: Percentage distribution of province of destination by main mode of transport on most recent person day trips, January–December, 2015 and 2016

| Main destination | Air | | Bus | | Car | | Taxi | |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2015 | 2016 | 2015 | 2016 | 2015 | 2016 | 2015 | 2016 |
| Western Cape | 65,0 | * | 12,8 | 10,5 | 17,8 | 19,1 | 1,5 | 2,7 |
| Eastern Cape | * | - | 7,8 | 5,2 | 6,5 | 5,9 | 15,7 | 18,0 |
| Northern Cape | - | 74,0 | 0,5 | 1,1 | 3,5 | 4,2 | 3,4 | 3,7 |
| Free State | * | - | 5,4 | 7,3 | 4,2 | 4,2 | 2,8 | 3,1 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | * | * | 11,4 | 5,0 | 10,3 | 9,1 | 10,2 | 7,1 |
| North West | - | - | 4,9 | 8,2 | 8,4 | 9,9 | 7,7 | 10,4 |
| Gauteng | * | * | 22,9 | 25,8 | 24,0 | 26,8 | 21,7 | 16,5 |
| Mpumalanga | - | - | 9,1 | 7,5 | 10,4 | 7,8 | 7,9 | 7,8 |
| Limpopo | - | - | 24,0 | 27,6 | 12,1 | 11,5 | 26,5 | 29,1 |
| Unspecified | - | - | 1,2 | 1,7 | 2,8 | 1,5 | 2,6 | 1,7 |
| South Africa | 100,0 |

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

Table 8a shows that in 2015 almost two-thirds (65,0%) of day trips undertaken by aircraft were headed for Western Cape. In 2016 a different trend was evident where more than 7 out of ten day trips undertaken by air were to Northern Cape (74,0%). In both 2015 and 2016, buses were mostly used to travel to Limpopo (24,0% in 2015 and 27,6% in 2016). Day travellers who used cars for their trips drove to Gauteng and Western Cape in both years. In 2015 (26,5%) and 2016 (29,1%), 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, 2015 and 2016

| Main destination | Air | | Bus | | Car | | Taxi | |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2015 | 2016 | 2015 | 2016 | 2015 | 2016 | 2015 | 2016 |
| Western Cape | 30,4 | 33,2 | 4,2 | 4,1 | 16,5 | 14,7 | 1,9 | 1,6 |
| Eastern Cape | 19,9 | 6,9 | 18,4 | 15,6 | 11,5 | 8,2 | 18,2 | 17,7 |
| Northern Cape | * | * | 1,0 | 1,5 | 3,1 | 3,4 | 1,6 | 1,4 |
| Free State | * | * | 3,5 | 4,2 | 4,9 | 5,9 | 4,7 | 3,5 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 9,3 | 17,7 | 13,7 | 8,7 | 13,0 | 11,4 | 16,8 | 15,9 |
| North West | * | * | 3,5 | 5,4 | 7,3 | 7,9 | 8,0 | 7,7 |
| Gauteng | 18,6 | 21,8 | 12,7 | 15,3 | 10,0 | 13,2 | 12,4 | 12,4 |
| Mpumalanga | * | 4,7 | 6,5 | 5,3 | 9,7 | 10,6 | 9,6 | 10,2 |
| Limpopo | * | 2,2 | 24,8 | 29,4 | 15,8 | 16,2 | 18,9 | 20,9 |
| Unspecified | 17,7 | 11,9 | 11,7 | 10,5 | 8,2 | 8,4 | 7,7 | 8,7 |
| South Africa | 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 (30,4% in 2015 and 33,2% in 2016), followed by Gauteng (18,6% in 2015 and 21,8% in 2016). 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 increased from 24,8% in 2015 to 29,4% in 2016. The use of taxis to Western Cape showed a decline of 1,9% in 2015 to 1,6% in 2016.

Table 9: Province of destination by main purpose of most recent day trips, January–December, 2016

| Province of Destination | Main purpose ('000) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------|
| | Leisure | Shopping | Sporting | VFR | Business | Religion | Funeral | Medical/Health | Study/Educational | Social events | Other ¹ | Unspecified | Total |
| Western Cape | 960 | 249 | 159 | 270 | 85 | 66 | 140 | 16 | 16 | 153 | 18 | - | 2 132 |
| Eastern Cape | 62 | 780 | 72 | 198 | 107 | 45 | 148 | 112 | 23 | 13 | 80 | - | 1 640 |
| Northern Cape | 11 | 289 | 58 | 87 | 55 | 10 | 61 | 47 | 10 | * | 59 | 3 | 694 |
| Free State | 22 | 130 | 50 | 202 | 42 | 23 | 84 | 49 | 17 | 11 | 62 | - | 692 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 203 | 331 | 45 | 283 | 40 | 62 | 178 | 100 | * | 17 | 87 | * | 1 356 |
| North West | 226 | 352 | 63 | 416 | 90 | 87 | 113 | 38 | * | 93 | 111 | - | 1 591 |
| Gauteng | 393 | 714 | 37 | 1 353 | 207 | 196 | 261 | 60 | 47 | 148 | 304 | * | 3 722 |
| Mpumalanga | 107 | 345 | 25 | 264 | 97 | 61 | 136 | 25 | 23 | 36 | 115 | 8 | 1 242 |
| Limpopo | 152 | 1 137 | 148 | 477 | 110 | 265 | 199 | 55 | 44 | 74 | 122 | 10 | 2 795 |
| Unspecified | 34 | 42 | * | 84 | * | * | * | 25 | - | * | 29 | 73 | 313 |
| South Africa | 2 170 | 4 369 | 662 | 3 634 | 837 | 818 | 1 329 | 527 | 188 | 555 | 987 | 101 | 16 178 |

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

¹Other¹ includes cultural occasions, 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 (3,7 million) was the most visited province, followed by Limpopo (2,8 million). Northern Cape and Free State (both 0,7 million) were the least likely to be visited. Day travellers travelled mainly for the purpose of shopping (4,4 million) and for visiting friends and relatives (VFR) (3,6 million).

Shopping was the main reason why people travelled to provinces such as Limpopo (1,1 million), Eastern Cape (0,8 million) and Gauteng (0,7 million). Most day travellers visited Gauteng (1,4 million) to visit friends and relatives. Day travellers visited Western Cape for leisure purposes (approximately 1 million), followed by visiting friends and relatives (0,3 million). Undertaking travel for religious purposes was most prevalent in Limpopo and Gauteng.

Table 10: Province of destination by main purpose of most recent overnight trips, January–December, 2016

| Province of Destination | Main purpose ('000) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|------------|------------|---------------|------------|--------------|------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------|
| | Leisure | Shopping | Sporting | VFR | Business | Religion | Funeral | Cultural occasion | Medical/Health | Social events | Other ¹ | Unspecified | Total |
| Western Cape | 1 165 | - | 18 | 711 | 166 | 43 | 11 | 133 | 7 | 131 | 43 | 47 | 2 475 |
| Eastern Cape | 528 | 12 | * | 1 125 | 70 | 217 | 197 | 790 | 59 | 44 | 74 | * | 3 124 |
| Northern Cape | 102 | 6 | 9 | 252 | 41 | 15 | - | 115 | 17 | 49 | 26 | * | 633 |
| Free State | 170 | - | * | 583 | 20 | 88 | 39 | 187 | 43 | 24 | 52 | * | 1 216 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 708 | 29 | 23 | 1 550 | 57 | 189 | 53 | 343 | 29 | 212 | 115 | 9 | 3 317 |
| North West | 255 | * | * | 972 | 29 | 86 | 42 | 318 | 32 | 94 | 65 | 16 | 1 920 |
| Gauteng | 313 | 46 | 28 | 1 979 | 144 | 203 | 23 | 279 | 94 | 106 | 200 | * | 3 416 |
| Mpumalanga | 336 | 22 | 21 | 1 401 | 44 | 96 | 53 | 366 | 15 | 80 | 32 | 10 | 2 475 |
| Limpopo | 391 | 19 | 12 | 2 548 | 57 | 540 | 19 | 706 | 23 | 238 | 120 | * | 4 678 |
| Unspecified | 451 | * | * | 1 135 | 62 | 82 | 40 | 287 | 28 | 41 | 76 | 78 | 2 288 |
| South Africa | 4 419 | 143 | 136 | 12 256 | 690 | 1 560 | 477 | 3 522 | 346 | 1 020 | 803 | 173 | 25 543 |

*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 study/educational, 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 (12,3 million) and leisure (4,4 million) as their main reasons for travelling. About 1 million overnight trips undertaken during the reference period were for social events. Most visited provinces by tourists were Limpopo (4,7 million) followed by Gauteng (3,4 million) and KwaZulu-Natal (3,3 million).

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

Table 11: Province of destination for most recent overnight trips by principal type of accommodation utilised, January–December, 2016

| Province of destination | Accommodation ('000) | | | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------|
| | Hotel | Guest house/ guest farm | Bed and breakfast | Lodge | Hostel/ backpackers | Self-catering establishment | Stayed with friends and relatives | Holiday home/ Second home | Campsite | Caravan park | Other ¹ | Unspecified | |
| Western Cape | 241 | 161 | 157 | 114 | 15 | 336 | 1 213 | 138 | 63 | 22 | 14 | - | 2 475 |
| Eastern Cape | 72 | 60 | 57 | - | * | 44 | 2 534 | 158 | 24 | * | 136 | 24 | 3 124 |
| Northern Cape | 54 | 38 | - | * | * | * | 500 | 8 | 6 | * | 12 | 7 | 633 |
| Free State | 64 | 33 | * | * | - | 16 | 942 | 28 | * | 9 | 86 | 28 | 1 216 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 191 | 83 | 110 | 78 | * | 234 | 2 311 | 138 | 52 | * | 86 | 23 | 3 317 |
| North West | 62 | 15 | 34 | 46 | 10 | 69 | 1 526 | 77 | 26 | * | 46 | * | 1 920 |
| Gauteng | 149 | 62 | 70 | 96 | 14 | 36 | 2 743 | 37 | 30 | - | 152 | 26 | 3 416 |
| Mpumalanga | 42 | 53 | * | 160 | - | 93 | 1 928 | 90 | 20 | * | 49 | 23 | 2 475 |
| Limpopo | 39 | 12 | 27 | 55 | 11 | 188 | 3 492 | 243 | 186 | * | 272 | 149 | 4 678 |
| Unspecified | 133 | 125 | 33 | 54 | * | 109 | 1 538 | 85 | 32 | - | 43 | 130 | 2 288 |
| South Africa | 1 048 | 639 | 507 | 609 | 75 | 1 128 | 18 727 | 1 003 | 442 | 53 | 896 | 416 | 25 543 |

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 2016. The most popular form of accommodation for tourists was staying with friends and relatives. This is evidenced by the 18,7 million tourists who preferred to stay with friends or relatives during their trips. Of these, 3,5 million stayed in Limpopo, followed by Gauteng (2,7 million) and Eastern Cape (2,5 million). Self-catering establishments were the second most common form of accommodation used by tourists, followed by hotels.

The number of tourists who stayed in hotels was the highest in Western Cape (241 000), KwaZulu-Natal (191 000) and Gauteng (149 000). Campsites were predominantly used by tourists that visited Limpopo, while lodges were used by those who visited Mpumalanga and Western Cape.

Figure 4a: Percentage of average spend per expenditure category for most recent day trips by province of destination, January–December, 2016

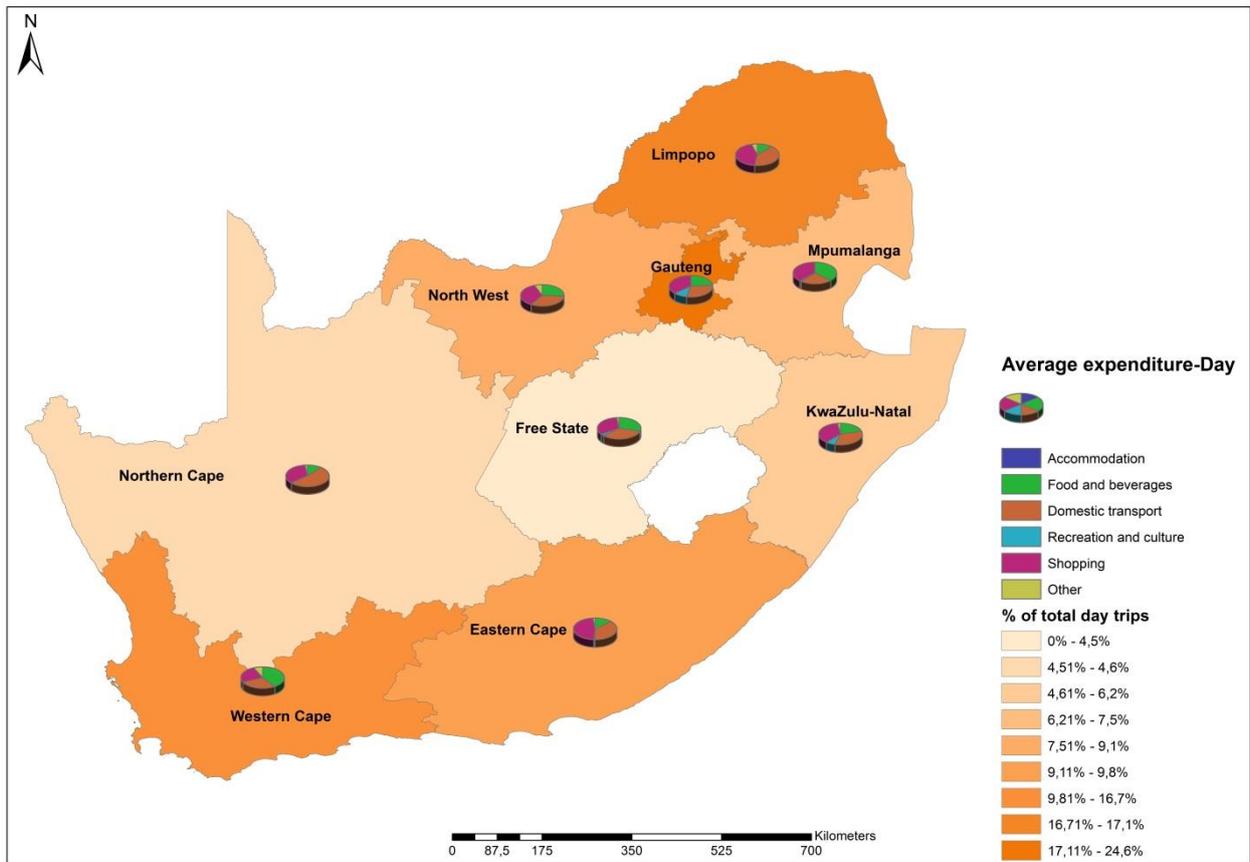
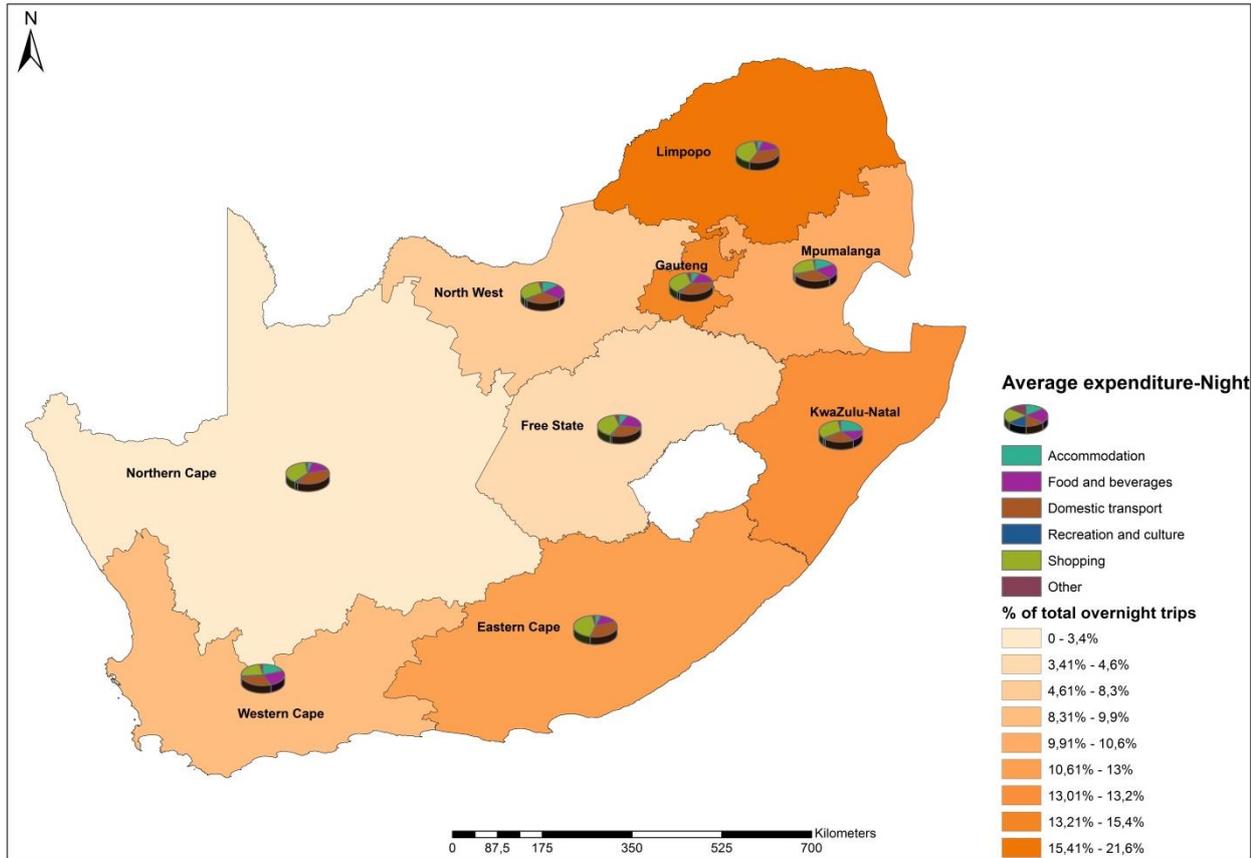


Figure 4a indicates the average expenditure incurred by day travellers in all provinces. On average, day travellers spent most of their money on shopping, followed by domestic transport. Food and beverages was a category that received the third highest spend ranking by day travellers. The least expenditure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

Figure 4b: Percentage of average spend per expenditure category for most recent overnight trips, by province of destination, January–December, 2016



As shown by Figure 4b, on average, most tourists spent more 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, Northern Cape 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, 2016

| 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 | 82,6 | 13,0 | 4,4 | 100,0 | 4 113 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 |
| Eastern Cape | 75,7 | 11,3 | 13,0 | 100,0 | 1 230 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 7 |
| Northern Cape | 79,3 | 12 | 8,7 | 100,0 | 306 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Free State | 85,4 | 9,1 | 5,5 | 100,0 | 656 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 82,5 | 10,4 | 7,1 | 100,0 | 3 961 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 |
| North West | 85,5 | 7,4 | 7,1 | 100,0 | 533 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 4 |
| Gauteng | 84,9 | 7,8 | 7,4 | 100,0 | 1 543 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| Mpumalanga | 91,5 | 5,7 | 2,8 | 100,0 | 1 378 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| Limpopo | 84,8 | 9,3 | 5,9 | 100,0 | 1 042 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| South Africa | 83,7 | 9,4 | 6,9 | 100,0 | 14 763 | 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 2016 stayed up to one week at their destination (83,7%). This was followed by those who stayed between one and two weeks during their trip (9,4%). Slightly more than 9 out of 10 tourists who went to Mpumalanga (91,5%) stayed for up to one week. Tourists travelling to the Eastern Cape (75,7%) were the least likely to stay up to one week; however, a substantial portion stayed for longer than two weeks (13,0%).

Paid bed nights

About 14,8 million paid bed nights were spent on overnight trips during the reference period. Of this total, 4,1 million were spent in the Western Cape and 4,0 million in KwaZulu-Natal. The Northern Cape had the lowest number of paid bed nights (306 000).

Quartiles of number of nights stayed

South African tourists stayed for approximately five nights at their destination during January and December 2016. The bottom 25% of tourists stayed for roughly two nights; the median number of nights stayed was three nights and the top quarter of tourists stayed for five nights. The Eastern Cape had the highest number of average nights spent in a province (seven 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, 2015 and 2016

| Main purpose | Day trips | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Number ('000) | Per cent | Number ('000) | Per cent |
| | 2015 | | 2016 | |
| Leisure | 3 088 | 16,7 | 2 170 | 13,4 |
| Shopping | 5 062 | 27,4 | 4 369 | 27,0 |
| Sporting | 360 | 2,0 | 662 | 4,1 |
| VFR | 4 403 | 23,8 | 3 634 | 22,5 |
| Business | 790 | 4,3 | 837 | 5,2 |
| Religion | 994 | 5,4 | 818 | 5,1 |
| Funeral | 1 168 | 6,3 | 1 329 | 8,2 |
| Medical/Health | 658 | 3,6 | 527 | 3,3 |
| Study/Educational | 320 | 1,7 | 188 | 1,2 |
| Social events* | - | - | 555 | 3,4 |
| Other ¹ | 1 561 | 8,4 | 987 | 6,1 |
| Unspecified | 79 | 0,4 | 101 | 0,6 |
| Total | 18 483 | 100,0 | 16 178 | 100,0 |

* 'Social events' was not listed as an option in 2015.

¹Other¹ includes cultural occasions, 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 2015 were for shopping, and visiting friends and relatives (27,4% and 23,8% respectively). In 2016, shopping was the most common reason for undertaking day trips (27,0%), followed by visiting friends and relatives (22,5%). The proportion of day trips undertaken for funeral purposes increased from 6,3% in 2015 to 8,2% in 2016. The least common reason for undertaking day trips was for attendance studies/ educational institutions in both years.

Table 13b: Main purpose of most recent overnight trips by type of trip, January–December, 2015 and 2016

| Main purpose | Overnight trips | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Number ('000) | Per cent | Number ('000) | Per cent |
| | 2015 | | 2016 | |
| Leisure | 5 089 | 18,5 | 4 419 | 17,3 |
| Shopping | 160 | 0,6 | 143 | 0,6 |
| Sporting | 215 | 0,8 | 136 | 0,5 |
| VFR | 13 426 | 48,7 | 12 256 | 48,0 |
| Business | 607 | 2,2 | 690 | 2,7 |
| Religion | 1 723 | 6,3 | 1 560 | 6,1 |
| Cultural occasion | 508 | 1,8 | 477 | 1,9 |
| Funeral | 3 906 | 14,2 | 3 522 | 13,8 |
| Medical/ Health | 235 | 0,9 | 346 | 1,4 |
| Social events* | - | - | 1 020 | 4,0 |
| Other ¹ | 1 517 | 5,5 | 803 | 3,1 |
| Unspecified | 164 | 0,6 | 173 | 0,7 |
| Total | 27 551 | 100,0 | 25 543 | 100,0 |

* 'Social events' was not listed as an option in 2015

¹Other¹ includes study/educational, 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 2015 and 2016, 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 decreased from 6,3% in 2015 to 6,1% in 2016. The percentage of trips undertaken for shopping remained unchanged (0,6%) in 2015 and 2016.

Figure 5: Main purpose of most recent overnight trips by months of trips, January–December, 2016 (per cent)



Figure 5 above shows the main purpose of most recent overnight trips by month the trip was undertaken for the reference period January to December 2016. 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 (54,4%) were to visit friends and relatives. Across all months, leisure trips were the most likely to be taken in January (25,7%), December (24,2%) and July (21,8%). Trips for religious purposes were dominant in March (19,0%), probably because of Easter Holidays occurring during this month as well as part of April.

Table 14a: Main purpose of most recent day trips by main mode of transport used, January–December, 2015 and 2016

| Main purpose of trip | Day trips (per cent) | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Air | | Bus | | Car | | Taxi | |
| | 2015 | 2016 | 2015 | 2016 | 2015 | 2016 | 2015 | 2016 |
| Leisure | 65,0 | - | 13,3 | 10,9 | 23,7 | 18,9 | 3,8 | 2,8 |
| Shopping | 3,5 | - | 29,4 | 33,0 | 18,0 | 17,7 | 45,3 | 45,1 |
| Sporting | - | - | 9,5 | 13,4 | 1,5 | 3,3 | 1,4 | 4,0 |
| VFR | - | - | 6,5 | 4,5 | 28,4 | 28,1 | 17,9 | 16,2 |
| Business | 23,8 | 100,0 | 3,6 | 2,7 | 4,7 | 5,2 | 3,4 | 4,4 |
| Religion | 7,7 | - | 10,9 | 8,4 | 4,3 | 4,6 | 6,7 | 6,1 |
| Funeral | - | - | 1,5 | 4,3 | 7,5 | 9,9 | 5,4 | 5,5 |
| Medical/health | - | - | 4,5 | 2,0 | 2,9 | 2,8 | 4,5 | 3,7 |
| Study/educational | - | - | 13,7 | 7,2 | 0,7 | 0,6 | 1,6 | 1,5 |
| Social events [*] | - | - | - | 4,2 | - | 3,8 | - | 2,9 |
| Other | - | - | 7,1 | 9,0 | 7,9 | 5,1 | 9,6 | 7,3 |
| Unspecified | - | - | - | * | 0,4 | 0,1 | 0,4 | 0,4 |
| Total | 100,0 | 100,0 | 100,0 | 100,0 | 100,0 | 100,0 | 100,0 | 100,0 |

* 'Social events' was not listed as an option in 2015.

¹Other' includes cultural occasions, 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 these for shopping purposes. The percentage of such use increased from 29,4% in 2015 to 33,0% in 2016. The use of buses during day trips for visiting friends and relatives decreased by 2,0 percentage points respectively over the two-year period. A decrease from 13,3% to 10,9% 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 0,3 percentage points between 2015 and 2016. The percentage of travellers that used cars for shopping also decreased from 18,0% to 17,7% between the two years. The results further indicate that individuals who used cars for leisure decreased by 4,8 percentage points. Furthermore, day trips undertaken by taxi were most commonly used for shopping and visiting friends and relatives and other purposes in both years.

Table 14b: Main purpose of most recent overnight trips by main mode of transport used, January–December, 2015 and 2016

| Main purpose of trip | Overnight trips (per cent) | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Air | | Bus | | Car | | Taxi | |
| | 2015 | 2016 | 2015 | 2016 | 2015 | 2016 | 2015 | 2016 |
| Leisure | 44,3 | 43,0 | 12,0 | 9,5 | 28,5 | 26,5 | 4,8 | 4,4 |
| Shopping | - | 2,5 | 1,1 | 1,2 | 0,4 | 0,4 | 0,7 | 0,6 |
| Sporting | 2,8 | * | 1,1 | 1,6 | 1,0 | 0,4 | 0,3 | 0,4 |
| VFR | 22,3 | 20,0 | 46,6 | 43,1 | 42,8 | 44,1 | 60,4 | 57,4 |
| Business | 20,8 | 18,2 | 1,7 | 2,0 | 2,1 | 2,4 | 1,0 | 1,7 |
| Religion | * | * | 15,8 | 18,4 | 4,0 | 3,1 | 7,2 | 8,2 |
| Cultural occasion | - | - | 2,5 | 1,8 | 1,6 | 1,2 | 2,2 | 3,0 |
| Funeral | 7,9 | 4,7 | 11,3 | 13,6 | 12,9 | 12,4 | 16,8 | 17,0 |
| Medical/health | * | - | 0,9 | 2,8 | 0,8 | 1,1 | 0,8 | 0,9 |
| Social events | - | 7,2 | - | 1,2 | - | 4,8 | - | 3,3 |
| Other | 1,0 | 2,2 | 6,4 | 5,0 | 5,6 | 3,0 | 5,5 | 2,8 |
| Unspecified | - | * | 0,7 | * | 0,3 | 0,7 | 0,3 | 0,3 |
| Total | 100,0 | 100,0 | 100,0 | 100,0 | 100,0 | 100,0 | 100,0 | 100,0 |

* 'Social events' was not listed as an option in 2015

¹'Other' includes study/educational, 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 took trips to visit friends and relatives since they were used in roughly four out of ten trips, followed by those who travelled for leisure.

Buses were the most popular mode of transport for tourists who visited friends and relatives. It accounted for more than 40% of trips taken in 2015 and 2016. 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 60,4% in 2015 and 57,4% in 2016.

Table 15: Main purpose of most recent overnight trips by length of stay, January–December, 2016

| 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 | 80,7 | 11,8 | 7,5 | 100,0 | 10 814 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 7 |
| Shopping | 98,0 | 2,0 | - | 100,0 | 155 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Sporting | 96,1 | 3,9 | - | 100,0 | 108 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| VFR | 77,3 | 12,1 | 10,6 | 100,0 | 1 045 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 7 |
| Business | 85,6 | 8,8 | 5,6 | 100,0 | 1 123 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| Religion | 95,9 | 2,4 | 1,7 | 100,0 | 232 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Cultural occasion | 93,4 | 4,0 | 2,6 | 100,0 | 17 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Funeral | 88,6 | 6,8 | 4,6 | 100,0 | 211 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| Medical/ health | 80,7 | 12,1 | 7,2 | 100,0 | 37 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 5 |
| Other* | 94,2 | 2,2 | 3,7 | 100,0 | 1 002 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Unspecified | 65,3 | 34,7 | - | 100,0 | 16 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 8 |
| South Africa | 82,5 | 9,8 | 7,7 | 100,0 | 14 763 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 |

*Other' includes education, wellness, child care, social events, 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 (82,5%). Almost 10% of overnight trips lasted for one to two weeks, while those that lasted for more than two weeks accounted for 7,7% of overnight trips. Overnight trips taken for the main purpose of shopping were the most common reason for staying up to one week (98,0%), followed by trips for sporting purposes (96,1%).

Trips taken for visiting friends and relatives (22,7%) were the most likely to last for more than a week, followed by leisure and medical/health purposes with both 19,3%. The trips least likely to last for more than 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, 2015 and 2016

| Main purpose | Accommodation | Food and beverages | Domestic transport | Recreation and culture | Shopping | Other ² | Total |
|---------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 2015 | | | | | | | |
| Leisure | - | 703 022 | 552 799 | 69 506 | 567 244 | 182 093 | 2 074 664 |
| Shopping | - | 206 357 | 447 489 | 25 841 | 465 577 | 191 629 | 1 336 894 |
| Sporting | - | 14 831 | 36 398 | | 25 315 | 1 222 | 77 765 |
| VFR | - | 445 284 | 670 516 | 55 596 | 543 563 | 122 770 | 1 837 729 |
| Business | - | 77 565 | 184 044 | 9 898 | 143 583 | 16 964 | 432 054 |
| Religion | - | 47 292 | 116 373 | 3 155 | 94 391 | 48 081 | 309 292 |
| Funeral | - | 52 143 | 109 760 | 102 | 92 746 | 1 418 | 256 169 |
| Medical/health | - | 25 358 | 61 329 | 143 | 49 442 | 4 264 | 140 536 |
| Study/educational | - | 16 107 | 79 274 | 2 702 | 37 414 | 2 073 | 137 570 |
| Social events* | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other ¹ | - | 157 163 | 234 166 | 5 863 | 177 102 | 30 064 | 604 357 |
| Unspecified | - | 816 | 3 852 | 1 319 | 2 600 | 6 426 | 15 013 |
| Total day trips spending | - | 1 745 939 | 2 495 999 | 174 125 | 2 198 976 | 607 004 | 7 222 043 |
| 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 |
| Social events* | - | 45 573 | 51 148 | 97 | 52 071 | 10 909 | 159 798 |
| Other ¹ | - | 61 052 | 139 491 | 517 | 295 759 | 2 308 | 499 127 |
| 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 |

* 'Social events' was not listed as an option in 2015.

¹Other¹ includes cultural occasions, wellness, child care, etc.

²Other includes categories of expenditure that were not included in the categories.

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

During the period January to December 2015, the expenditure for most recent day trips totalled R7,2 billion, and for year 2016, the total expenditure decreased slightly to R6,7 billion, as shown in Table 16a.

Day travellers spent most of their money on shopping (R2,2 billion) and domestic transport (R2,5 billion) in 2015. However in 2016, more money was spent on domestic transport (R2,3 billion) followed by shopping (R2,2 billion). For both years the least amount of money was spent on recreation and culture (174 million in 2015 and 276 million in 2016).

Of the R7,2 billion total expenditure by day travellers in 2015, leisure (R2,1 billion) and visiting friends and relatives (R1,8 billion) were the main reasons. When looking at the expenditure figures for 2016, shopping was the main purpose for trip-taking at R1,7 billion, with visiting friends and relatives the second highest purpose at R1,5 billion and leisure following closely at R1,4 billion. Day travellers were least likely to spend money on sporting activities in 2015 and on educational activities in 2016.

Table 16b: Main purpose of most recent overnight trips by expenditure (R'000), January–December, 2015 and 2016

| Main purpose | Accommodation | Food and beverages | Domestic transport | Recreation and culture | Shopping | Other ² | Total |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 2015 | | | | | | | |
| Leisure | 3 365 019 | 2 845 592 | 3 175 090 | 319 444 | 3 174 372 | 293 677 | 13 173 194 |
| Shopping | 5 936 | 43 632 | 106 872 | - | 392 326 | 72 428 | 621 194 |
| Sporting | 109 519 | 88 937 | 118 236 | 19 857 | 77 702 | 1 755 | 416 006 |
| VFR | 160 277 | 1 896 977 | 4 983 581 | 193 826 | 5 557 751 | 277 045 | 13 069 456 |
| Business | 275 355 | 198 997 | 520 497 | 13 597 | 183 263 | 29 994 | 1 221 703 |
| Religion | 70 982 | 255 941 | 463 917 | 1 311 | 225 450 | 28 750 | 1 046 351 |
| Cultural occasion | 2 441 | 84 060 | 225 108 | - | 268 918 | 15 457 | 595 985 |
| Funeral | 55 105 | 399 713 | 1 383 878 | 11 235 | 837 136 | 480 670 | 3 167 738 |
| Medical/health | 4 448 | 31 292 | 107 928 | - | 25 459 | 90 879 | 260 005 |
| Social events [*] | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other ¹ | 147 893 | 250 028 | 530 025 | 7 663 | 628 326 | 217 371 | 1 781 305 |
| Unspecified | 24 059 | 18 548 | 23 587 | - | 37 910 | 888 | 104 992 |
| Total overnight trips spending | 4 221 034 | 6 113 716 | 11 638 720 | 566 932 | 11 408 611 | 1 508 914 | 35 457 928 |
| 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 |
| Cultural occasion ² | 4 234 | 54 693 | 185 380 | 828 | 201 468 | 24 038 | 470 642 |
| 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 |
| Social events [*] | 115 070 | 135 170 | 439 601 | 8 111 | 423 617 | 29 225 | 1 150 794 |
| Other ¹ | 70 078 | 157 946 | 384 798 | 7 877 | 412 949 | 73 969 | 1 107 617 |
| 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 |

* 'Social events' was not listed as an option in 2015

¹Other¹ includes study/educational, wellness, child care, etc.

²Other includes categories of expenditure that were not included in the categories.

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 2015, and January to December 2016. The total amount of expenditure for both years was nearly the same at R35 billion, with 2016 narrowly edging 2015 by R495 million.

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 R35 billion total expenditure by overnight tourists in 2015, leisure (at R13,2 billion) was the main purpose for which trips were being undertaken. This was followed by visiting friends and relatives (R13,1 billion) and funeral (R3,2 billion). In 2016, overnight tourists mainly spent money for visiting friends and relatives (R13,5 billion), leisure (R12,9 billion) and attending funerals (R3 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, 2015 and 2016

| Mode of transport | 2015 | | 2016 | |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Day trips | | | |
| | Number ('000) | Per cent | Number ('000) | Per cent |
| Air | 71 | 0,4 | 29 | 0,2 |
| Bus | 1 115 | 6,0 | 771 | 4,8 |
| Car | 11 095 | 60,0 | 9 895 | 61,2 |
| Taxi | 5 609 | 30,3 | 4 930 | 30,5 |
| Other ¹ | 468 | 2,5 | 464 | 2,9 |
| Unspecified | 125 | 0,7 | 88 | 0,5 |
| South Africa | 18 483 | 100,0 | 16 178 | 100,0 |
| Overnight trips | | | | |
| Mode of transport | Number ('000) | Per cent | Number ('000) | Per cent |
| Air | 738 | 2,7 | 910 | 3,6 |
| Bus | 2 339 | 8,5 | 2 011 | 7,9 |
| Car | 13 753 | 49,9 | 12 627 | 49,4 |
| Taxi | 9 850 | 35,8 | 9 241 | 36,2 |
| Other ¹ | 655 | 2,4 | 578 | 2,3 |
| Unspecified | 217 | 0,8 | 175 | 0,7 |
| South Africa | 27 551 | 100,0 | 25 543 | 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 2015, and from January to December 2016, grouped by the mode of transport used. Day travelling in the country was done mostly by car (60,0% in 2015 and 61,2% in 2016). Taxis were the second most used mode of transport with 30,3% in 2015 and 30,5% in 2016. Day travellers were the least likely to use aircraft in both years (0,4% in 2015 and 0,2% in 2016).

Overnight tourists were also more likely to use cars: the percentages were roughly the same with 49,9% in 2015 and 49,4% in 2016. A slight increase was observed in overnight trips made by taxi (from 35,8% in 2015 to 36,2% in 2016). Tourists who used buses to reach their destinations were 8,5% in 2015 and 7,9% in 2016. About 2% of trips were taken 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, 2015 and 2016

| Mode of transport | Accommodation ('000) | | | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------|
| | Hotel | Guest house/ Guest farm | Bed and breakfast | Lodge | Hostel/ Backpackers | Self-catering establishment | Stayed with friends and relatives | Holiday home/ Second home | Campsite | Caravan park | Other ² | Unspecified | |
| 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Air | 190 | 73 | 25 | 52 | 8 | 28 | 300 | 34 | 6 | - | 3 | 21 | 738 |
| Bus | 113 | 41 | 18 | 10 | 8 | 81 | 1 626 | 27 | 97 | 5 | 234 | 80 | 2 339 |
| Car | 589 | 548 | 227 | 360 | 51 | 1 095 | 9 150 | 559 | 507 | 146 | 398 | 124 | 13 753 |
| Taxi | 44 | 46 | 34 | 27 | 22 | 130 | 8 637 | 212 | 122 | 3 | 447 | 125 | 9 850 |
| Other ¹ | 18 | 11 | 5 | 3 | - | 1 | 465 | 26 | 15 | 6 | 101 | 3 | 655 |
| Unspecified | 3 | 4 | - | 10 | - | 19 | 71 | - | - | - | - | 110 | 217 |
| South Africa | 956 | 723 | 309 | 461 | 88 | 1 354 | 20 249 | 858 | 747 | 160 | 1 184 | 463 | 27 551 |
| 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 |

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

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

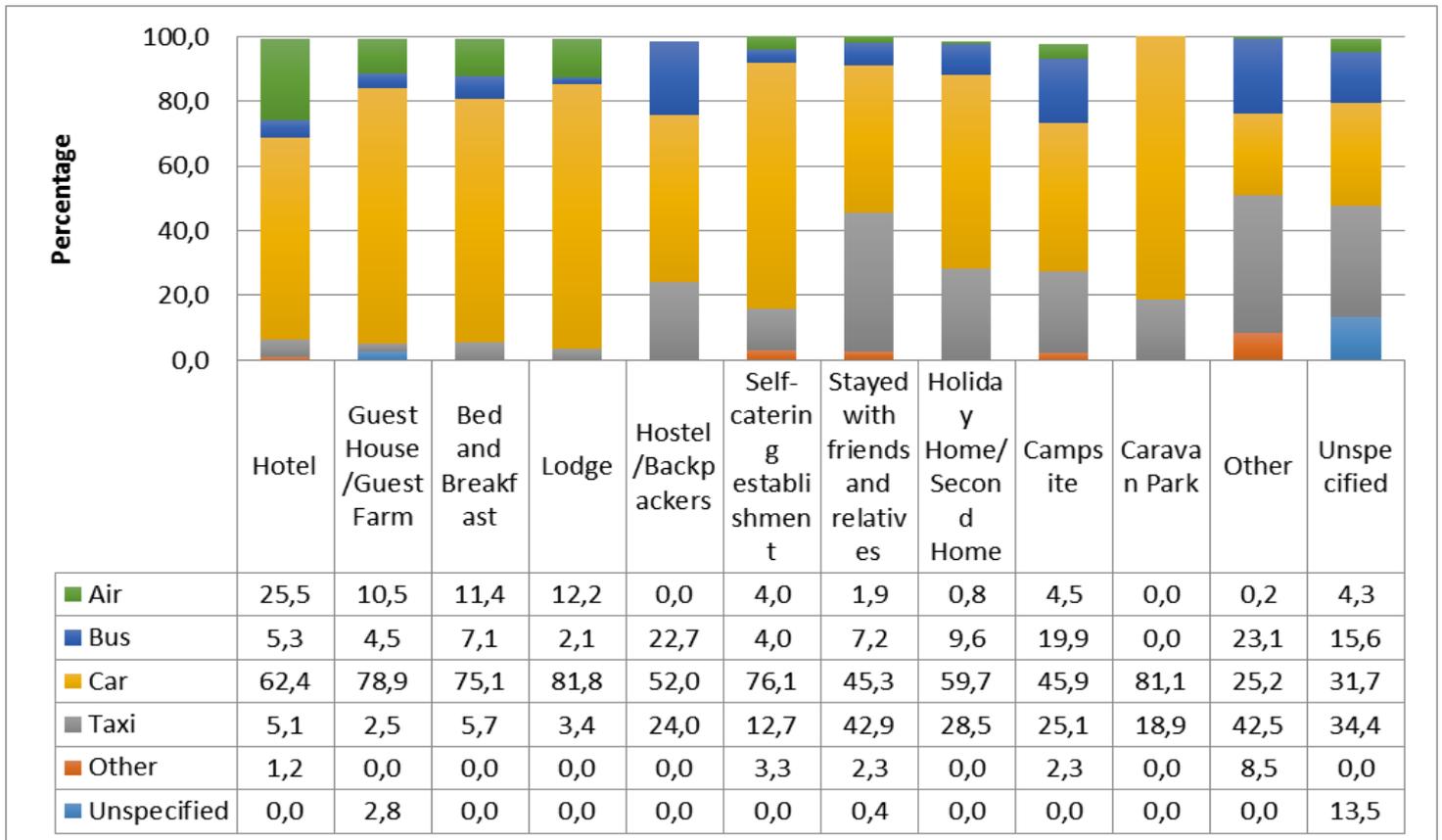
*Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisk

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. Cars, together with taxis, were mainly used to visit friends and relatives for both periods. Those who stayed in hostels/backpackers undertook the least number of trips with 88 000 in 2015 and 75 000 in 2016.

In 2015, about 62% of tourists who slept at a hotel travelled by car. This figure remained the same in 2016. Trips undertaken by taxi to a hotel were fewest in number in both 2015 and 2016, with 44 000 and 53 000 trips respectively.

Figure 6: Main mode of transport by type of accommodation on most recent overnight trips, January-December, 2016 (per cent)



4.5 Analysis of travelling patterns of different population groups

Table 19: Population group by most recent type of trip, January–December, 2016

| Population group | Day trips | | Overnight trips | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | Number ('000) | Per cent | Number ('000) | Per cent |
| Black African | 11 301 | 69,9 | 19 439 | 76,1 |
| Coloured | 1 577 | 9,7 | 1 594 | 6,2 |
| Indian/Asian | 388 | 2,4 | 477 | 1,9 |
| White | 2 911 | 18,0 | 4 034 | 15,8 |
| Total | 16 178 | 100,0 | 25 543 | 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 (69,9%), followed by the white (18,0%), coloured (9,7%) and Indian/Asian (2,4%) population groups.

In relation to most recent domestic overnight trips undertaken by population groups, black Africans undertook 76,1% of the total number of trips, while the coloured and Indian/Asian groups recorded the lowest proportions (6,2% and 1,9% respectively).

Table 20a: Population group by main purpose of the most recent day trip, January–December, 2016

| Population group | Main purpose ('000) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------|
| | Leisure | Shopping | Sporting | VFR | Business | Religion | Funeral | Medical/health | Study/educational | Social events | Other ¹ | Unspecified | Total |
| Black African | 719 | 3 647 | 365 | 2 439 | 597 | 722 | 1 052 | 378 | 149 | 352 | 788 | 94 | 11 301 |
| Coloured | 421 | 283 | 98 | 236 | 63 | 66 | 198 | 43 | 21 | 107 | 32 | 7 | 1 577 |
| Indian/Asian | 64 | 15 | - | 213 | * | * | * | * | - | * | 40 | - | 388 |
| White | 966 | 424 | 200 | 746 | 171 | 8 | 72 | 87 | * | 93 | 127 | - | 2 911 |
| South Africa | 2 170 | 4 369 | 662 | 3 634 | 837 | 818 | 1 329 | 527 | 188 | 555 | 987 | 101 | 16 178 |

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

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

Table 20a shows that black Africans undertook day trips mainly for shopping (3,6 million trips) and for visiting friends and relatives (2,4 million trips), while white travellers mainly undertook day trips for leisure purposes and for visiting friends and relatives. Indian/Asian travellers undertook most of their day trips to visit friends and relatives and for leisure. Most coloured travellers took day trips for leisure and shopping.

Table 20b: Population group by main purpose of the most recent overnight trip, 2016

| Population group | Main purpose ('000) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|------------|------------|---------------|------------|--------------|------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| | Leisure | Shopping | Sporting | VFR | Business | Religion | Funeral | Cultural occasion | Medical/health | Social events | Other | Unspecified | Total |
| Black African | 1 732 | 133 | 66 | 10 253 | 395 | 1 524 | 459 | 3 162 | 274 | 702 | 613 | 126 | 19 439 |
| Coloured | 519 | 2 | 18 | 568 | 55 | 33 | 13 | 205 | 7 | 103 | 60 | 10 | 1 594 |
| Indian/Asian | 92 | - | 10 | 232 | 10 | - | - | - | 21 | 67 | 45 | - | 477 |
| White | 2 075 | 7 | 42 | 1 203 | 230 | 3 | 4 | 155 | 44 | 148 | 84 | 37 | 4 034 |
| South Africa | 4 419 | 143 | 136 | 12 256 | 690 | 1 560 | 477 | 3 522 | 346 | 1 020 | 803 | 173 | 25 543 |

¹Other' includes study/educational, 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 10,3 million trips to visit friends and relatives, while 1,2 million trips were undertaken by the white population group for the same reason. Again, when compared to other population groups, black Africans (1,7 million) and tourists from the white population group (2,1 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, 2016

| Population group | Province of destination ('000) | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| | WC | EC | NC | FS | KZN | NW | GP | MP | LP | Unspecified | |
| Day trips | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Black African | 90 | 1 572 | 356 | 549 | 956 | 1 279 | 2 595 | 1 047 | 2 627 | 230 | 11 301 |
| Coloured | 1 110 | 11 | 224 | 31 | 92 | 7 | 58 | 22 | 13 | 7 | 1 577 |
| Indian/Asian | 22 | - | * | 5 | 195 | 84 | 74 | 6 | - | - | 388 |
| White | 910 | 57 | 111 | 107 | 114 | 222 | 995 | 166 | 155 | 76 | 2 911 |
| South Africa | 2 132 | 1 640 | 694 | 692 | 1 356 | 1 591 | 3 722 | 1 242 | 2 795 | 313 | 16 178 |
| Overnight trips | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Black African | 297 | 2 684 | 417 | 947 | 2 611 | 1 651 | 2 488 | 2 193 | 4 392 | 1 759 | 19 439 |
| Coloured | 860 | 212 | 151 | 37 | 68 | 17 | 166 | - | * | 67 | 1 594 |
| Indian/Asian | 23 | - | * | - | 131 | 8 | 252 | 16 | - | 46 | 477 |
| White | 1 294 | 228 | 63 | 232 | 507 | 244 | 510 | 266 | 271 | 417 | 4 034 |
| South Africa | 2 475 | 3 124 | 633 | 1 216 | 3 317 | 1 920 | 3 416 | 2 475 | 4 678 | 2 288 | 25 543 |

*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;

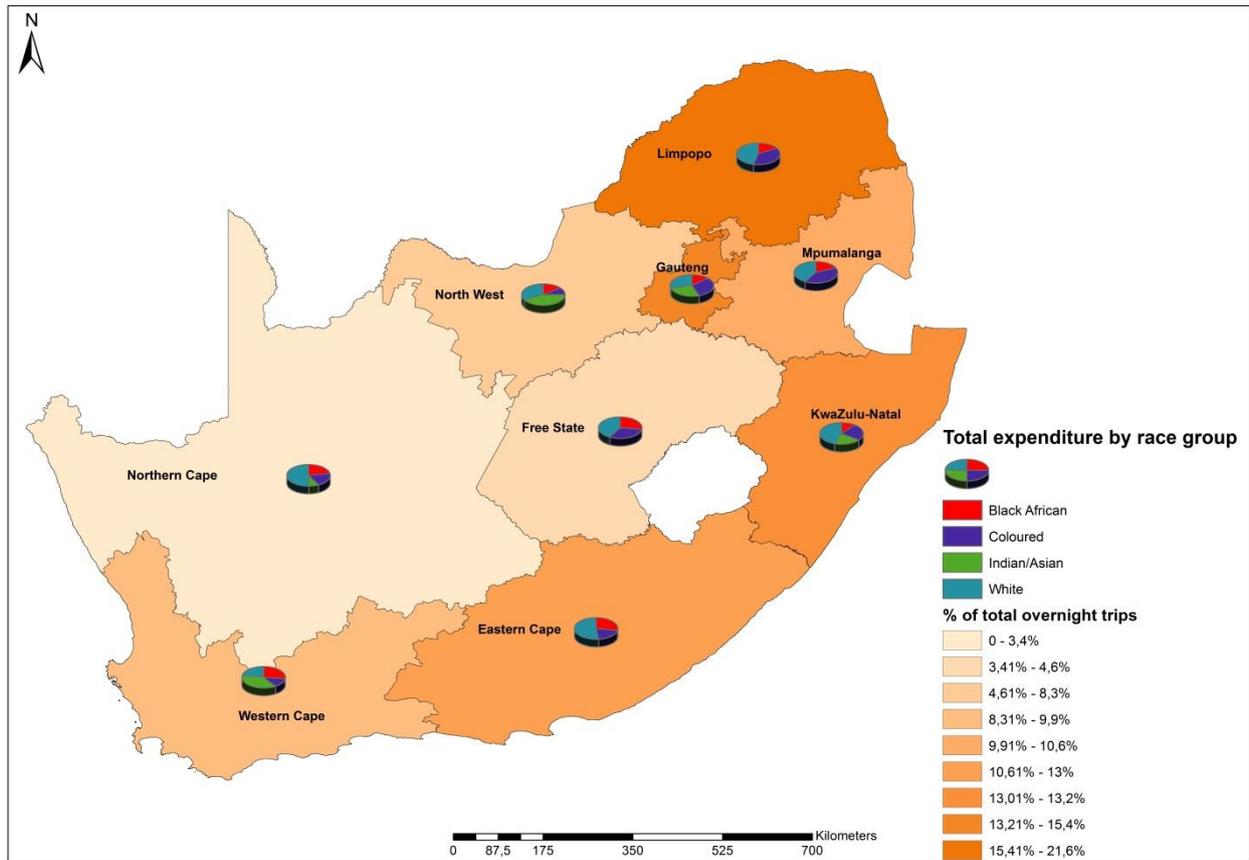
MP = Mpumalanga; LP = Limpopo

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 Limpopo and Gauteng provinces with 2,6 million trips. It further showed that most white travellers who undertook day trips were destined for Gauteng and Western Cape with 995 000 and 910 000 trips respectively. Of the 388 thousand trips undertaken by Indians/Asians, 195 thousand were destined to KwaZulu-Natal (KZN).

Those who undertook overnight trips to Limpopo were mainly black African (4,4 million), followed by white travellers (155 000). The lowest number of overnight trips to Limpopo were undertaken by coloured people (13 000). Tourists undertaking overnight trips to Northern Cape were primarily black Africans (417 000), coloured people (151 000) and whites (63 000). Notably, Western Cape registered the highest number of trips among white people (1,3 million) and coloured (860 000). In some ways these reflected the country's demographics.

Figure 7: Percentage of spend on most recent overnight trips by population groups at province of destination, January–December, 2016



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

The map further shows that coloured tourists spent most money, per head, in KwaZulu-Natal, while the black population group did so in the Western Cape.

Table 22: Population group by number of trips per individual, January–December, 2016

| 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 | 44 345 | 25 355 | 64,4 | 44 345 | 32 908 | 76,9 |
| Coloured | 4 906 | 3 650 | 9,3 | 4 906 | 2 394 | 5,6 |
| Indian/Asian | 1 384 | 1 219 | 3,1 | 384 | 830 | 1,9 |
| White | 4 539 | 9 164 | 23,3 | 4 539 | 6 670 | 15,6 |
| Total | 55 173 | 39 389 | 100,0 | 55 173 | 42 802 | 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. More individuals in the black African population group (44,3 million) undertook at least one trip than those in any other population group.

When comparing across population groups and with a focus on the total number of trips undertaken between January and December 2016, the black African population group undertook the most day trips, having taken slightly under 6,5 out of every ten trips (64,4%). This was followed by white travellers with 23,3% of the total number of day trips. The Indian/Asian group showed a relatively low number of day trips undertaken during the period with 1,4 million trips.

Similarly with overnight trips, black Africans took the most number of trips (33 million) when compared to white people (6,7 million) who took the second highest number of trips, then followed by coloured (2,4 million), and Indian/Asian people took the least number of trips (830 000).

Table 23: Population group by expenditure (R'000) on most recent trips, January–December, 2016

| Population group | Accommodation | Food and beverages | Domestic transport | Recreation and culture | Shopping | Other ¹ | Total |
|------------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Day Trips | | | | | | | |
| Black African | - | 718 115 | 1 397 904 | 227 478 | 1 584 232 | 145 392 | 4 073 121 |
| Coloured | - | 96 018 | 148 065 | 12 562 | 136 679 | 24 513 | 417 838 |
| Indian/Asian | - | 35 691 | 51 509 | 14 821 | 213 027 | 4 833 | 319 881 |
| White | - | 826 452 | 662 791 | 21 167 | 314 594 | 87 599 | 1 912 604 |
| South Africa | - | 1 676 277 | 2 260 269 | 276 028 | 2 248 532 | 262 337 | 6 723 443 |
| Overnight trips | | | | | | | |
| Black African | 1 570 737 | 3 174 503 | 7 641 417 | 389 562 | 8 085 754 | 796 491 | 21 658 464 |
| Coloured | 397 725 | 415 153 | 552 999 | 32 000 | 587 020 | 76 310 | 2 061 208 |
| Indian/Asian | 289 516 | 161 757 | 372 359 | 55 762 | 405 405 | 23 111 | 1 307 910 |
| White | 3 052 985 | 2 545 226 | 3 132 884 | 201 474 | 1 697 890 | 294 795 | 10 925 253 |
| South Africa | 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

*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 2016 was R6,7 billion and R35,9 billion for most recent overnight trips. During day trips, over R1,6 billion was spent by black Africans on shopping and R1,4 billion on domestic transport. This group further spent R718 million on food and beverages. In absolute terms, Indian/Asian travellers spent the least amount (R320 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 (R8,1 billion), and then on domestic transport (R7,6 billion). The white population group spent the highest on domestic transport and accommodation (R3,1 billion for each). The second highest expense item for this group was food and beverages (R2,5 billion). The coloured population spent most money on shopping (R587 million), followed by expenditure on domestic transport (R553 million), and food and beverages (R415 million).

Table 24: Population group by average expenditure on most recent day and overnight trips, January–December, 2016

| Population group | Expenditure (R'000) | Number of trips ('000) | Average spent per trip (R'0) |
|------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| Day trips | | | |
| Black African | 4 073 121 | 11 301 | 1 210 |
| Coloured | 417 838 | 1 577 | 1 358 |
| Indian/Asian | 319 881 | 388 | 1 889 |
| White | 1 912 604 | 2 911 | 1 988 |
| South Africa | 6 723 443 | 16 178 | 1 367 |
| Overnight trips | | | |
| Black African | 21 658 464 | 19 439 | 1 100 |
| Coloured | 2 061 208 | 1 594 | 1 270 |
| Indian/Asian | 1 307 910 | 477 | 2 442 |
| White | 10 925 253 | 4 034 | 2 655 |
| South Africa | 35 952 834 | 25 543 | 1 322 |

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 367 per trip while overnight tourists spent R1 322 on average per trip.

For day trips, white travellers had the highest average spent per trip (R1 988) compared to other groups. They were followed by Indians/Asians with R1 889, while the black African population spent the least amount on average per trip (R1 210).

With more than 75% of most recent overnight trips undertaken by the black African population group, the average expenditure per trip was R1 100, making it the smallest average spent per trip. White travellers once again reported the highest amount of money spent on average per trip (R2 655); followed by the Indian/Asian population group (R2 442) who undertook only 1,9% of the trips.

Table 25a: Demographic analysis by most recent person day trips, January–December, 2015 and 2016

| Characteristics | Day trips | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | 2015 | | 2016 | |
| | Number ('000) | Per cent | Number ('000) | Per cent |
| Broad age groups | | | | |
| 0–11 | 2 414 | 13,1 | 2 127 | 13,1 |
| 12–17 | 1 117 | 6,0 | 987 | 6,1 |
| 18–24 | 1 861 | 10,1 | 1 721 | 10,6 |
| 25–34 | 3 838 | 20,8 | 3 345 | 20,7 |
| 35–44 | 3 688 | 20,0 | 3 176 | 19,6 |
| 45–54 | 2 736 | 14,8 | 2 374 | 14,7 |
| 55–64 | 1 748 | 9,5 | 1 438 | 8,9 |
| 65+ | 1 080 | 5,8 | 1 010 | 6,2 |
| Total | 18 483 | 100,0 | 16 178 | 100,0 |
| Gender | | | | |
| Male | 8 732 | 47,2 | 7 661 | 47,4 |
| Female | 9 751 | 52,8 | 8 517 | 52,6 |
| Total | 18 483 | 100,0 | 16 178 | 100,0 |
| Marital status | | | | |
| Married | 6 940 | 37,6 | 6 035 | 37,3 |
| Living together as husband and wife | 1 475 | 8,0 | 1 233 | 7,6 |
| Widow/widower | 920 | 5,0 | 1 692 | 10,5 |
| Divorced/separated | 518 | 2,8 | 614 | 3,8 |
| Never married | 8 377 | 45,3 | 5 130 | 31,7 |
| Married unspecified | 252 | 1,4 | 1 474 | 9,1 |
| Total | 18 483 | 100,0 | 16 178 | 100,0 |
| Highest level of education | | | | |
| No schooling | 1 744 | 9,4 | 1 430 | 8,8 |
| Completed some primary school | 2 320 | 12,6 | 2 105 | 13,0 |
| Grade 7/Std 5 | 616 | 3,3 | 576 | 3,6 |
| Completed some secondary school | 5 229 | 28,3 | 4 655 | 28,8 |
| Grade 12/Std 10 | 4 384 | 23,7 | 3 812 | 23,6 |
| Higher | 4 053 | 21,9 | 3 454 | 21,3 |
| Do not know | 79 | 0,4 | 64 | 0,4 |
| Education Unspecified | 58 | 0,3 | 82 | 0,5 |
| Total | 18 483 | 100,0 | 16 178 | 100,0 |

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

Individuals in the age groups 25 to 34 years and 35 to 44 years made up 40,8% of the total number of day travellers in 2015 and 40,3% in 2016, resulting in a decrease of 0,5% when comparing both years. These age groups were the most likely to travel over the reference period. Table 25a shows that day travellers who have never been married travelled the most in the preceding year (45,3%), and in 2016 married travellers were more likely to travel than individuals in other marital status groups (37,3%). It also shows that when comparing travel patterns by education level, 28,3% of individuals who had completed secondary school were the most likely to undertake day trips in 2015 compared to those in 2016 who just slightly exceeded them (clocking at 28,8%). 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, 2015 and 2016

| Characteristics | Overnight trips | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | 2015 | | 2016 | |
| | Number ('000) | Per cent | Number ('000) | Per cent |
| Broad age groups | | | | |
| 0–11 | 4 388 | 15,9 | 3 890 | 15,2 |
| 12–17 | 1 875 | 6,8 | 1 707 | 6,7 |
| 18–24 | 3 148 | 11,4 | 2 781 | 10,9 |
| 25–34 | 5 736 | 20,8 | 5 400 | 21,1 |
| 35–44 | 5 102 | 18,5 | 4 855 | 19,0 |
| 45–54 | 3 734 | 13,6 | 3 314 | 13,0 |
| 55–64 | 2 197 | 8,0 | 2 184 | 8,6 |
| 65+ | 1 371 | 5,0 | 1 412 | 5,5 |
| Total | 27 551 | 100,0 | 25 543 | 100,0 |
| Gender | | | | |
| Male | 13 062 | 47,4 | 11 966 | 46,8 |
| Female | 14 489 | 52,6 | 13 577 | 53,2 |
| Total | 27 551 | 100,0 | 25 543 | 100,0 |
| Marital status | | | | |
| Married | 8 834 | 32,1 | 8 401 | 32,9 |
| Living together as husband and wife | 2 482 | 9,0 | 2 073 | 8,1 |
| Widow/widower | 1 395 | 5,1 | 2 707 | 10,6 |
| Divorced/separated | 638 | 2,3 | 995 | 3,9 |
| Never married | 13 563 | 49,2 | 8 617 | 33,7 |
| Married unspecified | 640 | 2,3 | 2 751 | 10,8 |
| Total | 27 551 | 100,0 | 25 543 | 100,0 |
| Highest level of education | | | | |
| No schooling | 3 049 | 11,1 | 2 619 | 10,3 |
| Completed some primary school | 3 865 | 14,0 | 3 648 | 14,3 |
| Grade 7/Std 5 | 1 021 | 3,7 | 907 | 3,6 |
| Completed some secondary school | 7 902 | 28,7 | 7 139 | 27,9 |
| Grade 12/Std 10 | 6 550 | 23,8 | 5 960 | 23,3 |
| Higher | 4 990 | 18,1 | 5 066 | 19,8 |
| Do not know | 156 | 0,6 | 177 | 0,7 |
| Education Unspecified | 18 | 0,1 | 27 | 0,1 |
| Total | 27 551 | 100,0 | 25 543 | 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 undertook almost the same number of overnight trips in 2015 (39,3%) and 2016 (40,1%). Individuals who have never been married were most likely to travel when compared to tourists in other marital status groups (49,2% in 2015 and 33,7% in 2016).

Individuals who had completed some secondary school and those having Grade 12, collectively undertook most of the overnight trips in 2015 (52,5%) compared to 51,2% of those in 2016.

Figure 8: Selected demographic groups by main purpose of most recent day and overnight trips, January–December, 2016 (per cent)



Shopping was the most common reason why day travellers undertook day trips in 2016, except for individuals who had been never married and those with a higher qualification. For these individuals, visiting friends and relatives was the most common reason for travelling. The least common reasons for travel of 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 (49,9%) were prompted to undertake trips for this reason, followed by those whose purpose was for leisure (17,2%) and funerals (13,3%). Domestic tourists across most categories were least likely to travel for educational and medical purposes.

Figure 9: Percentage spend on most recent day and overnight trips per selected demographic group, January–December, 2016 (per cent)

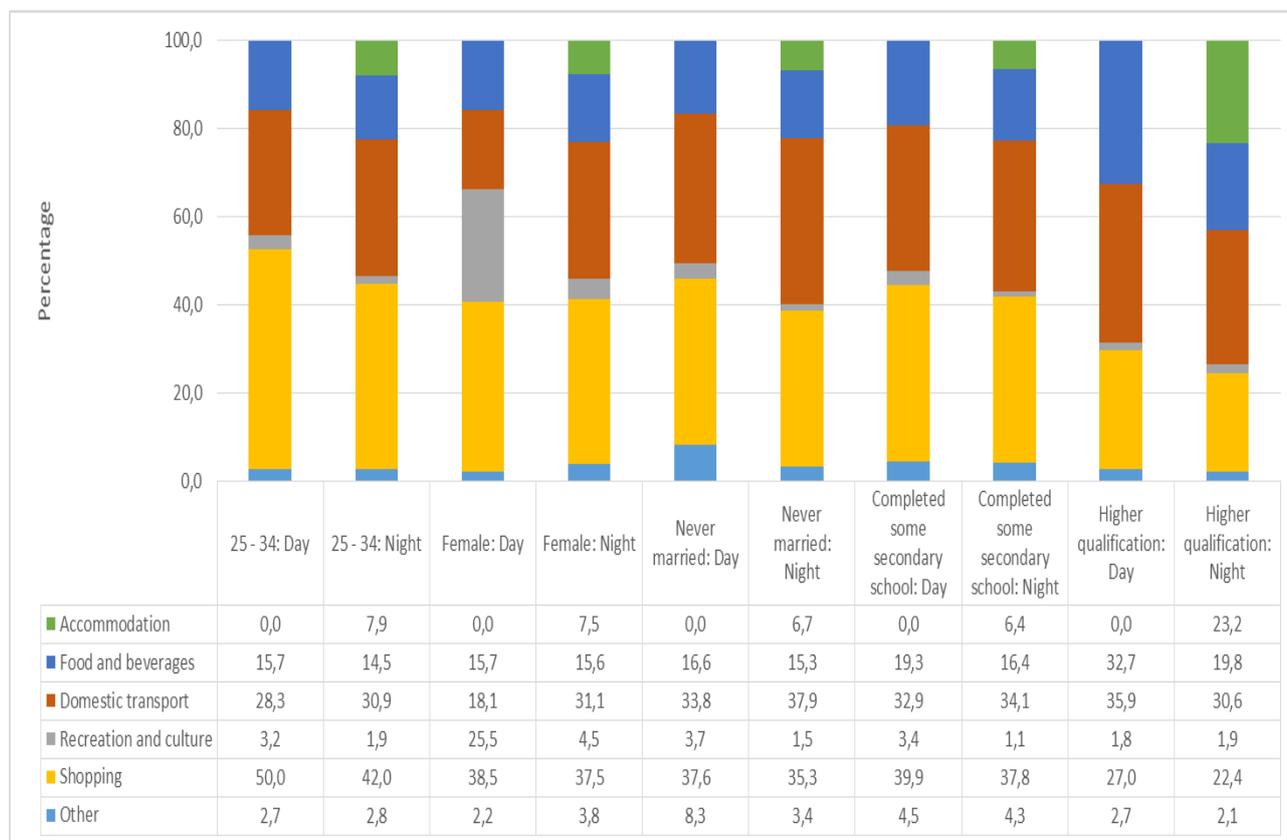


Figure 9 shows the proportion of expenditure of day travellers and tourists by their demographic profile. The spending patterns of the different demographic groups generally followed a similar trend for both day and overnight trips.

Individuals aged between 25 and 34 years spent most of their money on shopping during their day and overnight trips (50,0% and 42,0% respectively), followed by domestic transport (day trips: 28,3% and overnight trips: 30,9% respectively). Females spent more than 38% on shopping while on day trips and approximately 37% during overnights trips. Furthermore, people who have never been married spent most of their money on shopping (37,6%) during day trips and on domestic transport (37,9%) when on overnight trips.

4.6 General activities related to trips

Table 26a: Activities, other than the main activity during the most recent day trip, January–December, 2015 and 2016

| Activities | 2015 | | 2016 | |
|---|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Number ('000) | Per cent | Number ('000) | Per cent |
| Recreation/entertainment | | | | |
| Entertainment, e.g. cinema, concert, show | 400 | 2,1 | 396 | 2,2 |
| Theme parks, e.g. aquariums | 333 | 1,7 | 317 | 1,8 |
| Cultural, historical and heritage, e.g. cultural village, museums | 305 | 1,6 | 299 | 1,7 |
| Eating out, e.g. restaurants | 8 391 | 43,5 | 7 983 | 44,2 |
| Night life, e.g. bars, night clubs | 187 | 1,0 | 94 | 0,5 |
| Visited a casino | 162 | 0,8 | 164 | 0,9 |
| Shopping, e.g. malls, flea/ craft markets | 4 142 | 21,5 | 3 698 | 20,5 |
| Other recreation, entertainment | 111 | 0,6 | 80 | 0,4 |
| Business/professional | | | | |
| Meeting | 112 | 0,6 | 121 | 0,7 |
| Business conference | 21 | 0,1 | 56 | 0,3 |
| Trading, e.g. bought or sold goods from/to suppliers | 57 | 0,3 | 43 | 0,2 |
| Other business | 26 | 0,1 | 59 | 0,3 |
| Sports | | | | |
| Individual sport, e.g. swimming | 171 | 0,9 | 313 | 1,7 |
| Water sports, e.g. diving | 116 | 0,6 | 73 | 0,4 |
| Adventure activity, e.g. mountaineering | 130 | 0,7 | 53 | 0,3 |
| Attended a sporting event as a spectator | 83 | 0,4 | 128 | 0,7 |
| Participated in a sporting event, e.g. race | 88 | 0,5 | 42 | 0,2 |
| Other sports | 29 | 0,1 | 26 | 0,1 |
| Nature-based | | | | |
| Visited a rural area | 151 | 0,8 | 188 | 1,0 |
| Wildlife, e.g. game viewing | 306 | 1,6 | 280 | 1,6 |
| Hunting | 93 | 0,5 | 27 | 0,1 |
| Beach, e.g. sunbathing | 523 | 2,7 | 188 | 1,0 |
| Visited parks/ gardens | 229 | 1,2 | 224 | 1,2 |
| Sightseeing | 806 | 4,2 | 735 | 4,1 |
| Visited a mountain area | 211 | 1,1 | 152 | 0,8 |
| Other outdoors/ nature based | 17 | 0,1 | 96 | 0,5 |
| Social activity | | | | |
| Visiting friends/ relatives | 1 393 | 7,2 | 1 462 | 8,1 |
| Weddings/ funerals/ christenings/ initiation | 240 | 1,2 | 157 | 0,9 |
| Other social activity | 12 | 0,1 | 21 | 0,1 |
| Religious activity | | | | |
| Religious conference | 114 | 0,6 | 91 | 0,5 |
| Place of worship, e.g. church, mosque | 194 | 1,0 | 322 | 1,8 |
| Other religious activity | 4 | 0,0 | 15 | 0,1 |
| Medical/health | | | | |
| Medical, e.g. treatment in clinic? hospital | 86 | 0,4 | 124 | 0,7 |
| Health/ wellness, e.g. hydro, spa, beauty centre | 26 | 0,1 | 14 | 0,1 |
| Other medical activity | 7 | 0,0 | 21 | 0,1 |
| Total | 19 276 | 100,0 | 18 061 | 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.

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 – 72,8% in 2015 and 72,2% in 2016, followed by nature-based activities from 12,2% in 2015 to 10,3% in 2016.

Almost 9,0% of activities undertaken as secondary activities from 2015 to 2016 on day trips were social activities. This includes visiting friends/family, and weddings, amongst others. Nearly two per cent (1,6%) of some of the engagements were religious activities in 2015, which increased slightly to 2,4% in 2016. A similar trend was observed for sports activities with a decrease from 3,2% to 3,4%. Business or professional activities had similar proportions (up to 1,5%) over a period of two years, and with medical/health activities (2%).

Table 26b: Demographic analysis of most recent person overnight trips, January–December, 2015 and 2016

| Activities | 2015 | | 2016 | |
|---|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Number ('000) | Per cent | Number ('000) | Per cent |
| Recreation/entertainment | | | | |
| Entertainment, e.g. cinema, concert, show | 1 226 | 2,6 | 1 099 | 2,5 |
| Theme parks, e.g. aquariums | 1 011 | 2,2 | 710 | 1,6 |
| Cultural, historical and heritage, e.g. cultural village, museums | 877 | 1,9 | 786 | 1,8 |
| Eating out, e.g. restaurants | 11 163 | 24,0 | 11 236 | 25,5 |
| Night life, e.g. bars, night clubs | 1 282 | 2,8 | 1 045 | 2,4 |
| Visited a casino | 660 | 1,4 | 615 | 1,4 |
| Shopping, e.g. malls, flea/ craft markets | 9 520 | 20,4 | 9 082 | 20,6 |
| Other recreation, entertainment | 127 | 0,3 | 169 | 0,4 |
| Business/professional | | | | |
| Meetings | 172 | 0,4 | 176 | 0,4 |
| Business conference | 115 | 0,2 | 82 | 0,2 |
| Trading, e.g. bought or sold goods from/to suppliers | 98 | 0,2 | 40 | 0,1 |
| Other business | 30 | 0,1 | 38 | 0,1 |
| Sports | | | | |
| Individual sport, e.g. swimming | 712 | 1,5 | 907 | 2,1 |
| Water sports, e.g. diving | 253 | 0,5 | 286 | 0,6 |
| Adventure activity, e.g. mountaineering | 274 | 0,6 | 195 | 0,4 |
| Attended a sporting event as a spectator | 201 | 0,4 | 243 | 0,6 |
| Participated in a sporting event, e.g. race | 81 | 0,2 | 119 | 0,3 |
| Other sports | 38 | 0,1 | 12 | 0,0 |
| Nature-based | | | | |
| Visited a rural area | 894 | 1,9 | 905 | 2,1 |
| Wildlife, e.g. game viewing | 887 | 1,9 | 883 | 2,0 |
| Hunting | 58 | 0,1 | 156 | 0,4 |
| Beach, e.g. sunbathing | 2 547 | 5,5 | 1 915 | 4,3 |
| Visited parks/ gardens | 1 077 | 2,3 | 835 | 1,9 |
| Sightseeing | 2 329 | 5 | 2 017 | 4,6 |
| Visited a mountain area | 735 | 1,6 | 956 | 2,2 |
| Other outdoors/ nature based | 245 | 0,5 | 126 | 0,3 |
| Social activity | | | | |
| Visiting friends/ relatives | 5 149 | 11,1 | 5 191 | 11,8 |
| Weddings/ funerals/ christenings/ initiation | 1 538 | 3,3 | 1 130 | 2,6 |
| Other social activity | 104 | 0,2 | 91 | 0,2 |
| Religious activity | | | | |
| Religious conference | 387 | 0,8 | 406 | 0,9 |
| Place of worship, e.g. church, mosque | 2 433 | 5,2 | 2 222 | 5,0 |
| Other religious activity | 45 | 0,1 | 24 | 0,1 |
| Medical/health | | | | |
| Medical, e.g. treatment in clinic? hospital | 170 | 0,4 | 208 | 0,5 |
| Health/ wellness, e.g. hydro, spa, beauty centre | 112 | 0,2 | 115 | 0,3 |
| Other medical activity | 28 | 0,1 | 33 | 0,1 |
| Total | 46 578 | 100,0 | 44 052 | 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 26b indicates a similar pattern of the type of additional activities undertaken during overnight trips as those recorded for day trips. As was the case with day trips, the three most popular activities undertaken on overnight trips were shopping at malls/ flea markets (20,4%) in 2015, a figure which increased to 20,6% for 2016; eating out at restaurants/bars was 24,0% in 2015 and went up by 1,5% to 25,5% in 2016. Visiting friends/family was 11,1% in 2015 and increased to 11,8% in 2016. Tourists also engaged in sunbathing and swimming (5,5% in 2015 and 4,3% in 2016).

Table 27: Booking patterns by main purpose of most recent overnight trips, January–December, 2016

| Booking patterns | 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 | 1,2 | 7,0 | 24,2 | 2,1 | 1,0 | 10,0 | * | * | * | 0,8 | 7,9 | * | 1,8 |
| Travel agent | 5,5 | 39,0 | 24,7 | 16,1 | 50,3 | 7,4 | * | * | * | * | 33,6 | 8,9 | 10,6 |
| Independently | 93,1 | 54,0 | 51,1 | 74,8 | 48,7 | 73,8 | 100,0 | 88,0 | 79,9 | 97,8 | 55,9 | 42,6 | 84,5 |
| Unspecified | 0,1 | * | * | 7,1 | * | 8,9 | * | 12,0 | 20,1 | 1,4 | 2,7 | 48,5 | 3,1 |
| 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 | 5,5 | 43,0 | * | 23,6 | 0,7 | 6,2 | 53,7 | 34,6 | 8,8 | 3,1 | 3,0 | * | 9,4 |
| Entirely by phone | 31,4 | 7,0 | 13,7 | 11,1 | 20,3 | 21,5 | 46,3 | 34,9 | * | 27,7 | 40,9 | 42,6 | 27,6 |
| On the internet | 57,7 | 4,7 | 54,3 | 17,2 | 61,6 | * | * | 15,0 | 40,6 | 65,1 | 19,5 | * | 46,4 |
| Through fax/post | 0,6 | * | * | * | * | 3,9 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 0,4 |
| Do not know | 0,2 | 2,8 | 32,0 | * | 14,0 | * | * | * | * | * | 5,6 | 8,9 | 1,6 |
| Unspecified | 4,6 | 42,5 | * | 48,2 | 3,5 | 68,4 | * | 15,5 | 50,6 | 4,1 | 31,1 | 48,5 | 14,6 |
| 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 | 23,6 | 43,0 | 14,7 | 24,1 | 49,2 | 30,9 | 53,7 | 67,6 | 49,4 | 27,1 | 15,3 | * | 26,9 |
| 2 weeks to one month | 45,7 | 14,5 | 15,9 | 16,5 | 35,0 | 7,5 | 46,3 | 16,9 | * | 68,0 | 29,0 | 42,6 | 38,7 |
| 2 to 3 months | 17,1 | * | 13,2 | 5,7 | 6,8 | 7,5 | * | * | * | * | 13,7 | * | 12,3 |
| Four months and more | 8,5 | * | 24,2 | 5,2 | * | * | * | * | * | 0,8 | 2,4 | * | 6,3 |
| Unspecified | 5,1 | 42,5 | 32,0 | 48,5 | 9,0 | 54,1 | * | 15,5 | 50,6 | 4,1 | 39,6 | 57,4 | 15,7 |
| 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 booking patterns for trips by main purpose of trip undertaken. Nationally, about 84,5% of the trips were booked independently by tourists, while travel agents were used on 10,6% of overnight trips, and 1,8% of trips were booked through tour operators. Ninety-three per cent of trips for leisure purposes were booked independently and 5,5% of trips for the same purpose were booked by using travel agents. Nearly five out of ten business trips taken were independently booked and about 50,3% used travel agents.

Forty-six per cent (46,4%) of booked trips were done using the internet. These were followed by bookings made using the telephone, with 27,6% of the total trips booked in this way. About 43,0% of trips for shopping purposes were booked by personal visits to travel shops, and 7,0% trips were booked telephonically. Approximately 23,6% of leisure trips were booked in less than two weeks prior to the trip, while 45,7% of overnight leisure trips were booked between two weeks to a month before the trip.

More social events trips were booked independently by tourists (97,8%), Using the internet as the main method of booking these trips (65,1%) and nearly seven out of ten of these trips would be booked two to four weeks prior undertaking the trip.

Table 28a: Reasons for respondents not taking day trips, January–December, 2015 and 2016

| Reasons for not taking trips | Day trips | | | |
|---|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | 2015 | | 2016 | |
| | Number ('000) | Per cent | Number ('000) | Per cent |
| Trips within 40km radius/family relatives prefer to stay within | 21 807 | 43,7 | 23 459 | 45,8 |
| Financial Reasons | 13 663 | 27,4 | 13 560 | 26,5 |
| Too expensive/ I would rather spend money on something else | 1 462 | 2,9 | 1 616 | 3,2 |
| Not enough time to travel | 866 | 1,7 | 789 | 1,5 |
| Too busy at work/ school | 4 859 | 9,7 | 4 829 | 9,4 |
| No family/ friends to visit somewhere else | 709 | 1,4 | 667 | 1,3 |
| Too much hassle to travel | 123 | 0,2 | 172 | 0,3 |
| Sick | 232 | 0,5 | 180 | 0,4 |
| Disabled | 117 | 0,2 | 95 | 0,2 |
| Too old to travel | 405 | 0,8 | 417 | 0,8 |
| Worried about safety/ security/ crime | 126 | 0,3 | 159 | 0,3 |
| Have young children | 130 | 0,3 | 96 | 0,2 |
| I no longer wish to travel | 98 | 0,2 | 96 | 0,2 |
| No interest/ nothing to see or do that appeals to me | 206 | 0,4 | 199 | 0,4 |
| Taking care of sick/ elderly relative | 108 | 0,2 | 98 | 0,2 |
| Pregnancy | 69 | 0,1 | 38 | 0,1 |
| In mourning | 13 | 0,0 | 15 | 0,0 |
| No particular reason | 4 192 | 8,4 | 4 051 | 7,9 |
| Other | 236 | 0,5 | 257 | 0,5 |
| Unspecified | 509 | 1,0 | 379 | 0,7 |
| Total | 49 927 | 100,0 | 51 173 | 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 2015 and 2016. 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 (more or less 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 (9,7% in 2015 and 9,4% in 2016). A further 3,0% said it was too expensive to undertake a day trip during the two years under review.

Table 28b: Reasons for respondents not taking overnight trips, January–December, 2015 and 2016

| Reasons for not taking trips | Overnight trips | | | |
|---|-----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | 2015 | | 2016 | |
| | Number ('000) | Per cent | Number ('000) | Per cent |
| Trips within 40km radius/family relatives stay within | 13 746 | 29,0 | 14 778 | 30,4 |
| Financial Reasons | 16 512 | 34,8 | 18 245 | 37,6 |
| Too expensive/ I would rather spend money on something else | 1 866 | 3,9 | 2 104 | 4,3 |
| Not enough time to travel | 1 064 | 2,2 | 997 | 2,1 |
| Too busy at work/ school | 4 472 | 9,4 | 4 419 | 9,1 |
| No family/ friends to visit somewhere else | 977 | 2,1 | 1 004 | 2,1 |
| Too much hassle to travel | 125 | 0,3 | 140 | 0,3 |
| Sick | 252 | 0,5 | 203 | 0,4 |
| Disabled | 111 | 0,2 | 100 | 0,2 |
| Too old to travel | 500 | 1,1 | 503 | 1,0 |
| Worried about safety/ security/ crime | 465 | 1,0 | 553 | 1,1 |
| Have young children | 188 | 0,4 | 155 | 0,3 |
| I no longer wish to travel | 138 | 0,3 | 155 | 0,3 |
| No interest/ nothing to see or do that appeals to me | 246 | 0,5 | 242 | 0,5 |
| Taking care of sick/ elderly relative | 151 | 0,3 | 126 | 0,3 |
| Pregnancy | 116 | 0,2 | 47 | 0,1 |
| In mourning | 28 | 0,1 | 27 | 0,1 |
| No particular reason | 6 053 | 12,8 | 4 367 | 9,0 |
| Other | 453 | 1,0 | 402 | 0,8 |
| Unspecified | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 47 465 | 100,0 | 48 567 | 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.

¹Other 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 between 2015 and 2016. 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 (29,0% in 2015 and 30,4% in 2016) was that family members and friends stayed within a 40-kilometre radius. A significant number of individuals said they were too busy at work or school (9,4% in 2015 and 9,1% in 2016).

4.7 Analysis of trip-taking patterns of different LSM groups

Table 29: LSM group by type of trip, January–December, 2016

| LSM group | Day trips | | | Overnight trips | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Number of persons in LSM group ('000) | Total number of trips | Ratio of trips within LSM group | Number of persons in LSM group ('000) | Total number of trips | Ratio of trips within LSM group |
| LSM 1 - 4 | 8 479 | 2 714 | 0,3:1 | 8 479 | 4 532 | 0,5:1 |
| LSM 5 - 7 | 36 148 | 18 716 | 0,5:1 | 36 148 | 23 666 | 0,7:1 |
| LSM 8 - 10 | 10 547 | 17 960 | 1,7:1 | 10 547 | 14 603 | 1,4:1 |
| South Africa | 55 173 | 39 390 | 0,7:1 | 55 173 | 42 801 | 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 2016, 55,2 million South African residents had undertaken roughly 39 million day trips between January and December 2016.

More individuals in the broad LSM group 5–7 undertook day trips (18,7 million) and a similar trend is observed within those who undertook overnight trips (23,7 million) within the same LSM group.

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

Individuals in the broad LSM groups 5–7 and 8–10 undertook more day trips per capita than the broad LSM groups 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 2016 were predominantly from the broad LSM group 5–7 with 23,7 million overnight trips undertaken from the 42,8 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 taken by individuals in this group. They were followed by travellers in broad LSM groups 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, 2016 (per cent)

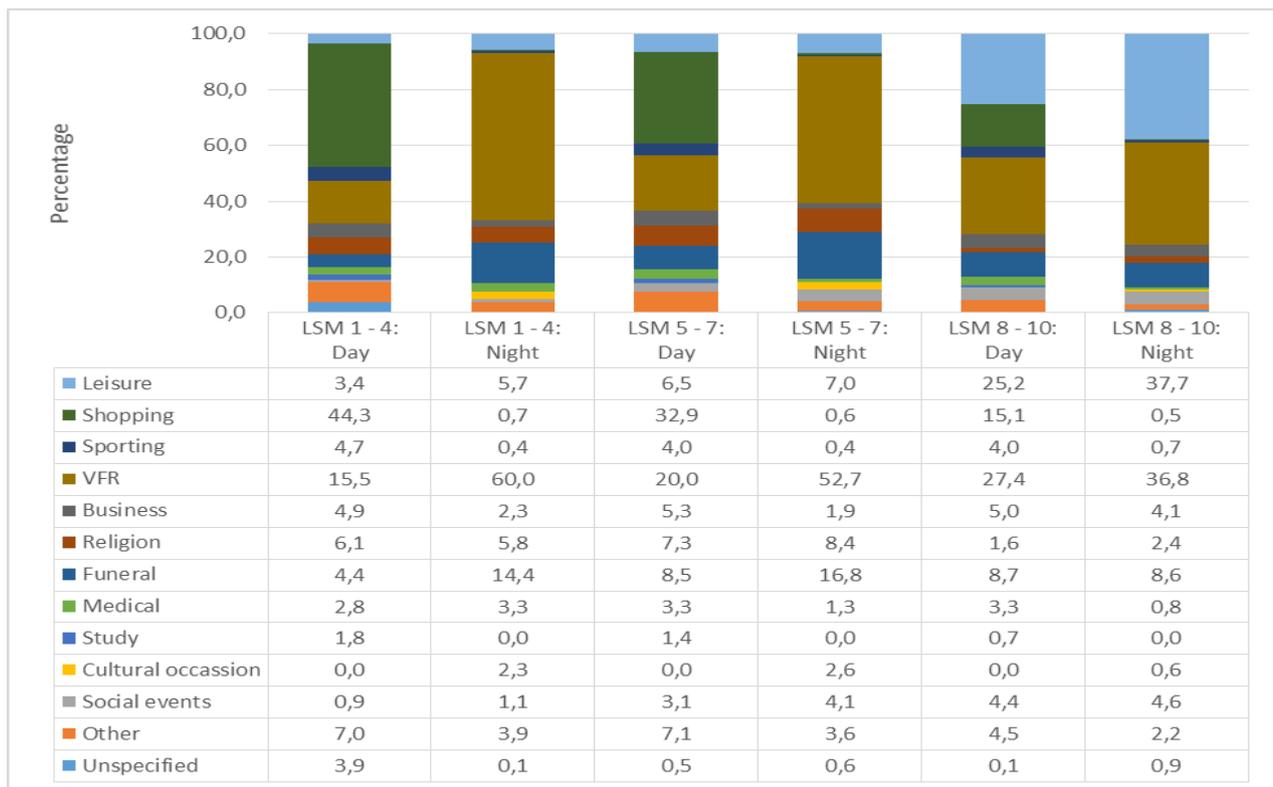


Figure 10 reveals the different purposes that individuals in different LSM groups gave for taking trips. For broad LSM groups 1–4 and 5–7, the trend seems to be to take day trips for shopping (44,3% and 32,9% respectively) and visiting friends and relatives for overnight trips (60,0% and 52,7% respectively).

For individuals in the broad LSM group 8–10, however, the most cited reason for undertaking day trips was visiting friends and relatives (27,4%) and leisure (25,2%).

Table 30: LSM groups by length of stay during most recent overnight trips, January–December, 2016

| 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 | 80,5 | 9,2 | 10,3 | 100,0 | 464 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 6 |
| LSM 5–7 | 80,6 | 9,7 | 9,7 | 100,0 | 2 836 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 6 |
| LSM 8–10 | 86,2 | 10,2 | 3,6 | 100,0 | 11 463 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| South Africa | 82,5 | 9,8 | 7,7 | 100,0 | 14 763 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 |

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 2016), all broad LSM groups were inclined to spend mostly up to one week away from their usual environment. Almost 82,5% of overnight trips in South Africa lasted up to one week, with tourists who fall in broad LSM group 8–10 (86,2%) most likely to spend up to one week at their destinations, while individuals in the broad LSM group 5–7 (80,6%) were the second most likely to spend one week away from home.

Approximately 10,3% 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 on overnight trips between January and December 2016. The broad LSM group 5–7 was responsible for about 2,8 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 approximately six nights at their destinations while on overnight trips taken between January and December 2016. 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 six nights.

Table 31: LSM groups by expenditure (R'000) on most recent day and overnight trips, January–December, 2016

| LSM group | Accommodation | Food and beverages | Domestic transport | Recreation and culture | Shopping | Other | Total |
|------------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Day trips | | | | | | | |
| LSM 1–4 | - | 106 137 | 87 445 | 161 073 | 128 666 | 3 867 | 487 188 |
| LSM 5–7 | - | 439 175 | 868 896 | 18 892 | 1 109 322 | 118 155 | 2 554 440 |
| LSM 8–10 | - | 1 130 965 | 1 303 928 | 96 063 | 1 010 544 | 140 316 | 3 681 815 |
| South Africa | - | 1 676 277 | 2 260 269 | 276 028 | 2 248 532 | 262 337 | 6 723 443 |
| Overnight trips | | | | | | | |
| LSM 1–4 | 95 419 | 358 895 | 749 760 | 172 847 | 866 112 | 62 045 | 2 305 078 |
| LSM 5–7 | 581 970 | 2 100 074 | 5 183 432 | 79 160 | 5 744 155 | 629 358 | 14 318 149 |
| LSM 8–10 | 4 633 574 | 3 837 670 | 5 766 467 | 426 789 | 4 165 801 | 499 305 | 19 329 607 |
| South Africa | 5 310 963 | 6 296 639 | 11 699 659 | 678 797 | 10 776 068 | 1 190 708 | 35 952 834 |

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

The estimated total spending on most recent day trips between January and December 2016 was R6,7 billion, and R36 billion for overnight trips over the same period. Much of the expenditure on day trips was for domestic transport and shopping (R2,2 billion), followed by expenditure on food and beverages with R1,7 billion.

On overnight trips, domestic transport (R11,7 billion) remained the category of highest individual expenditure, followed by shopping (R10,8 billion) and food and beverages (R6,3 billion).

Table 31 above shows that broad LSM group 8–10 spent the most while on day trips, having spent R3,7 billion. Most of the expenditure was spent on domestic transport (R1,3 billion) and food and beverages (R1,1 billion). Broad LSM group 1–4 spent the least amount of money while on day trips, but they tended to spend their money on recreation and culture (R161 million) and shopping (R128 million).

Broad LSM group 8–10 accounted for at least five rand of every ten rand spent on overnight trips between January and December 2016. They spent most of their money on domestic transport (R5,8 billion); accommodation (R4,6 billion); shopping (R4,2 billion) and on food and beverages (R3,8 billion). The next highest spending groups was broad LSM group 5–7 (R14,3 billion), and individuals in this group spent money mostly on shopping (R5,7 billion) and domestic transport (R5,2 billion).

Figure 11: Broad LSM groups by expenditure on most recent day and overnight trips, January–December, 2016 (per cent)

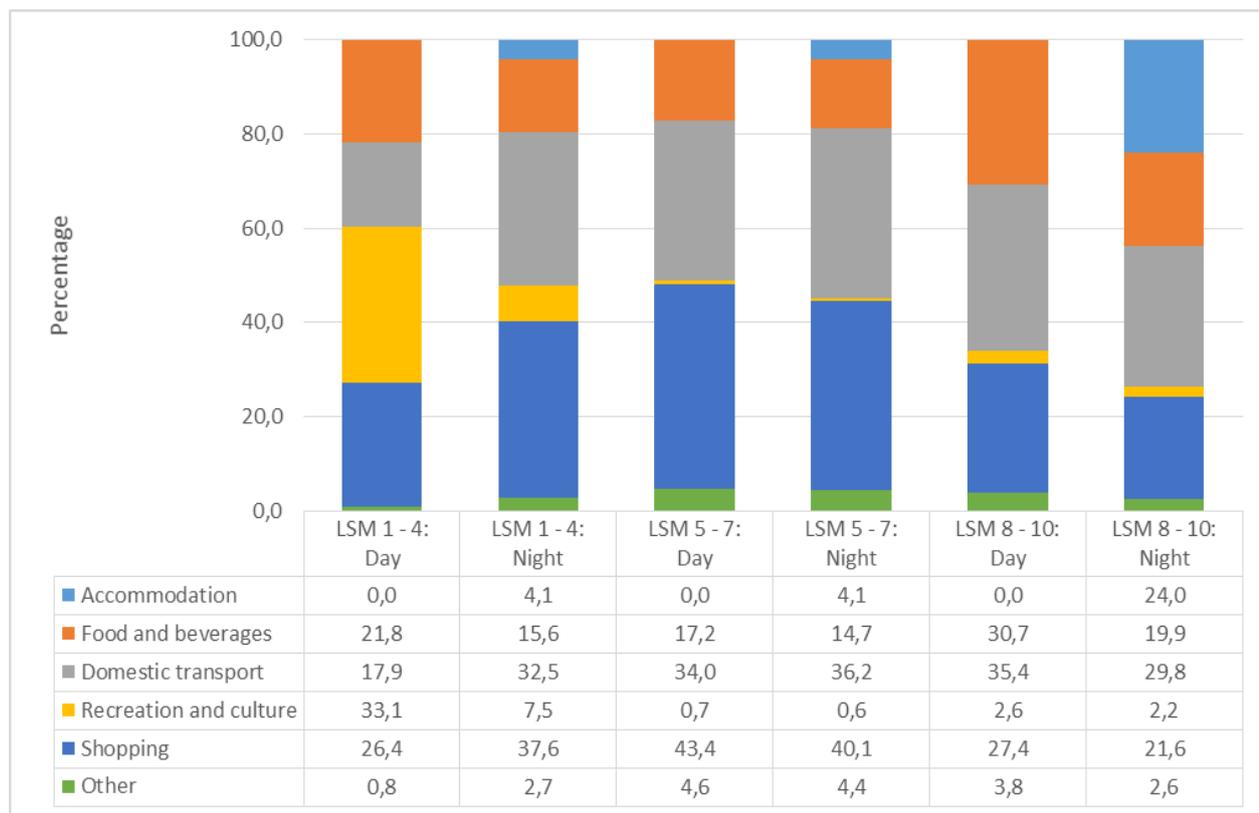


Figure 11 shows that travellers in LSM 1–4 spent a third of their money on recreation and culture during the day trips and slightly more than third on shopping when on overnight trips. LSM 5–7 spent most of their money on shopping while on day and overnight trips. The more affluent travellers spent most of their money on domestic transport.

Table 32: Number of most recent trips per broad LSM group by main mode of transport, January–December, 2016

| Broad LSM group | Main mode of transport ('000) | | | | | | Total |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------|
| | Air | Bus | Car | Taxi | Other ¹ | Unspecified | |
| Day trips | | | | | | | |
| LSM 1 - 4 | * | 139 | 243 | 817 | 57 | 49 | 1 306 |
| LSM 5 - 7 | 2 | 541 | 3 794 | 3 977 | 318 | 35 | 8 668 |
| LSM 8 - 10 | 28 | 90 | 5 858 | 136 | 89 | 4 | 6 204 |
| South Africa | 30 | 771 | 9 895 | 4 930 | 464 | 88 | 16 178 |
| Overnight trips | | | | | | | |
| LSM 1 - 4 | 3 | 228 | 398 | 1 737 | 83 | 5 | 2 454 |
| LSM 5 - 7 | 128 | 1 581 | 5 002 | 7 169 | 384 | 133 | 14 397 |
| LSM 8 - 10 | 779 | 203 | 7 228 | 335 | 111 | 37 | 8 691 |
| South Africa | 910 | 2 011 | 12 627 | 9 241 | 578 | 175 | 25 543 |

¹Other 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 2016 were taken by a car (9,9 million), and most tourists used cars (12,6 million) to reach their destinations.

Even though broad LSM group 5–7 undertook most of the day trips during the reference period, this group were less likely than LMS 8–10 to use cars. This group mostly, relied on taxis while on day and overnight trips. The broad LSM group 1–4 also preferred taxis to other modes of transport on most recent overnight trips. This group was also the most likely to use buses on overnight trips, since they made up three-quarters of all overnight trips undertaken by bus in 2016.

For overnight trips, the table shows that over eighty-five per cent of air travel was undertaken by tourists in the broad LSM group 8–10, and a further fourteen per cent by individuals in the LSM group 5–7, while broad LSM group 1–4 made up less than half a 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 | 90,33 |
| Western Cape | 92,75 |
| Eastern Cape | 93,86 |
| Northern Cape | 92,81 |
| Free State | 95,81 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 96,17 |
| North West | 95,10 |
| Gauteng | 77,64 |
| Mpumalanga | 96,24 |
| Limpopo | 98,60 |

5.2 Survey requirements

The Domestic Tourism Survey uses the Master Sample frame that has been developed as a general-purpose household survey frame that can be used by all other Stats SA household surveys that have reasonably compatible design requirements as the DTS. Domestic Tourism Survey 2016 data were based on the 2013 Master Sample that is based on information collected during the 2011 Population Census conducted by Stats SA. The data collection period for the survey is a cycle of 12 months, where the ultimate data are presented for each of the calendar months within the survey reference period.

5.3 Sample design

The DTS 2016 collection was based on the 2013 Master Sample. This Master Sample is based on information collected during the 2011 Census conducted by Stats SA. In preparation for Census 2011, the country was divided into 103 576 enumeration areas (EAs). The census EAs, together with the auxiliary information for the EAs, were used as the frame units or building blocks for the formation of primary sampling units (PSUs) for the Master Sample, since they covered the entire country and had other information that is crucial for stratification and creation of PSUs. There are 3 324 primary sampling units (PSUs) in the Master Sample with an expected sample of approximately 28 000 dwelling units (DUs). The number of PSUs in the current Master Sample (3 324) reflect an 8,0% increase in the size of the Master Sample compared to the previous (2008) Master Sample (which had 3 080 PSUs). The larger Master Sample of PSUs was selected to improve the precision (smaller coefficients of variation, known as CVs) of the DTS estimates.

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

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

5.4 Weighting

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

a. Design weight

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

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

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

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

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

Base weight

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

$$W_b = ISR_p \times PSU_ADJ_i^t \tag{3}$$

c. Adjusted base weights

i. Synthetic weight adjustment for non-coverage

During the design stage, it is common practice to exclude very small Census EAs from the area sampling frame because these are often very remote EAs that are sparsely populated, representing only a small portion of the population and so have very little effect on the survey estimates. It would be neither very cost-efficient to include these EAs in the frame or feasible to conduct field operations in these areas. Since the population in these EAs forms part of the target population, excluding these EAs from the sampling frame introduces some non-coverage on the sampling frame.

A synthetic weight adjustment factor to account for the contribution from the excluded population was applied to the base weights. The adjustment factor was calculated using the Census population counts at the primary strata level (i.e. geographic area by province) to reduce the risk of potential synthetic bias.

Let N_H be the number of persons within the target population from the primary stratum H and N_H^f the corresponding number of persons within the sampling frame. Then the synthetic weight adjustment factor is given by:

$$Synth_Wgt_H = N_H / N_H^f \tag{4}$$

ii. Non-response adjustments

The most common practice to account for unit (total) non-response is to adjust the base weights based on the assumption that the respondent units represent both the respondent and non-respondent units. This is

reasonable under the assumption that, for the characteristics measured in the survey, the non-respondents are like the respondents. The base weights of the non-respondents are then redistributed amongst the respondents. This is often done using a non-response adjustment factor that is applied to the base weight to produce a non-response adjusted weight. The non-response adjustment factor is usually defined as the ratio of the sum of the weights of all eligible units, i.e. respondent and non-respondent units, in the sample to the sum of the weights of the respondent units.

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

PSU non-response

The sampled PSUs can be classified into three response categories based on the DU sample drawn, namely whether it contained or potentially could have contained eligible DUs, when it contained eligible DUs and whether it contained a respondent household or not.

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

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

Household non-response

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

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

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

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

d. Final sample weights

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

The final sample weights were benchmarked to the known monthly population estimates for 2016 at 5-year age groups by population group and by gender at national level, and broad age group at province level. The calibrated weights are constructed such that all persons in a household would have the same final sample weight, defined as follows where Cal_Factor is the calibration factor for benchmarking the survey weights to the population estimates.

$$W_s = \prod W_b Synth_Wgt_H PSU_NR_ADJ_h HH_NR_ADJ_{hvi} Cal_Factor \tag{7}$$

5.5 Estimation

The final sample weights are used to obtain the estimates for various domains of interest. Due to the overlapping samples and sample designs for the DTS 2016, the estimates for the calendar month that contain data collected from the overlapping samples were produced as follows:

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

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

Where the α value is defined as:

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

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

5.6 Limitations to the study

The DTS 2013 was the first round of tourism surveys to be conducted using the Continuous Data Collection method, followed by DTS 2014, 2015 and 2016. The recall period was three months as compared to the previous surveys.

5.7 Non-response adjustment

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

5.8 Benchmarking

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

5.9 Editing and imputation

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

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

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

- If the filter question had a missing value, the filter is allocated the value that corresponds with the subsequent question that had a valid value.
- If the values of the filter question and subsequent question are inconsistent, the value of the filter question is set to missing and imputed using either the hot-deck or nearest neighbour imputation techniques. The imputed value is then once again tested against the skip rule. If the skip rule remains violated, the question

subsequent to the filter question is dealt with by either setting it to missing and imputing or, if that fails, printing a message of edit failure for further investigation, decision-making and manual editing.

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

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

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

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

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

1. Population

1.1 Province by population group and gender ('000)

| Province | Black African | | | Coloured | | | Indian/Asian | | | White | | | Total | | |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| South Africa | 44 345 | 21 695 | 22 650 | 4 906 | 2 373 | 2 533 | 1 384 | 700 | 684 | 4 539 | 2 203 | 2 337 | 55 173 | 26 971 | 28 203 |
| Western Cape | 2 121 | 1 049 | 1 071 | 3 211 | 1 558 | 1 653 | 42 | 21 | 21 | 988 | 483 | 505 | 6 362 | 3 111 | 3 251 |
| Eastern Cape | 5 947 | 2 886 | 3 061 | 543 | 258 | 285 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 232 | 125 | 107 | 6 731 | 3 275 | 3 456 |
| Northern Cape | 630 | 316 | 314 | 467 | 223 | 244 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 86 | 38 | 48 | 1 192 | 583 | 609 |
| Free State | 2 422 | 1 150 | 1 272 | 91 | 44 | 47 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 250 | 117 | 134 | 2 768 | 1 314 | 1 453 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 9 577 | 4 463 | 5 114 | 108 | 55 | 53 | 853 | 423 | 430 | 268 | 129 | 139 | 10 806 | 5 070 | 5 737 |
| North West | 3 462 | 1 727 | 1 735 | 44 | 20 | 23 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 240 | 117 | 123 | 3 757 | 1 872 | 1 885 |
| Gauteng | 10 680 | 5 494 | 5 187 | 391 | 193 | 198 | 391 | 197 | 194 | 2 081 | 1 001 | 1 080 | 13 543 | 6 884 | 6 659 |
| Mpumalanga | 3 999 | 1 962 | 2 037 | 16 | 6 | 10 | 25 | 14 | 11 | 250 | 120 | 130 | 4 290 | 2 102 | 2 188 |
| Limpopo | 5 506 | 2 647 | 2 859 | 36 | 16 | 19 | 38 | 23 | 15 | 143 | 73 | 71 | 5 724 | 2 759 | 2 965 |

*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 | 44 345 | 21 695 | 22 650 | 4 906 | 2 373 | 2 533 | 1 384 | 700 | 684 | 4 539 | 2 203 | 2 337 | 55 173 | 26 971 | 28 203 |
| 0–4 | 4 318 | 2 191 | 2 128 | 394 | 207 | 186 | 101 | 52 | 49 | 248 | 129 | 119 | 5 061 | 2 580 | 2 481 |
| 5–9 | 4 507 | 2 254 | 2 253 | 445 | 214 | 230 | 99 | 49 | 51 | 274 | 137 | 138 | 5 325 | 2 654 | 2 671 |
| 10–14 | 4 250 | 2 097 | 2 153 | 443 | 216 | 228 | 94 | 45 | 49 | 275 | 147 | 128 | 5 062 | 2 506 | 2 557 |
| 15–19 | 4 283 | 2 170 | 2 112 | 444 | 229 | 214 | 97 | 51 | 46 | 291 | 141 | 150 | 5 114 | 2 591 | 2 523 |
| 20–24 | 4 430 | 2 263 | 2 167 | 427 | 222 | 205 | 107 | 53 | 54 | 279 | 138 | 141 | 5 243 | 2 677 | 2 567 |
| 25–29 | 4 097 | 2 062 | 2 035 | 408 | 197 | 211 | 119 | 64 | 56 | 315 | 163 | 152 | 4 940 | 2 486 | 2 454 |
| 30–34 | 3 920 | 1 990 | 1 930 | 371 | 186 | 185 | 109 | 60 | 50 | 258 | 132 | 126 | 4 658 | 2 368 | 2 291 |
| 35–39 | 3 308 | 1 695 | 1 613 | 361 | 170 | 192 | 137 | 72 | 65 | 303 | 147 | 156 | 4 109 | 2 084 | 2 026 |
| 40–44 | 2 720 | 1 352 | 1 368 | 337 | 163 | 174 | 108 | 55 | 54 | 314 | 148 | 166 | 3 480 | 1 718 | 1 762 |
| 45–49 | 2 336 | 1 085 | 1 250 | 357 | 165 | 192 | 93 | 50 | 42 | 305 | 158 | 146 | 3 090 | 1 459 | 1 631 |
| 50–54 | 1 715 | 772 | 944 | 288 | 129 | 159 | 74 | 30 | 44 | 345 | 161 | 184 | 2 422 | 1 092 | 1 330 |
| 55–59 | 1 344 | 605 | 740 | 213 | 102 | 110 | 77 | 40 | 37 | 357 | 194 | 163 | 1 991 | 940 | 1 051 |
| 60–64 | 1 120 | 493 | 628 | 159 | 68 | 91 | 64 | 35 | 29 | 278 | 124 | 154 | 1 622 | 720 | 902 |
| 65–69 | 777 | 303 | 474 | 111 | 45 | 67 | 41 | 17 | 23 | 257 | 103 | 154 | 1 187 | 468 | 718 |
| 70–74 | 497 | 169 | 329 | 73 | 29 | 44 | 35 | 18 | 17 | 195 | 85 | 109 | 799 | 300 | 499 |
| 75+ | 722 | 194 | 528 | 75 | 31 | 43 | 28 | 10 | 19 | 246 | 94 | 152 | 1 070 | 329 | 741 |

*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 | 4 457 | 4 126 | 775 | 1 875 | 6 705 | 2 462 | 9 910 | 2 758 | 3 551 | 36 620 |
| No schooling | 85 | 199 | 60 | 73 | 363 | 174 | 184 | 265 | 320 | 1 722 |
| Grade 0/R to Grade 3/Standard 1 | 63 | 166 | 27 | 76 | 258 | 97 | 160 | 90 | 122 | 1 061 |
| Grade 4/Standard 2 | 64 | 118 | 20 | 42 | 154 | 61 | 115 | 54 | 71 | 700 |
| Grade 5/Standard 3/ABET 2 | 63 | 130 | 20 | 47 | 134 | 63 | 99 | 52 | 79 | 689 |
| Grade 6/Standard 4 | 109 | 174 | 27 | 67 | 198 | 89 | 183 | 80 | 109 | 1 036 |
| Grade 7/Standard 5/ABET 3 | 226 | 249 | 44 | 93 | 290 | 124 | 320 | 145 | 162 | 1 652 |
| Grade 8/Standard 6/Form 1 | 275 | 356 | 64 | 129 | 323 | 172 | 465 | 115 | 217 | 2 116 |
| Grade 9/Standard 7/Form 2/ABET 4 | 338 | 363 | 64 | 177 | 437 | 187 | 445 | 185 | 350 | 2 547 |
| Grade 10/Standard 8/Form 3 | 555 | 558 | 100 | 235 | 771 | 287 | 1 070 | 338 | 430 | 4 343 |
| Grade 11/Standard 9/Form 4 | 487 | 552 | 74 | 207 | 986 | 254 | 1 173 | 381 | 523 | 4 637 |
| Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (No exemption) | 1 065 | 788 | 171 | 445 | 1 985 | 587 | 3 111 | 660 | 715 | 9 527 |
| Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (Exemption) | 291 | 62 | 22 | 29 | 86 | 34 | 211 | 40 | 37 | 812 |
| NTCI–NTCIII | 26 | 24 | 7 | 20 | 24 | 15 | 67 | 19 | 36 | 238 |
| NTC4–NTC6 | 31 | 15 | 11 | 21 | 31 | 19 | 110 | 35 | 32 | 306 |
| Diploma/certificate with less than Grade 12/Std 10 | 20 | 15 | 3 | 6 | 23 | 11 | 72 | 11 | 16 | 176 |
| Diploma/certificate with Grade 12/Std 10 | 260 | 199 | 29 | 108 | 265 | 113 | 817 | 163 | 175 | 2 128 |
| Degree and higher | 409 | 131 | 26 | 76 | 326 | 112 | 1 023 | 95 | 120 | 2 320 |
| Other | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Don't know/unspecified | 91 | 25 | 8 | 23 | 51 | 64 | 286 | 30 | 35 | 612 |

*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 | 28 677 | 13 822 | 14 855 | 3 354 | 1 594 | 1 760 | 1 030 | 519 | 511 | 3 560 | 1 699 | 1 861 | 36 620 | 17 633 | 18 987 |
| No schooling | 1 617 | 560 | 1 057 | 76 | 36 | 39 | 13 | 3 | 10 | 17 | 10 | 7 | 1 722 | 609 | 1 113 |
| Grade 0/R to Grade 3/Standard 1 | 976 | 472 | 504 | 66 | 37 | 29 | 10 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 7 | 1 061 | 515 | 546 |
| Grade 4/Standard 2 | 625 | 302 | 323 | 68 | 30 | 38 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | . | 700 | 336 | 364 |
| Grade 5/Standard 3/ABET 2 | 621 | 310 | 311 | 57 | 17 | 40 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 689 | 333 | 356 |
| Grade 6/Standard 4 | 911 | 454 | 458 | 105 | 53 | 52 | 9 | 2 | 7 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 1 036 | 512 | 523 |
| Grade 7/Standard 5/ABET 3 | 1 396 | 690 | 706 | 215 | 97 | 118 | 23 | 10 | 14 | 18 | 8 | 10 | 1 652 | 805 | 847 |
| Grade 8/Standard 6/Form 1 | 1 730 | 884 | 846 | 284 | 133 | 151 | 40 | 17 | 23 | 62 | 27 | 35 | 2 116 | 1 061 | 1 055 |
| Grade 9/Standard 7/Form 2/ABET 4 | 2 154 | 1 142 | 1 012 | 313 | 152 | 160 | 39 | 13 | 26 | 41 | 22 | 19 | 2 547 | 1 330 | 1 217 |
| Grade 10/Standard 8/Form 3 | 3 401 | 1 799 | 1 603 | 505 | 245 | 260 | 98 | 48 | 50 | 339 | 151 | 188 | 4 343 | 2 242 | 2 101 |
| Grade 11/Standard 9/Form 4 | 4 199 | 1 885 | 2 314 | 292 | 145 | 146 | 57 | 32 | 25 | 90 | 38 | 52 | 4 637 | 2 101 | 2 536 |
| Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (No exemption) | 7 111 | 3 460 | 3 651 | 805 | 375 | 430 | 425 | 228 | 197 | 1 185 | 522 | 663 | 9 527 | 4 586 | 4 941 |
| Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (Exemption) | 385 | 198 | 187 | 154 | 67 | 87 | 52 | 27 | 25 | 220 | 102 | 119 | 812 | 394 | 418 |
| NTCI–NTCIII | 184 | 96 | 88 | 15 | 10 | 5 | 3 | 3 | . | 35 | 26 | 9 | 238 | 135 | 102 |
| NTC4–NTC6 | 206 | 107 | 99 | 14 | 10 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 78 | 60 | 18 | 306 | 183 | 122 |
| Diploma/certificate with less than Grade 12/Std 10 | 120 | 56 | 64 | 16 | 6 | 10 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 31 | 16 | 16 | 176 | 81 | 95 |
| Diploma/certificate with Grade 12/Std 10 | 1 403 | 584 | 819 | 153 | 69 | 85 | 87 | 52 | 35 | 485 | 230 | 254 | 2 128 | 935 | 1 193 |
| Degree and higher | 1 154 | 545 | 609 | 145 | 73 | 72 | 137 | 60 | 77 | 884 | 447 | 436 | 2 320 | 1 126 | 1 194 |
| Other | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Don't know/unspecified | 483 | 277 | 206 | 70 | 37 | 34 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 50 | 30 | 20 | 612 | 348 | 264 |

*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, 2016

| Province of origin | Type of trip ('000) | |
|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| | Day trips | Overnight trips |
| | | |
| South Africa | 16 178 | 25 543 |
| Western Cape | 2 119 | 3 042 |
| Eastern Cape | 1 685 | 2 511 |
| Northern Cape | 679 | 715 |
| Free State | 669 | 1 088 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 1 280 | 2 494 |
| North West | 1 552 | 1 855 |
| Gauteng | 3 617 | 8 202 |
| Mpumalanga | 1 847 | 2 576 |
| Limpopo | 2 731 | 3 061 |

*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, 2016

| Province of origin | Number of day trips ('000) | | | Total |
|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | 1 trip | 2–4 trips | 5 trips or more | |
| South Africa | 13 690 | 2 259 | 229 | 16 178 |
| Western Cape | 1 561 | 527 | 30 | 2 119 |
| Eastern Cape | 1 513 | 140 | 31 | 1 685 |
| Northern Cape | 599 | 71 | 8 | 679 |
| Free State | 599 | 63 | * | 669 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 1 238 | 42 | . | 1 280 |
| North West | 1 245 | 276 | 30 | 1 552 |
| Gauteng | 2 978 | 577 | 62 | 3 617 |
| Mpumalanga | 1 533 | 257 | 57 | 1 847 |
| Limpopo | 2 423 | 306 | * | 2 731 |

*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, 2016

| Province of origin | Number of overnight trips ('000) | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | 1 trip | 2–4 trips | 5 trips or more | Total |
| South Africa | 24 072 | 1 430 | 41 | 25 543 |
| Western Cape | 2 869 | 173 | . | 3 042 |
| Eastern Cape | 2 395 | 116 | . | 2 511 |
| Northern Cape | 654 | 61 | . | 715 |
| Free State | 1 021 | 67 | . | 1 088 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 2 436 | 58 | . | 2 494 |
| North West | 1 639 | 205 | * | 1 855 |
| Gauteng | 7 779 | 393 | 30 | 8 202 |
| Mpumalanga | 2 486 | 90 | . | 2 576 |
| Limpopo | 2 792 | 267 | * | 3 061 |

*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, 2016

| Province of origin | Undertook day trip ('000) | | | Undertook overnight trip ('000) | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| South Africa | 16 178 | 7 661 | 8 517 | 25 543 | 11 966 | 13 577 |
| Western Cape | 2 119 | 1 039 | 1 080 | 3 042 | 1 477 | 1 564 |
| Eastern Cape | 1 685 | 635 | 1 050 | 2 511 | 1 053 | 1 458 |
| Northern Cape | 679 | 312 | 366 | 715 | 315 | 400 |
| Free State | 669 | 330 | 338 | 1 088 | 489 | 598 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 1 280 | 625 | 654 | 2 494 | 1 090 | 1 404 |
| North West | 1 552 | 725 | 827 | 1 855 | 856 | 999 |
| Gauteng | 3 617 | 1 866 | 1 751 | 8 202 | 4 094 | 4 108 |
| Mpumalanga | 1 847 | 851 | 996 | 2 576 | 1 208 | 1 368 |
| Limpopo | 2 731 | 1 277 | 1 454 | 3 061 | 1 383 | 1 678 |

*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, 2016 ('000)

| Province of origin | January | | | February | | | March | | | April | | | May | | | June | | |
|---------------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| | Total | Male | Female |
| South Africa | 1 143 | 550 | 593 | 1 589 | 782 | 807 | 1 043 | 504 | 539 | 1 052 | 528 | 524 | 1 255 | 572 | 682 | 1 462 | 631 | 831 |
| Western Cape | 111 | 58 | 53 | 251 | 136 | 115 | 169 | 69 | 100 | 168 | 77 | 91 | 107 | 46 | 61 | 138 | 60 | 78 |
| Eastern Cape | 128 | 65 | 63 | 252 | 105 | 147 | 136 | 59 | 77 | 131 | 40 | 91 | 162 | 53 | 109 | 145 | 57 | 88 |
| Northern Cape | 18 | 7 | 11 | 54 | 27 | 27 | 50 | 21 | 29 | 16 | 5 | 11 | 84 | 35 | 49 | 55 | 23 | 33 |
| Free State | 21 | 11 | 10 | 31 | 20 | 11 | 40 | 14 | 25 | 34 | 23 | 11 | 62 | 33 | 29 | 55 | 26 | 29 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 67 | 34 | 33 | 134 | 79 | 54 | 75 | 45 | 30 | 106 | 50 | 56 | 94 | 41 | 52 | 94 | 56 | 38 |
| North West | 70 | 40 | 29 | 262 | 127 | 134 | 68 | 35 | 33 | 97 | 63 | 34 | 121 | 31 | 90 | 112 | 40 | 72 |
| Gauteng | 382 | 194 | 188 | 292 | 158 | 134 | 161 | 87 | 74 | 193 | 107 | 85 | 229 | 117 | 112 | 403 | 182 | 220 |
| Mpumalanga | 115 | 52 | 63 | 122 | 60 | 62 | 212 | 116 | 96 | 145 | 74 | 71 | 163 | 77 | 86 | 218 | 84 | 135 |
| Limpopo | 231 | 88 | 143 | 192 | 69 | 123 | 134 | 58 | 76 | 162 | 89 | 73 | 232 | 138 | 94 | 242 | 103 | 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

3.5 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, 2016 ('000)

| Province of origin | July | | | August | | | September | | | October | | | November | | | December | | |
|---------------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| | Total | Male | Female |
| South Africa | 1 326 | 684 | 643 | 1 370 | 633 | 738 | 1 347 | 643 | 704 | 1 207 | 551 | 657 | 1 267 | 588 | 679 | 2 115 | 995 | 1 121 |
| Western Cape | 197 | 105 | 92 | 172 | 89 | 83 | 188 | 89 | 99 | 140 | 55 | 85 | 258 | 141 | 117 | 220 | 114 | 106 |
| Eastern Cape | 79 | 29 | 50 | 121 | 36 | 85 | 99 | 27 | 72 | 134 | 55 | 79 | 149 | 56 | 93 | 149 | 52 | 98 |
| Northern Cape | 34 | 17 | 17 | 103 | 44 | 59 | 59 | 26 | 34 | 88 | 53 | 36 | 60 | 30 | 30 | 57 | 26 | 31 |
| Free State | 58 | 31 | 27 | 79 | 49 | 30 | 68 | 35 | 33 | 36 | 12 | 24 | 59 | 29 | 30 | 125 | 47 | 79 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 98 | 57 | 41 | 155 | 67 | 88 | 134 | 66 | 68 | 79 | 25 | 54 | 48 | 19 | 29 | 196 | 85 | 111 |
| North West | 142 | 55 | 86 | 123 | 69 | 54 | 107 | 67 | 41 | 85 | 44 | 41 | 94 | 32 | 61 | 271 | 119 | 152 |
| Gauteng | 281 | 166 | 115 | 297 | 165 | 132 | 390 | 190 | 200 | 322 | 166 | 156 | 165 | 81 | 84 | 503 | 252 | 251 |
| Mpumalanga | 151 | 80 | 71 | 155 | 66 | 89 | 133 | 44 | 90 | 97 | 49 | 49 | 135 | 53 | 82 | 199 | 96 | 103 |
| Limpopo | 288 | 144 | 144 | 165 | 47 | 118 | 168 | 99 | 68 | 226 | 93 | 133 | 298 | 146 | 152 | 394 | 203 | 191 |

*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, 2016 ('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 | 2 343 | 1 131 | 1 213 | 1 711 | 762 | 949 | 2 531 | 1 166 | 1 365 | 1 604 | 739 | 865 | 1 860 | 839 | 1 022 | 1 975 | 911 | 1 064 |
| Western Cape | 330 | 150 | 180 | 219 | 108 | 112 | 403 | 199 | 204 | 220 | 91 | 129 | 184 | 113 | 71 | 190 | 94 | 96 |
| Eastern Cape | 247 | 100 | 147 | 202 | 92 | 110 | 219 | 66 | 153 | 138 | 63 | 75 | 130 | 33 | 97 | 225 | 98 | 127 |
| Northern Cape | 46 | 14 | 32 | 52 | 26 | 26 | 54 | 25 | 29 | 34 | 12 | 22 | 63 | 21 | 41 | 49 | 27 | 22 |
| Free State | 82 | 41 | 41 | 37 | 24 | 13 | 103 | 48 | 55 | 105 | 47 | 58 | 64 | 20 | 44 | 82 | 31 | 52 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 159 | 68 | 91 | 134 | 52 | 82 | 247 | 115 | 131 | 137 | 58 | 79 | 173 | 69 | 104 | 218 | 85 | 133 |
| North West | 158 | 78 | 81 | 182 | 67 | 116 | 237 | 103 | 134 | 98 | 33 | 65 | 191 | 94 | 98 | 164 | 79 | 85 |
| Gauteng | 957 | 515 | 442 | 513 | 242 | 271 | 705 | 360 | 345 | 506 | 241 | 265 | 557 | 279 | 278 | 614 | 291 | 323 |
| Mpumalanga | 146 | 69 | 77 | 204 | 83 | 120 | 269 | 111 | 159 | 147 | 79 | 68 | 205 | 89 | 117 | 241 | 122 | 118 |
| Limpopo | 218 | 96 | 123 | 168 | 69 | 99 | 294 | 138 | 157 | 219 | 114 | 105 | 293 | 121 | 172 | 191 | 84 | 107 |

*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, 2016 ('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 | 2 212 | 1 085 | 1 128 | 1 847 | 840 | 1 007 | 2 155 | 1 070 | 1 086 | 1 938 | 893 | 1 045 | 1 459 | 726 | 733 | 3 906 | 1 805 | 2 100 |
| Western Cape | 240 | 128 | 112 | 212 | 109 | 103 | 385 | 170 | 216 | 166 | 69 | 97 | 110 | 66 | 45 | 382 | 181 | 201 |
| Eastern Cape | 230 | 105 | 125 | 179 | 63 | 116 | 198 | 108 | 89 | 189 | 74 | 115 | 153 | 63 | 90 | 400 | 187 | 213 |
| Northern Cape | 54 | 32 | 22 | 63 | 25 | 38 | 60 | 27 | 34 | 78 | 45 | 33 | 47 | 16 | 31 | 116 | 45 | 71 |
| Free State | 107 | 53 | 55 | 69 | 25 | 43 | 70 | 38 | 32 | 90 | 47 | 43 | 71 | 35 | 36 | 206 | 80 | 127 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 296 | 150 | 146 | 171 | 59 | 112 | 277 | 140 | 137 | 181 | 89 | 93 | 150 | 66 | 84 | 350 | 138 | 212 |
| North West | 142 | 71 | 71 | 83 | 48 | 35 | 94 | 54 | 40 | 147 | 64 | 84 | 102 | 54 | 49 | 255 | 113 | 142 |
| Gauteng | 657 | 327 | 330 | 686 | 325 | 361 | 573 | 281 | 292 | 674 | 371 | 303 | 433 | 210 | 222 | 1 328 | 651 | 677 |
| Mpumalanga | 236 | 113 | 123 | 192 | 95 | 97 | 242 | 120 | 122 | 196 | 78 | 118 | 124 | 60 | 64 | 375 | 190 | 185 |
| Limpopo | 248 | 105 | 143 | 193 | 91 | 103 | 256 | 132 | 124 | 216 | 57 | 160 | 269 | 157 | 113 | 493 | 220 | 273 |

*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, 2016 ('000)

| Province of destination | January | | | February | | | March | | | April | | | May | | | June | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| | Total | Male | Female |
| South Africa | 1 143 | 550 | 593 | 1 589 | 782 | 807 | 1 043 | 504 | 539 | 1 052 | 528 | 524 | 1 255 | 572 | 682 | 1 462 | 631 | 831 |
| Western Cape | 111 | 58 | 53 | 255 | 138 | 117 | 175 | 73 | 103 | 170 | 79 | 91 | 109 | 44 | 65 | 138 | 60 | 78 |
| Eastern Cape | 123 | 61 | 62 | 261 | 113 | 148 | 123 | 50 | 72 | 123 | 35 | 89 | 149 | 44 | 105 | 130 | 54 | 76 |
| Northern Cape | 36 | 22 | 14 | 53 | 30 | 24 | 54 | 25 | 29 | 18 | 7 | 11 | 104 | 37 | 67 | 53 | 18 | 35 |
| Free State | 32 | 17 | 15 | 62 | 36 | 26 | 43 | 21 | 22 | 59 | 40 | 19 | 63 | 37 | 26 | 53 | 25 | 28 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 81 | 45 | 36 | 120 | 67 | 53 | 83 | 51 | 32 | 104 | 51 | 53 | 91 | 39 | 52 | 117 | 61 | 57 |
| North West | 126 | 67 | 59 | 204 | 94 | 110 | 69 | 37 | 32 | 63 | 37 | 26 | 89 | 32 | 56 | 163 | 81 | 82 |
| Gauteng | 329 | 165 | 164 | 320 | 155 | 164 | 212 | 108 | 105 | 263 | 138 | 125 | 291 | 151 | 140 | 407 | 171 | 236 |
| Mpumalanga | 75 | 27 | 47 | 80 | 49 | 31 | 150 | 81 | 69 | 91 | 57 | 34 | 108 | 50 | 58 | 126 | 47 | 80 |
| Limpopo | 192 | 73 | 118 | 205 | 81 | 124 | 118 | 54 | 65 | 156 | 79 | 77 | 224 | 127 | 97 | 248 | 108 | 140 |
| Unspecified | 39 | * | 24 | 29 | 20 | * | * | * | * | * | * | . | 26 | * | * | 27 | * | 20 |

*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 ,2016 ('000)

| Province of destination | July | | | August | | | September | | | October | | | November | | | December | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| | Total | Male | Female |
| South Africa | 1 326 | 684 | 643 | 1 370 | 633 | 738 | 1 347 | 643 | 704 | 1 207 | 551 | 657 | 1 267 | 588 | 679 | 2 115 | 995 | 1 121 |
| Western Cape | 197 | 105 | 92 | 172 | 89 | 83 | 188 | 89 | 99 | 141 | 55 | 86 | 255 | 138 | 117 | 220 | 114 | 106 |
| Eastern Cape | 75 | 26 | 48 | 114 | 34 | 80 | 97 | 27 | 69 | 148 | 57 | 91 | 145 | 54 | 91 | 152 | 49 | 103 |
| Northern Cape | 55 | 21 | 35 | 63 | 24 | 39 | 56 | 22 | 34 | 83 | 55 | 28 | 58 | 30 | 28 | 60 | 26 | 34 |
| Free State | 45 | 24 | 21 | 109 | 58 | 51 | 47 | 18 | 29 | 33 | 12 | 21 | 25 | 6 | 19 | 121 | 46 | 75 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 112 | 64 | 48 | 169 | 74 | 95 | 143 | 68 | 75 | 76 | 25 | 51 | 56 | 22 | 34 | 203 | 87 | 116 |
| North West | 140 | 55 | 86 | 99 | 40 | 59 | 100 | 52 | 48 | 165 | 89 | 76 | 100 | 33 | 68 | 272 | 117 | 155 |
| Gauteng | 303 | 185 | 118 | 319 | 176 | 143 | 391 | 210 | 181 | 222 | 109 | 113 | 222 | 109 | 113 | 444 | 230 | 214 |
| Mpumalanga | 96 | 48 | 48 | 119 | 67 | 52 | 83 | 28 | 55 | 87 | 47 | 40 | 85 | 35 | 50 | 143 | 68 | 75 |
| Limpopo | 291 | 149 | 142 | 168 | 52 | 117 | 237 | 123 | 114 | 248 | 102 | 147 | 299 | 149 | 150 | 408 | 211 | 197 |
| Unspecified | 11 | 7 | 5 | 37 | 18 | 18 | 6 | 6 | . | 4 | . | 4 | 22 | 13 | 9 | 92 | 46 | 46 |

*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, 2016 ('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 | 2 343 | 1 131 | 1 213 | 1 711 | 762 | 949 | 2 531 | 1 166 | 1 365 | 1 604 | 739 | 865 | 1 860 | 839 | 1 022 | 1 975 | 911 | 1 064 |
| Western Cape | 242 | 125 | 117 | 131 | 67 | 63 | 272 | 132 | 140 | 128 | 63 | 64 | 110 | 50 | 60 | 174 | 80 | 93 |
| Eastern Cape | 355 | 157 | 198 | 300 | 118 | 183 | 288 | 103 | 184 | 180 | 71 | 109 | 137 | 57 | 80 | 290 | 120 | 170 |
| Northern Cape | 51 | 17 | 34 | 22 | 12 | 10 | 104 | 46 | 57 | 34 | 16 | 19 | 73 | 23 | 50 | 32 | 15 | 17 |
| Free State | 108 | 48 | 61 | 39 | 22 | 17 | 153 | 77 | 77 | 127 | 52 | 75 | 51 | 17 | 33 | 40 | 25 | 16 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 385 | 184 | 201 | 164 | 72 | 91 | 239 | 88 | 151 | 252 | 103 | 149 | 238 | 119 | 118 | 211 | 92 | 119 |
| North West | 146 | 66 | 80 | 114 | 30 | 84 | 192 | 82 | 110 | 87 | 38 | 49 | 249 | 130 | 118 | 136 | 70 | 66 |
| Gauteng | 239 | 120 | 120 | 385 | 154 | 231 | 345 | 170 | 176 | 185 | 87 | 98 | 208 | 84 | 124 | 340 | 141 | 199 |
| Mpumalanga | 173 | 74 | 99 | 200 | 92 | 109 | 241 | 121 | 120 | 173 | 92 | 81 | 219 | 97 | 123 | 251 | 124 | 127 |
| Limpopo | 348 | 179 | 170 | 237 | 129 | 108 | 563 | 278 | 285 | 323 | 162 | 161 | 364 | 159 | 205 | 291 | 140 | 151 |
| Unspecified | 295 | 161 | 134 | 120 | 67 | 53 | 134 | 69 | 65 | 116 | 55 | 60 | 212 | 101 | 110 | 210 | 104 | 106 |

*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, 2016 ('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 | 2 212 | 1 085 | 1 128 | 1 847 | 840 | 1 007 | 2 155 | 1 070 | 1 086 | 1 938 | 893 | 1 045 | 1 459 | 726 | 733 | 3 906 | 1 805 | 2 100 |
| Western Cape | 231 | 113 | 117 | 183 | 85 | 99 | 288 | 140 | 148 | 98 | 45 | 53 | 169 | 98 | 71 | 449 | 232 | 217 |
| Eastern Cape | 297 | 158 | 139 | 231 | 94 | 137 | 227 | 116 | 111 | 158 | 54 | 105 | 137 | 58 | 80 | 523 | 230 | 294 |
| Northern Cape | 38 | 26 | 12 | 65 | 26 | 39 | 41 | 10 | 31 | 56 | 32 | 24 | 38 | 16 | 23 | 78 | 38 | 40 |
| Free State | 93 | 39 | 54 | 87 | 31 | 56 | 101 | 46 | 55 | 83 | 39 | 43 | 61 | 27 | 34 | 274 | 125 | 149 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 306 | 158 | 148 | 233 | 95 | 138 | 287 | 149 | 138 | 339 | 178 | 160 | 186 | 74 | 111 | 477 | 203 | 275 |
| North West | 165 | 74 | 91 | 93 | 48 | 45 | 117 | 65 | 53 | 157 | 65 | 92 | 100 | 56 | 43 | 366 | 158 | 207 |
| Gauteng | 372 | 158 | 214 | 254 | 106 | 148 | 269 | 137 | 132 | 252 | 109 | 143 | 153 | 78 | 75 | 413 | 180 | 233 |
| Mpumalanga | 192 | 102 | 90 | 254 | 129 | 125 | 260 | 123 | 137 | 172 | 86 | 87 | 242 | 107 | 135 | 297 | 158 | 139 |
| Limpopo | 306 | 147 | 159 | 300 | 150 | 150 | 370 | 194 | 176 | 402 | 169 | 233 | 242 | 143 | 99 | 597 | 286 | 311 |
| Unspecified | 213 | 109 | 103 | 146 | 76 | 70 | 194 | 90 | 104 | 222 | 117 | 105 | 131 | 69 | 62 | 431 | 195 | 237 |

*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, 2016 ('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 | 153 | * | 303 | 21 | * | 336 | 73 | 63 | * | 21 | 24 | . | 35 | . | * | 12 | 43 | 42 | 1 143 |
| February | 198 | 19 | 471 | 54 | * | 258 | 175 | 59 | * | 4 | 55 | . | 98 | . | * | 7 | 153 | * | 1 589 |
| March | 121 | 36 | 274 | 14 | . | 219 | 67 | 69 | . | 24 | 31 | . | 55 | * | 18 | 22 | 90 | . | 1 043 |
| April | 161 | 16 | 259 | 53 | 20 | 187 | 90 | 57 | . | 7 | 44 | . | 61 | . | * | 40 | 51 | . | 1 052 |
| May | 121 | 18 | 329 | 80 | 24 | 208 | 153 | 58 | . | 7 | 67 | . | 47 | . | * | 41 | 94 | * | 1 255 |
| June | 178 | * | 345 | 25 | 27 | 409 | 119 | 53 | * | 12 | 37 | . | 51 | . | 27 | 51 | 111 | * | 1 462 |
| July | 190 | 17 | 317 | 35 | 18 | 263 | 147 | 61 | * | 15 | 48 | . | 106 | . | 14 | 29 | 65 | . | 1 326 |
| August | 98 | 10 | 319 | 44 | 49 | 337 | 135 | 70 | * | 33 | 63 | . | 109 | . | 16 | 17 | 53 | . | 1 370 |
| September | 259 | * | 249 | 14 | * | 388 | 90 | 79 | . | 31 | 39 | * | 68 | . | * | 63 | 40 | * | 1 347 |
| October | 76 | 10 | 283 | 22 | * | 330 | 90 | 98 | * | 22 | 71 | . | 65 | . | 27 | 52 | 46 | 5 | 1 207 |
| November | 200 | 29 | 364 | 36 | 27 | 200 | 52 | 67 | . | 6 | 39 | . | 92 | . | 21 | 77 | 51 | * | 1 267 |
| December | 415 | 15 | 672 | 39 | * | 499 | 140 | 53 | 6 | 5 | 9 | . | 32 | . | * | 143 | 33 | 27 | 2 115 |

*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, 2016 ('000)

| Month | Purpose of trip | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|-----------|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|-----------|------------|-------------------|---------------|-------|-------------|--------------|
| | Leisure/vacation/holiday | Shopping – business | Shopping – personal | Sporting – spectator | Sporting – participant | Visiting friends and/or family | Funeral | Business or professional trip | Business conference | Study/educational trip | Medical | Wellness (e.g. spa, health farm) | Religious | Child Care | Cultural Occasion | Social Events | Other | Unspecified | |
| January | 601 | * | * | . | * | 1 274 | 234 | 56 | * | 10 | 36 | * | 44 | * | 10 | 11 | 51 | . | 2 343 |
| February | 196 | 13 | . | . | * | 756 | 324 | 46 | . | 9 | 34 | . | 113 | * | 39 | 83 | 93 | . | 1 711 |
| March | 428 | * | * | 16 | * | 1 140 | 194 | 59 | * | 14 | 12 | . | 482 | 41 | 41 | 53 | 28 | . | 2 531 |
| April | 278 | * | 8 | * | * | 781 | 237 | 36 | . | * | 8 | . | 107 | . | 46 | 59 | 27 | * | 1 604 |
| May | 282 | * | 11 | . | * | 854 | 351 | 46 | * | 25 | 29 | . | 75 | . | 24 | 87 | 49 | * | 1 860 |
| June | 313 | * | . | * | 14 | 945 | 347 | 52 | * | 27 | * | . | 92 | . | 30 | 59 | 51 | 23 | 1 975 |
| July | 483 | 23 | * | * | 14 | 935 | 339 | 33 | 16 | 23 | * | . | 145 | * | 44 | 106 | 32 | * | 2 212 |
| August | 228 | . | * | * | * | 848 | 357 | 48 | * | * | 36 | . | 97 | . | 41 | 107 | 38 | * | 1 847 |
| September | 326 | * | * | . | 14 | 987 | 291 | 58 | * | 10 | 62 | * | 141 | . | 34 | 118 | 86 | * | 2 155 |
| October | 265 | * | . | . | * | 822 | 367 | 63 | . | 31 | 41 | . | 81 | . | 40 | 158 | 57 | * | 1 938 |
| November | 76 | * | 15 | . | * | 750 | 194 | 57 | . | * | 37 | * | 87 | . | 21 | 69 | 22 | 68 | 1 459 |
| December | 945 | * | * | * | 16 | 2 165 | 286 | 51 | . | * | 34 | . | 95 | . | 108 | 110 | 40 | 42 | 3 906 |

*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, 2016 ('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 | 2 132 | 1 640 | 694 | 692 | 1 356 | 1 591 | 3 722 | 1 242 | 2 795 | 313 | 16 178 |
| Western Cape | 2 108 | . | . | . | * | * | . | . | . | * | 2 119 |
| Eastern Cape | * | 1 579 | . | * | 66 | . | * | . | . | 23 | 1 685 |
| Northern Cape | 16 | 4 | 569 | 44 | . | 42 | * | . | . | * | 679 |
| Free State | . | 15 | 7 | 486 | 13 | 6 | 119 | 21 | . | * | 669 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 2 | 42 | . | . | 1 206 | . | 14 | * | . | * | 1 280 |
| North West | . | . | 95 | 26 | . | 946 | 391 | * | 46 | 37 | 1 552 |
| Gauteng | . | . | 22 | 118 | 22 | 511 | 2 391 | 256 | 216 | 81 | 3 617 |
| Mpumalanga | . | . | . | 11 | 47 | 30 | 685 | 901 | 107 | 66 | 1 847 |
| Limpopo | . | . | . | . | . | 54 | 116 | 49 | 2 425 | 88 | 2 731 |

*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, 2016 ('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 | 2 475 | 3 124 | 633 | 1 216 | 3 317 | 1 920 | 3 416 | 2 675 | 4 342 | 2 424 | 25 543 |
| Western Cape | 1 699 | 826 | 41 | 50 | 45 | . | 179 | 37 | 20 | 144 | 3 042 |
| Eastern Cape | 228 | 1 667 | * | 31 | 174 | 21 | 170 | 23 | 16 | 172 | 2 511 |
| Northern Cape | 74 | 4 | 308 | 58 | * | 168 | 56 | * | 11 | 32 | 715 |
| Free State | 24 | 40 | 24 | 514 | 97 | 19 | 228 | 24 | 33 | 85 | 1 088 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 26 | 120 | . | 22 | 1 596 | 5 | 318 | 39 | 14 | 353 | 2 494 |
| North West | 21 | 88 | 77 | 62 | 60 | 940 | 301 | 52 | 189 | 66 | 1 855 |
| Gauteng | 397 | 337 | 157 | 412 | 1 137 | 600 | 919 | 1226 | 1825 | 1192 | 8 202 |
| Mpumalanga | * | 26 | 16 | 64 | 164 | 65 | 593 | 1037 | 349 | 260 | 2 576 |
| Limpopo | 3 | 16 | * | * | 41 | 100 | 651 | 236 | 1886 | 122 | 3 061 |

*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, 2016 ('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 | 2 132 | 1 640 | 694 | 692 | 1 356 | 1 591 | 3 722 | 1 242 | 2 795 | 313 | 16 178 |
| Leisure/vacation/holiday | 960 | 62 | 11 | 22 | 203 | 226 | 393 | 107 | 152 | 34 | 2 170 |
| Shopping – business | 21 | 43 | * | 8 | 25 | * | 41 | 5 | 32 | * | 184 |
| Shopping – personal | 227 | 737 | 286 | 122 | 306 | 349 | 673 | 341 | 1 105 | 38 | 4 185 |
| Sporting – spectator | 96 | 52 | 36 | 6 | 36 | 50 | 36 | 18 | 103 | * | 436 |
| Sporting – participant | 63 | 20 | 22 | 44 | * | 13 | * | 7 | 45 | * | 227 |
| Visiting friends and/or family | 270 | 198 | 87 | 202 | 283 | 416 | 1 353 | 264 | 477 | 84 | 3 634 |
| Funeral | 140 | 148 | 61 | 84 | 178 | 113 | 261 | 136 | 199 | * | 1 329 |
| Business or professional trip | 83 | 107 | 55 | 42 | 36 | 80 | 202 | 75 | 103 | * | 787 |
| Business conference | * | . | . | . | * | * | * | 22 | * | . | 51 |
| Study/educational trip | 16 | 23 | 10 | 17 | * | * | 47 | 23 | 44 | . | 188 |
| Medical | 16 | 112 | 47 | 49 | 100 | 38 | 60 | 25 | 55 | 25 | 527 |
| Wellness (e.g. spa, health farm) | * | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 |
| Religious | 66 | 45 | 10 | 23 | 62 | 87 | 196 | 61 | 265 | * | 818 |
| Child care | . | . | . | . | * | . | . | . | . | . | 3 |
| Cultural occasion | . | 20 | . | 14 | 24 | 7 | 33 | 43 | 10 | . | 152 |
| Social Events | 153 | 13 | * | 11 | 17 | 93 | 148 | 36 | 74 | * | 555 |
| Other | 16 | 60 | 59 | 48 | 61 | 104 | 270 | 71 | 112 | 29 | 830 |
| Unspecified | . | . | 3 | . | * | . | * | 8 | 10 | 73 | 101 |

*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, 2016 ('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 | 2 475 | 3 124 | 633 | 1 216 | 3 317 | 1 920 | 3 416 | 2 475 | 336 | 6 630 | 25 543 |
| Leisure/vacation/holiday | 1 165 | 528 | 102 | 170 | 708 | 255 | 313 | 336 | 74 | 769 | 4 419 |
| Shopping – business | . | * | 4 | . | 19 | . | 29 | 22 | . | 7 | 82 |
| Shopping – personal | . | 11 | * | . | * | 6 | 16 | . | 1 | 14 | 61 |
| Sporting – spectator | * | . | . | * | * | . | . | 16 | 9 | . | 33 |
| Sporting – participant | 17 | * | 9 | * | 18 | 4 | 28 | 4 | . | 9 | 102 |
| Visiting friends and/or family | 711 | 1 125 | 252 | 583 | 1 550 | 972 | 1 979 | 1 401 | 128 | 3 555 | 12 256 |
| Funeral | 133 | 790 | 115 | 187 | 343 | 318 | 279 | 366 | 62 | 930 | 3 522 |
| Business or professional trip | 129 | 70 | 32 | 20 | 57 | 29 | 128 | 44 | 5 | 91 | 606 |
| Business conference | 37 | . | 9 | . | . | . | 16 | . | . | 23 | 84 |
| Study/educational trip | . | 14 | * | * | 45 | * | 38 | 12 | . | 35 | 167 |
| Medical | 7 | 59 | 17 | 43 | 29 | 32 | 94 | 15 | . | 51 | 346 |
| Wellness (e.g. spa, health farm) | 13 | . | 1 | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | 17 |
| Religious | 43 | 217 | 15 | 88 | 189 | 86 | 203 | 96 | 15 | 608 | 1 560 |
| Child care | * | . | . | . | . | * | . | . | . | 43 | 45 |
| Cultural occasion | 11 | 197 | . | 39 | 53 | 42 | 23 | 53 | . | 59 | 477 |
| Social Events | 131 | 44 | 49 | 24 | 212 | 94 | 106 | 80 | 30 | 248 | 1 020 |
| Other | 29 | 59 | 23 | 41 | 66 | 54 | 162 | 20 | 12 | 107 | 573 |
| Unspecified | 47 | * | * | * | 9 | 16 | 2 | 10 | . | 83 | 173 |

*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, 2016 ('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 | 2 132 | 1 640 | 694 | 692 | 1 356 | 1 591 | 3 722 | 1 242 | 2 795 | 313 | 16 178 |
| Air | * | . | 22 | . | * | . | * | . | . | . | 29 |
| Bus | 81 | 40 | 8 | 56 | 39 | 63 | 199 | 58 | 213 | 13 | 771 |
| Car | 1 887 | 583 | 411 | 417 | 904 | 982 | 2 655 | 774 | 1 137 | 145 | 9 895 |
| Motorcycle/scooter | 10 | . | 1 | 12 | . | . | . | 15 | * | . | 43 |
| Bicycle | . | * | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | 15 |
| Taxi | 135 | 885 | 184 | 154 | 348 | 511 | 812 | 385 | 1 434 | 82 | 4 930 |
| Train | * | . | . | . | * | . | 46 | . | . | * | 63 |
| Other | 15 | 115 | 67 | 53 | 52 | 26 | * | 8 | * | . | 343 |
| Unspecified | . | 4 | . | . | . | * | * | . | * | 69 | 88 |

*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, 2016 ('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 | 2 475 | 3 124 | 633 | 1 216 | 3 317 | 1 920 | 3 416 | 2 475 | 336 | 6 630 | 25 543 |
| Air | 302 | 63 | * | * | 161 | 3 | 198 | 43 | . | 129 | 910 |
| Bus | 83 | 314 | 31 | 85 | 176 | 108 | 308 | 106 | 50 | 751 | 2 011 |
| Car | 1 859 | 1 038 | 425 | 744 | 1 439 | 1 000 | 1 668 | 1 341 | 147 | 2 967 | 12 627 |
| Motorcycle/scooter | * | . | . | . | * | . | * | . | . | . | 29 |
| Bicycle | . | * | . | * | . | . | * | . | . | 24 | 31 |
| Taxi | 147 | 1 639 | 129 | 324 | 1 470 | 710 | 1 147 | 941 | 122 | 2 612 | 9 241 |
| Train | 57 | 22 | . | * | 40 | . | 21 | . | . | 19 | 164 |
| Other | 14 | 37 | 35 | 56 | 17 | 90 | 15 | 30 | . | 58 | 354 |
| Unspecified | . | * | * | . | . | 9 | 53 | 13 | 17 | 69 | 175 |

*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, 2016 ('000)

| Mode of transport | Accommodation | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------------------|-------------------|------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|---|------------------------------|------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------|
| | Hotel | Guest house/ Guest farm | Bed and breakfast | Lodge | Hostel/Ba ckpackers | Self-catering establishment | Stayed with friends and relatives | Holiday home/ Second home | Campsite | Caravan park | Other ² | Unspecified | Total |
| South Africa | 1 048 | 639 | 507 | 609 | 75 | 1 128 | 18 727 | 1 003 | 442 | 53 | 896 | 416 | 25 543 |
| Air | 267 | 67 | 58 | 74 | - | 45 | 353 | * | 20 | - | * | 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 | 5 | 381 | 143 | 9 241 |
| Other ¹ | 13 | * | * | * | - | 37 | 425 | * | 10 | - | 76 | * | 578 |
| Unspecified | * | 18 | - | - | - | - | 72 | 11 | 9 | - | * | 56 | 175 |

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, 2016 ('000)

| Mode of transport | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | Total |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Day trips | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Air | 22 | - | - | * | - | - | * | - | - | - | - | * | 29 |
| Bus | 23 | 45 | 55 | 45 | 91 | 37 | 50 | 85 | 131 | 74 | 75 | 62 | 771 |
| Car | 698 | 978 | 651 | 661 | 768 | 937 | 871 | 754 | 892 | 710 | 749 | 1 226 | 9 895 |
| Taxi | 337 | 518 | 289 | 308 | 369 | 414 | 364 | 484 | 297 | 380 | 400 | 770 | 4 930 |
| Other ¹ | 25 | 41 | 46 | 24 | 24 | 75 | 39 | 44 | 27 | 43 | 37 | 38 | 464 |
| Unspecified | 38 | * | * | 13 | * | - | - | * | - | - | 5 | * | 88 |
| Total | 1 143 | 1 589 | 1 043 | 1 052 | 1 255 | 1 462 | 1 326 | 1 370 | 1 347 | 1 207 | 1 267 | 2 115 | 16 178 |
| Overnight trips | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Air | 36 | 55 | 59 | 65 | 57 | 92 | 101 | 22 | 162 | 70 | 84 | 108 | 910 |
| Bus | 143 | 130 | 265 | 231 | 123 | 139 | 181 | 157 | 171 | 159 | 114 | 197 | 2 011 |
| Car | 1 129 | 854 | 1 211 | 700 | 1 008 | 936 | 1 052 | 836 | 1 015 | 881 | 756 | 2 250 | 12 627 |
| Taxi | 985 | 640 | 913 | 569 | 631 | 720 | 796 | 774 | 745 | 755 | 438 | 1 273 | 9 241 |
| Other ¹ | 47 | 25 | 62 | 38 | 37 | 63 | 59 | 53 | 50 | 59 | 43 | 42 | 578 |
| Unspecified | * | 8 | 21 | - | * | 25 | 23 | * | 11 | 14 | 24 | 35 | 175 |
| Total | 2 343 | 1 711 | 2 531 | 1 604 | 1 860 | 1 975 | 2 212 | 1 847 | 2 155 | 1 938 | 1 459 | 3 906 | 25 543 |

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, 2016 ('000)

| Main purpose | Month of trip | | | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | |
| Total | 1 143 | 1 589 | 1 043 | 1 052 | 1 255 | 1 462 | 1 326 | 1 370 | 1 347 | 1 207 | 1 267 | 2 115 | 16 178 |
| Leisure | 153 | 198 | 121 | 161 | 121 | 178 | 190 | 98 | 259 | 76 | 200 | 415 | 2 170 |
| Shopping | 310 | 489 | 310 | 276 | 348 | 349 | 334 | 328 | 252 | 293 | 393 | 687 | 4 369 |
| Sporting | 28 | 71 | 14 | 74 | 104 | 51 | 52 | 93 | 24 | 27 | 63 | 61 | 662 |
| VFR | 336 | 258 | 219 | 187 | 208 | 409 | 263 | 337 | 388 | 330 | 200 | 499 | 3 634 |
| Business | 65 | 65 | 69 | 57 | 58 | 63 | 63 | 89 | 79 | 104 | 67 | 59 | 837 |
| Religion | 35 | 98 | 55 | 61 | 47 | 51 | 106 | 109 | 68 | 65 | 92 | 32 | 818 |
| Funeral | 73 | 175 | 67 | 90 | 153 | 119 | 147 | 135 | 90 | 90 | 52 | 140 | 1 329 |
| Medical/health | 24 | 55 | 31 | 44 | 67 | 37 | 48 | 63 | 39 | 71 | 39 | 9 | 527 |
| Study/ Educational | 21 | * | 24 | 7 | 7 | 12 | 15 | 33 | 31 | 22 | 6 | 5 | 188 |
| Social Events | 12 | 7 | 22 | 40 | 41 | 51 | 29 | 17 | 63 | 52 | 77 | 143 | 555 |
| Other | 46 | 158 | 110 | 55 | 98 | 138 | 79 | 69 | 50 | 72 | 72 | 39 | 987 |
| Unspecified | 42 | * | - | - | * | * | - | - | * | 5 | * | 27 | 101 |

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

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

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, 2016 ('000)

| Main purpose | Month of trip | | | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | |
| Total | 2 343 | 1 711 | 2 531 | 1 604 | 1 860 | 1 975 | 2 212 | 1 847 | 2 155 | 1 938 | 1 459 | 3 906 | 25 543 |
| Leisure | 601 | 196 | 428 | 278 | 282 | 313 | 483 | 228 | 326 | 265 | 76 | 945 | 4 419 |
| Shopping | * | 13 | 14 | 12 | 13 | * | 28 | * | * | * | 31 | * | 143 |
| Sporting | * | * | 21 | 7 | * | 15 | 17 | 12 | 14 | * | * | 25 | 136 |
| VFR | 1 274 | 756 | 1 140 | 781 | 854 | 945 | 935 | 848 | 987 | 822 | 750 | 2 165 | 12 256 |
| Business | 60 | 46 | 65 | 36 | 61 | 58 | 49 | 52 | 66 | 68 | 78 | 51 | 690 |
| Religion | 44 | 113 | 482 | 107 | 75 | 92 | 145 | 97 | 141 | 81 | 87 | 95 | 1 560 |
| Funeral | 234 | 324 | 194 | 237 | 351 | 347 | 339 | 357 | 291 | 367 | 194 | 286 | 3 522 |
| Cultural occasion | 10 | 39 | 41 | 46 | 24 | 30 | 44 | 41 | 34 | 40 | 21 | 108 | 477 |
| Medical/health | 36 | 34 | 12 | 8 | 29 | 12 | * | 36 | 62 | 41 | 37 | 34 | 346 |
| Social Events | * | 83 | 53 | 59 | 87 | 59 | 106 | 107 | 118 | 158 | 69 | 110 | 1 020 |
| Other | 66 | 103 | 83 | 31 | 74 | 77 | 58 | 43 | 98 | 87 | 42 | 41 | 803 |
| Unspecified | - | - | - | 2 | 5 | 23 | 4 | 16 | 10 | 2 | 68 | 42 | 173 |

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

*Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisks. 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, 2016 ('000)

| Population group | Accommodation | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------------------|-------------------|------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|------------|--------------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| | Hotel | Guest house/ Guest farm | Bed and breakfast | Lodge | Hostel/ Back-packers | Self-catering establishment | Stayed with friends and relatives | Holiday home/ Second home | Campsite | Caravan park | Other | Unspecified | Total |
| Black African | 522 | 206 | 204 | 300 | 39 | 363 | 15 603 | 702 | 291 | 13 | 828 | 368 | 19 439 |
| Coloured | 111 | 117 | 70 | 26 | 15 | 168 | 1 003 | 18 | 9 | * | 33 | 11 | 1 594 |
| Indian/Asian | 53 | 68 | 15 | - | - | 5 | 332 | - | * | - | - | * | 477 |
| White | 362 | 249 | 218 | 284 | 20 | 593 | 1 789 | 282 | 141 | 27 | 35 | 35 | 4 034 |
| South Africa | 1 048 | 639 | 507 | 609 | 75 | 1 128 | 18 727 | 1 003 | 442 | 53 | 896 | 416 | 25 543 |

*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, 2016 ('000)

| Population group | Length of stay (%) | | | Total | Paid bed nights | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|------------|------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|----------|----------|----------------|
| | Up to 1 week | 1–2 weeks | > 2 weeks | | | Lower quartile | Median | Average | Upper quartile |
| Black African | 81,9 | 9,2 | 8,9 | 100,0 | 4 996 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| Coloured | 88,8 | 8,4 | 2,7 | 100,0 | 1 698 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 5 |
| Indian/Asian | 89,7 | 6,5 | 3,8 | 100,0 | 303 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| White | 81,9 | 13,9 | 4,2 | 100,0 | 7 766 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 |
| Total | 82,5 | 9,8 | 7,7 | 100,0 | 14 763 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 |

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

8.3 Population group by month of the most recent trip, January–December, 2016 ('000)

| Population group | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | Total |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Day trips | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Black African | 795 | 1162 | 704 | 724 | 933 | 1019 | 920 | 963 | 778 | 853 | 842 | 1608 | 11301 |
| Coloured | 79 | 162 | 77 | 92 | 45 | 131 | 107 | 165 | 170 | 125 | 222 | 203 | 1577 |
| Indian/Asian | 67 | 40 | 8 | 15 | 24 | 19 | 59 | 60 | 34 | 9 | 9 | 45 | 388 |
| White | 202 | 225 | 254 | 221 | 253 | 294 | 240 | 182 | 365 | 220 | 195 | 259 | 2911 |
| South Africa | 1143 | 1589 | 1043 | 1052 | 1255 | 1462 | 1326 | 1370 | 1347 | 1207 | 1267 | 2115 | 16178 |
| Overnight trips | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Black African | 1 736 | 1 368 | 1 971 | 1 205 | 1 448 | 1 503 | 1 656 | 1 451 | 1 569 | 1 458 | 1 172 | 2 900 | 19 439 |
| Coloured | 173 | 107 | 160 | 51 | 112 | 90 | 90 | 141 | 183 | 146 | 99 | 242 | 1 594 |
| Indian/Asian | 16 | 51 | 23 | * | 23 | 24 | 82 | 37 | 62 | 74 | * | 56 | 477 |
| White | 418 | 185 | 377 | 321 | 277 | 357 | 384 | 218 | 342 | 260 | 185 | 708 | 4 034 |
| South Africa | 2 343 | 1 711 | 2 531 | 1 604 | 1 860 | 1 975 | 2 212 | 1 847 | 2 155 | 1 938 | 1 459 | 3 906 | 25 543 |

*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, 2016

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

9.1 Demographic analysis by main purpose of the most recent day trips (per cent) (concluded), January–December 2016

| Characteristics | Leisure | Shopping | Sporting | VFR | Business | Religion | Funeral | Medical/ health | Study/ educational | Other | Unspecified | Total |
|--|---------|----------|----------|------|----------|----------|---------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------|-------------|--------------|
| Gender | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 14,5 | 23,7 | 4,3 | 23,7 | 6,7 | 3,8 | 8,8 | 2,6 | 1,1 | 10,2 | 0,6 | 100,0 |
| Female | 12,5 | 30,0 | 3,9 | 21,4 | 3,8 | 6,2 | 7,7 | 3,8 | 1,2 | 8,9 | 0,7 | 100,0 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Married | 16,2 | 26,3 | 4,1 | 21,8 | 5,2 | 2,8 | 9,1 | 3,9 | 0,5 | 10,1 | 0,2 | 100,0 |
| Living together as husband and wife | 10,9 | 30,2 | 4,2 | 21,8 | 7,4 | 6,3 | 9,2 | 2,5 | 0,3 | 6,6 | 0,5 | 100,0 |
| Widow/widower | 10,4 | 26,2 | 4,8 | 24,0 | 5,1 | 6,8 | 6,8 | 3,1 | 2,1 | 10,0 | 0,8 | 100,0 |
| Divorced/separated | 11,9 | 24,9 | 2,1 | 16,4 | 7,3 | 8,4 | 13,5 | 5,4 | 1,7 | 8,5 | . | 100,0 |
| Never married | 3,4 | 31,9 | . | 26,5 | 2,7 | 3,2 | 8,4 | 4,1 | . | 14,9 | 4,9 | 100,0 |
| Marital status unspecified | 19,3 | 31,5 | 2,0 | 21,2 | 2,9 | 4,1 | 8,2 | 1,0 | 0,5 | 7,5 | 1,8 | 100,0 |
| Highest level of education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 10,7 | 28,1 | 2,1 | 28,9 | 1,5 | 6,1 | 7,0 | 4,1 | 0,5 | 9,6 | 1,2 | 100,0 |
| Completed some primary school | 13,1 | 26,1 | 6,5 | 21,0 | 2,6 | 7,6 | 6,6 | 3,7 | 1,2 | 9,8 | 1,7 | 100,0 |
| Grade 7/Std 5 | 10,3 | 31,2 | 5,3 | 19,4 | 3,4 | 7,0 | 7,1 | 2,8 | 0,6 | 12,8 | . | 100,0 |
| Completed some secondary school | 7,8 | 33,7 | 4,3 | 19,6 | 6,3 | 5,1 | 9,5 | 3,3 | 1,3 | 8,8 | 0,4 | 100,0 |
| Grade 12/Std 10 | 13,9 | 25,2 | 3,2 | 23,1 | 5,7 | 5,3 | 8,5 | 3,1 | 1,7 | 9,8 | 0,5 | 100,0 |
| Higher | 22,1 | 19,8 | 4,0 | 24,3 | 6,7 | 2,4 | 7,5 | 2,8 | 0,8 | 9,3 | 0,3 | 100,0 |
| Do not know | 5,4 | 23,3 | 4,0 | 28,2 | 1,9 | 3,4 | 19,2 | 7,1 | . | 7,5 | . | 100,0 |
| Education unspecified | 55,8 | . | . | 13,7 | . | . | . | . | . | 30,4 | . | 100,0 |
| South Africa | 13,4 | 27,0 | 4,1 | 22,5 | 5,2 | 5,1 | 8,2 | 3,3 | 1,2 | 9,5 | 0,6 | 100,0 |

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

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, 2016

| Characteristics | Leisure | Shopping | Sporting | VFR | Business | Religion | Funeral | Cultural occasion | Medical/health | Other | Unspecified | Total |
|------------------------|---------|----------|----------|------|----------|----------|---------|-------------------|----------------|-------|-------------|--------------|
| Age group | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–4 | 20,2 | . | 0,6 | 56,3 | 0,3 | 3,1 | 10,6 | 1,1 | 2,1 | 5,3 | 0,4 | 100,0 |
| 5–9 | 24,3 | 0,2 | 0,3 | 48,8 | 0,3 | 3,8 | 12,3 | 1,6 | 0,8 | 6,4 | 1,3 | 100,0 |
| 10–14 | 20,3 | 0,1 | 0,8 | 48,2 | 0,5 | 8,5 | 8,6 | 1,8 | 0,9 | 9,1 | 1,1 | 100,0 |
| 15–19 | 13,0 | 0,8 | 0,8 | 52,6 | 0,6 | 8,6 | 12,7 | 2,5 | 0,1 | 6,6 | 1,6 | 100,0 |
| 20–24 | 14,5 | 0,5 | 0,3 | 54,4 | 2,9 | 5,3 | 11,4 | 1,8 | 0,4 | 8,3 | 0,2 | 100,0 |
| 25–29 | 16,8 | 0,8 | 0,8 | 51,3 | 2,2 | 5,0 | 12,2 | 0,6 | 1,8 | 7,2 | 1,2 | 100,0 |
| 30–34 | 14,0 | 0,2 | 0,4 | 53,4 | 3,5 | 3,7 | 14,9 | 1,8 | 0,8 | 6,8 | 0,4 | 100,0 |
| 35–39 | 16,2 | 0,5 | 0,7 | 54,1 | 3,7 | 3,4 | 11,2 | 1,1 | 1,0 | 7,0 | 1,0 | 100,0 |
| 40–44 | 16,2 | 1,4 | 0,5 | 48,1 | 2,8 | 6,5 | 14,0 | 2,1 | 0,8 | 7,0 | 0,5 | 100,0 |
| 45–49 | 13,3 | 0,6 | 1,0 | 43,4 | 5,1 | 8,7 | 17,6 | 2,2 | 1,0 | 6,8 | 0,3 | 100,0 |
| 50–54 | 17,3 | 0,5 | . | 37,5 | 4,7 | 10,2 | 20,1 | 2,2 | 1,7 | 5,0 | 0,9 | 100,0 |
| 55–59 | 20,2 | 0,5 | 0,8 | 35,1 | 5,6 | 6,0 | 16,0 | 2,8 | 1,9 | 11,0 | 0,2 | 100,0 |
| 60–64 | 20,6 | 0,4 | 0,2 | 30,0 | 2,4 | 11,5 | 17,1 | 5,6 | 3,8 | 8,4 | . | 100,0 |
| 65–69 | 21,2 | 1,3 | . | 34,9 | 3,2 | 9,7 | 19,3 | 1,8 | 2,0 | 6,7 | . | 100,0 |
| 70–74 | 27,2 | . | . | 30,3 | 0,5 | 8,5 | 23,1 | 1,2 | 3,7 | 5,4 | . | 100,0 |
| 75+ | 23,9 | 0,9 | . | 35,6 | 2,9 | 5,8 | 13,6 | 3,3 | 6,8 | 6,8 | 0,4 | 100,0 |
| Broad age group | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–11 | 21,9 | 0,1 | 0,5 | 51,9 | 0,4 | 3,9 | 11,4 | 1,3 | 1,5 | 6,2 | 0,9 | 100,0 |
| 12–17 | 16,7 | 0,8 | 0,8 | 50,6 | 0,5 | 9,7 | 10,7 | 2,3 | 0,3 | 6,5 | 1,0 | 100,0 |
| 18–24 | 13,9 | 0,4 | 0,4 | 54,3 | 2,4 | 5,8 | 11,1 | 2,0 | 0,3 | 8,8 | 0,6 | 100,0 |
| 25–34 | 15,3 | 0,5 | 0,6 | 52,4 | 2,9 | 4,4 | 13,6 | 1,2 | 1,3 | 7,0 | 0,8 | 100,0 |
| 35–44 | 16,2 | 0,9 | 0,6 | 51,3 | 3,3 | 4,8 | 12,5 | 1,5 | 0,9 | 7,0 | 0,8 | 100,0 |
| 45–54 | 15,1 | 0,6 | 0,5 | 40,8 | 4,9 | 9,4 | 18,7 | 2,2 | 1,3 | 6,0 | 0,5 | 100,0 |
| 55–64 | 20,4 | 0,5 | 0,5 | 32,8 | 4,1 | 8,6 | 16,5 | 4,1 | 2,8 | 9,8 | 0,1 | 100,0 |
| 65+ | 23,7 | 0,8 | . | 33,8 | 2,4 | 8,2 | 18,7 | 2,0 | 3,9 | 6,4 | 0,1 | 100,0 |

9.2 Demographic analysis by main purpose of the most recent day trips (per cent) (concluded), January–December, 2016

| Characteristics | Leisure | Shopping | Sporting | VFR | Business | Religion | Funeral | Cultural occasion | Medical/health | Other | Unspecified | Total |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------------|----------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| Gender | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 17,6 | 0,4 | 0,7 | 49,1 | 3,6 | 4,9 | 12,9 | 1,9 | 1,0 | 7,2 | 0,7 | 100,0 |
| Female | 17,1 | 0,7 | 0,4 | 47,0 | 1,9 | 7,2 | 14,5 | 1,9 | 1,7 | 7,0 | 0,7 | 100,0 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Married | 24,3 | 0,6 | 0,4 | 40,8 | 4,0 | 6,1 | 13,6 | 1,3 | 1,3 | 7,1 | 0,5 | 100,0 |
| Living together as husband and wife | 9,2 | 0,4 | 0,8 | 56,5 | 2,8 | 4,1 | 15,7 | 3,0 | 0,2 | 6,8 | 0,6 | 100,0 |
| Widow/widower | 14,4 | 0,6 | 0,6 | 50,0 | 2,1 | 6,9 | 14,1 | 1,6 | 1,5 | 7,4 | 0,6 | 100,0 |
| Divorced/separated | 12,5 | 0,7 | 0,7 | 39,7 | 3,0 | 10,8 | 18,2 | 2,2 | 3,4 | 7,6 | 1,2 | 100,0 |
| Never married | 12,5 | . | . | 55,5 | 1,8 | 4,2 | 15,4 | 2,8 | 1,7 | 5,3 | 0,8 | 100,0 |
| Marital status unspecified | 15,9 | 0,6 | 0,3 | 57,8 | 1,0 | 2,8 | 9,8 | 3,4 | 0,9 | 6,4 | 1,1 | 100,0 |
| Highest level of education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 16,9 | 0,1 | 0,4 | 52,8 | 1,0 | 6,1 | 13,1 | 1,8 | 2,5 | 4,9 | 0,4 | 100,0 |
| Completed some primary school | 15,5 | 0,3 | 0,5 | 47,4 | 1,1 | 7,7 | 13,9 | 3,3 | 1,7 | 7,5 | 1,0 | 100,0 |
| Grade 7/Std 5 | 7,7 | 0,2 | 0,4 | 50,5 | 2,1 | 9,5 | 17,3 | 3,3 | 2,5 | 5,7 | 0,7 | 100,0 |
| Completed some secondary school | 9,6 | 0,6 | 0,6 | 49,4 | 2,4 | 8,4 | 18,3 | 2,5 | 1,5 | 6,5 | 0,2 | 100,0 |
| Grade 12/Std 10 | 17,1 | 0,4 | 0,4 | 51,8 | 3,0 | 4,0 | 12,4 | 1,3 | 1,0 | 7,6 | 1,0 | 100,0 |
| Higher | 31,4 | 1,0 | 0,8 | 39,3 | 5,0 | 3,7 | 8,3 | 0,4 | 0,6 | 8,7 | 0,9 | 100,0 |
| Do not know | 19,1 | 3,1 | . | 47,1 | . | 4,2 | 22,6 | . | . | 3,8 | . | 100,0 |
| Education unspecified | 60,3 | . | . | 21,2 | . | . | . | . | . | 18,5 | . | 100,0 |
| Total | 17,3 | 0,6 | 0,5 | 48,0 | 2,7 | 6,1 | 13,8 | 1,9 | 1,4 | 7,1 | 0,7 | 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, 2016 ('000)

| Characteristics | Up to 1 week | 1–2 weeks | > 2 weeks | Total |
|------------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| Age groups | | | | |
| 0–4 | 1 403 | 197 | 180 | 1 779 |
| 5–9 | 1 144 | 218 | 153 | 1 515 |
| 10–14 | 1 076 | 204 | 145 | 1 425 |
| 15–19 | 1 119 | 166 | 196 | 1 482 |
| 20–24 | 1 716 | 202 | 259 | 2 177 |
| 25–29 | 2 083 | 285 | 205 | 2 573 |
| 30–34 | 2 388 | 254 | 185 | 2 828 |
| 35–39 | 2 228 | 239 | 131 | 2 598 |
| 40–44 | 1 963 | 179 | 114 | 2 257 |
| 45–49 | 1 643 | 117 | 102 | 1 861 |
| 50–54 | 1 292 | 107 | 55 | 1 454 |
| 55–59 | 1 001 | 86 | 82 | 1 168 |
| 60–64 | 892 | 86 | 38 | 1 015 |
| 65–69 | 488 | 63 | 50 | 600 |
| 70–74 | 320 | 50 | 26 | 396 |
| 75+ | 318 | 59 | 39 | 416 |
| Broad age group | | | | |
| 0–11 | 3 003 | 495 | 392 | 3 890 |
| 12–17 | 1 273 | 240 | 193 | 1 707 |
| 18–24 | 2 181 | 252 | 348 | 2 781 |
| 25–34 | 4 471 | 539 | 390 | 5 400 |
| 35–44 | 4 191 | 419 | 245 | 4 855 |
| 45–54 | 2 934 | 223 | 157 | 3 314 |
| 55–64 | 1 892 | 172 | 119 | 2 184 |
| 65+ | 1 126 | 172 | 114 | 1 412 |

9.3 Demographic analysis by length of stay on the most recent trip (concluded), January–December, 2016 ('000)

| Characteristics | Up to 1 week | 1–2 weeks | > 2 weeks | Total |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|
| Gender | | | | |
| Male | 9 908 | 1 139 | 919 | 11 966 |
| Female | 11 165 | 1 373 | 1 040 | 13 577 |
| Marital status | | | | |
| Married | 7 170 | 778 | 454 | 8 401 |
| Living together as husband and wife | 1 731 | 178 | 164 | 2 073 |
| Widow/widower | 9 017 | 999 | 1 018 | 11 034 |
| Divorced/separated | 863 | 81 | 52 | 995 |
| Never married | 214 | 51 | 25 | 290 |
| Marital status unspecified | 2 079 | 425 | 247 | 2 751 |
| Highest level of education | | | | |
| No schooling | 2 093 | 279 | 247 | 2 619 |
| Completed some primary school | 2 832 | 482 | 334 | 3 648 |
| Grade 7/Std 5 | 707 | 94 | 106 | 907 |
| Completed some secondary school | 5 790 | 687 | 662 | 7 139 |
| Grade 12/Std 10 | 5 029 | 543 | 388 | 5 960 |
| Higher | 4 453 | 401 | 211 | 5 066 |
| Do not know | 141 | 25 | 11 | 177 |
| Education unspecified | 27 | . | . | 27 |

*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, 2016 ('000)

| Characteristics | Accommodation | | | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|----------|--------------|-------|-------------|--------------|
| | Hotel | Guest house/ Guest farm | Bed and breakfast | Lodge | Hostel/ Backpackers | Self-catering establishment | Stayed with friends and relatives | Holiday home/ Second home | Campsite | Caravan park | Other | Unspecified | |
| Age group | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–4 | 67 | 32 | 43 | 38 | * | 102 | 1 317 | 86 | 14 | . | 45 | 34 | 1 779 |
| 5–9 | 56 | 41 | 23 | 49 | . | 90 | 1 108 | 73 | 17 | * | 26 | 30 | 1 515 |
| 10–14 | 61 | 36 | 17 | 44 | * | 36 | 1 071 | 49 | 43 | * | 34 | 22 | 1 425 |
| 15–19 | 35 | 46 | 25 | 28 | 11 | 42 | 1 148 | 35 | 26 | . | 48 | 38 | 1 482 |
| 20–24 | 41 | 28 | 25 | 35 | * | 50 | 1 775 | 77 | 31 | * | 80 | 28 | 2 177 |
| 25–29 | 76 | 96 | 50 | 63 | * | 95 | 1 920 | 83 | 39 | * | 72 | 67 | 2 573 |
| 30–34 | 112 | 52 | 60 | 75 | 8 | 141 | 2 130 | 80 | 31 | * | 89 | 50 | 2 828 |
| 35–39 | 121 | 78 | 57 | 73 | * | 126 | 1 895 | 106 | 28 | * | 64 | 44 | 2 598 |
| 40–44 | 139 | 49 | 47 | 61 | * | 81 | 1 599 | 107 | 57 | * | 90 | 15 | 2 257 |
| 45–49 | 67 | 32 | 58 | 43 | * | 57 | 1 389 | 72 | 25 | * | 89 | 20 | 1 861 |
| 50–54 | 105 | 52 | 30 | 36 | * | 77 | 964 | 62 | 23 | * | 73 | 18 | 1 454 |
| 55–59 | 75 | 38 | 46 | 25 | * | 77 | 758 | 56 | 37 | * | 30 | 20 | 1 168 |
| 60–64 | 54 | 24 | 21 | 7 | * | 47 | 666 | 54 | 34 | 10 | 82 | 13 | 1 015 |
| 65–69 | 21 | 20 | 4 | 8 | * | 46 | 410 | 25 | 14 | * | 31 | * | 600 |
| 70–74 | * | * | * | 13 | . | 31 | 257 | 28 | 16 | . | 29 | * | 396 |
| 75+ | 15 | 9 | . | 10 | . | 30 | 320 | 10 | 7 | . | 15 | . | 416 |
| Broad age group | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–11 | 146 | 94 | 73 | 112 | * | 207 | 2 859 | 193 | 40 | 6 | 86 | 72 | 3 890 |
| 12–17 | 68 | 44 | 26 | 38 | * | 45 | 1 307 | 38 | 57 | . | 47 | 33 | 1 707 |
| 18–24 | 45 | 47 | 34 | 45 | 12 | 67 | 2 254 | 90 | 33 | 5 | 100 | 48 | 2 781 |
| 25–34 | 188 | 148 | 109 | 139 | 17 | 236 | 4 050 | 163 | 70 | 4 | 161 | 117 | 5 400 |

9.4 Demographic analysis by principal type of accommodation for most recent overnight trips (concluded), January–December, 2016

| 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 | 260 | 127 | 104 | 134 | 11 | 207 | 3 495 | 214 | 84 | 6 | 154 | 59 | 4 855 |
| 45–54 | 172 | 85 | 88 | 78 | 13 | 134 | 2 353 | 133 | 48 | 10 | 162 | 38 | 3 314 |
| 55–64 | 129 | 62 | 67 | 32 | * | 124 | 1 423 | 109 | 71 | 17 | 112 | 33 | 2 184 |
| 65+ | 39 | 34 | 7 | 32 | * | 108 | 987 | 64 | 38 | 6 | 75 | 16 | 1 412 |
| Gender | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 519 | 365 | 288 | 289 | 32 | 566 | 8 618 | 496 | 223 | 35 | 322 | 212 | 11 966 |
| Female | 529 | 274 | 219 | 320 | 43 | 562 | 10 109 | 507 | 219 | 17 | 573 | 204 | 13 577 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Married | 564 | 328 | 231 | 278 | 23 | 589 | 5 329 | 434 | 156 | 30 | 303 | 136 | 8 401 |
| Living together as husband and wife | 27 | 26 | 44 | 26 | 12 | 70 | 1 687 | 38 | 41 | . | 66 | 35 | 2 073 |
| Widow/widower | 322 | 207 | 180 | 236 | 31 | 346 | 8 535 | 425 | 189 | * | 421 | 129 | 11 034 |
| Divorced/separated | 36 | 4 | 30 | 20 | * | 40 | 756 | * | 34 | * | 39 | 15 | 995 |
| Never married | . | * | 9 | . | * | 11 | 230 | 18 | * | . | 5 | * | 290 |
| Married unspecified | 99 | 71 | 14 | 50 | 2 | 71 | 2 189 | 78 | 18 | 1 | 62 | 95 | 2 751 |
| Highest level of education | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 84 | 35 | 35 | 43 | * | 112 | 1 997 | 122 | 31 | . | 102 | 55 | 2 619 |
| Completed some primary school | 113 | 71 | 35 | 100 | 14 | 117 | 2 790 | 135 | 77 | * | 137 | 52 | 3 648 |
| Grade 7/Std 5 | * | * | * | 7 | * | 21 | 724 | 47 | 22 | . | 46 | 22 | 907 |
| Not completing secondary school | 98 | 127 | 106 | 49 | 37 | 183 | 5 752 | 208 | 131 | 18 | 298 | 133 | 7 139 |
| Grade 12/Std 10 | 194 | 128 | 132 | 134 | * | 270 | 4 490 | 224 | 67 | * | 187 | 112 | 5 960 |
| Higher | 533 | 276 | 182 | 277 | 9 | 420 | 2 821 | 261 | 107 | 16 | 122 | 43 | 5 066 |
| Do not know | 11 | . | . | . | . | * | 146 | * | * | . | * | . | 177 |
| Unspecified | * | . | * | . | . | . | * | . | . | . | . | . | 27 |
| Total | 5 239 | 3 197 | 2 537 | 3 047 | 373 | 5 639 | 93 635 | 5 015 | 2 208 | 263 | 4 479 | 2 082 | 127 715 |

9.5 Demographic analysis by month of trip for most recent day trips, January–December, 2016 ('000)

| Characteristics | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | Total |
|-------------------------|---------|----------|-------|-------|-----|------|------|--------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|--------------|
| Age groups | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–4 | 96 | 95 | 35 | 41 | 71 | 107 | 107 | 63 | 76 | 75 | 48 | 107 | 922 |
| 5–9 | 69 | 65 | 54 | 53 | 64 | 79 | 78 | 43 | 97 | 75 | 98 | 102 | 878 |
| 10–14 | 55 | 41 | 54 | 53 | 82 | 85 | 53 | 104 | 53 | 67 | 69 | 93 | 808 |
| 15–19 | 44 | 106 | 51 | 67 | 65 | 91 | 67 | 67 | 92 | 69 | 93 | 148 | 960 |
| 20–24 | 88 | 119 | 98 | 76 | 74 | 122 | 87 | 97 | 101 | 101 | 87 | 218 | 1 268 |
| 25–29 | 130 | 192 | 92 | 108 | 126 | 200 | 150 | 137 | 119 | 116 | 100 | 282 | 1 751 |
| 30–34 | 114 | 167 | 97 | 114 | 93 | 103 | 167 | 157 | 128 | 99 | 116 | 237 | 1 593 |
| 35–39 | 115 | 144 | 142 | 108 | 137 | 158 | 188 | 156 | 142 | 132 | 136 | 226 | 1 785 |
| 40–44 | 92 | 134 | 106 | 93 | 100 | 111 | 96 | 91 | 111 | 145 | 139 | 174 | 1 391 |
| 45–49 | 110 | 135 | 80 | 81 | 108 | 118 | 93 | 127 | 119 | 56 | 142 | 194 | 1 362 |
| 50–54 | 65 | 116 | 53 | 78 | 104 | 61 | 63 | 87 | 105 | 115 | 63 | 103 | 1 012 |
| 55–59 | 74 | 69 | 26 | 47 | 81 | 70 | 65 | 92 | 74 | 64 | 82 | 113 | 856 |
| 60–64 | 27 | 76 | 66 | 36 | 49 | 66 | 41 | 51 | 37 | 46 | 41 | 47 | 582 |
| 65–69 | 38 | 46 | 27 | 47 | 35 | 38 | 44 | 63 | 31 | 26 | 18 | 24 | 435 |
| 70–74 | 8 | 46 | 15 | 25 | 45 | 21 | 17 | 24 | 26 | 10 | 21 | 22 | 280 |
| 75+ | 19 | 39 | 48 | 26 | 22 | 32 | 10 | 11 | 36 | 12 | 16 | 24 | 294 |
| Broad age groups | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–11 | 192 | 175 | 104 | 115 | 168 | 206 | 208 | 157 | 206 | 181 | 174 | 241 | 2 127 |
| 12–17 | 58 | 94 | 66 | 51 | 95 | 116 | 68 | 99 | 48 | 66 | 85 | 142 | 987 |
| 18–24 | 103 | 157 | 122 | 123 | 93 | 163 | 116 | 119 | 166 | 139 | 136 | 285 | 1 721 |
| 25–34 | 245 | 359 | 189 | 222 | 219 | 304 | 317 | 294 | 247 | 215 | 216 | 519 | 3 345 |
| 35–44 | 207 | 278 | 247 | 202 | 237 | 269 | 284 | 246 | 253 | 277 | 274 | 400 | 3 176 |
| 45–54 | 174 | 251 | 133 | 159 | 211 | 179 | 156 | 214 | 225 | 170 | 205 | 297 | 2 374 |
| 55–64 | 101 | 145 | 91 | 83 | 130 | 136 | 106 | 143 | 111 | 110 | 122 | 160 | 1 438 |
| 65+ | 65 | 131 | 90 | 97 | 101 | 91 | 71 | 98 | 92 | 49 | 54 | 70 | 1 010 |

9.5 Demographic analysis by month of trip for most recent day trips (concluded), January–December 2016 ('000)

| Characteristics | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | Total |
|-------------------------------------|---------|----------|-------|-------|-----|------|------|--------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|--------------|
| Gender | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 550 | 782 | 504 | 528 | 572 | 631 | 684 | 633 | 643 | 551 | 588 | 995 | 7 661 |
| Female | 593 | 807 | 539 | 524 | 682 | 831 | 643 | 738 | 704 | 657 | 679 | 1 121 | 8 517 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Married | 416 | 573 | 413 | 419 | 460 | 496 | 508 | 463 | 533 | 490 | 514 | 749 | 6 035 |
| Living together as husband and wife | 88 | 149 | 57 | 72 | 84 | 158 | 111 | 119 | 77 | 91 | 81 | 145 | 1 232 |
| Widow/widower | 562 | 754 | 535 | 525 | 667 | 751 | 679 | 756 | 564 | 509 | 372 | 50 | 6 724 |
| Divorced/separated | 30 | 31 | 38 | 26 | 44 | 57 | 26 | 32 | 172 | 67 | 79 | 11 | 614 |
| Never married | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | * | 12 | 84 | 99 |
| Marital status unspecified | 47 | 82 | . | 11 | . | . | * | . | . | 48 | 209 | 1 076 | 1 474 |
| Highest level of education | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 114 | 155 | 69 | 68 | 138 | 159 | 154 | 99 | 118 | 110 | 94 | 153 | 1 430 |
| Completed some primary school | 142 | 215 | 125 | 133 | 159 | 195 | 154 | 189 | 151 | 176 | 208 | 258 | 2 105 |
| Grade 7/Std 5 | 38 | 43 | 56 | 36 | 63 | 59 | 36 | 46 | 48 | 62 | 32 | 57 | 576 |
| Completed some secondary school | 352 | 504 | 310 | 336 | 319 | 347 | 354 | 406 | 343 | 304 | 420 | 661 | 4 655 |
| Grade 12/Std 10 | 189 | 328 | 243 | 266 | 310 | 361 | 320 | 296 | 368 | 296 | 271 | 564 | 3 812 |
| Higher | 304 | 329 | 236 | 200 | 253 | 324 | 291 | 325 | 317 | 241 | 213 | 420 | 3 454 |
| Do not know | * | 4 | * | 4 | * | 5 | 6 | * | * | * | * | * | 109 |
| Education unspecified | . | . | . | . | * | . | * | . | . | 1 | 4 | . | 37 |

*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, 2016 ('000)

| Characteristics | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | Total |
|-------------------------|---------|----------|-------|-------|-----|------|------|--------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|--------------|
| Age groups | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–4 | 165 | 113 | 203 | 145 | 114 | 142 | 170 | 146 | 121 | 122 | 78 | 261 | 1 779 |
| 5–9 | 178 | 58 | 116 | 72 | 81 | 100 | 191 | 64 | 117 | 108 | 85 | 343 | 1 515 |
| 10–14 | 159 | 58 | 184 | 96 | 77 | 66 | 162 | 66 | 103 | 85 | 76 | 294 | 1 425 |
| 15–19 | 142 | 99 | 168 | 64 | 73 | 120 | 127 | 92 | 134 | 104 | 82 | 278 | 1 482 |
| 20–24 | 193 | 194 | 199 | 149 | 175 | 145 | 179 | 185 | 176 | 163 | 110 | 309 | 2 177 |
| 25–29 | 255 | 189 | 214 | 138 | 261 | 220 | 193 | 185 | 235 | 196 | 121 | 368 | 2 573 |
| 30–34 | 237 | 179 | 279 | 201 | 211 | 224 | 245 | 229 | 240 | 187 | 192 | 404 | 2 828 |
| 35–39 | 230 | 202 | 243 | 152 | 157 | 194 | 237 | 214 | 225 | 221 | 169 | 355 | 2 598 |
| 40–44 | 212 | 107 | 304 | 148 | 167 | 145 | 144 | 122 | 215 | 200 | 153 | 340 | 2 257 |
| 45–49 | 136 | 122 | 170 | 112 | 138 | 179 | 169 | 141 | 156 | 135 | 137 | 267 | 1 861 |
| 50–54 | 110 | 144 | 123 | 94 | 140 | 122 | 107 | 136 | 105 | 119 | 56 | 200 | 1 454 |
| 55–59 | 138 | 58 | 94 | 76 | 69 | 102 | 113 | 90 | 107 | 99 | 61 | 162 | 1 168 |
| 60–64 | 67 | 87 | 100 | 80 | 72 | 100 | 57 | 84 | 95 | 81 | 54 | 141 | 1 015 |
| 65–69 | 49 | 34 | 76 | 42 | 53 | 60 | 53 | 36 | 38 | 52 | 38 | 70 | 600 |
| 70–74 | 36 | 33 | 47 | 10 | 42 | 22 | 25 | 15 | 36 | 35 | 24 | 71 | 396 |
| 75+ | 36 | 36 | 13 | 24 | 32 | 36 | 42 | 42 | 54 | 33 | 26 | 44 | 416 |
| Broad age groups | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–11 | 402 | 208 | 387 | 258 | 226 | 272 | 420 | 236 | 303 | 274 | 192 | 714 | 3 890 |
| 12–17 | 186 | 79 | 222 | 85 | 100 | 109 | 178 | 83 | 105 | 103 | 96 | 360 | 1 707 |
| 18–24 | 250 | 236 | 260 | 183 | 193 | 192 | 231 | 235 | 242 | 204 | 142 | 411 | 2 781 |
| 25–34 | 491 | 368 | 492 | 339 | 472 | 444 | 438 | 414 | 475 | 382 | 313 | 772 | 5 400 |
| 35–44 | 442 | 308 | 547 | 300 | 324 | 339 | 381 | 335 | 441 | 421 | 322 | 695 | 4 855 |
| 45–54 | 246 | 265 | 293 | 206 | 277 | 300 | 276 | 277 | 260 | 254 | 193 | 467 | 3 314 |
| 55–64 | 205 | 145 | 194 | 156 | 140 | 201 | 170 | 174 | 202 | 180 | 115 | 302 | 2 184 |
| 65+ | 121 | 102 | 136 | 76 | 127 | 118 | 119 | 93 | 128 | 120 | 87 | 184 | 1 412 |

9.6 Demographic analysis by month of trip for most recent overnight trips (concluded), January–December, 2016 ('000)

| Characteristics | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | Total |
|-------------------------------------|---------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|---------------|
| Gender | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 1 131 | 762 | 1 166 | 739 | 839 | 911 | 1 085 | 840 | 1 070 | 893 | 726 | 1 805 | 11 966 |
| Female | 1 213 | 949 | 1 365 | 865 | 1 022 | 1 064 | 1 128 | 1 007 | 1 086 | 1 045 | 733 | 2 100 | 13 577 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Married | 743 | 529 | 837 | 517 | 622 | 648 | 685 | 608 | 756 | 673 | 509 | 1 273 | 8 401 |
| Living together as husband and wife | 223 | 110 | 214 | 159 | 145 | 182 | 135 | 171 | 219 | 146 | 148 | 221 | 2 073 |
| Widow/widower | 176 | 119 | 121 | 86 | 118 | 132 | 244 | 225 | 624 | 479 | 286 | 96 | 2 707 |
| Divorced/separated | 71 | 65 | 69 | 42 | 52 | 41 | 105 | 90 | 174 | 167 | 93 | 27 | 995 |
| Never married | 931 | 777 | 1 282 | 798 | 914 | 963 | 1 039 | 751 | 365 | 377 | 166 | 179 | 8 542 |
| Marital status unspecified | 199 | 111 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 17 | 89 | 253 | 2 045 | 2 751 |
| Highest level of education | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No schooling | 244 | 160 | 290 | 188 | 167 | 237 | 243 | 201 | 192 | 181 | 108 | 407 | 2 619 |
| Completed some primary school | 369 | 178 | 375 | 223 | 223 | 244 | 382 | 229 | 265 | 241 | 232 | 687 | 3 648 |
| Grade 7/Std 5 | 84 | 61 | 72 | 42 | 81 | 90 | 53 | 77 | 68 | 88 | 78 | 114 | 907 |
| Completed some secondary school | 602 | 542 | 714 | 420 | 485 | 550 | 624 | 533 | 691 | 526 | 411 | 1 043 | 7 139 |
| Grade 12/Std 10 | 546 | 380 | 590 | 402 | 469 | 455 | 492 | 439 | 449 | 541 | 336 | 862 | 5 960 |
| Higher | 469 | 371 | 477 | 324 | 421 | 378 | 386 | 355 | 484 | 349 | 288 | 763 | 5 066 |
| Do not know | 28 | 20 | * | * | 15 | 18 | * | * | * | * | * | 31 | 177 |
| Education unspecified | . | . | . | . | . | * | 19 | * | . | . | * | . | 27 |

*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, 2016 ('000)

| LSM group | Accommodation | | | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------------------|-------------------|------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------|
| | Hotel | Guest house/ Guest farm | Bed and breakfast | Lodge | Hostel/ Backpackers | Self-catering establishment | Stayed with friends and relatives | Holiday home/ Second home | Campsite | Caravan park | Other ¹ | Unspecified | |
| LSM group 1 | 20 | 21 | - | * | - | - | 189 | * | - | - | 25 | 10 | 271 |
| LSM group 2 | * | - | - | * | - | * | 317 | * | * | - | * | * | 342 |
| LSM group 3 | * | - | 12 | * | * | 24 | 1 628 | 27 | 32 | - | 86 | 26 | 1 841 |
| LSM group 4 | 34 | 12 | 16 | 20 | 10 | 24 | 3 802 | 139 | 78 | - | 185 | 137 | 4 457 |
| LSM group 5 | 119 | 90 | 54 | 27 | 25 | 95 | 5 797 | 223 | 139 | 9 | 332 | 124 | 7 035 |
| LSM group 6 | 81 | 59 | 41 | 59 | 9 | 76 | 2 264 | 123 | 44 | 12 | 103 | 36 | 2 906 |
| LSM group 7 | 124 | 65 | 77 | 80 | 14 | 140 | 1 796 | 149 | 10 | - | 99 | 20 | 2 572 |
| LSM group 8 | 253 | 96 | 80 | 202 | 15 | 452 | 1 705 | 107 | 48 | 31 | 49 | 26 | 3 064 |
| LSM group 9 | 411 | 296 | 228 | 210 | - | 312 | 1 229 | 230 | 90 | - | 16 | 32 | 3 054 |
| LSM group 10 | 20 | 21 | - | 6 | - | - | 189 | 1 | - | - | 25 | 10 | 271 |
| South Africa | 1 048 | 639 | 507 | 609 | 75 | 1 128 | 18 727 | 1 003 | 442 | 53 | 896 | 416 | 25 543 |

*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, 2016 (R)

| Province of destination | Accommodation | Food and beverages | Domestic transport | Recreation and culture | Shopping | Other ¹ |
|-------------------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|----------|--------------------|
| Day trips | | | | | | |
| Western Cape | * | 583,06 | 497,42 | 8,37 | 322,48 | 142,78 |
| Eastern Cape | * | 268,73 | 592,32 | 20,11 | 789,70 | 39,42 |
| Northern Cape | * | 189,43 | 740,32 | 2,15 | 439,87 | 35,80 |
| Free State | * | 325,43 | 429,90 | 30,90 | 338,23 | 31,89 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | * | 306,19 | 467,88 | 116,26 | 456,49 | 42,35 |
| North West | * | 290,02 | 397,27 | 7,38 | 344,29 | 90,86 |
| Gauteng | * | 347,42 | 439,01 | 167,58 | 488,97 | 13,87 |
| Mpumalanga | * | 695,07 | 596,35 | 25,54 | 713,23 | 19,23 |
| Limpopo | * | 156,12 | 421,40 | 2,21 | 447,97 | 65,90 |
| Overnight trips | | | | | | |
| Western Cape | 583,06 | 497,42 | 8,37 | 322,48 | 142,78 | 583,06 |
| Eastern Cape | 268,73 | 592,32 | 20,11 | 789,7 | 39,42 | 268,73 |
| Northern Cape | 189,43 | 740,32 | 2,15 | 439,87 | 35,8 | 189,43 |
| Free State | 325,43 | 429,9 | 30,9 | 338,23 | 31,89 | 325,43 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 306,19 | 467,88 | 116,26 | 456,49 | 42,35 | 306,19 |
| North West | 290,02 | 397,27 | 7,38 | 344,29 | 90,86 | 290,02 |
| Gauteng | 347,42 | 439,01 | 167,58 | 488,97 | 13,87 | 347,42 |
| Mpumalanga | 695,07 | 596,35 | 25,54 | 713,23 | 19,23 | 695,07 |
| Limpopo | 156,12 | 421,4 | 2,21 | 447,97 | 65,9 | 156,12 |

¹Other 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, 2016 (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 |

¹Other 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), 2016 (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 |

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