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1. Introduction and methodology

1.1 Background

This statistical release presents a selection of key findings from the second Domestic Tourism Survey (DTS), which was conducted by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) in 2009.

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

In addition to the basic demographic information collected in the majority of household surveys conducted by Stats SA, the DTS covers five areas specifically related to travel and expenditure patterns, namely: overview of trips taken by the household, domestic day trips by the respondent and/or other household members, domestic day trips by other household members only (without the respondent), domestic overnight trips by the respondent and/or other household members, domestic overnight trips by other household members only (without the respondent). The main objective of this report is to present the key findings for domestic tourism activity during the period December 2008 – February 2009. It contains information on the characteristics of travellers and domestic trips and on expenditure generated by these trips. Information presented on trips and expenditure is a combination of information based on trips taken by the respondent and/or other household members and those by the other household members only (without the respondent).

1.2 Methodology and fieldwork

The DTS used a sample design developed by the Methodology and Evaluation division as a general-purpose household survey frame that can be used by all household surveys, irrespective of the sample size requirement of the survey. The sample is based on the 2001 Population Census enumeration areas (EAs). In preparation for Census 2001, the country was divided into 80 787 EAs. Stats SA's household-based surveys use a master sample of 3 080 primary sampling units (PSUs) which comprises EAs that are drawn from across the country. For DTS 2009 two samples were drawn in order to obtain two reference periods. The first sample would have been for the reference period December 2008 to February 2009, and consisted of 1 533 primary sampling units and 15 725 dwelling units, and the second sample was never executed due to operational constraints.

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

The sample for the DTS was based on a stratified two-stage design with probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling of PSUs in the first stage, and sampling of dwelling units (DUs) with systematic sampling in the second stage. Survey officers employed and trained by Stats SA visited the sampled dwelling units in each of the nine provinces. During the first phase of the survey, sampled dwelling units were visited and informed about the coming survey as part of the publicity campaign, which took place from 5-10 May 2009.

Four hundred and thirty seven enumerators, 127 supervisors and 59 district coordinators participated in the survey. An additional 37 quality assurers were responsible for monitoring and ensuring questionnaire quality. National training took place over a period of three days and district training was done one week later across all nine provinces for eight days.

Data collection was done over a two-week period from 11 to 22 May 2009.

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

1.3 The questionnaire

Table 1 summarises the details of the questions included in the DTS questionnaire. The questionnaire covers five key areas of travel and expenditure patterns (see also Section 1.1). Detailed information on the travel and expenditure patterns of respondents and other household members are covered in Section 2. As can be seen in Table 1, the 2009 questionnaire consisted of five sections and 102 questions.

Table 1: Contents of the DTS 2009 questionnaire

Section	Number of questions	Details of each section
Cover page		Household information, response details, result codes, field staff information, etc.
Background	14	Demographic information (name, sex, age, population group, education, tourism employment)
Section 1	14	Overview of trips in the household (day, overnight, barriers)
Section 2	15	Domestic day trips taken by the respondent and/or other household members
Section 3	15	Domestic day trips taken by other household members (without the respondent)
Section 4	22	Domestic overnight trips taken by respondent and/or other household members
Section 5	22	Domestic overnight trips taken by other household members (without the respondent)
All sections	102	Comprehensive coverage of all aspects of domestic tourism and expenditure

1.4 Response details

The sample for DTS 2009 was only a half sample and consisted of 15 725 dwelling units. Nineteen of these dwelling units were never visited. Table 2 shows that 12 339 (78,6%) of the 15 706 dwelling units that were visited were successfully completed. It was not possible to complete interviews in 5,7% of the sampled dwelling units because of reasons such as refusals or absenteeism. An additional 15,7% of all interviews were regarded as 'Out of Scope' and were not conducted for various reasons such as sampled dwelling units that had become vacant or had changed status (e.g. they were used as shops/small businesses at the time of the enumeration, but were originally listed as dwelling units).

Table 2: Response rates per province, DTS 2009 (thousands)

Province	Response			Non-response		Out of scope		Total	
	Number	%	% without out of scope	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Western Cape	1 362	72,0	85,7	227	12,0	302	16,0	1 891	100,0
Eastern Cape	1 490	79,0	98,9	16	0,9	380	20,2	1 886	100,0
Northern Cape	740	81,6	98,1	14	1,5	153	16,9	907	100,0
Free State	1 081	79,4	94,1	68	5,0	212	15,6	1 361	100,0
KwaZulu-Natal	2 012	85,3	99,2	16	0,7	332	14,1	2 360	100,0
North West	1 097	80,7	95,6	51	3,8	211	15,5	1 359	100,0
Gauteng	1 979	69,3	81,9	437	15,3	438	15,4	2 854	100,0
Mpumalanga	1 184	82,2	96,1	48	3,3	208	14,4	1 440	100,0
Limpopo	1 394	84,6	98,5	21	1,3	233	14,1	1 648	100,0
South Africa	12 339	78,6	93,2	898	5,7	2 469	15,7	15 706	100,0

2. Summary of key findings of the Domestic Tourism Survey in 2009

2.1 Information with regard to trips taken

The province of preference for trips in general was KwaZulu-Natal, which generated 21,2% of all tourist arrivals, and also had the highest proportion of overnight trips (22,7%). Gauteng was the most visited province on day trips (24,2%).

Visiting friends and family/relatives (VFR) was the main reason stated why both domestic day and overnight trips were taken during the three months reference period. An estimated 6,866 million trips were taken for this reason of which 1,592 million were day trips and 5,274 million were overnight trips.

The two most frequently used modes of transport for domestic tourism were taxis and cars. Of the 15,130 million day and overnight trips, cars were used as mode of transport in 6,566 million trips and taxis in 6,032 million trips. Taxis were mostly used as the mode of transport to visit friends and family/relatives (28,3%) and to do shopping for personal use (30,5%). Taxis were the mode of transport for more than half the trips when the provinces of destination were Limpopo (55,1%) and North West (50,4%).

Eating out at restaurants and cafes was a very popular activity on both day and overnight trips. An estimated 1,467 million people ate at restaurants and cafes on day trips, while 2,648 million people ate at restaurants whilst on overnight trips. Most travellers also engage in shopping at malls/flea markets, about 924 000 travellers during day trips and 2,772 overnight trips.

The age group most likely to travel was the 30–34 year age group. An estimated 1,018 million overnight trips and 606 000 day trips were taken by this group.

The preferred destinations on overnight trips for leisure or holiday purposes was Western Cape, with 60,0% trips.

Most overnight trips lasted between one and three nights. In 53,1% of trips taken to North West, the trips lasted between one and three nights. When the province of destination was Free State 46,8% of the trips lasted between one and three nights followed by Gauteng (42,2%), Northern Cape (40,0%), Limpopo (39,5%) and Mpumalanga (38,4%).

When people went on overnight trips to Gauteng or Mpumalanga the principal type of accommodation used was to stay with family and friends (83,0% and 82,8 respectively).

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

Information was collected from households on the kind of trips they took during three months reference period, i.e. from December 2008, January 2009, and February 2009. These trips were categorised as a day trip inside South Africa (domestic day trip), and overnight trip inside South Africa (domestic overnight trip).

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

The following analysis summarises the main statistics for domestic tourism activity in 2009. It contains information on the characteristics of those who travelled, the trips they undertook, and the expenditure generated by these trips. The key findings reported in this section are summary measures for the general purpose of measuring domestic tourism and its contribution to the national economy in South Africa. Small discrepancies in the numbers reported throughout this report might arise as a consequence of rounding. Where applicable, the findings should be interpreted alongside the notes appearing at the bottom of tables or figures.

Domestic trip

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

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

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

Day trip

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

Overnight trip

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

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

3.1 Number and type of trips

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

Table 3a indicates the total number of person recent trips taken during the three months reference period (From December 2008 until February 2009). This table contains information on two kinds of trips that people undertook, i.e. day trips and overnight trips inside South Africa.

Table 3a: Estimated total number of persons who made at least one trip during the three months reference period by type of trip

Type of trip	Number of person recent trips N (1 000)
Day trip in South Africa	5 361
Overnight trip in South Africa	9 770

From Table3b it is evident that most trips, both day and overnight trips were taken in the month of December 2008. About 3, 4 million day trips were taken in December 2008 followed by 2,8 million in February 2009 and 2, 6 million in January 2009. Slightly more than seven million overnight trips were undertaken in December 2008, a further 2, 6 million in January 2009 and 2,5 million in February 2009.

Table 3b: Number of trips taken during the three months reference period, by month of the trip,

Month of trip	Number of day trips N(1 000)	Number of overnight trips N(1 000)
December 2008	3 412	7 145
January 2009	2 580	2 620
February 2009	2 745	2 513
Total	8 737	12 278

3.1.2 Number of people who undertook overnight trips

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

Table 4: Number of trips by length of stay for the most recent trip

Number of nights	Number of recent overnight person trips N (1 000)	Percentage (%)
1 night	1 078	11,3
2–4 nights	3 202	33,4
5 or more nights	5 297	55,3
Subtotal	9 577	100,0
Unspecified nights	192	-
Total	9 770	-

The results shown in this table indicate that during the three months reference period (December 2008 to February 2009) most people were inclined to spend two or more nights away from their usual environment or home. Almost eight in every ten of the trips lasted longer than two nights (88,7%). More than fifty percent (55,3%) of trips lasted for five nights and longer, and almost a third of trips (33,4%) lasted for two to four nights.

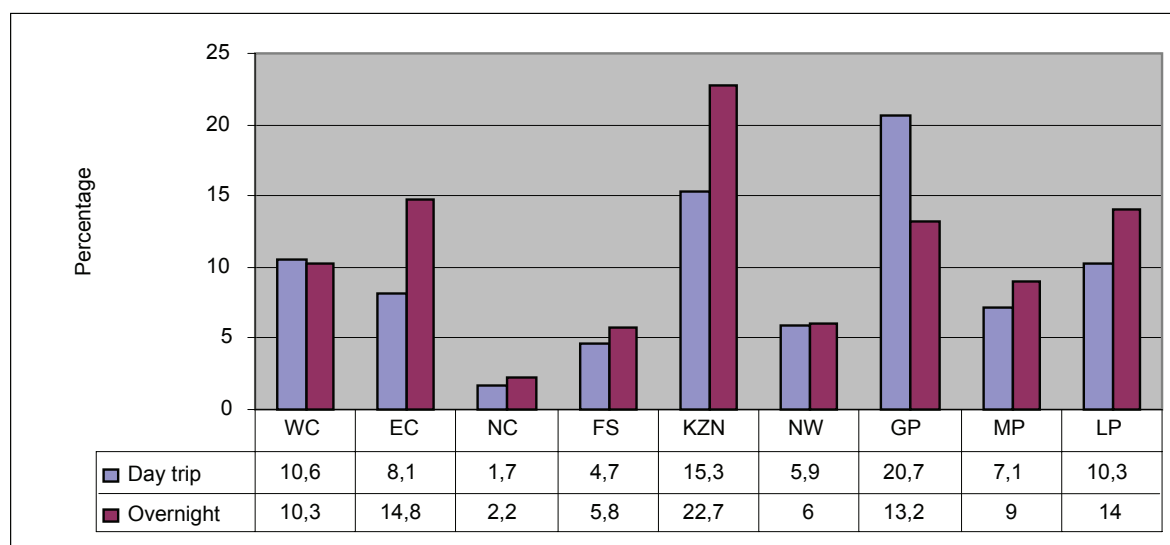
Table 5 presents results on travel patterns with a focus on the number of trips taken by domestic day and overnight visitors during the three months reference period. The focus is on information regarding the last trip of its kind, i.e. day trip or overnight trip, and the main destination visited on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

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

Destination	Day trip		Overnight trips		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Western Cape	594	11,1	1 007	10,3	1 601	10,6
Eastern Cape	523	9,8	1 442	14,8	1 965	13,0
Northern Cape	106	2,0	218	2,2	324	2,1
Free State	293	5,5	564	5,8	857	5,7
KwaZulu-Natal	999	18,6	2 213	22,7	3 212	21,2
North West	378	7,0	588	6,0	966	6,4
Gauteng	1 299	24,2	1 293	13,2	2 593	17,1
Mpumalanga	470	8,8	883	9,0	1 353	8,9
Limpopo	674	12,6	1 369	14,0	2 043	13,5
Total domestic trips	5 361	100,0	9 770	100,0	15 130	100,0

When the most recent day and overnight trips are combined, KwaZulu-Natal generated the most tourist arrivals (21,2%), followed by Gauteng with 17,1% of trips.

The main destination for day trips was Gauteng with 24,2%, followed by KwaZulu-Natal with 18,6%. The pattern for overnight trips was the opposite, with the main destination being KwaZulu-Natal (22,7%), followed by Eastern Cape 14,8%, Limpopo (14,0%) and Gauteng (13,2%).

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

The proportions of day and overnight trips were virtually the same for the following provinces of destination: Western Cape (11,1% day and 10,3% overnight trips), North West (7,0% day and 6,0% overnight trips), Free State (5,5% day and 5,8% overnight trips) and Northern Cape (2,0% day and 2,2% overnight trips).

More overnight trips than day trips were destined for KwaZulu-Natal (22,7% overnight and 18,6% day trips), Eastern Cape (14,8% overnight and 9,8% day trips) and Limpopo (14,0% overnight and 12,6% day trips).

Day trips were more likely to be destined for Gauteng (24,2%) than overnight trips (13,2%). Relatively few people visited Northern Cape on either day (2,0%) or overnight (2,2%) trips.

3.2 Trip purpose

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

Main purpose	Day trips		Overnight trips		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Leisure/vacation/holiday	1 107	20,6	2 443	25,0	3 549	23,5
Shopping – business	128	2,4	47	0,5	175	1,2
Shopping – personal	1 041	19,4	29	0,3	1 070	7,1
Sporting – spectator	21	0,4	15	0,2	37	0,2
Sporting – participant	63	1,2	27	0,3	90	0,6
Visiting friends and/or family/relatives (VFR)	1 592	29,7	5 274	54,0	6 866	45,4
Funeral	394	7,4	873	8,9	1 267	8,4
Business/professional trip	169	3,1	130	1,3	299	2,0
Business conference	30	0,6	23	0,2	53	0,3
Study/educational trip	81	1,5	72	0,7	152	1,0
Medical	171	3,2	84	0,9	255	1,7
Wellness (e.g. spa, health farm)	8	0,1	3	0,0	10	0,1
Religious	220	4,1	327	3,3	547	3,6
Other	298	5,6	312	3,2	610	4,0
Total	5 361	100,0	9 770	100,0	15 130	100,0

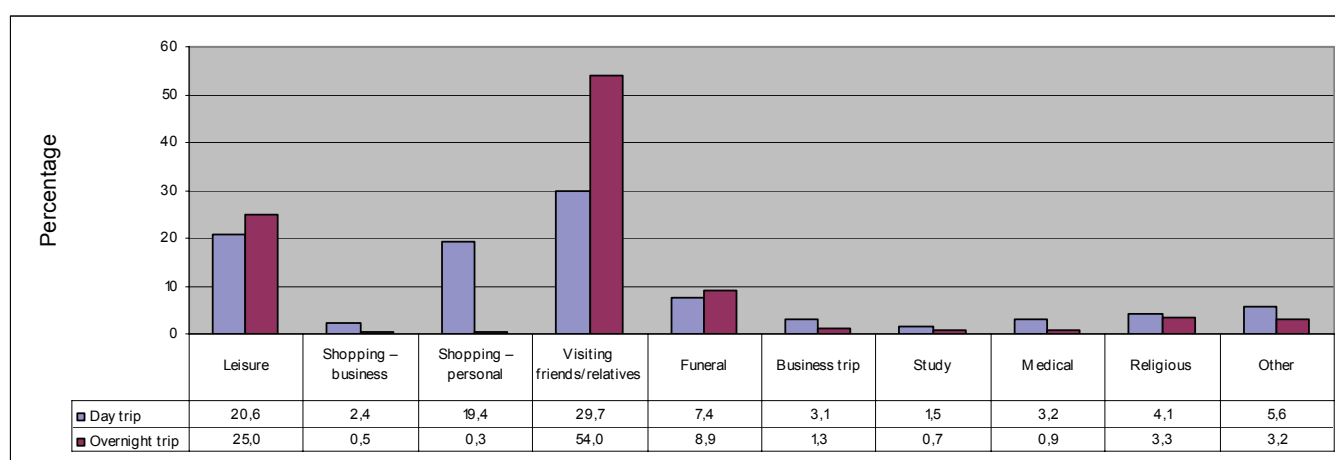
*Totals include unspecified

Table 6 shows the number of trips taken by domestic and overnight visitors, grouped by purpose of visit. The main reason why South Africans travelled within South Africa during reference period December 2008 – February 2009 was for visiting friends and family/relatives (VFR). Almost a third (29,7%) of recent day trips taken was for the purpose of visiting friends and family/relatives. An estimated 1,6 million day and 5,3 million recent overnight trips were taken for the purpose of visiting friends and/or family.

Day trips were mostly for the purpose of visiting friends and family/relatives (29,7%), followed by holiday (20,6%) and shopping for personal use (19,4%). Some day trips were taken to attend a funeral (7,4%) during the reference period.

Similarly, overnight trips were mostly taken for the purpose of visiting friends and family/relatives. The proportion of trips taken for visiting friends and family/relatives on overnight trips was 54,0% and day trips was 29,7%. Taking trips for leisure/vacation/holiday purposes was indicated by 25,0% of the people who took overnight trips. Attending funerals was indicated as the third most common reason for taking overnight trips (8,9%). Only 3,3% overnight trips were taken for religious purposes.

Figure 2: Main purpose of trip by type of trip



*Totals include unspecified

3.3 Mode of transport

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

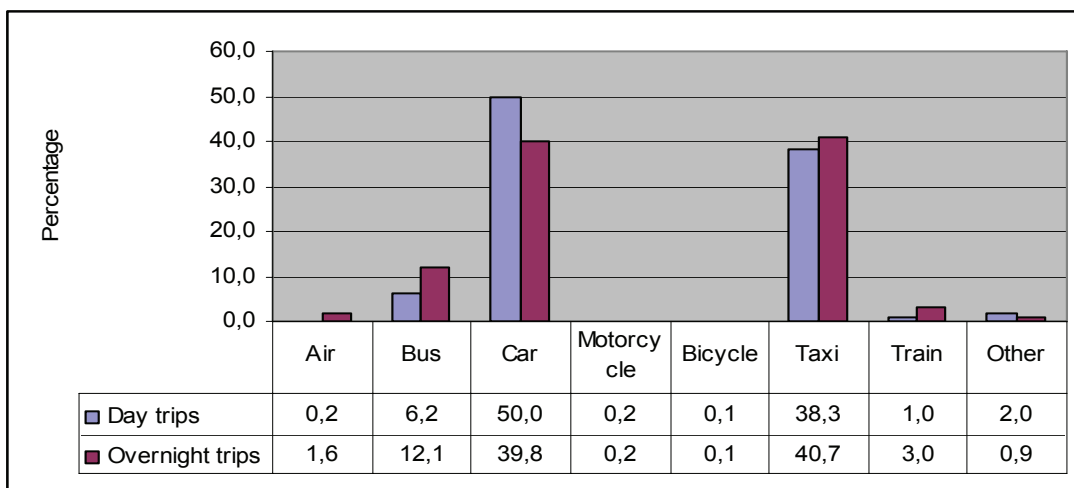
Travel by taxi, is the mode of transport most often used by South African tourists while travelling in South Africa. It accounted for 38,3% of all domestic day trips and 40,7% of all domestic overnight trips.

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

Mode of transport	Day trips		Overnight trips		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Air	9	0,2	154	1,6	163	1,1
Bus	331	6,2	1 179	12,1	1 510	10,0
Car	2 678	50,0	3 887	39,8	6 566	43,4
Motorcycle	10	0,2	18	0,2	28	0,2
Bicycle	6	0,1	9	0,1	15	0,1
Taxi	2 054	38,3	3 977	40,7	6 032	39,9
Train	52	1,0	289	3,0	341	2,3
Other	105	2,0	83	0,9	188	1,2
Total	5 361	100,0	9 770	100,0	15 130	100,0

* Totals include unspecified

Figure 3: Mode of transport used to undertake trips



Half of the day trip travellers were likely to make use of cars (50,0%) as mode of transport, followed by taxis (38,3%) and buses (6,2%). Overnight trip travellers were more likely to use taxis (40,7%), followed by cars (39,8%) and buses (12,1%). Three percent (3,0%) of travellers used trains, and 1,6% used aircraft as means of transport during overnight trips.

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

- Taxi – overnight trips (40,7%) and day trips (38,3%)
- Bus – overnight trips (12,1%) and day trips (6,2%)
- Train – overnight trips (3,0%) and day trips (1,0%)
- Aircraft – overnight trips (1,6%) and day trips (0,2%)

3.4 Main purpose of trip and mode of transport

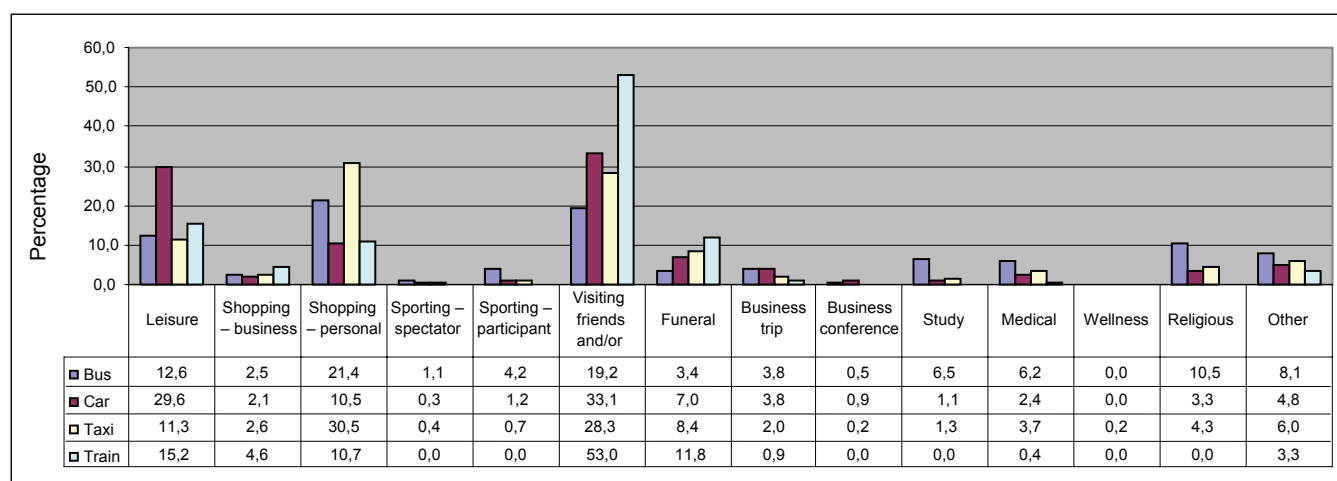
Table 8 presents the main purpose of visit for domestic day visitors by mode of transport used to reach the main destination.

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

Main purpose of visit	Bus	Car	Taxi	Train	Other
Leisure/vacation/holiday	12,6	29,6	11,3	15,2	6,8
Shopping – business	2,5	2,1	2,6	4,6	3,9
Shopping – personal	21,4	10,5	30,5	10,7	36,2
Sporting – spectator	1,1	0,3	0,4	0,0	0,0
Sporting – participant	4,2	1,2	0,7	0,0	0,0
Visiting friends and/or family	19,2	33,1	28,3	53,0	14,2
Funeral	3,4	7,0	8,4	11,8	2,2
Business trip	3,8	3,8	2,0	0,9	7,1
Business conference	0,5	0,9	0,2	0,0	0,0
Study	6,5	1,1	1,3	0,0	0,0
Medical	6,2	2,4	3,7	0,4	8,4
Wellness (e.g. spa, health farm)	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,0	1,1
Religious	10,5	3,3	4,3	0,0	6,8
Other	8,1	4,8	6,0	3,3	13,2
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

* Totals exclude unspecified

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



When trains were used for day trips, they were mostly used for visiting friends and family/relatives, and account for more than a third (53,0%). Similarly, when taxis were used as means of transport they were mostly used for doing shopping for personal use (30,5%) and visiting friends and family/relatives (28,3%).

In the instance where buses were used as means of transport, they were mainly used for shopping for personal use (21,4%), visiting friends and family/relatives (19,2%), and leisure/holiday (12,6%).

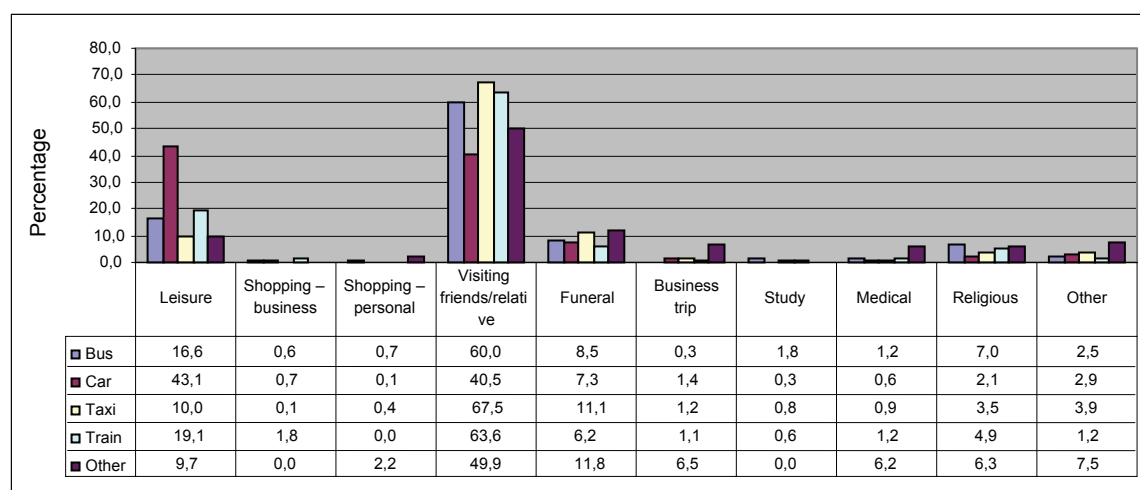
Thirty three percent (33,1%) had used cars to visit friends and family/relatives and almost thirty percent for leisure purposes (29,6%).

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

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

Main purpose of visit	Bus	Car	Taxi	Train	Other
Leisure	16,6	43,1	10,0	19,1	9,7
Shopping – business	0,6	0,7	0,1	1,8	0,0
Shopping – personal	0,7	0,1	0,4	0,0	2,2
Sporting – spectator	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,0
Sporting – participant	0,7	0,1	0,4	0,3	0,0
Visiting friends and/or family	60,0	40,5	67,5	63,6	49,9
Funeral	8,5	7,3	11,1	6,2	11,8
Business trip	0,3	1,4	1,2	1,1	6,5
Business conference	0,1	0,5	0,0	0,0	0,0
Study	1,8	0,3	0,8	0,6	0,0
Medical	1,2	0,6	0,9	1,2	6,2
Wellness (e.g. spa, health farm)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Religious	7,0	2,1	3,5	4,9	6,3
Other	2,5	2,9	3,9	1,2	7,5
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

* Totals exclude unspecified

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

More than forty percent (43,1%) of the people who used cars for overnight trips used it for holiday trips and (40,5%) for visiting friends and family/relatives. In instances where travellers used trains they mostly did so for purposes of visiting friends and family/relatives (63,6%) followed by 19,1% for leisure or holiday. When using taxis 67,5% of overnight trips were also for visiting friends, 11,1% for funeral and 10,0% for leisure or holiday. Buses as means of transport for overnight trips were used for visiting friends and relatives (60,0%), leisure or holiday trips (16,6%), to attend funerals (8,5%) and religious activities (7,0%).

3.5 Activities undertaken during trips

3.5.1 Day trips

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

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

From Table 10a it is clear that the broader activity category, namely 'recreation and entertainment', which includes eating out, shopping, and going to cinemas, formed the bulk of activities undertaken by day trip travellers. Engaging in social activities (visiting friends/family, weddings, etc.) on day trips was the second most popular, followed by nature-based activities (game viewing, bird watching, visiting parks, sightseeing, sunbathing and swimming). Recreation and entertainment activities were undertaken in more than a third of the day trips (57,0%), while social activities (12,8%) and nature-based activities (16,7%) constituted 29,5% of activities undertaken during day trips.

Table 10a: Activities undertaken on domestic day trip (incidence of activities undertaken more than one activity per trip is possible)

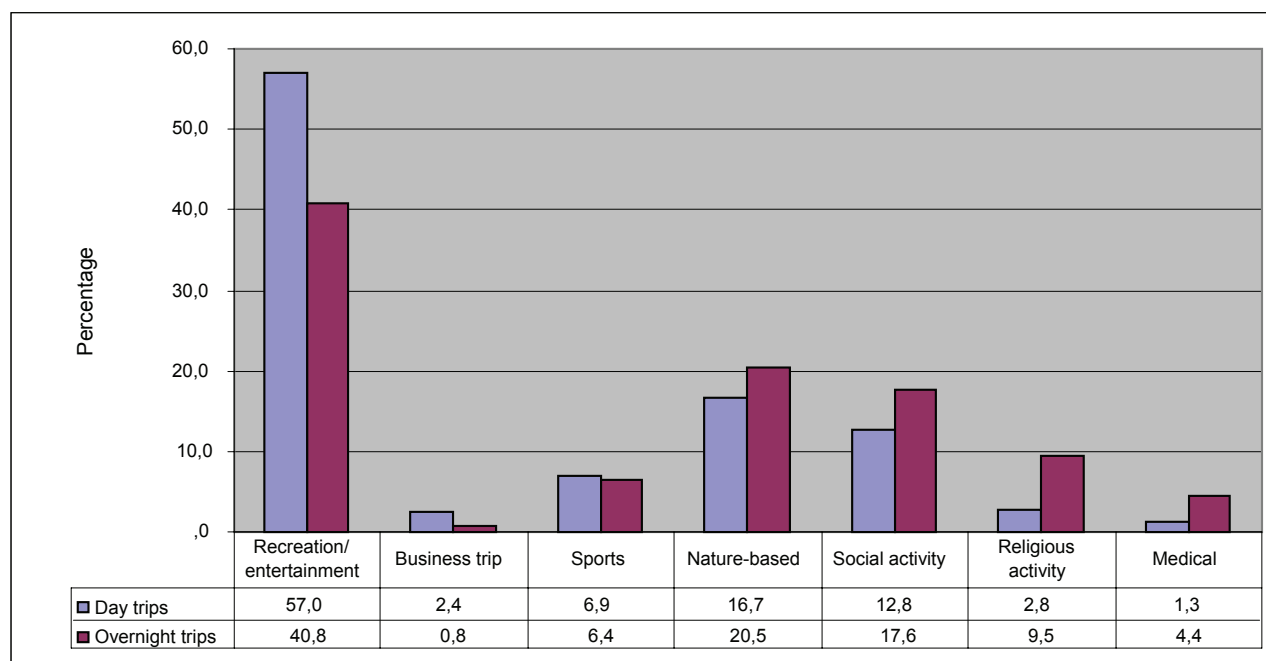
Activity	Day trips N(1000)	
	Number	Percent
Recreation/entertainment		
Entertainment, e.g. cinema, concert, show	241	4,2
Theme parks, e.g. aquariums	214	3,7
Cultural, historical and heritage, e.g. cultural village, museums, art gallery, township tour	178	3,1
Eating out, e.g. restaurants, cafes	1 467	25,3
Night life, e.g. bars, night-clubs, discos	100	1,7
Visited a casino	129	2,2
Shopping, e.g. malls, flea/craft markets	924	15,9
Other recreation, entertainment (specify)	60	1,0
Business/professional		
Meeting	57	1,0
Business conference, convention	38	0,6
Trading, e.g. bought goods from suppliers or sold goods to customers	32	0,5
Other business (specify)	14	0,2
Sports		
Individual sport, e.g. swimming/walking/hiking/cycling	161	2,8
Water sports, e.g. diving, snorkelling, sailing, surfing	58	1,0
Adventure activity, e.g. water rafting, mountaineering	28	0,5
Attended a sporting event as a spectator	57	1,0
Participated in a sporting event, e.g. race, competition	47	0,8
Other sports (specify)	52	0,9
Nature-based		
Visited a rural area	52	0,9
Wildlife, e.g. game viewing, whale watching, bird watching	155	2,7
Hunting	18	0,3
Beach, e.g. sunbathing and swimming	197	3,4
Visited parks/ gardens	206	3,5
Sightseeing	203	3,5
Visited a mountain area	111	1,9
Other outdoors/ nature based (specify)	28	0,5
Social activity		
Visiting friends/family	566	9,7
Weddings/funerals/ christenings/ Initiation	129	2,2
Other social activity (specify)	46	0,8
Religious activity		
Religious conference	20	0,3
Place of worship, e.g. church, mosque, synagogue, temple	128	2,2
Other religious specify	16	0,3
Medical/health		
Medical, e.g. treatment in clinic/hospital	57	1,0
Health/wellness, e.g. hydro, spa, beauty centre, health farm	14	0,2
Other medical (specify)	7	0,1

The activities summarised in Table 10a are activities which the respondent might have undertaken alone or with other members of the household. The results of this survey reveal that the most popular recreational or entertainment activities people engaged in were eating out at restaurants/bars (25,3%) and shopping at malls/flea markets (15,9%). In as far as social activities are concerned, visiting friends/family was again top of the list (9,7%), followed by attending weddings/funerals/christenings/initiations with 2,2%.

3.5.2 Overnight trips

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

Figure 6: Activities undertaken on domestic overnight trips (percentage of persons describing the trip who undertook these activities)



When activities are grouped together in the broader activity categories depicted in Figure 6, the activity category 'recreation and entertainment', which includes eating out, shopping, and going to cinemas, formed the bulk of activities undertaken by day and overnight travellers. Day trips (57,0%) are even higher than the percentage reported for overnight trips (40,8%).

About 57,0% of day trips travellers were more likely to engage in recreation and entertainment. Those who engaged in nature based or social activities were about 16,7% and 12,8% respectively. Other activities such as sports contributed 6,9%, religious (2,8%) and business/professional activities (2,4%).

Engaging in social activities (visiting friends/family, weddings, etc.) on overnight trips was the second most popular type of activity (again a larger proportion than that for day trips). Undertaking nature-based activities (game viewing, bird watching, visiting parks, sightseeing, sunbathing and swimming) and engaging in religious activities on overnight trips had almost the same proportions. Recreation and entertainment (40,8%) formed the bulk of activities undertaken during overnight trips, while social (17,6%), nature-based (20,5%), religious (9,5%) and sport activities (6,4%) were also important.

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

Activity	Overnight trips	
	Number	Percent
Recreation/entertainment		
Entertainment, e.g. cinema, concert, show	845	4,2
Theme parks, e.g. aquariums	522	2,6
Cultural, historical and heritage, e.g. cultural village, museums	391	2,0
Eating out, e.g. restaurants, cafes	2 648	13,3
Night life, e.g. bars, night clubs, discos	442	2,2
Visited casino	426	2,1
Shopping, e.g. malls, flea/craft markets	2 772	13,9
Other recreation, entertainment	112	0,6
Business/professional		
Meeting	56	0,3
Business conference, convention	48	0,2
Trading, e.g. bought goods from suppliers or sold goods to customers	22	0,1
Other business	28	0,1
Sports	0	0,0
Individual sports, e.g. swimming/walking/hiking/cycling	615	3,1
Water sports, e.g. diving, snorkelling, sailing, surfing	143	0,7
Adventure activity, e.g. water rafting, mountaineering	83	0,4
Attended a sporting event as a spectator	296	1,5
Participated in a sporting event, e.g. race, competition	95	0,5
Other sports	51	0,3
Nature-based		
Visited a rural area	738	3,7
Wildlife, e.g. game viewing, whale watching, bird watching	486	2,4
Hunting	131	0,7
Beach, e.g. sunbathing and swimming	1023	5,1
Visited parks/gardens	607	3,0
Sightseeing	517	2,6
Visited a mountain area	494	2,5
Other outdoors/nature-based	92	0,5
Social activity		
Visiting friends/family	2 742	13,7
Weddings/funerals/christenings/initiations	744	3,7
Other social activities	37	0,2
Religious activity		
Religious conference	206	1,0
Place of worship, e.g. church, mosque, synagogue, temple	1 674	8,4
Other religious	11	0,1
Medical/health		
Medical, e.g. treatment in clinic/hospital	467	2,3
Health/wellness, e.g. hydro, spa, beauty centre, health farm	212	1,1
Other medical	198	1,0

Table 10b indicates a similar pattern on the type of activities undertaken during overnight trip as those for day trip. As was the case with day trips, the three most popular activities undertaken on overnight trips were shopping at malls/flea markets (13,9%), visiting friends/family (13,7%), and eating out at restaurants/bars (13,3%). People were also more inclined to visit places of worship (8,4%) and engage in sunbathing and swimming (5,1%).

3.6 Demographic characteristics of day and overnight travellers

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

Table 11a: Demographic analysis of persons who took at least one domestic day trip (in thousands)

Characteristics	Day trips	
	Number	Percent
Age group		
0–4	296	5,5
5–9	286	5,3
10–14	277	5,2
15–19	341	6,4
20–24	527	9,8
25–29	510	9,5
30–34	606	11,3
35–39	529	9,9
40–44	451	8,4
45–49	430	8,0
50–54	350	6,5
55–59	260	4,9
60–64	206	3,9
65–69	129	2,4
70–74	88	1,6
75+	74	1,4
Broad age groups		
0–11	702	13,1
12–17	332	6,2
18–24	694	12,9
25–34	1 116	20,8
35–44	980	18,3
45–54	780	14,6
55–64	466	8,7
65+	291	5,4
Gender		
Male	2 511	46,8
Female	2 850	53,2
Population group		
Black African	3 791	70,7
Coloured	418	7,8
Indian/Asian	249	4,7
White	903	16,8
Marital status		
Married	1 971	36,8
Living together as husband and wife	334	6,2
Widow/widower	269	5,0
Divorced/separated	114	2,1
Never married	2 511	46,8
Highest level of education		
No schooling	83	1,6
Not completing primary school	1 058	19,7
Grade 7/Std 5	322	6,0
Not completing secondary school	2 018	37,6
Grade 12/Std 10	377	7,0
Higher	578	10,8
Unspecified	925	17,3

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

Table 11b: Demographic analysis of persons who took at least one domestic overnight trip (in thousands)

Characteristics	Overnight trips	
	Number	Percent
Age group		
0–4	698	7,2
5–9	732	7,5
10–14	702	7,2
15–19	837	8,6
20–24	924	9,5
25–29	994	10,2
30–34	1 018	10,4
35–39	902	9,2
40–44	652	6,7
45–49	622	6,4
50–54	506	5,2
55–59	397	4,1
60–64	296	3,0
65–69	229	2,3
70–74	136	1,4
75+	125	1,3
Broad age groups		
0–11	1 679	17,2
12–17	926	9,5
18–24	1 287	13,2
25–34	2 012	20,6
35–44	1 554	15,9
45–54	1 128	11,6
55–64	693	7,1
65+	490	5,0
Gender		
Male	4 509	46,2
Female	5 260	53,8
Population group		
Black African	7 268	74,4
Coloured	615	6,3
Indian/Asian	289	3,0
White	1 598	16,4
Marital status		
Married	3 032	31,0
Living together as husband and wife	754	7,7
Widow/widower	404	4,1
Divorced/separated	139	1,4
Never married	5 200	53,2
Highest level of education		
No schooling	249	2,6
Not completing primary school	2 147	22,0
Grade 7/Std 5	572	5,9
Not completing secondary school	3 445	35,3
Grade 12/Std 10	717	7,3
Higher	863	8,8
Unspecified	1 778	18,2

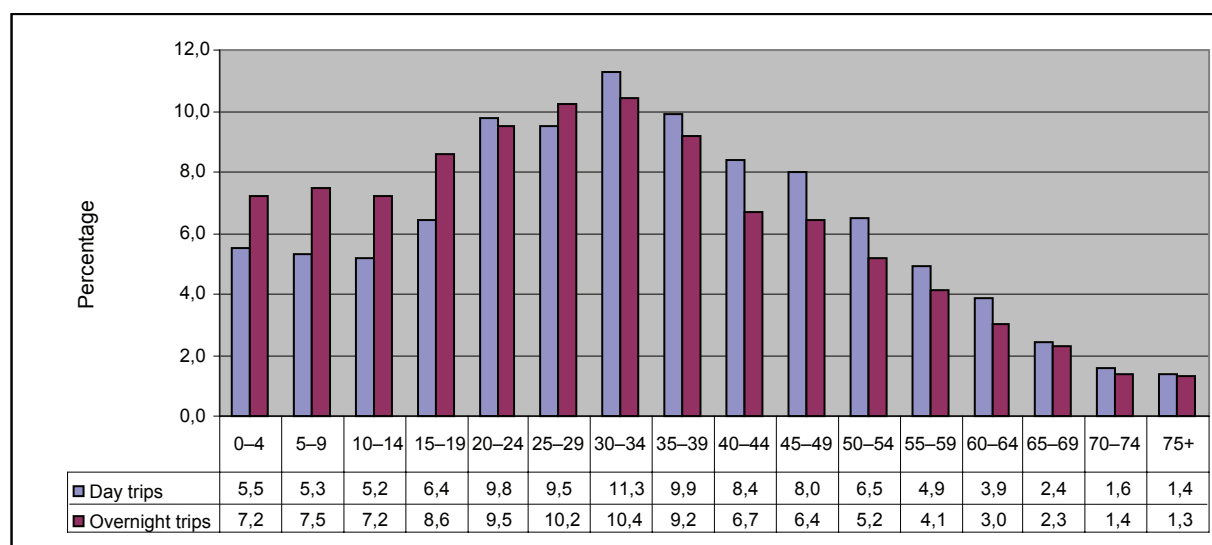
Figure 7a: Age distribution of persons who took at least one day and at least one overnight trip

Table 11a and 11b indicate that from December 2008 until February 2009, persons aged 30–34 were the most likely to undertake day trips and overnight trips. An estimated 1 018 000 overnight trips were taken by this group, whilst the number of day trips was 606 000. Comparing this group's travel patterns, with those of other groups, 25–29 year-old group had taken 994 000 overnight trips and 510 00 day trips. Age group 20–24 year took 924 000 overnight trips and 527 000 day trips. For the age group 0–4 years (the group that would traditionally travel with parents) it is estimated that 698 000 overnight trips were taken, and 296 000 day trips. The proportions of day and overnight trips for the age group 15–19 were 6,4% and 8,6% respectively. The results further show that less than 5% of people in each of the age categories 55 years and older took day and overnight trips.

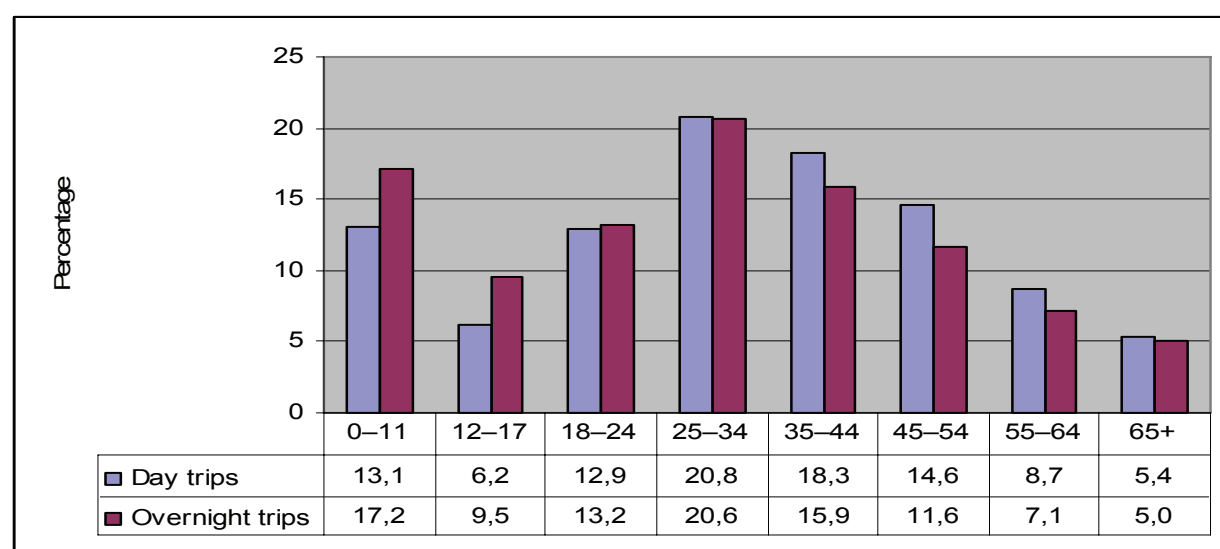
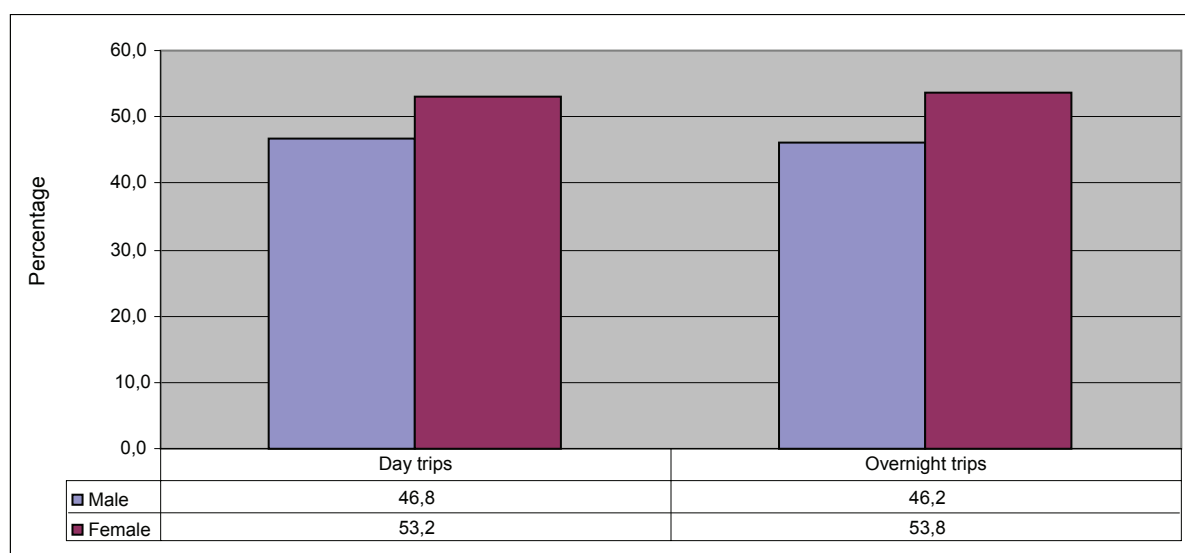
Figure 7b: Broad age group distribution of people who took domestic day trips and overnight trips

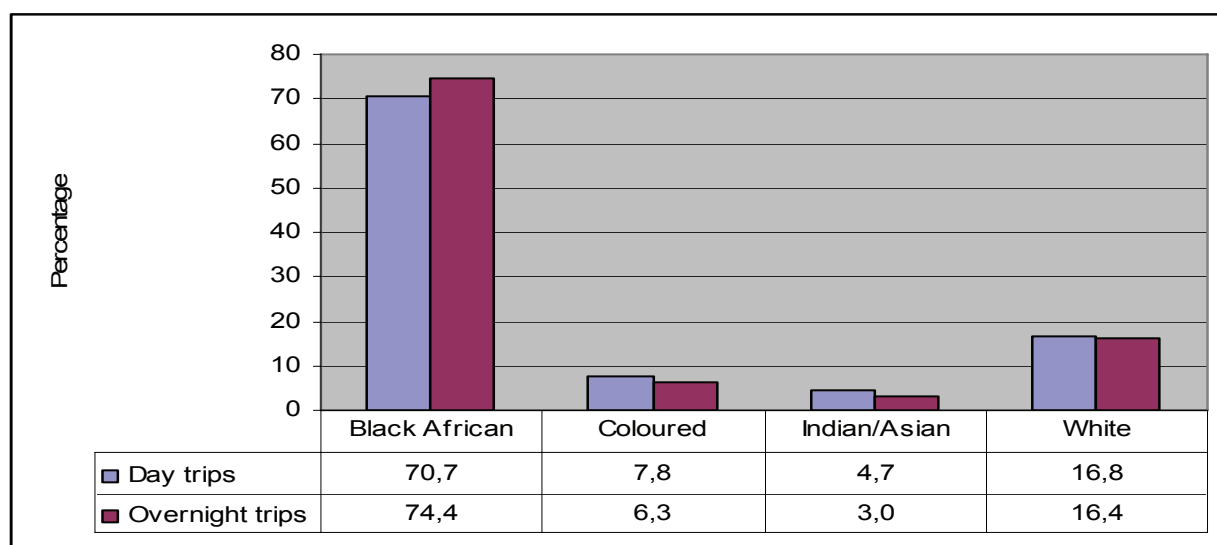
Table 12: Broad age group distribution of people who took at least one domestic day trip and at least one overnight trip

Broad age group	Day trips	%	Overnight trips	%
0–11	702	13,1	1 679	17,2
12–17	332	6,2	926	9,5
18–24	694	12,9	1 287	13,2
25–34	1 116	20,8	2 012	20,6
35–44	980	18,3	1 554	15,9
45–54	780	14,5	1 128	11,5
55–64	466	8,7	693	7,1
65+	291	5,4	490	5,0
Total	5 361	100,0	9 770	100,0

An estimated 1,7 million overnight trips and 702 000 day trips were taken by children aged 0–11 years during the three months reference period. The age group 25–34 in this analysis had the highest estimated number of trips for both domestic day trips (1,1 million) as well as domestic overnight trips (2 million). The proportions of trips taken by the age group 18–24 were almost the same for day (12,9%) and for overnight trips (13,2%). Age group 55 years and older contributed 14,1% day trips and 12,1% overnight trips.

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

The sex distribution patterns for domestic day and overnight trips are almost exactly the same with women more likely to travel. More than half the people who took day trips were females (53,2%) and 46,8% were males. Overnight trip-takers were 53,8% females and 46,2% males.

Figure 7d: Population group of persons who took at least one domestic day trip and at least one overnight trip

More than three quarters of both domestic day and overnight trips were taken by the black African group, followed by the White, Coloured and Asian/Indian population groups. The proportions for day trips taken were black African (70,7%), Whites (16,8%), Coloured (7,8%) and Indian/Asian (4,7%). Proportions for domestic overnight trips taken were black African (74,4%), Whites (16,4%), Coloured (6,3%) and Indian/Asian (3,0%).

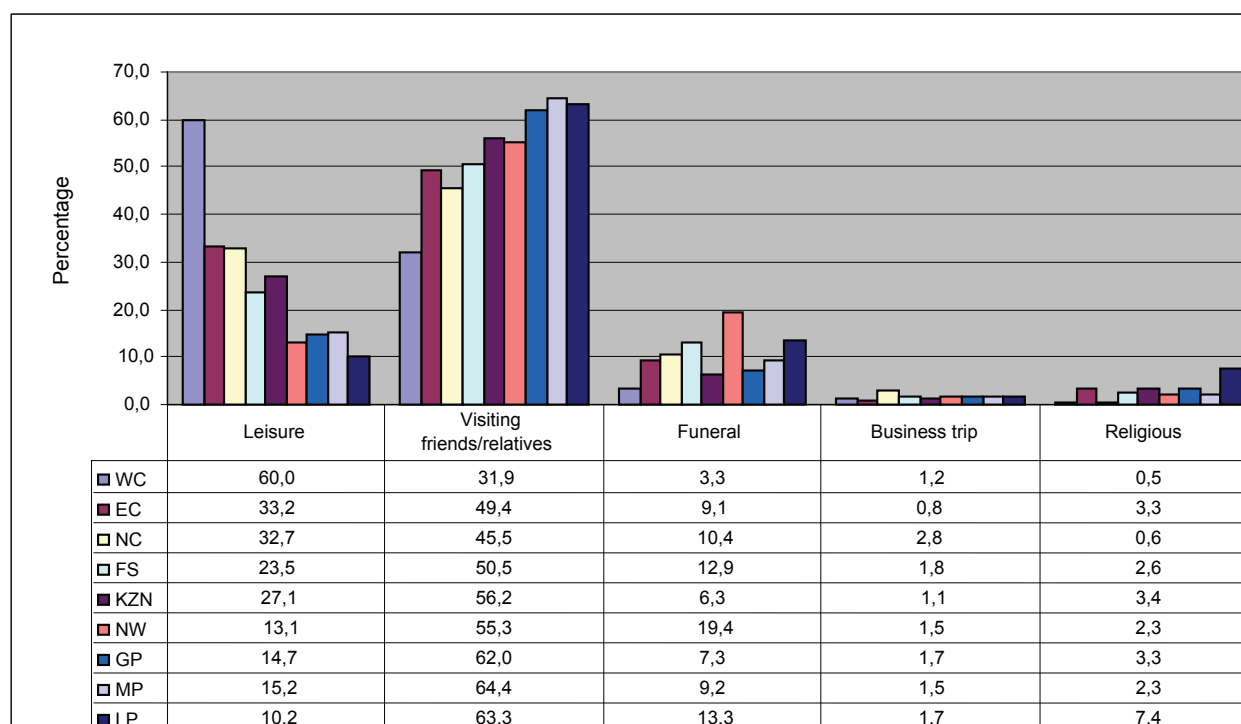
3.7 Main destination and main purpose of visit for domestic overnight trips

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

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

Destination	Leisure/vacation/holiday	Shopping – business	Shopping – personal	Sporting – spectator	Sporting – participant	Visiting Friends or relatives	Funeral	Business/professional	Business conference	Study/educational trip	Medical	Wellness	Religious	Other	Total
Western Cape	60,0	0,6	0,0	0,1	0,2	31,9	3,3	1,2	0,2	0,3	1,1	0,0	0,5	0,6	100,0
Eastern Cape	33,2	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	49,4	9,1	0,8	0,0	0,4	1,0	0,1	3,3	2,5	100,0
Northern Cape	32,7	0,0	1,6	0,0	0,0	45,5	10,4	2,8	0,0	0,3	2,4	0,0	0,6	3,6	100,0
Free State	23,5	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,6	50,5	12,9	1,8	0,1	0,4	1,2	0,0	2,6	5,5	100,0
KwaZulu-Natal	27,1	0,2	0,5	0,5	0,5	56,2	6,3	1,1	0,1	0,8	0,5	0,1	3,4	2,7	100,0
North West	13,1	0,3	0,2	0,0	0,6	55,3	19,4	1,5	0,2	0,9	0,5	0,0	2,3	5,6	100,0
Gauteng	14,7	2,0	0,6	0,0	0,2	62,0	7,3	1,7	0,1	2,4	1,5	0,0	3,3	4,3	100,0
Mpumalanga	15,2	0,6	0,0	0,0	0,1	64,4	9,2	1,5	1,6	0,4	0,6	0,0	2,3	4,1	100,0
Limpopo	10,2	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,2	63,3	13,3	1,7	0,0	0,3	0,3	0,0	7,4	3,1	100,0
Total overnight trips	2 402	47	29	15	27	5 177	862	130	23	72	79	3	319	306	9 490

*Totals exclude unspecified

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

Over night trips to the Western Cape were most likely to be for leisure or holiday purposes (60,0%). When compared to other provinces it was the only province of destination for which leisure or holiday purposes was the main reason for the trip. Other reasons travellers visited Western Cape were to visits friends and relatives (31,9%), business/ professional purposes (1,20%). Funerals attendance (3,3%) and religious (0,5%) were the least specified reasons. In all other provinces, visiting friends and relatives was the most frequently cited reason for visiting those provinces. Mpumalanga had 64,4% of trips for visiting friends and family, 15,2% for leisure or holiday purposes and 9,2% for funeral attendance. Trips to visit friends and family in North West contributed 55,3%, followed by trips to attend funeral (19,4%) and 13,1% of trips were made for leisure and holiday purposes.

3.8 Main destination and mode of transport for domestic overnight trips

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

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

Destination	Air	Bus	Car	Taxi	Train	Other	Total
Western Cape	6,8	6,8	76,3	7,5	2,2	0,4	100,0
Eastern Cape	1,4	19,4	33,5	40,1	3,3	2,2	100,0
Northern Cape	1,7	6,0	62,0	21,6	2,3	6,4	100,0
Free State	0,2	6,7	43,4	44,5	3,8	1,4	100,0
KwaZulu-Natal	1,1	10,1	38,1	48,7	1,4	0,5	100,0
North West	0,2	6,7	41,0	50,4	0,7	1,0	100,0
Gauteng	2,4	15,7	30,8	43,4	7,7	0,1	100,0
Mpumalanga	0,5	10,2	41,5	42,1	5,3	0,4	100,0
Limpopo	0,2	12,5	30,8	55,1	1,2	0,3	100,0
Total overnight trips	154	1 104	3 832	3 942	289	83	9 403

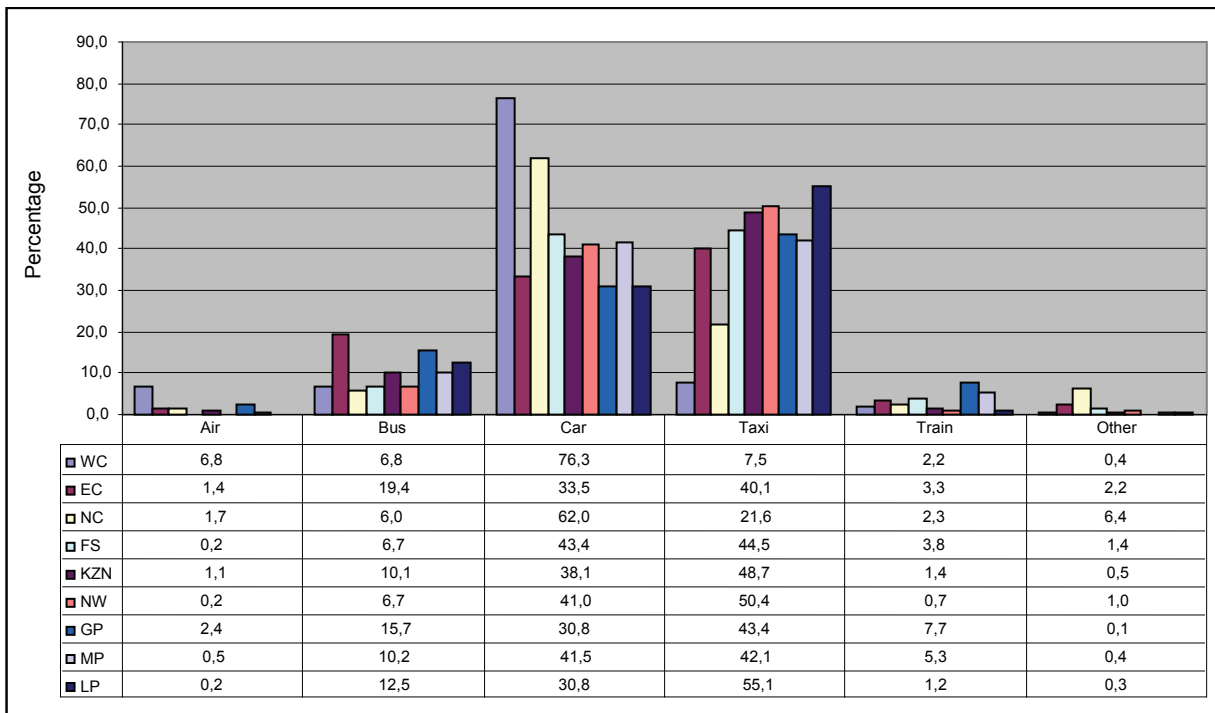
Figure 9: Main destination by mode of transport for domestic overnight trips

Table 14 gives information on the main destination and mode of transport for domestic overnight tourists. The results show when trips were made to Western Cape people used cars (76,3%), taxi (7,5%), aircraft (6,8%) and bus (6,8%). Travellers to Gauteng used taxis (43,4%), cars (30,8%), buses (15,7%) and trains (7,7%). To reach the Limpopo province, 55,1% used taxis, cars (30,8%) and buses (12,5%). The mode of transport of most of the travellers to KwaZulu-Natal was taxi (48,7%), followed by cars (38,1%) and buses (10,1%). For the Eastern Cape 40,1% of trips were by taxis, 33,5% by cars and 19,4% by buses.

Notes: Category other includes 'walking and using mule/donkey/horse carts'.

3.9 Main destination and length of stay for domestic overnight trips

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

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

Destination	1–3 nights	4–7 nights	8–14 nights	15–21 nights	22+ nights	Total	Average stay (number of nights)	Percentiles of number of nights stayed		
								Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile
Western Cape	36,1	27,0	20,0	9,6	7,2	100,0	10,9	3	7	16
Eastern Cape	27,2	19,9	18,4	16,7	17,7	100,0	9,3	2	5	11
Northern Cape	40,0	32,4	14,1	6,9	6,7	100,0	8,8	2	6	12
Free State	46,8	17,4	14,8	9,9	11,1	100,0	9,4	2	5	14
KwaZulu-Natal	36,9	27,6	15,6	10,3	9,5	100,0	7,7	2	4	10
North West	53,1	16,5	14,9	7,7	7,8	100,0	9,0	2	5	12
Gauteng	42,2	17,7	16,0	8,9	15,2	100,0	10,6	3	7	16
Mpumalanga	38,4	26,9	13,3	7,0	14,4	100,0	7,8	2	3	10
Limpopo	39,5	18,7	17,2	10,0	14,6	100,0	9,0	2	4	12
Total overnight trips RSA¹										
N (1 000)	36,1	27,0	20,0	9,6	7,2	9 400	9,5	2	5	14

¹ Totals exclude unspecified

3.10 Main destination and type of accommodation for domestic overnight trips

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

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

Destination	Hotel	Guest house/ guest farm	Bed and breakfast	Lodge	Hostel/back- packers	Self-catering establishment	Stayed with friends and relatives	Holiday home/second home	Campsite	Caravan park	Yacht/boat	Cruise ship	Other	Total
Western Cape	9,4	7,3	2,7	3,0	0,0	12,4	47,8	9,7	4,1	1,7	*	0,2	0,7	100,0
Eastern Cape	2,1	1,4	2,1	0,9	0,2	1,8	81,2	6,7	0,1	1,0	*	1,6	0,9	100,0
Northern Cape	1,0	5,7	4,3	1,0	0,5	4,0	71,3	2,5	7,0	0,8	*	0,0	1,9	100,0
Free State	1,0	0,6	3,0	0,7	2,3	4,6	81,2	1,9	2,8	0,0	*	0,8	1,0	100,0
KwaZulu-Natal	6,8	1,8	1,8	1,5	0,4	5,5	69,5	6,7	3,9	0,2	*	0,6	1,3	100,0
North West	2,0	1,3	2,1	2,7	0,8	5,2	82,2	0,1	2,2	0,5	*	0,7	0,2	100,0
Gauteng	2,9	3,0	0,9	0,8	0,3	3,1	83,0	1,5	1,0	0,5	*	1,9	1,0	100,0
Mpumalanga	1,6	2,5	0,7	3,6	0,4	4,7	82,8	1,5	0,7	0,2	*	0,5	0,9	100,0
Limpopo	0,7	1,7	0,9	1,8	0,3	4,1	82,7	3,2	1,3	0,4	*	1,9	1,0	100,0
Total overnight trips	287	196	133	132	33	381	5 628	353	166	46	9	79	73	7 517
Destination	Hotel	Guest house/ guest farm	Bed and breakfast	Lodge	Hostel/back- packers	Self-catering establishment	Stayed with friends and relatives	Holiday home/second home	Campsite	Caravan park	Yacht/boat	Cruise ship	Other	Total
Western Cape	6,0	34,3	18,6	21,0	0,0	30,1	7,8	25,3	22,8	34,5	*	2,3	8,4	12,3
Eastern Cape	9,2	8,7	19,4	8,7	6,7	5,7	17,8	23,5	0,4	25,6	*	25,4	15,6	16,4
Northern Cape	0,7	5,4	6,0	1,4	2,8	1,9	2,4	1,3	7,8	3,4	*	0,0	4,9	2,5
Free State	1,6	1,3	10,1	2,4	32,1	5,4	6,5	2,4	7,6	0,0	*	4,3	6,3	5,9
KwaZulu-Natal	39,3	15,3	22,8	19,1	19,3	24,1	20,6	31,8	39,4	8,4	*	13,8	29,0	22,2
North West	3,1	3,1	7,0	9,1	10,8	6,1	6,6	0,1	6,0	5,2	*	3,9	1,5	6,0
Gauteng	9,6	14,4	6,4	5,9	10,0	7,7	13,9	3,9	5,9	10,6	*	22,6	13,2	12,6
Mpumalanga	4,0	9,2	3,5	19,1	9,3	8,8	10,4	3,0	2,8	3,2	*	4,3	8,4	9,4
Limpopo	2,4	8,3	6,2	13,2	8,9	10,2	14,1	8,6	7,3	9,1	*	23,3	12,7	12,7
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	100,0

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

Totals exclude unspecified

Occupation of campsites, caravan parks, yacht/boat, hostel/backpackers and cruise ships were used in such small proportions that it renders a more detailed analysis unreliable and therefore the analysis that follows will focus on the three main types of accommodation, i.e. staying with friends and family, hotel and self-catering establishments. Staying with friends and family is the overall principal type of accommodation for overnight domestic trips, regardless of the province of destination ranging from roughly 48% to 83% in the different provinces.

When comparing all provinces with regard to staying with family and friends/relatives, people travelling to Western Cape (47,8%) stayed with friends and relatives. Again, when overnight trips were taken to the Western Cape, staying in a self-catering establishment accounted for 12,4%, followed by holiday homes/second homes (9,7%), hotels (9,4%) and guest houses (7,3%). The use of guest houses was also more prevalent in the Northern Cape (5,7%). KwaZulu-Natal travellers stayed with family and friends (69,5%), in hotels (6,8%) and holiday/second home (6,7%).

Gauteng (83,0%), North West (82,2%), Limpopo (82,7%), Free State (81,2%), Eastern Cape (81,2%) and Mpumalanga (82,8%) had almost the same proportion of travellers who stayed with family and friends.

3.11 Main purpose of visit and length of stay

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

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

Main purpose of visit	1–3 nights	4–7 nights	8–14 nights	15–21 nights	22+ nights	Average stay (nights)	Percentiles of number of nights stayed		
							Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile
Leisure/vacation/holiday	16,1	31,8	32,3	30,5	27,2	11,0	4	7	15
Shopping – business	1,1	0,3	0,1	0,0	0,0	2,7	2	2	3
Shopping – personal	0,5	0,3	0,2	0,1	0,0	4,2	1	2	6
Sporting – spectator	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,8	2	3	3
Sporting – participant	0,4	0,4	0,2	0,1	0,1	6,0	2	3	5
Visiting friends and/or family	48,0	51,2	59,4	61,5	65,9	10,5	3	6	15
Funeral	16,4	7,4	3,4	1,2	1,8	4,0	2	2	4
Business or professional trip	2,2	1,2	0,4	0,8	0,4	5,0	1	3	5
Business conference	0,5	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	2,3	2	2	2
Study/educational trip	1,0	1,0	0,1	0,5	0,4	5,8	2	3	6
Medical	1,1	0,9	0,8	0,6	0,3	6,2	1	3	8
Wellness (e.g. spa, health farm)	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	7,5	2	12	12
Religious	6,1	2,1	1,7	1,2	1,4	4,8	1	2	5
Other	5,3	2,6	0,9	1,5	1,8	6,1	1	3	6
Unspecified	0,8	0,8	0,4	2,1	0,7	10,9	2	7	20
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	9,5	2	5	14

The average length of stay when visiting friends and family/relatives was 10,5 nights; for leisure/vacation/ holiday purposes the average length of stay was 11,0 nights; for attending funerals it was 4,0 nights; and for attending religious activities it was 4,8 nights. Staying with friends and family was the main purpose of stay for 48,0% of trips lasting between one and three nights, 51,2% of trips lasting between four and seven nights, 59,4% of trips lasting between eight and fourteen nights, 61,5% of trips lasting between fifteen and twenty one-nights, and 65,9% of trips lasting twenty-two nights or longer.

3.12 Main purpose of visit and accommodation

Table 18 presents information on the main purpose of visit and the associated type of accommodation for domestic overnight tourists. Overall, the type of accommodation used on overnight trips was staying with friends and family regardless of the main purpose of the trip. People who went to visit friends and family were inclined to also stay with the people visited (94,5%). When attending funerals this is also high at 89,4%. The principal type of accommodation used on holiday or leisure trips was also to stay with friends and family (40,6%).

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

Main purpose of visit	Hotel	Guest house/guest farm	Bed and breakfast	Lodge	Hostel/backpackers	Self-catering establishment	Stayed with friends and relatives	Holiday home/second home	Campsite	Caravan park	Yacht/boat	Cruise ship	Other	Total
Leisure/vacation/holiday	10,4	7,4	5,4	5,3	0,4	9,5	40,6	12,4	*	*	*	*	1,0	100,0
Shopping – business	9,4	22,6	1,6	0,0	0,0	27,9	32,5	1,2	*	*	*	*	2,6	100,0
Shopping – personal	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	87,6	0,0	*	*	*	*	2,3	100,0
Visiting friends and/or family	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,1	0,1	2,7	94,5	1,4	*	*	*	*	0,4	100,0
Funeral	0,2	1,2	0,3	0,1	0,0	6,4	89,4	1,2	*	*	*	*	0,2	100,0
Business or professional trip	24,8	2,5	9,8	8,3	1,0	14,0	27,5	4,2	*	*	*	*	3,9	100,0
Study/educational trip	18,8	7,9	2,3	8,0	0,0	0,0	53,6	0,0	*	*	*	6,4	*	100,0
Medical	2,5	4,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	67,3	1,7	*	*	*	11,5	12,9	100,0
Religious	0,4	0,4	0,0	0,0	1,8	4,3	27,8	7,2	*	*	*	21,8	8,4	100,0
Other	2,4	1,0	0,8	1,8	6,5	0,6	84,2	0,4	*	*	*	0,7	0,6	100,0
Main purpose of visit	Hotel	Guest house/guest farm	Bed and breakfast	Lodge	Hostel/backpackers	Self-catering establishment	Stayed with friends and relatives	Holiday home/second home	Campsite	Caravan park	Yacht/boat	Cruise ship	Other	Total
Leisure/vacation/holiday	76,6	79,5	83,9	84,3	23,1	51,3	14,9	72,7	58,3	90,1	*	8,1	29,3	27,4
Sporting – spectator	2,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	*	0,0	0,0	0,2
Sporting – participant	0,0	0,4	0,0	1,0	11,7	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,5	0,0	*	0,0	0,0	0,2
Visiting friends and/or family	5,1	6,4	5,8	4,0	13,0	28,3	67,9	15,7	0,0	1,1	*	0,0	21,3	53,9
Funeral	0,4	4,1	1,5	0,3	0,0	11,5	10,8	2,4	0,2	4,2	*	5,8	1,8	9,0
Business or professional trip	7,7	1,1	6,5	5,6	2,6	3,2	0,4	1,0	0,4	4,6	*	0,9	4,8	1,2
Study/educational trip	2,2	1,4	0,6	2,1	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,6	0,0	*	2,8	0,0	0,4
Medical	0,6	1,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,7	0,3	0,0	0,0	*	9,1	11,1	0,8
Religious	0,4	0,5	0,0	0,0	12,4	2,7	1,2	4,9	38,8	0,0	*	67,1	28,0	3,2
Other	1,7	1,0	1,2	2,7	35,8	0,3	2,9	0,2	1,1	0,0	*	1,8	1,8	2,6
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

* Values for these variables are too small to make any valid conclusions and are therefore excluded from analysis. In addition, categories such as shopping for business, shopping for personal use, business conference and wellness were omitted from the table.

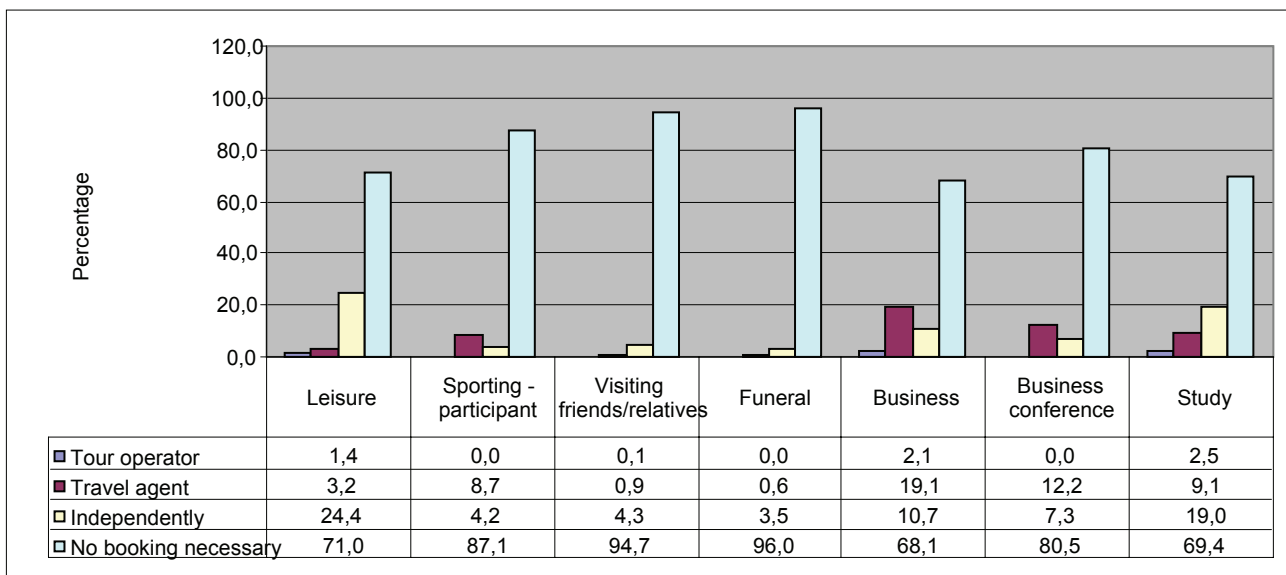
3.13 Booking patterns

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

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

Booking patterns	Leisure	Shopping –business	Shopping – personal	Sporting – spectator	Sporting – participant	Visit friends/relatives	Funeral	Business trip	Business conference	Study	Medical	Wellness	Religious	Other	Total
How trip booked															
Tour operator	1,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	2,1	0,0	2,5	0,0	*	0,4	1,7	0,5
Travel agent	3,2	5,2	0,0	0,0	8,7	0,9	0,6	19,1	12,2	9,1	0,0	*	0,0	0,7	1,7
Independently	24,4	22,3	9,6	7,3	4,2	4,3	3,4	10,7	7,3	19,0	2,3	*	3,0	2,5	9,7
No booking necessary	71,0	72,5	90,4	92,7	87,1	94,7	96,0	68,1	80,5	69,4	97,7	*	96,5	95,1	88,0
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	*	100,0	100,0	100,0
Method used to book															
Personal visit to travel shop	15,7	20,5	*	*	26,5	55,3	45,0	9,7	0,0	56,8	*	27,2	8,3	26,2	15,7
Entirely by phone	57,2	51,9	*	*	73,5	30,7	20,2	61,9	73,8	35,3	*	72,8	50,5	49,8	57,2
On the Internet	27,0	27,6	*	*	0,0	13,6	34,9	28,4	26,2	7,9	*	0,0	41,2	23,8	27,0
Through fax/post	0,1	0,0	*	*	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	*	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,1
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
Booking lead period															
< 2 weeks	26,4	*	*	*	*	69,7	92,6	58,3	45,1	60,8	*	20,0	20,0	40,5	26,4
2-4 weeks	19,7	*	*	*	*	10,6	7,4	29,1	0,0	18,8	*	11,4	6,9	17,1	19,7
1 month	20,4	*	*	*	*	11,9	0,0	10,9	29,7	13,8	*	50,0	16,9	17,4	20,4
2 months	16,7	*	*	*	*	0,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	6,5	*	5,7	21,9	11,5	16,7
3 months	7,1	*	*	*	*	0,0	0,0	1,8	25,2	0,0	*	0,0	34,3	5,3	7,1
4 months	2,7	*	*	*	*	5,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	*	12,9	0,0	3,1	2,7
5 months	0,2	*	*	*	*	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	*	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,2
6+ months	6,9	*	*	*	*	1,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	*	0,0	0,0	5,0	6,9
Total	100,0	100,0	*	*	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	*	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

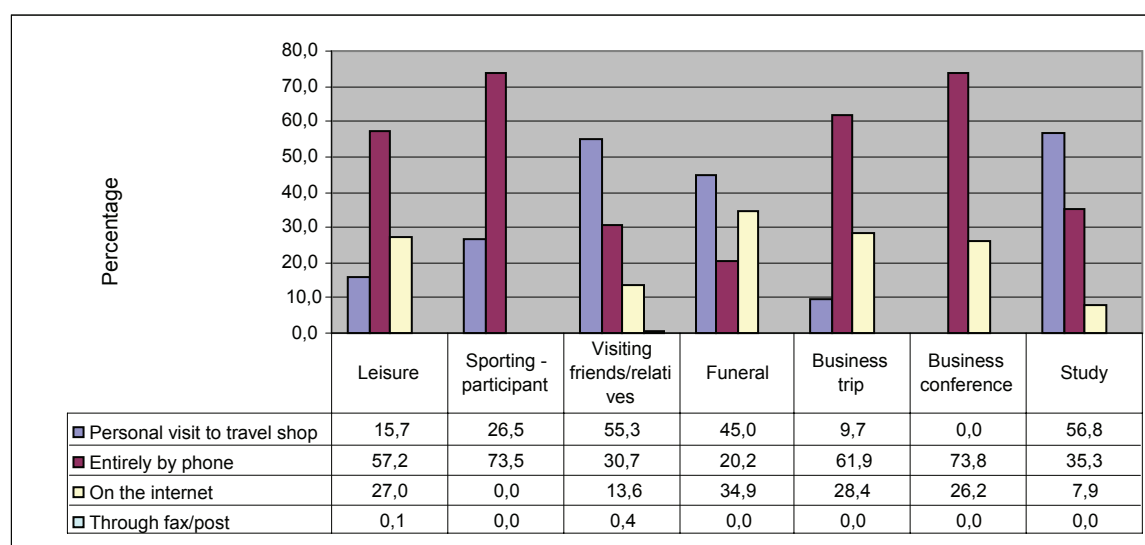
*Values for these variables are too small to make any valid conclusions and are therefore excluded from analysis.

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

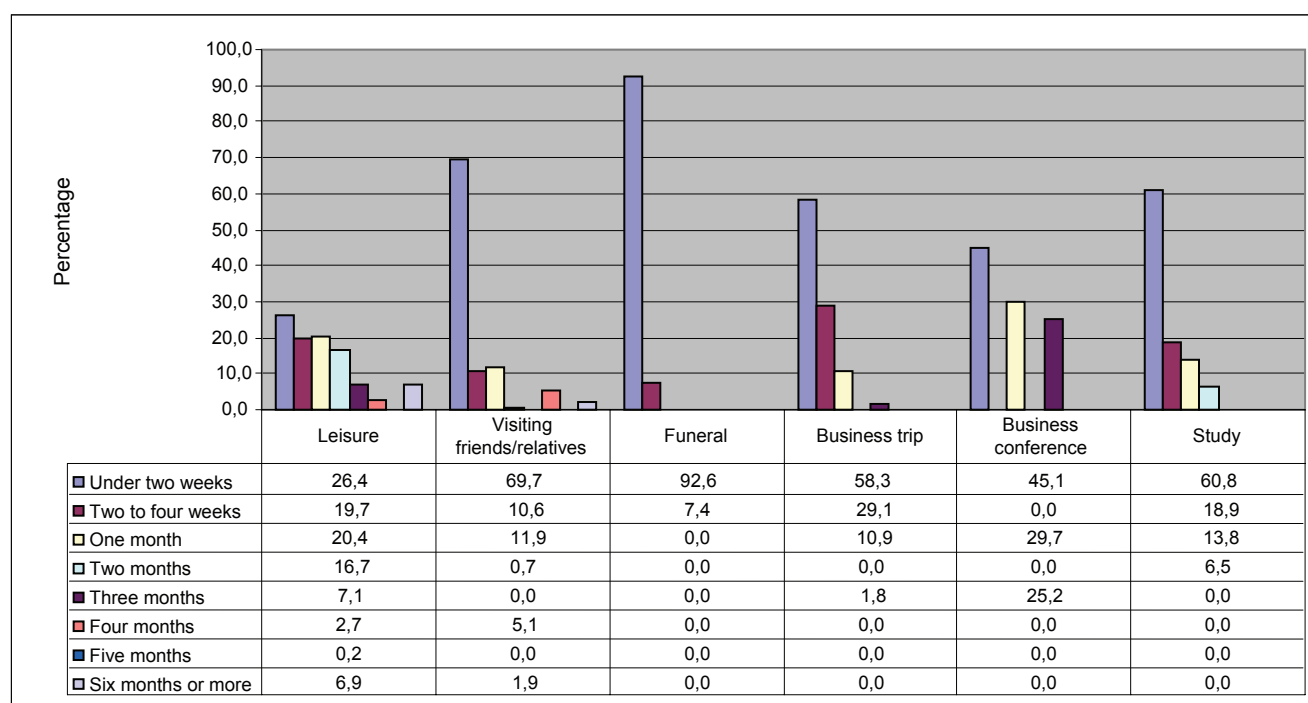
Various methods were used to book for the overnight trips whenever bookings were necessary for the trip. The travellers might have made the bookings by themselves or used agents such as the Tour Operator who generally provides package trips for clients.

South Africans are self-reliant when it comes to booking their leisure/vacation or holiday trips with the majority indicating that no booking was necessary (71,0%) and 24,4% indicating that they booked the trip independently. It can be noted that even for business or professional trips most travellers do not make bookings (68,1%). Some of these type of trips are booked through travel agents (19,1%) and 10,7% independently.

Travel agents' services were also used by people to book business conference trips (12,2%). For almost all the trips to visit friends and family/relatives, no booking was necessary (94,7%). Similarly, no booking was necessary when the purpose of the trip was to attend a funeral (96,0%).

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

The use of technology like the phone, fax and Internet was preferred to personal visits to travel shops. Bookings for leisure/vacation/holiday purposes were done using the phone (57,2%) for the majority of trips or making the booking using the Internet (27,0%). It is interesting to note that for more than half of the trips taken for professional or business purposes (61,9%) bookings were made entirely by phone. For the trips to visit family and friends, 30,7% of the bookings were made using the phone.

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

The booking lead period (how long before the trip the booking was made) for leisure/vacation/holiday purposes was two months or less in advance for most of the trips (83,2%). For attending a funeral, the booking lead period was usually less than two weeks. Trips taken for business conferences, bookings were made three months in advance (25,2%).

3.14 Expenditure by main destination and type of spending

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

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

Destination	Accommodation	Food and beverages	Domestic transport	Recreation and culture	Shopping	Other	Total
Day trips							
Western Cape		114 458	110 588	23 828	136 474	12 337	397 686
Eastern Cape		38 762	77 276	29 562	200 910	13 675	360 185
Northern Cape		9 451	17 800	69	60 035	3 149	90 503
Free State		28 857	49 359	1 700	70 459	14 078	164 453
KwaZulu-Natal		91 082	192 489	20 822	325 948	27 549	657 890
North West		51 651	94 109	16 200	140 486	8 729	311 174
Gauteng		146 967	237 504	15 409	388 713	88 429	877 022
Mpumalanga		72 228	146 954	13 826	219 537	9 201	461 745
Limpopo		73 914	109 933	6 911	198 573	18 350	407 682
Total day trip spending		628 434	1 042 384	128 326	1 743 942	195 726	3 738 813
Overnight trips							
Western Cape	562 560	581 266	865 704	122 608	888 359	45 874	3 066 371
Eastern Cape	142 129	468 448	934 292	46 913	949 156	203 400	2 744 338
Northern Cape	30 556	86 745	123 297	9 851	153 828	5 159	409 437
Free State	38 921	92 064	160 419	18 031	215 957	23 368	548 760
KwaZulu-Natal	537 752	604 880	878 117	88 553	1 347 134	269 478	3 725 915
North West	38 473	87 895	136 698	6 657	172 385	19 118	461 226
Gauteng	144 234	217 721	487 232	19 670	527 480	38 543	1 434 880
Mpumalanga	113 263	133 314	334 911	9 188	383 851	61 715	1 036 243
Limpopo	131 766	198 493	400 469	13 680	532 700	21 734	1 298 843
Total overnight trip spending	1 742 608	2 504 955	4 375 976	338 187	5 229 859	696 934	14 888 519

Totals include unspecified

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

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

Table 20 gives information about the expenditure on the most recent person trip taken by the province of destination. Estimated total spending on the most recent day trip was R3,7 billion and for overnight trips was R14,9 billion. Of the R3,7 billion total day trip expenditure, Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal had the largest expenditure (R877 million and R658 million respectively). Five provinces had expenditure of more than three hundred million, Mpumalanga incurred R462 million, Limpopo (R408 million), Western Cape (R398) and Eastern Cape (R360). In terms of the nature of expenditure, approximately R1,7 billion was spent on shopping, R1 billion on domestic transport and R628 million on food and beverages. Expenditure on shopping was the highest in Gauteng (R389 million), KwaZulu-Natal (R326 million), Mpumalanga (R220 million), Eastern Cape (R201 million) and Limpopo (R198 million). Domestic transport expenditure were more prevalent in Gauteng (R238 million) and KwaZulu-Natal (R193 million). The destinations with the biggest expenses on food and beverages were the Gauteng with R147 million, Western Cape (R115 million), KwaZulu-Natal (R91 million), Limpopo (R74 million) and Mpumalanga with R72 million.

The cost of accommodation and the longer duration was the biggest contributory factor of overnight trips. The provinces where the most expenditure was incurred on the most recent overnight trip was KwaZulu-Natal (R3,7 billion), Western Cape (R3,1 billion) and the Eastern Cape (R2,7 billion). The main cost drivers for overnight trips were shopping (R5,3 billion), domestic transport (R4,4 billion) and food and beverages (R2,5 billion). Shopping was an important expense items in KwaZulu-Natal (R1,4 billion) the Eastern Cape (R949 million), Western Cape (R888 million). Since most travellers stayed with friends or relatives during their overnight trips accommodation was not a big expense item. The only exceptions were the traditional holiday destinations the Western Cape (R563 million) and KwaZulu-Natal (R538 million). Food and beverages was an important source of expenditure in KwaZulu-Natal, Western Cape and the Eastern Cape.

3.15 Expenditure by main purpose of visit and type of spending

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

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

Main purpose	Accommodation	Food and beverage	Domestic transport	Recreation	Shopping	Other	Total
Day trips							
Leisure/vacation/holiday		245 923	226 411	75 789	221 534	22 654	792 311
Shopping – business		17 700	71 306	179	229 653	3 453	322 292
Shopping – personal		77 691	104 418	8 321	830 203	29 022	1 049 654
Sporting – spectator		3 340	3 987	300	4 157	7 456	19 241
Sporting – participant		14 096	10 206	764	3 787	25	28 878
Visiting friends and/or family		155 020	333 848	27 305	246 395	21 165	783 734
Funeral		26 419	79 077	412	37 499	4 072	147 479
Business or professional trip		31 008	75 836	8 045	46 186	3 729	164 803
Business conference		3 235	11 917	129	1 355	589	17 225
Study/educational trip		7 810	13 897	434	12 387	2 855	37 383
Medical		10 840	23 739	601	16 480	88 806	140 464
Wellness		327	1 038		510	55	1 930
Religious		13 719	29 116	286	16 670	1 946	61 738
Other		20 186	50 361	5 723	70 707	9 893	156 870
Total day trip spending		628 434	1 042 384	128 326	1 743 942	195 726	3 738 813
Overnight trips							
Leisure/vacation/holiday	1 404 508	1 360 929	1 858 105	243 230	2 130 057	463 101	7 459 931
Shopping – business	13 509	17 107	34 418	757	136 554	3 204	205 549
Shopping – personal	3 650	3 140	8 620	39	27 195	204	42 847
Sporting – spectator	9 664	18 208	16 900	1 050	8 029	1 050	54 900
Sporting – participant	826	3 314	4 821	60	6 551	3	15 575
Visiting friends and/or family	152 387	814 923	1 874 195	85 613	2 369 614	172 259	5 468 992
Funeral	23 662	85 815	243 430	1 197	199 317	27 075	580 496
Business or professional trip	51 578	32 820	68 751	2 743	36 802	2 208	194 902
Business conference	14 602	8 103	8 910	23	1 080	50	32 768
Study/educational trip	22 875	15 758	32 938	619	30 899	1 247	104 336
Medical	8 227	8 134	22 995	95	8 416	7 273	55 140
Wellness		23	114		690		826
Religious	8 823	58 894	94 006	808	64 052	6 836	233 420
Other	24 196	45 631	73 793	1 935	184 663	10 910	341 128
Total overnight trip spending	1 742 608	2 504 955	4 375 976	338 187	5 229 859	696 934	14 888 519

Totals include unspecified

For domestic day trips the largest cost driver was shopping for personal use (R1 billion), leisure (R792 million) and visiting friends and relatives (R784 million). The least money was spent on wellness (R2 million), as was the case with domestic overnight trips. More expenditure relating to food and beverages were attributed to leisure trips (R246 million), visiting friends and relatives (R155 million) and shopping for personal use (R78 million). Domestic transport incurred expenditures from visiting friends and relatives (R334 million), leisure trips (R225 million), shopping for personal use (R104 million), funeral attendance (R79 million), business or professional trips (R76 million) and shopping for business purposes (R71 million).

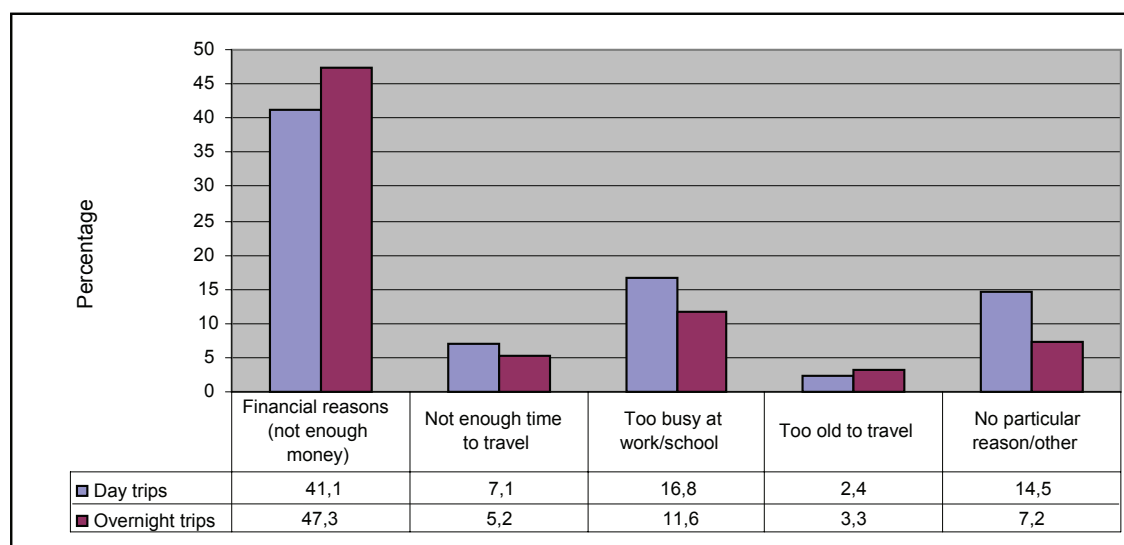
A more detailed analysis of the expenditure patterns by main purpose of visit reveals that for overnight trips, the overall expenditure for leisure/vacation/holiday trips (R7,5 billion) was the highest, followed by expenditure incurred when visiting friends and family/relatives (R5,5 billion), funerals (R580 million), religious (R233 million), shopping for business (R206 million) and business trips (R195 million). Expenditure on domestic transport was the same where the purpose of the trip was visiting friends and relatives and leisure/vacation/holiday (R1,9 billion). Spending on food and beverages was responsible for the highest expenditure, namely R1,4 billion, when the purpose of the trip was leisure/vacation/holiday, followed by visiting friends and relatives (R815 million). Expenditure on accommodation was the highest where the purpose of the trip was leisure/vacation/holiday (R1,4 billion) and visiting friends and relatives (R152 million).

4. Barriers to taking trips

Figure 11 and Table 22 show the number of respondents who indicated that they did not take any trips. Information was gathered on reasons as to why no day or overnight trips were taken in the past six months prior to the survey interview,

Table 22: Reasons for respondent/household head not taking trips last three months

Reason for not taking trips	Day trips	Percent	Overnight trips	Percent
Financial reasons (not enough money)	3 519	41,1	2 742	47,3
Recently made a major purchase (e.g. bought a car)	30	0,4	22	0,4
Too expensive/would rather spend money on something else	245	2,9	195	3,4
Not enough time to travel	608	7,1	299	5,2
Too busy at work/school	1 440	16,8	676	11,6
No transport	83	1	39	0,7
No family/friends to visit	249	2,9	221	3,8
Nobody to travel with	32	0,4	27	0,5
Language difficulties/don't speak the language	3	0	1	0,0
Too much hassle to travel	51	0,6	35	0,6
Sick	183	2,1	147	2,5
Disabled	32	0,4	30	0,5
Too old to travel	204	2,4	193	3,3
Worried about health issues at the destination	27	0,3	19	0,3
Worried about safety/security/crime	108	1,3	121	2,1
I have young children	189	2,2	146	2,5
I no longer wish to travel	75	0,9	66	1,1
No interest/nothing appeals to me	230	2,7	173	3,0
Do not like sleeping in other places			117	2,0
No particular reason/other	1 243	14,5	532	9,2
Total	8 551	100,0	5 802	100,0

Figure 11: Reasons for respondent/household head not taking trips last three months

More than a third of people stated financial reasons, i.e., not having money as the main reason why they did not take trips. This was stated as a reason by 41,1% respondents as to why they did not take day trips and by 47,3% respondents as the reason for not taking overnight trips. Being too busy at work or at school was stated as a reason for not taking a day trip by 16,8% of the respondents. As far as overnight trips are concerned, 11,6% of respondents also stated that they were too busy at work or school to undertake a trip.

Not having enough time to travel was stated as reason for not taking day trips by 7,1% respondents, and by 5,2% of respondents for not taking an overnight trip.

For analysis purposes the categories 'other' and 'no particular reason' were grouped together. Respondents who felt that they had no specific reason as to why they did not travel (i.e., they could not place the reason as to why they did not travel into any of the other reason categories) could state it as such and therefore a response category for that option was available. Quite a substantial proportion of respondents indicated 'other' as the reason why they did not travel; for day trips it was 14,5% and for overnight trips it was 7,2%,

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

Almost equal percentages of respondents stated being too old to travel as the reason for not taking day trips (2,4%) and overnight trips (3,3%). Table 22 indicates that having been sick was the reason why 2,1% and 2,5% of respondents did not take day and overnight trips respectively.

5. Summary

The second Domestic Tourism Survey that was conducted by Statistics South Africa covered the period December 2008 to February 2009, which is the peak period for domestic travel in South Africa. Some interesting insights about the travel behaviour of South Africans were gleaned from this study.

An estimated 8,7 million day trips and 12,3 million overnight trips were taken during the three month reference period. The age group most likely to travel was the 30–34 year age group. This age group went on an estimated 1,018 million recent overnight trips and 606 000 recent day trips. Most travellers were female for day trips (53,2%) and overnight trips (53,8%).

Visiting friends and family/relatives (VFR) was the main reason provided for both the domestic day (29,7%) and overnight trips (54,0%) that were taken during the reference period. The second biggest reason for daytrips (20,6%) and overnights trips (25,0%) was leisure/vacation/holidays. A significant percentage of the respondents (19,4%) also cited shopping for personal reasons as the main purpose for taking a day trip.

The province of preference for trips in general was KwaZulu-Natal. This province generated 21,2% of tourist arrivals in general, and also had the highest proportion of overnight trips (22,7%). Gauteng was the most visited province on day trips (24,2%). The preferred destination on overnight trips for leisure or holiday purposes was the Western Cape, accounting for 60,0% of these kinds of trips.

The two most frequently used modes of transport for domestic tourism were taxis and cars. Of the 15,130 million day and overnight trips, cars were used as a mode of transport in 6,566 million trips and taxis in 6,032 million trips. Taxis were mostly used as the mode of transport to visit friends and family/relatives (28,3%) and to do shopping for personal use (30,5%). Taxis were the preferred mode of transport for more than half the trips when the provinces of destination were Limpopo (55,1%) and North West (50,4%).

Eating out at restaurants and cafes was a very popular activity on both day and overnight trips. During their most recent trip an estimated 1,467 million people ate at restaurants and cafes on day trips, while 2,648 million ate at restaurants whilst on overnight trips. Most travellers also engage in shopping at malls/flea markets, about 924 000 travellers during day trips and 2,772 overnight trips.

Fifty five percent of overnight trips lasted five or more nights. The type of accommodation most likely to be used for overnights trips was staying with friends and relatives, as 74,9% of overnight travellers used this kind of accommodation.



Pali Lehohla
Statistician-General

6. Technical notes

6.1 Target population

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

6.2 Sample design

The DTS used a design developed by the Household and Methodology and Evaluation division as a general-purpose household survey frame that can be used by all household surveys irrespective of the sample size requirement of the survey. The sample size for the DTS is approximately 15 725 dwelling units selected from the master sample.

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

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

The sample for the DTS was based on a stratified two-stage design with probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling of PSUs in the first stage, and sampling of dwelling units (DUs) with systematic sampling in the second stage. A total of 1 533 PSUs were used resulting in approximately 15 725 dwelling units.

From the 1 533 PSUs, seven (7) were not part of the dwelling unit frame due to listing problems, vacant PSUs and zero sample yield.

6.3 Weighting

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

6.4 Limitations to the study

The DTS 2009 was the second round of DTS surveys to be conducted. Unfortunately due to organizational constraints the survey could not be completed with a full sample and includes half a sample for the reference period December 2008 to February 2009. Even though this sample is still representative, caution should be exercised when using the data at lower levels of disaggregation. The reference period was shortened to three months to facilitate better recall of details related to the trips taken.

Like in the 2008 DTS survey, contract fieldworkers were used for DTS 2009. Many of these contract workers have not been involved in the DTS survey before and this represents challenges both in terms of training and ensuring that quality standards are maintained. From 2010 onwards a permanent fieldwork force will be used and it is expected that with subsequent rounds of data collection, stability will be achieved and enumeration quality will improve further.

In terms of comparability with the DTS 2008 the following have to be borne in mind:

- 1) The reference period for DTS 2008 was February to July 2008 and for DTS 2009, December 2008 to February 2009.
- 2) The shortened reference period for DTS 2009 enhanced respondent recall of the details of the trips taken by them. Even though the DTS 2008 had a reference period of 6 months and the DTS 2009 a reference period of 3 months, caution should be exercised when trying to 'double' findings for three months in order to obtain a 6 months period. Firstly because we know that the three months selected for recall represented a peak travel period and secondly because most of the statistics reported in this report refer to the most recent person trip making considerations of a three or six month reference period irrelevant.

6.5 Non-response adjustment

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

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

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

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

$$(Adj_Non_Response)_{hi} = \frac{n_{hi}}{n_{hi}^{(resp)}}.$$

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

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

6.6 Final survey weights

The final survey weights are constructed by calibrating the adjusted base weight to the known population counts at national and provincial levels (which are supplied by the Demographic Analysis division), cross-classified by 5-year age groups, gender and race, and provincial population estimates by broad age groups. The 5-year age groups are: 0–4, 5–9, 10–14, 15–19, 20–24, 25–29, 30–34, 35–39, 40–44, 45–49, 50–54, 55–59, 60–64, and 65 and over. The provincial level age groups are: 0–14, 15–34, 35–64, and 65 years and over. The calibrated weights are constructed in such a manner that all persons in a household would have the same final weight (integrated weighting).

6.7 Benchmarking

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

6.8 Estimation

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

6.9 Reporting of non-response

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

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

Response or result codes at household level are:

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

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

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

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

6.10 Definitions of terms

Accommodation

Type of accommodation where nights were spent

Activities

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

Day trip

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

Destination

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

Distance

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

Domestic trip

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

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

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

Dwelling unit

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

Expenditure

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

Household

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

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

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

Household head/acting household head

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

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

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

Main purpose of trip

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

Mode of transport

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

Multiple households

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

Origin

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

Outbound trip (outside South Africa)

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

Overnight trip

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

Reference period

The time scale about which questions were asked, i.e, within the last three months (December 2008 - February 2009).

Tourism

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

Tourist

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

Traveller

Is any person on a trip between two or more localities (e.g, provinces or countries), Broadly, travellers can include visitors (same-day and overnight) and other travellers such as workers paid in the country visited, migrants, refugees, diplomats and others within the usual environment.

Usual environment

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

Visitor

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

1. Population 1.1 By province, population group and sex

N (1 000)															
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	39 075	18 869	20 206	4 427	2 134	2 293	1 276	634	642	4 475	2 196	2 279	49 253	23 834	25 420
Western Cape	1 484	699	785	2 989	1 453	1 536	31	17	14	839	401	439	5 344	2 571	2 774
Eastern Cape	5 795	2 840	2 955	431	191	241	29	17	12	391	204	187	6 646	3 251	3 395
Northern Cape	621	293	328	417	215	202	*	*	*	106	51	55	1 146	561	585
Free State	2 494	1 178	1 316	99	55	45	*	*	*	301	136	165	2 900	1 374	1 526
KwaZulu-Natal	9 180	4 376	4 803	57	29	28	820	406	413	380	183	197	10 436	4 995	5 441
North West	3 109	1 500	1 609	78	35	43	16	*	*	244	122	123	3 447	1 664	1 783
Gauteng	7 953	3 970	3 983	273	122	151	356	168	189	1 925	958	967	10 506	5 217	5 290
Mpumalanga	3 318	1 601	1 717	62	28	34	14	*	*	209	100	109	3 603	1 739	1 864
Limpopo	5 121	2 411	2 709	21	*	13	*	*	*	80	42	38	5 224	2 462	2 762

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

1. Population

1.2 By age group, population group and sex

Age group	N (1 000)														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	39 075	18 869	20 206	4 427	2 134	2 293	1 276	634	642	4 475	2 196	2 279	49 253	23 834	25 420
0–4	4 310	2 168	2 142	417	210	207	98	50	49	249	126	122	5 074	2 554	2 520
5–9	4 410	2 217	2 192	422	212	210	91	46	45	263	133	129	5 186	2 609	2 577
10–14	4 438	2 232	2 206	419	210	208	101	51	50	293	148	144	5 250	2 642	2 609
15–19	4 371	2 195	2 176	411	206	205	109	55	54	319	162	157	5 209	2 617	2 592
20–24	4 098	2 033	2 064	384	191	194	119	61	58	307	156	152	4 908	2 440	2 468
25–29	3 642	1 739	1 903	372	179	192	124	64	60	278	140	139	4 417	2 123	2 294
30–34	3 129	1 491	1 638	381	182	198	109	55	53	266	133	133	3 884	1 862	2 022
35–39	2 529	1 183	1 346	364	173	191	90	45	45	281	141	140	3 264	1 542	1 722
40–44	1 722	798	924	304	144	161	82	41	42	332	167	165	2 440	1 149	1 291
45–49	1 575	720	856	267	125	141	78	38	39	340	169	171	2 260	1 052	1 208
50–54	1 406	639	767	214	99	114	71	35	36	342	168	174	2 033	941	1 092
55–59	1 106	496	609	160	73	87	62	30	32	312	153	159	1 640	752	888
60–64	840	362	479	115	50	65	50	23	27	289	138	151	1 294	573	721
65–69	607	255	352	81	35	46	37	17	20	233	110	123	958	418	541
70–74	430	171	259	59	24	35	25	11	14	158	71	87	672	277	395
75+	464	170	294	59	21	38	28	11	17	213	80	133	764	283	481

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

2. Education

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

Highest level of education	N (1 000)									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu- Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Total	3 582	3 878	706	1 816	6 210	2 170	7 257	2 114	2 921	30 652
No schooling	59	289	86	114	533	283	207	217	359	2 148
Grade 0/R to Grade 3/Standard 1	74	217	45	129	332	115	174	86	192	1 366
Grade 4/Standard 2	72	110	28	63	201	68	120	57	77	796
Grade 5/Standard 3/ABET 2	81	156	26	61	183	88	138	54	84	871
Grade 6/Standard 4	112	194	41	83	249	100	193	69	109	1 149
Grade 7/Standard 5/ABET 3	242	234	60	98	334	121	297	101	173	1 660
Grade 8/Standard 6/Form 1	291	403	59	139	385	137	508	132	179	2 233
Grade 9/Standard 7/Form 2/ABET 4	275	362	54	133	408	141	426	138	246	2 183
Grade 10/Standard 8/Form 3	432	411	70	200	604	228	652	186	365	3 147
Grade 11/Standard 9/Form 4	282	394	38	178	725	190	763	231	368	3 170
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (No exemption)	774	549	123	348	1 162	345	1 405	425	360	5 490
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (Exemption)	278	152	21	78	492	149	835	67	107	2 180
NTCI - NTCIII	27	18	*	17	32	*	80	24	15	225
NTC4 - NTC6	17	*	*	16	37	*	56	14	18	183
Diploma/certificate with less than Grade12/Std 10	39	20	*	11	47	*	102	26	16	274
Diploma/certificate with Grade12/Std 10	174	144	23	59	250	73	510	100	148	1 480
Degree and higher	275	151	14	60	174	77	604	57	76	1 487
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	11	*	*	41
Don't know/unspecified	68	55	*	23	59	30	176	127	27	571

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

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

2. Education

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

Highest level of education	N (1 000)														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	23 306	10 940	12 366	2 932	1 379	1 553	921	455	466	3 494	1 708	1 785	30 652	14 483	16 170
No schooling	2 018	845	1 173	107	43	65	14	*	*	*	*	*	2 148	894	1 255
Grade 0/R to Grade 3/Standard 1	1 252	573	679	87	43	43	24	*	20	*	*	*	1 366	624	742
Grade 4/Standard 2	712	309	403	75	34	41	*	*	*	*	*	*	796	345	451
Grade 5/Standard 3/ABET 2	767	353	414	94	42	52	*	*	*	*	*	*	871	396	474
Grade 6/Standard 4	991	490	501	118	59	58	23	12	11	18	*	*	1 149	569	580
Grade 7/Standard 5/ABET 3	1 361	629	732	251	112	139	23	*	15	25	15	*	1 660	764	896
Grade 8/Standard 6/Form 1	1 697	852	845	318	150	169	89	35	54	129	58	70	2 233	1 094	1 139
Grade 9/Standard 7/Form 2/ABET 4	1 836	922	914	267	131	136	30	15	14	50	24	26	2 183	1 092	1 091
Grade 10/Standard 8/Form 3	2 365	1 103	1 263	389	171	218	58	29	29	335	143	192	3 147	1 446	1 701
Grade 11/Standard 9/Form 4	2 798	1 231	1 567	197	95	102	46	19	27	129	67	62	3 170	1 413	1 757
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (No exemption)	3 921	1 877	2 044	574	272	301	195	110	85	801	372	429	5 490	2 632	2 858
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (Exemption)	1 233	594	640	168	72	95	179	99	79	600	282	319	2 180	1 047	1 133
NTCI - NTCIII	112	60	53	25	19	*	15	11	*	73	64	*	225	153	71
NTC4 - NTC6	115	45	70	14	*	*	*	*	*	48	40	*	183	99	84
Diploma/certificate with less than Grade12/Std 10	174	80	94	24	14	*	*	*	*	66	35	31	274	132	141
Diploma/certificate with Grade12/Std 10	920	413	507	82	36	46	85	37	49	393	181	212	1 480	667	813
Degree and higher	570	307	262	75	44	31	100	55	45	742	395	348	1 487	801	686
Other	21	*	12	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	41	17	23
Don't know/unspecified	442	249	193	61	30	30	12	*	*	56	13	44	571	297	274

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

3. Day or overnight trips
3.1 Number of most recent person trips in South Africa during the three months reference period by type of trip and province of origin

Province of origin	N (1 000)	
	Type of trip	
	Day trips	Overnight trips
South Africa	5 361	9 770
Western Cape	594	1 063
Eastern Cape	608	979
Northern Cape	103	192
Free State	275	559
KwaZulu-Natal	919	1 620
North West	392	697
Gauteng	1 374	3 176
Mpumalanga	519	685
Limpopo	576	800

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

3. Day or overnight trips

3a. Day trips

3.2 Number of most recent person trips in South Africa during the three months reference period by number of day trips and province of origin

Province of origin	Number of day trips			
	1 trip	2–4 trips	5 trips or more	Total
South Africa	2 905	1 735	716	5 361
Western Cape	259	197	139	594
Eastern Cape	329	214	64	608
Northern Cape	63	33	*	103
Free State	156	96	23	275
KwaZulu-Natal	482	353	85	919
North West	201	136	55	392
Gauteng	805	336	229	1 374
Mpumalanga	292	183	43	519
Limpopo	318	186	71	576

Totals include unspecified number of trips.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

3. Day or overnight trips

3b. Overnight trips

3.3 Number of most recent person trips in South Africa during the three months reference period by number of overnight trips and province of origin

N (1 000)

Province of origin	Number of overnight trips			Total
	1 trip	2 – 4 trips	5 trips or more	
South Africa	7 462	1 853	292	9 770
Western Cape	841	165	36	1 063
Eastern Cape	814	123	14	979
Northern Cape	148	36	*	192
Free State	424	109	13	559
KwaZulu-Natal	1 216	333	40	1 620
North West	514	143	27	697
Gauteng	2 453	588	102	3 176
Mpumalanga	480	175	22	685
Limpopo	571	180	33	800

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

Totals include unspecified number of trips.

3. Day and overnight trips
3.4 Number of most recent person trips in South Africa during the three months reference period by province of origin and sex

Province of origin	N (1 000)					
	Took day trip			Took overnight trip		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
South Africa	5 361	2 511	2 850	9 770	4 509	5 260
Western Cape	594	289	305	1 063	522	541
Eastern Cape	608	251	356	979	428	551
Northern Cape	103	46	58	192	86	106
Free State	275	130	146	559	246	313
KwaZulu-Natal	919	445	474	1 620	703	917
North West	392	195	197	697	304	393
Gauteng	1 374	677	697	3 176	1 553	1 623
Mpumalanga	519	226	293	685	300	385
Limpopo	576	252	323	800	368	432

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

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

3. Day or overnight trips

3c. Day trips

3.5 Number of persons who took day trips in South Africa during the three months reference period, by month of the trip, province of origin and sex

Province of origin	N('1 000)							
	December 2008			January 2009			February 2009	
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Female
South Africa	3 412	1 564	1 848	2 580	1 202	1 378	2 745	1 411
Western Cape	427	203	224	379	189	191	268	117
Eastern Cape	389	154	234	319	133	187	336	202
Northern Cape	61	28	33	46	20	26	60	34
Free State	161	74	87	110	47	62	139	73
KwaZulu-Natal	553	277	276	365	172	193	496	252
North West	254	127	127	195	96	99	222	112
Gauteng	886	418	468	629	303	326	682	322
Mpumalanga	351	147	204	236	109	128	250	132
Limpopo	330	135	195	300	134	166	293	167

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

Totals exclude unspecified months of trip.

3. Day or overnight trips

3d. Overnight trips

3.6 Number of persons who took overnight trips in South Africa during the three months reference period, by month of the trip, province of origin and sex

by month of the trip, province of origin and sex									
Province of origin	N(1 000)								
	December 2008			January 2009			February 2009		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
South Africa	7 145	3 328	3 818	2 620	1 229	1 391	2 513	1 177	1 336
Western Cape	685	348	338	342	161	181	274	132	142
Eastern Cape	631	273	358	287	132	154	206	88	119
Northern Cape	131	62	69	60	29	32	47	20	28
Free State	387	167	220	134	57	77	172	71	101
KwaZulu-Natal	1 135	498	637	469	220	249	446	221	224
North West	537	238	299	185	93	92	180	90	90
Gauteng	2 612	1 279	1 333	688	330	358	726	355	370
Mpumalanga	501	219	282	186	79	106	224	102	123
Limpopo	525	244	282	269	128	142	237	99	138

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

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

Totals exclude unspecified month of the trip.

3. Day or overnight trips

3e. Day trips

3.7 Number of persons who took day trips in South Africa during the three months reference period, by month of the trip, sex and province of destination

Province of destination	N(1 000)							
	December 2008			January 2009			February 2009	
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Female
South Africa	3 412	1 564	1 848	2 580	1 202	1 378	2 745	1 411
Western Cape	424	201	223	378	188	189	264	116
Eastern Cape	336	135	201	280	116	163	282	170
Northern Cape	62	28	34	50	22	27	57	31
Free State	164	74	90	123	51	72	136	70
KwaZulu-Natal	612	298	314	408	188	219	555	291
North West	237	116	121	185	91	94	191	99
Gauteng	853	398	455	626	307	318	669	331
Mpumalanga	288	125	163	185	82	103	242	118
Limpopo	431	187	243	342	153	188	341	179

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

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

Totals include unspecified destination.

3. Day or overnight trips

3f. Overnight trips

3.8 Number of persons who took overnight trips in South Africa during the three months reference period, province of destination and sex by month of the trip

Province of destination	N(1 000)							
	December 2009			January 2009			February 2009	
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Female
South Africa	7 145	3 328	3 818	2 620	1 229	1 391	2 513	1 336
Western Cape	698	326	372	307	155	152	284	146
Eastern Cape	1 067	500	567	318	146	172	233	130
Northern Cape	150	75	76	91	43	48	56	26
Free State	422	188	234	186	81	105	172	97
KwaZulu-Natal	1 610	770	840	561	263	298	508	270
North West	427	191	237	146	77	69	207	106
Gauteng	919	397	522	341	148	193	370	214
Mpumalanga	666	320	346	278	132	146	280	141
Limpopo	1 060	514	546	358	169	189	355	183

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

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

Totals include unspecified destination.

3. Day or overnight trips

3g. Day trips

3.9 Number of persons who took day trips in South Africa during the three months reference period, by month of the trip and purpose of visit

Month	N (1 000)													
	Purpose of visit													
	Leisure/vacation/holiday	Shopping – business	Shopping – personal	Sporting – spectator	Sporting – participant	Visiting friends and/or family	Funeral	Business or professional trip	Business conference	Study/educational trip	Medical	Wellness (e.g, spa, health farm)	Religious	Other
December 2008	822	82	739	11	13	1 024	162	96	15	39	93	*	108	195
January 2009	536	75	567	*	30	705	159	120	*	44	101	*	81	127
February 2009	407	78	587	13	50	830	191	122	16	53	101	*	127	153
Total														

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

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

Totals include unspecified main purpose of trip.

3. Day or overnight trips

3. Overnight trips

3.10 Number of person who took overnight trips in South Africa during the three months reference period, by month of the trip and purpose of visit

Month	N (1 000)														
	Purpose of visit														
	Leisure/vacation/holiday	Shopping – business	Shopping – personal	Sporting – spectator	Sporting – participant	Visiting friends and/or family	Funeral	Business or professional trip	Business conference	Study/educational trip	Medical	Wellness (e.g. spa, health farm)	Religious	Other	Total
December 2008	1 968	26	17	15	21	4 080	394	62	18	29	37	*	215	204	7 145
January 2009	537	26	*	*	*	1 346	295	70	18	36	32	113	118	13	2 620
February 2009	403	38	*	12	*	1 242	401	89	15	35	39	*	99	93	2 513

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

4. Origin and main destination of trips

4.1 Number of most recent person day trips in South Africa during the three months reference period, province of destination and origin

Province of origin	N (1 000)								
	Province of destination								
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
South Africa	594	523	106	293	999	378	1 299	470	674
Western Cape	585	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Eastern Cape	*	509	*	*	66	*	*	*	21
Northern Cape	*	*	83	11	*	*	*	*	*
Free State	*	*	*	209	*	*	44	*	*
KwaZulu-Natal	*	*	*	*	895	*	*	*	*
North West	*	*	18	15	*	188	149	*	18
Gauteng	*	*	*	49	13	174	918	120	90
Mpumalanga	*	*	*	*	25	*	133	321	37
Limpopo	*	*	*	*	*	*	43	20	497

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

4. Origin and main destination of trips
4.2 Number of most recent person overnight trips in South Africa during the three months reference period, province of destination and origin

Province of origin	N (1 000)								
	Province of destination								
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
South Africa	1 007	1 442	218	564	2 213	588	1 293	883	1 369
Western Cape	543	379	47	*	*	*	37	*	23
Eastern Cape	131	541	*	17	124	*	113	*	26
Northern Cape	41	*	82	14	11	20	11	*	*
Free State	32	33	11	278	32	20	97	28	20
KwaZulu-Natal	37	140	*	34	1 184	*	152	24	27
North West	19	27	17	19	59	308	148	16	73
Gauteng	188	287	46	186	713	207	310	464	682
Mpumalanga	15	23	*	*	50	*	156	293	112
Limpopo	*	*	3	*	31	15	269	47	404

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

5. Main purpose of visit and destination
5.1 Number of most recent person day trips in South Africa during the three months reference period by main purpose of visit and province of destination

Main purpose of visit	N (1 000)								
	Destination								
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	
Total	594	523	106	293	999	378	1 299	470	674
Leisure/vacation/holiday	336	59	*	30	129	106	224	109	111
Shopping – business	*	*	11	*	31	*	51	*	*
Shopping – personal	36	154	46	45	199	59	194	104	202
Sporting – spectator	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sporting – participant	17	*	*	*	*	*	24	*	*
Visiting friends and/or family	127	113	21	76	339	92	529	130	162
Funeral	19	47	*	42	96	42	52	37	51
Business or professional trip	*	24	*	19	16	17	49	20	11
Business conference	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Study/educational trip	*	*	*	*	12	*	25	*	18
Medical	*	31	*	*	41	12	34	18	14
Wellness (e.g. spa, health farm)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Religious	24	31	*	16	59	*	26	12	42
Other	12	36	*	35	59	27	70	19	37
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	*	12	*	*

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

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

5. Main purpose of visit and destination
5.2 Number of most recent person overnight trips in South Africa during the three months reference period by main purpose of visit and province of destination

Purpose of visit	N (1 000)								
	Province of destination								
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Total	1 007	1 442	218	564	2 213	588	1 293	883	1 369
Leisure/vacation/holiday	601	466	70	132	596	76	189	133	138
Shopping – business	*	*	*	*	*	*	26	*	*
Shopping – personal	*	*	*	*	11	*	*	*	*
Sporting – spectator	*	*	*	*	11	*	*	*	*
Sporting – participant	*	*	*	*	12	*	*	*	*
Visiting friends and/or family	320	693	98	283	1 238	322	800	567	858
Funeral	33	128	22	72	139	113	94	81	180
Business or professional trip	12	11	*	*	23	*	22	14	23
Business conference	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14	*
Study/educational trip	*	*	*	*	17	*	31	*	*
Medical	11	14	*	*	11	*	19	*	*
Wellness (e.g. spa, health farm)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Religious	*	47	*	14	76	13	42	20	100
Other	*	35	*	31	60	33	56	36	42
Unspecified	*	39	*	*	*	*	*	*	14

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

6. Mode of transport
6.1 Number of most recent person day trips in South Africa during the three months reference period
by mode of transport and province of destination

N (1 000)									
Province of destination									
Mode of transport	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Total	594	523	106	293	999	378	1 299	470	674
Air	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Bus	30	53	*	23	60	15	74	42	31
Car	518	137	54	150	428	246	654	231	255
Motorcycle/scooter	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Bicycle	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Taxi	25	256	38	110	476	108	490	182	364
Train	*	*	*	*	*	*	47	*	*
Other	*	66	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	24	*	19	13	18

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

6. Mode of transport
6.2 Number of most recent person overnight trips in South Africa during the three months reference period by mode of transport and province of destination

Mode of transport	N (1 000)								
	Province of destination								
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Total	1 007	1 442	218	564	2 213	588	1 293	883	1 369
Air	67	20	*	*	24	*	31	*	*
Bus	66	272	13	38	220	39	200	88	168
Car	750	470	135	244	830	239	393	358	414
Motorcycle/scooter	13	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Bicycle	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Taxi	74	562	47	250	1 059	293	553	363	741
Train	21	47	*	21	31	*	98	46	16
Other	*	31	14	*	11	*	*	*	*
Unspecified	11	40	*	*	32	*	12	20	24

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