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# Statistical release

## P0352.1

# Domestic Tourism Survey

## December 2009 to May 2010

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# 1. Introduction and methodology

## 1.1 Background

This statistical release presents a selection of key findings from the third Domestic Tourism Survey (DTS), which was conducted by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) in 2010.

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: 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 2009 – May 2010. It contains information on the characteristics of travellers, the nature of 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 2010 two samples were selected in order to obtain two reference periods. The sample consisted of 3 054 primary sampling units and a total of 31 027 dwelling units. The survey had two reference periods. Half of the sampled dwelling units were visited during April 2010 using the reference period i.e. from December 2009 to February 2010. Collection that took place in May/June 2010 used the reference period of March to May 2010.

The DTS sample was designed to be representative at provincial level and within provinces at metro/non-metro level.

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. See the table below:

Table I: Reference period for DTS 2010

Dates	Publicity	Data Collection
April 2010	06 – 09 April 2010	12 – 30 April 2010
May/June 2010	31 May 2010 – 04 June 2010	07 – 25 June 2010

Two hundred and thirty three (233) enumerators and 53 district coordinators participated in the survey. An additional 27 provincial quality monitors 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.

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. 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 2010 questionnaire consisted of four sections and 82 questions.

**Table 1: Contents of the DTS 2010 questionnaire**

Section	Number of questions	Details of each section
<b>Cover page</b>		Household information, response details, result codes, field staff information, etc.
<b>Background</b>	16	Demographic information (name, sex, age, population group, education, tourism employment)
<b>Section 1</b>	17	Domestic day trips taken by the respondent and/or other household members
<b>Section 2</b>	24	Domestic overnight trips taken by respondent and/or other household members
<b>Section 3</b>	16	Domestic day trips taken by other household members (without the respondent)
<b>Section 4</b>	23	Domestic overnight trips taken by other household members (without the respondent)
<b>All sections</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>Comprehensive coverage of all aspects of domestic tourism and expenditure</b>

### 1.4 Response details

The sample for DTS 2010 consisted of 31 027 dwelling units. Table 2 shows that questionnaires were completed in the units that were visited (81,8% of the 32 529 dwelling units). It was not possible to complete interviews in 3,7% of the sampled dwelling units because of reasons such as refusals or absenteeism. These cases were then treated as 'non-response' during weighting and analysis. An additional 14,5% of all interviews were regarded as 'Out of scope' and could not be conducted for various reasons, such as for example 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 2010**

Province	Response			Non-response		Out of scope		Total	
	Number	%	% without out of scope	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Western Cape	3 199	83,0	97,6	78	2,4	577	15,0	3 854	100,0
Eastern Cape	3 188	81,7	99,0	32	1,0	680	17,4	3 900	100,0
Northern Cape	1 612	85,7	98,7	22	1,4	246	13,1	1 880	100,0
Free State	2 283	82,4	96,9	72	3,1	415	15,0	2 770	100,0
KwaZulu-Natal	4 209	86,7	99,6	18	0,4	627	12,9	4 854	100,0
North West	2 326	81,9	97,5	59	2,8	454	16,0	2 839	100,0
Gauteng	4 300	72,6	84,1	814	15,9	812	13,7	5 926	100,0
Mpumalanga	2 536	85,7	97,6	63	2,4	359	12,1	2 958	100,0
Limpopo	2 969	83,7	98,7	38	1,3	541	15,3	3 548	100,0
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>26 622</b>	<b>81,8</b>	<b>95,7</b>	<b>1 196</b>	<b>3,7</b>	<b>4 711</b>	<b>14,5</b>	<b>32 529</b>	<b>100,0</b>

## 2. Summary of key findings of the Domestic Tourism Survey in 2010

### 2.1 Information with regard to trips taken

Nearly half of domestic tourists on overnight trips spent between two to four nights. About 4 out of 10 overnight trips lasted five or more nights at the destination of the trips. KwaZulu-Natal was the most popular destination with 21,3% of total overnight trips. Gauteng was the most visited province for day trips (23,9%).

Visiting friends and family/relatives (VFR) was the main reason stated why both domestic day (25,9%) and overnight trips (55,3%) were taken. Travelling for leisure (13,8%) was the second most common reason people went on overnight trips, followed by funeral attendance (10,7%) and religious trips (8,0%). The second most popular reason day trips were undertaken was shopping for personal use (25,5%).

The two most frequently used modes of transport for domestic tourism were taxis and cars. About 45,2% day trips and 47,8% overnight trips were undertaken using taxis. Cars were used in 42,3% of day trips and 33,3% of overnight trips. Taxis were mostly used as a mode of transport on day trips to do shopping for personal use (36,1%), visit friends and relatives (23,1%) and to attend funerals (7,6%). On overnight trips taxis were used to visit friends and relatives (64,8%), to attend funerals (13,0%) and for religious purposes (7,6%). Of the individuals who travelled to Eastern Cape, 57,1% used taxis as a mode of transport for overnight trips, which was the largest percentage of use of any mode of transport to travel to any destination. Cars (55,5%) were the most frequently used mode of transport, followed by air travel (16,4%) by overnight tourists to Western Cape.

Eating out at restaurants and cafés was a very popular activity on both day and overnight trips. An estimated 38,8% of people ate at restaurants and cafés on day trips, while 19,0% ate at restaurants whilst on overnight trips. Nearly 19% of day travellers and tourists also engaged in shopping at mall/flea markets.

Married people and never married people, travelled noticeably more than individuals in other marital status groups on day trips, with 38,7% and 41,8% respectively. The same pattern is observed for overnight trips undertaken by married (35,4%) and never married (42,9%) people. The age group most likely to travel was the 30–34 year old age group. An estimated 474 000 day trips and 743 000 overnight trips were taken by this age group. In general the results show that males travelled more than females throughout the reference period. About 52,4% males and 47,6% females undertook day trips. Similar proportions were suggested for overnight trips, with males at 53,2% and females at 46,8%.

When people went on overnight trips to Eastern Cape (84,6%), Free State (84,4%), Northern Cape (82,9%), North West (82,0%) and Gauteng (81,3%), the principal type of accommodation used was to stay with family and friends.

## 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 the six-month reference period, i.e. from December 2009 to May 2010. 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, and main mode of transport used to reach the main destination. In this section, information will be discussed on the most recent domestic day and overnight trips.

The following analysis summarises the main statistics for domestic tourism activity in 2010. 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 the 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**

Table 3a indicates the total number of recent person trips taken during the six-month reference period (from December 2009 to May 2010). 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 day trip or overnight trip during the six-month reference period**

Type of trip	Number of most recent person trips N (1 000)
Day trip in South Africa	3 723
Overnight trip in South Africa	5 589

From Table 3b, it should be noted that the sample was divided into two. Data collection for the first half of the sample was conducted in April 2010 and the reference period for the trips was December 2009, January 2010 and February 2010. The second half of the sample was executed in May/June 2010 and the reference period for the trips was March to May 2010. The results show that most day and overnight trips were taken in the month of December 2009 and May 2010. About 1,1 million day trips were taken in December 2009 compared to 1,8 million overnight trips. In the month of May 2010, the same number of trips were made for day and overnight trips (1,1 million). A larger number of overnight trips (1,3 million) were observed during the month of April 2010 than day trips (1,0 million).

**Table 3b: Number of trips taken during the six-month reference period, by month of the trip**

Reference period for the first phase of data collection in April 2010		
Month trip	Number of day trips (N 1 000)	Number of overnight trips (N 1 000)
December 2009	1 139	1 810
January 2010	931	827
February 2010	926	762
Reference period for the second phase of data collection in May/June 2010		
Month trip	Number of day trips (N 1 000)	Number of overnight trips (N 1 000)
March 2010	883	876
April 2010	926	1 355
May 2010	1 119	1 070

### 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 depicts the average length of stay for overnight trips.

**Table 4: Length of stay for the most recent overnight trip**

Number of nights	Number of recent overnight person trips N (1 000)	Per cent
1 night	741	14,6
2-4 nights	2 377	46,6
5 or more nights	1 978	38,8
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5 096</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Unspecified nights	494	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 589</b>	-

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

Table 4 shows that for the reference period (December 2009 to May 2010), most people were inclined to spend two or more nights away from their usual environment or home. About eight in every ten trips (85,4%) taken in that period lasted longer than two nights. Thirty-eight per cent (38,8%) lasted for five nights or longer, and 46,6% lasted 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 six-month 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.

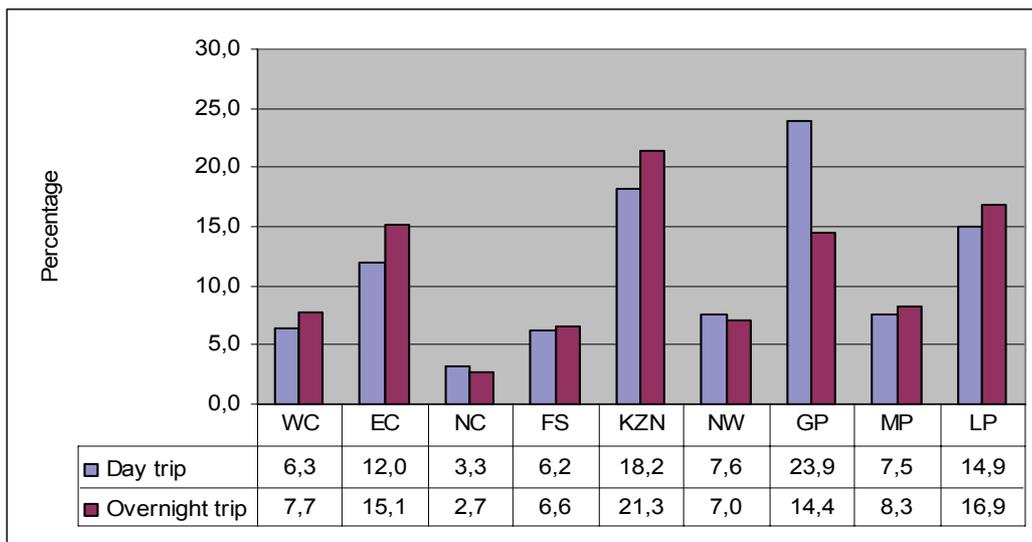
**Table 5: Province of Main destination by type of trip**

Destination	Day trip		Overnight trips	
	Number N (1 000)	Per cent	Number N (1 000)	Per cent
Western Cape	205	6,3	393	7,7
Eastern Cape	386	12,0	768	15,1
Northern Cape	106	3,3	135	2,7
Free State	199	6,2	335	6,6
KwaZulu-Natal	587	18,2	1 086	21,3
North West	246	7,6	358	7,0
Gauteng	771	23,9	734	14,4
Mpumalanga	242	7,5	421	8,3
Limpopo	482	14,9	858	16,9
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3 225</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>5 089</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Unspecified	498	13,4	501	9,0
<b>Total domestic trips</b>	<b>3 723</b>	-	<b>5 589</b>	-

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

The main destination for day trips in South Africa was Gauteng at 23,9%, followed by KwaZulu-Natal with 18,2% of the total day trips. Northern Cape was the least visited province, with 3,3% of day travellers destined for Northern Cape. KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo were the most visited destinations for overnight trips, with 21,3% and 16,9% of overnight trips respectively. Western Cape, with 7,7% of tourists visiting that destination. Northern Cape (2,7%) was the least visited destination for overnight trips, over the reference period.

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



Note: WC = Western Cape; EC = Eastern Cape; NC = Northern Cape; FS = Free State; KWAZULU-NATAL = KwaZulu-Natal; NORTH WEST = North West; GP = Gauteng; MP = Mpumalanga; LP = Limpopo.

The proportion of day and overnight trips were almost the same for Northern Cape at (3,3% and 2,7%) ; North West (7,6% and 7,0%) and Free State (6,2% and 6,6%).

KwaZulu-Natal experienced more overnight trips than day trips, with 21,3% overnight and 18,2% day trips. Limpopo (16,9% overnight and 14,9% day trips), and Eastern Cape (15,1% overnight and 12,0% day trips) showed similar travel patterns. Opposite travel pattern were observed in Gauteng, with 23,9% day trips and 14,4% overnight trips.

**3.2 Trip purpose**

**Table 6: Main purpose of trip by most recent day and overnight person trips**

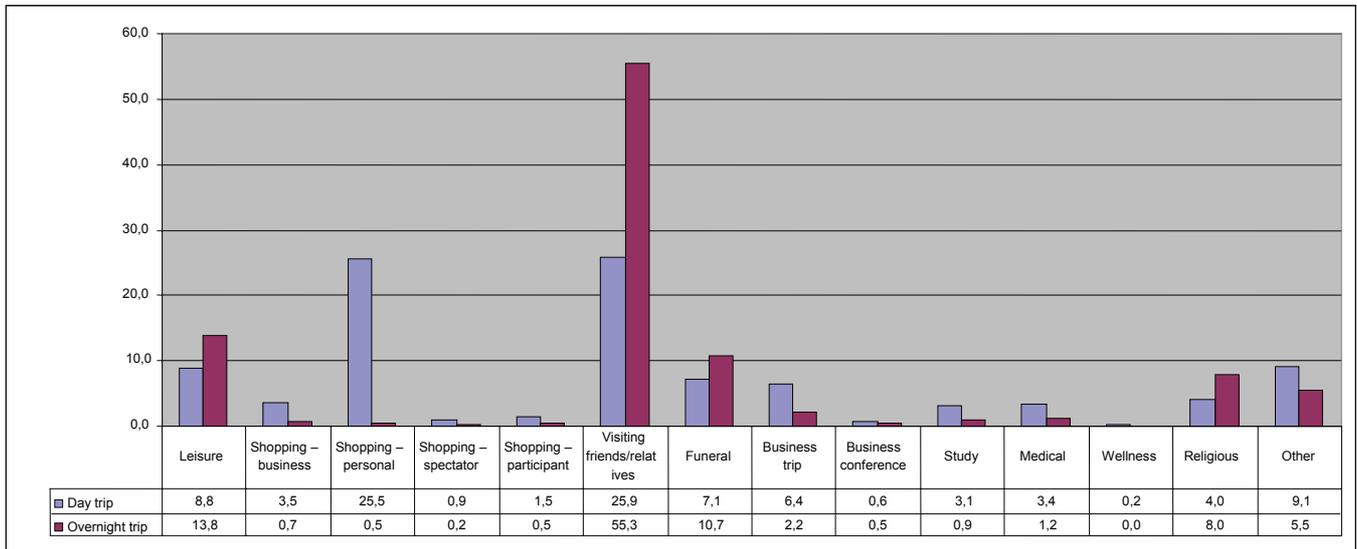
Main purpose	Day trips		Overnight trips	
	N (1 000)	Per cent	N (1 000)	Per cent
Leisure/vacation/holiday	283	8,8	703	13,8
Shopping – business	113	3,5	34	0,7
Shopping – personal	822	25,5	28	0,5
Sporting – spectator	28	0,9	*	*
Sporting – participant	48	1,5	26	0,5
Visiting friends and/or family/relatives	835	25,9	2 829	55,3
Funeral	228	7,1	547	10,7
Business/professional trip	205	6,4	111	2,2
Business conference	21	0,6	26	0,5
Study/educational trip	101	3,1	48	0,9
Medical	111	3,4	59	1,2
Wellness (e.g. spa, health farm)	*	*	*	*
Religious	129	4,0	408	8,0
Other	294	9,1	281	5,5
Subtotal	<b>3 225</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>5 111</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Unspecified*	498	13,4	478	8,6
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 723</b>		<b>5 589</b>	

\* For all values of 10 000 or lower, the sample size is too small for reliable estimate. The percentage of unspecified observations was calculated using the total as denominator. For all other percentages the subtotal was used as the denominator.

Table 6 shows the number of trips taken by domestic and overnight visitors, grouped by purpose of trip. The main reason why South Africans travelled within South Africa during the reference period (December 2009 – May 2010) was to visit friends and family/relatives (VFR). Travel patterns showed that 25,9% of day trips were for the purpose of visiting friends and family/relatives. Personal shopping was the second most popular reason for taking day trips, with 25,5% of total day trips. Approximately 13% of trips taken were for unspecified purposes.

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 55,3%. Trips taken for leisure/vacation/holiday purposes amounted to 13,8% of total overnight trips. Attending funerals was indicated as the third most common reason for taking overnight trips (10,7%). Eight per cent (8,0%) overnight trips were taken for religious purposes.

**Figure 2: Main purpose of trip by type of trip (percentage)**



### 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.

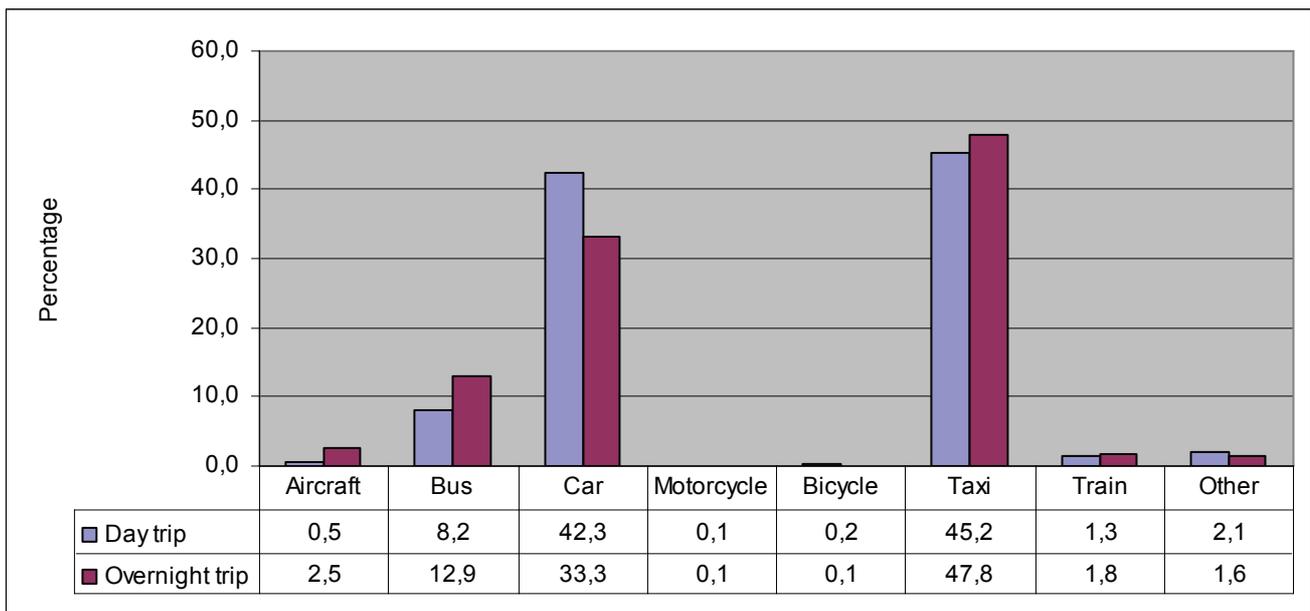
Travel by taxi was the mode of transport most often used by South African tourists while travelling in South Africa. It accounted for 45,2% of all domestic day trips and 47,8% of all domestic overnight trips.

**Table 7: Main mode of transport used on most recent domestic day and overnight trips**

Mode of transport	Day trips		Overnight trips	
	Number N (1 000)	Per cent	Number N (1 000)	Per cent
Air	16	0,5	128	2,5
Bus	264	8,2	660	12,9
Car	1 364	42,3	1 699	33,3
Motorcycle	*	*	*	*
Bicycle	*	*	*	*
Taxi	1 457	45,2	2 440	47,8
Train	42	1,3	93	1,8
Other	69	2,1	81	1,6
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3 220</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>5 108</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Unspecified	503	13,5	482	8,6
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 723</b>		<b>5 589</b>	

\* For all values of 10 000 or lower, the sample size is too small for reliable estimate. The percentage of unspecified observations was calculated using the total as denominator. For all other percentages the subtotal was used as the denominator.

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



Day travelling in the country was done mostly by taxis (45,2%), with cars being the second most used mode of transport (42,3%). About 8,2% of day travellers used buses and 1,3% trains. Less than one per cent used aircraft (0,5%) and 0,2% bicycles. Overnight tourists were also more likely to use taxis (47,8%), followed by cars (33,3%) and buses (12,9%). Almost two per cent (1,8%) of tourists used trains as means of transport during overnight trips.

**3.4 Main purpose of trip and mode of transport**

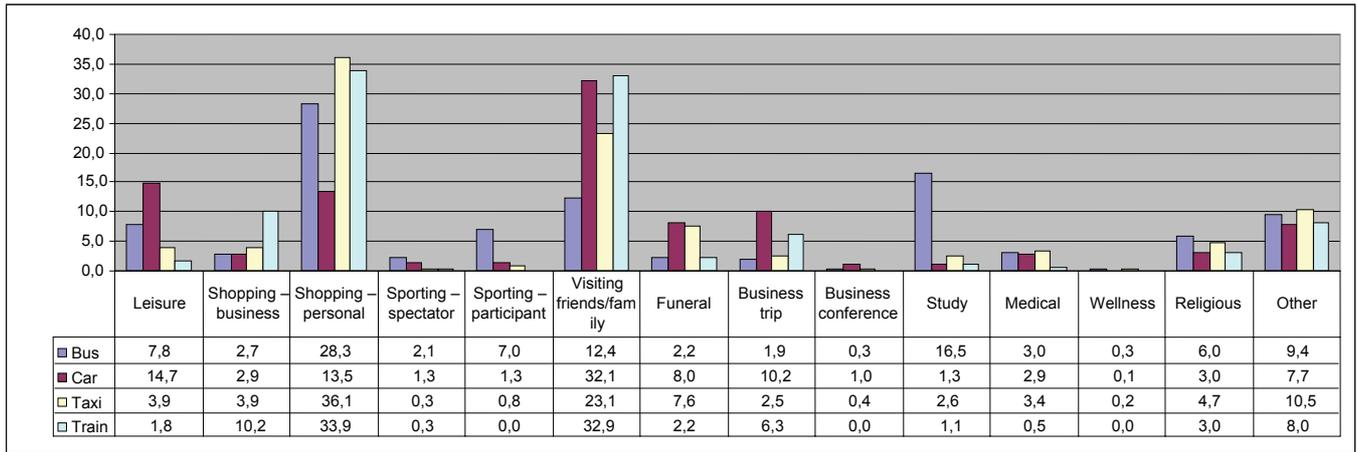
Table 8 presents the main purpose of trip for domestic day visitors by mode of transport used to reach the main destination.

**Table 8: Main purpose of trip by mode of transport for domestic day trips (Per cent)**

Main purpose of trip	Bus	Car	Taxi	Train	Other
Leisure/vacation/holiday	7,8	14,7	3,9	1,8	7,8
Shopping – business	2,7	2,9	3,9	10,2	2,7
Shopping – personal	28,3	13,5	36,1	33,9	28,3
Sporting – spectator	2,1	1,3	0,3	0,3	2,1
Sporting – participant	7,0	1,3	0,8	0,0	7,0
Visiting friends and/or family	12,4	32,1	23,1	32,9	12,4
Funeral	2,2	8,0	7,6	2,2	2,2
Business trip	1,9	10,2	2,5	6,3	1,9
Business conference	0,3	1,0	0,4	0,0	0,3
Study	16,5	1,3	2,6	1,1	16,5
Medical	3,0	2,9	3,4	0,5	3,0
Wellness (e.g. spa, health farm)	0,3	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,3
Religious	6,0	3,0	4,7	3,0	6,0
Other	9,4	7,7	10,5	8,0	9,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages.

**Figure 4: Main purpose of trip by mode of transport for domestic day trips (percentage)**



When trains were used for day trips, it was mostly for personal shopping, and accounted for a little over a third (33,9%) of trips taken by train, Visiting friends and relatives made up 32,9% of instances. Similarly, when taxis were used as means of transport they were mostly used for doing shopping for personal use (36,1%) and visiting friends and family/relatives (23,1%).

When buses were used as a means of transport, they were mainly used for shopping for personal use (28,3%) and travelling for study or educational purposes (16,5%). About 32,1% of those who had used cars used it to visit friends and family/relatives and approximately fourteen per cent used it for personal shopping (13,5%).

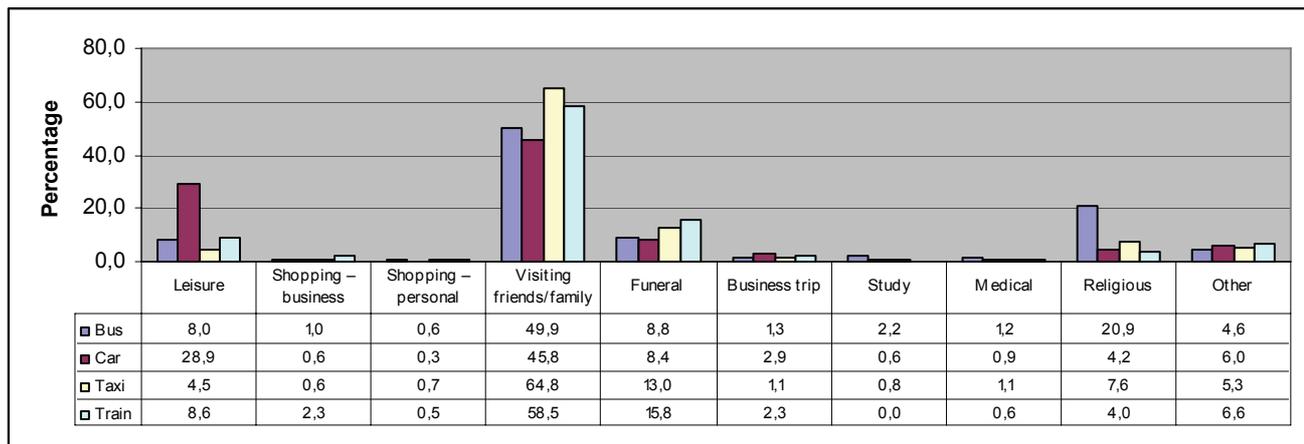
Table 9 summarise the main purpose of the trip by mode of transport for overnight visitors.

**Table 9: Main purpose of trip by mode of transport for domestic overnight trips (Per cent)**

Main purpose of trip	Bus	Car	Taxi	Train
Leisure	8,0	28,9	4,5	8,6
Shopping – business	1,0	0,6	0,6	2,3
Shopping – personal	0,6	0,3	0,7	0,5
Sporting – spectator	0,1	0,4	0,1	0,0
Sporting – participant	1,1	0,5	0,3	0,0
Visiting friends and/or family	49,9	45,8	64,8	58,5
Funeral	8,8	8,4	13,0	15,8
Business trip	1,3	2,9	1,1	2,3
Business conference	0,4	0,5	0,1	0,7
Study	2,2	0,6	0,8	0,0
Medical	1,2	0,9	1,1	0,6
Wellness (e.g. spa, health farm)	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0
Religious	20,9	4,2	7,6	4,0
Other	4,6	6,0	5,3	6,6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages.

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



Individuals who travelled by bus visited friends and family nearly half of the time (49,9%), and the next highest use was for religious purposes (20,9%). When cars were used to travel 45,8% visited friends and family/relatives, while the second most popular reason was for leisure with 28,9%. In instances where tourists used trains to travel, they mostly did so for purposes of visiting friends and family/relatives (58,5%), while trips for funeral attendance contributed 15,8%.

**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, restaurants and cafés, formed the bulk of activities undertaken by day travellers, followed by Shopping at malls and flea/craft markets.

Engaging in social activities (visiting friends/family, weddings, etc.) on day trips was the third most popular, followed by nature-based activities (game viewing, bird watching, visiting parks, sightseeing, sunbathing and swimming). Recreation and entertainment activities were undertaken on more than half of the day trips (68,4%), while social activities (11,0%) and nature-based activities (9,4%) constituted 20,4% of activities undertaken during day trips.

**Table 10a: Activities, other than the main purpose of the trip, undertaken on domestic day trip (incidence of activities undertaken more than one activity per trip is possible)**

Activity	Day trips	
	Number N (1 000)	Per cent
<b>Recreation/entertainment</b>		
Entertainment, e.g. cinema, concert, show	61	2,7
Theme parks, e.g. aquariums	37	1,6
Cultural, historical and heritage, e.g. cultural village, museums, art gallery, township tour	38	1,7
Eating out, e.g. restaurants, cafés	879	38,8
Night life, e.g. bars, night-clubs, discos	65	2,9
Visited a casino	41	1,8
Shopping, e.g. malls, flea/craft markets	421	18,6
Other recreation, entertainment (specify)	*	*
<b>Business/professional</b>		
Meeting	34	1,5
Business conference, convention	17	0,8
Trading, e.g. bought goods from suppliers or sold goods to customers	28	1,2
Other business (specify)	14	0,6
<b>Sports</b>		
Individual sport, e.g. swimming/walking/hiking/cycling	18	0,8
Water sports, e.g. diving, snorkelling, sailing, surfing	*	*
Adventure activity, e.g. water rafting, mountaineering	*	*
Attended a sporting event as a spectator	22	0,9
Participated in a sporting event, e.g. race, competition	14	0,6
Other sports (specify)	*	*
<b>Nature-based</b>		
Visited a rural area	12	0,5
Wildlife, e.g. game viewing, whale watching, bird watching	40	1,8
Hunting	*	*
Beach, e.g. sunbathing and swimming	54	2,4
Visited parks/ gardens	30	1,3
Sightseeing	53	2,3
Visited a mountain area	14	0,6
Other outdoors/ nature based (specify)	*	*
<b>Social activity</b>		
Visiting friends/family	211	9,3
Weddings/funerals/ christenings/ Initiation	29	1,3
Other social activity (specify)	*	*
<b>Religious activity</b>		
Religious conference	13	0,6
Place of worship, e.g. church, mosque, synagogue, temple	48	2,1
Other religious specify	*	*
<b>Medical/health</b>		
Medical, e.g. treatment in clinic/hospital	22	1,0
Health/wellness, e.g. hydro, spa, beauty centre, health farm	*	*
Other medical (specify)	*	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 266</b>	<b>100,0</b>

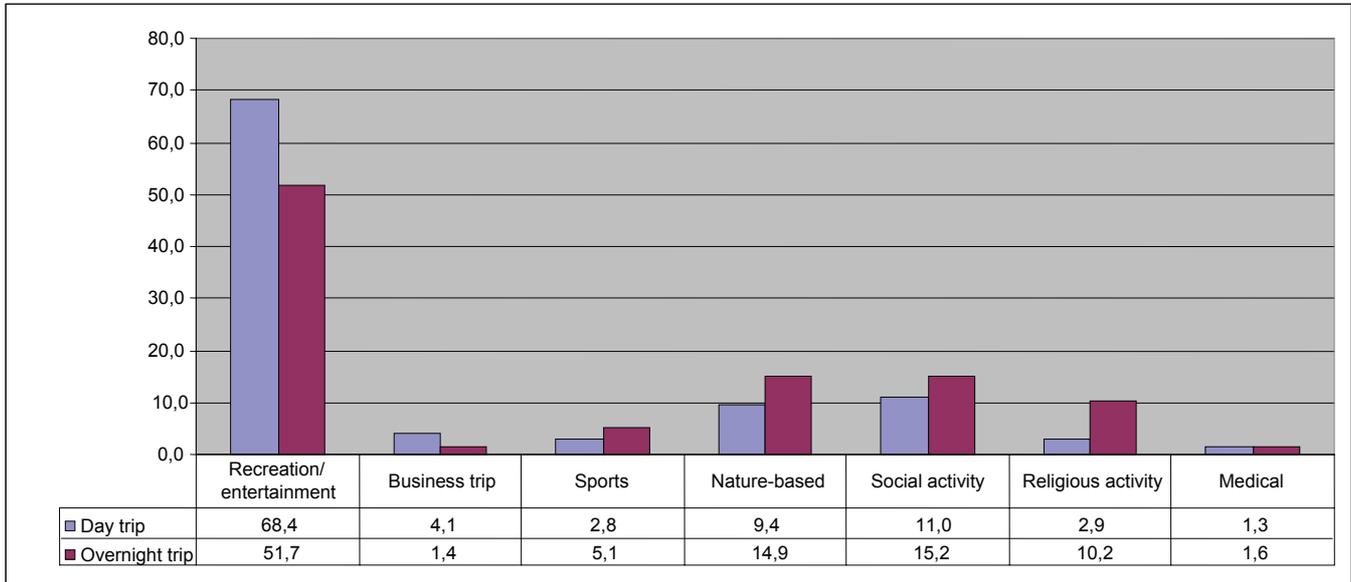
\* For all values of 10 000 or lower, the sample size is too small for reliable estimate. Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages.

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 (38,8%) and shopping at malls/flea markets (18,6%). In as far as social activities are concerned, visiting friends/family was again top of the list (9,3%), followed by attending weddings/funerals/christenings/initiations with 1,3%.

### 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 for example, 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 other than the main purpose of the trip undertaken on domestic overnight trips (percentage of persons describing the trip who undertook these activities) (percentage)**



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 travellers and tourists. It accounted for 68,4% on day trips and 51,7% on overnight trips.

Approximately one tenth of individuals engaged in nature-based or social activities during day trips. Other activities such as sports contributed 2,8%, religious (2,9%) and business/professional activities (4,1%).

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). Recreation and entertainment (51,7%) formed the bulk of activities undertaken during overnight trips, while social activities (15,2%), nature-based (14,9%), religious activities (10,2%) and sport activities (5,1%) were also important.

**Table 10b: Activities, other than the main purpose of the trip, undertaken on domestic overnight trip (incidence of activities undertaken more than one activity per trip is possible)**

Activity	Overnight trips	
	Number N (1 000)	Per cent
<b>Recreation/entertainment</b>		
Entertainment, e.g. cinema, concert, show	229	3,4
Theme parks, e.g. aquariums	146	2,1
Cultural, historical and heritage, e.g. cultural village, museums	119	1,8
Eating out, e.g. restaurants, cafés	1 292	19,0
Night life, e.g. bars, night clubs, discos	272	4,0
Visited casino	134	2,0
Shopping, e.g. malls, flea/craft markets	1 302	19,1
Other recreation, entertainment	22	0,3
<b>Business/professional</b>		
Meeting	39	0,6
Business conference, convention	27	0,4
Trading, e.g. bought goods from suppliers or sold goods to customers	16	0,2
Other business	13	0,2
<b>Sports</b>		
Individual sports, e.g. swimming/walking/hiking/cycling	121	1,8
Water sports, e.g. diving, snorkelling, sailing, surfing	36	0,5
Adventure activity, e.g. water rafting, mountaineering	23	0,3
Attended a sporting event as a spectator	120	1,8
Participated in a sporting event, e.g. race, competition	35	0,5
Other sports	*	*
<b>Nature-based</b>		
Visited a rural area	97	1,4
Wildlife, e.g. game viewing, whale watching, bird watching	126	1,9
Hunting	23	0,3
Beach, e.g. sunbathing and swimming	317	4,7
Visited parks/gardens	114	1,7
Sightseeing	207	3,0
Visited a mountain area	103	1,5
Other outdoors/nature-based	28	0,4
<b>Social activity</b>		
Visiting friends/family	787	11,6
Weddings/funerals/christenings/initiations	226	3,3
Other social activities	20	0,3
<b>Religious activity</b>		
Religious conference	85	1,3
Place of worship, e.g. church, mosque, synagogue, temple	588	8,6
Other religious	17	0,3
<b>Medical/health</b>		
Medical, e.g. treatment in clinic/hospital	85	1,3
Health/wellness, e.g. hydro, spa, beauty centre, health farm	14	0,2
Other medical	*	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 803</b>	<b>100,0</b>

\* For all values of 10 000 or lower, the sample size is too small for reliable estimate  
Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages

Table 10b indicates a similar pattern on the type of additional activities undertaken during overnight trips 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 (19,1%), eating out at restaurants/bars (19,0%) and visiting friends/family (11,6%). People were also more inclined to visit places of worship (8,6%) and engage in sunbathing and swimming (4,7%). In terms of the general categories of activities the most popular activities were recreation and entertainment (51,7%), social activities (15,2%) and nature-based activities (14,9%).

### 3.6 Demographic characteristics of day travellers and tourists

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**

Characteristics	Day trips	
	Number N (1000)	Per cent
<b>Age group</b>		
0-4	48	1,3
5-9	59	1,6
10-14	80	2,1
15-19	199	5,3
20-24	348	9,3
25-29	443	11,9
30-34	474	12,7
35-39	463	12,4
40-44	371	10,0
45-49	329	8,8
50-54	264	7,1
55-59	216	5,8
60-64	177	4,8
65-69	109	2,9
70-74	83	2,2
75+	61	1,6
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 723</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>Broad age groups</b>		
0-11	136	3,7
12-17	154	4,1
18-24	443	11,9
25-34	918	24,6
35-44	833	22,4
45-54	593	15,9
55-64	393	10,6
65+	253	6,8
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 723</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	1 949	52,4
Female	1 774	47,6
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 723</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>Population group</b>		
Black African	2 947	79,2
Coloured	224	6,0
Indian/Asian	99	2,7
White	453	12,2
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 723</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>Marital status</b>		
Married	1 439	38,7
Living together as husband and wife	305	8,2
Widow/widower	273	7,3
Divorced/separated	146	3,9
Never married	1 552	41,8
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 715</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>Highest level of education</b>		
No schooling	234	6,3
Not completing primary school	499	13,5
Grade 7/Std 5	168	4,5
Not completing secondary school	1 249	33,7
Grade 12/Std 10	940	25,4
Higher	615	16,6
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 704</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Unspecified marital status and highest level of education were excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages

Individuals in the age groups 25 to 34 years and 35 to 44 years, who made up about half of the total number of day travellers, travelled the most over the reference period compared to other age groups. Table 11a also shows that never married people travelled more than individuals in other marital status groups (41,8%), it also showed that when comparing travelling patterns by education levels, 33,7% of individuals who did not complete secondary school undertook the most day trips. Individuals with no schooling travelled the least during the reference period.

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**

Characteristics	Overnight trips	
	Number N (1000)	Per cent
<b>Age group</b>		
0-4	50	0,9
5-9	66	1,2
10-14	115	2,1
15-19	322	5,8
20-24	550	9,8
25-29	690	12,3
30-34	743	13,3
35-39	665	11,9
40-44	547	9,8
45-49	458	8,2
50-54	430	7,7
55-59	326	5,8
60-64	232	4,2
65-69	165	3,0
70-74	112	2,0
75+	119	2,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 589</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>Broad age groups</b>		
0-11	150	2,7
12-17	247	4,4
18-24	706	12,6
25-34	1 433	25,6
35-44	1 212	21,7
45-54	888	15,9
55-64	558	10,0
65+	396	7,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 589</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	2 976	53,2
Female	2 614	46,8
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 589</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>Population group</b>		
Black African	4 463	79,8
Coloured	312	5,6
Indian/Asian	111	2,0
White	704	12,6
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 589</b>	<b>100,0</b>

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

Marital status	Number N (1000)	Per cent
Married	1 974	35,4
Living together as husband and wife	591	10,6
Widow/widower	401	7,2
Divorced/separated	215	3,8
Never married	2 394	42,9
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 574</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Highest level of education		
No schooling	310	5,6
Not completing primary school	715	12,9
Grade 7/Std 5	295	5,3
Not completing secondary school	1 968	35,4
Grade 12/Std 10	1 425	25,6
Higher	850	15,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 562</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Unspecified marital status and highest level of education were excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages

The pattern for travelling undertaken for overnight trips generally followed that of day trips. Individuals between 25 and 44 years travelled the most (47,3%); and never married people were still the most inclined to travel (42,9%). Individuals who did not complete secondary school spent the most nights away from home due to travelling (35,4%), when compared to individuals with other education levels.

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

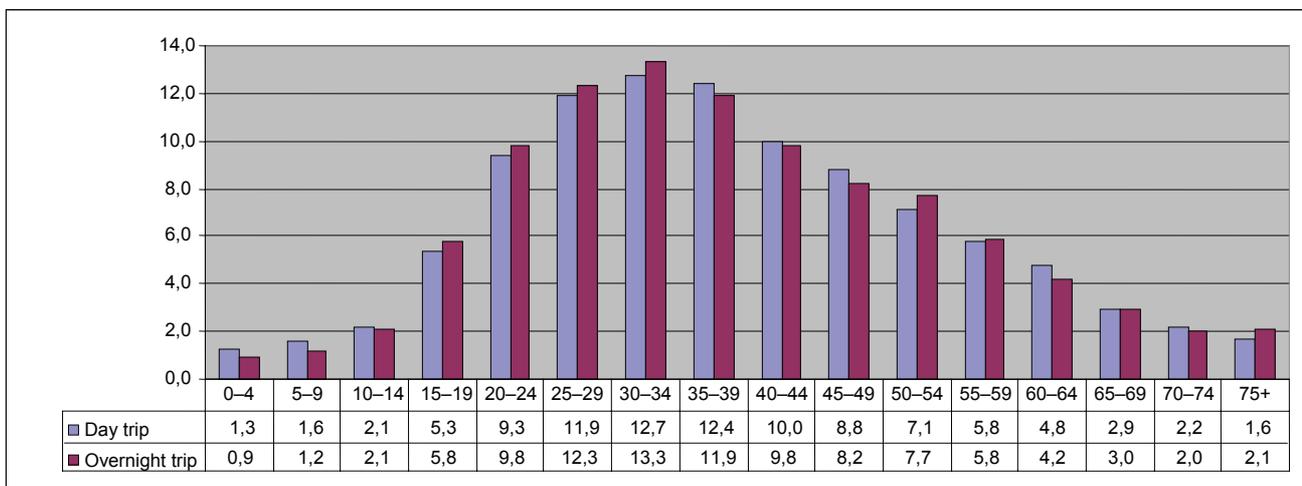


Figure 7a indicates that from December 2009 to May 2010 persons aged 30–34 were the most likely to undertake day trips and overnight trips. An estimated 743 000 overnight trips were taken by this group, whilst the number of day trips was 474 000. Comparing this group’s travel patterns with those of other groups, the 25–29 year-old group had taken 690 000 overnight trips and 443 000 day trips. The age group 20–24 took 550 000 overnight trips and 348 000 day trips. For the age group 0–4 years (the group that would traditionally travel with parents) it is estimated that 50 000 overnight trips were taken, and 48 000 day trips. The percentage of day and overnight trips for the age group 15–19 were 5,3% and 5,8% respectively.

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

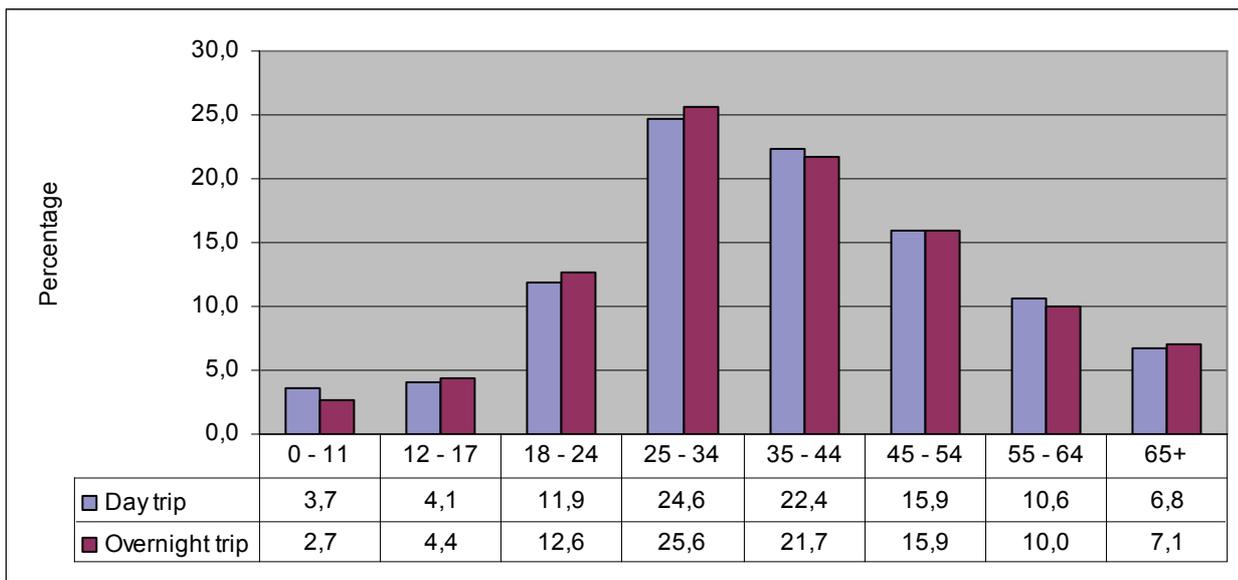


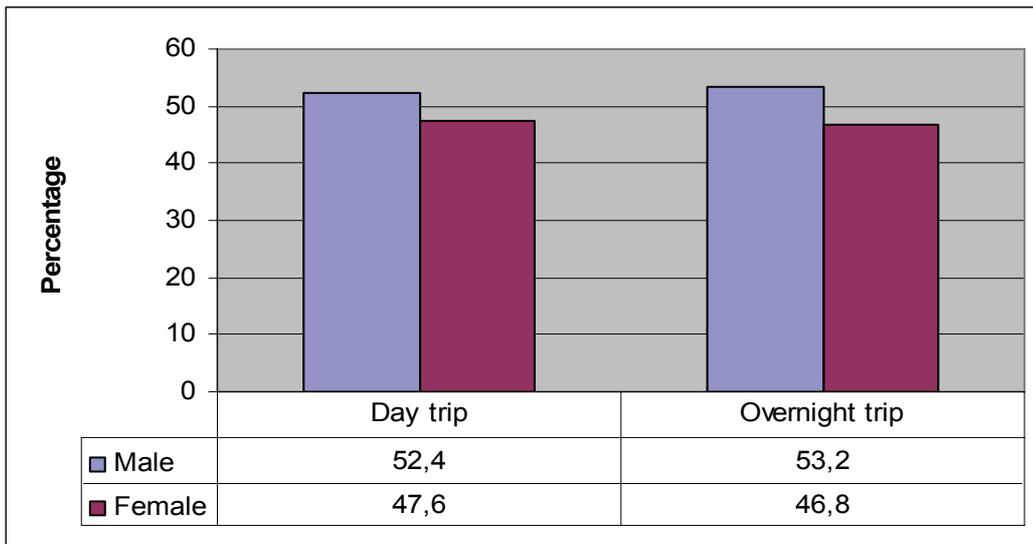
Figure 7b shows that individuals in the broad age group 45 to 54 years were the third most likely to travel, after persons in the age groups 25 to 34 and 35 to 44 years.

**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	
	Number N (1000)	Per cent	Number N (1000)	Per cent
0-11	136	3,7	150	2,7
12-17	154	4,1	247	4,4
18-24	443	11,9	706	12,6
25-34	918	24,6	1 433	25,6
35-44	833	22,4	1 212	21,7
45-54	593	15,9	888	15,9
55-64	393	10,6	558	10,0
65+	253	6,8	396	7,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 723</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>5 589</b>	<b>100,0</b>

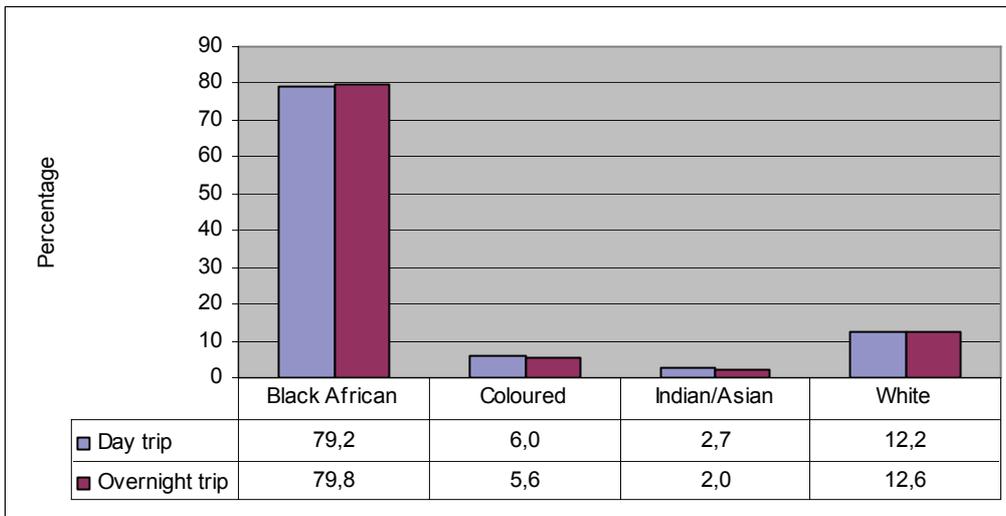
An estimated 30 000 overnight trips and 29 000 day trips were taken by children aged 0–11 years during the six-month reference period. The age group 25–34 years in this analysis had the highest estimated number of trips for both domestic day trips (918 000) as well as domestic overnight trips (1,4 million). The proportions of trips taken by the age group 18–24 accounted 11,9% of day trips and 12,6 of overnight trips.

**Figure 7c: Sex of persons who took at least one domestic day trip and at least one overnight trip**



The sex distribution patterns for domestic day and overnight trips are almost exactly the same with men more likely to travel than women. More than half the people who took day trips were males (52,4%), with females at 47,6%. Overnight tourists were 53,2% males and 46,8% females.

**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 of day trips taken were black African (79,2%), white (12,2%), coloured (6,0%) and Indian/Asian (2,7%). Proportions of domestic overnight trips taken were black African (79,8%), white (12,6%), coloured (5,6%) and Indian/Asian (2,0%).

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

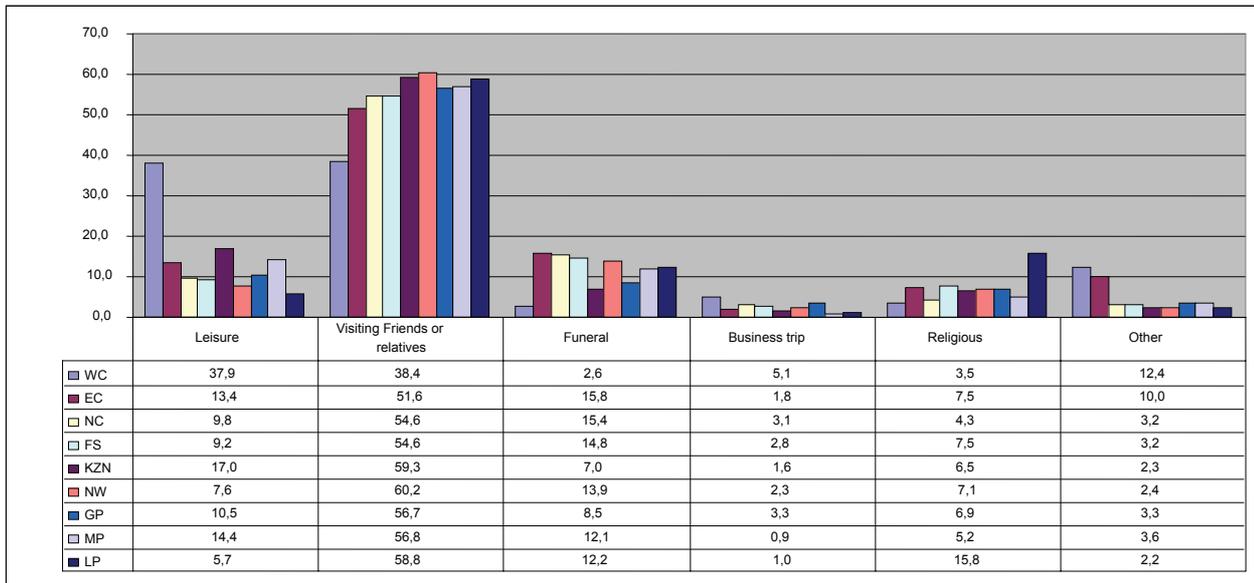
Table 13 provides information on the main destination and main purpose of trip for domestic overnight tourists.

**Table 13: Main destination by main purpose of trip for domestic overnight trips (Per cent)**

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	37,9	1,0	0,7	0,5	1,1	38,4	2,6	5,1	2,8	1,2	1,0	0,1	3,5	3,9	100,0
Eastern Cape	13,4	0,6	0,2	0,0	0,5	51,6	15,8	1,8	0,4	0,2	2,0	0,0	7,5	6,1	100,0
Northern Cape	9,8	0,1	1,7	0,0	0,0	54,6	15,4	3,1	0,1	0,5	1,9	0,0	4,3	8,6	100,0
Free State	9,2	0,5	0,6	0,2	0,4	54,6	14,8	2,8	0,4	1,3	1,3	0,0	7,5	6,5	100,0
KwaZulu-Natal	17,0	0,7	0,6	0,4	0,3	59,3	7,0	1,6	0,3	0,9	0,9	0,0	6,5	4,6	100,0
North West	7,6	0,6	0,9	0,0	0,7	60,2	13,9	2,3	0,1	0,5	1,1	0,3	7,1	4,8	100,0
Gauteng	10,5	1,6	0,8	0,2	0,9	56,7	8,5	3,3	0,5	2,2	1,3	0,0	6,9	6,5	100,0
Mpumalanga	14,4	0,5	0,1	0,2	0,5	56,8	12,1	0,9	0,4	0,9	0,6	0,0	5,2	7,5	100,0
Limpopo	5,7	0,0	0,3	0,1	0,2	58,8	12,2	1,0	0,2	0,6	0,8	0,0	15,8	4,1	100,0
<b>Total overnight trips</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2 813</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>5 071</b>

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages.

**Figure 8: Main destination by main purpose of trip for domestic overnight trips (percentage)**



Category other includes sports, shopping, business conference, study, medical and wellness.

Western Cape was the most popular destination among individuals travelling overnight for leisure, with nearly 4 out of 10 domestic tourists preferring that province. Other reasons tourists visited Western Cape were to visit friends and relatives (38,4%), and for business/ professional purposes (5,1%). KwaZulu-Natal recorded the second highest percentage of individuals travelling for leisure (17,0%). In all other provinces, visiting friends and relatives was the most frequently cited reason for visiting those provinces. Mpumalanga recorded 56,8% of trips for visiting friends and family, 14,4% for leisure or holiday purposes and 12,1% for funeral attendance. Trips to visit friends and family in North West accounted for 60,2% of trips to North West, which was the largest percentage of people visiting friends and family across the country, followed by trips to attend funerals (13,9%) and leisure and holiday purposes (7,6%). Relative to the other provinces, Limpopo had the highest proportion of tourists who made overnight trips for religious purposes (15,8%).

**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 (Per cent)**

Destination	Air	Bus	Car	Taxi	Train	Other	Total
Western Cape	16,4	11,2	55,5	12,2	2,5	2,3	100,0
Eastern Cape	1,2	14,7	23,8	57,1	1,7	1,5	100,0
Northern Cape	0,3	7,3	45,2	29,1	4,9	13,2	100,0
Free State	0,1	10,1	40,0	46,1	2,7	1,0	100,0
KwaZulu-Natal	1,9	9,8	32,0	54,4	1,0	0,9	100,0
North West	0,1	8,1	36,5	50,0	0,8	4,5	100,0
Gauteng	3,9	14,1	30,8	45,9	4,3	0,9	100,0
Mpumalanga	0,1	11,1	36,4	50,3	0,9	1,2	100,0
Limpopo	0,2	20,2	27,3	50,9	0,6	0,8	100,0
<b>Total number of overnight trips</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>1 680</b>	<b>2 426</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>5 067</b>

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages

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

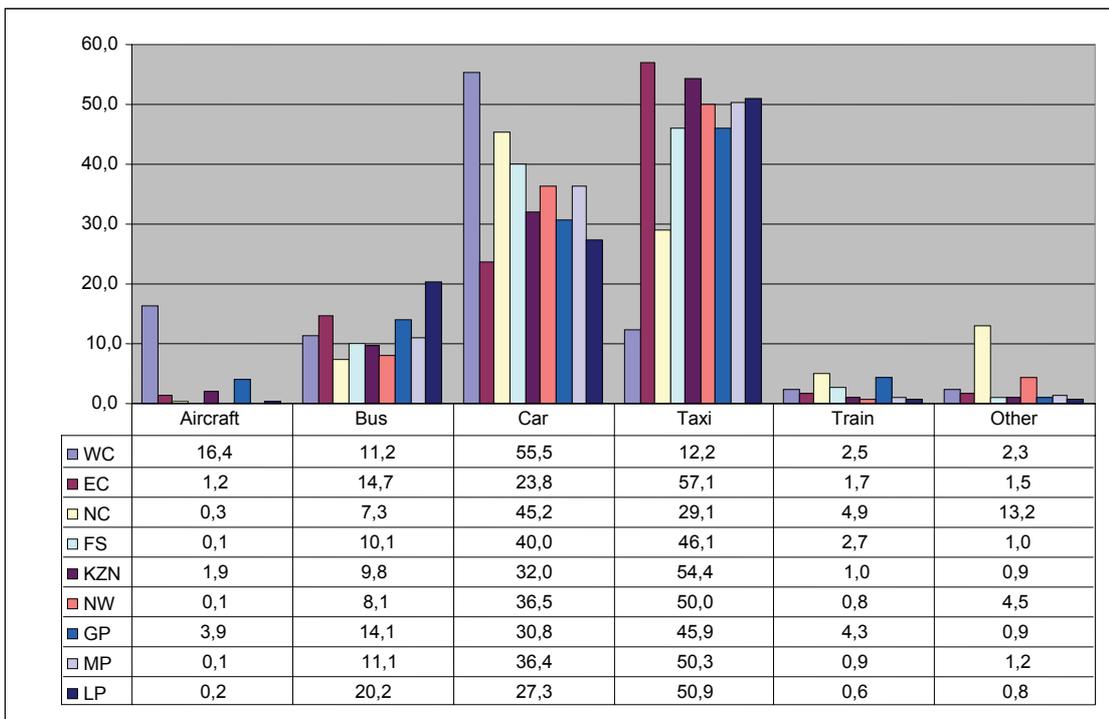


Table 14 gives information on the main destination and mode of transport for domestic tourists. The results show that when trips were made to Western Cape, tourists were most likely to use cars (55,5%), aircraft (16,4%), taxis (12,2%), and buses (11,2%). Tourists travelling to Gauteng used mostly taxis (45,9%), cars (30,8%), buses (14,1%) and trains (4,3%). To reach Limpopo 50,9% used taxis, 27,3% used cars and 20,2% used buses. The mode of transport of most of the tourists to KwaZulu-Natal was predominantly taxis (54,4%), followed by cars (32%) and buses (9,8%). For Eastern Cape, 57,1% of trips were taken by taxis, 23,8% by cars and 14,7% by buses.

**Notes:** The 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	Per cent						Average stay (number of nights)	Percentiles of number of nights stayed		
	1-3 nights	4-7 nights	8-14 nights	15-21 nights	22+ nights	Total		Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile
Western Cape	42,1	24,9	17,7	8,2	7,1	100,0	11,7	3	6	15
Eastern Cape	45,4	19,4	14,1	9,1	12,0	100,0	14,6	3	8	21
Northern Cape	55,6	21,2	11,1	5,6	6,6	100,0	11,6	2	5	17
Free State	57,7	17,3	11,4	6,6	7,1	100,0	11,1	2	5	14
KwaZulu-Natal	49,0	23,3	14,9	6,9	6,0	100,0	11,2	3	6	14
North West	65,3	14,2	11,2	4,5	4,8	100,0	10,8	2	4	14
Gauteng	57,3	16,7	11,2	5,8	9,0	100,0	13,0	2	6	18
Mpumalanga	60,6	17,0	11,4	5,0	6,0	100,0	10,7	2	5	14
Limpopo	57,3	18,7	9,9	8,2	6,0	100,0	11,5	2	5	15
<b>Total overnight trips RSA<sup>1</sup> N (1 000)</b>	<b>53,4</b>	<b>19,5</b>	<b>12,7</b>	<b>7,0</b>	<b>7,4</b>	<b>5 060</b>	<b>11,8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages

Overnight tourists were, on average inclined to spend more nights in the Eastern Cape (14,6) and Gauteng (13,0) than in other destinations. Most of the tourists who visited North West spent 1-3 nights (65,3%) and 14,2% spent 4-7 nights. Of those who visited Mpumalanga a larger number spent 1-3 nights (60,6%), followed by those who spent 4-7 nights (17,0%) and 8-14 nights (11,4%).

### 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 16a: Main destination by principal type of accommodation for domestic overnight trips (Per cent)**

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	Other	Total
Western Cape	9,1	3,8	1,2	1,1	1,1	11,2	58,6	7,0	4,0	1,1	1,9	100,0
Eastern Cape	1,8	0,9	1,0	0,6	0,4	1,8	84,6	1,8	1,0	0,1	5,8	100,0
Northern Cape	2,0	3,7	0,3	1,2	1,5	0,9	82,9	1,9	1,9	0,0	3,9	100,0
Free State	1,5	2,2	0,6	1,0	1,2	2,9	84,4	0,6	1,5	0,5	3,5	100,0
KwaZulu-Natal	5,1	1,8	1,2	1,8	0,3	3,5	76,0	2,5	1,9	0,5	5,3	100,0
North West	2,0	2,3	0,4	1,4	0,6	2,3	82,0	0,6	2,2	0,1	6,2	100,0
Gauteng	3,9	1,3	0,6	1,2	0,7	3,1	81,3	1,3	0,3	0,4	5,9	100,0
Mpumalanga	1,5	3,8	0,4	2,9	0,3	4,7	79,0	1,6	2,0	0,4	3,6	100,0
Limpopo	0,6	0,6	0,2	1,1	0,2	3,1	77,0	1,6	2,9	0,4	12,3	100,0
<b>Total overnight trips</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>3961</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>5 060</b>

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages

**Table 16b: Principal type of accommodation by main destination for domestic overnight trips (Per cent)**

Type of accommodation	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	Kwazulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Hotel	22,3	8,9	1,6	3,2	34,7	4,5	17,9	3,9	3,0	100,0
Guest house/farm	16,0	7,8	5,3	7,9	21,2	8,7	10,3	17,2	5,6	100,0
Bed and breakfast	12,9	21,4	1,1	5,7	34,7	3,9	12,5	4,1	3,7	100,0
Lodge	6,1	6,9	2,3	4,9	27,9	7,1	12,8	17,9	14,2	100,0
Hostel/Backpackers	16,6	12,5	7,3	14,8	12,4	8,6	18,1	3,9	5,7	100,0
Self-catering	23,9	7,6	0,6	5,4	20,6	4,4	12,2	10,8	14,4	100,0
Stayed with friends and relatives	5,8	16,4	2,8	7,1	20,6	7,4	15,0	8,4	16,6	100,0
Holiday home/second home	26,2	13,3	2,5	2,0	25,6	2,1	8,8	6,4	13,2	100,0
Campsite	16,8	7,9	2,7	5,4	21,6	8,2	2,4	9,0	26,0	100,0
Caravan park	19,5	5,4	0,0	8,4	26,7	2,0	13,9	7,0	17,2	100,0
Other	2,4	14,1	1,7	3,7	18,4	7,1	13,8	4,9	33,8	100,0
<b>Total of overnight trips</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>1 075</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>5 060</b>

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages

Occupation of campsites, caravan parks, yachts/boats, hostels/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 was the overall principal type of accommodation for overnight domestic trips, regardless of the province of destination ranging from 58,6% to 84,6% in the different provinces.

When comparing all provinces with regards to staying with family and friends/relatives, people travelling to Western Cape, with 58,6% of tourists, were least likely to stay with friends and relatives. Again, when overnight trips were taken to Western Cape, staying in a self-catering establishment accounted for 11,2%, followed by hotels (9,1%) and holiday homes/second homes (7,0%), 3,8% stayed at guest houses. The use of guest houses was also more prevalent in Mpumalanga (3,8%). About three quarters of tourists to KwaZulu-Natal stayed with family and friends, 5,1% in hotels and 2,5% in holiday/second home.

Individuals travelling to the Eastern Cape (84,6%) and Free State (84,4%) had the highest proportion of tourists staying with family and friends.

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

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

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

Main purpose of trip	Per cent					Average stay (nights)	Percentiles of number of nights stayed		
	1-3 nights	4-7 nights	8-14 nights	15-21 nights	22+ nights		Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile
Leisure/vacation/holiday	9,9	19,7	18,8	15,8	15,1	9,5	2	5	12
Shopping – business	0,9	0,4	0,7	0,1	0,2	4,2	1	2	4
Shopping – personal	0,8	0,4	0,4	0,0	0,1	5,1	1	2	3
Sporting – spectator	0,3	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	7,4	1	2	4
Sporting – participant	0,7	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,0	3,4	2	2	4
Visiting friends and/or family	47,9	54,4	67,5	74,5	72,4	8,6	2	4	12
Funeral	14,8	9,1	4,5	2,9	3,4	4,2	1	2	3
Business or professional trip	2,5	2,5	1,3	1,5	0,7	5,4	2	3	5
Business conference	0,8	0,4	0,1	0,0	0,0	3,2	1	2	4
Study/educational trip	1,1	1,0	0,4	1,1	0,3	5,1	1	3	6
Medical	1,1	1,3	1,3	0,5	1,9	8,4	1	3	9
Wellness (e.g. spa, health farm)	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,6	1	2	2
Religious	12,5	5,9	1,0	0,4	0,8	3,0	2	2	3
Other	6,7	4,4	3,7	2,9	5,0	6,3	1	2	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>5,4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages

Most of the individuals who spent 1-3 nights at their destinations (47,9%) were visiting friends and family, followed by those who took trips for funeral (14,8%) or religious purposes (12,5%). Seventy two per cent (72,4%) of tourists who stayed longer than 22 nights at their destinations had taken the trip to visit friends and/or family.

### 3.12 Main purpose of trip and accommodation

Table 18a presents information on the main purpose of trip 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 (43,8%). When attending funerals this is also high at 64,8%. The principal type of accommodation used on holiday or leisure trips was also to stay with friends and family (21,6%).

**Table 18a: Main purpose of trip by principal type of accommodation for domestic overnight trips (Per cent)**

Main purpose of trip	Hotel	Guest house/guest farm	Bed and breakfast	Lodge	Hostel/backpackers	Self-catering establishment	Stayed with friends and relatives	Holiday home/second home	Campsite	Caravan park	Other	Total
Leisure	10,3	10,3	5,2	9,5	1,7	12,5	21,6	7,8	8,2	7,3	5,6	100,0
Shopping – business	11,8	11,8	2,9	0,0	2,9	2,9	50,0	0,0	2,9	0,0	14,7	100,0
Shopping – personal	4,3	8,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	78,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	8,7	100,0
Sporting – spectator	0,0	6,7	13,3	6,7	0,0	6,7	33,3	6,7	13,3	6,7	6,7	100,0
Sporting – participant	17,5	15,0	5,0	7,5	7,5	7,5	17,5	0,0	7,5	0,0	15,0	100,0
Visiting friends and/or family	3,6	5,8	2,9	3,6	0,7	19,7	43,8	14,6	1,5	0,0	3,6	100,0
Funeral	1,4	2,8	0,0	2,8	0,0	15,5	64,8	4,2	0,0	0,0	8,5	100,0
Business or professional trip	18,6	15,0	8,8	8,0	3,5	6,2	22,1	2,7	2,7	0,0	12,4	100,0
Business conference	34,5	10,3	10,3	10,3	3,4	3,4	20,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	6,9	100,0
Study/educational trip	12,9	8,1	4,8	6,5	14,5	6,5	30,6	3,2	9,7	0,0	3,2	100,0
Medical	1,7	5,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	5,1	45,8	0,0	1,7	0,0	40,7	100,0
Wellness	0,0	0,0	0,0	20,0	0,0	20,0	40,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	20,0	100,0
Religious	6,1	5,3	3,5	2,6	12,3	8,8	19,3	3,5	16,7	2,6	19,3	100,0
Other	9,6	7,8	2,6	5,2	2,6	6,1	40,0	4,3	7,0	0,9	13,9	100,0

**Table 18b: Principal type of accommodation by main purpose of trip for domestic overnight trips (Per cent)**

Type of accommodation	Leisure	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	Religious	Other	Total
Hotel	24,0	4,0	1,0	0,0	7,0	5,0	1,0	21,0	10,0	8,0	1,0	0,0	7,0	11,0	100,0
Guest house/guest farm	26,7	4,4	2,2	1,1	6,7	8,9	2,2	18,9	3,3	5,6	3,3	0,0	6,7	10,0	100,0
Bed and breakfast	27,3	2,3	0,0	4,5	4,5	9,1	0,0	22,7	6,8	6,8	0,0	0,0	9,1	6,8	100,0
Lodge	37,3	0,0	0,0	1,7	5,1	8,5	3,4	15,3	5,1	6,8	0,0	1,7	5,1	10,2	100,0
Hostel/backpackers	10,0	2,5	0,0	0,0	7,5	2,5	0,0	10,0	2,5	22,5	0,0	0,0	35,0	7,5	100,0
Self-catering establishment	27,6	1,0	0,0	1,0	2,9	25,7	10,5	6,7	1,0	3,8	2,9	1,0	9,5	6,7	100,0
Stayed with friends and relatives	14,3	4,9	5,1	1,4	2,0	17,1	13,1	7,1	1,7	5,4	7,7	0,6	6,3	13,1	100,0
Holiday home/second home	32,1	0,0	0,0	1,8	0,0	35,7	5,4	5,4	0,0	3,6	0,0	0,0	7,1	8,9	100,0
Campsite	29,7	1,6	0,0	3,1	4,7	3,1	0,0	4,7	0,0	9,4	1,6	0,0	29,7	12,5	100,0
Caravan park	77,3	0,0	0,0	4,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	13,6	4,5	100,0
Other	10,9	4,2	1,7	0,8	5,0	4,2	5,0	11,8	1,7	1,7	20,2	0,8	18,5	13,4	100,0

\*Values for these variables are too small to make any valid conclusions and are therefore excluded from analysis. Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages.

### 3.13 Booking patterns

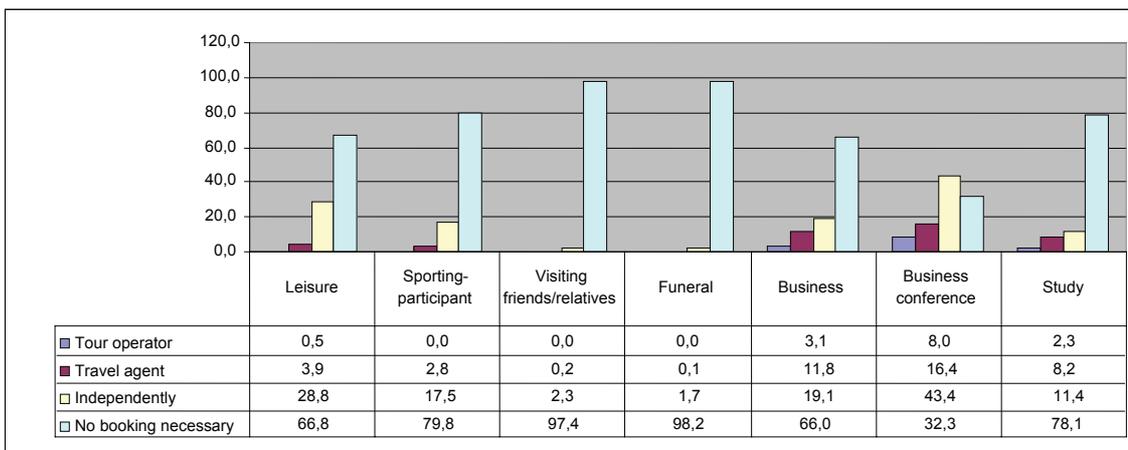
Table 19 provides information on the booking patterns of domestic overnight tourists in three categories: how the trip was booked, the method used to book the trips and the booking lead period.

**Table 19: Booking patterns by main purpose of trip for domestic overnight trips (Per cent)**

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
<b>How trip booked</b>															
Tour operator	0,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,1	8,0	2,3	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,4	0,2
Travel agent	3,9	0,9	0,0	2,0	2,8	0,2	0,1	11,8	16,4	8,2	0,0	0,0	0,2	1,1	1,1
Independently	28,8	3,5	6,6	9,9	17,5	2,3	1,7	19,1	43,4	11,4	6,5	35,2	2,0	4,6	6,8
No booking necessary	66,8	95,6	93,4	88,1	79,8	97,4	98,2	66,0	32,3	78,1	93,5	64,8	97,6	93,9	91,9
<b>Total</b>	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	100,0
<b>Method used to book</b>															
Personal visit to travel shop	11,8	80,0	61,2	0,0	0,0	37,5	62,2	13,2	3,0	11,4	45,3	0,0	50,2	26,9	20,6
Entirely by phone	58,2	20,0	38,8	35,5	57,9	28,6	1,9	57,5	38,9	55,5	31,2	100,0	49,8	42,5	48,1
On the Internet	29,9	0,0	0,0	64,5	42,1	28,5	23,5	25,8	58,1	33,1	23,5	0,0	0,0	25,3	29,2
Through fax/post	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	5,5	12,4	3,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	5,4	2,1
<b>Total</b>	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	100,0
<b>Booking lead period</b>															
< 2 weeks	25,6	**	38,8	**	62,5	70,5	**	70,7	56,4	54,8	55,9	**	48,0	41,4	43,1
2-4 weeks	19,0	**	0,0	**	3,4	16,0	**	16,9	31,9	20,5	36,5	**	33,0	33,1	19,3
1 month	20,1	**	0,0	**	0,0	9,0	**	10,8	2,0	6,9	7,7	**	10,1	14,8	14,9
2 months	14,0	**	61,2	**	34,1	2,2	**	1,7	6,3	1,9	0,0	**	6,3	10,6	9,9
3 months and more	21,2	**	0,0	**	0,0	2,3	**	0,0	3,3	15,8	0,0	**	2,5	0,0	12,8
<b>Total</b>	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.

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



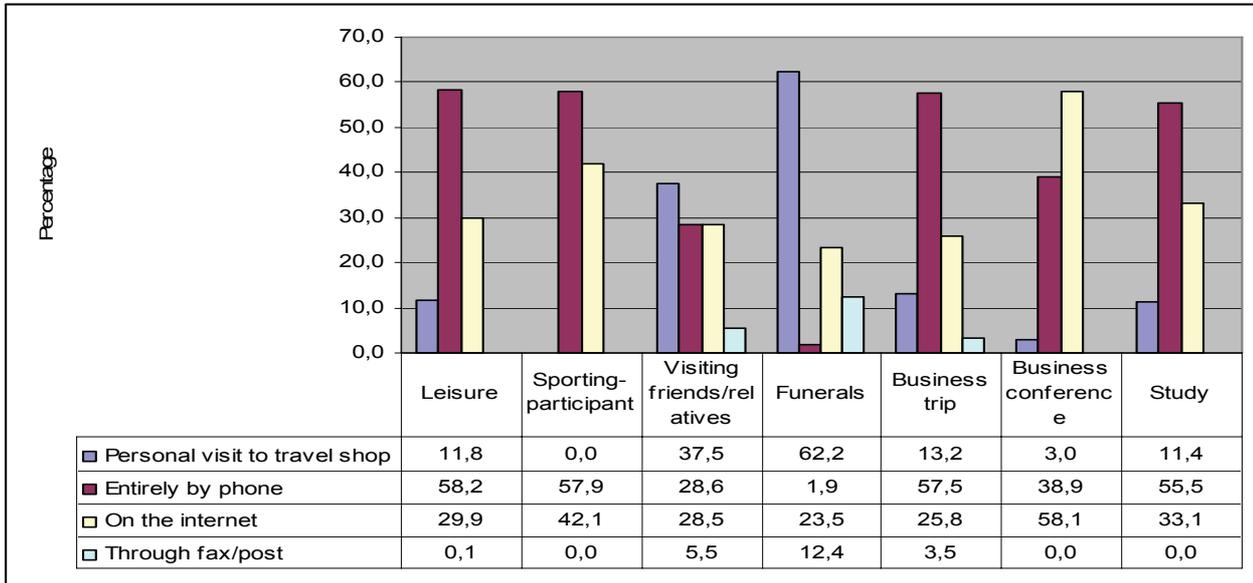
Various methods were used to book for the overnight trips whenever bookings were necessary for the trip. The tourists might have made the bookings by themselves or used agents such as the Tour Operator who generally provides package trips for clients.

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 (66,8%) and 28,8% indicating that they booked the trip independently. It

can be noted that even for business or professional trips most tourists do not make bookings (66,0%). Some of these type of trips are booked through travel agents (11,8%) while 19,1% are booked independently.

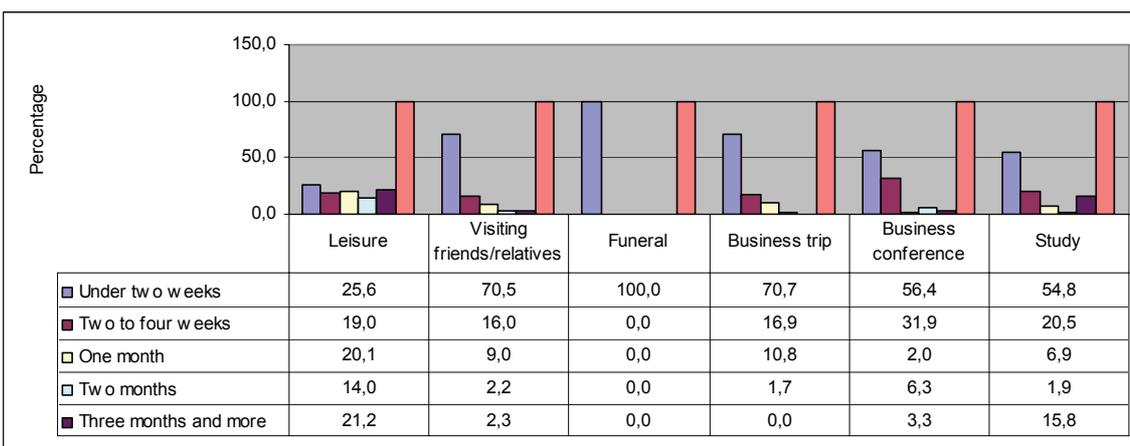
Travel agents' services were also used by people to book business conference trips (16,4%). For almost all the trips to visit friends and family/relatives, no booking was necessary (97,4%). Similarly, no booking was necessary when the purpose of the trip was to attend funerals (98,2%).

**Figure 10b: Booking patterns by main purpose of trip 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 (58,2%) for the majority of trips or making the booking using the Internet (29,9%). It is interesting to note that for more than half of the trips taken for professional or business purposes (57,5%) bookings were made entirely by phone. For the trips to visit family and friends, 37,5% of the bookings were made by personal visit to travel shop, 28,6% entirely by phone and 28,5% using the internet.

**Figure 10c: Booking patterns by main purpose of trip 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 (78,7%). For attending a funeral, the booking lead period was usually less than two weeks. Some of the trips taken for business conferences, bookings were made two to four weeks in advance (31,9%).

**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
<b>Day trips</b>							
Western Cape		19 713	9 463	1 400	40 616	4 134	75 326
Eastern Cape		17 035	4 629	992	119 380	6 522	148 559
Northern Cape		5 472	1 052	157	39 204	3 188	49 073
Free State		13 761	3 503	641	40 513	5 159	63 578
KwaZulu-Natal		37 432	16 864	3 804	160 108	8 559	226 768
North West		14 423	2 489	529	86 676	3 671	107 787
Gauteng		43 595	6 049	6 620	205 190	5 547	267 002
Mpumalanga		16 714	806	2 264	51 550	4 632	75 966
Limpopo		24 087	8 376	960	132 503	9 806	175 733
<b>Total day trip spending</b>		<b>194 089</b>	<b>65 359</b>	<b>21 603</b>	<b>886 511</b>	<b>61 494</b>	<b>1 229 056</b>
<b>Overnight trips</b>							
Western Cape	173 338	133 214	197 659	21 943	179 548	7 246	712 949
Eastern Cape	61 427	121 984	87 329	11 002	315 012	32 308	629 062
Northern Cape	8 244	14 778	13 228	5 503	28 321	6 170	76 244
Free State	36 930	53 512	27 956	16 476	85 634	17 277	237 786
KwaZulu-Natal	306 994	226 570	113 023	24 999	445 322	712 802	1 829 711
North West	17 234	48 319	26 001	3 866	92 881	4 915	193 216
Gauteng	100 653	111 994	107 421	18 323	235 598	41 019	615 007
Mpumalanga	36 211	56 262	30 604	6 315	122 376	10 959	262 727
Limpopo	20 227	97 105	74 412	4 774	235 581	16 439	448 537
<b>Total overnight trip spending</b>	<b>770 559</b>	<b>876 594</b>	<b>685 768</b>	<b>118 529</b>	<b>1 768 022</b>	<b>1 727 813</b>	<b>5 947 285</b>

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 about five 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, 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 R1,2 billion and R5,9 billion for overnight trips. Of the R1,2 billion total day trip expenditure, Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal had the largest expenditure (R267 million and R226 million respectively). The least expenditure for day trips was recorded for Northern Cape R49 million, which is consistent with the finding that it was the least visited province in the country. Of the respective R267 million and R226 million in total expenditure for Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal, shopping accounted for about three quarters of the expenditure, with Gauteng recording R205 million and KwaZulu-Natal R160 million. Shopping also incurred the highest expenditure overall, accounting for 70% (R886 million) of total spending. Food and beverages was the second highest, constituting R194 million, of the total spending on day trips. Expenditure on recreation and culture was the least type of expenditure on day trips accounting for R21,6 million of the total expenditure.

The highest total expenditure on an individual's most recent overnight trip, by destination occurred in KwaZulu-Natal and Western Cape, with R1,8 billion and R712 million respectively. Eastern Cape recorded the third highest total expenditure. Shopping contributed the largest share of the total expenditure by type (R315 million), recorded in the Eastern Cape. Accommodation was the third lowest expenditure by type (R770 million) accounting for a little over a tenth of the total expenditure on overnight trips in the country. The main cost drivers for overnight trips were

shopping (R1,8 billion), other expenses (R1,7 billion), and food and beverages (R876 million). The 'Other' expenditure type made up almost 40% of the total expenditure in KwaZulu-Natal, this which was about eighty times the same type of expenditure recorded for day trips. The duration of overnight trips to KwaZulu-Natal may be the cause for this increase. Expenditure on recreation and culture was highest in KwaZulu-Natal and the Western Cape as compared to other provinces with an estimated R25 million and R22 million spent respectively.

**3.15 Expenditure by main purpose of trip and type of spending**

**Table 21: Expenditure by main purpose of trip 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
<b>Day trips</b>							
Leisure/vacation/holiday		37 472	1 993	6 183	37 464	3 142	86 254
Shopping – business		5 629	742	122	117 115	433	124 040
Shopping – personal		32 412	12 438	2 291	519 265	17 348	583 754
Sporting – spectator		2 040	53	370	2 834	351	5 649
Sporting – participant		3 922	5	700	655	95	5 377
Visiting friends and/or family		50 022	4 843	6 372	85 609	6 386	153 233
Funeral		10 005	4 342	182	21 007	2 468	38 004
Business or professional trip		14 677	22 747	227	36 665	1 031	75 346
Business conference		1 740	23	-	2 018	223	4 004
Study/educational trip		6 768	145	307	4 579	488	12 287
Medical		4 303	536	6	7 464	12 792	25 101
Wellness		156	16	-	528	94	793
Religious		7 646	1 317	90	8 257	1 496	18 806
Other		14 722	4 109	510	34 974	4 939	59 253
<b>Total day trip spending</b>		<b>194 089</b>	<b>65 359</b>	<b>21 603</b>	<b>886 511</b>	<b>61 494</b>	<b>1 229 056</b>
<b>Overnight trips</b>							
Leisure/vacation/holiday	395 843	283 992	154 468	67 056	331 366	23 862	1 256 588
Shopping – business	4 072	4 593	1 544	42	44 291	2 850	57 392
Shopping – personal	2 655	2 564	2 016	17	35 767	1 694	44 714
Sporting – spectator	2 303	1 906	704	359	1 404	199	6 876
Sporting – participant	5 418	4 131	1 445	217	6 634	140	17 984
Visiting friends and/or family	208 965	377 605	312 684	43 322	1 082 034	81 120	2 105 730
Funeral	22 304	51 518	54 843	181	81 426	17 243	227 515
Business or professional trip	59 371	34 215	50 160	1 459	25 306	2 704	173 216
Business conference	16 253	4 986	20 352	167	3 834	85	45 677
Study/educational trip	7 531	8 283	11 400	658	12 803	1 379	42 054
Medical	4 942	7 579	6 109	185	8 616	724 837	752 269
Wellness	269	297	-	-	1 008	628	2 203
Religious	20 040	54 274	31 926	461	37 891	5 113	149 706
Other	14 983	34 037	35 213	3 433	67 557	6 039	161 261
<b>Total overnight trip spending</b>	<b>770 559</b>	<b>876 594</b>	<b>685 768</b>	<b>118 529</b>	<b>1 768 022</b>	<b>1 727 813</b>	<b>5 947 285</b>

Totals include unspecified  
- Not Applicable

Domestic day trips undertaken for personal shopping reasons contributed nearly half of all expenses incurred over the reference period. The expenditure on shopping as a result of trips to be undertaken (R886 million), contributed almost three quarters of the total expenses incurred by day travellers in the country. Expenditure on food and beverages (R194 million) was the second highest expenditure type, as a proportion of total expenditure on day trips. Expenditure incurred on food and beverages for day trips to visit friends and family (R50 million) was the highest when compared to other main purpose of trips. Of the total expenditure incurred on domestic transport, day trips for business purposes (R22 million) spent on domestic transport, reflected the highest amount when compared to other purposes of day trips. The least money was spent on wellness (R793 000).

Expenditure on overnight trips to friends and family remained the highest expenditure relative to other purposes of trips (R2,1 billion of the R5,9 billion spent in total). Money spent on shopping (R1,8 billion) contributed the largest expenditure type when compared to other types, including accommodation, which contributed only R770 million. Of

the expenses incurred on accommodation, expenditure for purposes of leisure, vacation or holiday was the largest expense (R395 million). Domestic tourists visiting friends and family spent over half of their money on shopping. Overnight trips taken for medical purposes showed 'Other expenses' as the largest expenditure type, which is to be expected since 'Other expenses' includes medical expenditure incurred.

#### 4. Barriers to taking trips

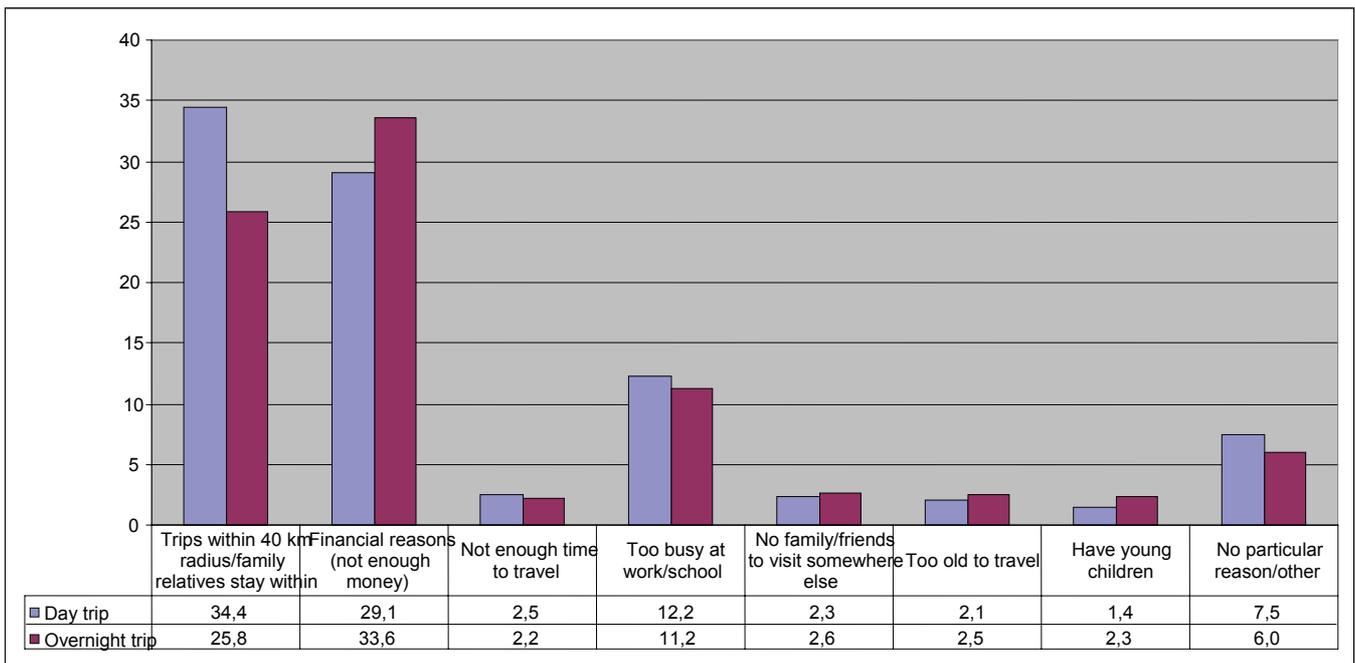
Figure 11 and Table 22 show the number of respondents who indicated that they did not take any trips, Information was gathered on reasons as to why no day or overnight trips were taken in the past six months prior to the survey interview,

**Table 22: Reasons for respondent not taking trips in the past six months**

Reason for not taking trips	Day trips		Overnight trips	
	Number N(1000)	Per cent	Number N(1000)	Per cent
Trips within 40 km radius/family relatives stay within	3 517	34,4	2 185	25,8
Financial reasons (not enough money)	2 974	29,1	2 848	33,6
Recently made a major purchase e.g. bought a car	12	0,1	13	0,1
Too expensive /I would rather spend money on something else	162	1,6	138	1,6
Not enough time to travel	257	2,5	184	2,2
Too busy at work/school	1 251	12,2	945	11,2
No transport	34	0,3	23	0,3
No family/friends to visit somewhere else	233	2,3	221	2,6
Nobody to travel with	15	0,1	12	0,1
Too much hassle to travel	37	0,4	34	0,4
Sick	153	1,5	150	1,8
Disabled	29	0,3	32	0,4
Too old to travel	210	2,1	213	2,5
Worried about health issues at the destination	14	0,1	19	0,2
Worried about safety/security/crime	70	0,7	126	1,5
Have young children	139	1,4	191	2,3
I no longer wish to travel	79	0,8	78	0,9
No interest/nothing to see or appeals to me	105	1,0	105	1,2
Taking care of sick/elderly relative	71	0,7	91	1,1
Do not like sleeping in other places	-	-	267	3,2
No particular reason/other	765	7,5	594	7,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 219</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>8 468</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages  
 - Not Applicable

**Figure 11: Reasons for respondent not taking trips during the reference period (percentage)**



Most 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 29,1% respondents as to why they did not take day trips and by 33,6% 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 12,2% of the respondents. As far as overnight trips were concerned, 11,2% 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 2,5% respondents, and by 2,2% 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 7,5% and for overnight trips it was 6,0%.

Amongst those people who indicated 'Other' reasons as to why they did not take overnight trips, the following reasons were specified: 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 that their relatives live within a 40 km radius and the respondent had no other people to visit outside the 40 km radius as the reason for not taking day trips (34,4%) and overnight trips (25,8%). Table 22 indicates that having young children as the reason why 1,4% and 2,3% of respondents did not take day and overnight trips respectively.

## 5. Summary

The third Domestic Tourism Survey that was conducted by Statistics South Africa covered the period December 2009 to May 2010, 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 3,7 million day trips and 5,6 million overnight trips were taken during the six-month reference period. The age group most likely to travel was the 30–34 year age group. This age group went on an estimated 743 000 recent overnight trips and 474 000 recent day trips. Males travelled slightly more than females for both domestic day and overnight trips.

Visiting friends and family/relatives (VFR) was the main reason provided for both types of trips, with 25,9% of day and 55,3% of overnight trips taken during the reference period. The second biggest reason for day trips was shopping for personal reasons (25,5%) and overnight trips was leisure/vacation/holidays (13,8%).

The province of preference for trips in general was KwaZulu-Natal, with most tourists preferring an overnight stay (21,3%) than a day trip (18,2%). Gauteng was the most visited province on day trips with 2 out of 10 domestic trips in the country destined for Gauteng. Of the total number of domestic tourists, most were inclined to travel to the Western Cape (37,9%) for leisure purposes than to any other province in the country.

The two most frequently used modes of transport for domestic tourism were taxis and cars. About 45,2% day trips and 47,8% overnight trips were undertaken using taxis. Cars were used in 42,3% of day trips and 33,3% of overnight trips. Taxis were mostly used as a mode of transport on day trips to do shopping for personal use (36,1%), visit friends and relatives (23,1%) and to attend funerals (7,6%). On overnight trips taxis were used to visit friends and relatives (64,8%), to attend funerals (13,0%) and for religious purposes (7,6%). Of the individuals who travelled to Eastern Cape, 57,1% used taxis as a mode of transport for overnight trips, which was the largest percentage of use of any mode of transport to travel to any destination. Cars (55,5%) were the most frequently used mode of transport, followed by air travel (16,4%) by overnight tourists to Western Cape.

Eating out at restaurants and cafés was a very popular activity on both day and overnight trips. During their most recent trip an estimated 879 000 people ate at restaurants and cafés on day trips, while 1,292 million ate at restaurants whilst on overnight trips. About 421 000 travellers during day trips and 1,302 million on overnight trips also engaged in shopping at malls/flea markets.

Nearly half of overnight trips lasted between two to four nights. The type of accommodation most likely to be used for overnights trips was staying with friends and relatives, as 78,3% of overnight tourists 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 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 3054 PSUs with a total of 31027 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 2010 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.

The dwelling frame consisted of 3078 PSU for sampling. Eleven PSU's were not captured on the dwellings frame, a further 10 were vacant or demolished and had no dwelling units whilst three PSUs had sampling yields below zero.

### **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 2010 was the third round of DTS surveys to be conducted, and had a reference period of December 2009 to May 2010. Like in the 2009 DTS survey, contract fieldworkers were used for DTS 2010. 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 2011 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 previous DTS surveys the following have to be borne in mind:

1) The reference period for DTS 2008 was February to July 2008; for DTS 2009, December 2008 to February 2009, and for DTS 2010 the reference period was December 2009 to May 2010.

2) The shortened reference period for DTS 2010 enhanced respondent recall of the details of the trips taken by them. Even though the DTS 2010 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, etc.).

### 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, 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 trip 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 in 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, and/or
- 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

**Overnight trip**

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

**Reference period**

The time scale about which questions were asked, i.e. within the last six months (December 2009 - May 2010).

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**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**

Province	Number N (1 000)														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>39 621</b>	<b>19 281</b>	<b>20 340</b>	<b>4 419</b>	<b>2 122</b>	<b>2 297</b>	<b>1 297</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>4 587</b>	<b>2 245</b>	<b>2 343</b>	<b>49 925</b>	<b>24 293</b>	<b>25 632</b>
Western Cape	1 495	723	772	2 822	1 325	1 497	88	42	46	808	387	421	5 213	2 477	2 736
Eastern Cape	5 997	2 928	3 069	456	232	224	26	14	13	263	125	138	6 742	3 298	3 444
Northern Cape	566	278	288	441	216	225	*	*	*	95	50	45	1 103	545	558
Free State	2 454	1 147	1 307	61	30	31	*	*	*	303	155	148	2 823	1 334	1 489
KwaZulu-Natal	9 152	4 357	4 795	167	87	80	876	428	448	437	214	224	10 633	5 087	5 547
North West	2 854	1 470	1 384	48	25	23	*	*	*	290	142	148	3 198	1 641	1 557
Gauteng	8 511	4 313	4 197	368	177	191	256	131	125	2 032	993	1 039	11 167	5 615	5 552
Mpumalanga	3 289	1 636	1 653	39	18	20	16	11	*	271	138	132	3 614	1 803	1 810
Limpopo	5 304	2 428	2 875	17	12	*	21	12	*	89	42	48	5 432	2 494	2 938

\* 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	Number N (1 000)														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>39 621</b>	<b>19 281</b>	<b>20 340</b>	<b>4 419</b>	<b>2 122</b>	<b>2 297</b>	<b>1 297</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>4 587</b>	<b>2 245</b>	<b>2 343</b>	<b>49 925</b>	<b>24 293</b>	<b>25 632</b>
0-4	4 360	2 196	2 163	404	202	202	101	51	50	260	132	128	5 125	2 581	2 543
5-9	4 413	2 223	2 190	409	204	205	92	46	45	269	136	132	5 182	2 609	2 573
10-14	4 405	2 218	2 187	406	203	204	99	50	49	296	150	146	5 206	2 621	2 585
15-19	4 391	2 208	2 183	401	200	201	108	55	54	322	163	159	5 222	2 626	2 596
20-24	4 199	2 108	2 091	376	186	190	120	61	59	311	158	154	5 006	2 512	2 493
25-29	3 731	1 791	1 940	365	176	189	127	66	61	292	146	146	4 515	2 178	2 336
30-34	3 257	1 574	1 683	378	181	197	114	58	56	281	140	141	4 029	1 953	2 076
35-39	2 699	1 287	1 412	370	176	194	93	47	46	287	143	145	3 450	1 652	1 798
40-44	1 783	844	939	310	146	164	83	41	42	339	169	170	2 516	1 201	1 315
45-49	1 537	716	821	272	128	145	78	39	40	343	170	173	2 230	1 052	1 178
50-54	1 374	632	743	223	104	119	72	35	37	346	169	177	2 015	940	1 075
55-59	1 102	500	601	171	78	92	64	31	33	313	153	160	1 649	762	886
60-64	841	367	474	127	56	71	52	24	28	295	141	155	1 315	589	727
65-69	615	262	353	83	36	47	39	18	21	244	115	129	982	431	551
70-74	438	176	262	60	24	36	27	12	15	167	75	92	692	288	405
75+	477	179	299	63	22	40	29	12	18	222	84	138	791	297	495

\* 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	Number N (1 000)									Total
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 210</b>	<b>6 696</b>	<b>1 101</b>	<b>2 809</b>	<b>10 608</b>	<b>3 189</b>	<b>11 138</b>	<b>3 603</b>	<b>5 387</b>	<b>49 742</b>
No schooling	143	1 077	169	248	2 068	558	563	878	1 337	7 040
Grade 0/R to Grade 3/Standard 1	153	664	119	251	1 077	260	356	250	522	3 652
Grade 4/Standard 2	151	312	51	155	663	157	241	152	228	2 111
Grade 5/Standard 3/ABET 2	138	310	48	148	463	154	200	106	223	1 790
Grade 6/Standard 4	292	508	62	204	409	223	446	156	303	2 603
Grade 7/Standard 5/ABET 3	364	534	104	196	671	200	628	217	345	3 258
Grade 8/Standard 6/Form 1	545	794	116	262	788	258	939	246	368	4 316
Grade 9/Standard 7/Form 2/ABET 4	429	352	70	173	534	140	475	139	274	2 586
Grade 10/Standard 8/Form 3	740	468	84	266	749	298	1 004	232	352	4 194
Grade 11/Standard 9/Form 4	378	383	38	151	760	174	1 081	238	426	3 630
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (No exemption)	908	628	120	404	1 429	377	2 613	584	476	7 539
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (Exemption)	101	65	21	31	111	88	372	75	81	946
NTCI - NTCIII	43	*	11	17	46	*	80	20	*	246
NTC4 - NTC6	42	21	*	*	45	19	78	39	17	274
Diploma/certificate with less than Grade 12/Std 10	30	14	*	15	21	11	52	27	19	195
Diploma/certificate with Grade 12/Std 10	270	320	48	138	355	116	675	108	208	2 238
Degree and higher	404	187	33	88	370	100	1 051	117	144	2 496
Other	*	*	*	*	12	*	50	*	*	69
Don't know/unspecified	73	49	*	48	37	45	234	20	53	561

\* 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	Number N (1 000)														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>23 806</b>	<b>11 352</b>	<b>12 454</b>	<b>2 963</b>	<b>1 400</b>	<b>1 563</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>3 592</b>	<b>1 736</b>	<b>1 856</b>	<b>31 310</b>	<b>14 957</b>	<b>16 353</b>
No schooling	1 897	758	1 139	112	47	65	18	*	15	*	*	*	2 032	809	1 223
Grade 0/R to Grade 3/Standard 1	1 141	539	602	70	31	38	*	*	*	*	*	*	1 225	576	649
Grade 4/Standard 2	705	333	372	63	29	34	*	*	*	*	*	*	779	366	413
Grade 5/Standard 3/ABET 2	717	359	358	79	35	45	11	*	*	*	*	*	815	405	410
Grade 6/Standard 4	1 001	471	530	116	55	61	17	*	11	20	*	16	1 154	536	618
Grade 7/Standard 5/ABET 3	1 408	720	688	215	102	114	26	*	20	20	*	*	1 669	837	832
Grade 8/Standard 6/Form 1	1 723	862	861	302	132	170	65	27	39	82	36	45	2 172	1 057	1 115
Grade 9/Standard 7/Form 2/ABET 4	1 887	964	924	272	125	147	30	15	15	82	38	44	2 271	1 142	1 129
Grade 10/Standard 8/Form 3	2 603	1 302	1 301	413	210	202	83	36	47	366	143	223	3 465	1 691	1 774
Grade 11/Standard 9/Form 4	3 200	1 453	1 747	232	116	116	62	30	33	121	59	61	3 615	1 658	1 957
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (No exemption)	4 968	2 353	2 615	712	334	379	329	173	157	1 312	610	702	7 321	3 469	3 852
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (Exemption)	545	273	272	85	41	45	76	39	37	307	150	156	1 013	502	510
NTCI - NTCIII	87	49	38	13	*	*	17	13	*	57	49	*	174	119	54
NTC4 - NTC6	126	67	59	14	*	*	*	*	*	56	43	14	205	124	81
Diploma/certificate with less than Grade 12/Std 10	85	44	41	13	*	*	*	*	*	48	21	28	152	75	77
Diploma/certificate with Grade 12/Std 10	956	410	546	121	53	68	78	42	36	380	156	224	1 534	661	874
Degree and higher	561	264	296	95	46	49	91	50	41	696	392	305	1 443	751	692
Other	45	33	12	*	*	*	*	*	*	11	*	*	66	47	19
Don't know/unspecified	152	98	54	27	14	13	12	11	*	14	*	*	205	129	76

\* 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 six months reference period by type of trip and province of origin**

Province of origin	Number N (1 000)		
	Type of trip		
	Day trips	Overnight trips	
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>3 723</b>		<b>5 589</b>
Western Cape	246		439
Eastern Cape	470		660
Northern Cape	99		122
Free State	225		312
KwaZulu-Natal	662		1 017
North West	344		427
Gauteng	852		1 638
Mpumalanga	313		433
Limpopo	513		542

\* 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 six-month reference period by number of day trips and province of origin**

N (1 000)

Province of origin	Number of day trips			Total
	1 trip	2-4 trips	5 trips or more	
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>1 500</b>	<b>1 088</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>3 723</b>
Western Cape	72	67	39	246
Eastern Cape	176	156	51	470
Northern Cape	36	39	15	99
Free State	94	66	23	225
KwaZulu-Natal	263	204	65	662
North West	142	103	61	344
Gauteng	364	170	126	852
Mpumalanga	142	96	34	313
Limpopo	211	185	56	513

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 six 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		
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>3 370</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>1 234</b>	<b>5 589</b>	
Western Cape	259	60	119	439	
Eastern Cape	425	116	119	660	
Northern Cape	78	22	21	122	
Free State	162	55	95	312	
KwaZulu-Natal	600	155	262	1 017	
North West	270	97	61	427	
Gauteng	981	267	380	1 638	
Mpumalanga	269	92	72	433	
Limpopo	325	108	105	542	

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 six-month reference period by province of origin and sex**

Province of origin	Number N (1 000)					
	Took day trip			Took overnight trip		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>3 723</b>	<b>1 949</b>	<b>1 774</b>	<b>5 589</b>	<b>2 976</b>	<b>2 614</b>
Western Cape	246	149	97	439	259	180
Eastern Cape	470	209	261	660	284	377
Northern Cape	99	51	48	122	68	54
Free State	225	115	110	312	145	167
KwaZulu-Natal	662	311	351	1 017	510	506
North West	344	187	156	427	237	190
Gauteng	852	518	333	1 638	1 004	633
Mpumalanga	313	169	144	433	243	190
Limpopo	513	240	274	542	225	317

\* 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 six month reference period, by month of the trip, province of origin and sex**

Province of origin	Number N (1 000))																	
	December 2009			January 2010			February 2010			March 2010			April 2010			May 2010		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>1 139</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>1 119</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>533</b>
Western Cape	79	56	23	69	49	20	58	36	22	49	34	15	47	32	15	68	44	23
Eastern Cape	131	58	73	123	55	68	126	57	68	135	56	80	131	64	67	150	59	91
Northern Cape	31	17	13	26	16	*	26	15	*	32	15	16	34	16	18	36	18	18
Free State	70	35	35	57	30	26	63	35	29	51	25	26	51	25	26	65	34	31
KwaZulu-Natal	225	106	119	174	79	95	158	70	88	144	65	80	158	69	89	178	78	100
North West	110	61	49	88	49	39	94	53	40	94	51	43	99	58	42	112	61	51
Gauteng	234	136	98	184	104	80	189	114	76	176	122	54	199	143	56	246	164	82
Mpumalanga	100	58	42	84	49	34	89	52	37	62	32	29	60	33	26	85	43	42
Limpopo	159	61	98	127	53	74	124	57	67	140	69	72	148	77	71	178	85	94

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 six-month reference period, by month of the trip, province of origin and sex**

Province of origin		Number N (1 000))																	
		December 2009			January 2010			February 2010			March 2010			April 2010			May 2010		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>1 810</b>	<b>1 000</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>1 355</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>1 070</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>494</b>	
Western Cape	147	92	55	61	40	21	45	30	15	67	42	25	95	60	35	68	41	27	
Eastern Cape	205	94	111	94	41	53	87	38	49	126	51	75	155	68	87	121	49	72	
Northern Cape	41	23	17	20	*	*	27	14	13	23	15	*	25	16	*	23	15	*	
Free State	99	40	59	42	21	21	52	24	27	51	24	27	69	35	34	59	29	29	
KwaZulu-Natal	309	162	147	153	76	78	116	63	53	154	82	71	242	115	128	184	98	85	
North West	137	82	55	81	46	35	76	45	31	72	40	32	100	60	40	95	53	42	
Gauteng	595	368	227	228	141	87	204	129	75	213	132	81	417	267	150	304	187	117	
Mpumalanga	141	81	61	63	40	24	66	39	27	68	41	27	100	60	40	94	54	40	
Limpopo	138	58	80	85	39	46	89	40	49	102	36	67	152	60	92	123	51	72	

\* 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 six-month reference period, by month of the trip, sex and province of destination**

Province of destination	Number N (1 000))																	
	December 2009			January 2010			February 2010			March 2010			April 2010			May 2010		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>1 139</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>1 119</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>533</b>
Western Cape	85	63	23	75	54	22	66	42	24	51	36	15	48	33	15	67	44	22
Eastern Cape	126	55	72	116	50	66	116	52	64	127	53	74	123	58	64	140	58	83
Northern Cape	32	19	14	27	17	*	27	17	10	36	19	17	36	18	17	41	19	22
Free State	67	38	28	55	33	22	57	34	23	48	24	24	49	25	24	62	35	27
KwaZulu-Natal	229	110	119	185	85	100	169	75	94	141	65	77	159	72	87	177	76	100
North West	81	40	40	65	31	34	66	34	32	76	50	26	76	47	29	91	55	36
Gauteng	264	146	118	201	110	91	208	122	87	187	116	71	216	148	67	252	161	91
Mpumalanga	78	48	30	65	43	23	67	44	22	54	28	26	54	31	23	78	36	42
Limpopo	157	62	96	127	52	75	133	61	72	138	68	70	144	73	71	183	90	93

\* 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 six-month reference period, by month of the trip, sex and province of destination**

Province of destination	Number N (1 000)																	
	December 2009			January 2010			February 2010			March 2010			April 2010			May 2010		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>1 810</b>	<b>1 000</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>1 355</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>1 070</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>494</b>
Western Cape	161	104	57	78	55	23	64	40	24	63	41	22	85	59	26	70	46	24
Eastern Cape	292	148	143	107	47	60	82	37	45	140	61	80	204	101	104	139	56	83
Northern Cape	40	23	17	22	12	*	25	15	*	21	12	9	39	24	15	32	21	12
Free State	108	44	65	56	28	29	50	22	28	69	35	34	89	47	42	74	42	32
KwaZulu-Natal	398	237	161	164	86	78	147	92	56	157	90	67	289	157	132	218	130	88
North West	109	61	48	72	41	31	69	37	32	72	42	30	98	64	34	89	56	33
Gauteng	257	123	134	131	64	67	133	63	69	132	65	66	160	78	83	149	75	73
Mpumalanga	142	81	61	66	42	24	63	36	27	77	42	34	105	55	50	102	55	48
Limpopo	293	173	119	129	77	51	127	79	48	138	69	69	274	150	124	188	89	99

\* 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 six-month reference period, by month of the trip and purpose of trip**

Month	Number N (1 000)														
	Purpose of trip														
	Leisure/vacation/holiday	Shopping – business	Shopping – personal	Sporting – spectator	Sporting – participant	Visiting friends and/or family	Funeral	Business or professional trip	Business conference	Study/educational trip	Medical	Wellness (e.g. spa, health farm)	Religious	Other	Total
<b>December 2009</b>	132	43	367	*	*	290	59	57	*	13	30	*	36	84	<b>1 139</b>
<b>January 2010</b>	81	40	287	*	*	220	54	61	*	14	33	*	31	89	<b>931</b>
<b>February 2010</b>	66	39	292	*	13	205	70	70	*	17	32	*	31	81	<b>926</b>
<b>March 2010</b>	54	45	275	*	11	195	44	80	*	24	38	*	28	70	<b>883</b>
<b>April 2010</b>	69	41	267	*	*	212	52	81	11	19	36	*	42	79	<b>926</b>
<b>May 2010</b>	63	51	320	11	15	254	67	101	*	37	45	*1	42	97	<b>1 119</b>

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

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

Totals include unspecified main purpose of trip.

**3. Day or overnight trips**  
**3. Overnight trips**  
**3.10 Number of person who took overnight trips in South Africa during the six-month reference period, by month of the trip and purpose of visit**

Month	Number N (1 000)													Total	
	Leisure/vacation/holiday	Shopping – business	Shopping – personal	Sporting – spectator	Sporting – participant	Visiting friends and/or family	Funeral	Business or professional trip	Business conference	Study/educational trip	Medical	Wellness (e.g. spa, health farm)	Religious		Other
<b>December 2009</b>	356	*	*	*	*	1 129	110	24	*	*	15	*	62	69	<b>1 810</b>
<b>January 2010</b>	138	*	*	*	*	460	79	27	*	11	14	*	24	49	<b>827</b>
<b>February 2010</b>	95	*	*	*	*	393	101	28	11	*	12	*	36	50	<b>762</b>
<b>March 2010</b>	95	*	*	*	*	500	92	27	*	*	*	*	62	52	<b>876</b>
<b>April 2010</b>	140	11	*	*	*	709	127	32	*	*	*	*	219	71	<b>1 355</b>
<b>May 2010</b>	85	14	*	*	*	558	164	39	*	15	15	*	87	65	<b>1 070</b>

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

**4. Origin and main destination of trips**  
**4.1 Number of most recent person day trips in South Africa during the six-month reference period, province of destination and origin**

Province of origin	Number N (1 000)								
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>482</b>
Western Cape	187	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Eastern Cape	*	369	*	*	21	*	*	*	*
Northern Cape	*	*	77	*	*	*	*	*	*
Free State	*	*	*	158	*	*	27	*	*
KwaZulu-Natal	*	*	*	*	535	*	*	*	*
North West	*	*	17	*	*	166	109	*	*
Gauteng	11	*	*	19	15	62	520	50	39
Mpumalanga	*	*	*	*	*	*	77	166	20
Limpopo	*	*	*	*	*	*	29	15	413

\* 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.

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

Province of origin	Number N (1 000)								
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>1 086</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>858</b>
Western Cape	201	124	11	*	13	*	19	*	*
Eastern Cape	65	411	*	19	49	*	42	*	*
Northern Cape	17	*	57	11	*	11	*	*	*
Free State	*	15	*	158	16	13	52	*	*
KwaZulu-Natal	23	79	*	13	667	*	106	19	*
North West	*	20	32	21	13	169	79	13	39
Gauteng	67	107	16	99	287	124	207	180	427
Mpumalanga	*	*	*	*	32	*	94	170	71
Limpopo	*	*	*	*	*	24	125	30	304

\* 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 trip and destination**  
**5.1 Number of most recent person day trips in South Africa during the six-month reference period by main purpose of trip and province of destination**

Main purpose of trip	Number N ('1 000)									
	Destination									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	
<b>Total</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>482</b>	
Leisure/vacation/holiday	62	26	3	7	54	14	66	24	18	
Shopping – business	2	10	2	9	13	7	51	5	15	
Shopping – personal	38	138	37	41	155	56	134	49	183	
Sporting – spectator	3	3		3	2	1	5	5	6	
Sporting – participant	3	4	2	5	3	3	10	2	10	
Visiting friends and/or family	42	56	15	51	179	69	245	78	94	
Funeral	8	50	4	20	44	22	44	19	27	
Business or professional trip	18	17	13	12	24	13	78	15	20	
Business conference				2	6	4	4		3	
Study/educational trip		5	2	9	20	7	17	11	16	
Medical	7	29	6	12	20	11	12	5	9	
Wellness (e.g. spa, health farm)		1			1		2	2		
Religious	5	16	3	9	21	11	25	6	31	
Other	14	31	19	19	39	30	73	21	47	

\* 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.

**5. Main purpose of trip and destination**  
**5.2 Number of most recent person overnight trips in South Africa during the six-month reference period by main purpose of trip and province of destination**

Purpose of trip	Number N (1 000)									
	Province of destination									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	
<b>Total</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>1 086</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>858</b>	
Leisure/vacation/holiday	149	102	13	31	183	27	77	60	49	
Shopping – business	*	*	*	*	*	*	12	*	*	
Shopping – personal	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Sporting – spectator	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Sporting – participant	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Visiting friends and/or family	151	395	73	182	641	216	414	238	503	
Funeral	*	121	21	49	75	50	62	51	104	
Business or professional trip	20	14	*	*	17	*	24	*	*	
Business conference	11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Study/educational trip	*	*	*	*	*	*	16	*	*	
Medical	*	15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Wellness (e.g. spa, health farm)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Religious	14	57	*	25	70	25	50	22	136	
Other	15	47	12	22	50	17	48	31	35	

\* 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.

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

Mode of transport	Number N (1 000)									
	Province of destination									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	
<b>Total</b>	205	386	106	199	587	246	771	242	482	
Air	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Bus	*	24	*	34	24	16	47	21	65	
Car	163	110	47	95	227	112	351	103	142	
Motorcycle/scooter	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Bicycle	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Taxi	17	232	39	62	317	106	322	109	263	
Train	*	*	*	*	*	*	34	*	*	
Other	*	15	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.

Totals include unspecified.

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

Mode of transport	Number N (1 000)								
	Province of destination								
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
<b>Total</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>1 086</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>858</b>
Air	64	*	*	*	21	*	29	*	*
Bus	44	113	*	34	105	29	103	47	173
Car	217	182	60	133	345	130	225	153	234
Motorcycle/scooter	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Bicycle	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Taxi	48	438	39	154	586	179	336	211	436
Train	*	13	*	*	11	*	31	*	*
Other	*	12	17	*	*	15	*	*	*

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

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

Totals include unspecified.