



**stats sa**

Department:  
Statistics South Africa  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

Private Bag X44, Pretoria, 0001, South Africa, ISibalo House, Koch Street, Salvokop, Pretoria, 0002  
www.statssa.gov.za, info@statssa.gov.za, Tel +27 12 310 8911

## **STATISTICAL RELEASE**

### **P0352.1**

# Domestic Tourism Survey, 2018

January to December 2018

Embargoed until:  
30 September 2019  
13:00

**ENQUIRIES:**  
User Information Services  
(012) 310-8600

**FORTHCOMING ISSUE:**  
DTS 2019

**EXPECTED RELEASE DATE**  
September 2020



Dipalopalo tsa Aforikaborwa • Dipalopalo tsa Afrika Borwa • Ezezibalo zaseNingizimu Afrika • Tshitatistika Afrika Tshipembe • Tinhlayohlayo Afrika-Dzonga  
Statistieke Suid-Afrika • Dipalopalo tša Afrika Borwa • Telubalo taseNingizimu Afrika • EzeeNkcukacha maNani zoMzantsi Afrika • limbalobalo zeSewula Afrika

The South Africa I know, the home I understand



## Contents

<b>Summary of key findings of the Domestic Tourism Survey 2018 .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1. Introduction and methodology .....</b>	<b>2</b>
1.1 Background.....	2
1.2 Objectives of the survey .....	3
1.3 Target population and sample .....	4
<b>2. Definitions .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>3. Number and types of trips .....</b>	<b>8</b>
3.1 Total number of day and overnight trips inside South Africa .....	8
3.2 Analysis of tourism patterns by province of destination .....	20
3.3 Analysis by main purpose of the trip.....	29
3.4 Analysis by main mode of transport for the trip .....	36
3.5 Analysis of travelling patterns of different population groups .....	39
3.6 General activities related to trips .....	50
3.7 Analysis of trip-taking patterns of different LSM groups.....	53
<b>4. Technical notes.....</b>	<b>57</b>
4.1 Response details .....	57
4.2 Survey requirements.....	57
4.3 Weighting.....	57
4.4 Limitations to the study .....	66
4.5 Non-response adjustment.....	66
4.6 Benchmarking .....	66
4.7 Editing and imputation .....	66
<b>5. General information.....</b>	<b>112</b>

## List of tables in the key findings

Table 1: Primary differences between the SAT and Stats SA domestic tourism surveys .....	3
Table 2a: Total number of day and overnight trips, January–December, 2017 and 2018 .....	8
Table 2b: Total number of day trips taken during the period January–December, 2017 and 2018 .....	8
Table 2c: Total number of overnight trips taken during the period January–December, 2017 and 2018 .....	9
Table 3a: Total expenditure on domestic day and overnight trips (R'000), January–December, 2017 and 2018 .....	9
Table 3b: Total expenditure on domestic day trips (R'000) by month, January–December, 2017 and 2018 .....	11
Table 3c: Total expenditure on domestic overnight trips (R'000), January–December, 2017 and 2018 .....	12
Table 4a: Number of most recent person day and overnight trips, January–December, 2017 and 2018.....	15
Table 4b: Most recent person day trips, January–December, 2017 and 2018 .....	15
Table 5: Most recent overnight trips, January–December, 2017 and 2018 .....	16
Table 6: Number of most recent trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by province of origin and sex, January–December, 2018.....	17
Table 7a: Province of destination by most recent day trips, January–December, 2017 and 2018 .....	20
Table 7b: Province of destination by most recent overnight trips, January–December, 2017 and 2018 .....	20
Table 8a: Percentage distribution of province of destination by main mode of transport on most recent person day trips, January–December, 2017 and 2018 .....	23
Table 8b: Percentage distribution of province of destination by main mode of transport on most recent person overnight trips, January–December, 2017 and 2018 .....	23
Table 9: Province of destination by main purpose of most recent day trips, January–December, 2018 .....	24
Table 10: Province of destination by main purpose of most recent overnight trips, January–December, 2018 .....	25
Table 11: Province of destination for most recent overnight trips by principal type of accommodation utilised, January–December, 2018 .....	26
Table 12: Main purpose of most recent day trips by type of trip, January–December, 2017 and 2018.....	29
Table 13: Main purpose of most recent overnight trips by type of trip, January–December, 2017 and 2018.....	30
Table 14a: Main purpose of most recent day trips by main mode of transport used, January–December, 2017 and 2018 .....	32
Table 14b: Main purpose of most recent overnight trips by main mode of transport used, January–December, 2017 and 2018 .....	33
Table 15: Main purpose of most recent day trips by expenditure (R'000), January–December, 2017 and 2018 .....	34
Table 16: Main purpose of most recent overnight trips by expenditure (R'000), January–December, 2017 and 2018 .....	35
Table 17: Main mode of transport by most recent type of trip, January–December, 2017 and 2018 .....	36
Table 18: Main mode of transport used to undertake overnight trip by principal type of accommodation utilised, January–December, 2017 and 2018 .....	37
Table 19: Population group by most recent type of trip, January–December, 2018 .....	39
Table 20a: Population group by main purpose of the most recent day trip, January–December, 2018 .....	40

Table 20b: Population group by main purpose of the most recent overnight trip, 2018.....	40
Table 21: Population group by province of destination of the most recent type of trip, January–December, 2018.....	41
Table 22: Population group by number of trips per individual, January–December, 2018.....	43
Table 23: Population group by expenditure (R'000) on most recent trips, January–December, 2018.....	44
Table 24: Population group by average expenditure on most recent day and overnight trips, January–December, 2018.....	45
Table 25a: Demographic analysis by most recent person day trips, January–December, 2017 and 2018.....	46
Table 25b: Demographic analysis by most recent person overnight trips, January–December, 2017 and 2018.....	47
Table 26: Booking patterns by main purpose of most recent overnight trips, January–December, 2018.....	50
Table 27a: Reasons for respondents not taking day trips, January–December, 2017 and 2018.....	51
Table 27b: Reasons for respondents not taking overnight trips, January–December, 2017 and 2018.....	52
Table 28: LSM group by type of trip, January–December, 2018.....	53
Table 29: LSM groups by expenditure (R'000) on most recent day and overnight trips, January–December, 2018.....	55
Table 30: Number of most recent trips per broad LSM group by main mode of transport, January–December, 2018.....	56

## Appendix tables

<b>1. Population .....</b>	<b>68</b>
1.1 Province by population group and gender ('000) .....	68
1.2 By age group, population group and gender ('000).....	69
<b>2. Education.....</b>	<b>70</b>
2.1 Population aged 18 years and older, by highest level of education and province ('000).....	70
2.2 Population aged 18 years and older, by highest level of education, population group and gender ('000).....	71
<b>3. Day or overnight .....</b>	<b>72</b>
3.1 Number of most recent trips taken in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by type of trip and province of origin, January–December, 2018 .....	72
3.2 Number of most recent trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by number of day trips and province of origin, January–December, 2018.....	73
3.3 Number of most recent trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by number of overnight trips and province of origin, January–December, 2018.....	74
3.4 Number of most recent trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by province of origin and sex, January–December, 2018.....	75
3.5 Number of most recent day trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip, province of origin and gender, January–December, 2018 ('000).....	76
3.6 Number of most recent overnight trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip, province of origin and gender, January–December, 2018 ('000).....	78
3.7 Number of most recent day trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip, gender and province of destination, January–December, 2018 ('000) .....	80
3.8 Number of most recent overnight trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip, gender and province of destination, January–December, 2018 ('000).....	82
3.9 Number of most recent day trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip and purpose of trip, January–December, 2018 ('000).....	84
3.10 Number of most recent overnight trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip and purpose of visit, January–December, 2018 ('000) .....	85
<b>4. Origin and main destination of trips .....</b>	<b>86</b>
4.1 Number of most recent day trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by province of destination and origin, January–December, 2018 ('000).....	86
4.2 Number of most overnight trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by province of destination and origin, January–December, 2018 ('000) .....	87
<b>5. Main purpose of trip and destination .....</b>	<b>88</b>
5.1 Number of most recent day trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by province of destination and main purpose of trip, January–December, 2018 ('000).....	88
5.2 Number of most recent overnight trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by province of destination and main purpose of trip, January–December, 2018 ('000).....	89
<b>6. Mode of transport .....</b>	<b>90</b>
6.1 Number of most day trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by mode of transport and province of destination, January–December, 2018 ('000) .....	90
6.2 Number of most recent overnight trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by mode of transport and province of destination, January–December, 2018 ('000) .....	91
6.3 Main mode of transport used during the most recent overnight trip by principal type of accommodation, January–December, 2018 ('000) .....	92
6.4 Main mode of transport by month of most recent trip, January–December, 2018 ('000).....	93

<b>7. Main purpose</b> .....	<b>94</b>
7.1 Main purpose of most recent day trip by month of trip, January–December, 2018 ('000).....	94
7.2 Main purpose of most recent overnight trips by principal type of accommodation, January–December, 2018 ('000).....	95
<b>8. Population group</b> .....	<b>96</b>
8.1 Population group by principal type of accommodation on the most recent overnight trips, January–December, 2018 ('000).....	96
8.2 Population group by month of the most recent trip, January–December, 2018 ('000).....	97
<b>9. Demographic analysis</b> .....	<b>98</b>
9.1 Demographic analysis by main purpose of the most recent day trips (per cent), January–December, 2018.....	98
9.2 Demographic analysis by main purpose of the most recent day trips (per cent), January–December, 2018.....	100
9.3 Demographic analysis by principal type of accommodation for most recent overnight trips, January–December, 2018 ('000).....	102
9.4 Demographic analysis by month of trip for most recent day trips, January–December, 2018 ('000).....	104
9.5 Demographic analysis by month of trip for most recent overnight trips, January–December, 2018 ('000).....	106
<b>10. Living Standards Measure groups</b> .....	<b>108</b>
10.1 LSM groups by principal type of accommodation used during the most recent overnight trip, January–December, 2018 ('000).....	108
<b>11. Expenditure</b> .....	<b>109</b>
11.1 Province of destination by average expenditure on most recent day and overnight trips, January–December, 2018 (R'000).....	109
11.2 Province of destination by expenditure on most recent overnight trips (concluded), January–December, 2018 (R'000).....	111

## List of figures in the key findings

Figure 1a: Percentage of total day trips by province of destination, January–December, 2018 .....	13
Figure 1b: Percentage of total overnight trips by province of destination, January–December, 2018 .....	14
Figure 2a: Percentage distribution of province of origin, by province of destination for total day trips, January–December, 2018 .....	18
Figure 2b: Percentage distribution of province of origin, by province of destination for total overnight trips, January–December, 2018 .....	19
Figure 3a: Percentage distribution of main purpose of most recent day trips by province of destination, January–December, 2018 .....	21
Figure 3b: Percentage distribution of main purpose of the trip by province of destination for most recent overnight trips, January–December, 2018.....	22
Figure 4a: Percentage of average spend per expenditure category for most recent day trips by province of destination, January–December, 2018.....	27
Figure 4b: Percentage of average spend per expenditure category for most recent overnight trips, by province of destination, January–December, 2018 .....	28
Figure 5: Main purpose of most recent overnight trips by month, January–December, 2018 (per cent) .....	31
Figure 6: Main mode of transport by type of accommodation on most recent overnight trips, January–December, 2018 (per cent).....	38
Figure 7: Percentage of expenditure on most recent overnight trips by population groups at province of destination, January–December, 2018.....	42
Figure 8: Selected demographic groups by main purpose of most recent day and overnight trips, January–December, 2018 (per cent).....	48
Figure 9: Percentage expenditure by tourists on most recent day and overnight trips per selected demographic group, January–December, 2018 (per cent).....	49
Figure 10: Broad LSM groups by main purpose of most recent day and overnight trips, January–December, 2018 (per cent).....	54

## Summary of key findings of the Domestic Tourism Survey 2018

Tourism has the potential to make a significant contribution to the South African economy and it is targeted by government as one of the industries for future economic growth in the country. Tourism therefore is regarded as a potential sector where large-scale employment opportunities can be created. The National Development Plan 2030 also emphasises this point. This particular publication focuses on domestic tourism and includes information on day and overnight trips.

The findings of the DTS 2018 reflect a general pattern of decrease in domestic tourism from 2017 to 2018, driven mostly by decrease in the number of day trips. As compared to the previous release, a shift was observed, whereby the number of overnight trips outstripped the number of day trips. The number of day trips decreased from 48,0 million in 2017 to 42,0 million in 2018. Overnight trips increased from 44,4 million in 2017 to 45,5 million in 2018. Total expenditure increased from R86 billion in 2017 to R101 billion in 2018. This pattern of general increase in expenditure was observed in both day and overnight trips. The increase was driven mostly by an increase in spending on domestic transport; shopping; food and beverages; and accommodation.

Much of the findings of this report are based on the most recent trips undertaken by South African residents. In Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal, a relatively higher proportion of money was spent on accommodation when compared to other provinces. In 2017 and 2018, Limpopo, Gauteng, Mpumalanga, Eastern Cape and Western Cape were the most popular destinations for day travellers, whereas tourists (those who undertook overnight trips) mostly preferred visiting Limpopo, KwaZulu-Natal, Gauteng and Eastern Cape.

A visit to friends and relatives was the most common reason for undertaking overnight trips, as approximately 16,0 million trips were undertaken for this reason. For most of these visits, travellers did not make use of paid accommodation. Most of the day trips were undertaken mainly for shopping, visiting friends and relatives, leisure, attending funerals and business purposes. In 2017 and 2018, the most widely used mode of transport was cars and taxis.



.....  
**Risenga Maluleke**  
**Statistician-General**



## 1. Introduction and methodology

### 1.1 Background

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

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

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

Since the continuous data collection methodology was accompanied by significant structural changes in the questionnaire, new editing and imputation systems had to be developed. Part of the data for the last quarter (i.e. October, November and December), was collected using Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI). In addition to these changes, during CAPI interviews, each member of the household was asked to provide detailed information about the trips that they have undertaken and proxy responses were very limited during the last quarter. The DTS 2018 report is also based on the analysis of the most recent trip undertaken by respondent as in previous DTS reports. However, instead of presenting only the data of the most recent trip in the report, the data were modelled based on the assumption that the information of the most recent trip is representative of all trips taken during a particular quarter. This assumption was made plausible by the fact that the seasonality bias present in previous surveys was reduced through continuous collection and a revolving three-month recall period.

The key findings of this survey cover the domestic activities for the period from January to December 2018. In some instances, comparisons have been made between the DTS 2017 and DTS 2018 because these surveys have the same reference period, which is January to December. In these two surveys, a similar weighting procedure was also applied whereby the full sample weights were created separately for each of the monthly files. More details about weighting can be found in Section 4.

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

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

Characteristic	SAT	Stats SA	Comments	Current status 2018/19
<b>Sample</b>	15 594 persons (about 1 300 monthly)	Approximately 32 000 households	The sample sizes of the two surveys are different	Continuous Data Collection (CDC) method; approximately 28 000 households and divided into four quarters
<b>Scope</b>	Persons 18 years and above	All persons in the household ( <b>all ages</b> )	Both are household surveys, do not cover the same age groups, therefore cannot compare the two	No change
	Respondent that has undertaken trip/s	Respondent can answer for members of the household		
<b>Measure</b>	Analysis is based on all trips	Analysis is based on most recent person trips	Stats SA – The most recent person trips measures one trip per person which does not allow measuring performance of the year	Measures all trips and most recent trips on some variables
<b>Recall period</b>	Continuous collection and each respondent reports on travel of preceding month	One-year recall period from Jan to Dec	Stats SA recall period has been improved from Jan to Dec 2011	Three-month recall period
<b>Content</b>	Day and overnight trips; Living Standards Measure (LSM) and bed nights	Daytrips and overnight trips; LSM and bed nights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DTS 2012 content on overnight trips harmonised with SAT DTS and M&amp;E requirements of Dept. of Tourism</li> <li>Technical team reviewed questionnaire in 2017</li> </ul>	Inclusion of LSM and bed nights questions, measurement for M&E and national accounts
				In 2016 – a new module on international travel was introduced
<b>Reporting</b>	Annual report Quarterly report	Annual report Biannual report	In future, reporting will be done from one integrated DTS	

## 1.2 Objectives of the survey

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

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

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

### 1.3 Target population and sample

The sample design for the DTS 2018 was based on a Master Sample (MS) that has been designed for all household surveys conducted by Statistics South Africa. This Master Sample is shared by the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS), General Household Survey (GHS), Living Conditions Survey (LCS), Domestic Tourism Survey (DTS), Income and Expenditure Survey (IES), and Victims of Crime Survey (VOCS).

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

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

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

A randomised probability-proportional-to-size (RPPS) systematic sample of PSUs was drawn in each stratum, with the measure of size being the number of households in the PSU. Altogether, approximately 3 324 PSUs were selected. In each selected PSU, a systematic sample of this particular report deals with the data that were collected from January 2019 to March 2019. Given that a three-month recall period is used, the data of DTS 2018 January to March had to be included to fully construct the October, November and December 2018 datasets. The DTS 2018 was based on the new Master Sample that was developed after Census 2011. The organisation of fieldwork of the DTS 2018 is different, in that the DUs to be visited each month were pre-determined by methodology in order to ensure an even spread of DUs per stratum for each month.

## 2. Definitions

### ***Tourist accommodation***

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

### ***Day trip***

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

### ***Domestic trip***

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

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

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

### ***Dwelling unit***

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

### ***Expenditure***

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

### ***Household***

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

### ***Household head***

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

### ***Acting household head***

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

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

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

### ***Most recent person trip***

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

### ***Multiple households***

Two or more households living in the same dwelling unit.

### ***Overnight trip***

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

***Place of usual residence***

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

***Reference period***

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

***Tourism***

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

***Tourist***

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

***Traveller***

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

***Usual environment***

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

***Visitor***

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

# **MAIN FINDINGS**

### 3. Number and types of trips

#### 3.1 Total number of day and overnight trips inside South Africa

**Table 2a: Total number of day and overnight trips, January–December, 2017 and 2018**

Type of trip	Total number of trips ('000)	
	2017	2018
Day trips in South Africa	47 540	41 634
Overnight trips in South Africa	44 380	45 466

Table 2a shows that the number of day trips decreased from 48,0 million in 2017 to 42,0 million in 2018. Overnight trips increased from 44,4 million in 2017 to 45,5 million in 2018.

**Table 2b: Total number of day trips taken during the period January–December, 2017 and 2018**

Trip month	Day trips			
	2017		2018	
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
January	5 148	10,8	3 127	7,5
February	4 109	8,6	2 904	7,0
March	4 743	10,0	3 036	7,3
April	3 842	8,1	3 583	8,6
May	4 443	9,3	3 389	8,1
June	3 533	7,4	3 106	7,5
July	3 390	7,1	2 797	6,7
August	3 472	7,3	3 150	7,6
September	3 595	7,6	3 297	7,9
October	3 551	7,5	4 579	11,0
November	3 274	6,9	3 944	9,5
December	4 439	9,3	4 722	11,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>47 540</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>41 634</b>	<b>100,0</b>

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

There was a general decrease of day trips from January to September from 2017 to 2018. June showed a declining trend, with a decrease from 3,5 million day trips in 2017 to 3,1 million in 2018. Day trips that were undertaken in January decreased from 5,1 million in 2017 to 3,1 million in 2018. Day trips in March decreased from 4,7 million in 2017 to 3,0 million in 2018. In the last quarter of both reporting years, day trips undertaken in October increased from 3,6 million in 2017 to 4,6 million in 2018. About 4,4 million day trips were undertaken in December 2017 and increased to 4,7 million day trips in December 2018.

**Table 2c: Total number of overnight trips taken during the period January–December, 2017 and 2018**

Trip month	Overnight trips			
	2017		2018	
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
January	3 896	8,8	4 346	9,6
February	2 595	5,8	2 794	6,1
March	3 122	7,0	3 678	8,1
April	4 682	10,5	4 191	9,2
May	3 008	6,8	2 929	6,4
June	3 534	8,0	3 160	7,0
July	3 664	8,3	3 082	6,8
August	3 008	6,8	2 937	6,5
September	3 704	8,3	3 520	7,7
October	3 057	6,9	3 582	7,9
November	2 729	6,1	3 067	6,7
December	7 382	16,6	8 180	18,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>44 380</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>45 466</b>	<b>100,0</b>

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

Overnight trips that were undertaken in December increased from 7,4 million in 2017 to 8,2 million in 2018. There was a decrease of overnight trips in April, from 10,5% in 2017 to 9,2% in 2018. In March, there was an increase of approximately 556 000 overnight trips. During the month of May for both 2017 and 2018, nearly the same number of overnight trips were undertaken (3,0 million for both years). A relatively lower number of overnight trips were recorded in February for both years.

**Table 3a: Total expenditure on domestic day and overnight trips (R'000), January–December, 2017 and 2018**

Total expenditure	Accommodation	Food and beverages	Domestic transport	Recreation and culture	Shopping	Other <sup>1</sup>	Total
<b>2017</b>							
Day trips	-	5 477 392	8 811 461	634 955	6 946 048	1 096 436	<b>22 966 292</b>
Overnight trips	7 637 202	10 308 978	20 563 401	775 327	22 112 687	1 650 455	<b>63 048 050</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 637 202</b>	<b>15 786 370</b>	<b>29 374 862</b>	<b>1 410 282</b>	<b>29 058 734</b>	<b>2 746 890</b>	<b>86 014 341</b>
<b>2018</b>							
Day trips	-	6 485 150	10 189 940	727 565	13 545 580	1 299 367	<b>32 247 601</b>
Overnight trips	10 820 891	11 431 608	20 738 430	917 666	22 922 553	1 481 849	<b>68 312 997</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 820 891</b>	<b>17 916 758</b>	<b>30 928 370</b>	<b>1 645 231</b>	<b>36 468 133</b>	<b>2 781 215</b>	<b>100 560 598</b>

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

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

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



Table 3a shows that there was an increase in the total money spent on domestic tourism between 2017 and 2018. Total expenditure on domestic trips increased by R14,5 billion. Total spending on day trips increased by R9,3 billion, while on overnight trips increased by R5,3 billion.

A general increase has been observed for domestic transport expenses in both day and overnight trips in the two periods, with 2018 showing a considerable increase compared to 2017, recreation and culture expenses also showed an increase in overnight and day trips in both 2017 and 2018. Expenditure on accommodation was approximately R7,6 billion in 2017 and R10,8 billion in 2018. Money spent on food and beverages during day trips increased from R5,5 billion in 2017 to R6,5 billion in 2018. Shopping expenditure during day trips increased from R6,9 billion in 2017 to R13,5 billion in 2018,

In conclusion, in 2017, the biggest amount of money spent during day trips was on domestic transport followed by shopping, while in 2018 it was on shopping followed by domestic transport. South Africans spent the least on recreation and culture for both overnight and day trips in both 2017 and 2018.

**Table 3b: Total expenditure on domestic day trips (R'000) by month, January–December, 2017 and 2018**

Month	Accommodation	Food and beverages	Domestic transport	Recreation and culture	Shopping	Other <sup>1</sup>	Total
<b>2017</b>							
January	-	798 033	1 202 293	96 341	607 780	169 851	<b>2 874 297</b>
February	-	464 468	704 666	77 699	511 489	169 483	<b>1 927 805</b>
March	-	532 537	606 195	35 266	721 277	137 072	<b>2 032 347</b>
April	-	388 793	552 278	6 629	554 557	171 476	<b>1 673 733</b>
May	-	613 388	840 528	77 409	912 572	93 801	<b>2 537 697</b>
June	-	349 960	630 445	83 387	653 441	91 693	<b>1 808 926</b>
July	-	432 364	601 966	91 901	534 092	64 874	<b>1 725 197</b>
August	-	309 272	577 725	13 002	392 237	53 248	<b>1 345 484</b>
September	-	317 400	538 342	11 302	355 251	43 522	<b>1 265 817</b>
October	-	510 139	1 035 276	60 164	452 034	47 068	<b>2 104 682</b>
November	-	338 157	698 742	43 489	774 308	12 605	<b>1 867 300</b>
December	-	422 879	823 005	38 366	477 012	41 742	<b>1 803 005</b>
<b>Total day trip spending</b>	-	<b>5 477 392</b>	<b>8 811 461</b>	<b>634 955</b>	<b>6 946 048</b>	<b>1 096 436</b>	<b>22 966 292</b>
<b>2018</b>							
January	-	423 508	859 507	42 278	942 480	22 675	<b>2 290 448</b>
February	-	442 031	1 042 941	35 666	599 510	28 492	<b>2 148 639</b>
March	-	601 300	871 498	42 975	558 233	33 517	<b>2 107 523</b>
April	-	940 654	922 579	93 561	966 070	325 621	<b>3 248 484</b>
May	-	561 104	696 444	45 692	583 898	147 952	<b>2 035 091</b>
June	-	460 701	774 110	78 238	513 438	178 046	<b>2 004 533</b>
July	-	431 490	828 428	44 643	560 427	78 894	<b>1 943 883</b>
August	-	330 550	698 662	30 299	495 162	57 797	<b>1 612 469</b>
September	-	230 569	400 005	3 958	481 182	59 053	<b>1 174 766</b>
October	-	656 789	850 177	179 385	2 662 854	149 322	<b>4 498 528</b>
November	-	463 345	888 143	17 628	2 341 278	113 233	<b>3 823 627</b>
December	-	943 110	1 357 447	113 242	2 841 047	104 764	<b>5 359 609</b>
<b>Total day trip spending</b>	-	<b>6 485 150</b>	<b>10 189 940</b>	<b>727 565</b>	<b>13 545 580</b>	<b>1 299 367</b>	<b>32 247 601</b>

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

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

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

As noted in the previous table, there has been an increase in expenditure on domestic day trips between 2017 and 2018. Table 3b indicates that in 2017 the largest amount of money was spent in January (R2,9 billion), while in 2018 it was in the month of December (R5,4 billion).

In 2017 and 2018, the least money was spent in September (R1,3 billion and R1,2 billion, respectively). Shopping and domestic transport remain the items with the largest amounts of money spent during the two years in question. In 2017, day travellers spent most of the money on both categories, with domestic transport recording R8,8 billion and shopping R6,9 billion. Shopping topped off domestic transport as the item with the highest expenditure in 2018.

**Table 3c: Total expenditure on domestic overnight trips (R'000), January–December, 2017 and 2018**

Month	Accommodation	Food and beverages	Domestic transport	Recreation and culture	Shopping	Other <sup>1</sup>	Total
<b>2017</b>							
January	614 292	911 508	1 785 257	74 460	2 441 638	203 620	<b>6 030 776</b>
February	615 729	439 519	1 075 752	14 361	830 211	85 811	<b>3 061 383</b>
March	306 668	747 271	1 270 275	37 734	1 454 875	131 897	<b>3 948 721</b>
April	904 216	1 114 145	2 000 904	126 642	2 068 641	215 762	<b>6 430 310</b>
May	340 617	562 775	1 193 637	69 027	1 431 695	165 208	<b>3 762 958</b>
June	474 826	638 850	1 637 337	39 426	1 570 744	52 269	<b>4 413 452</b>
July	692 019	823 304	1 790 541	55 425	1 378 592	80 208	<b>4 820 089</b>
August	281 044	533 263	1 296 852	41 564	1 286 731	66 545	<b>3 505 999</b>
September	589 579	898 949	1 819 717	70 269	1 580 366	132 964	<b>5 091 845</b>
October	520 488	699 875	1 339 653	24 996	1 215 090	93 103	<b>3 893 204</b>
November	280 234	635 620	1 231 829	53 062	1 613 688	87 869	<b>3 902 302</b>
December	2 017 489	2 303 898	4 121 648	168 361	5 240 416	335 199	<b>14 187 010</b>
<b>Total overnight trip spending</b>	<b>7 637 202</b>	<b>10 308 978</b>	<b>20 563 401</b>	<b>775 327</b>	<b>22 112 687</b>	<b>1 650 455</b>	<b>63 048 050</b>
<b>2018</b>							
January	1 020 064	1 325 715	2 314 254	116 080	2 795 345	120 990	<b>7 692 446</b>
February	598 916	639 786	1 541 540	33 850	1 306 865	141 800	<b>4 262 757</b>
March	464 803	776 306	1 570 622	44 880	1 437 434	70 702	<b>4 364 748</b>
April	683 357	1 222 236	1 820 456	57 385	1 854 244	151 713	<b>5 789 392</b>
May	643 552	619 135	1 406 548	38 079	1 366 289	116 722	<b>4 190 325</b>
June	690 271	793 177	1 654 783	82 170	1 410 893	139 981	<b>4 771 276</b>
July	798 787	904 145	1 591 531	63 567	1 397 256	99 845	<b>4 855 131</b>
August	779 801	754 145	1 505 636	133 217	1 115 423	112 474	<b>4 400 696</b>
September	837 108	870 107	1 633 078	31 502	2 626 099	111 230	<b>6 109 123</b>
October	993 837	828 089	1 620 888	57 711	2 991 404	135 194	<b>6 627 124</b>
November	988 512	723 844	1 176 942	59 123	2 060 592	81 486	<b>5 090 498</b>
December	2 321 885	1 974 922	2 902 151	200 102	2 560 708	199 712	<b>10 159 480</b>
<b>Total overnight trip spending</b>	<b>10 820 891</b>	<b>11 431 608</b>	<b>20 738 430</b>	<b>917 666</b>	<b>22 922 553</b>	<b>1 481 849</b>	<b>68 312 997</b>

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

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

There was an increase in overnight expenditure between 2017 and 2018. More money was spent in December, April and January in 2017. However, in 2018 the highest expenditure occurred in December and January. February reflected the lowest expenditure on overnight trips in 2017 (R3,1 billion) whereas in 2018, May had the lowest with R4,2 billion. In total, much of the spending on overnight trips in both 2017 and 2018 was for shopping and domestic transport.

The amount of money spent on accommodation during the month of December was less in 2017 (R2,0 billion) than in 2018 (R2,3 billion). In 2017, December, January and April recorded the highest amount of money spent on shopping. In 2018, highest amount of money spent on shopping was recorded in October, January, September and December. A different trend was evident for the domestic transport expense category in 2017 with more money spent in December and April (with December recording almost double the April expenditure on this item). However, in 2018 domestic transport expenditure was notable in December, January and April.

**Figure 1a: Percentage of total day trips by province of destination, January–December, 2018**

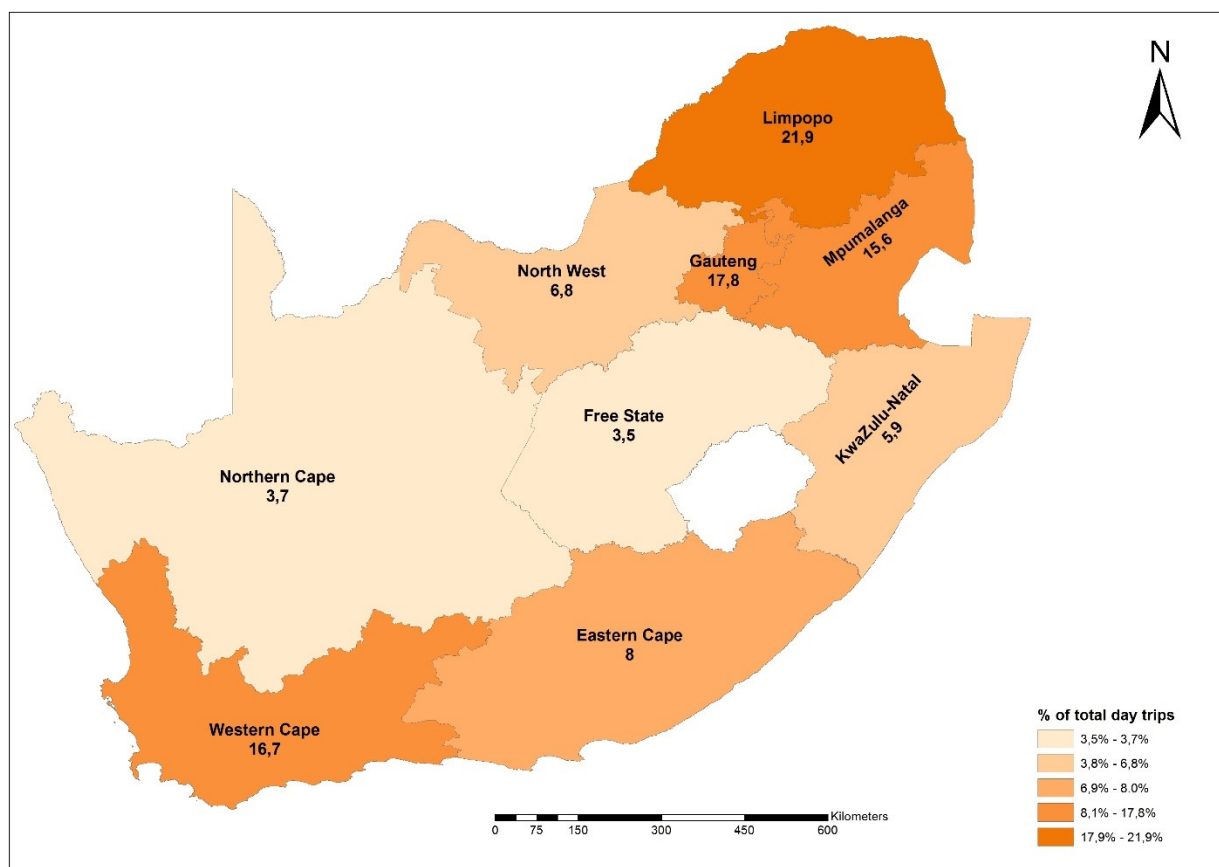


Figure 1a above demonstrates the proportions of day trips undertaken to particular provinces of destination. Nearly a quarter of total day trips undertaken during the period January to December 2018 were trips to Limpopo (21,9%), followed by trips undertaken to Gauteng and Western Cape (17,8% and 16,7%, respectively).

Tourists were less likely to visit North West (6,8%), KwaZulu-Natal (5,9%) and Northern Cape (3,7%). Free State was the least visited province in the country with respect to day trips, as only 3,5% of the total day trips had this province as their destination.

**Figure 1b: Percentage of total overnight trips by province of destination, January–December, 2018**

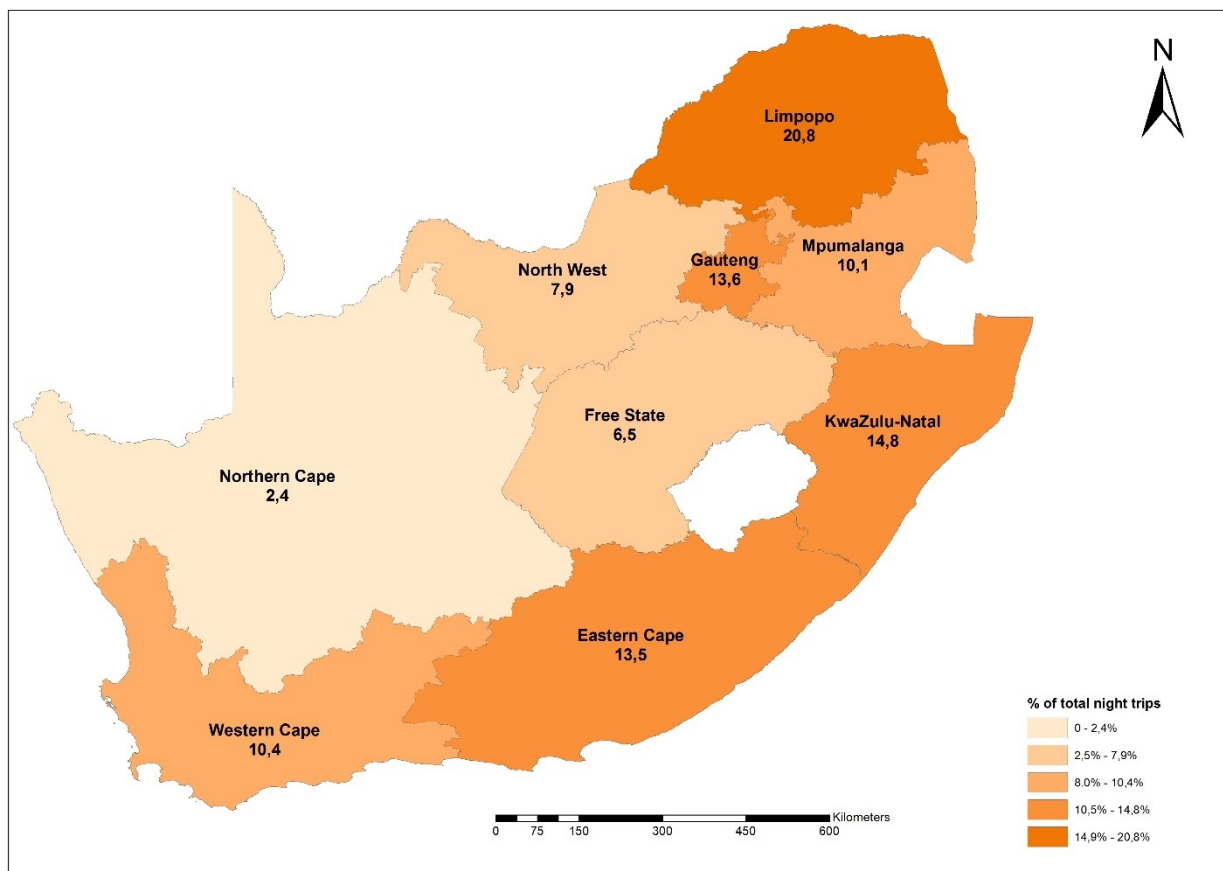


Figure 1b represents the percentage of total overnight trips undertaken to the different provinces in the country. Between January and December 2018, Limpopo province was again the destination of choice for most domestic tourists, with just over one fifth of all trips destined for that province (20,8%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (14,8%), Gauteng (13,6%) and Eastern Cape (13,5%).

**Table 4a: Number of most recent person day and overnight trips, January–December, 2017 and 2018**

Type of trip	Number of most recent person trips ('000)	
	2017	2018
Day trip in South Africa	18 968	21 538
Overnight trip in South Africa	27 454	32 438

Table 4a contains information on the most recent day and overnight trips undertaken within South Africa during the 12-month period (January–December 2017 and January–December 2018). The number of most recent person day trips increased from 19,0 million in 2017 to 21,5 million in 2018. The number of most recent person overnight trips also increased from 27,5 million in 2017 to 32,4 million in 2018.

**Table 4b: Most recent person day trips, January–December, 2017 and 2018**

Month	Number of most recent person day trips			
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
	2017		2018	
January	1 361	7,2	1 131	5,3
February	1 430	7,5	1 514	7,0
March	1 608	8,5	1 195	5,5
April	1 300	6,9	1 135	5,3
May	2 105	11,1	1 742	8,1
June	1 494	7,9	1 416	6,6
July	1 231	6,5	1 012	4,7
August	1 821	9,6	1 538	7,1
September	1 540	8,1	1 669	7,7
October	1 467	7,7	2 870	13,3
November	1 335	7,0	2 651	12,3
December	2 276	12,0	3 665	17,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>18 968</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>21 538</b>	<b>100,0</b>

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

Table 4b shows an increase in the number of most recent day trips in all the months in the last quarter of 2018 from October to December. December recorded the highest number of most recent day trips in both 2017 and 2018. Trips undertaken in March decreased from 8,5% in 2017 to 5,5% in 2018. The least number of day trips were undertaken in July for both years, with 6,5% in 2017 and 4,7% in 2018.

**Table 5: Most recent overnight trips, January–December, 2017 and 2018**

Month	Most recent person overnight trips			
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
	2017		2018	
January	2 501	9,1	3 045	9,4
February	1 679	6,1	1 648	5,1
March	1 882	6,9	1 622	5,0
April	3 184	11,6	2 547	7,9
May	1 931	7,0	2 068	6,4
June	2 059	7,5	1 719	5,3
July	2 363	8,6	2 019	6,2
August	2 114	7,7	2 048	6,3
September	2 358	8,6	2 370	7,3
October	2 123	7,7	2 934	9,0
November	1 546	5,6	2 760	8,5
December	3 713	13,5	7 657	23,6
<b>Total</b>	<b>27 454</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>32 438</b>	<b>100,0</b>

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

Table 5 shows that, although in total there was an increase in the number of most recent overnight trips, there was a decrease in March from 1,9 million in 2017 to 1,6 million in 2018. In 2017, December had the highest number of most recent overnight trips. The same trend occurred again in 2018, as December remained the month with the most recent overnight trips undertaken. In 2017, November had the least number of most recent overnight trips. On the other hand, in 2018, February and March recorded the least number of trips.

**Table 6: Number of most recent trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by province of origin and sex, January–December, 2018**

Province of origin	Undertook day trip ('000)			Undertook overnight trip ('000)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>21 538</b>	<b>10 301</b>	<b>11 236</b>	<b>32 438</b>	<b>15 081</b>	<b>17 357</b>
Western Cape	2 446	1 272	1 173	3 781	1 693	2 088
Eastern Cape	2 047	847	1 200	3 202	1 454	1 749
Northern Cape	883	375	508	908	428	480
Free State	740	373	366	1 504	616	888
KwaZulu-Natal	1 284	585	699	3 930	1 807	2 124
North West	1 760	882	878	2 126	1 006	1 120
Gauteng	4 707	2 415	2 292	9 989	4 811	5 178
Mpumalanga	2 814	1 272	1 542	3 210	1 526	1 684
Limpopo	4 857	2 280	2 577	3 787	1 741	2 046

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

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

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



**Figure 2a: Percentage distribution of province of origin, by province of destination for total day trips, January–December, 2018**

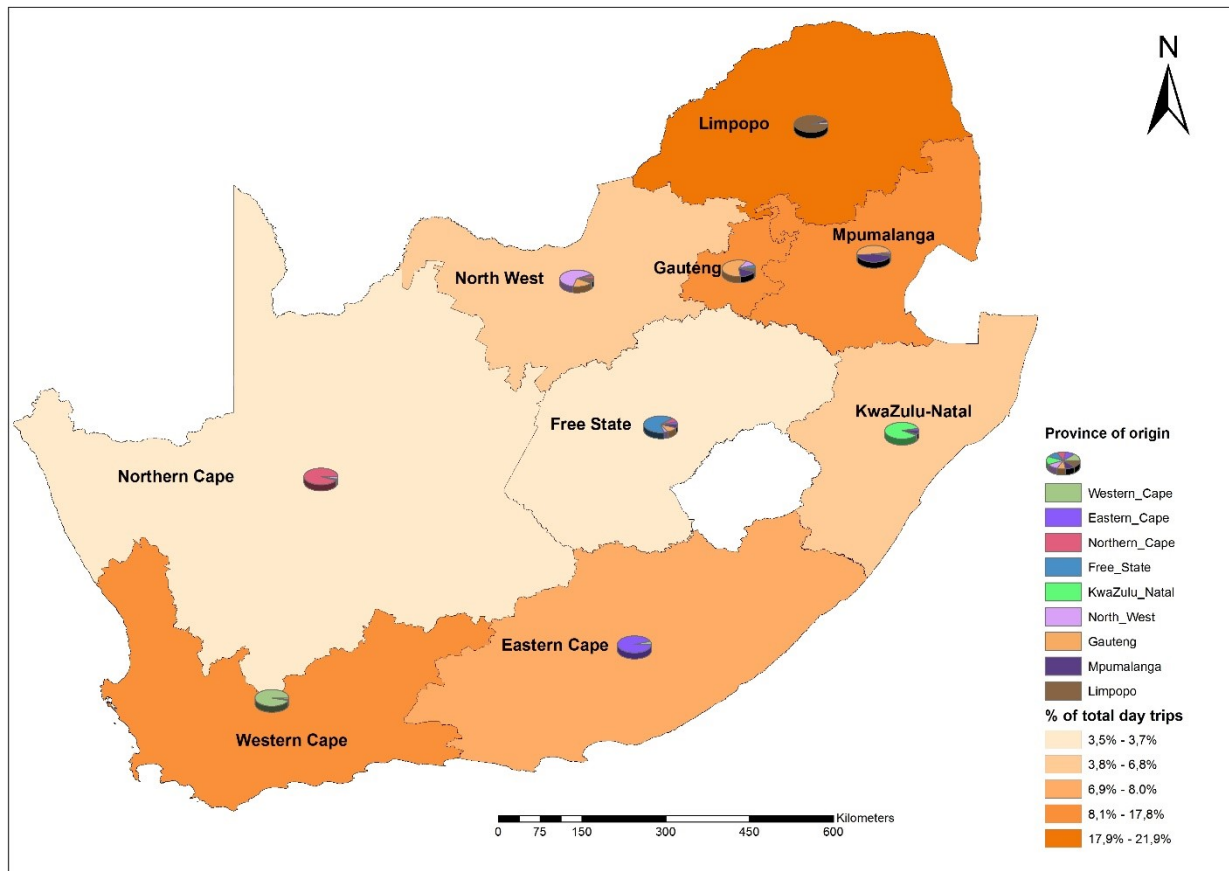


Figure 2a shows the proportion of day trips taken to specific provinces of destination and the respective provinces of origin. It is clear that most day trips were within the province in which individuals reside. The provinces of destination with the lowest incidence of day travellers from other provinces were Western Cape of day travellers were from that province, Eastern Cape, Northern Cape and Limpopo. The province of destination with the lowest percentage of day travellers was Mpumalanga.

**Figure 2b: Percentage distribution of province of origin, by province of destination for total overnight trips, January–December, 2018**

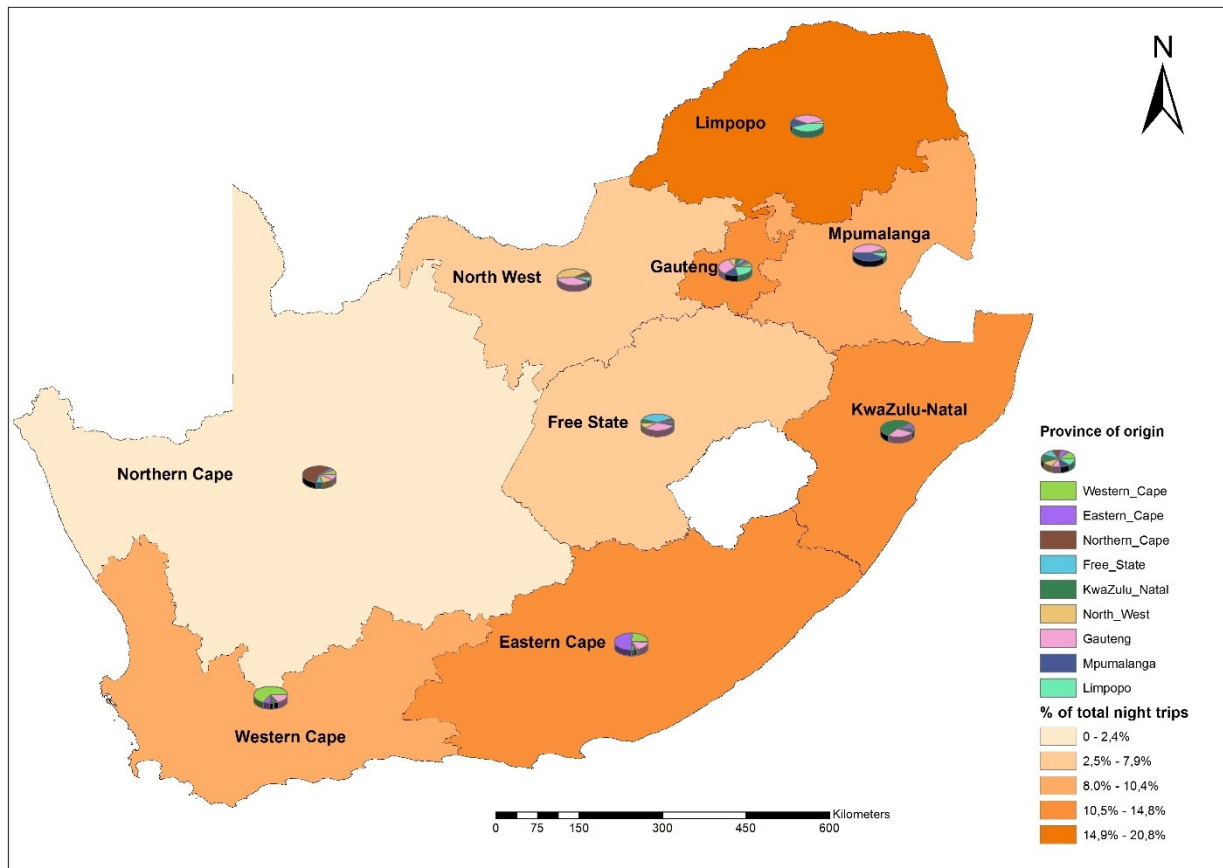


Figure 2b above shows that, as with Figure 2a, the highest percentages of overnight trips undertaken were intra-provincial, although Mpumalanga and North West provinces had substantial proportions of trips destined for Gauteng. Overnight trips to the Western Cape were mostly undertaken by tourists from that province.

### 3.2 Analysis of tourism patterns by province of destination

**Table 7a: Province of destination by most recent day trips, January–December, 2017 and 2018**

Province of destination	Day trips			
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
	2017		2018	
Western Cape	2 406	12,7	2 472	11,5
Eastern Cape	1 757	9,3	1 907	8,9
Northern Cape	761	4,0	701	3,3
Free State	970	5,1	753	3,5
KwaZulu-Natal	1 480	7,8	1 373	6,4
North West	1 409	7,4	1 629	7,6
Gauteng	4 146	21,9	3 457	16,0
Mpumalanga	1 605	8,5	3 291	15,3
Limpopo	3 909	20,6	4 702	21,8
Unspecified	524	2,8	1 254	5,8
<b>Total</b>	<b>18 968</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>21 538</b>	<b>100,0</b>

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

The results presented in Table 7a focus on the number of domestic trips undertaken by day travellers and the province of destination during the reference period (January–December 2017 and January–December 2018). The main destination for day trips in 2017 was Gauteng (21,9%), followed by Limpopo (20,6%) and Western Cape (12,7%). The results further indicate that in 2018, day travellers visited Limpopo (21,8%), Gauteng (16,0%), followed by Mpumalanga (15,3%) and Western Cape (11,5%). In 2017, Northern Cape and Free State were the least visited provinces, 4,0% and 5,1%, respectively. Again in 2018, Northern Cape (3,3%) and Free state (3,5%) were the least visited provinces.

**Table 7b: Province of destination by most recent overnight trips, January–December, 2017 and 2018**

Province of destination	Overnight trips			
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
	2017		2018	
Western Cape	3 019	11,0	3 393	10,5
Eastern Cape	3 235	11,8	4 804	14,8
Northern Cape	815	3,0	711	2,2
Free State	1 528	5,6	1 971	6,1
KwaZulu-Natal	4 340	15,8	5 062	15,6
North West	2 203	8,0	2 443	7,5
Gauteng	3 350	12,2	4 364	13,5
Mpumalanga	2 464	9,0	3 029	9,3
Limpopo	4 594	16,7	6 173	19,0
Unspecified	1 906	6,9	490	1,5
<b>Total</b>	<b>27 454</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>32 438</b>	<b>100,0</b>

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

Table 7b shows that on both reporting periods, Limpopo was the most visited destination for overnight trips (4,6 million in 2017 and 6,2 million in 2018). In 2017, 15,8% of tourists visited KwaZulu-Natal as compared to 15,6% in 2018. The number of overnight trips undertaken to Gauteng increased from 12,2% in 2017 to 13,5% in 2018. Approximately eleven per cent (11,0%) of overnight trips were made to Western Cape and Eastern Cape (11,8%) in 2017. Northern Cape was the destination that recorded the least number of overnight trips in both 2017 and 2018 (3,0% and 2,2%, respectively).

**Figure 3a: Percentage distribution of main purpose of most recent day trips by province of destination, January–December, 2018**

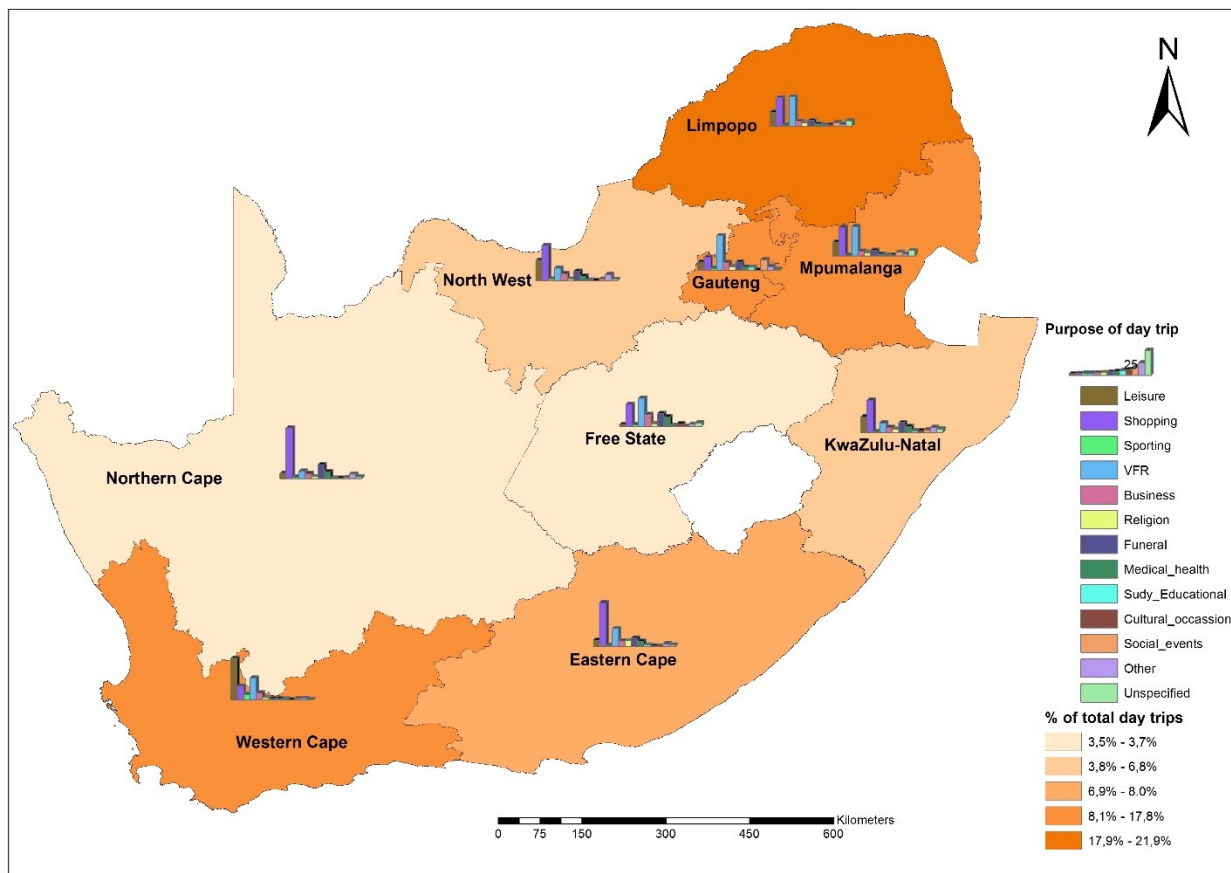


Figure 3a reflects the main purpose for which day travellers undertook trips to particular provinces. Shopping was the main reason people travelled to provinces such as Northern Cape, Eastern Cape, North West and KwaZulu-Natal. However, travellers primarily visited Gauteng, Free State, Limpopo and Mpumalanga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

**Figure 3b: Percentage distribution of main purpose of the trip by province of destination for most recent overnight trips, January–December, 2018**

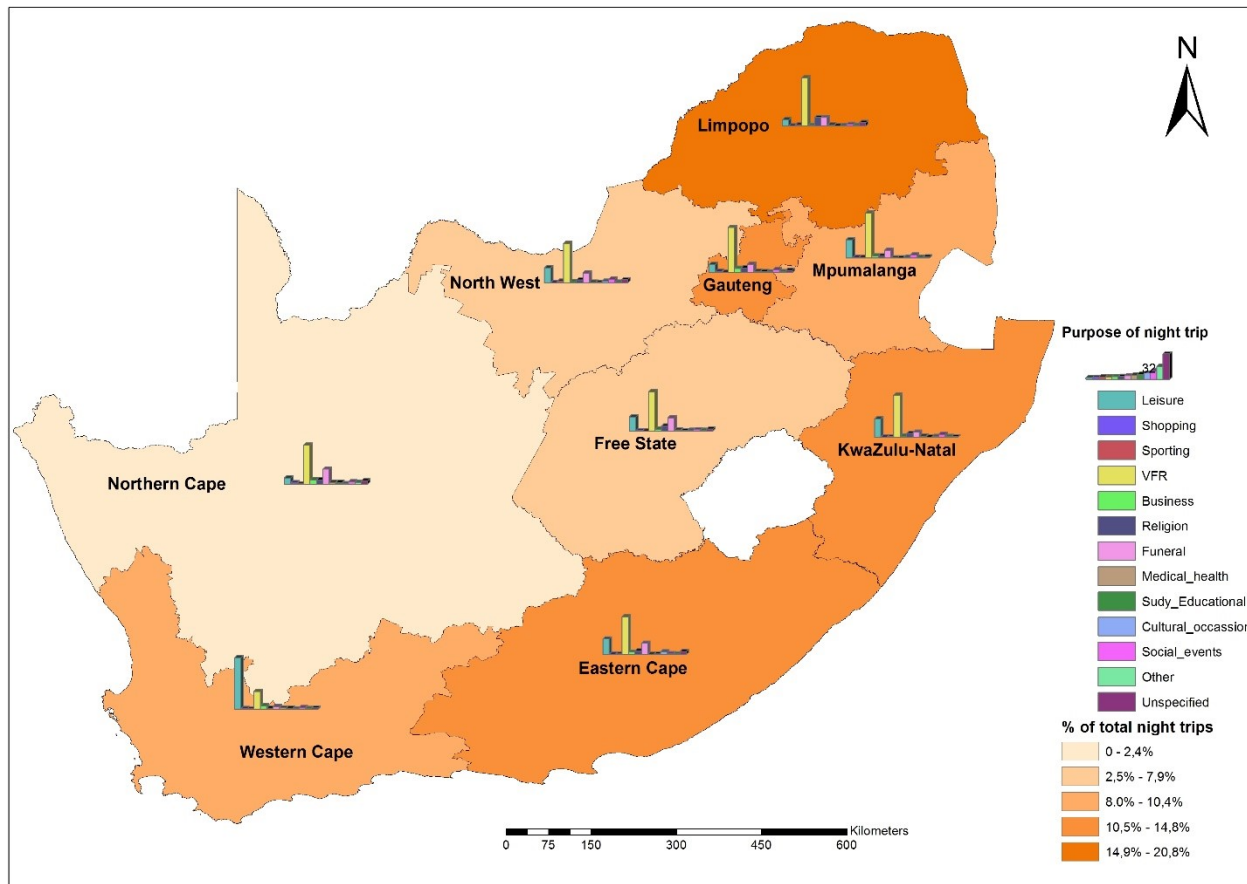


Figure 3b above shows the main reasons why tourists visited particular provinces. In all provinces, except Western Cape, the main purpose cited for taking overnight trips was to visit friends and relatives. On the other hand, tourists travelled to the Western Cape for leisure purposes, but visiting friends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

**Table 8a: Percentage distribution of province of destination by main mode of transport on most recent person day trips, January–December, 2017 and 2018**

Province of destination	Air		Bus		Car		Taxi	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
Western Cape	*	43,1	8,1	2,2	18,4	18,1	1,4	1,1
Eastern Cape	-	-	5,2	3,5	6,8	7,0	13,9	12,6
Northern Cape	-	-	1,0	1,1	3,7	3,2	3,4	2,8
Free State	-	-	8,9	1,5	5,8	4,2	3,2	2,3
KwaZulu-Natal	*	11,7	7,8	3,6	7,7	5,1	8,6	8,9
North West	-	-	5,7	6,2	7,7	7,3	6,8	6,9
Gauteng	*	42,9	15,9	19,0	25,7	19,1	16,4	10,9
Mpumalanga	*	-	8,3	16,9	8,2	16,4	9,7	14,0
Limpopo	-	-	37,0	36,3	13,5	13,0	34,7	36,4
Unspecified	-	2,3	2,1	9,7	2,4	6,7	1,9	4,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

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

Table 8a shows that during the reporting years, there was no significant number of day trips undertaken using aircraft as mode of transport. In both 2017 and 2018, buses were mostly used to travel to Limpopo (37,0% in 2017 and 36,3% in 2018). Day travellers who used cars for their trips drove to Gauteng, Western Cape, Limpopo and Mpumalanga in both years. In 2017 (34,7%) and 2018 (36,4%), the highest taxi use was recorded for those who travelled to Limpopo.

**Table 8b: Percentage distribution of province of destination by main mode of transport on most recent person overnight trips, January–December, 2017 and 2018**

Province of destination	Air		Bus		Car		Taxi	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
Western Cape	36,6	43,4	7,9	6,6	16,9	14,6	1,0	2,1
Eastern Cape	12,9	7,2	16,0	23,5	8,2	12,4	15,9	13,7
Northern Cape	*	-	1,1	0,7	3,4	2,8	2,0	1,8
Free State	1,1	0,4	3,5	3,2	6,5	7,1	4,9	6,2
KwaZulu-Natal	18,0	21,2	16,8	10,7	14,1	14,3	18,2	19,5
North West	*	-	4,3	3,3	10,1	8,1	7,1	8,2
Gauteng	10,6	25,3	13,3	16,8	12,1	11,9	12,1	13,2
Mpumalanga	*	0,4	5,9	7,7	8,9	10,5	9,8	9,5
Limpopo	*	2,1	24,6	26,2	14,2	17,0	23,3	23,6
Unspecified	15,5	-	6,7	1,4	5,6	1,3	5,8	2,2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

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

As per Table 8b, most of the tourists who used aircraft travelled to Western Cape (36,6% in 2017 and 43,4% in 2018), followed by Gauteng (25,3%) in 2018 and KwaZulu-Natal (21,2%) in 2018. Taxis were mostly used in 2018 to travel to Limpopo, KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape, and Gauteng. Cars were mostly used for overnight trips to Limpopo KwaZulu-Natal and Western Cape. Those using buses for overnight trips to Limpopo increased from 24,6% in 2017 to 26,2% in 2018. The use of taxis to Eastern Cape showed a decline from 15,9% in 2017 to 13,7% in 2018.

**Table 9: Province of destination by main purpose of most recent day trips, January–December, 2018**

Province of destination	Main purpose of trip ('000)													
	Leisure	Shopping	Sporting	VFR	Business	Religion	Funeral	Medical/health	Study/education	Cultural occasion	Social events	Other <sup>1</sup>	Un-specified	Total
Western Cape	1 036	341	140	540	176	59	36	35	24	-	35	41	*	<b>2 472</b>
Eastern Cape	121	840	13	342	102	109	163	97	28	9	*	51	27	<b>1 907</b>
Northern Cape	37	357	10	52	35	13	97	48	*	*	8	31	11	<b>701</b>
Free State	15	166	12	214	90	20	98	70	*	18	*	16	27	<b>753</b>
KwaZulu-Natal	216	448	16	136	72	45	140	83	27	25	40	70	54	<b>1 373</b>
North West	330	575	21	204	114	21	149	69	*	-	22	99	17	<b>1 629</b>
Gauteng	291	453	64	1 205	269	121	288	117	109	8	371	136	27	<b>3 457</b>
Mpumalanga	456	937	19	972	150	100	184	64	22	36	119	60	174	<b>3 291</b>
Limpopo	184	2 518	91	663	189	223	248	56	84	*	118	123	203	<b>4 702</b>
Unspecified	157	463	14	273	35	33	82	26	*	*	34	23	92	<b>1 254</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 843</b>	<b>7 097</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>4 602</b>	<b>1 232</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>1 484</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>21 538</b>

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

<sup>1</sup>'Other' includes wellness, child care, etc.

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

Table 9 shows the main reasons day travellers visited certain provinces. Limpopo, with 4,7 million trips was the most visited province, followed by Gauteng (3,5 million) and Mpumalanga (3,3 million). Northern Cape (701 000 most recent day trips) was the least visited province. Day travellers travelled mainly for the purpose of shopping (7,1 million) and for visiting friends and relatives VFR (4,6 million).

Shopping was the main reason why people travelled to provinces such as Limpopo (2, 5 million trips). Most day travellers visited Gauteng (1,2 million) to visit friends and relatives. About 1,0 million day travellers visited Western Cape for leisure purposes, followed by visiting friends and relatives (540 000). Undertaking travel for religious purposes was most prevalent in Limpopo.

**Table 10: Province of destination by main purpose of most recent overnight trips, January–December, 2018**

Province of destination	Main purpose of trip ('000)													
	Leisure	Shopping	Sporting	VFR	Business	Religion	Funeral	Medical/health	Study/education	Cultural occasion	Social events	Other	Un-specified	Total
Western Cape	2 178	15	*	743	129	31	102	48	28	*	60	*	42	<b>3 393</b>
Eastern Cape	946	27	31	2 275	146	213	681	18	37	158	51	31	188	<b>4 804</b>
Northern Cape	54	12	*	345	36	36	131	16	*	*	19	16	29	<b>711</b>
Free State	349	12	-	971	46	120	325	30	*	15	34	14	49	<b>1 971</b>
KwaZulu-Natal	1 172	25	42	2 671	93	254	334	83	18	67	194	67	42	<b>5 062</b>
North West	456	7	46	1 196	34	91	299	22	*	50	108	21	100	<b>2 443</b>
Gauteng	432	62	*	2 454	227	258	446	75	44	32	147	53	127	<b>4 364</b>
Mpumalanga	687	*	*	1 696	71	73	291	*	*	24	111	13	36	<b>3 029</b>
Limpopo	469	11	90	3 705	57	650	651	67	12	23	123	54	260	<b>6 173</b>
Unspecified	97	-	-	245	*	19	48	-	*	-	15	7	54	<b>490</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 840</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>16 302</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>1 744</b>	<b>3 308</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>32 438</b>

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

<sup>1</sup>'Other' includes wellness, child care, etc.

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

Table 10 depicts the main reasons why tourists visited particular provinces. Tourists cited visiting friends and relatives (16,3 million) and leisure (6,8 million) as their main reasons for travelling. About 861 000 overnight trips undertaken during the reference period were for social events. Provinces most visited by tourists were Limpopo (6,2 million) followed by KwaZulu-Natal (5,1 million), Eastern Cape (4,8 million) and Gauteng (4,4 million).

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



**Table 11: Province of destination for most recent overnight trips by principal type of accommodation utilised, January–December, 2018**

Province of destination	Accommodation ('000)												Total
	Hotel	Guest-house/ guest-farm	Bed and breakfast	Lodge	Hostel/ back- packers	Self-catering establishment	Stayed with friends and relatives	Holiday home/ second home	Camp- site	Caravan park	Other <sup>1</sup>	Un- specified	
Western Cape	355	138	108	32	*	724	1 563	247	150	-	44	17	<b>3 393</b>
Eastern Cape	66	64	137	*	23	156	3 711	440	30	46	93	25	<b>4 804</b>
Northern Cape	10	19	*	*	-	7	611	18	*	-	30	8	<b>711</b>
Free State	76	60	29	19	12	38	1 566	*	90	-	42	25	<b>1 971</b>
KwaZulu-Natal	643	96	161	81	10	223	3 436	54	72	59	166	61	<b>5 062</b>
North West	30	63	16	58	-	116	1 849	31	208	*	29	40	<b>2 443</b>
Gauteng	224	71	42	62	7	83	3 560	19	31	*	196	63	<b>4 364</b>
Mpumalanga	20	88	*	105	-	377	2 267	88	*	-	58	16	<b>3 029</b>
Limpopo	72	98	17	170	*	50	4 949	232	105	-	354	122	<b>6 173</b>
Unspecified	*	40	*	*	-	*	337	15	23	-	12	40	<b>490</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 506</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>1 776</b>	<b>23 848</b>	<b>1 159</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>1 024</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>32 438</b>

<sup>1</sup> 'Other' includes other types of accommodation not included in the categories.

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

Table 11 depicts the main destination of overnight trips by the principal type of accommodation, between January and December 2018. The most popular form of accommodation for tourists was staying with friends and relatives. This is evidenced by the 24,0 million tourists who preferred to stay with friends or relatives during their trips. Of these, 5,0 million were those who visited stayed in Limpopo, followed by Eastern Cape, Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal and stayed in such types of accommodation. Self-catering establishments were the second most common form of accommodation used by tourists, followed by hotels and holiday homes.

The number of tourists who stayed in hotels was the highest in KwaZulu-Natal (643 000) and Western Cape (355 000). Campsites were predominantly used by tourists that visited North West, while lodges were used by those who visited Limpopo and Mpumalanga.

**Figure 4a: Percentage of average spend per expenditure category for most recent day trips by province of destination, January–December, 2018**

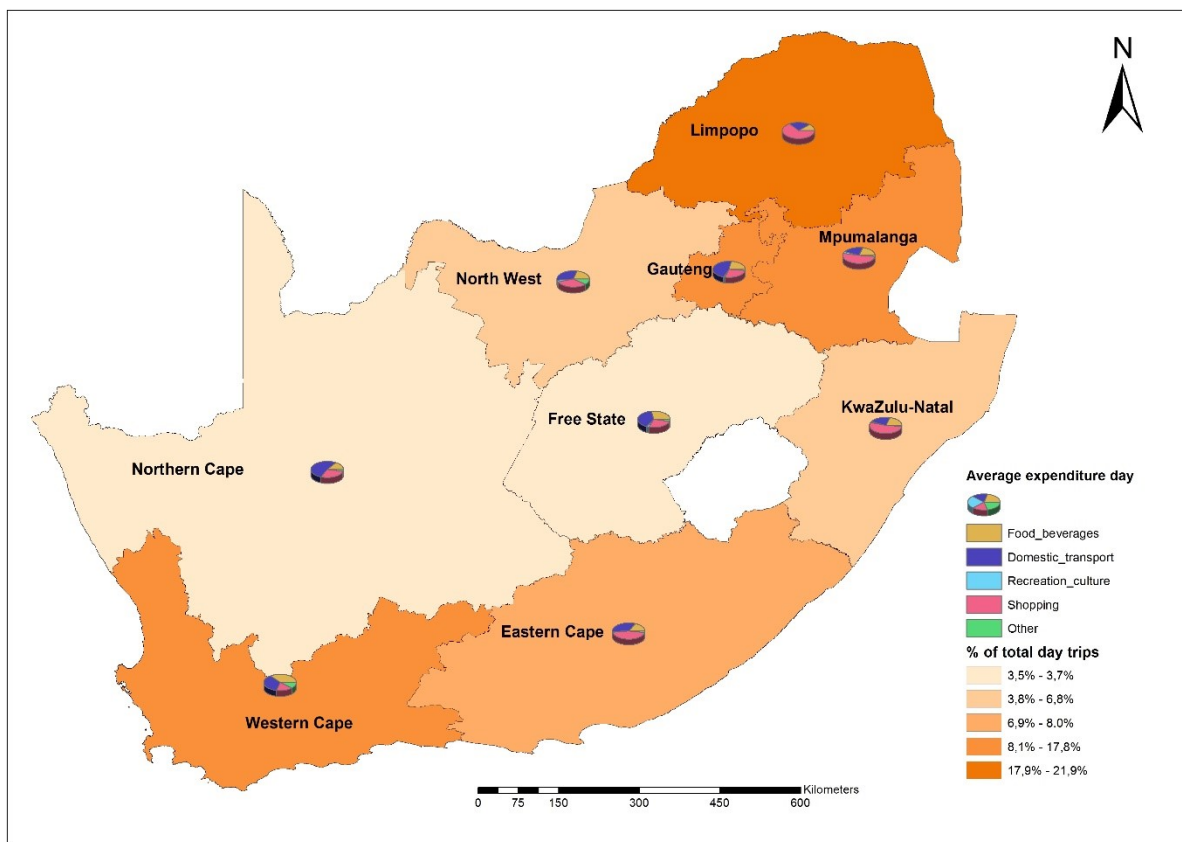
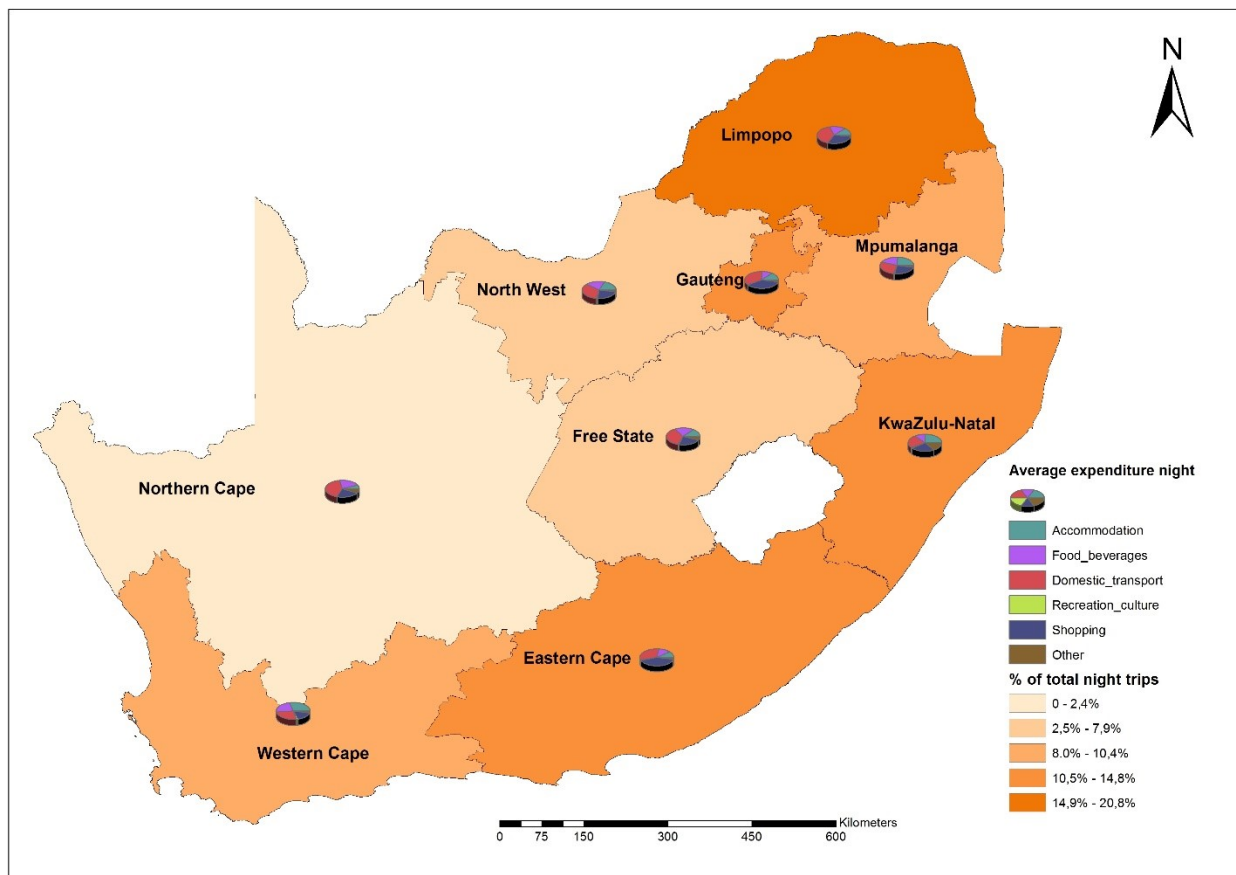


Figure 4a indicates the average expenditure incurred by day travellers in all provinces. On average, day travellers spent most of their money on shopping, followed by domestic transport. The food and beverages category had the third highest spend for day travelling. The least expenditure was incurred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

**Figure 4b: Percentage of average spend per expenditure category for most recent overnight trips, by province of destination, January–December, 2018**



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

### 3.3 Analysis by main purpose of the trip

**Table 12: Main purpose of most recent day trips by type of trip, January–December, 2017 and 2018**

Main purpose of trip	Day trips			
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
	2017		2018	
Leisure	2 589	13,6	2 843	13,2
Shopping	5 513	29,1	7 097	33,0
Sporting	394	2,1	399	1,9
VFR	4 198	22,1	4 602	21,4
Business	1 077	5,7	1 232	5,7
Religion	989	5,2	746	3,5
Funeral	1 191	6,3	1 484	6,9
Medical/health	808	4,3	664	3,1
Study/educational	199	1,0	319	1,5
Cultural occasion	139	0,7	111	0,5
Social events*	734	3,9	751	3,5
Other <sup>1</sup>	898	4,7	650	3,0
Unspecified	240	1,3	641	3,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>18 968</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>21 538</b>	<b>100,0</b>

<sup>1</sup>'Other' includes wellness, child care, etc.

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

VFR = visiting friends and relatives

Table 12 summarises day trips by the main purpose for which the trip was taken. Of the total day trips undertaken, the main purposes in 2017 were for shopping, and visiting friends and relatives (29,1% and 22,1%, respectively). In 2018, shopping was also the most common reason for undertaking day trips (33,0%), followed by visiting friends and relatives (21,4%). The proportion of day trips undertaken for funeral purposes slightly increased from 6,3% in 2017 to 6,9% in 2018. For both years, the least common reason for undertaking day trips was for attending cultural occasions.

**Table 13: Main purpose of most recent overnight trips by type of trip, January–December, 2017 and 2018**

Main purpose of trip	Overnight trips			
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
	2017		2018	
Leisure	5 255	19,1	6 840	21,1
Shopping	214	0,8	181	0,6
Sporting	195	0,7	230	0,7
VFR	12 681	46,2	16 302	50,3
Business	830	3,0	842	2,6
Religion	1 913	7,0	1 744	5,4
Funeral	3 475	12,7	3 308	10,2
Medical/health	212	0,8	363	1,1
Study/educational	192	0,7	178	0,5
Cultural occasion	527	1,9	378	1,2
Social events	1 161	4,2	861	2,7
Other <sup>1</sup>	550	2,0	284	0,9
Unspecified	250	0,9	928	2,9
<b>Total</b>	<b>27 454</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>32 438</b>	<b>100,0</b>

<sup>1</sup>'Other' includes wellness, child care, etc.

VFR = visiting friends and relatives

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

Table 13 depicts overnight trips by the main purpose for which the trip was taken. In both 2017 and 2018, tourists were more likely to take overnight trips to visit friends and relatives. This represents almost half of all trips undertaken in both years.

Tourists also undertook many trips for leisure and funeral purposes during the reporting period. The proportion of overnight trips undertaken for religious purposes decreased from 7,0% in 2017 to 5,4% in 2018. The percentage of trips undertaken for shopping also decreased from 0,8% in 2017 to 0,6% in 2018.

**Figure 5: Main purpose of most recent overnight trips by month, January–December, 2018 (per cent)**

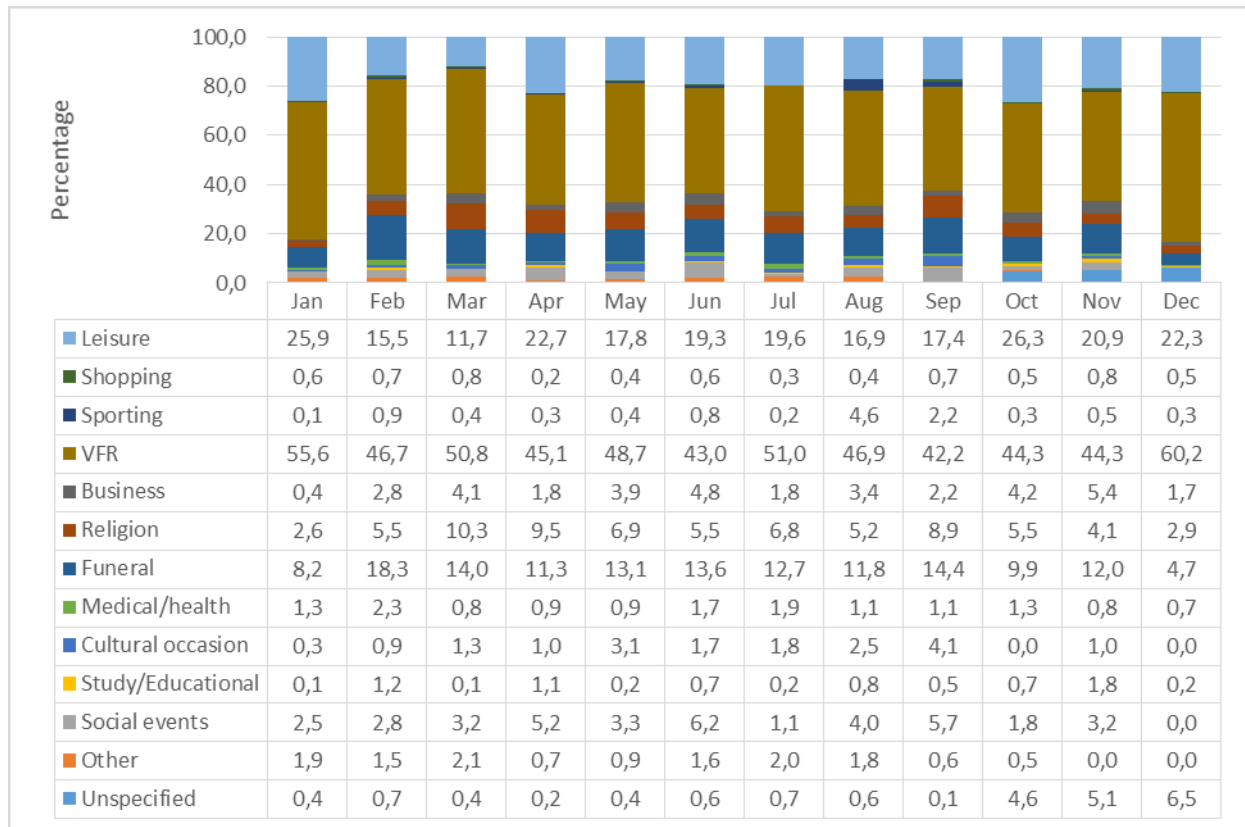


Figure 5 above shows the main purpose of most recent overnight trips by the month in which the trip was undertaken for the reference period January to December 2018. Visiting friends and relatives (VFR) was the most commonly mentioned purpose of taking trips throughout the year. For trips taken during January and December, more than half (55,6%) and (60,2%) were taken to visit friends and relatives. Across all months, leisure trips were most likely to be undertaken in December (22,3); April (22,7%); January (25,9%) and October (26,3%). Trips for religious purposes were dominant in March (10,3%).

**Table 14a: Main purpose of most recent day trips by main mode of transport used, January–December, 2017 and 2018**

Main purpose of trip	Day trips (per cent)							
	Air		Bus		Car		Taxi	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
Leisure	-	-	8,4	10,0	20,4	19,2	2,3	4,4
Shopping	-	-	41,8	51,2	19,5	22,0	46,0	48,7
Sporting	-	-	5,1	5,0	1,8	1,8	2,3	1,8
VFR	-	-	2,0	3,4	27,2	26,8	15,8	15,7
Business	100,0	72,4	6,9	1,9	6,0	5,8	4,7	5,1
Religion	-	-	12	4,0	4,4	3,2	6,6	4,0
Funeral	-	*	4,4	1,3	6,8	8,1	5,6	5,6
Medical/Health	-	*	3,7	*	3,9	2,8	4,3	3,2
Study/educational	-	-	9,0	13,5	0,4	0,7	1,2	1,5
Cultural occasion	-	-	*	*	0,5	0,6	1,3	0,4
Social events	-	-	*	1,9	4,6	4,5	3,5	1,6
Other <sup>1</sup>	-	*	4,0	5,7	4,0	2,3	5,7	4,1
Unspecified	-	-	*	*	0,6	2,2	0,7	4,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

<sup>1</sup>'Other' includes wellness, child care, etc.

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

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

The results of Table 14a show that most day travellers who used buses, used them for shopping purposes. The percentage of such use increased from 41,8% in 2017 to 51,2% in 2018. The use of buses during day trips for visiting friends and relatives increased by 1,4 percentage points respectively over the two-year period. An increase from 8,4% to 10,0% was reported by day travellers that used buses for leisure trips.

Most of the day travellers who used cars used this mode to visit friends and relatives, but the figures show a slight decrease of about 0,4 percentage points between 2017 and 2018. The percentage of travellers that used cars for shopping increased from 19,5% to 22,0% between the two years. The results further indicate that individuals who used cars for leisure decreased by 1,2 percentage points. Furthermore, day trips undertaken by taxi were most commonly used for shopping and visiting friends and relatives in both years.

**Table 14b: Main purpose of most recent overnight trips by main mode of transport used, January–December, 2017 and 2018**

Main purpose of trip	Overnight trips (per cent)							
	Air		Bus		Car		Taxi	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
Leisure	54,1	50,3	15,2	11,4	28,4	31,4	4,5	3,8
Shopping	1,9	*	0,8	1,3	0,9	0,4	0,4	0,6
Sporting	*	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,0	0,9	0,3	0,3
VFR	18,5	16,8	42,7	52,4	40,7	44,2	58,1	60,6
Business	14,2	18,7	2,4	1,8	3,5	2,2	1,3	1,6
Religion	*	-	15,7	14,8	4,7	3,0	8,9	9,1
Funeral	2,5	3,1	13,1	8,6	10,6	8,9	16,4	15,4
Medical/health	1,2	0,5	1,2	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	1,3
Study/educational	*	*	2,6	1,4	0,2	0,2	0,8	0,9
Cultural occasion	-	*	1,6	1,2	1,2	1,3	3,2	1,7
Social events	1,8	2,7	0,6	2,1	5,9	3,4	2,9	2,6
Other <sup>1</sup>	3,6	3,5	2,4	1,3	1,7	0,5	1,9	1,6
Unspecified	-	2,2	*	1,9	0,6	2,9	0,5	0,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

<sup>1</sup>'Other' includes wellness, child care, etc.

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

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

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

Buses were the most popular mode of transport for tourists who visited friends and relatives. This transport mode accounted for more than 40% of trips taken in 2017 and 2018. This type of transport was also used to a large extent by those who travelled for religious purposes during those years. Taxis were overwhelmingly used by tourists who visited friends and relatives with 58,1% in 2017 and 60,6% in 2018. The use of air transport for leisure purposes decreased by 3,8% between 2017 and 2018.



**Table 15: Main purpose of most recent day trips by expenditure (R'000), January–December, 2017 and 2018**

Main purpose of trip	Accommodation	Food and beverages	Domestic transport	Recreation and culture	Shopping	Other <sup>2</sup>	Total
<b>2017</b>							
Leisure	-	410 544	451 947	69 693	290 118	72 981	<b>1 295 283</b>
Shopping	-	233 073	497 520	15 252	439 260	38 654	<b>1 223 759</b>
Sporting	-	39 199	81 613	1 822	85 895	433	<b>208 962</b>
VFR	-	425 942	808 749	48 239	625 489	49 817	<b>1 958 236</b>
Business	-	225 038	235 454	22 313	148 452	39 977	<b>671 235</b>
Religion	-	60 665	177 895	-	91 592	18 016	<b>348 168</b>
Funeral	-	53 930	178 078	2 609	173 068	4 640	<b>412 326</b>
Medical/health	-	38 292	118 029	5 539	70 825	15 287	<b>247 971</b>
Study/educational	-	10 082	23 891	-	11 204	251	<b>45 429</b>
Cultural occasion	-	2 436	5 631	-	76 281	-	<b>84 348</b>
Social events	-	31 351	66 240	6 763	111 147	1 998	<b>217 499</b>
Other <sup>1</sup>	-	40 778	85 713	4 866	49 030	7 988	<b>188 375</b>
Unspecified	-	25 390	49 716	938	22 303	7 081	<b>105 428</b>
<b>Total day trips spending</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 596 720</b>	<b>2 780 475</b>	<b>178 034</b>	<b>2 194 665</b>	<b>257 125</b>	<b>7 007 020</b>
<b>2018</b>							
Leisure	-	915 148	710 823	299 819	519 347	46 789	<b>2 491 926</b>
Shopping	-	594 100	1 030 654	11 125	5 281 851	160 155	<b>7 077 885</b>
Sporting	-	31 733	39 568	225	15 190	464	<b>87 180</b>
VFR	-	637 818	1 222 544	35 156	560 911	42 682	<b>2 499 112</b>
Business	-	211 307	415 121	16 236	220 641	48 480	<b>911 785</b>
Religion	-	62 356	166 234	-	54 986	9 360	<b>292 936</b>
Funeral	-	140 094	296 814	11 675	346 134	44 570	<b>839 286</b>
Medical/health	-	56 221	93 607	167	94 357	22 656	<b>267 008</b>
Study/educational	-	13 231	40 039	356	17 727	674	<b>72 027</b>
Cultural occasion	-	3 041	12 759	-	14 789	-	<b>30 590</b>
Social events	-	69 924	127 700	5 415	121 544	1 894	<b>326 477</b>
Other <sup>2</sup>	-	21 691	49 178	678	34 523	6 320	<b>112 389</b>
Unspecified	-	43 338	110 851	3 527	111 207	30 450	<b>299 373</b>
<b>Total day trips spending</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2 800 002</b>	<b>4 315 891</b>	<b>384 378</b>	<b>7 393 209</b>	<b>414 494</b>	<b>15 307 973</b>

<sup>1</sup>'Other' includes wellness, child care, etc.

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

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

During the period January to December 2017, the expenditure for day trips totalled R7 billion and R15 billion for 2018, as shown in Table 15.

Day travellers spent most of their money on domestic transport (R2,8 billion) and shopping (R2,2 billion) in 2017. In 2018, a similar trend was observed as more money was spent on shopping (7,4 billion), followed by domestic transport (4,3 billion). For both years, the least amount of money was spent on recreation and culture (178 million in 2017 and 384 million in 2018).

Of the R7,0 billion total expenditure by day travellers in 2017, shopping (R1,2 billion) and visiting friends and relatives (R2,0 billion) and leisure (R1,4 billion) were the main expenditure items. When looking at the expenditure figures for 2018, shopping was (R7,0 billion) and leisure and visiting friends and relatives were the main expenditure categories at R2,5 billion. Day travellers were least likely to spend money on cultural occasions in 2018 (R30,6 million).

**Table 16: Main purpose of most recent overnight trips by expenditure (R'000), January–December, 2017 and 2018**

Main purpose of trip	Accommodation	Food and beverages	Domestic transport	Recreation and culture	Shopping	Other <sup>2</sup>	Total
<b>2017</b>							
Leisure	3 865 379	2 652 556	3 605 787	342 815	2 828 261	256 897	<b>13 551 696</b>
Shopping	51 318	61 001	131 787	735	355 942	2 945	<b>603 728</b>
Sporting	95 871	41 787	84 371	7 598	48 662	1 481	<b>279 770</b>
VFR	118 782	1 985 441	4 896 699	101 513	6 143 176	245 007	<b>13 490 618</b>
Business	489 086	323 044	749 084	43 009	247 524	49 745	<b>1 901 492</b>
Religion	58 803	262 635	479 464	99	263 593	17 338	<b>1 081 932</b>
Funeral	26 204	440 600	1 418 614	3 929	989 530	317 713	<b>3 196 589</b>
Medical/health	29 126	30 252	97 925	4 772	51 341	63 183	<b>276 600</b>
Study/educational	38 270	44 927	79 388	3 987	54 450	4 963	<b>225 984</b>
Cultural occasion	10 223	70 577	230 603	1 432	218 373	3 426	<b>534 635</b>
Social events	119 678	196 637	433 348	9 703	539 160	11 140	<b>1 309 666</b>
Other <sup>1</sup>	73 351	89 864	219 872	959	137 113	13 328	<b>534 486</b>
Unspecified	134 719	18 261	76 756	-	31 562	14 090	<b>275 388</b>
<b>Total overnight trips spending</b>	<b>5 110 809</b>	<b>6 217 583</b>	<b>12 503 699</b>	<b>520 549</b>	<b>11 908 689</b>	<b>1 001 255</b>	<b>37 262 583</b>
<b>2018</b>							
Leisure	6 432 301	3 929 415	4 193 277	464 993	3 555 703	227 236	<b>18 802 924</b>
Shopping	58 327	43 876	90 257	2 363	865 730	2 288	<b>1 062 842</b>
Sporting	121 633	90 230	143 391	2 378	45 998		<b>403 630</b>
VFR	148 941	2 845 932	6 013 734	120 190	6 727 079	352 953	<b>16 208 829</b>
Business	516 935	240 539	689 220	7 168	616 580	58 276	<b>2 128 718</b>
Religion	42 705	225 854	496 891		187 912	33 030	<b>986 392</b>
Funeral	15 483	341 921	1 267 165	5 740	796 947	225 298	<b>2 652 554</b>
Medical/health	26 510	38 027	111 369	959	31 368	81 811	<b>290 044</b>
Study/educational	24 382	42 956	64 387	2 810	53 017	3 557	<b>191 108</b>
Cultural occasion	1 033	35 016	124 717		183 585	3 491	<b>347 841</b>
Social events	254 441	253 483	351 489	98 859	417 328	13 359	<b>1 388 957</b>
Other <sup>1</sup>	42 364	58 825	240 880	10 029	92 827	29 088	<b>474 013</b>
Unspecified	19 744	97 978	221 073	155	180 153	30 231	<b>549 334</b>
<b>Total overnight trips spending</b>	<b>7 704 796</b>	<b>8 244 054</b>	<b>14 007 848</b>	<b>715 644</b>	<b>13 754 226</b>	<b>1 060 619</b>	<b>45 487 187</b>

<sup>1</sup>'Other' includes wellness, child care, etc.

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

Table 16 provides detailed expenditure by main purpose of trip for overnight trips for the periods January to December 2017, and January to December 2018. The total amount of expenditure for overnight trips totalled R37,0 billion for year 2017, and increased somewhat to R45,0 billion in 2018.

Tourists spent most of their money on domestic transport, shopping, accommodation and; food and beverages with the least amount spent on recreation and culture. Of the R37,0 billion total expenditure by overnight tourists in 2017, leisure (R13,6 billion) and visiting friends and relatives (R13,5 billion) were the main purposes on which most money was spent. This was followed by attending funerals (R3,2 billion) and business (R2,0 billion). In 2018, overnight tourists spent money on leisure activities (R18,8 billion), visiting friends and relatives (R16,2 billion), and attending funerals (R2,7 billion).

### 3.4 Analysis by main mode of transport for the trip

**Table 17: Main mode of transport by most recent type of trip, January–December, 2017 and 2018**

Mode of transport	2017		2018	
	Day trips			
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
Air	12	0,1	103	0,5
Bus	823	4,3	973	4,5
Car	11 605	61,2	12 550	58,3
Taxi	5 725	30,2	7 149	33,2
Other <sup>1</sup>	595	3,1	585	2,7
Unspecified	208	1,1	178	0,8
<b>Total</b>	<b>18 968</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>21 538</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Overnight trips				
Mode of transport	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
Air	1 066	3,9	1 255	3,9
Bus	2 160	7,9	2 261	7,0
Car	13 436	48,9	16 661	51,4
Taxi	9 894	36,0	7 729	23,8
Other <sup>1</sup>	561	2,0	4 265	13,1
Unspecified	336	1,2	267	0,8
<b>Total</b>	<b>27 454</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>32 438</b>	<b>100,0</b>

<sup>1</sup>'Other' includes motorcycles, bicycles, trains, etc.  
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Table 17 shows the number of day and overnight trips undertaken from January to December 2017, and from January to December 2018, grouped by the mode of transport used. Day travelling in the country was done mostly by car, although the percentages decreased from (61,2% in 2017 to 58,3% in 2018). Taxis were the second most used mode of transport with 30,2% in 2017 and 33,2% in 2018. Day travellers were the least likely to use aircraft in both years (0,1% in 2017 and 0,5% in 2018).

Tourists were also more likely to use cars, the percentages increased from 48,9% in 2017 to 51,4% in 2018. The second most used transport mode was taxis, which decreased from 36,0% in 2017 to 23,8% in 2018. About 13,0% of trips were undertaken using other modes of transport not categorised in 2018.

**Table 18: Main mode of transport used to undertake overnight trip by principal type of accommodation utilised, January–December, 2017 and 2018**

Mode of transport	Accommodation ('000)												Total
	Hotel	Guest-house/ guest-farm	Bed and breakfast	Lodge	Hostel/ backpackers	Self-catering establishment	Stayed with friends and relatives	Holiday home/ second home	Campsite	Caravan park	Other <sup>2</sup>	Un- specified	
<b>2017</b>													
Air	266	122	81	53	-	98	367	48	-	30	-	-	<b>1 066</b>
Bus	49	37	21	35	39	90	1 454	33	108	-	268	28	<b>2 160</b>
Car	615	587	394	526	117	857	8 924	606	215	120	397	78	<b>13 436</b>
Taxi	38	76	49	33	18	116	8 560	296	107	*	535	63	<b>9 894</b>
Other <sup>1</sup>	7	14	*	*	*	13	468	-	*	-	39	*	<b>561</b>
Unspecified	-	*	-	19	-	*	180	-	-	-	10	119	<b>336</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>1 179</b>	<b>19 953</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>1 249</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>27 454</b>
<b>2018</b>													
Air	356	45	86	45	3	140	511	52	-	-	*	*	<b>1 255</b>
Bus	40	17	7	23	16	106	1 674	62	48	*	211	56	<b>2 261</b>
Car	987	628	408	453	32	1 402	11 093	714	510	56	235	143	<b>16 661</b>
Taxi	75	41	19	20	*	102	6 694	161	73	13	464	60	<b>7 729</b>
Other <sup>2</sup>	48	*	11	*	*	18	3 740	165	*	46	97	113	<b>4 265</b>
Unspecified	-	*	-	-	-	*	137	*	72	-	*	37	<b>267</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 506</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>1 776</b>	<b>23 848</b>	<b>1 159</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>1 024</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>32 438</b>

<sup>1</sup> 'Other' includes motorcycles, bicycles, trains, etc.

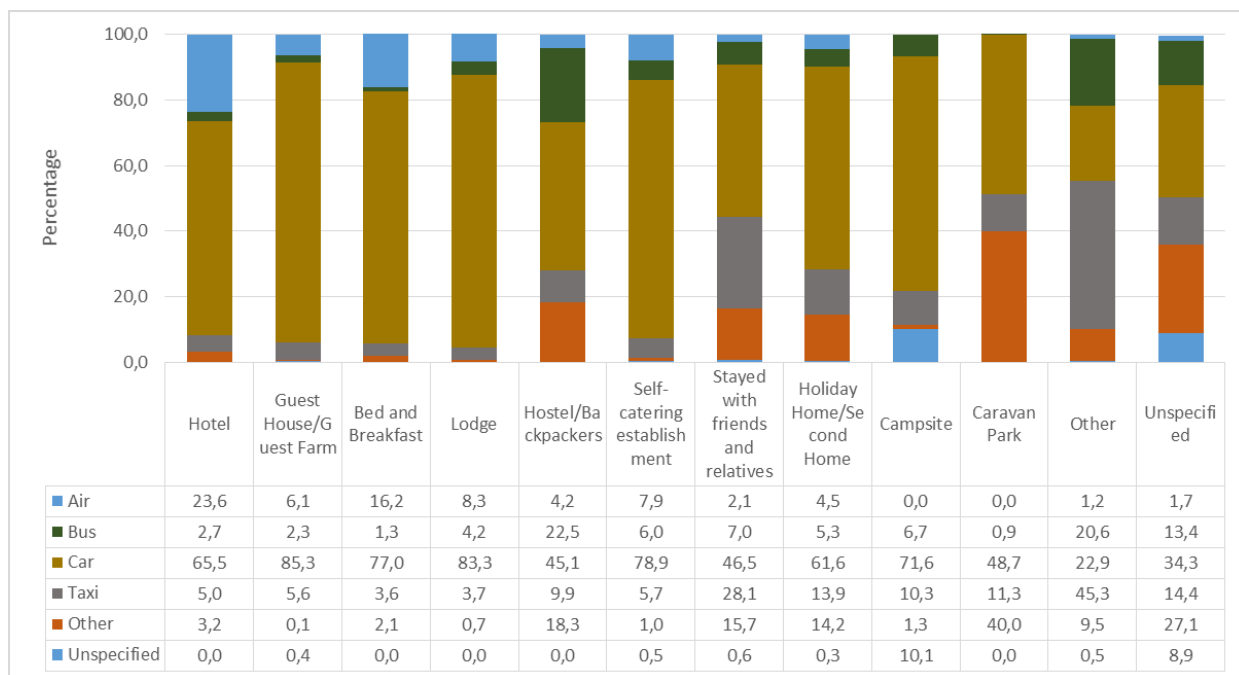
<sup>2</sup> 'Other' includes other types of accommodation not included in the categories.

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

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

In 2017, about 615 000 of tourists who slept at a hotel travelled by car. This figure marginally increased to 987 000 in 2018. Trips undertaken by taxi to a hotel were fewest in number in both 2017 and 2018, with 38 000 and 75 000 trips, respectively.

**Figure 6: Main mode of transport by type of accommodation on most recent overnight trips, January–December, 2018 (per cent)**



As shown in Figure 6, tourists generally used cars to get to their chosen destinations. About eight out of ten tourists who slept at guest houses or guest farms travelled by car, while 6,1% used air transport and 5,6% used buses to reach the same accommodation. Tourists who stayed in lodges (83,3%) were the second to most likely use cars to reach their accommodation.

Tourists who stayed with friends and relatives using cars as a mode of transport accounted for more than four out of ten trips. More than a quarter (23,6%) of individuals who slept at hotels used air travel for the longest parts of their journeys.

### 3.5 Analysis of travelling patterns of different population groups

**Table 19: Population group by most recent type of trip, January–December, 2018**

Population group	Day trips		Overnight trips	
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
Black African	16 060	74,6	24 280	74,9
Coloured	1 698	7,9	2 007	6,2
Indian/Asian	478	2,2	817	2,5
White	3 301	15,3	5 334	16,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>21 538</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>32 438</b>	<b>100,0</b>

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

Of the total number of most recent day trips undertaken in South Africa during the reference period, the black African population group undertook most day trips (74,6%), followed by the white (15,3%), coloured (7,9%) and Indian/Asian (2,2%) population groups.

In relation to most recent domestic overnight trips undertaken by population groups, black Africans undertook 74,9% of the total number of trips, while the coloured and Indian/Asian groups recorded the lowest proportions (6,2% and 2,5%, respectively).

**Table 20a: Population group by main purpose of the most recent day trip, January–December, 2018**

Population group	Main purpose of trip ('000)													Total
	Leisure	Shopping	Sporting	VFR	Business	Religion	Funeral	Medical/health	Study/education	Cultural occasion	Social events	Other <sup>1</sup>	Un-specified	
Black African	1 105	6 200	189	3 234	921	622	1 366	491	293	76	467	533	564	16 060
Coloured	431	411	95	380	83	81	53	37	18	*	56	39	13	1 698
Indian/Asian	172	44	32	59	*	*	30	*	*	*	24	46	-	478
White	1 135	441	83	928	206	39	35	126	*	-	204	32	65	3 301
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 843</b>	<b>7 097</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>4 602</b>	<b>1 232</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>1 484</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>21 538</b>

<sup>1</sup>'Other' includes wellness, child care, etc.

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

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

**Table 20b: Population group by main purpose of the most recent overnight trip, 2018**

Population group	Main purpose of trip ('000)													Total
	Leisure	Shopping	Sporting	VFR	Business	Religion	Funeral	Medical/health	Study/education	Cultural occasion	Social events	Other <sup>1</sup>	Un-specified	
Black African	2 135	158	91	14 032	587	1 687	3 099	286	167	371	607	220	840	24 280
Coloured	854	16	*	646	106	42	136	17	*	*	114	13	43	2 007
Indian/Asian	501	-	-	190	43	-	11	*	-	-	-	40	24	817
White	3 350	7	134	1 434	106	15	62	52	*	-	140	12	20	5 334
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 840</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>16 302</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>1 744</b>	<b>3 308</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>32 438</b>

<sup>1</sup>'Other' includes wellness, child care, etc.

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

In relation to overnight trips, Table 20b shows that black Africans undertook about 14,0 million trips to visit friends and relatives, while 1,4 million trips were undertaken by the white population group for the same reason. Again, when compared to other population groups, black Africans (2,1 million) and tourists from the white population group (3,4 million) undertook most of their overnight trips for leisure purpose.

**Table 21: Population group by province of destination of the most recent type of trip, January–December, 2018**

Population group	Province of destination ('000)										Total
	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	Un-specified	
<b>Day trips</b>											
Black African	170	1 631	373	606	1 188	1 330	2 332	2 728	4 575	1 127	<b>16 060</b>
Coloured	1 022	155	294	7	21	34	63	20	9	73	<b>1 698</b>
Indian/Asian	98	*	-	-	67	10	160	92	*	3	<b>478</b>
White	1 182	113	34	139	97	255	903	451	76	51	<b>3 301</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 472</b>	<b>1 907</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>1 373</b>	<b>1 629</b>	<b>3 457</b>	<b>3 291</b>	<b>4 702</b>	<b>1 254</b>	<b>21 538</b>
<b>Overnight trips</b>											
Black African	516	4 079	400	1 528	4 067	1 884	3 449	2 471	5 449	438	<b>24 280</b>
Coloured	929	332	239	55	40	55	140	148	30	40	<b>2 007</b>
Indian/Asian	121	42	-	*	468	-	139	44	-	*	<b>817</b>
White	1 827	351	71	386	487	505	636	366	695	11	<b>5 334</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 393</b>	<b>4 804</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>1 971</b>	<b>5 062</b>	<b>2 443</b>	<b>4 364</b>	<b>3 029</b>	<b>6 173</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>32 438</b>

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

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

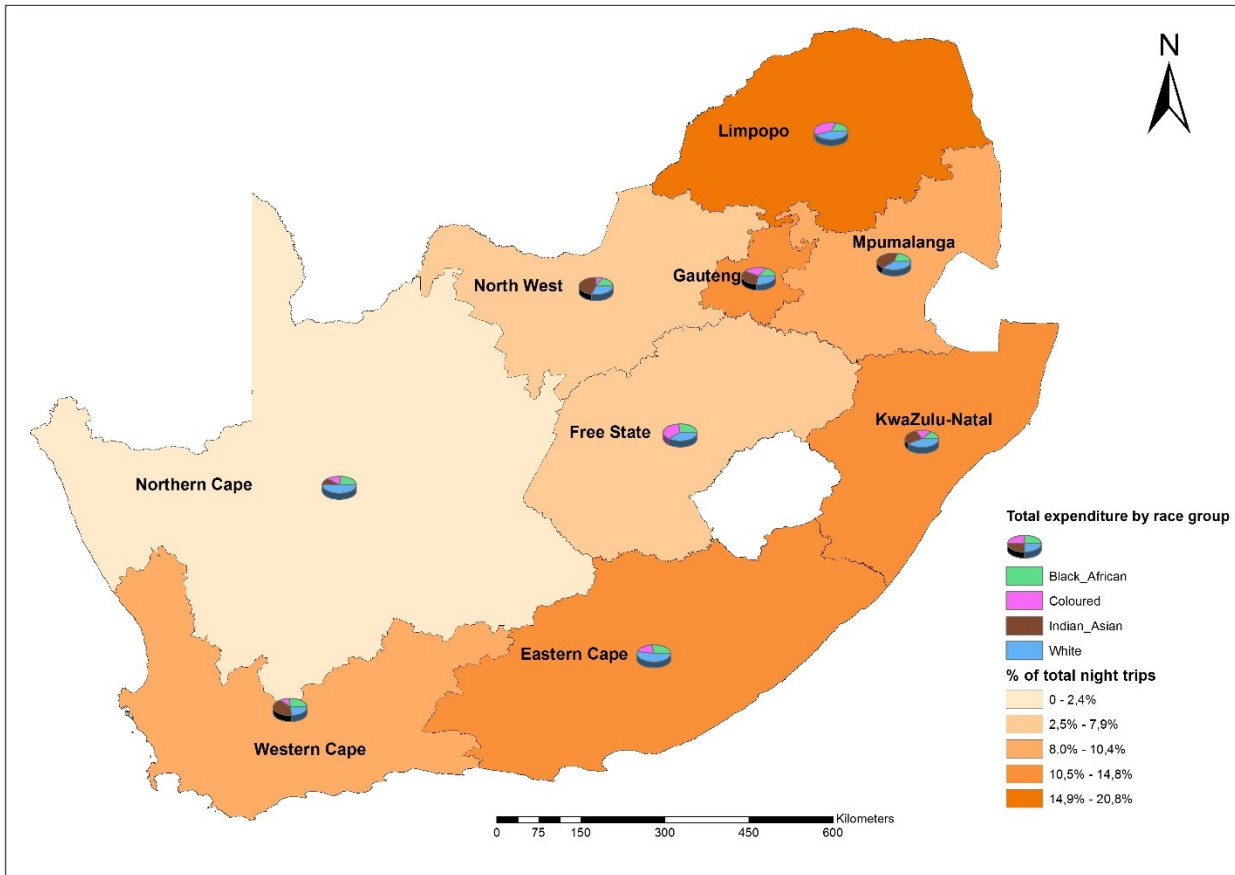
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

As per Table 21, the highest number of most recent day trips were undertaken by travellers who went to Limpopo and Gauteng provinces with 4,7 million and 3,5 million trips, respectively. It further shows that most white travellers who undertook day trips were destined for Western Cape and Gauteng, with 1,2 million and 903 000 trips, respectively. Of the 478 000 trips undertaken by Indians/Asians, 160 000 were destined for Gauteng.

Those who undertook overnight trips to Limpopo were mainly black African (5,4 million), followed by white travellers (695 000). Tourists undertaking overnight trips to Northern Cape were primarily black Africans (400 000), coloured people (239 000) and whites (71 000). Notably, Western Cape registered the highest number of trips among white (1,8 million) and coloured (929 000) people.



**Figure 7: Percentage of expenditure on most recent overnight trips by population groups at province of destination, January–December, 2018**



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

**Table 22: Population group by number of trips per individual, January–December, 2018**

Population group	Day trips			Overnight trips		
	Number of persons in population group ('000)	Total number of trips ('000)	Per cent across population group	Number of persons in population group ('000)	Total number of trips ('000)	Per cent across population group
Black African	45 723	29 072	69,8	45 723	33 981	74,7
Coloured	4 996	3 553	8,5	4 996	2 797	6,2
Indian/Asian	1 414	1 044	2,5	1 414	975	2,1
White	4 489	7 965	19,1	4 489	7 713	17,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>56 621</b>	<b>41 634</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>56 621</b>	<b>45 466</b>	<b>100,0</b>

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

Table 22 above presents population groups by number of trips per individual during the reference period. The table shows there were 46,0 million persons who were black Africans and about 5,0 million who were coloured and 4,5 million white.

When comparing across population groups and with a focus on the total number of trips undertaken between January and December 2018, the black African population group undertook the most day trips, having taken slightly under 7 out of every ten trips (69,8%). This was followed by white travellers with 19,1% of the total number of day trips. The Indian/Asian group showed a relatively low number of day trips undertaken during the period with 1,0 million trips.

Similarly with overnight trips, black Africans undertook the most number of trips (34,0 million) when compared to white people (7,7 million) who undertook the second highest number of trips, followed by coloured (2,8 million), and Indian/Asian (975 000) people who undertook the least number of trips.

**Table 23: Population group by expenditure (R'000) on most recent trips, January–December, 2018**

Population group	Accommodation	Food and beverages	Domestic transport	Recreation and culture	Shopping	Other <sup>1</sup>	Total
<b>Day trips</b>							
Black African	-	1 603 429	2 721 737	249 531	6 439 565	278 117	<b>11 292 379</b>
Coloured	-	243 486	322 921	40 190	228 099	66 274	<b>900 969</b>
Indian/Asian	-	22 145	46 093	291	25 145		<b>93 674</b>
White	-	930 941	1 225 140	94 366	700 401	70 103	<b>3 020 951</b>
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>2 800 002</b>	<b>4 315 891</b>	<b>384 378</b>	<b>7 393 209</b>	<b>414 494</b>	<b>15 307 973</b>
<b>Overnight trips</b>							
Black African	2 388 049	4 246 488	9 117 115	304 506	10 382 606	649 273	<b>27 088 038</b>
Coloured	956 661	663 375	795 986	27 585	1 169 043	125 833	<b>3 738 484</b>
Indian/Asian	258 346	248 023	489 765	63 390	254 215	3 241	<b>1 316 979</b>
White	4 101 740	3 086 167	3 604 983	320 163	1 948 362	282 272	<b>13 343 687</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 704 796</b>	<b>8 244 054</b>	<b>14 007 848</b>	<b>715 644</b>	<b>13 754 226</b>	<b>1 060 619</b>	<b>45 487 187</b>

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

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

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

The estimated total spending on most recent day trips between January and December 2018 was R15,3 billion and R45,5 billion for most recent overnight trips. During day trips, nearly R6,4 billion was spent by black Africans on shopping and R2,7 billion on domestic transport. This group further spent R1,6 billion on food and beverages. In absolute terms, Indian/Asian travellers spent the least amount (R93 million) on day trips, compared to other population groups.

The black African population group, on their most recent overnight trips, spent most of their money on shopping (R10,4 billion), and then on domestic transport (R9,1 billion). The white population group spent the most money on domestic transport (R3,6 billion) and accommodation (R4,1 billion). The third highest expense item for this group was food and beverages (R3,1 billion). The coloured population spent most money on shopping (R1,2 billion), followed by expenditure on accommodation (R956 million), and domestic transport (R795 million).

**Table 24: Population group by average expenditure on most recent day and overnight trips, January–December, 2018**

Population group	Expenditure (R'000)	Number of trips ('000)	Average spent per trip (R)
<b>Day trips</b>			
Black African	11 292 379	16 060	1 336
Coloured	900 969	1 698	1 115
Indian/Asian	93 674	478	1 249
White	3 020 951	3 301	1 678
<b>Total</b>	<b>15 307 973</b>	<b>21 537</b>	<b>1 345</b>
<b>Overnight trips</b>			
Black African	27 088 038	24 280	1 116
Coloured	3 738 484	2 007	1 863
Indian/Asian	1 316 979	817	1 612
White	13 343 687	5 334	2 501
<b>Total</b>	<b>45 487 188</b>	<b>32 438</b>	<b>1 773</b>

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

Table 24 shows population group by average expenditure on the most recent day and overnight trips. Day travellers spent an average of R1 345 per trip while tourists spent R1 773 on average per trip.

For day trips, white travellers recorded the highest average spent per trip (R1 678) compared to other population groups. They were followed closely by black Africans with R1 336, while the Coloured population spent the least amount on average per trip (R1 115).

With almost 75% of most recent overnight trips undertaken by the black African population group, the average expenditure per trip sits at R1 116, making it the smallest average spent per trip. The white travellers once again reported the highest amount of money spent on average per trip (R2 501), followed by the Coloured population group (R1 863).

**Table 25a: Demographic analysis by most recent person day trips, January–December, 2017 and 2018**

Characteristics	Day trips			
	2017		2018	
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
<b>Broad age groups</b>				
0–11	2 572	13,6	2 472	11,5
12–17	1 183	6,2	1 336	6,2
18–24	1 790	9,4	2 252	10,5
25–34	4 048	21,3	4 529	21,0
35–44	3 736	19,7	4 442	20,6
45–54	2 834	14,9	3 082	14,3
55–64	1 717	9,1	2 159	10,0
65+	1 088	5,7	1 266	5,9
<b>Total</b>	<b>18 968</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>21 538</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	9 141	48,2	10 301	47,8
Female	9 828	51,8	11 236	52,2
<b>Total</b>	<b>18 968</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>21 537</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>Marital status</b>				
Married	6 859	36,2	7 855	36,5
Living together as husband and wife	1 474	7,8	1 604	7,4
Widow/widower	830	4,4	1 026	4,8
Divorced/separated	451	2,4	560	2,6
Never married	9 268	48,9	10 450	48,5
Unspecified	87	0,5	43	0,2
<b>Total</b>	<b>18 968</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>21 538</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>Highest level of education</b>				
No schooling	1 582	8,3	1 601	7,4
Completed some primary school	2 472	13,0	2 603	12,1
Grade 7/Std 5	715	3,8	739	3,4
Completed some secondary school	5 420	28,6	6 528	30,3
Grade 12/Std 10	4 632	24,4	5 282	24,5
Higher	3 976	21,0	4 657	21,6
Do not know	82	0,4	41	0,2
Education unspecified	90	0,5	86	0,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>18 968</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>21 537</b>	<b>100,0</b>

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

Individuals in the age groups 25 to 44 years made up 41,0% of the total number of day travellers in 2017 and 41,6% in 2018, resulting in an increase of 0,6% when comparing both years. These age groups were the most likely to travel over the reference period. Table 25a shows that in 2017, day travellers who were never married were more likely than individuals with other marital statuses to travel (48,9%), followed by those who were married (36,2%). In 2018 the same trend continued: individuals who have never been married travelled the most (48,5%), followed by those who were married (36,5%). In 2018, individuals who had completed some secondary school were the most likely to undertake day trips (30,3%). Individuals with a Grade 7/Standard 5 qualification were the least likely to travel when comparing both years.

**Table 25b: Demographic analysis by most recent person overnight trips, January–December, 2017 and 2018**

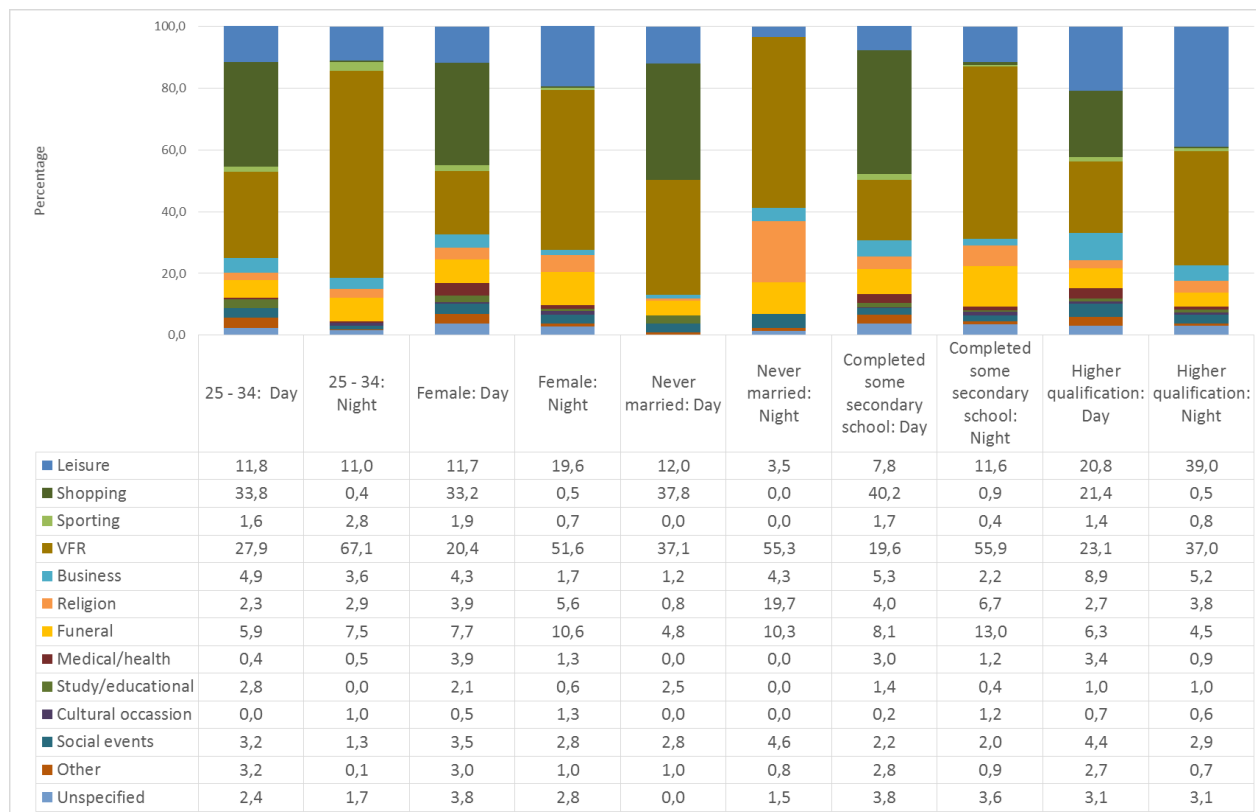
Characteristics	Overnight trips			
	2017		2018	
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
<b>Broad age groups</b>				
0–11	4 345	15,8	5 042	15,5
12–17	1 945	7,1	2 376	7,3
18–24	2 825	10,3	3 485	10,7
25–34	5 745	20,9	6 435	19,8
35–44	5 207	19,0	6 202	19,1
45–54	3 643	13,3	4 249	13,1
55–64	2 249	8,2	2 877	8,9
65+	1 494	5,4	1 772	5,5
<b>Total</b>	<b>27 454</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>32 438</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	12 832	46,7	15 081	46,5
Female	14 622	53,3	17 357	53,5
<b>Total</b>	<b>27 454</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>32 438</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>Marital status</b>				
Married	9 232	33,6	10 556	32,5
Living together as husband and wife	2 201	8,0	2 682	8,3
Widow/widower	1 148	4,2	1 425	4,4
Divorced/separated	648	2,4	803	2,5
Never married	14 052	51,2	16 781	51,7
Unspecified	172	0,6	191	0,6
<b>Total</b>	<b>27 454</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>32 438</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>Highest level of education</b>				
No schooling	2 806	10,2	2 874	8,9
Completed some primary school	3 644	13,3	4 523	13,9
Grade 7/Std 5	940	3,4	1 030	3,2
Completed some secondary school	7 624	27,8	9 186	28,3
Grade 12/Std 10	6 966	25,4	8 222	25,3
Higher	5 094	18,6	6 401	19,7
Do not know	281	1,0	142	0,4
Education unspecified	100	0,4	60	0,2
<b>Total</b>	<b>27 454</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>32 438</b>	<b>100,0</b>

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

Table 25b depicts the travel patterns for overnight trips and shows that it was similar to that of day trips. Individuals between the ages of 25 and 44 years undertook almost the forty percentage of overnight trips in 2017 (39,9%) and 2018 (38,9%). Individuals who have never been married were most likely to travel when compared to tourists in other marital status groups in 2018 (51,7%).

Individuals who have completed some secondary school and those having Grade 12, collectively undertook most of the overnight trips in 2017 (53,2%) compared to 53,6% of those in 2018.

**Figure 8: Selected demographic groups by main purpose of most recent day and overnight trips, January–December, 2018 (per cent)**



Shopping was the most common reason that day travellers undertook day trips in 2018. For these individuals, visiting friends and relatives was the most common reason for travelling. The least common reasons for travel by day travellers across all demographic groups were for educational and cultural purposes.

Visiting friends and relatives was the most common reason why tourists across all the demographic categories undertook overnight trips. Almost half of female tourists (51,6%) were prompted to undertake trips for this reason, followed by those whose purpose was for leisure (19,6%) and funerals (10,6%). Domestic tourists across most categories were least likely to travel for educational, medical and business purposes.

**Figure 9: Percentage expenditure by tourists on most recent day and overnight trips per selected demographic group, January–December, 2018 (per cent)**

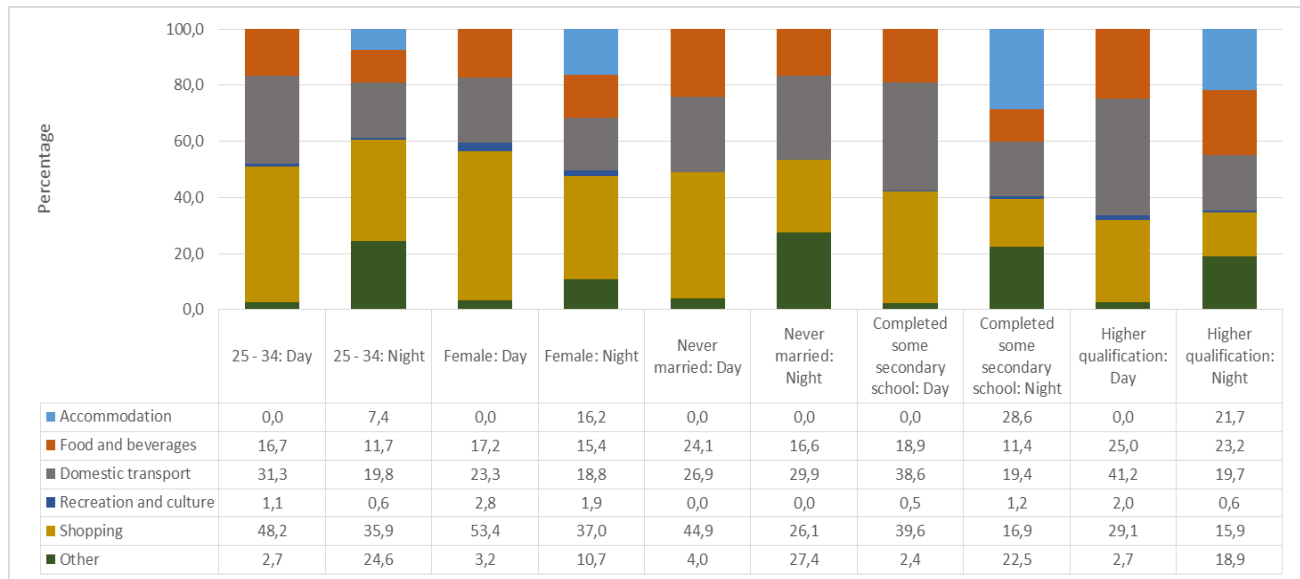


Figure 9 shows the proportion of expenditure of day travellers and tourists by their demographic profile. The spending patterns of the different demographic groups generally followed a similar trend for both day and overnight trips.

Individuals aged between 25 and 34 years spent most of their money on shopping during their day and overnight trips (48,2% and 35,9%, respectively), followed by expenditure on domestic transport (day trips: 31,3% and overnight trips: 19,8%). Females spent about 53% on shopping while on day trips and approximately 37% during overnight trips. Furthermore, people who have never been married spent most of their money on shopping for both trips (day trips: 44,9% and overnight trips: 26,1%).



### 3.6 General activities related to trips

**Table 26: Booking patterns by main purpose of most recent overnight trips, January–December, 2018**

Booking	Main purpose of trip (Per cent)												Total
	Leisure	Shopping	Sporting	VFR	Business	Religion	Cultural occasion	Funeral	Medical/health	Social events	Other	Unspecified	
	How trip was booked												
Tour operator	0,4	*	2,9	*	6,0	10,9	*	*	*	5,2	15,9	*	1,2
Travel agent	6,5	14,2	5,0	5,2	37,2	5,3	5,6	*	3,3	17,2	15,7	1,9	8,2
Independently	93,1	85,8	92,1	87,2	56,8	83,0	92,2	100,0	96,7	76,0	68,5	64,8	88,7
Unspecified	*	*	*	7,6	*	0,9	2,3	*	*	1,6	*	33,3	1,9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
	Method used to book												
Personal visit to travel shop	6,1	41,8	*	38,7	11,6	13,5	28,2	19,5	*	5,2	17,3	14,9	11,0
Entirely by phone	35,3	15,5	22,0	10,5	23,4	75,0	21,8	*	86,6	16,2	35,5	2,1	30,6
On the internet	54,3	42,7	73,8	25,4	56,9	*	4,9	24,9	13,4	66,8	11,8	47,6	48,8
Do not know	0,5	*	4,3	0,6	3,9	1,3	*	*	*	*	18,3	*	1,0
Unspecified	3,9	*	*	24,8	4,3	10,3	45,1	55,6	*	11,7	17,1	35,4	8,5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
	Booking lead period												
< 2 weeks	17,7	69,5	15,5	50,8	45,7	27,6	53,6	44,4	48,3	30,8	52,4	4,0	24,9
2 weeks to one month	36,5	16,3	70,1	22,7	40,5	46,0	1,3	*	44,3	44,3	11,1	53,6	35,9
2 to 3 months	9,9	*	2,3	0,5	*	*	*	*	*	3,0	4,7	*	7,0
Four months and more	5,3	*	*	0,7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3,7
Unspecified	30,5	14,2	12,1	25,3	13,8	26,4	45,1	55,6	7,3	21,9	31,7	42,3	28,6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

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

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

Other main purpose category includes wellness, child care and study/educational trips.

Table 26 provides information on booking patterns for trips by main purpose of trip undertaken. Nationally, 88,7% of the trips were booked independently by tourists, while travel agents were used on 8,2% of overnight trips, and less than one per cent (1,2%) of trips were booked through tour operators. About 93,1% of trips for leisure purposes were booked independently and 6,5% of trips for the same purpose were booked by using travel agents. Nearly five out of ten business trips (56,8%) undertaken were independently booked and 37,2% used travel agents.

More than 40% (48,8%) of booked trips were done using the internet. These were followed by bookings made using the telephone, with 30,6% of the total trips booked in this way. Almost 40% (42,7%) of trips for shopping purposes were booked through the internet, and 15,5% of trips were booked telephonically. Approximately 17,7% of leisure trips were booked in less than two weeks prior to the trip, while 36,5% of leisure trips were booked between two weeks to a month before the trip.

Above seventy per cent (76,0%) of social event trips were booked independently by tourists, with 66,8% of tourists using the internet as the main method of booking these trips, and four out of ten of these trips would be booked two weeks to one month prior to undertaking the trip.

**Table 27a: Reasons for respondents not taking day trips, January–December, 2017 and 2018**

Reason for not taking trips	Day trips			
	2017		2018	
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
Trips within 40-km radius/family relatives prefer to stay within	22 566	43,9	20 221	40,6
Financial reasons	14 567	28,4	15 052	30,2
Too expensive/I would rather spend money on something else	1 814	3,5	1 466	2,9
Not enough time to travel	652	1,3	908	1,8
Too busy at work/school	5 019	9,8	4 167	8,4
No family/friends to visit somewhere else	664	1,3	901	1,8
Too much hassle to travel	108	0,2	95	0,2
Sick	196	0,4	249	0,5
Disabled	91	0,2	101	0,2
Too old to travel	403	0,8	430	0,9
Worried about safety/security/crime	140	0,3	185	0,4
Have young children	99	0,2	138	0,3
I no longer wish to travel	98	0,2	52	0,1
No interest/nothing to see or do that appeals to me	199	0,4	186	0,4
Taking care of sick/elderly relative	103	0,2	101	0,2
Pregnancy	41	0,1	44	0,1
In mourning	30	0,1	31	0,1
No particular reason	3 907	7,6	4 746	9,5
Other	232	0,5	441	0,9
Unspecified	444	0,9	340	0,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>51 373</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>49 855</b>	<b>100,0</b>

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

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

Table 27a shows a comparison between the reasons given by South Africans for not undertaking day trips between 2017 and 2018. The most prevalent reason provided for not taking day trips in both years under review was that family and friends stayed within a 40-kilometre radius distance, and such trips do not meet the definition of a trip. A noticeable reason given for not taking day trips (28,4% in 2017 and 30,2% in 2018) was failure to travel due to financial reasons. A significant number of individuals said they were too busy at work or school (9,8% in 2017 and 8,4% in 2018). A further 3,5% and 2,9% said it was too expensive to undertake a day trip during the respective two years under review.

**Table 27b: Reasons for respondents not taking overnight trips, January–December, 2017 and 2018**

Reason for not taking trips	Overnight trips			
	2017		2018	
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
Trips within 40-km radius/family relatives stay within	13 648	28,0	11 865	25,2
Financial reasons	17 929	36,7	18 241	38,7
Too expensive/I would rather spend money on something else	2 633	5,4	2 022	4,3
Not enough time to travel	703	1,4	915	1,9
Too busy at work/school	4 660	9,6	4 033	8,6
No family/friends to visit somewhere else	997	2,0	1 117	2,4
Too much hassle to travel	155	0,3	141	0,3
Sick	224	0,5	262	0,6
Disabled	95	0,2	99	0,2
Too old to travel	1 655	3,4	488	1,0
Worried about safety/security/crime	501	1,0	435	0,9
Have young children	140	0,3	187	0,4
I no longer wish to travel	158	0,3	83	0,2
No interest/nothing to see or do that appeals to me	262	0,5	286	0,6
Taking care of sick/elderly relative	144	0,3	131	0,3
Pregnancy	42	0,1	49	0,1
In mourning	28	0,1	32	0,1
No particular reason	4 323	8,9	5 242	11,1
Other	489	1,0	570	1,2
Unspecified	-	-	878	1,9
<b>Total</b>	<b>48 787</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>47 075</b>	<b>100,0</b>

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

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

Table 27b shows a comparison between the reasons given by South Africans for not undertaking overnight trips in 2017 and 2018. Financial reasons were the dominant reason provided for not taking trips in both years under review. Another noticeable reason given for not taking overnight trips was that family members and friends stayed within a 40-kilometre radius (28,0% in 2017 and 25,2% in 2018). A significant number of individuals also said they were too busy at work or school (9,6% in 2017 and 8,6% in 2018).

### 3.7 Analysis of trip-taking patterns of different LSM groups

**Table 28: LSM group by type of trip, January–December, 2018**

LSM group	Day trips			Overnight trips		
	Number of persons in LSM group ('000)	Total number of trips ('000)	Per cent (%)	Number of persons in LSM group ('000)	Total number of trips ('000)	Per cent (%)
LSM 1–4	49 009	33 238	79,8	49 009	35 288	77,6
LSM 5–7	5 898	5 309	12,8	5 898	5 803	12,8
LSM 8–10	1 715	3 087	7,4	1 715	4 375	9,6
<b>Total</b>	<b>56 621</b>	<b>41 634</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>56 621</b>	<b>45 466</b>	<b>100,0</b>

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

Table 28 above presents broad LSM groups by type of trips undertaken during the reference period. In 2018, 56,6 million South African residents had undertaken nearly 42 million day trips between January and December 2018.

Individuals in the broad LSM groups 1–4 undertook the highest number of day trips (33,2 million). Again individuals in the same broad LSM group undertook more overnight trips (35,3 million) than other LSM groups. Tourists from the broad LSM 5–7 undertook 5,8 million overnight trips. Individuals in the broad LSM 8–10 undertook the lowest number of overnight trips (4,4 million) as compared to other broad LSM groups.

**Figure 10: Broad LSM groups by main purpose of most recent day and overnight trips, January–December, 2018 (per cent)**

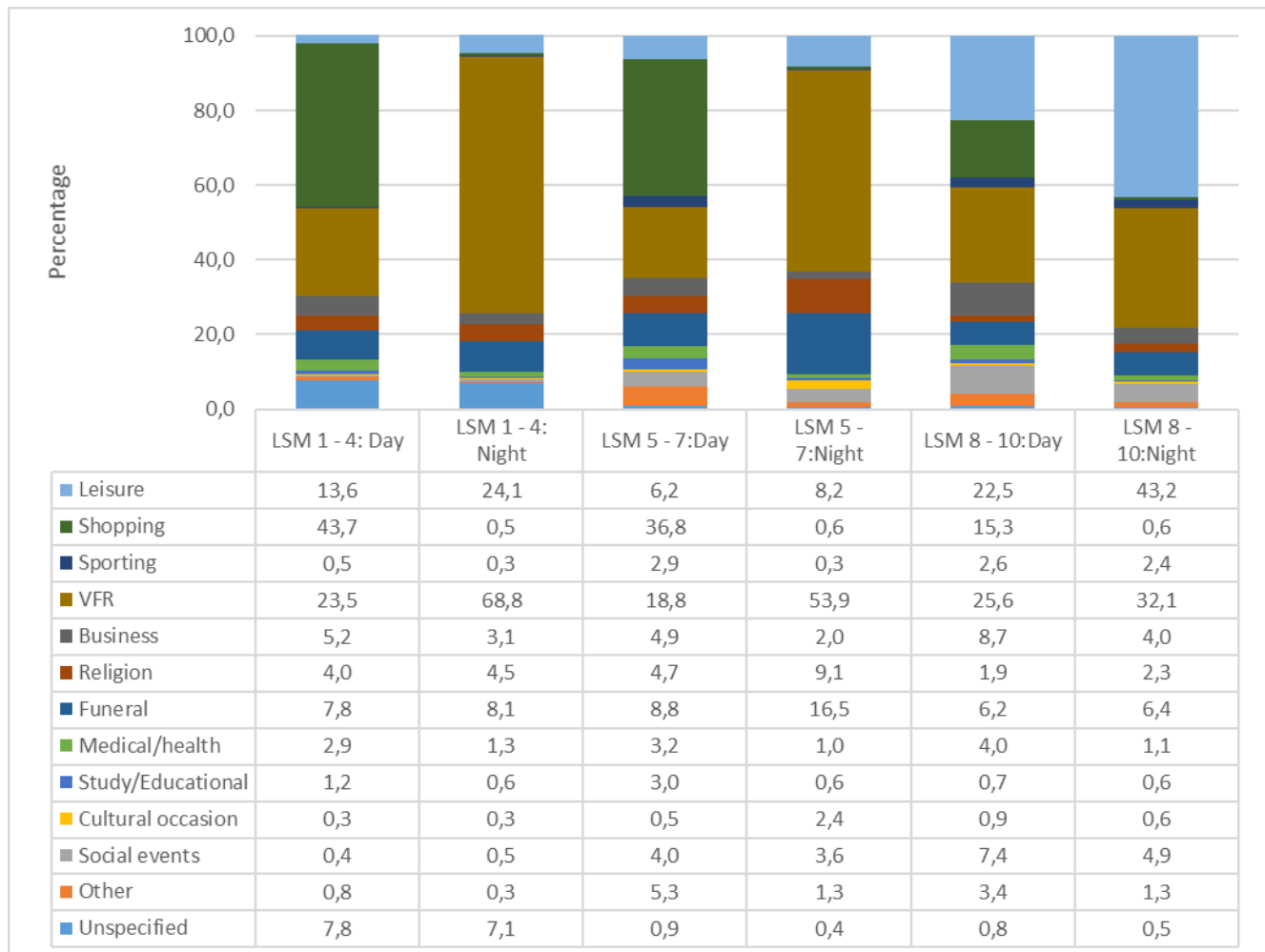


Figure 10 reveals the different purposes that individuals in different LSM groups gave for undertaking trips. For broad LSM groups 1–4 and 5–7, the trend seems to be to take day trips for shopping (43,7% and 36,8%, respectively) and visiting friends and relatives for overnight trips (68,8% and 53,9%, respectively).

For individuals in the broad LSM group 8–10, the most cited reasons for undertaking day trips was visiting friends and relatives (25,6%) and leisure (22,5%).

**Table 29: LSM groups by expenditure (R'000) on most recent day and overnight trips, January–December, 2018**

LSM group	Accommodation	Food and beverages	Domestic transport	Recreation and culture	Shopping	Other <sup>1</sup>	Total
<b>Day trips</b>							
LSM 1–4	-	1 577 814	2 495 158	84 926	2 649 197	178 209	<b>6 985 304</b>
LSM 5–7	-	706 888	1 046 621	67 444	3 555 463	177 015	<b>5 553 431</b>
LSM 8–10	-	515 300	774 112	232 007	1 188 549	59 271	<b>2 769 239</b>
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>2 800 002</b>	<b>4 315 891</b>	<b>384 378</b>	<b>7 393 209</b>	<b>414 494</b>	<b>15 307 973</b>
<b>Overnight trips</b>							
LSM 1–4	5 101 077	6 156 507	10 614 771	455 880	10 750 210	810 437	<b>33 888 882</b>
LSM 5–7	465 650	713 862	1 387 548	25 358	1 472 906	137 949	<b>4 203 274</b>
LSM 8–10	2 138 069	1 373 685	2 005 529	234 406	1 531 110	112 233	<b>7 395 032</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 704 796</b>	<b>8 244 054</b>	<b>14 007 848</b>	<b>715 644</b>	<b>13 754 226</b>	<b>1 060 619</b>	<b>45 487 187</b>

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

The estimated total spending on most recent day trips between January and December 2018 was R15,3 billion, and R45,5 billion for overnight trips over the same period. Much of the expenditure on day trips was for shopping and domestic transport at about R7,4 billion and R4,3 billion, respectively, followed by expenditure on food and beverages with R2,8 billion.

On overnight trips, domestic transport (R14,0 billion) remained the category with the highest expenditure, followed by shopping (R13,8 billion); food and beverages (R8,2 billion) and accommodation (R7,7 billion).

Table 29 above further shows that broad LSM group 1–4 spent the most while on day trips, having spent about R7,0 billion. Most of the expenditure was spent on shopping (R2,6 billion) and domestic transport (R2,5 billion). Broad LSM group 8–10 spent the least amount of money while on day trips, but they tended to spend their money on shopping (R1,2 billion) and domestic transport (R774 million).

Broad LSM group 1–4 accounted for at least seven Rand out of every ten Rand spent on overnight trips between January and December 2018. They spent most of their money on shopping (R10,8 billion); domestic transport (R10,6 billion); food and beverages (R6,2 billion) and accommodation (R5,1 billion). The next highest spending group was from the broad LSM group 8–10 (R7,4 billion), and individuals in this group spent money mostly on domestic transport (R2,0 billion) and accommodation (R2,1 billion).

**Table 30: Number of most recent trips per broad LSM group by main mode of transport, January–December, 2018**

Broad LSM group	Main mode of transport ('000)						Total
	Air	Bus	Car	Taxi	Other <sup>1</sup>	Unspecified	
<b>Day trips</b>							
LSM 1–4	103	759	8 946	5 108	436	129	<b>15 372</b>
LSM 5–7	-	259	2 030	2 240	154	50	<b>4 114</b>
LSM 8–10	-	-	2 183	99	30	-	<b>2 051</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>1 019</b>	<b>13 159</b>	<b>7 447</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>21 538</b>
<b>Overnight trips</b>							
LSM 1–4	947	1 786	10 934	7 729	1 648	257	<b>23 011</b>
LSM 5–7	37	654	2 630	-	3 721	12	<b>5 450</b>
LSM 8–10	295	59	4 069	-	222	-	<b>3 977</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 279</b>	<b>2 499</b>	<b>17 633</b>	<b>7 729</b>	<b>5 591</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>32 438</b>

<sup>1</sup>'Other' includes motorcycles, bicycles, trains, etc.

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

Most recent day (13,2 million) and overnight trips (17,6 million) undertaken during the reference period January to December 2018, were undertaken by car. Taxis was the second highest mode of transport used by day travellers (7,4 million) and tourists (7,7 million)

Broad LSM group 1–4 travellers undertook most of the day trips during the reference period. This group used mainly cars, followed by taxis to reach their destinations. Those in the broad LSM group 8–10 preferred cars to other modes of transport on both most recent day and overnight trips.

For overnight trips, the table shows that 947 000 of air travel was undertaken by tourists in the broad LSM group 1–4, and a further 295 000 by individuals in LSM group 8–10. Again 37 000 tourists from broad LSM group 5–7 made use of air travel to reach their destinations.

## 4. Technical notes

### 4.1 Response details

Province	Response rate (%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>89,52</b>
Western Cape	91,50
Eastern Cape	94,28
Northern Cape	94,57
Free State	95,20
KwaZulu-Natal	93,71
North West	90,76
Gauteng	77,28
Mpumalanga	96,16
Limpopo	98,61

### Notes on methodology

#### 4.2 Survey requirements

The sample weights for the DTS 2018 were constructed in such a manner that the responses from the respondent persons and households could be properly expanded to represent the entire population. The sample weights therefore are the result of calculations involving several factors, including the original selection probabilities, adjustments for PSUs that were sub-sampled or segmented, excluded population from the sampling frame, non-response, weight trimming and benchmarking to known population estimates. Furthermore, the sample weights were constructed for each survey month independently; therefore, there were twelve output files from the weighting process for the DTS 2018 corresponding to each calendar month.

Moreover, the October and November data files use responses from two independent samples. Therefore the weighting for these datasets was done such that the records from each sample were weighted separately. The weights were further adjusted by a factor that accounts for the number of survey months that contribute to the monthly data from the independent samples. That is, data collected from two survey months are adjusted by a factor of 2/3 and data from one survey month are adjusted by a factor of 1/3. Note that these factors are applied to data from non-overlapping collapsed strata. After these adjustments, the two weighted datasets for each month were combined to create the October and November weighted monthly files. These factors were applied to the adjusted weights before implementing the weight trimming and benchmarking to known population estimates.

#### 4.3 Weighting

##### i. Design Weight

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



Let  $N_p$  be the household count as at Census 2011 from the province  $p$  and  $n_p$  the corresponding required household sample size; then the ISR is given by:  $ISR_p = \frac{N_p}{n_p}$  (1)

**Table1 – The inverse sampling rate, by province**

Province	Inverse Sampling Rate (ISR)
Western Cape	565
Eastern Cape	480
Northern Cape	245
Free State	495
KwaZulu-Natal	560
North West	530
Gauteng	485
Mpumalanga	505
Limpopo	545

**a. Primary Sampling Unit Adjustment**

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

$$PSU\_ADJ_i = \begin{cases} Expected\ PSU\ Yield_i / Segment\ Yield_i, & \text{where Segmented PSUs} \\ Revised\ ISR_i / Original\ ISR_i, & \text{where Growth PSUs} \\ 1, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \tag{2}$$

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

$$PSU\_ADJ_i^t = \begin{cases} 99^{th}\ percentile, & \text{where } PSU\_ADJ_i > 99^{th}\ percentile \\ PSU\_ADJ_i, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \tag{3}$$

The PSU adjustments for the DTS 2018 sample ranged from 0.400000 to 13.5385, with the 99th percentile over the PSUs within the sample equal to 1.9388. Those from the DTS Q1 2019 sample ranged from 0.6667 to 6.0 with the 99th percentile over the PSUs within the sample equal to 2.040. Appendix 3 shows the 33 PSUs on both samples that had PSU adjustment factors greater than the 99th percentile and thus were truncated.

## b. Base Weight

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

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

### Adjusted Base Weights

#### Synthetic Weight Adjustment for Non-Coverage

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

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

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

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

## ii. Non-Response Adjustments

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

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

### a. PSU Non-Response

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$PSU\_NR\_ADJ_h = \frac{(p_h^r + p_h^{nr})}{p_h^r} \quad (6)$$

The DTS samples for 2018 and 2019 were based on the 2013 Master Sample of 3,324 PSUs. However, there were 78 PSUs in 2018 and 6 PSUs in 2019 with no DU sample, thus the 2018 sample of 27,411 DUs and 2019 sample of 29,000 DUs was selected from only 3,246 and 3,318 PSUs respectively. Amongst the PSUs with no DU sample, 75 PSUs in 2018 and 3 PSUs in 2019 were non-respondent due to either (i) PSUs not captured on the dwelling frame, (ii) PSUs having insufficient DU count, and (iii) the listing not completed due to either denied access to the PSU or hostile situations within the PSU and therefore no sample could be drawn. The remaining 3 PSUs in both 2018 and 2019 were vacant and therefore out-of-scope.

In constructing the monthly data weights, amongst the PSUs that had a DU sample,

Table shows the number of PSUs classified as either respondent, non-respondent or out-of-scope for the respective monthly files based on the rules above. In total the PSUs with and without sampled DUs classified as out-of-scope do not contribute to the survey estimates and thus do not contribute to the PSU Non response adjustment. Therefore, only the PSUs with and without sampled DUs classified as respondent and non-respondent were used in constructing the PSU non-response adjustments. As a result of the above classification all 217 pseudo strata had PSU non-response over all the monthly data files. The PSU non-response adjustment factors amongst these pseudo strata ranged from 1.83 to 24 as shown in Table 2 below.

**Table 2 – PSU Response Distribution by Data Month for DTS 2018 data**

Data Month	Respondent	Non Respondent	Out of Scope	PSU Non-response Adjustment Factors
January	1 537	1 697	12	1.8333 – 5.3333
February	1 543	1 691	12	1.8333 – 4.8000
March	804	2 430	12	3.6667 – 9.3333
April	1 547	1 687	12	1.8333 – 4.8000
May	1 563	1 671	12	1.8333 – 6.0000
June	801	2 433	12	3.6667 – 9.5000
July	1 543	1 691	12	1.8333 – 4.7500
August	1 549	1 685	12	1.8333 – 4.7500
September	795	2 439	12	3.6667 – 12.0000
October:				
2018 Sample	788	2 446	12	3.6667 – 12.0000
Q1 2019 Sample	738	2 576	4	4.0000 – 12.0000
November:				
2018 Sample	740	2 494	12	3.6667 – 24.0000
Q1 2019 Sample	782	2 532	4	4.0000 – 11.0000
December	795	2 519	4	4.0000 – 11.0000

**b. Household Non Response**

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

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

$$HH\_NR\_ADJ_{hi} = \frac{n_{hi}}{n_{hi}^r} \tag{7}$$

**c. Adjusted Base Weight**

The adjusted base weight ( $W_a$ ) is defined as the product of the base weight ( $W_b$ ) and the three adjustment factors discussed above, i.e. synthetic weight adjustment factor for non-coverage, PSU non-response adjustment factor and household non-response adjustment factor.

$$W_a = W_b \times Synth\_Wgt_H \times PSU\_NR\_ADJ_h \times HH\_NR\_ADJ_{hi} \tag{8}$$

**d. Adjusted Base Weight for October and November**

The survey data for the months of October and November were constructed from the 2018 sample and Q1 2019 sample. Therefore, there was an additional factor determined to account for the independent samples contributing to the same survey month. The adjustment factor was implemented at stratum level.

$$SAMPLE\_ADJ_h = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}, & \text{Strata with data collected from one survey date} \\ \frac{2}{3}, & \text{Strata with data collected data from two survey dates} \end{cases} \tag{9}$$

Therefore, the adjusted base weight ( $W_a$ ) for the months of October and November is defined as follows:

$$W_a = W_b \times Synth\_Wgt_H \times PSU\_NR\_ADJ_h \times HH\_NR\_ADJ_{hi} \times SAMPLE\_ADJ_h \tag{10}$$

**e. Trimmed Adjusted Base Weight**

Extremely large weights, even if affecting only a small portion of sampled cases, can result in a substantial increase in the variance of survey estimates. Therefore, it is common practice to trim extreme weights to some maximum value, in order to limit the associated variation in the weights (thereby reducing the variance of survey estimates), and at the same time prevent a small number of sampled units from dominating the overall estimates. Weight trimming is most frequently used after the adjustment of weights for non-response.

Therefore, once the base weights had been calculated and adjusted to account for the imperfections discussed above, the distribution of the adjusted base weights were examined for possible extreme weights and were trimmed at the 99th percentile as the maximum cut-off value. Meaning that if the adjusted base weight for the sampled units were greater than the 99th percentile, the adjusted base weight for these cases was set equal to the 99th percentile. The trimmed adjusted base weight ( $W_t$ ) is defined as:

$$W_t = \begin{cases} 99^{th} \text{percentile}, & \text{where } W_a > 99^{th} \text{percentile} \\ W_a, & \text{other wise} \end{cases} \tag{11}$$

Table 3 below accounts for the distribution of the adjusted base weights across the monthly data files for DTS 2018, as well as the number of households that had an adjusted base weight greater than the 99th percentile and thus were set equal to the 99th percentile.

**Table 3 – Distribution of the Adjusted Base Weights for the DTS 2018 Data**

Data Month	Adjusted base weights	99th Percentile	Number of Households Trimmed
January	467.689 – 43 959.156	7 963.535	51
February	558.221 – 32 969.367	7 929.174	50
March	935.377 – 20 406.303	6 754.784	56
April	561.226 – 32 515.538	7 773.830	55
May	561.226 – 17 491.117	7 929.174	52
June	875.207 – 19 441.537	5 832.461	56
July	584.611 – 19 002.695	7 776.615	53
August	547.567 – 25 128.518	7 773.830	54
September	906.191 – 19 314.052	6 802.101	53
October	656.405 – 25 752.069	7 776.615	51
November	656.405 – 29 339.072	8 292.085	51
December	980.000 – 27 208.404	8 292.085	54

### iii. Calibrated Weights

In the final step of constructing the sample weights, all individuals within a household were assigned the same adjusted base weight. The adjusted base weights were calibrated such that the aggregate totals matched with the independently derived (by Stats SA Demography Division) population estimates for various age, race and gender groups at national level and provincial levels. The calibrated weights were constructed using the constraint that each person within the household should have the same calibrated weight, with a lower bound on the calibrated weights set at 50. This was achieved through an integrated household weighting approach with the StatMx software from Statistics Canada.

The calibration of the adjusted base weights for each monthly data file was done independently, calibrating to the population estimates based on the 2013 mid-year series. The population estimates used for calibration were the Mid-January 2018 for the January data, Mid-February 2018 for the February data, and so on. The population estimates were used in benchmarking the survey estimates to two sets of control totals for each monthly dataset:

National level totals were defined by the cross-classification of age, race and gender. Age represents the seven (7) age groups of 0–9, 10–19, 20–29, 30–39, 40–49, 50–64, 65+. Race represents the four groups of African/Black, Coloured, Indian/Asian and White. Gender represents the two groups of male and female. The cross-classification resulted in 56 calibration cells at the national level (Appendix 4).

Provincial level totals were defined within the provinces by age. Age represents the four (4) age groups of 0–14, 15–34, 35–64, and 65+. The cross-classification of the nine provinces with age resulted in 36 calibration cells (Appendix 5).

### iv. Final Sample Weight

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



$$W_s = W_t \times Cal\_Factor_j \quad (12)$$

Table 4 shows the total population estimates to which each monthly dataset was benchmarked for the DTS 2018.

**Table 4 – Distribution of the sample weights for the DTS 2018 data**

Data Month	Population Estimates
January	56 295 608.1
February	56 353 552.2
March	56 411 706.7
April	56 472 054.5
May	56 532 682.9
June	56 593 430.8
July	56 653 343.9
August	56 713 358.8
September	56 772 615.6
October	56 832 081.6
November	56 891 757.2
December	56 951 643.3

#### 4.4 Limitations to the study

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

#### 4.5 Non-response adjustment

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

#### 4.6 Benchmarking

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

#### 4.7 Editing and imputation

Data were edited to ensure consistency. Data editing is concerned with the identification and, if possible, the correction of erroneous or highly suspect survey data. Data were checked for valid range, internal logic and consistency.

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

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

If the filter question had a missing value, the filter is allocated the value that corresponds with the subsequent question that had a valid value.

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

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

If the filter question has a missing value, the filter question is allocated the value that corresponds with the value expected, given the completion of the remainder of the question set.

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

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

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

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

## Appendix

### 1. Population

#### 1.1 Province by population group and gender ('000)

Province	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Western Cape	2 244	1 082	1 161	3 282	1 562	1 720	74	41	32	989	463	526	6 589	3 150	3 440
Eastern Cape	5 996	2 855	3 141	485	235	250	42	27	15	292	151	140	6 815	3 268	3 547
Northern Cape	629	307	322	503	255	248	10	8	2	71	31	40	1 213	601	612
Free State	2 422	1 168	1 254	69	34	35	29	16	13	254	114	140	2 774	1 332	1 441
KwaZulu-Natal	9 911	4 746	5 165	91	52	39	768	389	379	270	133	137	11 040	5 320	5 719
North West	3 531	1 736	1 795	75	37	38	8	3	6	244	125	119	3 859	1 900	1 959
Gauteng	11 182	5 717	5 464	429	208	221	433	208	225	2 044	985	1 059	14 088	7 119	6 969
Mpumalanga	4 099	1 991	2 108	40	22	18	27	17	11	230	124	106	4 396	2 153	2 242
Limpopo	5 709	2 789	2 920	22	10	12	23	10	14	95	48	47	5 849	2 856	2 993
<b>Total</b>	<b>45 723</b>	<b>22 391</b>	<b>23 331</b>	<b>4 996</b>	<b>2 416</b>	<b>2 580</b>	<b>1 414</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>4 489</b>	<b>2 175</b>	<b>2 314</b>	<b>56 621</b>	<b>27 700</b>	<b>28 922</b>

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

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

Age group	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0–4	4 289	2 173	2 116	390	203	187	80	29	51	260	125	135	5 018	2 530	2 488
5–9	4 493	2 252	2 241	445	217	228	122	74	48	253	136	117	5 313	2 678	2 635
10–14	4 324	2 134	2 190	426	213	213	108	59	49	239	113	126	5 096	2 518	2 578
15–19	4 237	2 150	2 088	450	226	223	82	37	45	309	166	144	5 078	2 579	2 499
20–24	4 449	2 263	2 186	441	225	215	103	54	49	274	147	127	5 266	2 689	2 577
25–29	4 259	2 137	2 122	417	205	212	121	62	60	308	149	159	5 106	2 553	2 553
30–34	4 052	2 093	1 959	374	172	203	111	57	54	265	133	133	4 802	2 454	2 348
35–39	3 544	1 794	1 750	354	184	169	141	78	63	287	144	144	4 326	2 200	2 126
40–44	2 915	1 436	1 479	346	172	174	105	55	50	276	129	147	3 642	1 792	1 850
45–49	2 565	1 250	1 315	366	165	201	105	56	49	309	160	149	3 345	1 631	1 714
50–54	1 767	817	950	303	143	159	105	53	52	357	177	180	2 531	1 190	1 341
55–59	1 470	647	823	241	109	132	54	28	27	370	181	188	2 135	965	1 170
60–64	1 195	517	678	160	66	94	64	29	35	255	121	134	1 673	732	941
65–69	857	340	517	120	48	71	67	32	34	265	112	154	1 309	533	776
70–74	527	169	357	76	32	44	26	9	17	197	84	112	825	294	531
75+	781	220	560	89	35	54	21	8	13	264	98	167	1 154	360	794
<b>Total</b>	<b>45 723</b>	<b>22 391</b>	<b>23 331</b>	<b>4 996</b>	<b>2 416</b>	<b>2 580</b>	<b>1 414</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>4 489</b>	<b>2 175</b>	<b>2 314</b>	<b>56 621</b>	<b>27 700</b>	<b>28 922</b>

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

## 2. Education

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

Highest level of education	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
No schooling	79	226	47	78	354	170	153	216	297	1 619
Grade 0/R to Grade 3/Standard 1	49	149	25	63	225	93	139	87	118	949
Grade 4/Standard 2	57	108	19	52	156	43	98	54	61	647
Grade 5/Standard 3/ABET 2	68	111	19	42	132	55	113	51	66	657
Grade 6/Standard 4	101	166	28	72	174	104	149	69	93	955
Grade 7/Standard 5/ABET 3	241	226	44	93	258	145	302	122	157	1 590
Grade 8/Standard 6/Form 1	284	343	57	117	280	153	426	139	229	2 027
Grade 9/Standard 7/Form 2/ABET 4	341	381	64	133	371	175	445	190	336	2 436
Grade 10/Standard 8/Form 3	576	493	112	238	779	325	1 102	305	501	4 431
Grade 11/Standard 9/Form 4	491	626	96	202	1 011	294	1 328	388	574	5 009
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (No exemption)	1 306	915	201	516	2 379	688	3 557	844	710	11 115
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (Exemption)	180	24	7	17	33	12	110	11	32	426
NTCI–NTCIII	23	22	7	26	24	13	77	38	32	262
NTC4–NTC6	30	27	9	29	45	19	139	40	46	384
Diploma/certificate with less than Grade 12/Std 10	27	19	7	6	31	17	67	26	22	220
Diploma/certificate with Grade 12/Std 10	290	205	31	83	297	104	734	144	216	2 105
Degree and higher	458	176	23	110	377	90	1 142	113	162	2 652
Other	13	8	3	1	8	5	82	20	3	143
Don't know/unspecified	61	11	3	22	51	41	229	14	35	467
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 674</b>	<b>4 236</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>1 900</b>	<b>6 985</b>	<b>2 545</b>	<b>10 391</b>	<b>2 870</b>	<b>3 689</b>	<b>38 092</b>

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

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

Highest level of education	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
No schooling	1 523	543	981	76	31	44	15	4	11	4	1	3	1 619	580	1 039
Grade 0/R to Grade 3/Standard 1	896	412	484	45	21	24	7	6	1	1	-	-	949	439	510
Grade 4/Standard 2	586	294	292	56	28	28	2	1	1	3	2	1	647	325	322
Grade 5/Standard 3/ABET 2	584	263	321	67	23	44	5	2	3	1	1	1	657	289	368
Grade 6/Standard 4	817	401	416	115	59	56	14	4	10	9	7	2	955	471	484
Grade 7/Standard 5/ABET 3	1 344	687	657	218	108	110	16	7	9	12	8	3	1 590	811	779
Grade 8/Standard 6/Form 1	1 647	839	808	267	124	143	44	12	32	69	29	39	2 027	1 005	1 022
Grade 9/Standard 7/Form 2/ABET 4	2 057	1 077	980	316	157	159	18	13	4	45	22	23	2 436	1 270	1 166
Grade 10/Standard 8/Form 3	3 557	1 816	1 740	494	225	269	89	50	39	292	122	170	4 431	2 213	2 218
Grade 11/Standard 9/Form 4	4 550	2 132	2 418	321	151	171	55	26	30	82	38	44	5 009	2 346	2 663
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (No exemption)	8 377	4 092	4 285	1 021	497	524	383	204	179	1 334	618	716	11 115	5 411	5 704
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (Exemption)	214	111	102	76	38	38	8	5	3	128	65	63	426	219	207
NTCI–NTCIII	203	102	101	10	8	2	6	4	1	44	28	16	262	142	120
NTC4–NTC6	294	171	123	18	8	10	10	5	5	61	47	14	384	231	152
Diploma/certificate with less than Grade 12/Std 10	151	72	79	23	7	16	12	5	7	34	24	11	220	108	112
Diploma/certificate with Grade 12/Std 10	1 392	615	777	144	63	81	104	59	45	465	198	267	2 105	935	1 170
Degree and higher	1 337	619	718	150	74	76	253	120	132	912	466	446	2 652	1 280	1 372
Other	116	72	44	10	9	2	2	1	1	13	10	3	143	92	50
Don't know/unspecified	389	220	168	38	19	20	7	4	3	33	18	15	467	261	206
<b>Total</b>	<b>30 034</b>	<b>14 540</b>	<b>15 494</b>	<b>3 467</b>	<b>1 650</b>	<b>1 817</b>	<b>1 049</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>3 542</b>	<b>1 706</b>	<b>1 836</b>	<b>38 092</b>	<b>18 429</b>	<b>19 662</b>

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

### 3. Day or overnight

#### 3.1 Number of most recent trips taken in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by type of trip and province of origin, January–December, 2018

Province of origin	Type of trip ('000)	
	Day trips	Overnight trips
Western Cape	2 446	3 781
Eastern Cape	2 047	3 202
Northern Cape	883	908
Free State	740	1 504
KwaZulu-Natal	1 284	3 930
North West	1 760	2 126
Gauteng	4 707	9 989
Mpumalanga	2 814	3 210
Limpopo	4 857	3 787
<b>Total</b>	<b>21 538</b>	<b>32 438</b>

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

### 3.2 Number of most recent trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by number of day trips and province of origin, January–December, 2018

Province of origin	Number of day trips ('000)			
	1 trip	2–4 trips	5 trips or more	Total
Western Cape	1 760	621	65	<b>2 446</b>
Eastern Cape	1 868	175	*	<b>2 047</b>
Northern Cape	767	109	7	<b>883</b>
Free State	654	78	*	<b>740</b>
KwaZulu-Natal	1 156	128	-	<b>1 284</b>
North West	1 523	229	*	<b>1 760</b>
Gauteng	3 951	688	67	<b>4 707</b>
Mpumalanga	2 336	464	15	<b>2 814</b>
Limpopo	4 307	524	26	<b>4 857</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>18 322</b>	<b>3 016</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>21 538</b>

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



### 3.3 Number of most recent trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by number of overnight trips and province of origin, January–December, 2018

Province of origin	Number of overnight trips ('000)			
	1 trip	2–4 trips	5 trips or more	Total
Western Cape	3 514	267	-	3 781
Eastern Cape	3 103	94	*	3 202
Northern Cape	860	48	-	908
Free State	1 469	32	*	1 504
KwaZulu-Natal	3 845	85	-	3 930
North West	1 995	130	-	2 126
Gauteng	9 503	443	44	9 989
Mpumalanga	3 044	155	11	3 210
Limpopo	3 462	319	*	3 787
<b>Total</b>	<b>30 795</b>	<b>1 574</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>32 438</b>

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

### 3.4 Number of most recent trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by province of origin and sex, January–December, 2018

Province of origin	Undertook day trip ('000)			Undertook overnight trip ('000)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Western Cape	2 446	1 272	1 173	3 781	1 693	2 088
Eastern Cape	2 047	847	1 200	3 202	1 454	1 749
Northern Cape	883	375	508	908	428	480
Free State	740	373	366	1 504	616	888
KwaZulu-Natal	1 284	585	699	3 930	1 807	2 124
North West	1 760	882	878	2 126	1 006	1 120
Gauteng	4 707	2 415	2 292	9 989	4 811	5 178
Mpumalanga	2 814	1 272	1 542	3 210	1 526	1 684
Limpopo	4 857	2 280	2 577	3 787	1 741	2 046
<b>Total</b>	<b>21 538</b>	<b>10 301</b>	<b>11 236</b>	<b>32 438</b>	<b>15 081</b>	<b>17 357</b>

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

### 3.5 Number of most recent day trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip, province of origin and gender, January–December, 2018 ('000)

Province of origin	January			February			March			April			May			June		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Western Cape	122	52	71	201	95	106	121	65	56	174	104	69	230	112	118	143	64	79
Eastern Cape	184	68	116	138	48	90	143	55	88	61	29	33	151	72	78	130	45	84
Northern Cape	50	27	23	89	23	66	42	15	26	32	13	19	84	44	41	48	21	26
Free State	31	11	19	65	28	36	98	48	50	43	25	18	93	52	41	45	26	19
KwaZulu-Natal	146	82	64	89	32	57	71	20	51	119	43	76	107	60	47	112	42	70
North West	113	48	65	87	43	43	102	49	53	90	45	45	156	80	75	67	32	35
Gauteng	137	65	72	387	226	161	249	141	108	311	158	153	299	178	121	293	132	162
Mpumalanga	132	58	74	141	57	84	129	63	66	139	64	75	240	130	110	251	112	139
Limpopo	217	85	132	317	146	171	241	107	134	167	88	79	383	171	212	328	147	180
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 131</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>1 514</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>1 195</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>1 135</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>1 742</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>1 416</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>796</b>

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

**3.5 Number of most recent day trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip, province of origin and gender (concluded), January–December, 2018 ('000)**

Province of origin	July			August			September			October			November			December		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Western Cape	136	44	92	179	106	73	251	108	143	395	267	128	133	98	36	361	159	202
Eastern Cape	88	35	53	106	45	62	112	48	65	210	93	117	268	93	174	455	216	239
Northern Cape	52	20	32	34	10	24	100	42	58	50	22	28	155	82	73	148	56	92
Free State	11	*	*	86	63	23	58	16	42	107	48	59	58	40	17	45	10	35
KwaZulu-Natal	52	16	36	76	47	29	58	20	39	151	88	63	168	78	90	136	57	78
North West	58	40	18	133	66	67	93	60	33	253	74	179	304	177	126	305	165	140
Gauteng	345	152	193	335	184	151	268	138	130	669	315	354	435	228	207	978	498	480
Mpumalanga	70	39	31	134	71	64	329	161	168	340	113	227	476	194	282	434	211	223
Limpopo	199	105	94	453	193	260	400	190	210	696	358	338	654	302	352	803	387	416
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 012</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>1 538</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>1 669</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>2 870</b>	<b>1 378</b>	<b>1 492</b>	<b>2 651</b>	<b>1 294</b>	<b>1 357</b>	<b>3 665</b>	<b>1 760</b>	<b>1 905</b>

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

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

**3.6 Number of most recent overnight trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip, province of origin and gender, January–December, 2018 ('000)**

Province of origin	January			February			March			April			May			June		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Western Cape	502	191	310	275	120	155	131	86	46	379	167	212	247	93	154	200	110	90
Eastern Cape	276	132	144	224	85	139	180	89	91	205	72	133	129	49	80	182	69	113
Northern Cape	75	46	29	30	11	19	31	13	19	91	40	51	58	26	32	54	31	23
Free State	94	35	59	66	24	42	93	37	56	144	56	87	79	39	40	71	44	27
KwaZulu-Natal	394	190	204	137	69	69	155	73	82	286	128	158	176	71	104	261	110	152
North West	244	111	133	83	35	48	236	129	107	137	57	80	200	126	74	116	47	70
Gauteng	1 048	493	556	503	248	255	393	190	203	792	381	411	601	288	313	417	247	170
Mpumalanga	135	75	59	99	35	64	174	93	82	223	90	133	259	129	130	169	68	101
Limpopo	276	148	128	231	100	131	228	111	117	291	128	163	319	126	194	249	106	144
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 045</b>	<b>1 422</b>	<b>1 623</b>	<b>1 648</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>1 622</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>2 547</b>	<b>1 119</b>	<b>1 429</b>	<b>2 068</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>1 120</b>	<b>1 719</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>889</b>

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

**3.6 Number of most recent overnight trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip, province of origin and gender (concluded), January–December, 2018 ('000)**

Province of origin	July			August			September			October			November			December		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Western Cape	228	101	127	205	64	140	255	115	140	291	146	145	265	119	146	804	380	423
Eastern Cape	277	111	166	205	81	124	215	94	121	268	119	149	227	102	125	813	450	363
Northern Cape	42	20	22	42	20	21	62	25	37	110	43	67	138	60	78	175	94	81
Free State	130	63	67	142	51	90	92	35	57	116	26	91	106	28	78	372	178	194
KwaZulu-Natal	235	117	118	305	96	210	261	131	130	277	98	179	461	228	233	981	496	486
North West	69	41	28	126	63	63	145	77	68	171	55	116	194	107	87	405	159	246
Gauteng	621	294	327	565	308	257	753	393	360	954	491	463	615	283	332	2 728	1 197	1 531
Mpumalanga	188	84	105	190	103	86	255	123	132	335	184	151	354	139	215	830	404	426
Limpopo	228	88	140	270	118	152	333	147	186	411	208	203	400	184	216	549	277	272
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 019</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>1 100</b>	<b>2 048</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>1 144</b>	<b>2 370</b>	<b>1 139</b>	<b>1 231</b>	<b>2 934</b>	<b>1 371</b>	<b>1 564</b>	<b>2 760</b>	<b>1 249</b>	<b>1 511</b>	<b>7 657</b>	<b>3 634</b>	<b>4 023</b>

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

**3.7 Number of most recent day trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip, gender and province of destination, January–December, 2018 ('000)**

Province of destination	January			February			March			April			May			June		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Western Cape	120	50	71	212	96	116	126	70	56	174	104	69	227	110	117	149	70	79
Eastern Cape	172	59	113	140	54	87	134	49	86	51	24	26	130	70	60	118	40	78
Northern Cape	45	27	18	79	17	62	41	14	27	29	13	16	65	37	29	47	20	27
Free State	37	15	22	45	19	25	93	47	47	39	23	16	70	36	34	33	21	12
KwaZulu-Natal	157	86	71	81	27	55	70	23	47	147	57	91	122	61	60	114	43	71
North West	92	38	54	137	90	47	101	46	55	71	23	49	132	68	65	87	42	45
Gauteng	167	79	88	371	196	175	255	121	134	284	140	144	436	245	192	312	134	178
Mpumalanga	107	43	64	111	46	65	132	74	57	171	96	75	100	52	48	181	90	91
Limpopo	202	82	120	305	136	169	208	94	113	149	80	69	370	164	206	342	146	196
Unspecified	33	17	16	33	*	14	35	24	10	21	10	11	89	56	34	32	15	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 131</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>1 514</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>1 195</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>1 135</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>1 742</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>1 416</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>796</b>

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

**3.7 Number of most recent day trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip, gender and province of destination (concluded), January–December, 2018 ('000)**

Province of destination	July			August			September			October			November			December		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Western Cape	139	45	94	157	89	67	240	105	135	398	267	130	171	111	60	361	159	202
Eastern Cape	70	26	45	92	42	50	123	54	69	195	91	104	266	93	173	414	215	199
Northern Cape	32	16	16	37	13	24	91	37	54	38	15	23	117	63	54	80	29	51
Free State	40	16	23	47	30	16	45	18	27	100	40	60	96	58	38	109	33	76
KwaZulu-Natal	68	27	41	100	57	44	65	24	41	161	87	74	145	65	80	141	57	84
North West	82	54	29	168	112	56	91	50	40	239	64	175	143	54	89	286	124	162
Gauteng	319	156	163	377	183	194	356	181	175	261	108	153	319	184	135	-	-	-
Mpumalanga	71	34	37	121	74	47	235	116	119	598	278	320	428	229	199	1 036	551	485
Limpopo	181	81	100	396	159	238	381	176	204	671	336	335	699	325	374	798	352	446
Unspecified	9	*	*	43	26	18	42	20	22	209	91	118	267	112	155	441	241	200
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 012</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>1 538</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>1 669</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>2 870</b>	<b>1 378</b>	<b>1 492</b>	<b>2 651</b>	<b>1 294</b>	<b>1 357</b>	<b>3 665</b>	<b>1 760</b>	<b>1 905</b>

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



**3.8 Number of most recent overnight trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip, gender and province of destination, January–December, 2018 ('000)**

Province of destination	January			February			March			April			May			June		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Western Cape	402	133	269	291	138	154	78	41	38	384	177	207	174	69	105	207	98	109
Eastern Cape	538	235	303	186	72	113	204	120	84	287	120	167	224	90	134	180	85	95
Northern Cape	117	55	61	23	*	*	71	39	31	59	22	37	44	29	16	28	19	9
Free State	143	66	76	133	46	87	144	58	86	136	59	77	144	65	79	65	39	25
KwaZulu-Natal	525	256	269	209	107	102	244	120	123	417	175	241	260	115	145	330	165	165
North West	205	110	95	123	55	68	216	93	123	205	101	105	160	85	75	72	26	46
Gauteng	304	130	174	255	106	149	227	131	96	332	120	212	390	161	229	297	150	147
Mpumalanga	254	143	112	96	42	54	182	93	90	263	128	135	176	98	78	173	74	98
Limpopo	455	231	224	282	122	160	237	117	120	399	189	210	441	205	236	317	144	173
Unspecified	101	61	39	49	28	21	20	*	11	66	28	38	55	32	24	51	31	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 045</b>	<b>1 422</b>	<b>1 623</b>	<b>1 648</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>1 622</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>2 547</b>	<b>1 119</b>	<b>1 429</b>	<b>2 068</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>1 120</b>	<b>1 719</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>889</b>

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

**3.8 Number of most recent overnight trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip, gender and province of destination (concluded), January–December, 2018 ('000)**

Province of destination	July			August			September			October			November			December		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Western Cape	174	66	108	139	53	86	203	68	135	494	229	265	219	83	136	628	244	384
Eastern Cape	313	148	165	232	85	148	299	141	158	326	113	212	378	160	218	1 637	858	779
Northern Cape	24	12	12	37	19	18	42	20	22	24	8	16	112	37	75	130	72	57
Free State	151	82	70	111	49	62	163	93	70	155	53	101	154	75	79	471	257	215
KwaZulu-Natal	360	195	165	398	142	257	395	209	187	382	187	196	493	289	204	1 048	523	525
North West	115	54	61	89	48	41	244	124	119	189	91	98	200	137	64	625	202	424
Gauteng	243	103	140	329	150	179	283	157	126	405	185	219	391	113	278	907	464	443
Mpumalanga	225	106	119	179	91	88	177	70	107	349	178	171	266	95	171	683	322	361
Limpopo	334	114	220	339	188	151	505	221	284	523	278	245	524	253	271	1 505	692	812
Unspecified	80	40	41	196	81	115	59	37	23	88	48	40	22	*	16	23	-	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 019</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>1 100</b>	<b>2 048</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>1 144</b>	<b>2 370</b>	<b>1 139</b>	<b>1 231</b>	<b>2 934</b>	<b>1 371</b>	<b>1 564</b>	<b>2 760</b>	<b>1 249</b>	<b>1 511</b>	<b>7 657</b>	<b>3 634</b>	<b>4 023</b>

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

**3.9 Number of most recent day trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip and purpose of trip, January–December, 2018 ('000)**

Month	Main purpose of trip																		
	Leisure/vacation/holiday	Shopping – business	Shopping – personal	Sporting – spectator	Sporting – participant	Visiting friends and/or family	Funeral	Business or professional trip	Business conference	Study/educational trip	Medical	Wellness (e.g. spa, health farm)	Religious	Child care	Cultural occasion	Social events	Other	Unspecified	Total
January	137	26	400	17	*	217	72	55	.	28	46	.	23	*	*	*	91	*	<b>1 131</b>
February	186	26	394	55	*	289	104	67	*	41	77	.	71	16	16	87	80	12	<b>1 514</b>
March	116	17	327	*	12	369	65	62	.	*	41	.	43	15	15	42	73	*	<b>1 195</b>
April	244	15	252	9	14	226	86	88	*	17	28	.	45	*	*	46	29	30	<b>1 135</b>
May	168	75	506	*	*	366	132	170	.	23	74	.	44	.	.	72	82	16	<b>1 742</b>
June	167	41	426	35	.	275	132	82	.	37	62	.	44	*	*	40	55	18	<b>1 416</b>
July	168	48	198	17	.	221	41	112	*	15	45	*	51	*	*	47	34	*	<b>1 012</b>
August	131	33	507	12	27	317	126	97	.	29	54	*	64	*	*	60	56	14	<b>1 538</b>
September	231	9	470	11	*	279	165	74	.	64	63	.	58	*	*	148	79	*	<b>1 669</b>
October	535	13	1 126	32	48	468	141	168	*	16	40	*	61	35	35	89	22	71	<b>2 870</b>
November	139	14	1 012	41	31	479	210	191	*	*	83	.	205	*	*	109	32	83	<b>2 651</b>
December	621	.	1 163	*	.	1 097	211	56	.	34	50	.	35	.	.	.	.	391	<b>3 665</b>

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

**3.10 Number of most recent overnight trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip and purpose of visit, January–December, 2018 ('000)**

Month	Main 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	Cultural Occasion	Social events	Other	Unspecified	Total
January	787	13	*	*	-	1 692	250	12	-	*	40	-	81	*	77	59	11	<b>3 045</b>
February	256	*	*	15	-	770	302	45	*	19	38	-	91	14	46	25	12	<b>1 648</b>
March	190	*	10	-	*	825	228	63	*	*	12	-	167	20	51	33	*	<b>1 622</b>
April	580	*	*	-	*	1 148	287	36	*	27	23	-	243	27	131	18	*	<b>2 547</b>
May	368	-	*	*	*	1 008	271	79	*	*	19	-	143	64	69	18	*	<b>2 068</b>
June	331	*	*	*	13	739	234	76	*	11	29	*	94	28	106	25	11	<b>1 719</b>
July	396	*	*	*	-	1 029	256	34	*	*	37	-	137	37	23	39	13	<b>2 019</b>
August	347	*	*	-	95	962	241	63	*	17	22	-	106	52	83	36	*	<b>2 048</b>
September	411	-	17	17	*	1 000	342	51	-	12	26	-	211	96	136	14	*	<b>2 370</b>
October	771	13	*	-	10	1 301	290	124	-	21	39	-	161	-	52	15	134	<b>2 934</b>
November	577	17	*	-	*	1 224	330	147	*	50	23	-	114	29	87	-	141	<b>2 760</b>
December	1 823	-	46	-	-	4 605	276	77	-	*	54	-	197	-	-	-	572	<b>7 657</b>

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

## 4. Origin and main destination of trips

### 4.1 Number of most recent day trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by province of destination and origin, January–December, 2018 ('000)

Province of origin	Province of destination										Total
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Unspecified	
Western Cape	2 373	33	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	27	<b>2 446</b>
Eastern Cape	-	1 866	-	50	45	-	-	-	*	74	<b>2 047</b>
Northern Cape	55	*	649	35		100	*	*	*	33	<b>883</b>
Free State	-	-	16	516	*	40	123	*	*	25	<b>740</b>
KwaZulu-Natal	-	*	-	-	1 218	-	*	20	-	26	<b>1 284</b>
North West	-	-	36	52	*	1 005	519	117	25	*	<b>1 760</b>
Gauteng	44	-	-	83	20	386	2 039	1 825	140	170	<b>4 707</b>
Mpumalanga	-	-	-	16	71	15	568	1 212	147	785	<b>2 814</b>
Limpopo	-	-	-	-	-	83	192	102	4 370	109	<b>4 857</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 472</b>	<b>1 907</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>1 373</b>	<b>1 629</b>	<b>3 457</b>	<b>3 291</b>	<b>4 702</b>	<b>1 254</b>	<b>21 538</b>

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

**4.2 Number of most overnight trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by province of destination and origin, January–December, 2018 ('000)**

Province of origin	Province of destination										
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Unspecified	Total
Western Cape	2 056	1 246	65	42	48	15	252	9	*	42	<b>3 781</b>
Eastern Cape	294	2 264	42	30	220	20	207	*	*	109	<b>3 202</b>
Northern Cape	169	31	336	61	15	151	131	*	7	6	<b>908</b>
Free State	21	157	79	758	146	30	220	34	29	31	<b>1 504</b>
KwaZulu-Natal	247	179	*	63	2 892	16	357	91	*	81	<b>3 930</b>
North West	22	106	108	166	57	967	374	97	200	28	<b>2 126</b>
Gauteng	555	722	72	760	1 433	1 055	1 317	1 292	2 389	393	<b>9 989</b>
Mpumalanga	12	67	-	74	164	65	702	1 281	808	37	<b>3 210</b>
Limpopo	18	32	*	15	86	124	803	211	2 411	83	<b>3 787</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 393</b>	<b>4 804</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>1 969</b>	<b>5 062</b>	<b>2 443</b>	<b>4 364</b>	<b>3 023</b>	<b>5 861</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>32 438</b>

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

## 5. Main purpose of trip and destination

### 5.1 Number of most recent day trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by province of destination and main purpose of trip, January–December, 2018 ('000)

Province of destination	Main purpose of trip ('000)													
	Leisure	Shopping	Sporting	VFR	Business	Religion	Funeral	Medical/health	Study/education	Cultural occasion	Social events	Other <sup>1</sup>	Un-specified	Total
Western Cape	1 036	341	140	540	176	59	36	35	24	-	35	41	*	<b>2 472</b>
Eastern Cape	121	840	13	342	102	109	163	97	28	9	*	51	27	<b>1 907</b>
Northern Cape	37	357	10	52	35	13	97	48	*	*	8	31	11	<b>701</b>
Free State	15	166	12	214	90	20	98	70	*	18	*	16	27	<b>753</b>
KwaZulu-Natal	216	448	16	136	72	45	140	83	27	25	40	70	54	<b>1 373</b>
North West	330	575	21	204	114	21	149	69	*	-	22	99	17	<b>1 629</b>
Gauteng	291	453	64	1 205	269	121	288	117	109	8	371	136	27	<b>3 457</b>
Mpumalanga	456	937	19	972	150	100	184	64	22	36	119	60	174	<b>3 291</b>
Limpopo	184	2 518	91	663	189	223	248	56	84	*	118	123	203	<b>4 702</b>
Unspecified	157	463	14	273	35	33	82	26	*	*	34	23	92	<b>1 254</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 843</b>	<b>7 097</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>4 602</b>	<b>1 232</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>1 484</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>21 538</b>

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

**5.2 Number of most recent overnight trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by province of destination and main purpose of trip, January–December, 2018 ('000)**

Province of destination	Main purpose of trip ('000)													
	Leisure	Shopping	Sporting	VFR	Business	Religion	Funeral	Medical/health	Study/education	Cultural occasion	Social events	Other	Un-specified	Total
Western Cape	2 178	15	*	743	129	31	102	48	28	*	60	*	42	<b>3 393</b>
Eastern Cape	946	27	31	2 275	146	213	681	18	37	158	51	31	188	<b>4 804</b>
Northern Cape	54	12	*	345	36	36	131	16	*	*	19	16	29	<b>711</b>
Free State	349	12	-	971	46	120	325	30	*	15	34	14	49	<b>1 971</b>
KwaZulu-Natal	1 172	25	42	2 671	93	254	334	83	18	67	194	67	42	<b>5 062</b>
North West	456	7	46	1 196	34	91	299	22	*	50	108	21	100	<b>2 443</b>
Gauteng	432	62	*	2 454	227	258	446	75	44	32	147	53	127	<b>4 364</b>
Mpumalanga	687	*	*	1 696	71	73	291	*	*	24	111	13	36	<b>3 029</b>
Limpopo	469	11	90	3 705	57	650	651	67	12	23	123	54	260	<b>6 173</b>
Unspecified	97	-	-	245	*	19	48	-	*	-	15	7	54	<b>490</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 840</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>16 302</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>1 744</b>	<b>3 308</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>32 438</b>

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



## 6. Mode of transport

### 6.1 Number of most day trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by mode of transport and province of destination, January–December, 2018 ('000)

Mode of transport	Province of destination										Total
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Unspecified	
Air	44	-	-	-	*	-	44	-	-	*	103
Bus	22	34	10	15	35	60	185	164	353	94	973
Car	2 269	873	401	521	645	918	2 399	2 058	1 629	837	12 550
Motorcycle/scooter	*	-	-	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	29
Bicycle	-	*	*	-	-	-	*	-	*	-	32
Taxi	80	899	198	166	637	491	782	1 003	2 600	294	7 149
Train	19	*	-	-	*	-	12	38	.	*	80
Other	26	70	84	16	16	156	*	19	45	8	443
Unspecified	*	18	-	34	11	*	21	*	58	17	178
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 472</b>	<b>1 907</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>1 373</b>	<b>1 629</b>	<b>3 457</b>	<b>3 291</b>	<b>4 702</b>	<b>1 254</b>	<b>21 538</b>

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

**6.2 Number of most recent overnight trips in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by mode of transport and province of destination, January–December, 2018 ('000)**

Mode of transport	Province of destination										Total
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Unspecified	
Air	545	91	-	*	266	-	318	*	26	-	1 255
Bus	150	532	16	71	241	74	379	173	593	31	2 261
Car	2 425	2 070	466	1 176	2 383	1 352	1 977	1 747	2 836	230	16 661
Motorcycle/ scooter	24	886	43	175	548	279	577	311	837	-	3 678
Bicycle	27	48	11	26	30	*	21	*	*	*	194
Taxi	162	1 062	141	476	1 507	634	1 021	729	1 817	178	7 729
Train	18	11	-	25	29	-	38	*	-	*	127
Other	20	67	34	14	35	45	-	34	17	-	266
Unspecified	*	38	-	-	24	48	34	19	27	57	267
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 393</b>	<b>4 804</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>1 969</b>	<b>5 062</b>	<b>2 443</b>	<b>4 364</b>	<b>3 023</b>	<b>6 165</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>32 438</b>

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

### 6.3 Main mode of transport used during the most recent overnight trip by principal type of accommodation, January–December, 2018 ('000)

Mode of transport	Accommodation												Total
	Hotel	Guest-house/ guest-farm	Bed and breakfast	Lodge	Hostel/ backpackers	Self-catering establishment	Stayed with friends and relatives	Holiday home/ second home	Campsite	Caravan park	Other <sup>2</sup>	Un- specified	
Air	356	45	86	45	*	140	511	52	*	*	*	*	1 255
Bus	40	17	*	23	16	106	1 674	62	48	*	211	56	2 261
Car	987	628	408	453	32	1 402	11 093	714	510	56	235	143	16 661
Taxi	75	41	19	20	*	102	6 694	161	73	13	464	60	7 729
Other <sup>1</sup>	*	*	*	*	*	18	3 740	165	*	46	97	113	4 265
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	*	137	*	72	*	*	37	267
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 506</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>1 776</b>	<b>23 848</b>	<b>1 159</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>1 024</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>32 438</b>

<sup>1</sup> 'Other' includes motorcycles, bicycles, trains, etc.

<sup>2</sup> 'Other' includes other types of accommodation not included in the categories.

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

#### 6.4 Main mode of transport by month of most recent trip, January–December, 2018 ('000)

Mode of transport	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
<b>Day trips</b>													
Air	-	*	*	*	19	*	-	*	*	-	*	-	103
Bus	19	65	49	50	56	70	44	87	104	135	121	174	973
Car	677	909	639	779	1 156	775	649	876	970	1 582	1 442	2 096	12 550
Taxi	407	465	446	277	476	534	302	477	498	949	1 021	1 296	7 149
Other <sup>1</sup>	21	59	32	24	25	11	15	47	73	186	38	52	585
Unspecified	*	*	24	*	*	20	*	26	*	18	17	47	178
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 131</b>	<b>1 514</b>	<b>1 195</b>	<b>1 135</b>	<b>1 742</b>	<b>1 416</b>	<b>1 012</b>	<b>1 538</b>	<b>1 669</b>	<b>2 870</b>	<b>2 651</b>	<b>3 665</b>	<b>21 538</b>
<b>Overnight trips</b>													
Air	119	118	31	45	166	84	77	93	95	127	70	231	1 255
Bus	298	55	126	211	89	153	169	133	234	170	149	472	2 261
Car	1 226	865	852	1 424	950	796	999	1 106	1 194	1 604	1 359	4 286	16 661
Taxi	1 246	585	604	776	784	653	687	676	785	575	356	-	7 729
Other <sup>1</sup>	142	23	*	43	13	18	49	15	45	452	815	2 645	4 265
Unspecified	13	*	*	48	66	14	37	25	17	*	*	23	267
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 045</b>	<b>1 648</b>	<b>1 622</b>	<b>2 547</b>	<b>2 068</b>	<b>1 719</b>	<b>2 019</b>	<b>2 048</b>	<b>2 370</b>	<b>2 934</b>	<b>2 760</b>	<b>7 657</b>	<b>32 438</b>

<sup>1</sup> 'Other' includes motorcycles, bicycles, trains, etc.

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

## 7. Main purpose

### 7.1 Main purpose of most recent day trip by month of trip, January–December, 2018 ('000)

Main purpose	Month of trip												Total
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	
Leisure	137	186	116	244	168	167	168	131	231	229	54	1 013	2 843
Shopping	425	420	344	267	581	467	246	539	479	307	354	2 667	7 097
Sporting	21	58	16	23	13	35	17	39	16	80	72	*	399
VFR	217	289	369	226	366	275	221	317	279	176	257	1 610	4 602
Business	55	72	62	91	170	82	112	97	74	49	63	305	1 232
Religion	23	71	43	45	44	44	51	64	58	21	18	263	746
Funeral	72	104	65	86	132	132	41	126	165	99	51	412	1 484
Medical/health	46	77	41	28	74	62	45	54	63	35	32	106	664
Study/educational	28	41	*	17	23	37	15	29	64	16	-	43	319
Social events	*	87	42	46	72	40	47	60	148	89	109	-	751
Other	95	96	88	32	82	58	47	68	90	62	44	-	761
Unspecified	*	12	*	30	16	18	*	14	*	*	*	525	641
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 131</b>	<b>1 514</b>	<b>1 195</b>	<b>1 135</b>	<b>1 742</b>	<b>1 416</b>	<b>1 012</b>	<b>1 538</b>	<b>1 669</b>	<b>1 169</b>	<b>1 066</b>	<b>6 951</b>	<b>21 538</b>

<sup>1</sup> 'Other' includes wellness, child care, etc.

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

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

## 7.2 Main purpose of most recent overnight trips by principal type of accommodation, January–December, 2018 ('000)

Main purpose	Month of trip												Total
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	
Leisure	787	256	190	580	368	331	396	347	411	452	103	2 616	<b>6 840</b>
Shopping	19	11	13	*	*	11	7	8	17	15	22	46	<b>181</b>
Sporting	*	15	*	*	*	14	*	95	51	10	*	-	<b>230</b>
VFR	1 692	770	825	1 148	1 008	739	1 029	962	1 000	874	440	5 815	<b>16 302</b>
Business	12	47	66	45	80	83	36	69	51	54	36	261	<b>842</b>
Religion	81	91	167	243	143	94	137	106	211	103	29	340	<b>1 744</b>
Funeral	*	14	20	27	64	28	37	52	96	-	29	-	<b>378</b>
Cultural occasion	250	302	228	287	271	234	256	241	342	212	113	572	<b>3 308</b>
Medical/health	40	38	12	23	19	29	37	22	26	26	*	85	<b>363</b>
Social events	77	46	51	131	69	106	23	83	136	52	87	-	<b>861</b>
Other	63	45	35	45	21	39	44	53	25	24	*	55	<b>463</b>
Unspecified	11	12	*	*	*	11	13	*	*	28	*	816	<b>928</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 045</b>	<b>1 648</b>	<b>1 622</b>	<b>2 547</b>	<b>2 068</b>	<b>1 719</b>	<b>2 019</b>	<b>2 048</b>	<b>2 370</b>	<b>1 850</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>10 605</b>	<b>32 438</b>

<sup>1</sup> 'Other' includes wellness, child care, etc.

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

## 8. Population group

### 8.1 Population group by principal type of accommodation on the most recent overnight trips, January–December, 2018 ('000)

Population group	Accommodation												
	Hotel	Guest-house/ guest-farm	Bed and breakfast	Lodge	Hostel/ backpackers	Self-catering establishment	Stayed with friends and relatives	Holiday home/ second home	Campsite	Caravan park	Other	Un- specified	Total
Black African	658	284	181	262	50	540	20 056	671	193	15	964	404	24 280
Coloured	63	79	64	15	*	375	1 286	59	21	-	36	*	2 007
Indian/Asian	280	9	87	*	*	57	328	*	8	-	-	-	817
White	505	363	198	249	*	804	2 178	408	491	100	25	10	5 334
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 506</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>1 776</b>	<b>23 848</b>	<b>1 159</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>1 024</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>32 438</b>

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

## 8.2 Population group by month of the most recent trip, January–December, 2018 ('000)

Population group	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
<b>Day trips</b>													
Black African	770	1 036	941	718	1 209	1 077	662	1 217	1 208	2 155	2 079	2 988	16 060
Coloured	102	100	63	41	147	124	62	127	244	131	222	334	1 698
Indian/Asian	43	26	-	*	69	22	20	*	59	157	55	*	478
White	215	352	190	367	317	193	268	181	157	427	294	338	3 301
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 131</b>	<b>1 514</b>	<b>1 195</b>	<b>1 135</b>	<b>1 742</b>	<b>1 416</b>	<b>1 012</b>	<b>1 538</b>	<b>1 669</b>	<b>2 870</b>	<b>2 651</b>	<b>3 665</b>	<b>21 538</b>
<b>Overnight trips</b>													
Black African	2 284	1 096	1 301	1 833	1 530	1 356	1 571	1 471	1 849	2 022	2 169	5 796	24 280
Coloured	235	146	66	259	138	122	112	85	129	240	99	376	2 007
Indian/Asian	44	*	38	26	14	60	90	87	16	20	229	187	817
White	481	401	217	429	385	180	247	406	376	653	263	1 297	5 334
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 045</b>	<b>1 648</b>	<b>1 622</b>	<b>2 547</b>	<b>2 068</b>	<b>1 719</b>	<b>2 019</b>	<b>2 048</b>	<b>2 370</b>	<b>2 934</b>	<b>2 760</b>	<b>7 657</b>	<b>32 438</b>

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



## 9. Demographic analysis

### 9.1 Demographic analysis by main purpose of the most recent day trips (per cent), January–December, 2018

Characteristics	Leisure	Shopping	Sporting	VFR	Business	Religion	Funeral	Medical/ health	Study/ educational	Other	Unspecified	Total
<b>Age group</b>												
0–4	18,9	33,0	1,6	22,6	1,5	2,4	2,2	2,7	1,6	4,8	8,8	100,0
5–9	26,6	23,1	1,7	20,2	1,2	4,3	6,3	0,8	4,1	4,1	7,5	100,0
10–14	22,0	26,5	5,4	21,9	1,0	4,7	4,7	2,9	5,3	1,6	4,1	100,0
15–19	13,5	36,1	3,9	28,6	1,7	2,5	3,3	2,3	1,4	1,1	5,5	100,0
20–24	9,7	38,6	2,9	20,7	6,9	2,7	3,6	1,8	3,5	3,4	6,3	100,0
25–29	13,5	37,8	1,4	20,9	6,8	2,1	5,4	1,7	1,2	2,0	7,1	100,0
30–34	9,9	34,2	1,3	22,3	7,3	3,4	7,3	2,1	0,9	3,4	7,9	100,0
35–39	14,8	35,2	1,2	18,6	7,5	2,8	7,6	1,4	0,5	3,2	7,2	100,0
40–44	10,7	35,9	1,6	20,0	4,9	1,6	7,7	3,9	2,1	4,5	7,1	100,0
45–49	11,6	35,5	2,1	16,4	4,3	4,3	9,7	3,7	0,9	3,6	7,8	100,0
50–54	12,8	34,1	1,4	16,1	7,7	6,4	8,2	3,5	0,4	1,6	8,0	100,0
55–59	9,8	24,5	0,6	28,9	9,6	3,5	7,9	5,4	0,5	1,4	7,9	100,0
60–64	7,0	27,8	1,0	25,9	5,6	4,9	12,0	5,2	-	3,9	6,7	100,0
65–69	7,2	25,9	1,2	27,8	9,2	4,8	10,7	4,8	-	3,9	4,7	100,0
70–74	11,8	27,0	-	21,8	11,7	2,8	6,3	12,0	-	0,9	5,5	100,0
75+	18,9	14,8	3,5	16,5	3,3	10,3	12,4	13,6	-	1,6	5,1	100,0
<b>Broad age group</b>												
0–11	23,0	27,5	2,4	20,4	1,4	3,7	4,4	2,1	3,5	4,2	7,4	100,0
12–17	17,7	32,2	4,4	27,4	1,0	3,3	4,4	2,1	2,8	0,9	3,9	100,0
18–24	10,0	38,0	3,1	22,4	5,8	2,6	3,3	2,0	3,0	3,0	6,8	100,0
25–34	11,7	36,0	1,3	21,7	7,1	2,8	6,4	1,9	1,0	2,7	7,5	100,0
35–44	12,9	35,5	1,4	19,3	6,3	2,2	7,6	2,5	1,2	3,8	7,2	100,0
45–54	12,1	34,9	1,8	16,3	5,8	5,2	9,1	3,6	0,7	2,7	7,9	100,0
55–64	8,6	25,9	0,8	27,7	7,9	4,1	9,6	5,3	0,3	2,5	7,4	100,0
65+	11,8	22,9	1,6	22,9	8,0	6,0	10,1	9,2	-	2,5	5,0	100,0

### 9.1 Demographic analysis by main purpose of the most recent day trips (per cent) (concluded), January–December, 2018

Characteristics	Leisure	Shopping	Sporting	VFR	Business	Religion	Funeral	Medical/ health	Study/ educational	Other	Unspecified	Total
<b>Gender</b>												
Male	14,3	29,9	2,0	23,3	6,6	3,1	7,1	2,5	1,3	2,6	7,3	100,0
Female	12,2	35,8	1,7	19,6	4,9	3,8	6,7	3,6	1,7	3,4	6,8	100,0
<b>Marital status</b>												
Married	13,5	29,6	1,5	23,8	7,0	4,4	6,9	3,0	1,0	2,7	6,6	100,0
Living together as husband and wife	10,0	40,5	1,0	20,1	4,0	0,7	7,0	1,9	0,1	3,6	11,1	100,0
Widow/widower	3,8	31,0	0,6	14,8	8,6	4,9	12,7	11,8	0,2	2,6	9,0	100,0
Divorced/separated	10,6	20,0	2,6	20,9	10,5	2,1	16,6	5,1	0,7	2,9	8,0	100,0
Never married	14,4	35,3	2,3	20,5	4,5	3,1	5,8	2,3	2,2	3,2	6,4	100,0
Marital status unspecified	56,6	6,8	-	-	-	4,2	-	23,0	-	-	9,5	100,0
<b>Highest level of education</b>												
No schooling	14,8	32,9	1,4	21,1	2,2	3,3	6,0	4,3	1,4	4,0	8,7	100,0
Completed some primary school	16,3	34,9	2,7	17,3	2,7	4,4	7,4	3,2	2,4	2,9	5,8	100,0
Grade 7/Std 5	4,6	39,9	1,8	23,2	1,7	5,4	7,0	4,4	2,2	1,4	8,5	100,0
Completed some secondary school	8,0	41,5	1,7	19,4	5,1	4,1	7,4	2,8	1,3	3,2	5,4	100,0
Grade 12/Std 10	12,2	31,0	2,1	23,6	6,6	2,5	6,9	2,4	1,7	3,0	8,0	100,0
Higher	21,0	21,4	1,4	22,8	9,1	2,8	6,3	3,5	1,0	2,6	8,0	100,0
Do not know	2,5	19,6	-	44,9	10,2	5,1	2,3	8,2	-	1,6	5,5	100,0
Education unspecified	-	14,4	-	76,5	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,1	100,0
<b>South Africa</b>	13,2	33,0	1,9	21,4	5,7	3,5	6,9	3,1	1,5	3,0	7,0	100,0

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

## 9.2 Demographic analysis by main purpose of the most recent day trips (per cent), January–December, 2018

Characteristics	Leisure	Shopping	Sporting	VFR	Business	Religion	Funeral	Cultural occasion	Medical/health	Other	Unspecified	Total
<b>Age group</b>												
0–4	16,6	.	1,7	63,9	0,4	2,9	7,7	0,6	0,4	1,0	4,7	100,0
5–9	27,5	0,3	0,9	53,7	0,8	2,2	5,7	1,8	0,7	2,1	4,3	100,0
10–14	28,7	0,3	0,7	50,4	1,0	5,7	6,4	1,4	1,1	1,5	2,9	100,0
15–19	24,4	0,8	1,1	52,5	0,5	6,4	6,0	0,5	0,3	4,3	3,3	100,0
20–24	16,5	0,4	0,8	57,4	2,6	5,4	8,6	1,1	0,3	2,6	4,4	100,0
25–29	13,0	0,4	0,6	62,3	3,1	4,4	7,8	1,3	0,4	1,8	4,8	100,0
30–34	13,3	0,4	0,9	58,6	3,8	4,7	9,6	1,2	1,2	1,6	4,6	100,0
35–39	15,9	1,1	1,1	54,1	5,5	3,3	9,5	0,7	1,1	3,0	4,9	100,0
40–44	24,1	1,2	0,5	45,0	4,0	4,4	11,2	1,4	0,7	4,9	2,7	100,0
45–49	22,7	1,1	0,3	43,1	3,5	5,8	13,5	1,8	1,0	3,5	3,7	100,0
50–54	25,6	0,5	0,2	39,3	3,4	7,0	15,3	1,0	1,0	3,6	3,1	100,0
55–59	28,8	0,4	0,2	34,4	0,9	8,5	13,3	1,5	2,8	4,3	5,0	100,0
60–64	26,2	0,2	0,4	31,5	1,6	10,7	15,6	1,2	3,2	4,6	5,0	100,0
65–69	25,4	0,3	-	35,8	1,8	7,5	20,2	1,0	3,2	2,6	2,2	100,0
70–74	34,5	-	-	22,8	0,9	14,3	15,7	1,5	2,3	2,2	5,8	100,0
75+	31,4	-	-	28,2	-	9,9	17,3	-	6,1	3,2	3,9	100,0
<b>Broad age group</b>												
0–11	22,6	0,2	1,2	57,6	0,8	3,0	6,6	1,4	0,7	1,7	4,2	100,0
12–17	29,2	0,5	1,1	49,7	0,3	6,6	5,6	0,7	0,5	2,7	3,1	100,0
18–24	17,2	0,5	0,7	57,2	2,2	5,4	8,4	1,0	0,3	3,0	4,1	100,0
25–34	13,2	0,4	0,8	60,4	3,4	4,6	8,8	1,2	0,8	1,7	4,7	100,0
35–44	19,8	1,1	0,8	49,7	4,8	3,8	10,3	1,0	0,9	3,9	3,9	100,0
45–54	23,9	0,8	0,3	41,4	3,4	6,4	14,3	1,5	1,0	3,5	3,4	100,0
55–64	27,6	0,3	0,3	33,1	1,2	9,5	14,3	1,3	3,0	4,4	5,0	100,0
65+	29,3	0,2	-	30,5	1,1	9,8	18,3	0,9	3,8	2,7	3,5	100,0

## 9.2 Demographic analysis by main purpose of the most recent overnight trips (per cent) (concluded), January–December, 2018

Characteristics	Leisure	Shopping	Sporting	VFR	Business	Religion	Funeral	Cultural occasion	Medical/health	Other	Unspecified	Total
<b>Gender</b>												
Male	19,6	0,6	0,9	52,9	3,3	4,4	10,0	1,1	1,1	2,5	3,6	100,0
Female	22,4	0,6	0,5	47,9	2,0	6,2	10,3	1,2	1,1	3,2	4,5	100,0
<b>Marital status</b>												
Married	29,3	0,6	0,8	40,8	3,4	5,5	10,0	0,9	1,1	4,3	3,3	100,0
Living together as husband and wife	12,6	0,2	0,3	61,4	2,9	2,5	11,5	1,1	0,8	4,0	2,8	100,0
Widow/widower	18,7	0,9	-	32,1	0,9	10,4	20,7	2,2	5,4	4,0	4,8	100,0
Divorced/separated	24,4	1,2	-	35,3	3,5	10,7	17,3	0,3	1,1	1,8	4,5	100,0
Never married	17,0	0,6	0,8	56,9	2,2	5,1	9,0	1,3	0,8	2,4	4,0	100,0
Marital status unspecified	48,6	-	-	31,4	1,0	3,2	1,0	-	4,7	9,1	0,9	100,0
<b>Highest level of education</b>												
No schooling	15,2	-	1,8	59,3	0,5	4,5	11,1	0,8	1,6	1,2	3,9	100,0
Completed some primary school	22,1	0,5	0,3	50,1	0,8	6,8	9,7	1,9	1,6	2,1	4,1	100,0
Grade 7/Std 5	14,9	0,5	0,5	49,5	1,9	10,0	16,5	0,5	1,1	1,9	2,8	100,0
Completed some secondary school	11,5	0,9	0,4	55,0	2,2	6,9	13,4	1,3	1,2	3,6	3,5	100,0
Grade 12/Std 10	20,2	0,4	0,8	53,0	2,7	3,7	10,0	1,2	0,7	3,0	4,3	100,0
Higher	39,3	0,5	0,9	36,3	5,3	4,0	4,6	0,6	0,9	2,8	4,8	100,0
Do not know	9,9	1,2	2,2	36,5	7,3	6,2	18,3	5,2	1,5	4,0	7,7	100,0
Education unspecified	5,1	-	-	60,1	-	-	9,3	-	-	25,5	-	100,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,1</b>	<b>0,6</b>	<b>0,7</b>	<b>50,3</b>	<b>2,6</b>	<b>5,4</b>	<b>10,2</b>	<b>1,2</b>	<b>1,1</b>	<b>2,9</b>	<b>4,1</b>	<b>100,0</b>

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

**9.3 Demographic analysis by principal type of accommodation for most recent overnight trips, January–December, 2018 ('000)**

Characteristics	Accommodation												Total
	Hotel	Guest-house/ guest-farm	Bed and breakfast	Lodge	Hostel/ backpackers	Self-catering establishment	Stayed with friends and relatives	Holiday home/ second home	Campsite	Caravan park	Other	Un-specified	
<b>Age group</b>													
0–4	16	70	*	60	-	101	1 643	47	64	*	39	18	<b>2 073</b>
5–9	116	46	*	35	*	116	1 564	59	93	*	26	19	<b>2 108</b>
10–14	113	31	25	29	*	143	1 362	104	75	*	62	37	<b>1 995</b>
15–19	128	12	35	27	*	124	1 455	67	27	*	75	18	<b>1 993</b>
20–24	53	45	46	73	*	118	2 120	132	28	-	92	25	<b>2 734</b>
25–29	87	55	50	70	-	106	2 500	84	17	-	106	14	<b>3 089</b>
30–34	137	116	28	40	29	118	2 632	64	48	*	89	24	<b>3 346</b>
35–39	151	71	43	58	*	122	2 482	57	106	*	99	27	<b>3 240</b>
40–44	248	64	53	54	*	177	2 150	78	49	*	61	18	<b>2 963</b>
45–49	162	68	45	20	-	172	1 666	94	49	*	71	37	<b>2 385</b>
50–54	132	73	68	28	*	159	1 198	44	43	-	91	24	<b>1 864</b>
55–59	57	35	43	*	-	102	1 041	168	28	-	56	51	<b>1 592</b>
60–64	32	36	41	*	-	111	876	60	36	*	50	39	<b>1 286</b>
65–69	35	*	*	19	*	35	586	43	30	-	44	40	<b>857</b>
70–74	27	10	*	*	-	20	290	18	*	*	33	12	<b>433</b>
75+	*	-	18	*	-	52	283	40	18	-	30	15	<b>482</b>
<b>Broad age group</b>													
0–11	162	130	23	106	*	298	3 801	154	186	*	89	55	<b>5 042</b>
12–17	186	30	31	37	*	136	1 632	106	65	*	84	33	<b>2 376</b>
18–24	78	45	63	81	*	167	2 711	150	36	-	122	30	<b>3 485</b>
25–34	224	171	78	110	29	224	5 133	148	64	*	195	37	<b>6 435</b>

### 9.3 Demographic analysis by principal type of accommodation for most recent overnight trips (concluded), January–December, 2018

Characteristics	Accommodation ('000)												Total
	Hotel	Guest-house/ guest-farm	Bed and breakfast	Lodge	Hostel/ back-packers	Self-catering establishment	Stayed with friends and relatives	Holiday home/ second home	Campsite	Caravan park	Other	Unspecified	
35–44	399	135	96	112	11	300	4 632	134	155	*	159	45	<b>6 202</b>
45–54	293	140	113	48	*	331	2 863	138	91	*	162	61	<b>4 249</b>
55–64	90	71	84	12	-	213	1 917	227	64	*	106	90	<b>2 877</b>
65+	74	15	41	39	*	107	1 159	101	50	*	107	66	<b>1 772</b>
<b>Gender</b>													
Male	816	357	252	203	22	723	11 340	425	341	36	396	170	<b>15 081</b>
Female	690	379	278	342	50	1 053	12 509	733	371	79	629	247	<b>17 357</b>
<b>Marital status</b>													
Married	724	336	294	198	43	856	6 854	448	316	48	300	140	<b>10 556</b>
Living together as husband and wife	81	76	43	28	-	40	2 235	84	16	-	62	17	<b>2 682</b>
Widow/widower	46	14	29	20	-	48	1 087	55	22	-	93	10	<b>1 425</b>
Divorced/separated	42	42	12	*	*	54	514	25	17	*	51	25	<b>803</b>
Never married	614	261	152	264	26	776	13 046	524	340	64	507	208	<b>16 781</b>
Married unspecified	-	*	-	21	-	-	112	23	-	-	*	15	<b>191</b>
<b>Highest level of education-</b>													
No schooling	34	81	*	78	.	135	2 264	63	83	*	94	38	<b>2 874</b>
Completed some primary school	164	60	29	47	*	227	3 355	156	170	45	187	78	<b>4 523</b>
Grade 7/Std 5	65	*	*	*	.	15	759	53	12	.	64	47	<b>1 030</b>
Not completing secondary school	237	77	89	56	16	286	7 574	236	78	*	386	135	<b>9 186</b>
Grade 12/Std 10	320	162	111	116	36	465	6 278	307	155	*	181	65	<b>8 222</b>
Higher	678	342	293	242	14	643	3 472	331	211	*	110	38	<b>6 401</b>
Do not know	*	*	-	-	-	*	104	10	*	*	*	-	<b>142</b>
Unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	*	-	-	-	15	<b>60</b>

**9.4 Demographic analysis by month of trip for most recent day trips, January–December, 2018 ('000)**

Characteristics	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
<b>Age group</b>													
0–4	52	59	76	39	93	92	53	30	65	128	82	232	<b>1 001</b>
5–9	68	53	57	38	78	82	25	66	78	208	59	272	<b>1 084</b>
10–14	36	103	36	48	65	78	53	85	82	135	78	174	<b>973</b>
15–19	62	59	83	98	74	47	44	83	99	130	199	251	<b>1 230</b>
20–24	108	172	83	76	114	65	73	113	117	207	273	369	<b>1 772</b>
25–29	127	136	83	94	177	156	101	187	190	325	260	364	<b>2 201</b>
30–34	121	135	152	119	210	156	94	150	189	284	272	446	<b>2 328</b>
35–39	89	164	141	100	192	146	138	153	202	484	245	362	<b>2 416</b>
40–44	108	126	95	97	183	162	80	122	165	268	260	361	<b>2 026</b>
45–49	102	109	91	113	189	116	88	140	127	177	210	234	<b>1 698</b>
50–54	67	86	85	127	120	102	95	79	104	157	254	109	<b>1 384</b>
55–59	79	145	74	77	70	107	43	109	107	118	179	144	<b>1 252</b>
60–64	57	74	47	39	57	56	56	112	49	109	131	120	<b>907</b>
65–69	21	47	37	28	38	23	33	42	50	56	92	107	<b>575</b>
70–74	9	26	21	33	31	9	21	24	21	33	30	53	<b>311</b>
75+	24	22	33	9	52	17	13	41	22	52	27	67	<b>380</b>
<b>Broad age group</b>													
0–11	129	148	152	98	177	212	106	135	176	377	177	587	<b>2 472</b>
12–17	61	105	64	92	107	73	56	94	108	180	146	250	<b>1 336</b>
18–24	137	193	119	110	140	81	86	149	157	251	369	460	<b>2 252</b>
25–34	248	271	235	213	386	313	196	337	380	609	532	810	<b>4 529</b>
35–44	197	290	236	196	374	308	218	276	367	752	505	723	<b>4 442</b>
45–54	169	195	177	240	308	217	183	219	231	334	463	343	<b>3 082</b>
55–64	137	218	121	117	127	163	99	221	157	226	310	264	<b>2 159</b>
65+	54	95	91	69	121	50	68	108	93	141	149	227	<b>1 266</b>

#### 9.4 Demographic analysis by month of trip for most recent day trips (concluded), January–December 2018 ('000)

Characteristics	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
<b>Gender</b>													
Male	495	699	563	569	899	620	458	785	781	1 378	1 294	1 760	<b>10 301</b>
Female	636	815	632	566	844	796	554	753	888	1 492	1 357	1 905	<b>11 236</b>
<b>Marital status</b>													
Married	386	619	439	453	688	575	373	557	657	1 015	928	1 165	<b>7 855</b>
Living together as husband and wife	88	132	92	106	176	79	81	97	95	236	157	266	<b>1 604</b>
Widow/widower	87	54	55	31	73	75	72	71	81	96	198	134	<b>1 026</b>
Divorced/separated	25	50	24	26	54	46	15	58	49	81	61	71	<b>560</b>
Never married	538	652	584	519	751	636	467	755	788	1 430	1 302	2 030	<b>10 450</b>
Marital status unspecified	*	*	-	-	*	*	*	*	-	14	*	-	<b>43</b>
<b>Highest level of education</b>													
No schooling	72	82	110	58	142	143	82	71	129	222	133	356	<b>1 601</b>
Completed some primary school	179	194	134	114	137	204	94	184	177	468	231	487	<b>2 603</b>
Grade 7/Std 5	34	68	35	32	67	40	42	60	62	65	88	146	<b>739</b>
Completed some secondary school	364	414	357	330	464	399	221	489	511	786	957	1 236	<b>6 528</b>
Grade 12/Std 10	263	398	288	310	479	305	249	415	390	607	648	931	<b>5 282</b>
Higher	218	345	268	277	446	306	320	305	395	707	561	510	<b>4 657</b>
Do not know	-	*	*	16	*	17	*	*	*	13	*	-	<b>92</b>
Education unspecified	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	-	<b>35</b>

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



**9.5 Demographic analysis by month of trip for most recent overnight trips, January–December, 2018 ('000)**

Characteristics	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
<b>Age group</b>													
0–4	260	111	109	142	137	87	149	151	161	193	120	453	<b>2 073</b>
5–9	249	56	84	221	121	83	148	112	157	193	96	588	<b>2 108</b>
10–14	257	56	78	155	106	95	113	114	148	126	88	660	<b>1 995</b>
15–19	233	54	131	173	77	109	130	86	120	163	121	597	<b>1 993</b>
20–24	274	167	143	174	154	144	159	139	176	230	227	747	<b>2 734</b>
25–29	225	177	192	273	190	121	191	181	201	294	264	778	<b>3 089</b>
30–34	330	172	173	217	254	209	175	200	292	382	339	604	<b>3 346</b>
35–39	280	151	168	229	187	177	181	250	266	296	388	667	<b>3 240</b>
40–44	254	142	135	220	204	157	196	199	200	281	271	702	<b>2 963</b>
45–49	242	101	139	151	150	144	158	159	161	222	302	457	<b>2 385</b>
50–54	166	138	97	178	139	112	125	88	134	166	142	380	<b>1 864</b>
55–59	114	99	55	146	126	97	92	133	101	182	98	350	<b>1 592</b>
60–64	75	115	55	126	72	60	102	99	79	100	70	333	<b>1 286</b>
65–69	31	34	38	53	85	61	50	60	96	59	129	162	<b>857</b>
70–74	16	39	17	41	27	36	26	43	24	32	63	70	<b>433</b>
75+	40	35	10	48	38	28	26	35	55	15	41	109	<b>482</b>
<b>Broad age group</b>													
0–11	645	191	223	410	290	214	343	323	388	457	234	1 324	<b>5 042</b>
12–17	278	69	129	223	120	110	136	122	145	153	133	756	<b>2 376</b>
18–24	350	184	191	232	184	193	220	158	228	295	285	964	<b>3 485</b>
25–34	555	349	366	490	445	330	366	381	493	677	603	1 382	<b>6 435</b>
35–44	534	294	303	449	392	334	377	449	466	577	659	1 369	<b>6 202</b>
45–54	408	239	236	329	288	255	283	247	295	388	443	837	<b>4 249</b>
55–64	189	214	110	272	198	157	193	232	180	282	169	682	<b>2 877</b>
65+	87	108	64	142	151	125	101	138	175	105	234	341	<b>1 772</b>

### 9.5 Demographic analysis by month of trip for most recent overnight trips (concluded), January–December, 2018 ('000)

Characteristics	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
<b>Gender</b>													
Male	1 422	726	821	1 119	947	830	919	905	1 139	1 371	1 249	3 634	<b>15 081</b>
Female	1 623	922	801	1 429	1 120	889	1 100	1 144	1 231	1 564	1 511	4 023	<b>17 357</b>
<b>Marital status</b>													
Married	805	589	471	821	869	510	713	684	781	1 078	969	2 265	<b>10 556</b>
Living together as husband and wife	322	172	175	202	182	152	170	154	177	265	212	499	<b>2 682</b>
Widow/widower	92	74	64	106	86	114	83	126	113	65	164	338	<b>1 425</b>
Divorced/separated	53	45	37	69	41	61	40	80	59	54	105	160	<b>803</b>
Never married	1 729	768	871	1 273	889	873	989	983	1 234	1 472	1 305	4 395	<b>16 781</b>
Marital status unspecified	44	-	*	76	*	8	25	22	*	-	*	-	<b>191</b>
<b>Highest level of education</b>													
No schooling	307	132	170	249	182	150	201	205	248	279	153	598	<b>2 874</b>
Completed some primary school	558	179	203	406	275	204	332	220	327	346	312	1 162	<b>4 523</b>
Grade 7/Std 5	91	47	53	95	61	54	62	82	70	65	78	272	<b>1 030</b>
Completed some secondary school	866	419	492	682	519	466	523	499	626	855	815	2 421	<b>9 186</b>
Grade 12/Std 10	762	445	393	652	592	429	411	553	661	665	682	1 976	<b>8 222</b>
Higher	414	409	311	433	436	379	476	463	422	719	711	1 228	<b>6 401</b>
Do not know	23	13	-	20	-	36	14	*	17	*	*	-	<b>142</b>
Education unspecified	23	*	-	*	*	-	-	17	-	*	-	-	<b>60</b>

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

## 10. Living Standards Measure groups

### 10.1 LSM groups by principal type of accommodation used during the most recent overnight trip, January–December, 2018 ('000)

LSM group	Accommodation												Total
	Hotel	Guest-house/ guest-farm	Bed and breakfast	Lodge	Hostel/ back- packers	Self-catering establishment	Stayed with friends and relatives	Holiday home/ second home	Camp- site	Caravan park	Other <sup>1</sup>	Un- specified	
LSM group 1	592	115	203	84	*	598	5 951	328	208	-	100	111	<b>8 300</b>
LSM group 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LSM group 3	*	*	-	-	-	20	341	-	*	-	28	15	<b>414</b>
LSM group 4	71	*	31	40	-	106	3 822	83	12	-	112	142	<b>4 424</b>
LSM group 5	60	*	32	24	-	26	3 245	92	69	*	318	28	<b>3 913</b>
LSM group 6	94	47	31	24	19	124	4 566	157	55	*	257	56	<b>5 432</b>
LSM group 7	48	69	15	39	18	138	2 106	89	12	-	112	41	<b>2 687</b>
LSM group 8	146	82	52	79	*	77	1 383	88	16	-	62	*	<b>2 001</b>
LSM group 9	176	137	61	94	*	296	1 608	90	187	53	25	*	<b>2 733</b>
LSM group 10	315	263	106	161	*	390	827	231	152	53	*	18	<b>2 534</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 506</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>1 776</b>	<b>23 848</b>	<b>1 159</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>1 024</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>32 438</b>

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

## 11. Expenditure

### 11.1 Province of destination by average expenditure on most recent day and overnight trips, January–December, 2018 (R'000)

Province of destination	Accommodation	Food and beverages	Domestic transport	Recreation and culture	Shopping	Other <sup>1</sup>
<b>Day trips</b>						
Western Cape	*	180,00	408,21	5,22	992,43	25,62
Eastern Cape	*	260,70	566,90	3,72	596,91	32,91
Northern Cape	*	428,19	892,32	39,17	569,05	30,65
Free State	*	259,39	344,88	20,06	729,78	15,84
KwaZulu-Natal	*	123,45	306,08	3,06	728,45	10,07
North West	*	241,80	297,31	32,66	626,08	20,64
Gauteng	*	274,87	442,92	40,03	517,58	121,52
Mpumalanga	*	195,35	373,23	24,42	528,81	158,58
Limpopo	*	415,01	368,05	39,63	262,29	54,18
<b>Overnight trips</b>						
Western Cape	146,12	232,60	524,95	18,12	727,35	45,88
Eastern Cape	134,25	265,28	375,33	13,19	281,13	60,02
Northern Cape	153,19	173,15	446,29	10,96	541,84	31,64
Free State	648,93	335,81	502,16	40,64	720,76	359,64
KwaZulu-Natal	99,69	183,34	325,46	7,48	289,20	13,77
North West	321,87	280,67	340,03	15,20	338,76	35,92
Gauteng	177,20	224,60	305,99	15,19	236,88	24,96
Mpumalanga	51,42	235,48	391,10	1,38	260,22	61,22
Limpopo	699,10	488,64	658,23	54,75	366,48	64,40

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

**11.2 Province of destination by expenditure on most recent day, January–December, 2018 (R'000)**

Province of destination	Accommodation	Food and beverages	Domestic transport	Recreation and culture	Shopping	Other <sup>1</sup>	Total
<b>Day trips</b>							
Western Cape	-	490 480	455 694	51 878	346 807	73 221	<b>1 418 081</b>
Eastern Cape	-	206 581	464 667	6 209	1 155 354	26 797	<b>1 859 609</b>
Northern Cape	-	62 180	119 056	8 674	154 536	56 335	<b>400 781</b>
Free State	-	104 411	215 870	1 584	254 450	13 810	<b>590 126</b>
KwaZulu-Natal	-	120 409	157 326	8 245	323 774	7 588	<b>617 342</b>
North West	-	252 755	406 530	37 878	476 840	114 078	<b>1 288 081</b>
Gauteng	-	435 727	902 063	39 379	575 263	30 985	<b>1 983 418</b>
Mpumalanga	-	538 097	674 625	80 890	1 506 914	43 003	<b>2 843 529</b>
Limpopo	-	234 938	558 678	7 807	1 750 060	22 253	<b>2 573 736</b>
Unspecified	-	354 423	361 381	141 833	849 210	26 423	<b>1 733 271</b>
<b>Total day trips spending</b>	-	<b>2 800 002</b>	<b>4 315 891</b>	<b>384 378</b>	<b>7 393 209</b>	<b>414 494</b>	<b>15 307 973</b>

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

**11.2 Province of destination by expenditure on most recent overnight trips (concluded), January–December, 2018 (R'000)**

Province of destination	Accommodation	Food and beverages	Domestic transport	Recreation and culture	Shopping	Other <sup>1</sup>	Total
<b>Overnight trips</b>							
Western Cape	2 190 506	1 630 089	2 243 379	163 854	1 251 816	223 226	<b>7 702 869</b>
Eastern Cape	718 997	1 099 572	2 544 956	95 798	3 503 220	204 890	<b>8 167 435</b>
Northern Cape	32 463	170 075	285 381	1 022	190 776	45 393	<b>725 110</b>
Free State	278 151	524 675	722 996	22 198	552 202	57 572	<b>2 157 792</b>
KwaZulu-Natal	1 730 429	1 486 481	2 251 459	264 752	2 272 112	131 907	<b>8 137 141</b>
North West	422 612	550 904	752 061	30 851	587 382	63 689	<b>2 407 499</b>
Gauteng	683 359	754 293	1 964 465	48 950	2 442 123	132 812	<b>6 026 003</b>
Mpumalanga	981 314	858 183	1 048 766	37 262	1 056 473	115 821	<b>4 097 819</b>
Limpopo	574 185	1 034 441	1 851 940	46 182	1 592 772	84 170	<b>5 183 690</b>
Unspecified	92 781	135 342	342 445	4 775	305 349	1 138	<b>881 831</b>
<b>Total overnight trips spending</b>	<b>7 704 796</b>	<b>8 244 054</b>	<b>14 007 848</b>	<b>715 644</b>	<b>13 754 226</b>	<b>1 060 619</b>	<b>45 487 187</b>

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

## 5. General information

Stats SA publishes approximately 300 different statistical releases each year. It is not economically viable to produce them in more than one of South Africa's eleven official languages. Since the releases are used extensively, not only locally but also by international economic and social-scientific communities, Stats SA releases are published in English only.

Stats SA has copyright on this publication. Users may apply the information as they wish, provided that they acknowledge Stats SA as the source of the basic data wherever they process, apply, utilise, publish or distribute the data; and also that they specify that the relevant application and analysis (where applicable) result from their own processing of the data.

### Advance release calendar

An advance release calendar is disseminated on [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)

### Stats SA products

A complete set of Stats SA publications is available at the Stats SA Library and the following libraries:

National Library of South Africa, Pretoria Division  
National Library of South Africa, Cape Town Division  
Natal Society Library, Pietermaritzburg  
Library of Parliament, Cape Town  
Bloemfontein Public Library  
Johannesburg Public Library  
Eastern Cape Library Services, King William's Town  
Central Regional Library, Polokwane  
Central Reference Library, Mbombela  
Central Reference Collection, Kimberley  
Central Reference Library, Mmabatho

Stats SA also provides a subscription service.

### Electronic services

A large range of data are available via on-line services, diskette and computer printouts. For more details about our electronic data services, contact (012) 310 8600.

You can visit us on the internet at: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)

### Enquiries

User information services Telephone number: 012 310 8600  
Email address: [info@statssa.gov.za](mailto:info@statssa.gov.za)

Technical enquiries: Brenda Mosima  
Telephone number: 012 310 8168  
[BrendaMo@statssa.gov.za](mailto:BrendaMo@statssa.gov.za)

Postal address Private Bag X44, Pretoria, 0001

*Produced by Stats SA*