Domestic
Tourism
Survey
2021

IMPROVING LIVES THROUGH DATA ECOSYSTEMS

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Contents

List of tables

Appendix tables

List of figures in the key findings

Summary of key findings of the Domestic Tourism Survey 2021

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 2021 reflect a general pattern of increase in domestic tourism from 2020 to 2021. The number of day trips increased from 12,4 million in 2020 to 16,0 million in 2021 while overnight trips increased from 7,5 million in 2020 to 10,9 million in 2021. A significant increase in day trips from 2020 to 2021 was observed in the months, April to August.

Total expenditure increased from R22,6 billion in 2020 to R36,4 billion in 2021. This pattern of general increase in expenditure was observed in both day and overnight trips. Looking at the overall expenditure on both day trips and overnight trips, most money was spent on shopping followed by domestic transport for both years.

The main province to be visited in 2020 was Limpopo (24,5%), while Gauteng (18,8%) was visited the most in 2021 during day trips. Those who undertook overnight trips mostly preferred visiting Eastern Cape (18,2%) in 2020 and Limpopo (20,3%) in 2021.

Of the total day trips undertaken, the main purpose in both years was for shopping (53,5% in 2020 and 44,3% in 2021) followed by visiting friends and relatives (15,5% in 2020 and 17,6% in 2021), whereas for those who took overnight trips, a visit to friends and relatives was the most common reason followed by leisure.

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Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General

Notes to data users

On 5 March 2020, South Africa recorded it first case of Covid-19. By the 11th of March, the WHO (World Health Organization) declared Covid-19 a global pandemic. South Africa's first Covid-19 related death occurred on 27 March. Subsequently, President Ramaphosa announced an international travel ban, amongst other measures. The country, recognising its vulnerabilities, immediately responded with a lockdown to curb the spread and flatten the curve to provide healthcare systems the opportunity to prepare.

Stats SA suspended face-to-face data collection for all its surveys on 19 March 2020 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and restricted movement. The mode of data collection was changed from face-to-face CAPI (Computer-Assisted Personal Interviews) to CATI (Computer-Assisted Telephonic Interviews) to facilitate data collection during successive lockdown phases due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, in 2021, households that provided usable telephone numbers in 2019 were interviewed telephonically.

The sample, therefore, excluded households that were out-of-scope, or who could not participate in 2019, as well as those with incorrect/had changed telephone numbers or where households had moved. A slight respite allowed Stats SA to conduct short visits to households without telephone numbers to gather usable contact details. Stats SA then conducted Bias-Adjustments to adjust for possible differences in the characteristics of households that provided contact details, and those that did not. The bias adjustment factors were computed using the DTS 2019 data, and the adjustments were applied to the DTS 2020 and 2021 monthly calibrated survey weights respectively. DTS 2020 and 2021 were calibrated to the 2021 series Mid-Year Population Estimates.

Comparing results of this report with the previous waves should therefore be done with a consideration of the changes from the previous DTS waves, which were conducted in person using PAPI (Paper-Assisted Personal Interviews) and CAPI to the DTS 2020 and DTS 2021 which were based on CATI as well as lockdown restrictions and travel bans.

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 2021 report is also based on the analysis of the most recent trip undertaken by respondents 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 2021. In some instances, comparisons have been made between the DTS 2020 and DTS 2021 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
Sample	15 594 persons (about 1 300 monthly)	Approximately 32 000 households	The sample sizes of the two surveys are different	Continuous Data Collection (CDC) method; approximately 28 000 households and divided into four quarters
Scope	Persons 18 years and older	All persons in the household **(all ages)**	Both are household surveys, do not cover the same age groups, therefore cannot compare the two	No change
	Respondent that has undertaken trip/s	Respondent can answer for members of the household		
Measure	Analysis is based on all trips	Analysis is based on most recent person trips	Stats SA – The most recent person 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
Recall period	Continuous collection and each respondent reports on travel of preceding month	One-year recall period from Jan to Dec	Stats SA recall period has been improved from Jan to Dec 2011	Three-month recall period
Content	Day and overnight trips; Living Standards Measure (LSM) and bed nights	Daytrips and overnight trips; LSM and bed nights	• DTS 2012 content on overnight trips harmonised with SAT DTS and M&E requirements of Dept. of Tourism	Inclusion of LSM and bed nights questions, measurement for M&E and national accounts
			• Technical team reviewed the questionnaire in 2019	In 2016 – a new module on international travel was introduced
Reporting	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 2021 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 2021 to December 2021. Given that a three-month recall period is used, the data of DTS 2022 January to March had to be included to fully construct the October, November and December 2021 datasets. The DTS 2021 was based on the new Master Sample that was developed after Census 2011. The organisation of fieldwork of the DTS 2021 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 person or 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 undertaken by household heads

3.1 Total number of day and overnight trips inside South Africa

Table 2a: Total number of day and overnight trips taken by household heads, January–December, 2020 and 2021

Type of trip	Total number of trips ('000)	
	2020	2021
Day trips in South Africa	12 420	16 014
Overnight trips in South Africa	7 471	10 890

Table 2a shows that there was an increase in the number of both day and overnight trips from 2020 to 2021. Day trips increased from 12,4 million in 2020 to 16 million in 2021 while overnight trips increased from 7,5 million in 2020 to 10,9 million in 2021.

Table 2b: Total number of day trips taken by household heads during the period January–December, 2020 and 2021

Trip month	Day trips			
	2020		2021	
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
January	1 347	10,8	1 312	8,2
February	1 520	12,2	1 164	7,3
March	1 141	9,2	1 351	8,4
April	534	4,3	1 394	8,7
May	577	4,6	1 578	9,9
June	622	5,0	1 330	8,3
July	781	6,3	1 505	9,4
August	898	7,2	1 554	9,7
September	1 100	8,9	1 324	8,3
October	1 001	8,1	1 156	7,2
November	1 110	8,9	1 208	7,5
December	1 790	14,4	1 137	7,1
Total	**12 420**	**100,0**	**16 014**	**100,0**

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

It can be seen from Table 2b that there was a significant increase in the number of day trips undertaken from April to August in 2021 when compared to 2020 of the same period. April day trips increased from 534 000 to 1,4 million while June trips increased from 622 000 in 2020 to 1,3 million in 2021. About 1,8 million day trips were taken in December 2020 compared to 1,1 million day trips taken during the same month in 2021.

Table 2c: Total number of overnight trips taken by household heads during the period January–December, 2020 and 2021

| Trip month | Overnight trips | | | |
| | 2020 | | 2021 | |
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
January	1 070	14,3	817	7,5
February	708	9,5	947	8,7
March	316	4,2	991	9,1
April	92	1,2	931	8,5
May	354	4,7	927	8,5
June	325	4,4	833	7,6
July	565	7,6	791	7,3
August	691	9,3	1 172	10,8
September	535	7,2	1 019	9,4
October	711	9,5	814	7,5
November	553	7,4	623	5,7
December	1 550	20,7	1 025	9,4
Total	**7 471**	**100,0**	**10 890**	**100,0**

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

As with day trips, overnight trips also had a notable increase in the number of trips undertaken throughout the year, except in the months of January and December. There was a decrease of about 253 000 trips from 2020 to 2021 in January and 525 000 in December of the same period. About 931 000 overnight trips were taken in April of 2021, which was an increase of approximately 839 000 trips from 2020.

Table 3a: Total expenditure on domestic day and overnight trips taken by household heads (R'000), January–December, 2020 and 2021

Total expenditure	Accommodation	Food and beverages	Domestic transport	Recreation and culture	Shopping	Other[1]	Total
2020							
Day trips	-	897 121	1 892 611	25 498	8 912 524	404 880	**12 132 634**
Overnight trips	812 911	2 067 036	3 133 794	100 178	3 141 628	1 259 123	**10 514 670**
Total	**812 911**	**2 964 157**	**5 026 405**	**125 676**	**12 054 152**	**1 664 003**	**22 647 304**
2021							
Day trips	-	2 637 987	4 177 430	117 426	16 306 461	596 624	**23 835 927**
Overnight trips	1 238 477	2 936 047	3 772 525	121 719	4 088 673	451 739	**12 609 180**
Total	**1 238 477**	**5 574 034**	**7 949 955**	**239 145**	**20 395 134**	**1 048 363**	**36 445 107**

[1] 'Other' includes security-related costs, financial services, travel insurance, medical supplies, child care, etc.
* The expenditure shown in this table represents an extrapolation of expenditure reported for the most recent trip. The extrapolation is based on the assumption that expenditure on the most recent trip is representative of trips expenditure during the preceding three months.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Table 3a shows that there was an increase in the total money spent on domestic tourism between 2020 and 2021. Total spending on day trips increased from R12,1 billion in 2020 to R23, 8 billion in 2021, while overnight trips increased from R10,5 billion to R12,6 billion.

When looking at the overall expenditure, it can be seen that a significant increase was observed on shopping, food and beverages, and domestic transport from 2020 to 2021. Overall expenses on shopping increased from R12,1 billion in 2020 to R20,4 billion in 2021, while expenditure on food and beverages increased from R3,0 billion in 2020 to R5,6 billion in 2021.

Table 3b: Total expenditure on domestic day trips taken by household heads (R'000) by month, January–December, 2020 and 2021

Month	Accommodation	Food and beverages	Domestic transport	Recreation and culture	Shopping	Other¹	Total
2020							
January	-	131 964	127 035	-	2 773 121	63 213	**3 095 333**
February	-	110 120	162 211	-	2 115 374	77 340	**2 465 044**
March	-	38 826	131 226	439	330 209	12 514	**513 214**
April	-	22 571	51 046	-	244 087	6 073	**323 777**
May	-	21 607	58 837	-	212 178	5 484	**298 106**
June	-	48 946	91 002	-	370 207	37 445	**547 599**
July	-	42 914	104 303	128	398 037	26 846	**572 227**
August	-	61 980	106 412	-	554 330	66 058	**788 781**
September	-	43 476	133 787	43	415 662	21 480	**614 447**
October	-	75 494	232 048	144	290 429	9 760	**607 876**
November	-	105 777	269 470	39	501 138	17 244	**893 668**
December	-	193 446	425 235	24 704	707 754	61 424	**1 412 563**
Total day trip spending	**-**	**897 121**	**1 892 611**	**25 498**	**8 912 524**	**404 880**	**12 132 634**
2021							
January	-	244 112	361 815	2 622	1 166 358	45 878	**1 820 785**
February	-	253 794	366 419	2 761	1 243 866	52 688	**1 919 529**
March	-	263 807	266 603	13 254	1 137 934	40 077	**1 721 675**
April	-	270 269	399 250	1 092	1 701 226	40 049	**2 411 884**
May	-	383 783	538 038	12 159	1 873 788	51 101	**2 858 869**
June	-	216 476	358 424	4 313	1 695 834	86 618	**2 361 665**
July	-	240 601	412 272	2 365	1 983 385	62 876	**2 701 498**
August	-	293 927	541 887	8 306	1 754 009	108 885	**2 707 014**
September	-	167 736	362 424	2 673	1 835 224	49 509	**2 417 566**
October	-	178 875	396 719	37 739	1 190 854	54 003	**1 858 190**
November	-	41 037	72 052	13 439	322 639	1 413	**450 580**
December	-	83 570	101 527	16 704	401 343	3 528	**606 672**
Total day trip spending	**-**	**2 637 987**	**4 177 430**	**117 426**	**16 306 461**	**596 624**	**23 835 927**

¹ 'Other' includes security-related costs, financial services, travel insurance, medical supplies, child care, etc.
* The expenditure shown in this table represents an extrapolation of expenditure reported for the most recent trip. The extrapolation is based on the assumption that expenditure on the most recent trip is representative of trips expenditure during the preceding three months.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

As noted in the previous table, there has been an increase in expenditure on domestic day trips between 2020 and 2021. Table 3b indicates that in 2020 the largest amount of money was spent in January (R3,1 billion), while in 2021 it was in the month of May (R2,9 billion).

In 2020, the least money was spent in the month of May, while in 2021 the least money was spent in November. Shopping and domestic transport remain the items where the largest amounts of money were spent during the two years in question. In 2021, day travellers spent most of their money on both categories, with shopping recording R16,3 billion and domestic transport R4,2 billion, which was a notable increase when compared with 2020 on the same items.

Table 3c: Total expenditure on domestic overnight trips taken by household heads (R'000) by month, January–December, 2020 and 2021

Month	Accommodation	Food and beverages	Domestic transport	Recreation and culture	Shopping	Other[1]	Total
2020							
January	139 994	399 550	477 830	24 031	576 267	79 724	**1 697 397**
February	68 547	136 824	200 771	14 713	198 438	19 895	**639 189**
March	35 513	65 006	111 837	2 276	54 572	46 565	**315 770**
April	1 634	94 675	86 652	-	16 078	1 595	**200 634**
May	-	122 340	106 531	2 185	121 488	22 686	**375 230**
June	15 792	149 214	116 157	8 138	156 886	68 717	**514 905**
July	1 326	136 358	287 937	2 982	288 449	392 148	**1 109 199**
August	73 959	167 542	179 565	5 353	83 727	232 899	**743 046**
September	52 806	131 123	194 532	-	173 135	192 279	**743 875**
October	72 350	101 394	254 601	12 272	247 965	111 286	**799 868**
November	94 346	90 086	194 659	4 705	267 756	15 686	**667 237**
December	256 643	472 924	922 721	23 521	956 867	75 645	**2 708 321**
Total overnight trip spending	**812 911**	**2 067 036**	**3 133 794**	**100 178**	**3 141 628**	**1 259 123**	**10 514 670**
2021							
January	19 531	280 881	290 324	5 365	376 999	37 088	**1 010 189**
February	43 868	350 607	341 734	10 164	310 605	21 273	**1 078 250**
March	284 954	462 472	424 308	24 013	249 919	28 637	**1 474 303**
April	283 557	417 872	402 595	17 071	270 251	28 881	**1 420 227**
May	132 155	310 553	313 118	8 236	217 184	22 537	**1 003 784**
June	45 599	203 658	320 953	3 765	347 570	31 752	**953 297**
July	68 225	163 884	300 870	12 561	317 838	50 602	**913 980**
August	52 421	153 246	389 653	2 696	435 098	65 179	**1 098 293**
September	162 141	260 771	419 194	32 795	574 632	92 610	**1 542 143**
October	78 410	154 853	322 853	3 196	374 141	33 941	**967 394**
November	53 594	147 431	201 687	419	536 654	38 318	**978 103**
December	14 022	29 819	45 235	1 438	77 781	922	**169 217**
Total overnight trip spending	**1 238 477**	**2 936 047**	**3 772 525**	**121 719**	**4 088 673**	**451 739**	**12 609 180**

[1] 'Other' includes security-related costs, financial services, travel insurance, medical supplies, child care, etc.
* The expenditure shown in this table represents an extrapolation of expenditure reported for the most recent trip. The extrapolation is based on the assumption that expenditure on the most recent trip is representative of trips expenditure during the preceding three months.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

There was a decrease in overnight expenditure between 2020 and 2021. More money was spent in December, January and July in 2020 while in 2021 the highest expenditure was incurred in September, March and April. In total, much of the spending on overnight trips in both 2020 and 2021 was on shopping and domestic transport. The amount of money spent on accommodation during the month of December was less in 2021 (R14 million) than in 2020 (R256 million).

Figure 1a: Percentage of total day trips taken by household heads by province of destination, January–December, 2021
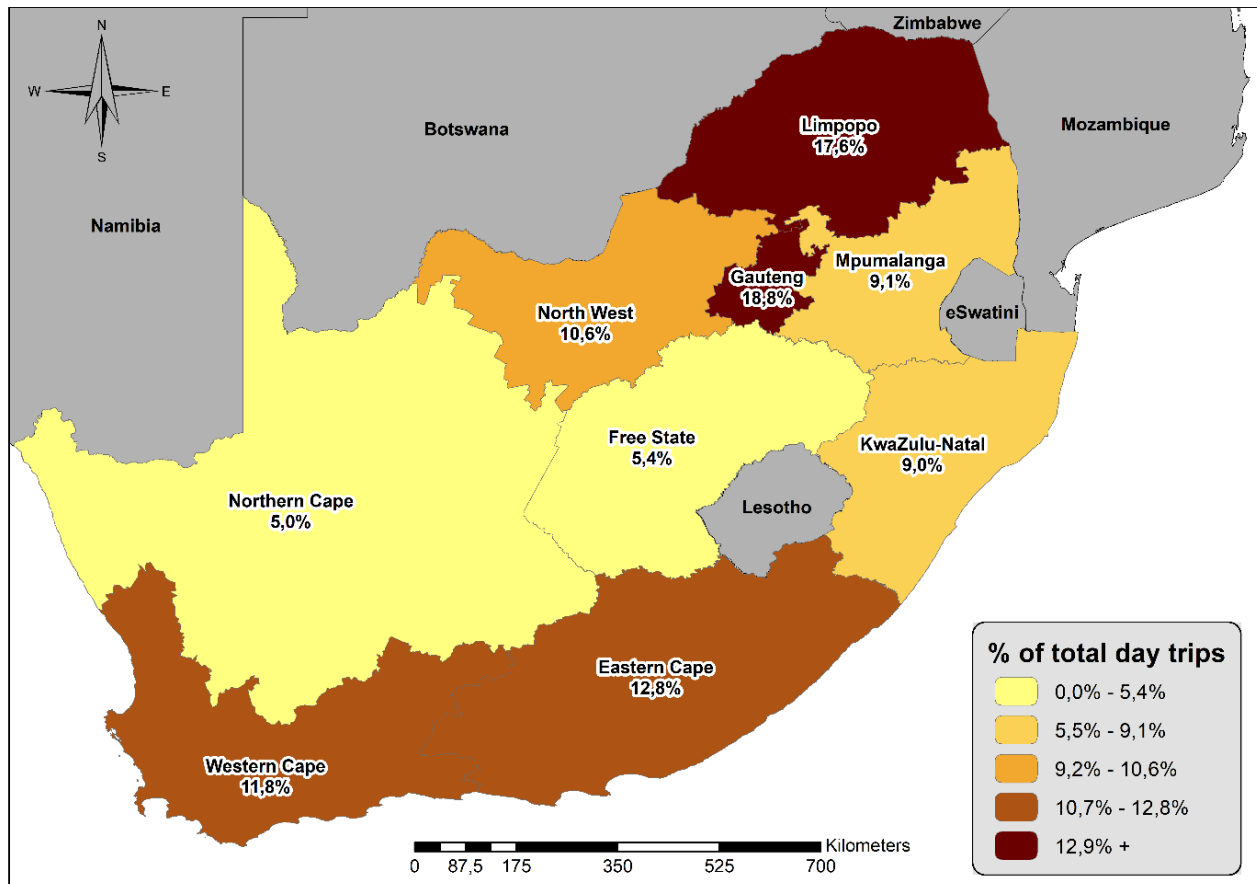
Figure 1a above demonstrates the proportions of day trips undertaken to particular provinces of destination. Most of the day trips undertaken during the period January to December 2021 were trips to Gauteng (18,8%), followed by trips to Limpopo (17,6%) then Eastern Cape at 12,8%. Tourists were less likely to visit Free State (5,4%) and Northern Cape (5,0%).

Figure 1b: Percentage of total overnight trips taken by household heads by province of destination, January–December, 2021
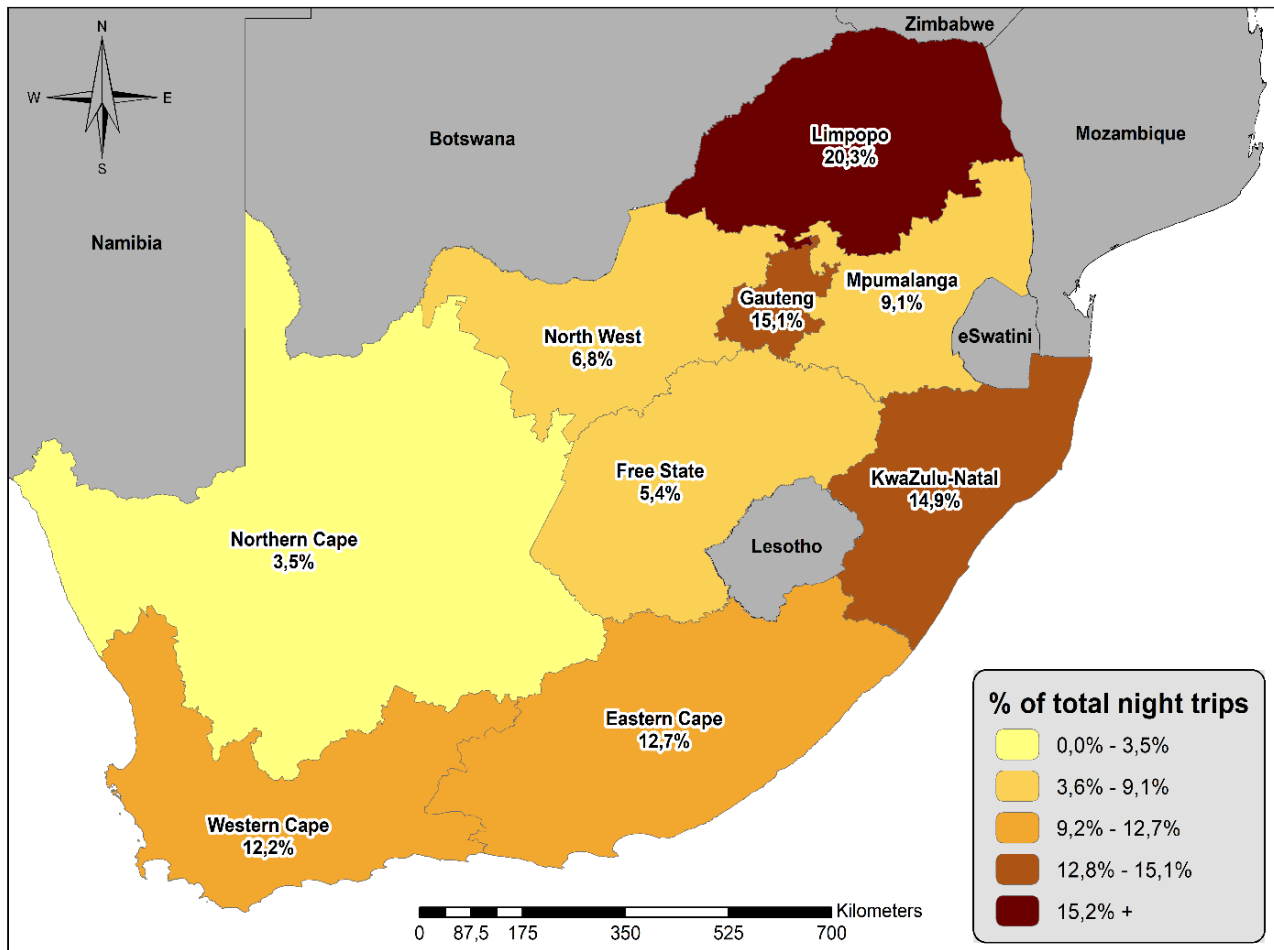
Figure 1b represents the percentage of total overnight trips undertaken to the different provinces in the country. Between January and December 2021, Limpopo was the destination of choice for most overnight domestic trips, with 20,3% of trips destined for that province, followed by Gauteng (15,1%), KwaZulu-Natal (14,9%) and Eastern Cape (12,7%).

Table 4a: Number of most recent day and overnight trips taken by household heads, January–December, 2020 and 2021

Type of trip	Number of most recent person trips ('000)	
	2020	2021
Day trip in South Africa	4 363	6 032
Overnight trip in South Africa	5 012	6 545

Table 4a contains information on the most recent day and overnight trips undertaken within South Africa during the 12-month period (January–December 2019 to January–December 2021). The number of most recent person day trips increased from 4,4 million in 2020 to 6,0 million in 2021. The number of most recent person overnight trips also increased from 5,0 million in 2020 to 6,5 million in 2021.

Table 4b: Most recent day trips taken by household heads, January–December, 2020 and 2021

Month	Number of most recent person day trips			
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
	2020		2021	
January	296	6,8	432	7,2
February	676	15,5	406	6,7
March	483	11,1	403	6,7
April	167	3,8	490	8,1
May	253	5,8	735	12,2
June	205	4,7	433	7,2
July	223	5,1	468	7,8
August	408	9,3	688	11,4
September	453	10,4	558	9,3
October	303	7,0	518	8,6
November	283	6,5	541	9,0
December	614	14,1	358	5,9
Total	**4 363**	**100,0**	**6 032**	**100,0**

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

Table 4b shows an increase in the number of most recent day trips in most months from 2020 to 2021. A decrease was observed in February, March and December. In 2021, May recorded the highest number of most recent day trips (735 000) followed by August (688 000). Day trips undertaken in June increased from 205 000 in 2020 to 433 000 in 2021.

Table 5: Most recent overnight trips taken by household heads, January–December, 2020 and 2021

| | Most recent person overnight trips | | | |
| | Number ('000) | Per cent | Number ('000) | Per cent |
Month	2020		2021	
January	783	15,6	472	7,2
February	477	9,5	511	7,8
March	225	4,5	525	8,0
April	60	1,2	607	9,3
May	243	4,9	689	10,5
June	192	3,8	481	7,4
July	285	5,7	406	6,2
August	522	10,4	747	11,4
September	370	7,4	616	9,4
October	508	10,1	566	8,6
November	379	7,6	445	6,8
December	966	19,3	479	7,3
Total	**5 012**	**100,0**	**6 545**	**100,0**

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

Table 5 shows that there was an increase in the number of most recent overnight trips from 2020 to 2021 in all the months except in January, where there were more trips in 2020 than in 2021. A significant increase was observed in April where overnight trips increased from 60 000 in 2020 to 607 000 trips in 2021.

Table 6: Number of most recent trips taken by household heads in South Africa during the twelve-month reference period by province of origin and sex, January–December, 2021

Province of origin	Undertook day trip ('000)				Undertook overnight trip ('000)			
	Total	Male	Female	Unspecified	Total	Male	Female	Unspecified
Western Cape	767	531	186	51	910	489	306	116
Eastern Cape	787	457	300	30	601	336	215	50
Northern Cape	304	210	70	24	212	108	92	12
Free State	296	213	66	17	341	184	105	52
KwaZulu-Natal	527	213	278	36	702	317	370	15
North West	710	458	213	39	440	253	97	90
Gauteng	842	644	138	59	2 068	1 360	568	140
Mpumalanga	737	460	207	71	604	362	196	47
Limpopo	1 061	505	485	72	666	357	277	32
Total	**6 032**	**3 691**	**1 941**	**400**	**6 545**	**3 765**	**2 226**	**555**

*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 Eastern Cape. More males were found to be day travellers compared to females. The same pattern was observed for those who undertook overnight trips. Most tourists were from Gauteng, Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal.

Figure 2a: Percentage distribution of province of origin, by province of destination for total day trips taken by household heads, January–December, 2021
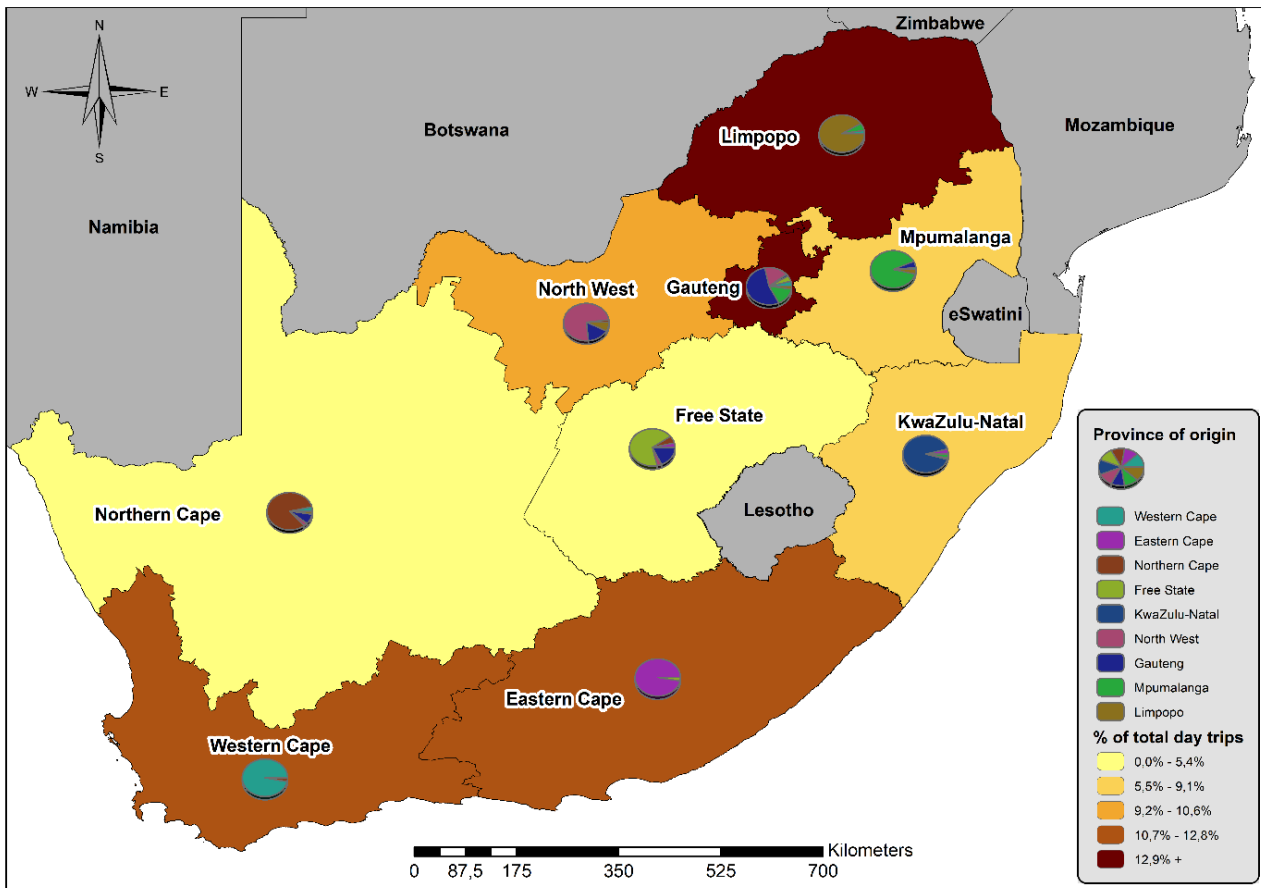
Figure 2a shows the proportion of day trips taken to specific provinces of destination and the respective provinces of origin. It is clear that most day trips were within the province in which individuals reside, except for Gauteng. The provinces of destination with the lowest incidence of day travellers from other provinces were Eastern Cape and Western Cape, where almost all the travellers were from within these provinces.

Figure 2b: Percentage distribution of province of origin, by province of destination for total overnight trips taken by household heads, January–December, 2021

Figure 2b above shows that, contrary to Figure 2a, substantial proportions of overnight trips were destined to other provinces. Most visited Gauteng, with Limpopo having about 62,8% of its overnight trips destined to Gauteng and only 26,0% undertaken within the province.

3.2 Analysis of tourism patterns by province of destination

Table 7a: Province of destination by most recent day trips taken by household heads, January–December, 2020 and 2021

Province of destination	Day trips			
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
	2020		2021	
Western Cape	575	13,2	710	11,8
Eastern Cape	691	15,8	773	12,8
Northern Cape	259	5,9	300	5,0
Free State	205	4,7	323	5,4
KwaZulu-Natal	251	5,8	546	9,0
North West	436	10,0	638	10,6
Gauteng	542	12,4	1 132	18,8
Mpumalanga	335	7,7	548	9,1
Limpopo	1 069	24,5	1 062	17,6
Total	**4 363**	**100,0**	**6 032**	**100,0**

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

The results presented in Table 7a focus on the number of domestic trips undertaken by day travellers and the province of destination during the reference period (January–December 2020 and January–December 2021). The main destination for day trips in 2020 was Limpopo (24,5%), followed by Eastern Cape (15,8%) and Western Cape (13,2%) while in 2021, day travellers visited Gauteng (18,8%), Limpopo (17,6%) and Eastern Cape (12,8%). Free State was the least visited province at 4,7% in 2020 while in 2021 the least visited province was Northern Cape (5,0%).

Table 7b: Province of destination by most recent overnight trips taken by household heads, January–December, 2020 and 2021

Province of destination	Overnight trips			
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
	2020		2021	
Western Cape	689	13,7	801	12,2
Eastern Cape	911	18,2	830	12,7
Northern Cape	147	2,9	231	3,5
Free State	311	6,2	351	5,4
KwaZulu-Natal	619	12,4	975	14,9
North West	336	6,7	445	6,8
Gauteng	531	10,6	988	15,1
Mpumalanga	564	11,3	597	9,1
Limpopo	903	18,0	1 328	20,3
Total	**5 012**	**100,0**	**6 545**	**100,0**

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

Table 7b shows that in 2020, Eastern Cape (18,2%) was the most visited destination for overnight trips followed by Limpopo (18,0%), while in 2021 the most visited province was Limpopo (20,3%) followed by Gauteng at 15,1%. In 2020, 12,4% of tourists visited KwaZulu-Natal compared to 14,9% in 2021. The number of overnight trips undertaken to Western Cape decreased from 13,7% in 2020 to 12,2% in 2021. Northern Cape was the destination that recorded the least number of overnight trips in both 2020 and 2021 (2,9% and 3,5%, respectively).

Figure 3a: Percentage distribution of main purpose of most recent day trips taken by household heads by province of destination, January–December, 2021
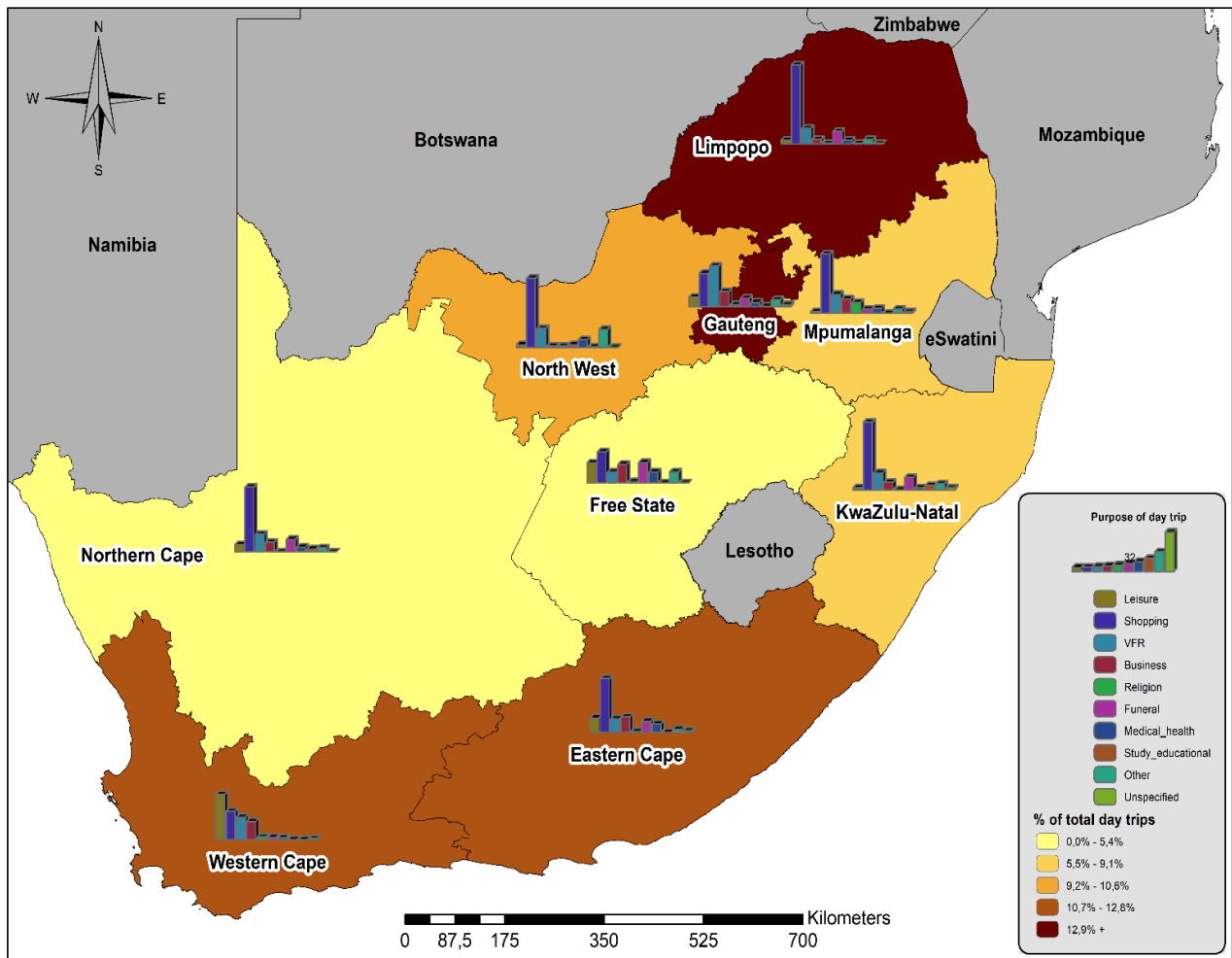
Figure 3a reflects the main purpose for which day travellers undertook trips to particular provinces. Shopping was the main reason people travelled to most provinces. Most of the day trips undertaken to Western Cape were for leisure purposes. Tourists mostly visited Gauteng to visit friends and relatives.

Figure 3b: Percentage distribution of main purpose of the trip by province of destination for most recent overnight trips taken by household heads, January–December, 2021
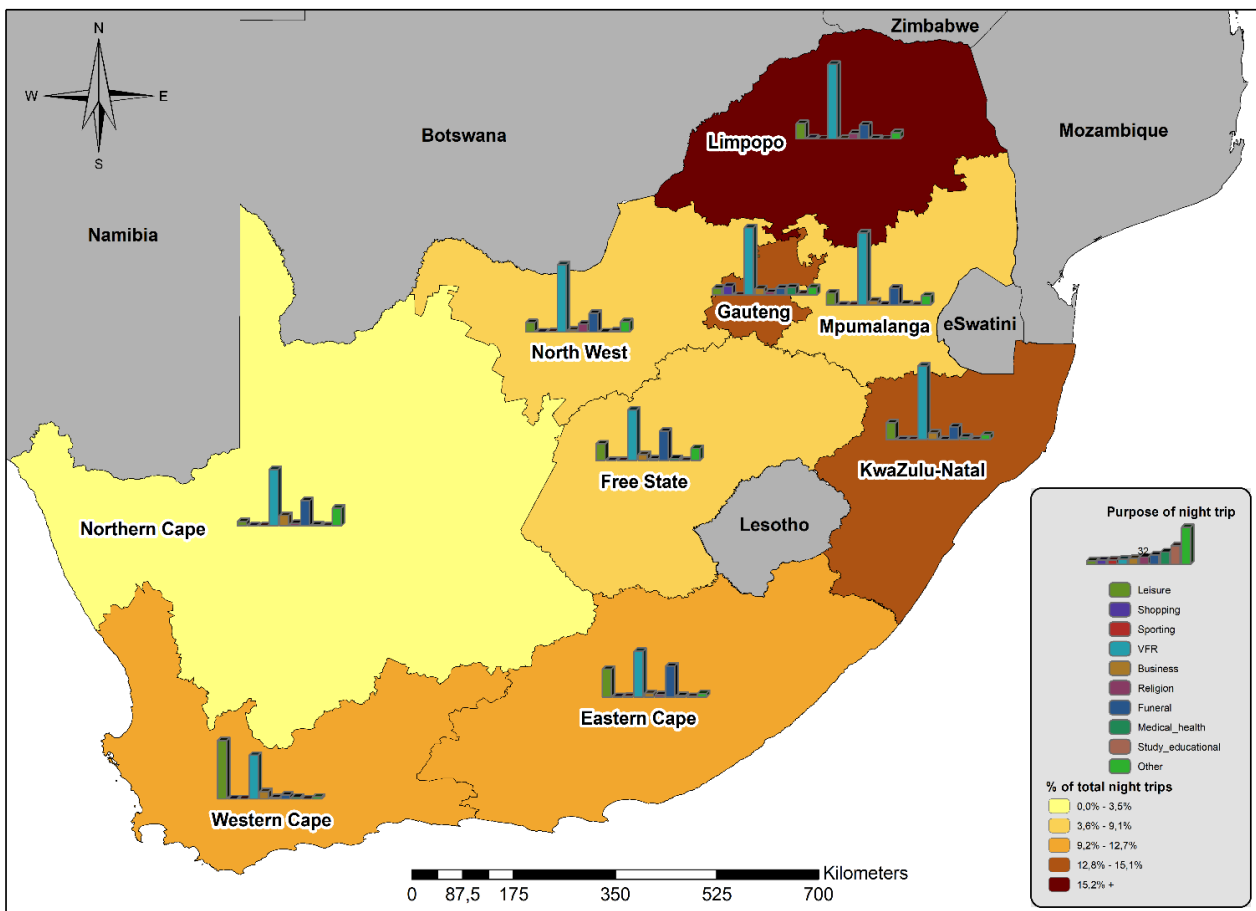
Figure 3b above shows the main reasons why tourists visited particular provinces. In all provinces except Western Cape, the main purpose cited for taking overnight trips was to visit friends and relatives. On the other hand, tourists travelled to the Western Cape for leisure purposes, but visiting friends and relatives was the second most commonly stated purpose to visit this province. Attending funerals was also stated as a reason for visiting certain provinces, with 26,5% visiting Eastern Cape and 24,7% visiting Free State to attend funerals.

Table 8a: Percentage distribution of province of destination by main mode of transport on most recent day trips taken by household heads, January–December, 2020 and 2021

Province of destination	Bus		Car		Taxi	
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021
Western Cape	-	-	22,7	19,8	3,7	1,5
Eastern Cape	9,4	9,8	12,7	11,3	20,4	14,2
Northern Cape	3,6	0,9	8,0	6,5	3,6	3,2
Free State	2,9	2,5	5,4	7,0	4,1	3,5
KwaZulu-Natal	-	-	4,9	7,7	7,1	10,6
North West	7,3	19,6	9,9	8,7	10,6	12,9
Gauteng	48,4	29,3	13,4	20,0	7,1	16,9
Mpumalanga	10,4	10,3	8,5	7,9	6,5	11,0
Limpopo	18,0	27,6	14,6	11,1	36,9	26,1
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

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

Table 8a shows in both 2020 and 2021, buses were mostly used to travel to Gauteng (48,4% in 2020 and 29,3% in 2021). Day travellers who used cars for their trips drove to Western Cape, Limpopo and Gauteng in 2020 while in 2021, travellers mostly drove to Western Cape, Eastern Cape and Limpopo. In 2020 (36,9%) and 2021 (26,1%), the highest taxi use was recorded for those who travelled to Limpopo.

Table 8b: Percentage distribution of province of destination by main mode of transport on most recent overnight trips taken by household heads, January–December, 2020 and 2021

Province of destination	Air		Bus		Car		Taxi	
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021
Western Cape	49,2	37,6	7,8	7,9	19,1	18,3	2,2	1,1
Eastern Cape	18,5	-	40,5	32,3	14,4	11,1	19,9	14,1
Northern Cape	5,2	-	-	3,0	4,5	4,6	0,6	2,3
Free State	9,2	-	2,8	4,0	7,9	6,0	3,2	4,9
KwaZulu-Natal	9,2	21,9	7,5	15	13,2	11,1	12,8	18,4
North West	-	-	0,8	7,2	6,8	7,5	8,7	7,0
Gauteng	8,8	30,9	25,6	13,9	6,2	13,2	14,5	16,4
Mpumalanga	-	2,1	4,8	7,7	12,6	7,3	11,8	13
Limpopo	-	7,4	10,2	8,9	15,4	21,0	26,3	22,8
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

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

As per Table 8b, most of the tourists who used cars travelled to Western Cape (19,1% in 2020 and 18,3% in 2021), followed by Limpopo (15,4% in 2020 and 21,0% in 2021) and Eastern Cape (14,4% in 2020 and 11,1% in 2021). Taxis were mostly used to travel to Limpopo in both years, followed by trips to Gauteng in 2020 and KwaZulu-Natal in 2021. Those using buses for overnight trips to Eastern Cape decreased from 40,5% in 2020 to 32,3% in 2021, while those who were travelling to Gauteng decreased from 25,6% in 2020 to 13,9% in 2021.

Table 9: Province of destination by main purpose of most recent day trips taken by household heads, January–December, 2021

Province of destination	Main purpose of trip ('000)										Total
	Leisure	Shopping	VFR	Business	Education	Medical	Religion	Funeral	Other	Unspecified	
Western Cape	263	165	130	105	15	13	12	-	-	7	**710**
Eastern Cape	91	341	87	97	6	69	54	-	19	10	**773**
Northern Cape	17	159	43	24	-	30	10	7	9	-	**300**
Free State	52	81	28	49	*	53	29	-	28	-	**323**
KwaZulu-Natal	10	304	76	34	-	56	9	20	28	9	**546**
North West	13	362	99	8	7	13	40	*	94	-	**638**
Gauteng	87	308	377	140	18	77	40	4	63	19	**1 132**
Mpumalanga	8	267	87	65	50	20	23	-	20	7	**548**
Limpopo	29	685	133	38	*	105	29	*	36	*	**1 062**
South Africa	**571**	**2 672**	**1 059**	**559**	**99**	**437**	**246**	**36**	**297**	**55**	**6 032**

*Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisks.
[1] 'Other' includes wellness, child care, etc.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Table 9 shows the main reasons day travellers visited certain provinces. Gauteng with 1,1 million trips was the most visited province, followed by Limpopo (1,1 million) and Eastern Cape (773 000). Free State (323 000 most recent day trips) was the least visited province. Day travellers travelled mainly for the purpose of shopping (2,7 million) and for visiting friends and relatives (1,1 million). Shopping was the main reason why people travelled to Limpopo (685 000 trips), North West (362 000) and Eastern Cape (341 000). About 263 000 of day travellers visited Western Cape for leisure purposes, followed by those who were visiting for shopping purposes (165 000).

Table 10: Province of destination by main purpose of most recent overnight trips taken by household heads, January–December, 2021

Province of destination	Main purpose										
	Leisure	Shopping	Sporting	VFR	Business	Religion	Funeral	Medical/ health	Study/ educational	Other	Total
Western Cape	397	-	-	297	49	8	25	11	-	12	**801**
Eastern Cape	197	*	7	323	26	16	219	9	*	25	**830**
Northern Cape	8	-	-	111	20	5	49	*	-	35	**231**
Free State	49	-	-	151	18	5	87	6	-	36	**351**
KwaZulu-Natal	138	-	-	610	56	-	106	23	*	39	**975**
North West	35	-	*	255	8	31	71	-	4	39	**445**
Gauteng	57	76	-	570	55	26	60	68	14	63	**988**
Mpumalanga	63	-	-	368	21	*	87	8	-	47	**597**
Limpopo	173	10	-	845	*	61	160	7	-	69	**1 328**
South Africa	**1 118**	**88**	**8**	**3 531**	**256**	**154**	**865**	**135**	**23**	**366**	**6 545**

*Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisks.
[1] 'Other' includes wellness, child care, etc.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Table 10 depicts the main reasons why tourists visited particular provinces. Tourists cited visiting friends and relatives (3,5 million) and leisure (1,1 million) as their main reasons for travelling. Provinces most visited by tourists were Limpopo (1,3 million), followed by Gauteng (988 000) then KwaZulu-Natal with 975 000 trips. Tourists who travelled for leisure purposes visited Western Cape, Eastern Cape and Limpopo. Overnight trips for funeral purposes were mostly undertaken to Eastern Cape and Limpopo.

Table 11: Province of destination for most recent overnight trips taken by household heads by principal type of accommodation utilised, January–December, 2021

Province of destination	Accommodation ('000)												Total
	Hotel	Guest-house/ guest-farm	Bed and breakfast	Lodge	Hostel/ back-packers	Self-catering establishment	Stayed with friends and relatives	Holiday home/ second home	Camp-site	Caravan park	Other[1]	Un-specified	
Western Cape	11	19	51	9	21	505	*	68	-	-	101	123	**910**
Eastern Cape	31	-	14	*	23	407	-	12	8	9	20	74	**601**
Northern Cape	-	9	13	-	-	163	-	-	8	-	*	17	**212**
Free State	-	-	-	18	-	271	-	-	-	-	-	52	**341**
KwaZulu-Natal	42	-	-	-	21	599	-	-	9	10	-	21	**702**
North West	11	-	-	-	-	315	-	-	-	25	-	90	**440**
Gauteng	77	49	15	49	21	1 592	-	62	-	-	17	186	**2 068**
Mpumalanga	5	*	-	45	14	446	-	31	-	-	-	60	**604**
Limpopo	15	10	-	4	-	590	5	-	7	-	-	35	**666**
Total	**192**	**90**	**92**	**127**	**101**	**4 888**	**8**	**173**	**31**	**43**	**141**	**659**	**6 545**

[1] 'Other' includes other types of accommodation not included in the categories.
*Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisks.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Table 11 depicts the main destination of overnight trips by the principal type of accommodation between January and December 2021. The most popular form of accommodation for tourists was self-catering establishment, which had about 4,9 million tourists preferring this type of accommodation during their trips. Of these, 1,6 million were in Gauteng, followed by those who were in KwaZulu-Natal (599 000) and Limpopo at 590 000. Hotels were the second most common form of accommodation used by tourists, followed by holiday home/second home.

Figure 4a: Percentage of average spend per expenditure category for most recent day trips taken by household heads, by province of destination, January–December, 2021
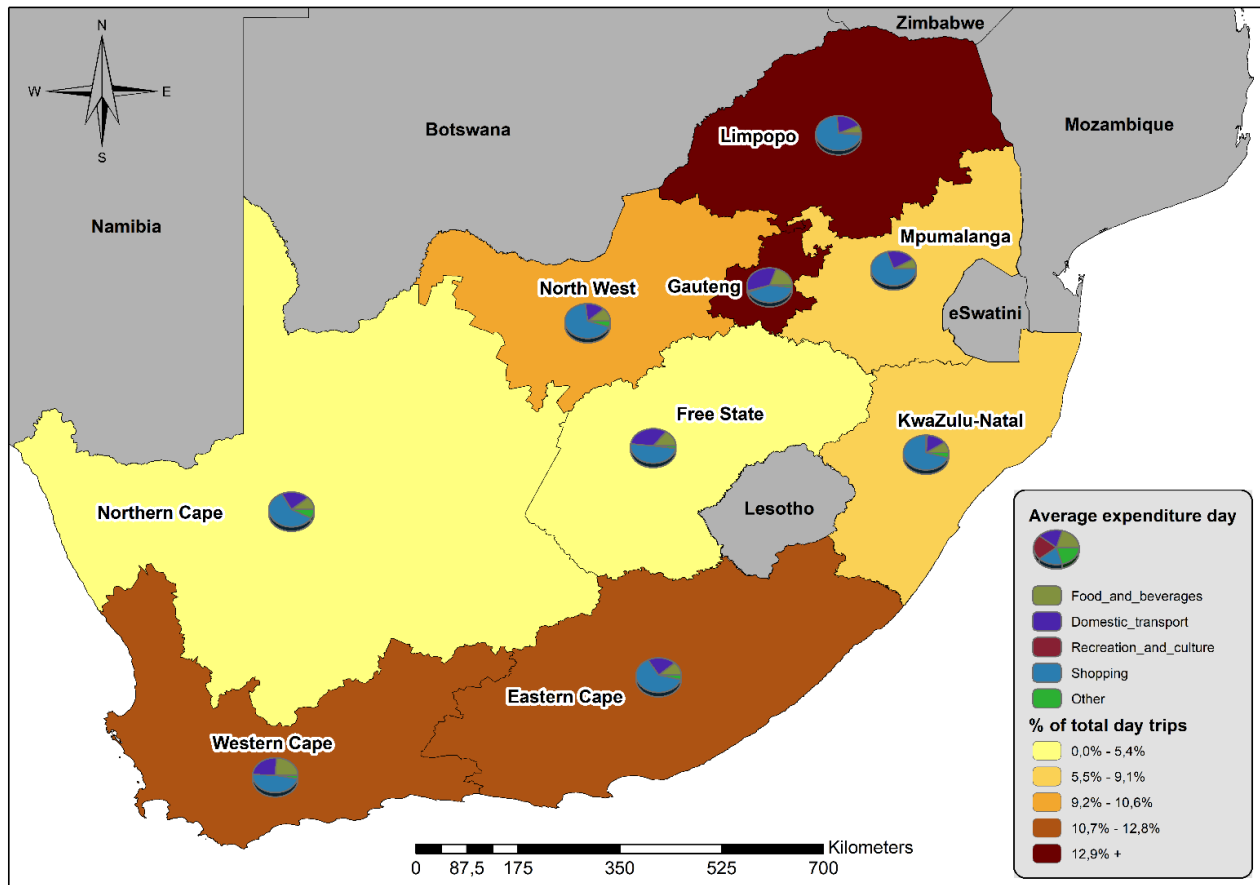
Figure 4a indicates the average expenditure incurred by day travellers in all provinces. On average, day travellers spent most of their money on shopping, followed by domestic transport. The food and beverages category had the third highest spend for day travelling. The least expenditure was incurred for recreation and culture.

Figure 4b: Percentage of average spend per expenditure category for most recent overnight trips taken by household heads, by province of destination, January–December, 2021
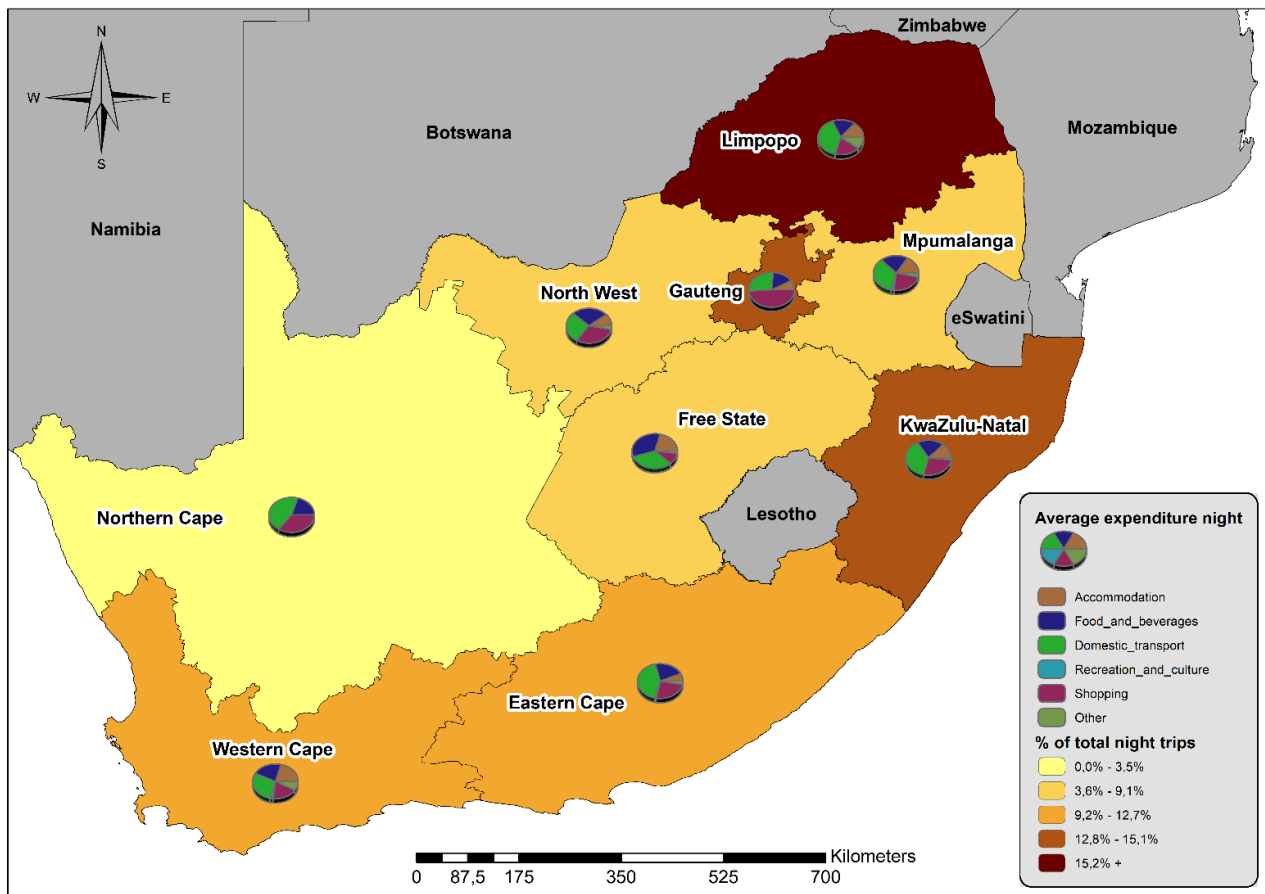
As shown in Figure 4b, on average, most tourists spent money on domestic transport, shopping and food and beverages. In Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal, a relatively higher proportion of money was spent on accommodation when compared to other provinces. In Eastern Cape, North West and Northern Cape, spending 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 taken by household heads, January–December, 2020 and 2021

Main purpose of trip	Day trips			
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
	2020		2021	
Leisure	184	4,2	571	9,5
Shopping	2336	53,5	2 672	44,3
VFR	675	15,5	1 059	17,6
Business	434	9,9	559	9,3
Religion	55	1,3	36	0,6
Funeral	192	4,4	246	4,1
Medical/health	62	1,4	99	1,6
Study/educational	296	6,8	437	7,2
Other[1]	131	3,0	297	4,9
Unspecified	-	-	55	0,9
Total	**4 363**	**100,0**	**6 032**	**100,0**

[1] '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 purpose in both years was for shopping (53,5% in 2020 and 44,3% in 2021) followed by visiting friends and relatives (15,5% in 2020 and 17,6% in 2021). The proportion of day trips undertaken for leisure purposes increased from 4,2% in 2020 to 9,5% in 2021.

Table 13: Main purpose of most recent overnight trips by type of trip taken by household heads, January–December, 2020 and 2021

Main purpose of trip	Overnight trips			
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
	2020		2021	
Leisure	822	16,4	1 118	17,1
Shopping	-	-	88	1,3
Sporting	-	-	8	0,1
VFR	2997	59,8	3 531	53,9
Business	128	2,6	256	3,9
Religion	70	1,4	23	0,4
Funeral	43	0,9	135	2,1
Medical/health	53	1,1	154	2,4
Study/educational	718	14,3	865	13,2
Other[1]	180	3,6	366	5,6
Total	**5 012**	**100,0**	**6 545**	**100,0**

[1] '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 2020 and 2021, 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 most trips for leisure during the reporting period. The proportion of overnight trips undertaken for education purposes decreased from 14,3% in 2020 to 13,2% in 2021.

Figure 5: Main purpose of most recent overnight trips taken by household heads by month, January–December, 2021 (per cent)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Leisure	12,1	8,2	26,3	21,0	19,3	12,4	17,5	13,1	22,5	11,6	10,5	29,4
VFR	57,6	60,3	50,5	65,1	38,6	65,0	56,7	62,1	58,7	30,4	49,3	55,0
Education	1,1	0,0	1,8	1,8	2,5	0,0	0,0	1,2	1,7	13,3	0,4	3,2
Shopping	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	19,3	0,5
Sporting	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0
Business	0,0	3,2	4,9	3,1	6,5	0,6	6,0	0,6	4,1	10,8	5,1	2,1
Medical	11,4	17,0	12,7	4,3	26,9	20,6	12,8	13,3	5,4	17,4	10,6	3,7
Religion	0,0	0,8	0,0	0,5	1,1	0,0	3,6	7,1	2,1	0,6	0,4	0,0
Funeral	2,9	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,6	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other	7,7	10,1	3,9	4,2	4,5	1,4	3,5	1,7	4,8	15,8	4,4	6,2

Figure 5 above shows the main purpose of most recent overnight trips by the months in which the trips were undertaken for the reference period January to December 2021. Visiting friends and relatives (VFR) was the most commonly mentioned purpose for taking trips throughout the year. Leisure trips were most likely to be undertaken in December (29,4%), March (26,3%) and September (22,5%). Trips undertaken for medical purposes were also significant across all months, however, most were taken in May (26,9%) and June (20,6%).

Table 14a: Main purpose of most recent day trips taken by household heads by main mode of transport used, January–December, 2020 and 2021

Main purpose of trip	Day trips (per cent)					
	Bus		Car		Taxi	
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021
Leisure	3,3	**5,2**	7,9	**13,8**	-	**3,0**
Shopping	78,0	**60,4**	34,4	**29,4**	72,1	**65,1**
Sporting	3,3	**-**	21,1	**-**	10,9	**-**
VFR	3,6	**5,3**	15,9	**22,2**	4,0	**13,1**
Business	-	**7,6**	1,9	**12,9**	1,1	**4,6**
Study/educational	2,9	**-**	9,3	**0,7**	4,5	**0,5**
Medical/Health	3,9	**13,8**	4,9	**3,9**	3,6	**3,3**
Religion	-	**-**	0,8	**0,8**	1,9	**3,1**
Funeral	5,0	**-**	3,8	**10,0**	1,9	**4,5**
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

[1] 'Totals include Other' categories such as 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 in both years, most of the day travellers who used cars used this mode for shopping and to visit friends and relatives. Furthermore, the results indicate that trips taken for shopping were taken using a taxi.

Table 14b: Main purpose of most recent overnight trips taken by household heads by main mode of transport used, January–December, 2020 and 2021

Main purpose of trip	Air 2020	Air 2021	Bus 2020	Bus 2021	Car 2020	Car 2021	Taxi 2020	Taxi 2021
	2020	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**
Leisure	63,7	29,7	13,3	15,1	22,6	26,6	2,2	3,1
Shopping	-	-	-	-	-	2,0	-	0,9
Sporting	-	-	-	-	-	0,2	-	-
VFR	29,5	37,5	54,2	42,7	54,8	44,4	72,9	70,7
Business	4,1	29,9	-	2,4	2,2	2,2	2,1	1,9
Study/educational	-	-	2,3	-	1,7	0,4	-	0,4
Medical/Health	-	-	22,6	1,4	11,7	2,4	18,8	1,4
Religion	2,7	-	1,8	1,1	0,5	3,0	0,7	2,0
Funeral	-	2,9	3,8	30,5	1,7	11,0	0,7	16,3
Other	-	-	1,9	6,7	4,7	7,7	2,6	3,3
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

[1] 'Other' includes wellness, child care, etc.
 *Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisks.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

The results of Table 14b show that in 2020 air travel was used mostly by tourists who visited for leisure purposes, followed by those who were visiting friends and relatives. In 2021 most travellers who used air transportation were travelling to visit friends and relatives, followed by those who were travelling for business purpose.

Taxis, cars and buses and cars as the main mode of transportation were used mainly to visit friends and relatives in both years. Above 70% of tourists used taxis to visit friends and relatives in 2020 and 2021.

Table 15: Main purpose of most recent day trips taken by household heads by expenditure (R'000), January–December, 2020 and 2021

Main purpose of trip	Accommodation	Food and beverages	Domestic transport	Recreation and culture	Shopping	Other	Total
2020							
Leisure	-	39 178	27 960	5 666	11 710	12 673	**97 187**
Shopping	-	98 730	183 761	39	1 793 839	69 275	**2 145 644**
Sporting	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
VFR	-	53 611	114 685	-	59 982	18 978	**247 256**
Business	-	38 694	102 908	-	103 640	8 790	**254 032**
Religion	-	1 235	8 007	-	174	295	**9 711**
Funeral	-	16 565	39 607	-	2 920	6 177	**65 268**
Medical/health	-	11 192	35 367	98	20 256	39 712	**106 625**
Study/educational	-	1 234	7 802	-	455		**9 491**
Other	-	17 906	42 820	439	133 408	2 056	**196 629**
Total day trips spending	**-**	**278 345**	**562 916**	**6 242**	**2 126 383**	**157 957**	**3 131 843**
2021							
Leisure	-	229 509	308 109	21 228	49 686	2 117	**610 650**
Shopping	-	305 879	567 443	1 150	4 060 676	105 856	**5 041 004**
VFR	-	179 192	314 305	5 790	183 856	41 406	**724 548**
Business	-	160 170	378 977	-	416 904	4 647	**960 699**
Religion	-	20 148	45 073	-	51 450	44 073	**160 744**
Funeral	-	8 276	36 697	-			**44 973**
Medical/health	-	40 858	131 174	-	51 703	7 073	**230 808**
Study/educational	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Other	-	27 492	68 095	-	95 763	17 287	**208 638**
Unspecified	-	16 396	8 825	8 063	14 706	-	**47 989**
Total day trips spending	**-**	**993 118**	**1 878 879**	**36 230**	**4 936 581**	**224 853**	**8 069 661**

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

The overall expenditure for most recent day trips amounted from R3,1 billion in 2020 and R8,1 billion in 2021, as shown in Table 15. Day travellers spent most of their money on shopping (R2,1 billion), domestic transport (R563 million) and food and beverage (R278 million) in 2020. In 2021, a similar trend was observed where most money was spent on shopping (R4,9 billion), followed by domestic transport (R1,9 billion). For both years, the least amount of money was spent on recreation and culture.

Day travellers whose main purpose for travelling was for shopping spent most of their money on shopping in both years (R1,8 billion in 2020 and R4,1 billion in 2021). The total expenditure for those who were visiting friends and relatives added up to R247 million, of which at least R115 million was spent on domestic transport and R60 million was spent on shopping in 2020. In 2021, the most money was spent on domestic transport (R314 million) followed by shopping (184 million) when tourists were visiting friends and relatives.

Table 16: Main purpose of most recent overnight trips taken by household heads by expenditure (R'000), January–December, 2020 and 2021

Main purpose of trip	Accommodation	Food and beverages	Domestic transport	Recreation and culture	Shopping	Other[2]	Total
2020							
Leisure	601 532	417 260	485 174	46 101	342 263	109 956	**2 002 286**
VFR	38 684	837 662	1 275 821	23 623	1 300 831	183 012	**3 659 631**
Business	30 549	25 054	58 426	10 323	96 084	10 624	**231 060**
Education	45	4 832	3 710	-	2 228	1 213	**12 029**
Medical	4 580	64 109	239 379	-	160 503	148 561	**617 132**
Religion	474	3 132	10 652	-	2 320	9 027	**25 605**
Funeral	14 903	10 469	23 507	-	3 106	892	**52 877**
Other	-	33 184	34 703	-	47 133	4 919	**119 940**
Total overnight trips spending	**690 766**	**1 395 701**	**2 131 374**	**80 046**	**1 954 468**	**468 205**	**6 720 560**
2021							
Leisure	810 790	494 626	552 866	50 677	357 453	65 349	**2 331 762**
Shopping	33 038	19 104	45 277	-	412 879	33 555	**543 853**
Sporting	530	2 081	6 505	1 093	910	-	**11 119**
VFR	5 428	802 834	1 217 424	32 559	1 059 940	159 008	**3 277 193**
Business	12 222	46 594	93 204	-	29 914	6 788	**188 721**
Religion	14 083	10 092	50 969	-	14 985	142	**90 271**
Funeral	5 851	3 917	2 970	-	414	-	**13 153**
Medical/health	1 014	88 581	279 333	337	79 190	22 930	**471 384**
Study/educational	480	6 000	17 281	-	1 802	612	**26 175**
Other	3 257	112 774	167 444	4 937	81 215	11 350	**380 977**
Total overnight trips spending	**886 693**	**1 586 601**	**2 433 272**	**89 604**	**2 038 703**	**299 734**	**7 334 607**

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

Table 16 provides detailed expenditure by main purpose for overnight trips for the periods January to December 2020, and January to December 2021. The total expenditure for overnight trips amounted to R6,7 billion for the year 2020, and increased to R7,3 billion in 2021. Overnight travellers whose main purpose for travelling was for leisure spent most of their money on accommodation (R691 million in 2020 and R887 million in 2021). Visiting friends and relatives contributed the most towards the overall expenditure in both years, and those who travelled for this reason spent most of their money on shopping and domestic transport in both years.

3.4 Analysis by main mode of transport for the trip

Table 17: Main mode of transport by most recent of trip taken by household heads, January–December, 2020 and 2021

Mode of transport	2020		2021	
	Day trips			
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
Air	-	-	24	0,4
Bus	236	5,4	171	2,8
Car	2 176	49,9	3 347	55,5
Taxi	1 923	44,1	2 338	38,8
Other[1]	28	0,6	97	1,6
Total	**4 363**	**100,0**	**6 032**	**100,0**
	Overnight trips			
Mode of transport	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
Air	235	4,7	327	5,0
Bus	341	6,8	263	4,0
Car	2 607	52,0	3 354	51,3
Taxi	1 777	35,5	2 501	38,2
Other[1]	51	1,0	100	1,5
Total	**5 012**	**100,0**	**6 545**	**100,0**

[1] 'Other' includes motorcycles, bicycles, trains, etc.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Table 17 shows the number of day and overnight trips undertaken from January to December 2020, and from January to December 2021, grouped by the mode of transport used. In 2020, day travelling in the country was done mostly by car (52,0%) followed by taxi (35,5%). Buses were the third most used mode of transport in 2020 and 2021.

Table 18: Main mode of transport used to undertake overnight trip by principal type of accommodation utilised by household heads, January–December, 2021

Mode of transport	Accommodation ('000)												
	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	Hospital	Church/ Community halls	Other	Total
2021													
Air	41	-	31	-	-	-	229	-	-	-	-	26	**327**
Bus	-	3	-	-	-	-	213	17	-	4	-	26	**263**
Car	127	87	41	105	-	89	2 205	90	173	6	-	431	**3 354**
Taxi	8	-	16	18	8	2	2 205	34	-	2	43	166	**2 501**
Other1	18	-	4	4	-	9	35	-	-	19	-	10	**100**
Total	**192**	**90**	**92**	**127**	**8**	**101**	**4 888**	**141**	**173**	**31**	**43**	**659**	**6 545**

[1] 'Other' includes motorcycles, bicycles, trains, etc.
[2] 'Other' includes other types of accommodation not included in the categories.
*Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisk.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Table 18 shows that in 2021 most of the tourists stayed with friends and relatives followed by hotel, campsite and holiday home/second home. Most of those who stayed at self-catering establishments in 2021 travelled by car. Furthermore, about 90 000 tourists who travelled by car were staying in a holiday home/second home.

Figure 6: Main mode of transport by type of accommodation on most recent overnight trips taken by household heads, January–December, 2021 (per cent)

	Hotel	Guest House/Guest Farm	Bed and Breakfast	Lodge	Hostel/Backpackers	Self-catering establishment	Stayed with friends and relatives	Holiday Home/Second Home	Campsite	Hospital	Church/Community halls	Other
Air	21,4	0,0	33,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	4,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,9
Bus	0,0	3,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	4,4	12,1	0,0	12,9	0,0	3,9
Car	66,1	96,7	44,6	82,7	0,0	88,1	45,1	63,8	100,0	19,4	0,0	65,4
Taxi	4,2	0,0	17,4	14,2	100,0	2,0	45,1	24,1	0,0	6,5	100,0	25,2
Unspecified	9,4	0,0	4,3	3,1	0,0	8,9	0,7	0,0	0,0	61,3	0,0	1,5
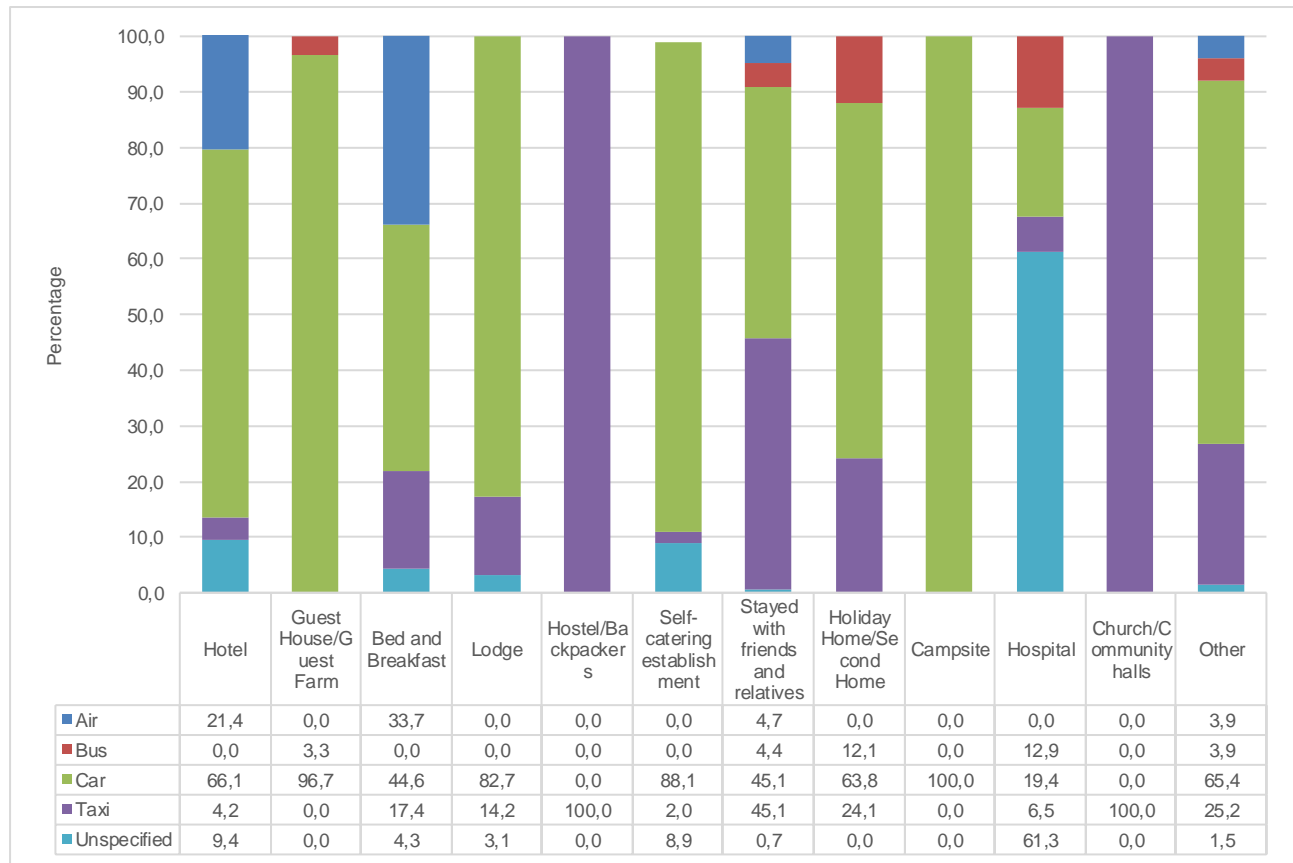
As shown in Figure 6, irrespective of the type of accommodation, most tourists used cars to reach their destination. Tourists who stayed at bed and breakfast used cars (44,6%) and air transportation (33,7).Those who stayed with friends and relatives travelled by cars (45,1%) and taxis (45,1%).

3.5 Analysis of travelling patterns of different population groups

Table 19: Population group by most recent type of trip taken by household heads, January–December, 2021

Population group	Day trips		Overnight trips	
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
Black African	4 645	77,0	5 035	76,9
Coloured	421	7,0	366	5,6
Indian/Asian	54	0,9	21	0,3
White	912	15,1	1 122	17,2
Total	**6 032**	**100,0**	**6 545**	**100,0**

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

Of the total number of most recent day trips undertaken in South Africa during the reference period, the black African population group undertook most day trips (77,0%), followed by white (15,1%), coloured (7,0%), and Indian/Asian (0,9%) population groups.

In relation to most recent domestic overnight trips undertaken by population groups, black Africans undertook 76,9% of the total number of trips, while the coloured and Indian/Asian groups recorded the lowest proportions (5,6% and 0,3%, respectively).

Table 20a: Population group by main purpose of the most recent day trip taken by household heads, January–December, 2021

Population group	Main purpose of trip ('000)										
	Leisure	Shopping	VFR	Business	Education	Medical	Religion	Funeral	Other	Unspecified	Total
Black African	185	2 297	809	300	97	423	203	32	266	32	**4 645**
Coloured	84	194	77	36	2	14	9	4	-	-	**421**
Indian/Asian	13	-	2	31	-	-	-	-	-	9	**54**
White	289	181	172	192	-	-	34	-	31	14	**912**
South Africa	**571**	**2 672**	**1 059**	**559**	**99**	**437**	**246**	**36**	**297**	**55**	**6 032**

[1] 'Other' includes wellness, child care, etc.
*Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisks.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Table 20a shows that black Africans undertook day trips mainly for shopping (2,3 million trips) and for visiting friends and relatives (809 000 trips), while white travellers mainly undertook day trips for leisure purposes (289 000) followed by shopping (181 000). Coloured travellers undertook day trips mainly for shopping, followed by those who travelled for leisure purposes.

Table 20b: Population group by main purpose of the most recent overnight trip taken by household heads, 2021

Population group	Main Purpose										
	Leisure	Shopping	Sporting	VFR	Business	Education	Medical	Religion	Funeral	Other	Total
Black African	398	88	1	3 046	120	23	65	141	816	337	**5 035**
Coloured	87	-	-	151	38	-	18	14	49	11	**366**
Indian/Asian	17	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	**21**
White	616	-	7	330	98	-	52	-	-	19	**1 122**
South Africa	**1 118**	**88**	**8**	**3 531**	**256**	**23**	**135**	**154**	**865**	**366**	**6 545**

[1] 'Other' includes wellness, child care, etc.
*Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisks.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

In relation to overnight trips, Table 20b shows that black Africans undertook about 5 million trips to visit friends and relatives, 816 000 to attend funerals and 398 000 trips were for leisure purposes. About 616 000 trips were undertaken by the white population group for leisure and 330 000 were taken to visit friends and relatives. Most of the trips taken by coloured were to visit friends and relatives.

Table 21: Population group by province of destination of the most recent type of trip taken by household heads, January–December, 2021

Population group	Province of destination ('000)									
	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	Total
Day trips										
Black African	37	666	155	235	487	595	934	541	995	**4 645**
Coloured	266	56	93	-	-	-	4	-	*	**421**
Indian/Asian	-	*	*	*	15	-	25	-	6	**54**
White	407	48	51	85	43	43	169	7	59	**912**
Total	**710**	**773**	**300**	**323**	**546**	**638**	**1 132**	**548**	**1 062**	**6 032**
Overnight trips										
Black African	96	687	140	298	836	421	748	570	1 238	**5 035**
Coloured	221	24	57	*	12	-	43	8	-	**366**
Indian/Asian	6	11	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	**21**
White	477	108	33	51	127	24	194	19	89	**1 122**
Total	**801**	**830**	**231**	**351**	**975**	**445**	**988**	**597**	**1 328**	**6 545**

*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, almost the same number of most recent day trips were undertaken by travellers who went to Gauteng and Limpopo (1,1 million). It further shows that most white travellers who undertook day trips were destined for Western Cape (407 000). Of the 4,6 million trips undertaken by black Africans, 995 000 were destined for Limpopo and 666 000 were destined to Eastern Cape.

Most of the overnight trips were undertaken by the black African population group at about 5 million and the majority (1,2 million) were destined for Limpopo, 836 000 were destined for KwaZulu-Natal and 748 000 were to Gauteng.

Figure 7: Percentage of expenditure on most recent overnight trips taken by household heads by population groups at province of destination, January–December, 2021
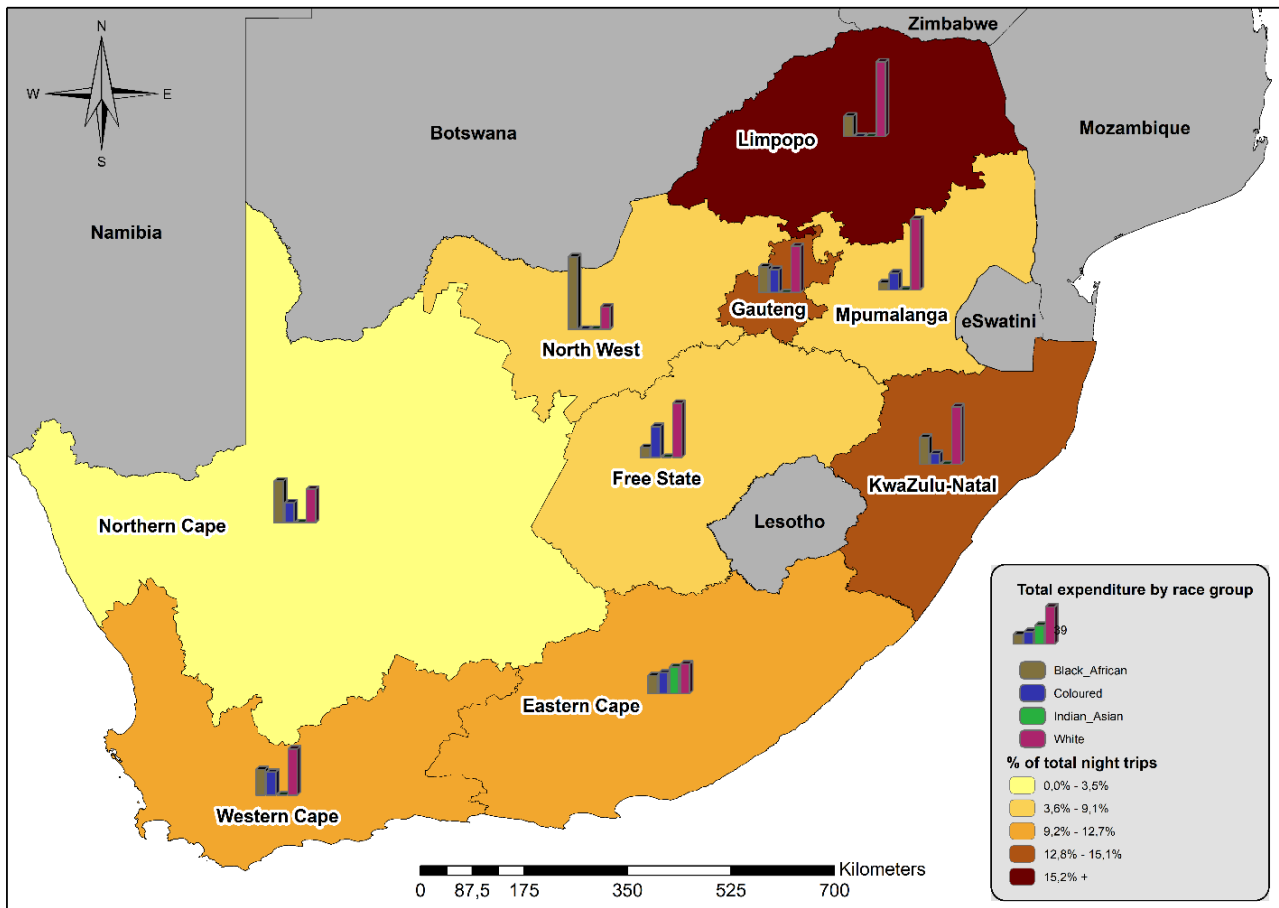
The black African population group on average spent most money per capita on overnight trips to North West and Northern Cape when compared to other population groups. The white population group reported the highest average spent on overnight trips to Limpopo, Mpumalanga and KwaZulu-Natal.

Table 22: Population group by number of trips taken by household heads, January–December, 2021

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	15 132	4 645	77,0	15 132	5 035	76,9
Coloured	1 382	421	7,0	1 382	366	5,6
Indian/Asian	394	54	0,9	394	21	0,3
White	1 673	912	15,1	1 673	1 122	17,2
Total	**18 581**	**6 032**	**100,0**	**18 581**	**6 545**	**100,0**

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

Table 22 above presents population groups by number of trips per individual during the reference period. The table shows that there were 15 million persons who were black Africans, 1,7 million who were white, 1,4 million coloured and 394 000 Indian/Asian.

When comparing across population groups and with a focus on the total number of trips undertaken between January and December 2021, the black African population group undertook the most day trips, having taken 77,0% of the trips. This was followed by white and coloured travellers with 15,1% and 7,0% of the total proportion of day trips. The Indian/Asian group showed a relatively low number of day trips undertaken during the period with 0,9% trips.

Similarly, with overnight trips, black Africans undertook the most number of trips (76,9%) when compared to other population groups.

Table 23: Population group by expenditure (R'000) on most recent trips taken by household heads, January–December, 2021

Population group	Accommodation	Food and beverages	Domestic transport	Recreation and culture	Shopping	Other[1]	Total
Day trips							
Black African	-	522 413	1 067 721	26 517	3 817 777	151 619	**5 586 048**
Coloured	-	123 320	152 829		416 387	18 301	**710 837**
Indian/Asian	-	4 625	23 961		95 875	1 191	**125 652**
White	-	326 364	625 544	1 650	591 835	53 742	**1 599 135**
Total	**-**	**976 722**	**1 870 054**	**28 168**	**4 921 875**	**224 853**	**8 021 672**
Overnight trips							
Black African	229 052	1 059 732	1 642 408	43 075	1 672 003	212 560	**4 858 830**
Coloured	51 622	60 508	120 276	2 602	70 458	3 428	**308 895**
Indian/Asian	4 348	4 638	5 798				**14 785**
White	601 670	461 723	664 791	43 927	296 242	83 745	**2 152 097**
Total	**886 693**	**1 586 601**	**2 433 272**	**89 604**	**2 038 703**	**299 734**	**7 334 607**

[1] 'Other' includes security-related costs, financial services, travel insurance, medical supplies, child care, etc.
*Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisks.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

The estimated total spending on most recent day trips between January and December 2021 was R8 billion and R7,3 billion for most recent overnight trips. During day trips, nearly R5,6 billion was spent by black Africans of which R3,8 billion was spent on shopping. Whites were the second highest spenders and R626 million of their spending was on domestic transport.

The black African population group, on their most recent overnight trips, spent most of their money on shopping (R1,7 billion), domestic transport (R1,6 billion each) and food and beverages (R1,1 billion). The white population group spent most of their money on domestic transport (R665 million) and food and beverages (R462 million).

Table 24: Population group by average expenditure on most recent day and overnight trips taken by household heads, January–December, 2021

Population group	Expenditure (R'000)	Number of trips ('000)	Average spent per trip (R)
Day trips			
Black African	5 600 136	4 645	1 204
Coloured	710 837	421	1 837
Indian/Asian	152 528	54	2 800
White	1 606 160	912	1 754
Total	**8 069 661**	**6 032**	**7 595**
Overnight trips			
Black African	4 858 830	5 035	1 042
Coloured	308 895	366	830
Indian/Asian	14 785	21	716
White	2 152 097	1 122	1 887
Total	**7 334 607**	**6 545**	**4 475**

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. For day trips, Indian/Asian travellers recorded the highest average spent per trip (R2 800) compared to other population groups. They were followed by the coloured population group with R1 837, while the black African population spent the least amount on average per trip (R1 204).

When looking at average expenditure on overnight trips, it can be seen that white travellers reported the highest amount of money spent on average per trip (R1 887), followed by the black African population group (R1 042). The average expenditure per trip for the Indian/Asian population group sits at R716, making it the smallest average spent per trip.

Table 25a: Demographic analysis by most recent day trips taken by household heads, January–December, 2020 and 2021

Characteristics	Day trips			
	2020		2021	
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
Broad age groups				
0–11	-	-	-	-
12–17	10	0,2	10	0,2
18–24	121	2,8	236	3,9
25–34	810	18,6	887	14,7
35–44	1 185	27,2	1 795	29,8
45–54	1 107	25,4	1 390	23,0
55–64	602	13,8	964	16,0
65+	527	12,1	751	12,4
Total	**4 363**	**100,0**	**6 033**	**100,0**
Highest level of education				
No schooling	162	3,7	276	4,6
Completed some primary school	426	9,8	356	5,9
Grade 7/Std 5	116	2,7	134	2,2
Completed some secondary school	1 293	29,6	1 966	32,6
Grade 12/Std 10	938	21,5	1 127	18,7
Higher	741	17,0	1 243	20,6
Do not know	-	-	911	15,1
Education unspecified	687	15,7	19	0,3
Total	**4 363**	**100,0**	**6 032**	**100,0**

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

Individuals in the age groups 35 to 54 years made up 52,6% of the total proportion of day travellers in 2020 and 52,8% in 2021, resulting in an increase of just 0,2% when comparing both years. These age groups were the most likely to travel over the reference period. Individuals who had completed some secondary school were the most likely to undertake day trips (29,6% in 2020 and 32,6% in 2021).

Table 25b: Demographic analysis by most recent overnight trips taken by household heads, January–December, 2020 and 2021

Characteristics	Overnight trips			
	2020		2021	
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
Broad age groups				
0–11	-	-	*	0,0
12–17	8	0,2	5	0,1
18–24	210	4,2	278	4,2
25–34	1 069	21,3	1 457	22,3
35–44	1 571	31,3	1 785	27,3
45–54	1 198	23,9	1 435	21,9
55–64	529	10,6	1 028	15,7
65+	427	8,5	555	8,5
Total	**5 012**	**100,0**	**6 545**	**100,0**
Highest level of education				
No schooling	149	3,0	152	2,3
Completed some primary school	285	5,7	299	4,6
Grade 7/Std 5	108	2,2	133	2,0
Completed some secondary school	1 078	21,5	1 877	28,7
Grade 12/Std 10	1 065	21,3	1 797	27,5
Higher	1 125	22,5	1 733	26,5
Do not know	-	-	555	8,5
Education unspecified	1 201	24,0	-	-
Total	**5 012**	**100,0**	**6 545**	**100,0**

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

Table 25b depicts the travel patterns for overnight trips. Individuals between the ages of 35 and 54 years undertook more than 50% of overnight trips in 2020 (55,2%). In 2021, it was individuals aged between 25 and 44 who took most trips. Individuals who have completed some secondary school, those having Grade 12 and those who completed higher education collectively undertook most of the overnight trips in 2020 and 2021.

Figure 8: Selected demographic groups by main purpose of most recent day and overnight trips taken by household heads, January–December, 2021 (per cent)

	25 - 34: Day	25 - 34: Night	Female: Day	Female: Night	Completed some secondary school: Day	Completed some secondary school: Night	Higher qualification: Day	Higher qualification: Night
Leisure	3,2	19,1	4,1	7,5	0,0	50,1	3,9	4,9
Shopping	50,0	0,6	62,1	1,0	11,8	0,0	48,7	0,5
Sporting	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
VFR	21,0	51,0	10,7	61,6	0,0	49,9	14,5	61,5
Business	6,8	2,1	8,8	4,5	19,3	0,0	10,2	3,4
Education	0,0	5,5	0,2	0,5	38,0	0,0	3,3	5,0
Medical	8,7	15,0	4,0	20,6	30,9	0,0	11,9	16,2
Religion	1,2	0,0	3,9	1,2	0,0	0,0	4,2	2,5
Funeral	0,0	0,0	2,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1
Other	9,1	6,7	3,8	3,0	0,0	0,0	3,4	6,0

The main reason for undertaking day trips for tourists aged 24–34 was for shopping purposes, while for overnight trips it was for visiting friends and relatives. Females were more like to take day trips for shopping; when males undertook trips, it would be overnight trips to visit friends and relatives. Those who completed some secondary school preferred to travel for educational purposes for day trips and to visit friends and relatives for overnight trips.

Figure 9: Percentage expenditure by household head tourists on most recent day and overnight trips per selected demographic group, January–December, 2021 (per cent)

	25 - 34: Day	25 - 34: Night	Female: Day	Female: Night	Completed some secondary school: Day	Completed some secondary school: Night	Higher qualification: Day	Higher qualification: Night
Accommodation	0,0	26,0	0,0	10,1	0,0	3,5	0,0	17,4
Food and beverages	9,3	27,9	13,2	21,1	28,5	21,6	10,8	21,3
Domestic transport	12,5	28,6	22,2	34,8	14,3	36,8	20,2	29,7
Recreation and culture	0,1	0,6	0,2	0,6	0,0	0,1	0,1	1,9
Shopping	77,3	11,4	61,4	22,3	57,2	32,6	66,2	28,2
Other	0,9	5,6	3,1	11,1	0,0	5,3	2,7	1,5

Figure 9 shows the proportion of expenditure of tourists by their demographic profile. Individuals aged between 25 and 34 years spent most of their money on shopping (77,3%) during their day trips and on domestic transport (28,6%) during their overnight trips. Females spent about 61,4% of their money on shopping while on day trips and approximately 34,8% on domestic transport during overnight trips.

3.6 General activities related to trips

Table 26: Booking patterns by main purpose of most recent overnight trips taken by household heads, January–December, 2021

Booking	Leisure	VFR	Business	Other	Total
	How trip was booked				
Travel agent	18,2	*	19,7	*	**11,7**
Independently	81,8	100,0	80,3	100,0	**88,3**
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Personal visit to travel shop	*	21,5	*	*	**6,4**
Entirely by phone	32,1	46,5	19,7	*	**33,8**
On the internet	67,9	32,0	*	100,0	**55,6**
Do not know	*	*	80,3	*	**4,1**
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
< 2 weeks	6,0	65,4	100,0	*	**28,2**
2 weeks to one month	10,1	18,7	*	34,7	**13,6**
2 to 3 months	29,9	15,9	*	65,3	**26,3**
Four months and more	54,0	*	*	*	**31,8**
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

*Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisks.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.
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, 88,3% of the trips were booked independently by tourists, while travel agents were used on 11,7% of overnight trips. About 81,8% of trips for leisure purposes were booked independently and 18,2% of trips for the same purpose were booked using travel agents. More than 80% of business trips (80,3%) undertaken were independently booked and 19,7% used travel agents.

About 55,6% of booked trips were done using the internet. These were followed by bookings made using the telephone, with 33,8% of the total trips booked in this way. The table further shows that of trips booked for leisure purposes, 31,8% were booked within four months and more prior to the trip, and only 28,2% were booked less than two weeks before the trip.

Table 27a: Reasons for household heads not taking day trips, January–December, 2020 and 2021

| Reason for not taking trips | Day trips | | | |
| | 2020 | | 2021 | |
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
No family/friends to visit somewhere else	324	3,0	407	3,9
Financial reasons	2 146	19,5	3 105	29,7
Too expensive, cannot afford to travel	333	3,0	447	4,3
Time constraints	468	4,3	761	7,3
Dislike travelling	79	0,7	99	0,9
Health reasons	134	1,2	206	2,0
Have young children	70	0,6	117	1,1
Living with disability	18	0,2	20	0,2
Too old to travel	191	1,7	226	2,2
Safety and security reasons	71	0,6	118	1,1
No reason to undertake a trip	1 858	16,9	2 284	21,8
Lock-down due to COVID-19	5 075	46,2	2 305	22,0
Other	216	2,0	363	3,5
Unspecified	-	-		
Total	**10 983**	**100,0**	**10 458**	**100,0**

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

Table 27a shows a comparison between the reasons given by day travellers for not undertaking trips between 2020 and 2021. The most prevalent reason provided for not taking day trips in 2020 was lock-down due to COVID-19 pandemic (46,2%) followed by financial reasons (19,5%). In 2021, the most prevalent reasons provided for not taking day trips were financial reasons (29,7%), lock-down due to COVID-19 pandemic (22,0%) and no reason to undertake a trip (21,8).

Table 27b: Reasons for household heads not taking overnight trips, January–December, 2020 and 2021

Reason for not taking trips	Overnight trips			
	2020		2021	
	Number ('000)	Per cent	Number ('000)	Per cent
No family/friends to visit somewhere else	359	2,5	536	3,8
Financial reasons	2 710	18,7	3 952	28,3
Too expensive, cannot afford to travel	473	3,3	670	4,8
Time constraints	485	3,3	911	6,5
Dislike travelling	125	0,9	162	1,2
Health reasons	226	1,6	309	2,2
Have young children	152	1,0	187	1,3
Living with disability	17	0,1	22	0,2
Too old to travel	225	1,6	264	1,9
Safety and security reasons	198	1,4	287	2,1
No reason to undertake a trip	2 218	15,3	2 854	20,4
Lock-down due to COVID-19	6 987	48,1	3 385	24,2
Other	340	2,3	440	3,1
Total	**14 514**	**100,0**	**13 977**	**100,0**

*Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisks.
[1] 'Other' includes categories of expenditure that were not included in the categories.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Table 27b shows a comparison between the reasons given by tourists for not undertaking trips in 2020 and 2021. The most prevalent reason provided for not taking overnight trips in 2020 was lock-down due to COVID-19 pandemic (48,1%) followed by financial reasons (18,7%) and no reason to undertake a trip (15,3%).

In 2021, financial reasons (28,3%) were the dominant reason provided for not taking overnight trips followed by those who indicated lock-down due to COVID-19 pandemic (24,2%) and no reason to undertake a trip (20,4%).

4. Technical notes

1.   Introduction

Statistics South Africa had to considered alternative data collection methods in the presence of the COVID-19 pandemic in order to ensure the continuity of the Domestic Tourism Survey (DTS). The telephone numbers collected for the DTS 2019 sample provided the opportunity for the survey area to conduct telephonic interviews. This led to the decision to retain the DTS 2019 sample for the 2021 data collections and collect DTS data using Computer-Assisted Telephonic Interviewing (CATI). The DTS 2021 sample therefore consisted of those households that were contacted by telephone. In 2022 the DTS returned to usual data collection operations and the DTS 2022 sample consisted of a newly selected independent sample of dwelling units (DUs) from the Master Sample PSUs.

2.   Summary of the Weighting Process

The final step in the processing of survey data is the assignment of a sample weight to each individual record. The weighting process involves several steps, which are described in this report. Each record has an initial design weight that corresponds to the inverse of the probability of selection. Adjustments are made to the design weight to account for Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) that were sub-sampled due to growth or those that were segmented (informal PSUs), non-coverage of very small Census Enumeration Areas (EAs) that were excluded at the design phase, and unit non-response. Extreme adjusted base weights are trimmed to limit the variation in the weights and thereby dampening large variances in the survey estimates. In the final weighting step the trimmed adjusted base weights are adjusted such that the aggregate totals match with independently derived population estimates for various age, race and gender groups at national and provincial areas. One feature of the weighting process is the 'Integrated Household Weighting' approach that assign all individuals within a household the same weight.

3.   Preparation of the Survey Data for Weighting

The sample weights for the DTS 2021 reporting period were constructed from the full 2021 sample and the first quarter (Q1) allocation[1] of the 2022 sample. The DTS 2019 sample was used as the base for the DTS 2021 sample. Therefore to construct the sample weights a household level file and a person level file were required from both the 2021 and Q1 2022 samples; as well as monthly data files for January 2021 to December 2021. The section below accounts for how these input files were prepared for weighting from the survey data received from the Tourism Statistics Directorate.

The DU sample for the DTS was equally allocated to the calendar months within the four quarters of the year for data collection (Choudhry, 2014). That is, the DUs sampled in rotation 1 were allocated to the three months of the first quarter of the year, DUs sampled in rotation 2 were allocated to the three months of the second quarter of the year and so on. Therefore the households within the sampled DUs were enumerated once with the survey reference period the three months prior to the enumeration month. This implies that each enumerated household and person contribute to three consecutive monthly datasets. However, not all sampled

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[1] Allocation of sampled DUs as per survey sample provided by Statistical Methods; refer to the DTS Sampling Report.

DUs contribute to all the calendar months and ultimately, not all households and persons contribute to all the calendar months. Figure 1 below shows a grid on how the monthly data files for the 2021 reporting period were constructed from the survey data.

Sample Reference	Rotation / Quarter	Survey Date (qmmyyyy)		Data Reference Months		
2021	1	1012019	A	n/a	n/a	n/a
		1022019	B	n/a	n/a	JAN2021
		1032019	C	n/a	JAN2021	FEB2021
	2	2042019	A	JAN2021	FEB2021	MAR2021
		2052019	B	FEB2021	MAR2021	APR2021
		2062019	C	MAR2021	APR2021	MAY2021
	3	3072019	A	APR2021	MAY2021	JUN2021
		3082019	B	MAY2021	JUN2021	JUL2021
		3092019	C	JUN2021	JUL2021	AUG2021
	4	4102019	A	JUL2021	AUG2021	SEP2021
		4112019	B	AUG2021	SEP2021	OCT2021
		4122019	C	SEP2021	OCT2021	NOV2021
2022	1	1012022	A	OCT2021	NOV2021	DEC2021
		1022022	B	NOV2021	DEC2021	n/a
		1032022	C	DEC2021	n/a	n/a

Figure 1 – Construction of the Monthly Files

The allocation of the sample to calendar months for data collection, the survey reference period of the three months prior to the enumeration month; together with the effect of non-response amongst eligible units and out-of-scope sampled units result in a distorted sample design. The realised data is expected to have each design strata represented within each calendar month by at least two responding PSUs; however, this is often not achieved for all strata. The mitigation method prescribed for the design strata representation is to collapse similar strata to define pseudo-strata such that each pseudo-stratum is represented within each calendar month by at least two responding PSUs. The strata collapsing process to define pseudo-strata resulted in 152 pseudo-strata from 248 design strata; based on the DTS 2021 monthly data files.

3.1 Household Files

The household files must respectively account for all dwelling units in the respective DTS samples, for the 2021 data collection period this is the base sample of DTS 2019 and for the 2022 data collection period it is the DTS 2022 sample for Q1 2022. It should include all households associated with the sampled DUs, including those sampled DUs that are out-of-scope or without survey data. In addition, for the 2021 data collection period the household files must also respectively account for all valid household records from the DTS 2019 household file. It should include all household records, even the records that were not contacted during the CATI collection for the 2021 reporting period.

The preparation includes checks on the final result codes on the household files and the mapping of these codes to the three response categories used for weighting. Also it includes checks of the household files against the valid household records from DTS 2019. And a number of checks are conducted to ensure consistency among the household records, the PSU sample, the DU sample and person record files.

The *'COVERPAGE_2021_DTS2021_V5'* and *'COVERPAGE_2022_DTS2021_V9'* are household level files based on the full 2021 sample and the Q1 2022 sample, respectively. The 2021 household file contained 26,374 records and the Q1 2021 household file contained 7,748 records. The files were checked for the following, independently:

- That all household records had a non-missing household identifier (*uqno*). If the file contained household records with missing household identifier then these records were excluded from the household file for weighting purposes.
- That all household records were unique on the household file based on the household identifier. If the household file contained households with duplicate records; the additional records (duplicates) were excluded from the household file for weighting purposes, keeping only a single unique record per household.
- That all household records were associated with a survey date that are consistent with the survey period. If the dataset contained household records with survey dates that did not correspond with the survey period, then the household were enumerated outside the survey period and were out of period. These records were excluded from the household dataset for weighting purposes.
- Against both the PSU and DU sample files, if the household file contained households such that the corresponding PSU or DU is not on the respective sample file then the household was enumerated in error and is out of sample. These records were excluded from the household file for weighting purposes.

The 2021 household file were further checked against the valid household records in the DTS 2019 household file, if the 2019 household dataset contained households such that the corresponding records were not on the household file, then these household records were added onto the respective household file for weighting purposes. All the records on the household files were unique with a non-missing household identifier within a valid PSU segment number corresponding to the respective PSU sample dataset.

The household files provide the final result codes for each household. The final result codes are used to define the three response categories that are used in constructing the sampling weights: 1 = Respondent, 2 = Non-Respondent and 3 = Out-of-scope. Therefore the final result code should not have any missing or invalid values. The mapping of the final result codes to the three response categories is given in Table 1 below.

Table 1 – Mapping of the Final Result Codes to the Response Categories

Final Result Code	Label	Response Categories
11	Completed	1
12	Partly Completed	1
21	Non-Contact	2
22	Refusal	2
23	Other Non-Response	2
24	No Usable Information	2
31	Unoccupied Dwelling	3
32	Vacant Dwelling	3
33	Demolished	3
34	New Dwelling Under Construction	3
35	Status Change	3
36	Listing Error	3
37	Non Household Member	3
Missing or Invalid	Missing or Invalid	3

Source: Standard classification of result codes for enumeration

All the records on the household record files had a valid non-missing final result code. Table 2 shows the distribution of the final result codes on the corrected household files after the exclusion of all invalid records.

Table 2 – Distribution of the Final Result Code on the Household Files

Result Codes	Label	2021 Sample		Q1 2022 Sample	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
11	Completed	9 179	34.80	4 752	61.33
12	Partly Completed	57	0.22	12	0.15
21	Non-Contact	9 178	34.80	544	7.02
22	Refusal	1 182	4.48	160	2.07
23	Other Non-Response	5 342	20.25	529	6.83
31	Unoccupied Dwelling	458	1.74	557	7.19
32	Vacant Dwelling	177	0.67	216	2.79
33	Demolished	228	0.86	205	2.65
34	New Dwelling Under Construction	19	0.07	39	0.50
35	Status Change	113	0.43	112	1.45
36	Listing Error	441	1.67	622	8.03

The 2021 household file were checked against the valid household records in the DTS 2019 household file. If the DTS 2019 household file contained households such that a corresponding record was not on the 2021 household file, then these household records were added onto the respective household file as non-respondents when the DTS 2019 records were either respondent or non-respondent. While the out-of-scope records from DTS 2019 were added as out-of-scope. Ultimately, 2,610 records were added onto the 2021 household file. The additional records increased the 2021 household file to 28, 984.

Table 3 below shows the distribution of the DTS 2019 final result codes and response codes for the household records added onto the 2021 household file, together with the distribution of the assigned response codes on the 2021 household file.

Table 3 – Distribution of the Final Result Code on the 2021 Household file amongst records added from DTS 2019

2019 Result Codes	Response Code		No.	%
	2019	2021		
11	1	2	1 081	41.42
12	1	2	3	0.11
21	2	2	304	11.65
22	2	2	141	5.40
23	2	2	178	6.82
31	3	3	297	11.38
32	3	3	118	4.52
33	3	3	77	2.95
34	3	3	18	0.69
35	3	3	68	2.61
36	3	3	325	12.45
Total			2 610	100.00

The household files were further checked against the DU sample files:

- If the DU sample files contained sampled dwellings such that the corresponding dwellings are not on the respective household files, then the sampled dwellings were either not visited or no questionnaire was completed, captured or processed. These DU records were added onto the respective household file as non-respondents under the assumption that these DUs at least contained a single eligible household;
- If the household files contained households such that the corresponding DU is not on the respective sample file then the household was enumerated in error and is out of sample. These records were excluded from the household files for weighting purposes.

The 2021 DU sample file contained 89 DU records with no corresponding dwelling record on the 2021 household file, while on the Q1 2022 sample, there were 20 DU records with no corresponding dwelling on the Q1 2022 household file, as shown in Appendix 1. These DUs were added onto the respective household files with response category equal to 2 (non-respondent). Furthermore, the remaining 23,287 sampled DUs from Q2, Q3 and Q4 of the 2022 sample were also added onto the Q1 2022 household file as non-respondent households; as data collection had not been completed for these DUs. While all household records contained in the household files corresponded with a DU from the respective sample files and are in sample.

The household files were also checked against the respective valid person files. If the household file contained respondent households such that the corresponding respondent households were not on the valid person file (i.e. there were no valid persons within the responding household) then the response codes on the household file were changed from 'respondent' to 'non-respondent'. All respondent household records on both household files had a corresponding household record on the respective valid person files.

The valid household files used in the construction of the sample weights contained 29,073 records and 31,055 records for 2021 and Q1 2022, respectively. Table 4 below shows the distribution of the response codes on the two valid household files nationally and provincially. A total of 6,330 household records were classified as out-of-scope for DTS 2020 from the 2020 household file and 802 from the Q1 2021 household file. Since out-of-scope households do not contribute to the survey estimates, these records were excluded from the weighting process. Therefore, only the respondent and non-respondent household records were used for constructing the sample weights. The non-respondent households were excluded from the household files after applying the non-response adjustments during weighting.

Table 4 – Distribution of the Response Code on the Final Household Files by Province

	Response Code	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
2021 Household File	Response (%)	813 (30.29)	1435 (37.83)	393 (31.44)	533 (30.23)	1 509 (33.92)	628 (31.14)	1965 (24.23)	794 (37.94)	1 166 (40.01)	9 236 (31.77)
	Nonresponse (%)	1 608 (59.91)	1 814 (47.82)	706 (56.48)	1 118 (63.41)	2 562 (57.59)	1 229 (60.93)	5 666 (69.86)	1 127 (53.85)	1 668 (57.24)	17 498 (60.19)
	Out of Scope (%)	263 (9.80)	544 (14.34)	151 (12.08)	112 (6.35)	378 (8.50)	160 (7.93)	479 (5.91)	172 (8.22)	80 (2.75)	2 339 (8.05)
	Total	**2 684**	**3 793**	**1 250**	**1 763**	**4 449**	**2 017**	**8 110**	**2 093**	**2 914**	**29 073**
2022 Household File	Response (%)	449 (15.88)	609 (15.70)	226 (17.21)	328 (17.21)	744 (16.09)	327 (15.52)	1 185 (13.21)	367 (16.33)	529 (16.65)	4 764 (15.34)
	Nonresponse (%)	2 255 (79.74)	3 001 (77.39)	1 007 (76.69)	1 482 (77.75)	3 606 (77.97)	1 658 (78.69)	7 358 (82.00)	1 723 (76.68)	2 450 (77.09)	24 540 (79.02)
	Out of Scope (%)	124 (4.38)	268 (6.91)	80 (6.09)	96 (5.04)	275 (5.95)	122 (5.79)	430 (4.79)	157 (6.99)	199 (6.26)	1 751 (5.64)
	Total	**2 828**	**3 878**	**1 313**	**1 906**	**4 625**	**2 107**	**8 973**	**2 247**	**3 178**	**31 055**

3.2 Person Files

The person files must account for all valid persons enumerated for each of the respondent households; it should include at least one valid person record associated with each of the respondent households. The preparation includes checks on the validity of the person records and the calibration variables on the person files. A number of checks are conducted to ensure consistency between the person, the PSU sample and valid household record files.

The '*PERSON_IMPUTED_2021_DTS2021_V5*' and '*PERSON_IMPUTED_2022_DTS2021_V9*' are person level files based on the full 2021 sample and the Q1 2022 sample, respectively. The 2021 person file contained 33,361 records and the Q1 2022 person file contained 16,119 records. The files were checked for the following independently:

- That all the person records had both a non-missing household identifier and person number (*personno*). If the files contained person records with either a missing household identifier or person number, then these records were excluded from the respective person file for weighting purposes.
- That all the person records were unique on the person files based on the person identifier (*person_id*). If the person files contained persons with duplicate records, the additional records (duplicates) were excluded from the respective person file for weighting purposes, keeping a single unique record per person.
- Against the PSU sample file, if the person files contained persons such that the corresponding PSU is not on the respective sample file then the person was enumerated in error and is out of sample. These records were excluded from the respective person file for weighting purposes.

All the person records on both person files were unique with a non-missing household and person identifier within a valid PSU segment number corresponding to the respective PSU sample dataset.

The person files provide the demographic characteristics age, race, and gender of the persons in the respondent households. The demographic variables and the geographic variable (i.e. province code) are used to construct calibration weights. Therefore, these variables should not have missing or invalid values. The geographic variables are available from the DU sample files and cannot have missing or invalid values. The person files were checked for the presence and validity of all demographic variables for all person records. If the file contained person records with invalid or missing values for at least one of the demographic variables, these records are excluded from the respective person file for weighting purposes. All persons on both person files had valid and non-missing demographic values; therefore all persons were valid for weighting purposes.

Further, the valid person records on the person files were checked against the valid respondent household on the household files. If the person files contained persons whose corresponding households on the respective household files were not a valid respondent household, these records are excluded from the person file for weighting purposes. All valid person records on both the 2021 and Q1 2022 person files had a corresponding respondent household on the respective household files. The valid person files used in the construction of the sample weights therefore contained 33,361 and 16,119 valid person records for 2021 and Q1 2022, respectively.

3,3 Monthly Data Files

The monthly data files must account for the person records from both the 2021 and Q1 2022 valid person files that contributes to the respective monthly data file. The preparation includes a number of checks on the validity of the person records and the calibration variables on the monthly data files. Further, a check is conducted to ensure consistency between the monthly data and valid person record files.

Table 5 below provides the monthly data files with the number of person records contained within each respective file. The files were checked for the following independently:

- That all the person records had both a non-missing household identifier and person number (*personno*). If the files contained person records with either a missing household identifier or person number, then these records were excluded from the respective monthly file for weighting purposes.
- That all the person records were unique on the monthly files based on the person identifier (*person_id*). If the monthly files contained persons with duplicate records, the additional records (duplicates) were excluded from the respective monthly file for weighting purposes, keeping a single unique record per person.
- That all the person records had a non-missing and valid final result code. If the files contained person records with either a missing or invalid final result code, then these records were excluded from the respective monthly file for weighting purposes.
- That all the person records had a non-missing and valid value on the demographic variables age, race and gender. If the files contained person records with invalid or missing values for at least one of the demographic variables, these records were excluded from the respective monthly file for weighting purposes.

- That all person records were associated with a survey date that is consistent with the survey period, and that the data months are consistent with the survey month the records were assigned to for collection. If the dataset contained person records with survey dates that did not correspond with the survey period, then the person records were enumerated outside the survey period. These records were excluded from the monthly dataset for weighting purposes.

- Against the respective valid person files, if the monthly files contained person records such that the corresponding person record is not on the respective valid person file then the person records were considered not valid. These records were excluded from the respective monthly file for weighting purposes.

All the records on the monthly data files were unique with a non-missing and valid household identifier, person identifier, final result code and demographic values. Also, the records had a data month consistent with the assigned survey month within the survey period.

All the person records on the monthly data files for January to December had a corresponding valid person record on the respective valid person files. Table 5 below shows the distribution of the valid person records by data month.

Table 5 – Distribution of Person Records per Month

Data Month	Monthly Dataset Name	Number of Records Received	Number of valid Records
January	JAN2021_2021SAMPLE_DTS2021	8 648	8 648
February	FEB2021_2021SAMPLE_DTS2021	8 685	8 685
March	MAR2021_2021SAMPLE_DTS2021	8 784	8 784
April	APR2021_2021SAMPLE_DTS2021	8 757	8 757
May	MAY2021_2021SAMPLE_DTS2021	8 772	8 772
June	JUN2021_2021SAMPLE_DTS2021	8 478	8 478
July	JUL2021_2021SAMPLE_DTS2021	8 583	8 583
August	AUG2021_2021SAMPLE_DTS2021	8 346	8 346
September	SEP2021_2021SAMPLE_DTS2021	7 878	7 878
October:			**9 759**
2021 Sample	*OCT2021_2021SAMPLE_DTS2021*	*4 924*	*4 924*
Q1 2022 Sample	*OCT2021_2022SAMPLE_DTS2021*	*4 835*	*4 835*
November:			**12 667**
2021 Sample	*NOV2021_2021SAMPLE_DTS2021*	*2 235*	*2 235*
Q1 2022 Sample	*NOV2021_2022SAMPLE_DTS2021*	*10 432*	*10 432*
December	DEC2021_2022SAMPLE_DTS2021	16 119	16 119

Table 6 shows the distribution of the household response codes on the monthly data files at national level.

Table 6 – Distribution of Response Codes on the Monthly Data files

Data Month	Respondent	Non-Respondent	Out-of-Scope	Total
January	2 429	24 305	2 339	29 073
February	2 418	24 316	2 339	29 073
March	2 433	24 301	2 339	29 073
April	2 425	24 309	2 339	29 073
May	2 457	24 277	2 339	29 073
June	2 389	24 345	2 339	29 073
July	2 413	24 321	2 339	29 073
August	2 325	24 409	2 339	29 073
September	2 170	24 564	2 339	29 073
October:				
2021 Sample	1 350	25 384	2 339	29 073
Q1 2022 Sample	1 415	27 889	1 751	31 055
November:				
2021 Sample	605	26 129	2 339	29 073
Q1 2022 Sample	3 036	26 268	1 751	31 055
December:	4 764	24 540	1 751	31 055

4.   Construction of the Sample Weights

The sample weights for the DTS 2021 reporting period 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 2021 reporting period corresponding to each calendar month.

Moreover, the October and November data files use responses from two independent samples as illustrated in Figure 1 above. 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.

4.1 Base weight

4.1.1 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 and is given in Table 7 below.

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

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

Table 7 – 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

4.1.2 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 ith PSU was defined as:

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

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 ith PSU was defined as:

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

The PSU adjustments for the DTS 2021 sample and the DTS Q1 2022 sample ranged from 0.6667 to 6.0 and 0.5714 to 6.3125 respectively, with the 99th percentile over the PSUs within the samples equal to 2.04 and 2.03. Appendix 2 shows the 33 PSUs on both samples that had PSU adjustment factors greater than the respective 99th percentile and thus were truncated.

Base Weight

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

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

4.2 Adjusted Base Weights

4.2.1 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:

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

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.

4.2.2 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.

4.1.1.1 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:

$$PSU\_NR\_ADJ_h = \frac{(p_h^r + p_h^{nr})}{p_h^r} \hspace{4cm} (6)$$

The DTS sample for 2021 were based on the DTS 2019 Sample, while the DTS 2022 sample was a new independent sample, both from the 2013 Master Sample of 3,324 PSUs. However, there were 6 PSUs in both 2021 and 2022 with no DU sample, thus the 2021 sample of 29,000 DUs and 2022 sample of 31,051 DUs was selected from only 3,318 PSUs respectively. Amongst the PSUs with no DU sample, 3 PSUs in both 2021 and 2022 were non-respondent due to the PSUs having total DUs not sufficient to draw the sample due to huge DU shrinkage as compared to the Census 2011 count. The remaining 3 PSUs in both 2021 and 2022 were vacant and therefore out-of-scope.

In constructing the monthly data weights, amongst the PSUs that had a DU sample, Table 8 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 152 pseudo strata had PSU non-response over all the monthly data files. The PSU non-response adjustment factors amongst these pseudo strata ranged from 1.875 to 160 as shown in Table 8 below.

Table 8 – PSU Response Distribution by Data Month

Data Month	Respondent	Non Respondent	Out of Scope	PSU Non-response Adjustment Factors
January	1 182	2 132	10	2.0000 – 8.0000
February	1 194	2 120	10	2.0000 – 6.0000
March	736	2 578	10	3.7500 – 10.000
April	1 162	2 152	10	2.0000 – 6.0000
May	1 179	2 135	10	2.0000 – 7.0000
June	719	2 595	10	3.7500 – 12.000
July	1 182	2 132	10	1.8750 – 6.0000
August	1 155	2 159	10	2.0000 – 5.3333
September	694	2 620	10	3.7500 – 12.000
October:				
2021 Sample	593	2 721	10	3.7500 – 21.333
Q1 2022 Sample	677	2 640	7	4.0000 – 15.000
November:				
2021 Sample	394	2 920	10	4.0000 – 160.00
Q1 2022 Sample	765	2 552	7	4.0000 – 8.0000
December	792	2 525	7	3.8333 – 6.0000

4.1.1.2 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:

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

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.

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

Adjusted Base Weight for October and November

The survey data for the months of October and November were constructed from the 2021 sample and Q1 2022 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.

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

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

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

4.3 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:

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

Table 9 below accounts for the distribution of the adjusted base weights across the monthly data files for DTS 2021, 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 9 – Distribution of the Adjusted Base Weights by Data Month

Data Month	Adjusted base weights	99th Percentile	Number of Households Trimmed
January	1 116.44 – 38 940.10	22 088.41	25
February	992.39 – 27 467.69	20 944.86	24
March	1 275.93 – 47 984.14	25 912.77	25
April	945.14 – 39 691.74	22 210.94	25
May	708.92 – 37 845.88	22 740.20	23
June	1 125.27 – 49 076.42	27 019.14	24
July	921.51 – 36 085.60	22 681.79	25
August	744.30 – 38 658.34	24 876.26	24
September	1 157.79 – 74 760.79	34 129.01	21
October	738.46 – 105 954.42	27 185.74	28
November	787.69 – 285 040.42	23 329.85	36
December	980.00 – 31 405.56	9 145.68	49

4.4 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 2021 for the January data, Mid-February 2021 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 two (2) groups of African/Black and Other, where other includes the groups of Coloured, Indian/Asian and White. Gender represents the two (2) groups of male and female. The cross-classification resulted in 28 calibration cells at the national level (Appendix 3).

- 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 4).

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.

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

Table 10 shows the total population estimates to which each monthly dataset was benchmarked for the DTS 2021.

Table 10 – Population Estimates by Data Month

Data Month	Population Estimates
January	59 862 995.25
February	59 912 167.64
March	59 961 657.11
April	60 013 158.70
May	60 065 001.60
June	60 117 187.02
July	60 170 355.63
August	60 225 378.12
September	60 279 861.92
October	60 334 692.94
November	60 389 872.45
December	60 445 401.71

4.4.1 Comparisons of the results

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. Prior to 2019, the paper-assisted personal interviews (PAPI) questionnaire could not cater for each household member to be interviewed and was divided into the following two sections. The first section asked about trips undertaken by the main respondent who travelled alone or with other household members. The second section of the questionnaire asked about trips undertaken by other household members without the main respondent. In contrast, in the 2019 Stats SA DTS, the main respondent and all members of the household who undertook trips were asked to provide information about their own trips.

Due to the three-month recall period, data for the 2021 required a combination of data from the DTS 2022 Quarter1 to report on all the trips undertaken from January to December 2021. Bearing in mind that both 2021 and 2022 were based on different collection methods. The DTS 2021, data collection was conducted using computer-assisted telephonic interviews (CATI) whereas the DTS 2022 used computer-assisted personal interviews (CAPI). In 2021 only heads of households were interviewed. In 2022, all household members were asked about the trips that they had undertaken.

There were other changes as well regarding Stats SA's 2021 DTS. The questionnaire was reviewed, shortened amid COVID-19 and options for some questions were reduced or collapsed according to the manual International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics (IRTS, 2008) of the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO). Since the continuous data collection methodology was accompanied by significant structural changes in the questionnaire, new editing and imputation systems had to be developed.

Stats SA introduced the methodological changes in data collection amid Covid-19. The method was employed during the DTS 2021 and weighting methodology had to change as well. Household heads were interviewed. As a result, reporting will be on the travelling patterns of household heads. To conduct weighting procedures for heads of households, the single age estimates were required. However, the previous DTS estimates until 2019 were based on the 2013 MYPE series, which did not have single age estimates. It was found that the Mid-Year Population Estimates (MYPE) 2021 were the most recent population estimates which are more reflective of the current population. The series does contain the single age estimates required for the calculation of household estimates.

Adjustments process required a need to produce household head estimates for the DTS 2019 as a baseline for the DTS 2021 household estimates.

Comparing results of this report with the previous waves should be done with a consideration of these changes. When transitioning from the 2008 – 2014 series and introducing new methods for the DTS 2015 – 2018, a stable time series emerged and was maintained over a more extended period. Again, when the methodologies were reviewed and implemented in 2019, a new travel pattern was observed. This new travel pattern should then be monitored for a period of time using previous and subsequent data points to ensure accurate alignment of the DTS time series. Improvements in methodology can come at the expense of comparability over time.

4.4.2 Bias-adjustment procedure

The DTS 2020 and 2021 data were collected using Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI) due to COVID-19. The data collections were based on the 2019 sample, from which only the heads of households from the households that provided contact information (i.e. telephone/cellphone) were enumerated. Therefore, this may attribute biasness in the sample due to differences in the characteristics of the households and the heads of households within the households that provided contact information and those that did not.

The bias adjustment factors were computed using the DTS 2019 data, and the adjustments were applied to the DTS 2020 and 2021 monthly calibrated survey weights respectively. The bias adjustment factors were computed for various head of household level demographic, day trip and overnight trip characteristics. The bias adjustment factors were computed as the ratio between the estimates for each cell of the selected variables (or cross-classification of the selected variables) for the heads of households from the full sample (households that provided contact information and those that did not) and for the heads of households from the households that provided contact information. Bias adjustment factor R^j is given as:

$$R^j = \frac{X^j_{full}}{X^j_{tel}}$$

Where X^j_{full} the domain estimate is derived from the full sample and X^j_{tel} is the domain estimate derived from the heads of households within the households that provided contact information.

The DTS 2020 and 2021 bias adjusted weights were used to compute the DTS 2020 and 2021 estimates. These DTS 2020 estimates will not be consistent with the demographic population estimates because the bias adjustment factors are non-linear statistics. Therefore, the DTS 2020 and 2021 estimates that were based on the bias adjusted weights were further adjusted to achieve consistency simultaneously with the known total population, and the internal consistency across all variables (or cross-classification of variables). These adjusted estimates were then used as control totals to compute the final survey weights as described in the next sub-section.

4.4.3 Final survey weights

In the final step of constructing the sample weights, the calibrated sample weights were raked by applying the raking procedure twice with different sets of control totals at each stage of raking. The head of household level sample weights were raked independently for each of the data months.

In the first application of the raking procedure, the following control totals were used to compute the intermediate raked weights:

4.4.4 Control totals set for head of household level weights

- Day Trip (5 cells)
- Day Trip Expenditure on Food (5 cells)
- Day Trip Expenditure on Transport (5 cells)
- Day Trip Expenditure on Shopping (5 cells)
- Other Day Trip Expenditure (5 cells)
- Day Trip Province of Destination (12 cells)
- Day Trip Main Purpose (8 cells)
- Day Trip Main Transport (7 cells)
- Overnight Trip (5 cells)
- Overnight Trip Expenditure on Food (5 cells)
- Overnight Trip Expenditure on Transport (5 cells)
- Overnight Trip Expenditure on Shopping (5 cells)
- Other Overnight Trip Expenditure (cells)
- Overnight Trip Province of Destination (12 cells)
- Overnight Trip Main Purpose (7 cells)
- Overnight Trip Main Transport (7 cells)

The intermediate raked weights computed above were further raked with the following control totals to compute the final survey weights:

4.4.5 Control totals set for head of household level weights

- Age by Gender (6 cells)
- Age by Population Group (6 cells)
- Age by Province (27 cells)

The advantage of applying the raking procedure twice would be that the population estimates would be consistent with the known population totals from Demographic Analysis. Moreover, the second application of raking would introduce variability in the survey estimates while correcting for the bias due to non-coverage of the households that did not provide contact information.

5.   Survey Data Quality Indicators

The survey response rates and out-of-scope rates are important indicators of survey quality. The sections below define and describe the rates for the survey.

5.1 Response Rates

The response rate has been defined as the proportion of eligible households which completed a questionnaire with usable information to the total number of eligible households. While on the other hand, the non-response rate has been defined as the proportion of eligible households for which a questionnaire could not be completed to the total number of eligible households. There are many different reasons for household non-response; for example householders refused to complete the interview, householders could not be contacted, householders did not provide usable information, householder was temporarily away during the data collection period, etc.

Let n_g be the number of eligible households in the dwelling sample from the geographic area g and n_g^r the corresponding number of respondent households. Where eligible households include both respondent and non-respondent households, but exclude out-of-scope households as defined in Section 2.1 above. The response rate is then given by:

$$Response\ Rate_g = \frac{n_g^r}{n_g} \times 100 \qquad\qquad (13)$$

Response rates were computed at the national, provincial and metropolitan area levels for the DTS 2021 and Q1 2022 samples combined, as well as per quarter at national level. These response rates were based on the final distribution of the response codes as in Table 4 above and are given in Table 11 and Table 12 respectively. Response rates at metropolitan area levels, as well as per quarter at national level are comparatively depicted in

Figure 2 and Figure 3 below.

Table 11 – Response Rates at National, Provincial and Metropolitan Area Level

Province / Metropolitan Area	Response Rates (%)
National	**42.75**
Western Cape	41.73
Non Metro	45.61
City of Cape Town	39.94
Eastern Cape	51.68
Non Metro	53.44
Buffalo City	46.55
Nelson Mandela Bay	48.68
Northern Cape	45.51
Free State	42.21
Non Metro	43.78
Mangaung	38.49
KwaZulu-Natal	45.44
Non Metro	49.67
eThekwini	37.73
North West	42.11
Gauteng	33.48
Non Metro	41.33
Ekurhuleni	44.52
City of Johannesburg	24.56
City of Tshwane	31.52
Mpumalanga	49.79
Limpopo	49.79

Table 12 – Response Rates per Quarter at National Level

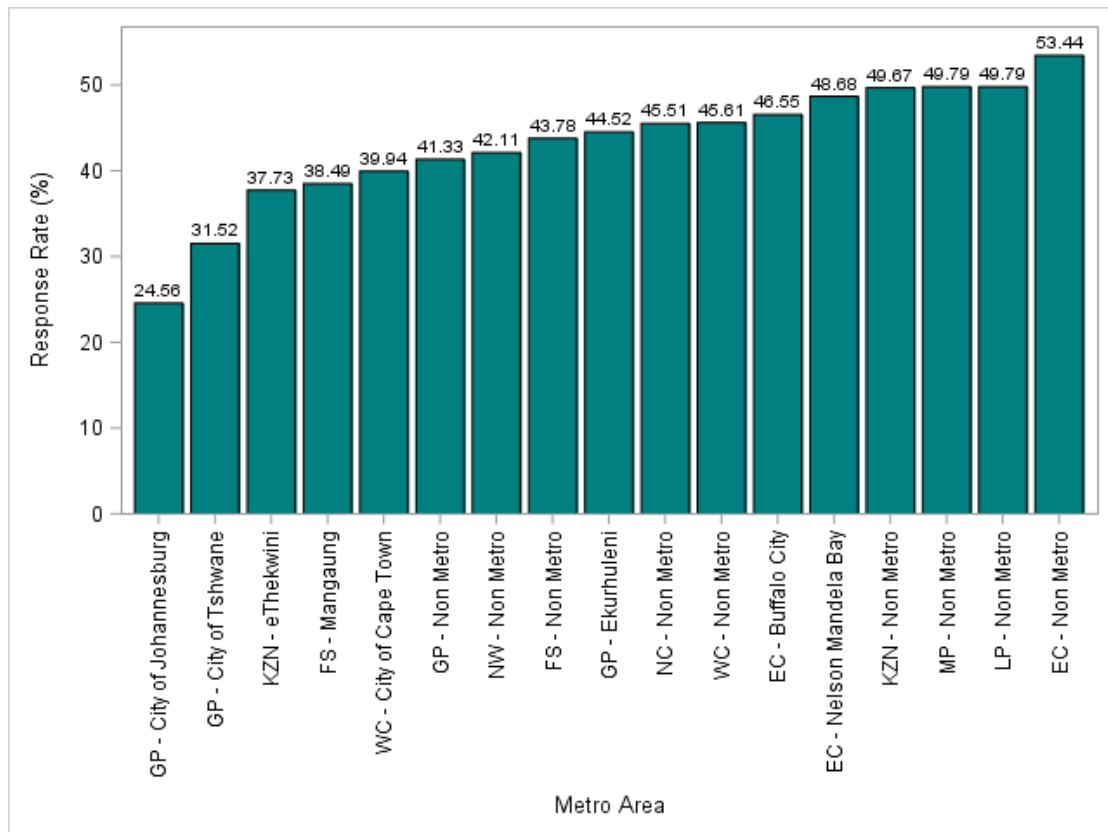| Year	Quarter	Response Rates (%)
2021 Sample		**34.55**
	Q12021	34.41
	Q22021	34.78
	Q32021	36.23
	Q42021	32.76
2022 Sample		
	Q12022	79.18
Combined		**42.75**

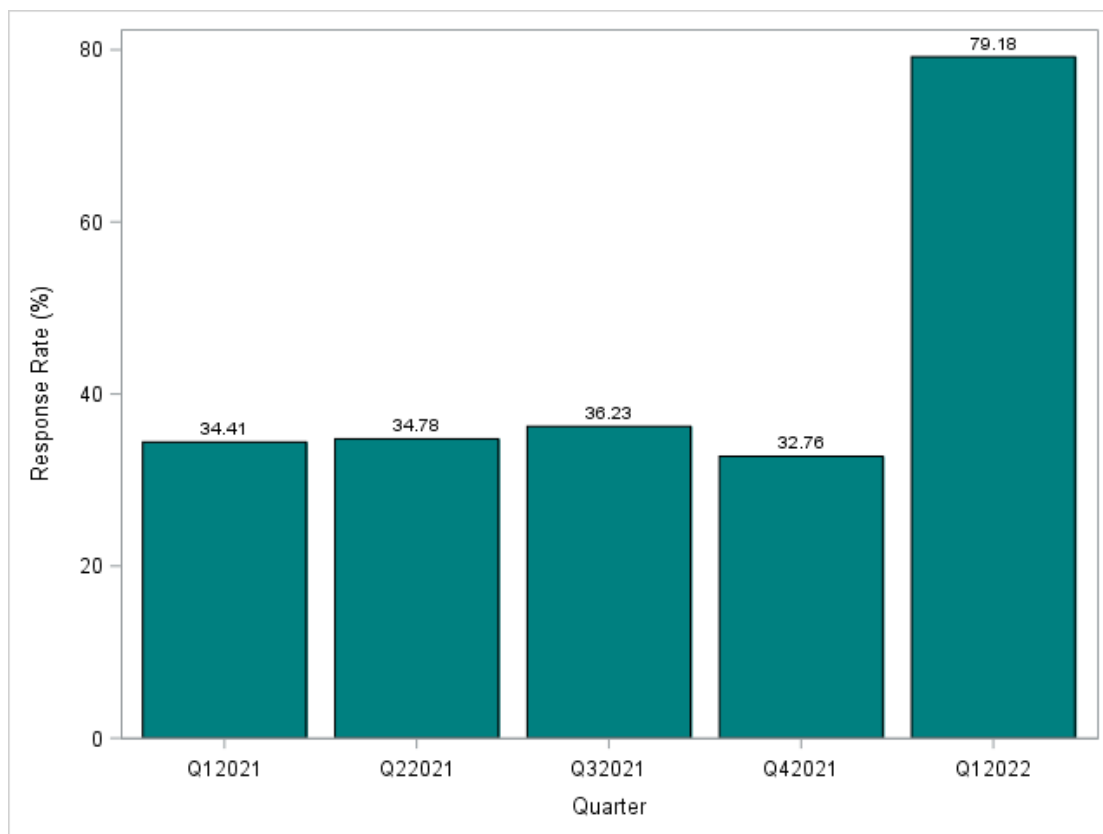**Figure 2 – Response Rates at Metropolitan Area Level**

Figure 3 – Response Rates per Quarter at National Level

5.2 Out of Scope Rates

The out-of-scope rate is defined as the proportion of sampled dwelling units in which no eligible household was found to the total number of sampled dwelling units. There are several reasons why sampled dwelling units may not contain eligible households. At the time of enumeration the dwelling unit could have been vacant or unoccupied, the dwelling unit could have been demolished or converted into a shop, or the structure could have been erroneously listed as a dwelling unit on the frame.

Let d_g be the number of sampled dwelling units from the geographic area g and $d_g^{(os)}$ the corresponding number of sampled dwelling units with no eligible household. The out of scope rate is then given by:

$$Out\ of\ Scope\ Rate_g = \frac{d_g^{(os)}}{d_g} \times 100 \hspace{3cm} (14)$$

Out-of-scope rates were computed at the national and provincial levels for the DTS 2021 and Q1 2022 samples combined, as well as quarterly at national level. These out of scope rates are given in

Table 13 and Table 14 respectively. Out-of-scope at metropolitan area levels, as well as per quarter at national level are comparatively depicted in Figure 4 and Figure 5 below.

Table 13 – Out-of-Scope Rates at National, Provincial and Metropolitan Area Level

Province / Metropolitan Area	Out-of-Scope Rates (%)
National	**11.13**
Western Cape	11.36

Non Metro	17.88
City of Cape Town	7.98
Eastern Cape	17.09
Non Metro	19.25
Buffalo City	7.28
Nelson Mandela Bay	15.06
Northern Cape	14.57
Free State	9.27
Non Metro	10.18
Mangaung	7.04
KwaZulu-Natal	11.65
Non Metro	11.42
eThekwini	12.07
North West	11.08
Gauteng	8.83
Non Metro	10.15
Ekurhuleni	6.35
City of Johannesburg	10.21
City of Tshwane	8.54
Mpumalanga	12.39
Limpopo	7.59

Table 14 – Out-of-Scope Rates per Quarter at National Level

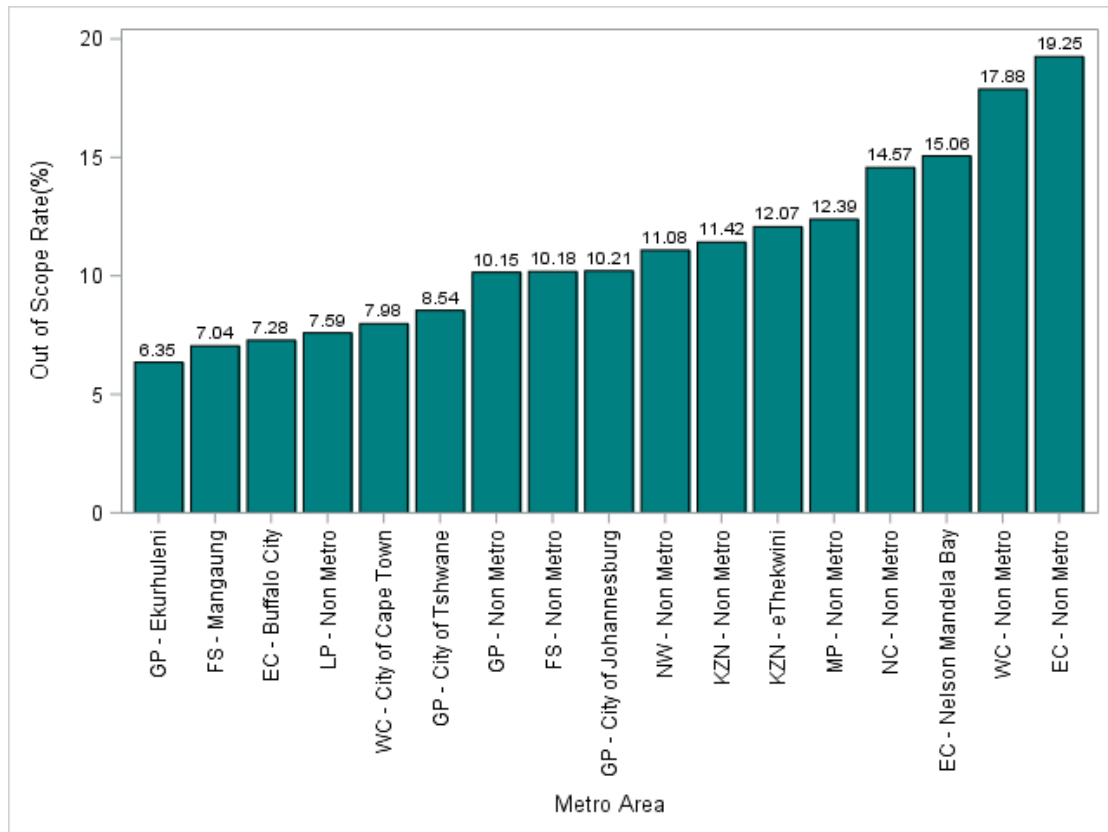| Year	Quarter	Out-of-Scope Rates (%)
2021 Sample		**8.07**
	Q12020	10.90
	Q22020	4.27
	Q32020	8.65
	Q42020	8.46
	Q12021	22.55
Combined		**11.13**

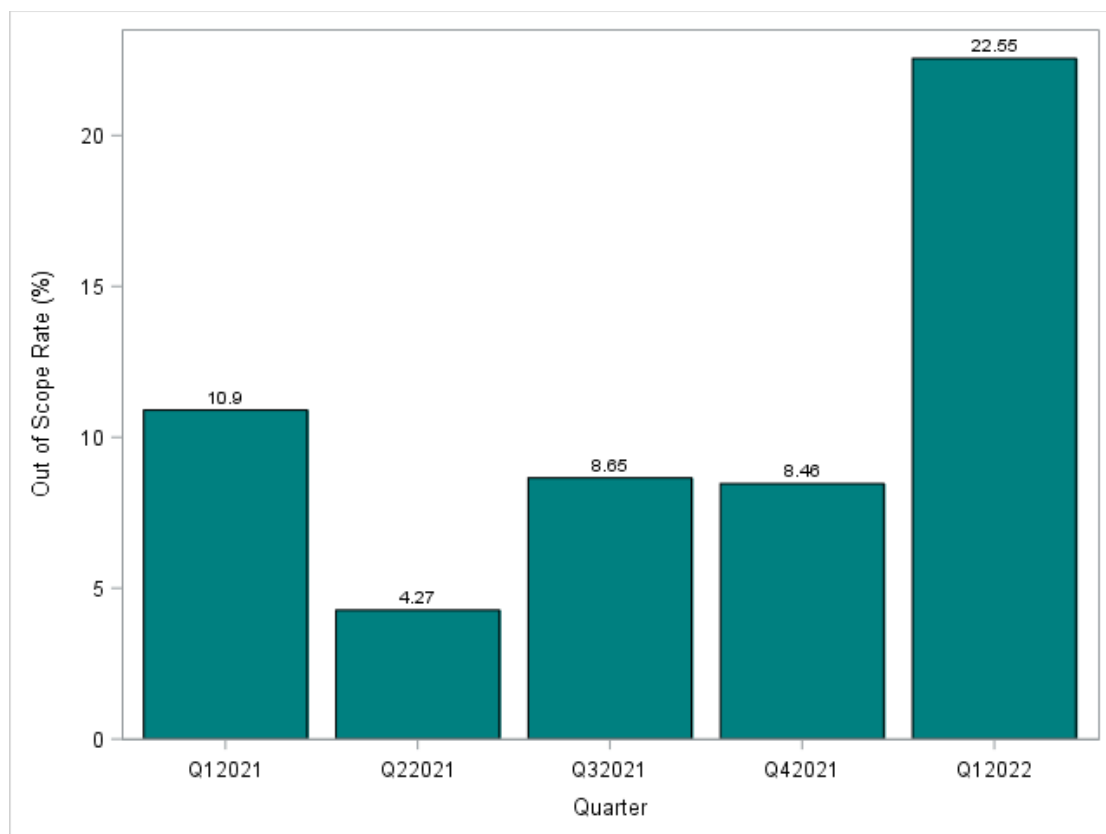**Figure 4 – Out-of-Scope Rates at Metropolitan Area Level**

Figure 5 – Out-of-Scope Rates per Quarter at National Level

Table 15 provides the distribution of the out of scope dwelling units across the reasons (final result code) for being out of scope by province; for the DTS 2021 and Q1 2022 samples combined.

Table 15 – Distribution of Out-of-Scope Dwelling Units by Reason

Final Result Code	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
Unoccupied Dwelling	72	370	94	58	176	96	146	142	158	**1 312**
(%)	(18.60)	(45.57)	(40.69)	(27.88)	(26.95)	(34.04)	(16.06)	(43.16)	(56.63)	**(32.08)**
Vacant Dwelling	46	86	36	24	64	47	132	33	43	**511**
(%)	(11.89)	(10.59)	(15.58)	(11.54)	(9.80)	(16.67)	(14.52)	(10.03)	(15.41)	**(12.49)**
Demolished	48	162	24	28	111	32	68	22	15	**510**
(%)	(12.40)	(19.95)	(10.39)	(13.46)	(17.00)	(11.35)	(7.48)	(6.69)	(5.38)	**(12.47)**
New Dwelling Under Construction	4	16	2	1	13	2	18	10	10	**76**
(%)	(1.03)	(1.97)	(0.87)	(0.48)	(1.99)	(0.71)	(1.98)	(3.04)	(3.58)	**(1.86)**
Status Change	85	35	4	39	39	20	59	10	2	**293**
(%)	(21.96)	(4.31)	(1.73)	(18.75)	(5.97)	(7.09)	(6.49)	(3.04)	(0.72)	**(7.16)**
Listing Error	132	143	71	58	250	85	486	112	51	**1 388**
(%)	(34.11)	(17.61)	(30.74)	(27.88)	(38.28)	(30.14)	(53.47)	(34.04)	(18.28)	**(33.94)**
Total	**387**	**812**	**231**	**208**	**653**	**282**	**909**	**329**	**279**	**4 090**

Appendices

Appendix 1:	Sampled dwelling units either not visited or no questionnaire was completed/captured/processed
Appendix 2:	PSUs with adjustment factors greater than the 99th percentile
Appendix 3:	National Totals by Age, Race and Gender
Appendix 4:	Provincial Totals by Age Group
	Double click the icon to view the appendices

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6. Measure of precision for selected variables of the Domestic Tourism Survey

This section provides an overview of the standard error, confidence interval, coefficient of variation (CV), and the design effect (Deff) for a number of selected person and household variables. Estimates were computed based on a complex multi-stage survey design with stratification, clustering, and unequal weighting. The standard error is the estimated measure of variability in the sampling distribution of a statistic. The design effect for an estimate is the ratio of the actual variance (estimated based on the sample design) to the variance of a simple random sample with the same number of observations (Lohr, 1999; Kish, 1965). Coefficient of variation (CV) is a measure of the relative size of error defined as 100 X (standard error / estimated value).

Figure 6: CV Thresholds

Table 16: Measures of precision for number of most recent day trips

Number of Day trips	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for		Standard Error of Percent	Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect
1	5 053	83,8	2,0	2,5	0,1	5,4*	2,2
2	655	10,9	0,2	0,4	0,0	13,0*	1,6
3	192	3,2	0,0	0,1	0,0	26,5**	2,0
4	52	0,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	49,7***	1,9
5	23	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	62,0***	1,3
7	24	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	82,9***	2,4
10	12	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	81,3***	1,1
12	3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0***	0,4
15	8	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0***	1,2
16	3	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0***	0,5
23	6	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0***	0,9

* Indicates 0% to 16,5% Coefficient of Variation for reliable enough statistics
** Indicates 16,6% to 33,4% Coefficient of Variation for statistics that should be used with caution
*** Indicates Coefficient of Variation greater than 33,5%

Table 17: Measures of precision for province of destination of most recent day trips

Province of destination	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for		Standard Error of Percent	Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect
Western Cape	710	11,8	9,7	13,9	67,0	9,0*	1,0
Eastern Cape	773	12,8	10,3	15,3	82,0	9,8*	1,3
Northern Cape	300	5,0	3,6	6,4	42,9	14,2*	1,0
Free State	323	5,4	3,6	7,1	53,5	16,3*	1,4
KwaZulu-Natal	546	9,0	7,3	10,8	54,0	9,7*	0,9
North West	638	10,6	8,4	12,8	67,9	10,5*	1,2
Gauteng	1 132	18,8	15,3	22,2	118,0	9,4*	1,9
Mpumalanga	548	9,1	6,7	11,5	76,7	13,5*	1,7
Limpopo	1 062	17,6	14,7	20,5	95,3	8,4*	1,4

* Indicates 0% to 16,5% Coefficient of Variation for reliable enough statistics
** Indicates 16,6% to 33,4% Coefficient of Variation for statistics that should be used with caution
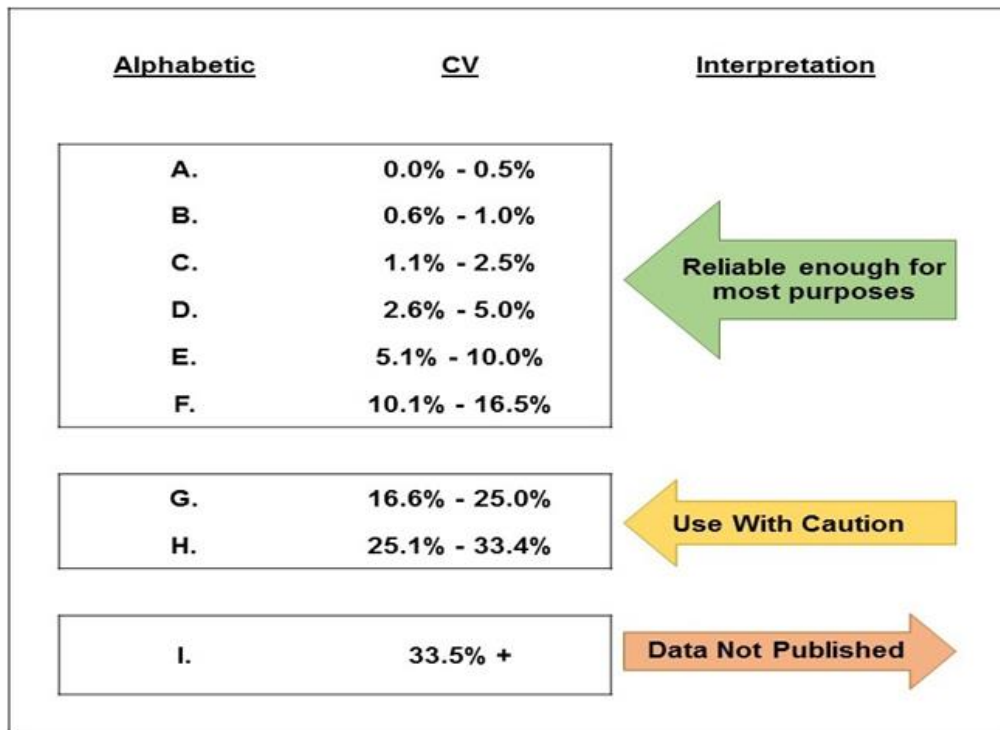*** Indicates Coefficient of Variation greater than 33,5%

Table 18: Measures of precision for main purpose of most recent day trips

Main purpose	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for		Standard Error of Percent	Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect
Leisure	571	9,6	6,8	12,2	1,4	14,6*	2,1
Shopping	2 672	44,7	40,5	48,1	1,9	4,4*	1,4
VFR	1 059	17,7	14,5	20,6	1,6	8,9*	1,6
Business	559	9,4	6,9	11,7	1,2	13,1*	1,6
Religion	99	1,7	1,1	2,2	0,3	17,0**	0,4
Funeral	437	7,3	5,2	9,3	1,0	14,1*	1,4
Medical/Health	246	4,1	2,8	5,4	0,7	16,3*	1,0
Study/Educational	36	0,6	0,0	1,2	0,3	48,5***	1,3
Other	297	5,0	3,2	6,6	0,9	17,7**	1,5

* Indicates 0% to 16,5% Coefficient of Variation for reliable enough statistics
** Indicates 16,6% to 33,4% Coefficient of Variation for statistics that should be used with caution
*** Indicates Coefficient of Variation greater than 33,5%

Table19: Measures of precision for main mode of transport used for most recent ay trips

Mode of transport	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for		Standard Error of Percent	Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect
Air	24	0,4	0,0	1,2	24,2	100,0***	3,7
Bus	171	2,8	1,8	3,9	31,7	18,8**	1,0
Car	3 347	55,5	51,7	59,2	163,4	3,4*	1,4
Taxi	2 338	38,8	35,1	42,4	138,5	4,8*	1,3
Other	97	1,6	0,6	2,6	29,6	30,7**	1,4
Unspecified	55	0,9	0,5	1,4	13,4	24,8**	0,5

* Indicates 0% to 16,5% Coefficient of Variation for reliable enough statistics
** Indicates 16,6% to 33,4% Coefficient of Variation for statistics that should be used with caution
*** Indicates Coefficient of Variation greater than 33,5%

Table 20: Measures of precision for number of most recent Overnight trips

Number of most recent Overnight trips	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for		Standard Error of Percent	Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect
1	6 141	93,8	2,5	3,0	0,1	4,8*	2,1
2	238	3,6	0,1	0,2	0,0	26,9**	2,5
3	68	1,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	52,7***	2,8
4	91	1,4	0,0	0,1	0,0	42,6***	2,4
5	3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0***	0,4
19	4	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0***	0,6

* Indicates 0% to 16,5% Coefficient of Variation for reliable enough statistics
** Indicates 16,6% to 33,4% Coefficient of Variation for statistics that should be used with caution
*** Indicates Coefficient of Variation greater than 33,5%

Table 21: Measures of precision for province of destination of most recent Overnight trips

Province of destination	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for		Standard Error of Percent	Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect
Western Cape	801	12,2	9,4	15,0	1,4	11,7*	1,6
Eastern Cape	830	12,7	10,5	14,9	1,1	8,8*	0,9
Northern Cape	231	3,5	2,7	4,4	0,4	12,3*	0,5
Free State	351	5,4	3,5	7,2	0,9	17,2**	1,4
KwaZulu-Natal	975	14,9	12,2	17,6	1,4	9,3*	1,2
North West	445	6,8	4,9	8,7	1,0	14,4*	1,2
Gauteng	988	15,1	11,5	18,7	1,8	12,3*	2,2
Mpumalanga	597	9,1	6,5	11,7	1,3	14,5*	1,7
Limpopo	1 328	20,3	16,5	24,0	1,9	9,4*	1,9

* Indicates 0% to 16,5% Coefficient of Variation for reliable enough statistics
** Indicates 16,6% to 33,4% Coefficient of Variation for statistics that should be used with caution
*** Indicates Coefficient of Variation greater than 33,5%

Table 22: Measures of precision for main purpose of most recent Overnight trips

Main purpose	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for		Standard Error of Percent	Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect
Leisure	1 118	17,1	14,0	20,2	1,6	9,3*	1,5
Shopping	88	1,3	0,0	2,8	0,7	54,9***	3,4
Sporting	8	0,1	0,0	0,3	0,1	89,9***	0,8
VFR	3 531	53,9	49,4	58,5	2,3	4,3*	1,8
Business	256	3,9	1,9	5,9	1,0	25,5**	2,2
Religion	154	2,4	0,5	4,2	0,9	39,8***	3,1
Funeral	865	13,2	10,3	16,1	1,5	11,2*	1,6
Medical/Health	135	2,1	0,5	3,6	0,8	38,9***	2,6
Study/Educational	23	0,4	0,0	0,8	0,2	63,3***	1,2
Other	366	5,6	3,3	7,9	1,2	21,1**	2,2

* Indicates 0% to 16,5% Coefficient of Variation for reliable enough statistics
** Indicates 16,6% to 33,4% Coefficient of Variation for statistics that should be used with caution
*** Indicates Coefficient of Variation greater than 33,5%

Table 23: Measures of precision for main mode of transport used for most recent day trips

Mode of transport	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for		Standard Error of Percent	Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect
Air	327	5,0	2,3	7,6	1,9	26,9**	3,1
Bus	263	4,0	2,6	5,5	1,2	18,3**	1,1
Car	3 354	51,3	46,9	55,7	2,7	4,4*	1,6
Taxi	2 501	38,2	34,2	42,3	2,3	5,4*	1,5
Other	100	1,5	0,6	2,5	0,4	32,5**	1,3

* Indicates 0% to 16,5% Coefficient of Variation for reliable enough statistics
** Indicates 16,6% to 33,4% Coefficient of Variation for statistics that should be used with caution
*** Indicates Coefficient of Variation greater than 33,5%

Appendix

1. Population

1.1 Province by population group and gender of household heads ('000)

Province of origin	Black African				Coloured				Indian/Asian				White				Unspecified		Total			
	Total	Male	Female	Unspecified	Total	Male	Female	Unspecified	Total	Male	Female	Unspecified	Total	Male	Female	Unspecified	Total	Unspecified	Total	Male	Female	Unspecified
Western Cape	639	336	224	78	766	403	268	95	22	16	5	*	485	280	148	57	181	181	2 093	1 036	646	411
Eastern Cape	1 438	612	642	183	143	65	61	16	12	6	4	*	107	71	26	10	145	145	1 844	754	733	356
Northern Cape	163	78	63	22	142	77	49	15	*	*	*	*	35	25	7	*	32	32	372	181	118	73
Free State	791	420	282	90	19	9	7	*	*	*	*	*	85	61	11	14	83	83	979	490	299	191
KwaZulu-Natal	2 478	1 044	1 126	308	44	23	13	8	234	140	63	30	144	83	45	17	251	251	3 151	1 290	1 248	613
North West	1 166	618	400	148	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	90	48	35	7	112	112	1 371	667	436	268
Gauteng	4 298	2 390	1 411	497	141	48	80	13	66	35	18	13	496	315	123	57	531	531	5 532	2 788	1 632	1 112
Mpumalanga	1 278	667	451	160	8	4	*	*	15	*	14	*	61	51	*	10	112	112	1 473	722	468	283
Limpopo	1 597	648	749	200	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	33	16	11	6	133	133	1 766	667	760	339
South Africa	13 848	6 812	5 348	1 688	1 264	631	483	151	354	202	104	48	1 535	949	406	180	1 580	1 580	18 581	8 594	6 340	3 647

*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 of household head ('000)

Age group	Black African				Coloured				Indian/Asian				White				Unspecified		Total			
	Total	Male	Female	Unspecified	Total	Male	Female	Unspecified	Total	Male	Female	Unspecified	Total	Male	Female	Unspecified	Total	Unspecified	Total	Male	Female	Unspecified
10–14	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	4	8	*	*	8
15 - 19	69	30	21	19		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10	*	10	*	17	17	96	30	30	36
20 - 24	439	231	138	70	13	6	5	*	5	*	*	*	23	21	*	*	77	77	556	260	144	153
25 - 29	944	492	321	131	46	30	10	5	19	18	*	*	36	26	7	4	132	132	1 177	566	337	274
30 - 34	1 519	812	510	197	92	54	22	15	18	11	6	*	88	45	34	10	169	169	1 885	921	572	391
35 - 39	2 046	1 144	654	249	133	80	34	19	27	23	*	*	142	77	40	24	215	215	2 562	1 324	731	508
40 - 44	2 034	1 142	686	206	162	85	62	15	55	35	15	5	172	118	39	15	201	201	2 624	1 380	802	442
45 - 49	2 116	1 125	763	228	182	93	66	23	40	17	17	5	175	113	38	23	207	207	2 719	1 349	884	486
50 - 54	1 082	496	451	135	142	73	53	16	45	29	9	7	145	74	56	15	135	135	1 550	672	569	309
55 - 59	1 055	464	461	129	162	95	54	13	42	26	9	7	178	123	36	18	124	124	1 560	708	561	292
60 - 64	901	360	431	110	130	51	60	20	19	5	10	4	120	81	22	16	116	116	1 287	497	523	266
65 - 69	617	227	312	78	87	27	50	11	38	26	8	4	173	121	29	23	72	72	986	400	398	188
70 - 74	490	170	264	56	68	28	34	6	15	*	7	5	113	61	37	15	48	48	735	262	342	130
75+	532	119	336	77	49	9	33	7	30	7	19	5	162	89	58	16	62	62	835	224	446	165
Total	13 848	6 812	5 348	1 688	1 264	631	483	151	354	202	104	48	1 535	949	406	180	1 580	1 580	18 581	8 594	6 340	3 647

*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 of household heads 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	Mpuma-langa	Limpopo	Total
No schooling	12	102	12	12	199	54	80	107	132	**712**
Grade 0/R to Grade 3/Standard 1	17	72	8	35	107	44	54	36	48	**421**
Grade 4/Standard 2	12	53	5	21	84	21	46	33	26	**301**
Grade 5/Standard 3/ABET 2	15	56	16	16	62	23	55	26	44	**314**
Grade 6/Standard 4	19	52	20	37	67	37	76	35	44	**386**
Grade 7/Standard 5/ABET 3	77	95	22	46	108	65	150	66	61	**689**
Grade 8/Standard 6/Form 1	79	130	24	40	122	67	188	56	79	**787**
Grade 9/Standard 7/Form 2/ABET 4	82	97	19	38	136	67	160	64	83	**745**
Grade 10/Standard 8/Form 3	148	161	31	88	198	129	469	127	132	**1 482**
Grade 11/Standard 9/Form 4	162	197	19	96	328	112	534	139	221	**1 807**
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (No exemption)	582	229	75	238	784	310	1 511	358	333	**4 420**
NTCI–NTCIII	*	*	*	*	4	7	*	*	*	**20**
NTC4–NTC6	12	4	*	13	10	4	36	6	16	**103**
Diploma/certificate with less than Grade 12/Std 10	13	8	*	19	9	14	78	12	27	**183**
Diploma/certificate with Grade 12/Std 10	26	23	8	5	8	9	89	17	27	**212**
Degree and higher	161	115	17	39	136	29	337	58	70	**963**
Don't know	411	363	74	187	620	275	1 129	287	340	**3 687**
Unspecified	*	*	*	8	6	*	14	*	*	**32**
Total	**2 092**	**1 841**	**372**	**973**	**3 141**	**1 364**	**5 530**	**1 466**	**1 759**	**18 538**

*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 of household heads 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				Unspecified		Total			
	Total	Male	Female	Unspecified	Total	Male	Female	Unspecified	Total	Male	Female	Unspecified	Total	Male	Female	Unspecified	Total	Unspecified	Total	Male	Female	Unspecified
No schooling	682	245	437	*	21	8	13	*	8	*	8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	712	254	458	*
Grade 0/R to Grade 3/Standard1	395	169	225	*	23	11	11	*	4	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	421	184	237	*
Grade 4/Standard 2	269	127	142	*	19	15	4	*	13	*	13	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	301	142	159	*
Grade 5/Standard 3/ABET 2	284	153	131	*	24	13	11	*	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	314	170	143	*
Grade 6/Standard 4	346	164	182	*	32	17	15	*	8	7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	386	189	198	*
Grade 7/Standard 5/ABET 3	592	316	276	*	73	36	38	*	8	4	4	*	15		15	*	*	*	689	356	333	*
Grade 8/Standard 6/Form 1	670	366	304	*	89	39	50	*	18	14	*	*	10	9	*	*	*	*	787	428	359	*
Grade 9/Standard 7/Form 2/ABET 4	645	335	310	*	90	39	51	*	7	*	4	*	*	*		*	*	*	745	380	365	*
Grade 10/Standard 8/Form 3	1 243	738	505	*	145	84	61	*	16	8	7	*	79	53	25	*	*	*	1 482	883	599	*
Grade 11/Standard 9/Form 4	1 698	920	778	*	87	42	45	*	11	10	*	*	11	8	4	*	*	*	1 807	980	828	*
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5 (No exemption)	3 459	2 177	1 282	*	310	193	117	*	110	77	33	*	541	367	174	*	*	*	4 420	2 814	1 606	*
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5 (Exemption)	10	7	4	*	*	*	*	*	4	4	*	*	5	5	*	*	*	*	20	16	4	*
NTCI - NTCIII	75	52	23	*	5	*	*	*	4	4	*	*	19	16	*	*	*	*	103	74	28	*
NTC4 - NTC6	152	95	57	*	5	*	5	*	*	*	*	*	26	24	*	*	*	*	183	119	64	*
Diploma/Certificate with less than Grade 12/Std 10	159	79	80	*	17	17	*	*	*	*	*	*	36	27	10	*	*	*	212	122	90	*
Diploma/Certificate with Grade 12/Std 10	650	380	271	*	87	56	31	*	27	26	*	*	198	123	75	*	*	*	963	585	378	*
Degree and higher	737	445	293	*	81	54	27	*	60	38	22	*	395	309	86	*	*	*	1 274	845	428	*
Don't know/unspecified	1 730	22	31	1 678	154	*	*	151	53	*	4	48	184	*	*	180	1 567	1 567	3 687	29	35	3 624
Total	13 799	6 791	5 330	1 678	1 264	631	483	151	354	202	104	48	1 522	947	394	180	1 567	1 567	18 506	8 571	6 311	3 624

*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 in South Africa taken by household heads during the twelve-month reference period by type of trip and province of origin, January–December, 2021

Province of origin	Type of trip ('000)	
	Day trips	Overnight trips
Western Cape	767	910
Eastern Cape	787	601
Northern Cape	304	212
Free State	296	341
KwaZulu-Natal	527	702
North West	710	440
Gauteng	842	2 068
Mpumalanga	737	604
Limpopo	1 061	666
Total	**6 032**	**6 545**

*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 taken by household heads during the twelve-month reference period by number of day trips and province of origin, January–December, 2021

Province of origin	Number of day trips ('000)			
	1 trip	2–4 trips	5 trips or more	Total
Western Cape	838	68	4	910
Eastern Cape	592	9	*	601
Northern Cape	188	21	*	212
Free State	301	40	*	341
KwaZulu-Natal	621	81	*	702
North West	437	*	*	440
Gauteng	2 013	56	*	2 068
Mpumalanga	558	46	*	604
Limpopo	593	73	*	666
Total	6 141	397	7	6 545

*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 taken by household heads during the twelve-month reference period by number of overnight trips and province of origin, January–December, 2021

Province of origin	Number of overnight trips ('000)			
	1 trip	2–4 trips	5 trips or more	Total
Western Cape	838	68	4	910
Eastern Cape	592	9	*	601
Northern Cape	188	21	3	212
Free State	301	40	*	341
KwaZulu-Natal	621	81	*	702
North West	437	3	*	440
Gauteng	2 013	56	*	2 068
Mpumalanga	558	46	*	604
Limpopo	593	73	*	666
Total	**6 141**	**397**	**7**	**6 545**

*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 taken by household heads during the twelve-month reference period by province of origin and sex, January–December, 2021

Province of origin	Undertook day trip ('000)				Undertook overnight trip ('000)			
	Total	Male	Female	Unspecified	Total	Male	Female	Unspecified
Western Cape	767	531	186	51	910	489	306	116
Eastern Cape	787	457	300	30	601	336	215	50
Northern Cape	304	210	70	24	212	108	92	12
Free State	296	213	66	17	341	184	105	52
KwaZulu-Natal	527	213	278	36	702	317	370	15
North West	710	458	213	39	440	253	97	90
Gauteng	842	644	138	59	2 068	1 360	568	140
Mpumalanga	737	460	207	71	604	362	196	47
Limpopo	1 061	505	485	72	666	357	277	32
Total	**6 032**	**3 691**	**1 941**	**400**	**6 545**	**3 765**	**2 226**	**555**

*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 taken by household heads during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip, province of origin and gender, January–December, 2021 ('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	56	28	28	88	72	17	43	29	14	103	84	19	80	80	*	30	30	*
Eastern Cape	71	63	7	39	27	13	83	45	38	66	51	16	59	35	24	64	12	52
Northern Cape	20	20	*	16	9	7	32	31	*	32	16	16	35	24	11	24	18	6
Free State	*	*	*	12	12	*	12	4	8	4	4	*	68	45	23	29	29	*
KwaZulu-Natal	18	4	15	31	*	31	37	17	20	30	4	26	99	48	51	33	20	12
North West	48	43	5	37	16	21	32	26	6	29	29	*	12	12	*	89	66	23
Gauteng	80	70	11	9	9	*	61	53	9	63	63	*	149	142	7	34	19	15
Mpumalanga	63	32	32	34	19	15	33	18	15	81	54	27	122	103	19	53	37	16
Limpopo	76	26	49	139	74	65	70	38	32	80	27	53	110	47	63	78	40	38
Total	432	285	147	406	237	169	403	260	143	490	332	157	735	537	199	433	272	162

 *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, 2021 ('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	48	19	29	172	94	78	16	16	*	79	79	*	*	6	6	45	45	48
Eastern Cape	61	31	30	75	53	22	72	57	15	69	33	37	*	97	97	30	30	61
Northern Cape	25	11	15	24	17	7	22	17	5	27	27	*	*	24	24	22	22	25
Free State	9	9	*	28	16	12	55	48	8	22	22	*	*	39	39	17	17	9
KwaZulu-Natal	52	25	26	91	36	55	41	18	23	50	38	12	*	9	9	36	36	52
North West	39	30	9	101	73	28	64	43	21	43	35	8	*	177	177	39	39	39
Gauteng	66	41	26	86	81	6	99	34	65	59	46	*	12	87	87	47	47	66
Mpumalanga	45	20	25	48	28	20	71	51	20	80	69	11	*	52	52	55	55	45
Limpopo	124	71	52	62	17	45	117	83	34	89	44	46	*	50	50	66	66	124
Total	468	257	212	688	415	273	558	368	190	518	393	113	12	541	541	358	358	468

*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, 2021 ('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	65	50	15	22	22	*	62	39	24	76	55	21	119	101	18	109	44	64
Eastern Cape	25	12	13	42	20	22	52	44	8	86	58	28	76	22	54	11	7	4
Northern Cape	22	15	7	23	11	12	11	1	11	8	8	*	42	12	30	18	*	18
Free State	2	*	2	40	37	3	24	4	20	32	17	15	48	48	*	5	2	2
KwaZulu-Natal	50	18	32	93	23	70	45	10	34	95	38	57	15	*	15	54	29	25
North West	28	26	3	42	42	*	47	47	*	28	18	10	28	21	7	28	6	22
Gauteng	162	123	38	142	90	52	213	171	42	183	137	46	145	87	59	188	124	64
Mpumalanga	69	45	24	15	5	10	18	10	8	41	16	26	104	45	58	38	33	5
Limpopo	49	15	35	91	67	24	52	14	39	58	40	17	112	72	41	30	8	22
Total	472	303	169	511	318	193	525	340	185	607	386	221	689	408	282	481	254	227

*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, 2021 ('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	98	51	47	93	74	19	67	16	51	83	36	47	*	*	*	98	51	47
Eastern Cape	60	46	14	38	22	16	64	41	23	36	10	27	60	53	6	60	46	14
Northern Cape	4	2	2	23	20	4	37	33	4	3	3	*	9	4	5	4	2	2
Free State	18	2	17	22	9	13	*	*	*	38	8	30	60	56	4	18	2	17
KwaZulu-Natal	4	4	*	146	103	43	106	67	39	35	25	10	43	*	43	4	4	*
North West	23	15	8	57	36	21	11	11	*	39	32	7	20	*	20	23	15	8
Gauteng	142	85	57	266	142	124	188	124	64	274	260	14	26	18	8	142	85	57
Mpumalanga	22	*	22	34	27	7	59	42	17	29	26	4	128	113	15	22	*	22
Limpopo	35	20	15	67	52	15	85	30	54	22	8	15	31	31	*	35	20	15
Total	406	226	181	747	485	261	616	363	253	559	407	152	376	274	102	406	226	181

*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 taken by household heads during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip, gender and province of destination, January–December, 2021 ('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	56	28	28	88	72	17	46	32	14	106	74	32	76	76	*	34	30	4
Eastern Cape	72	62	11	39	27	13	80	42	38	63	49	15	59	35	24	64	12	52
Northern Cape	17	17	*	13	6	7	32	31	*	31	30	*	39	21	18	17	17	*
Free State	4	4	*	12	12	*	21	13	8	8	6	*	82	59	23	29	29	*
KwaZulu-Natal	29	4	25	31	*	31	34	14	20	27	*	27	99	48	51	33	20	12
North West	24	24	*	32	11	21	23	17	6	27	26	*	16	16	*	92	60	32
Gauteng	97	81	16	36	23	13	75	66	9	71	68	*	130	125	5	49	47	*
Mpumalanga	50	32	18	19	14	5	23	8	15	71	46	25	134	107	27	29	*	26
Limpopo	83	34	49	136	74	62	70	38	32	85	32	53	101	50	51	88	54	33
Total	432	285	147	406	237	169	403	260	143	490	332	157	735	537	199	433	272	162

*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, 2021 ('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	**52**	23	29	**130**	94	36	**16**	16	*	**55**	55	*	*	6	6	**45**	45	52
Eastern Cape	**50**	27	23	**86**	64	22	**63**	48	15	**69**	33	37	*	97	97	**30**	30	50
Northern Cape	**18**	10	9	**41**	35	7	**20**	15	5	**24**	24	*	*	24	24	**25**	25	18
Free State	**21**	9	12	**23**	11	12	**46**	38	8	**4**	4	*	*	62	62	**12**	12	21
KwaZulu-Natal	**52**	25	26	**91**	36	55	**65**	41	23	**37**	24	12	*	9	9	**40**	40	52
North West	**32**	21	10	**92**	64	28	**108**	33	75	**68**	35	21	12	96	96	**27**	27	32
Gauteng	**86**	59	27	**126**	75	51	**104**	76	28	**101**	93	8	*	185	185	**74**	74	86
Mpumalanga	**40**	17	23	**37**	20	17	**46**	41	5	**64**	53	11	*	11	11	**24**	24	40
Limpopo	**118**	66	52	**62**	17	45	**91**	60	31	**97**	72	24	*	50	50	**81**	81	118
Total	**468**	**257**	**212**	**688**	**415**	**273**	**558**	**368**	**190**	**518**	**393**	**113**	**12**	**541**	**541**	**358**	**358**	**468**

*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 taken by household heads during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip, gender and province of destination, January–December, 2021 ('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	23	17	7	18	18	*	62	59	*	74	65	8	62	37	25	104	39	64
Eastern Cape	107	63	44	37	24	13	78	53	25	107	53	53	105	63	42	48	26	22
Northern Cape	32	25	7	21	9	12	13	11	*	27	24	*	16	*	16	16	*	16
Free State	19	19	*	40	23	16	64	49	15	24	9	15	45	45	*	15	*	15
KwaZulu-Natal	56	42	14	154	61	93	86	44	43	126	53	73	41	18	23	90	64	25
North West	38	36	*	67	48	18	14	14	*	55	35	20	47	21	26	31	5	26
Gauteng	68	20	48	64	45	19	78	66	12	44	5	39	130	87	43	49	39	10
Mpumalanga	32	25	7	8	5	*	34	21	13	50	46	4	151	57	94	38	7	31
Limpopo	108	68	41	102	84	18	96	24	72	100	95	5	92	79	13	91	72	18
Total	483	314	169	511	318	193	525	340	185	607	386	221	689	408	282	481	254	227

*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, 2021 ('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	**81**	63	19	**71**	47	24	**118**	67	51	**60**	60	*	*	30	24	*	6	97
Eastern Cape	**60**	10	50	**51**	36	15	**67**	33	34	**80**	8	72	*	32	25	**6**	*	73
Northern Cape	*	*	*	**25**	22	4	**21**	21	*	**13**	13	*	*	28	12	**15**	*	17
Free State	*	*	*	**48**	39	10	**29**	12	17	**23**	*	23	*	13	9	**4**	*	29
KwaZulu-Natal	**33**	15	19	**123**	90	33	**67**	39	28	**64**	47	11	**5**	80	26	**50**	4	55
North West	**18**	14	4	**31**	7	23	**11**	9	*	**43**	34	7	*	49	33	**8**	8	42
Gauteng	**67**	27	39	**87**	64	23	**120**	48	72	**90**	79	11	*	125	93	**6**	26	67
Mpumalanga	**41**	30	11	**69**	40	30	**53**	26	28	**24**	24	*	*	55	51	*	*	41
Limpopo	**106**	65	41	**241**	141	100	**129**	109	21	**170**	142	28	*	34	*	**12**	22	58
Total	**410**	**226**	**184**	**747**	**485**	**261**	**616**	**363**	**253**	**566**	**407**	**152**	**6**	**445**	**274**	**102**	**69**	**479**

*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 taken by household heads during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip and purpose of trip, January–December, 2021 ('000)

Month	Main purpose of the trip									Total
	Leisure	Cultural occasion	Shopping	VFR	Business	Religion	Funeral	Medical/Health	Study/Educational	
January	*	13	262	56	29	14	*	7	47	**432**
February	32	28	192	35	54	4	41	*	20	**406**
March	25	21	211	82	30	*	13	*	20	**403**
April	66	15	185	105	72	*	14	27	6	**490**
May	135	12	319	140	50	7	20	*	49	**735**
June	25	*	229	76	23	*	29	*	48	**433**
July	36	38	216	51	45	*	11	*	71	**468**
August	54	41	276	150	82	7	31	*	44	**688**
September	30	30	229	104	85	*	20	6	51	**558**
October	84	24	170	109	53	*	4	37	38	**518**
November	36	63	267	80	24	*	44	5	23	**541**
December	46	9	116	71	11	*	16	13	19	**358**

*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 taken by household heads during the twelve-month reference period by month of the trip and purpose of visit, January–December, 2021 ('000)

| Month | Purpose of trip | | | | | | | | | | Total |
	Leisure	Cultural occasion	Shopping	Sporting	VFR	Business	Religion	Funeral	Medical/Health	Study/Educational	
January	57	36	*	*	272	*	14	34	5	54	**472**
February	42	52	*	*	308	16	*	4	*	87	**511**
March	138	21	*	*	265	26	*	*	9	67	**525**
April	128	25	*	*	395	19	*	*	11	26	**607**
May	133	31	*	*	266	45	4	8	18	185	**689**
June	60	7	*	*	313	*	*	*	*	99	**481**
July	71	14	*	*	230	24	*	14	*	52	**406**
August	98	13	*	7	464	4	*	53	9	99	**747**
September	139	29	*	*	362	25	*	13	10	33	**616**
October	66	89	*	*	172	61	*	*	75	99	**566**
November	47	20	86	*	219	23	*	*	*	47	**445**
December	141	29	*	*	263	10	*	*	15	18	**479**

*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 taken by household heads during the twelve-month reference period by province of destination and origin, January–December, 2021 ('000)

Province of origin	Province of destination									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Western Cape	683	*	10	*	*	*	42	7	24	**767**
Eastern Cape	7	749	*	11	20	*	*	*	*	**787**
Northern Cape	20	*	251	18	*	11	4	*	*	**304**
Free State	*	20	*	226	*	*	49	*	*	**296**
KwaZulu-Natal	*	4	*	*	503	*	20	*	*	**527**
North West	*	*	9	12	*	478	211	*	*	**710**
Gauteng	*	*	23	56	7	104	615	26	10	**842**
Mpumalanga	*	*	*	*	15	*	165	496	61	**737**
Limpopo	*	*	7	*	*	44	25	19	967	**1 061**
Total	**710**	**773**	**300**	**323**	**546**	**638**	**1 132**	**548**	**1 062**	**6 032**

*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 taken by household heads during the twelve-month reference period by province of destination and origin, January–December, 2021 ('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	68	31	*	*	*	*	5	7	*	795	**910**
Eastern Cape	*	33	*	*	10	*	4	*	*	551	**601**
Northern Cape	4	*	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	200	**212**
Free State	*	*	*	20	16	*	13	*	*	289	**341**
KwaZulu-Natal	6	*	*	*	6	*	4	*	*	687	**702**
North West	6	5	7	4	4	41	20	*	*	350	**440**
Gauteng	17	5	*	4	17	7	35	15	42	1 928	**2 068**
Mpumalanga	*	*	*	*	10	*	9	20	9	557	**604**
Limpopo	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	29	634	**666**
Total	**103**	**73**	**18**	**29**	**64**	**51**	**92**	**45**	**80**	**5 990**	**6 545**

*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 taken by household heads during the twelve-month reference period by province of destination and main purpose of trip, January–December, 2020 ('000)

Main purpose of trip	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Leisure	263	91	17	52	10	13	87	8	29	**571**
Cultural occasion	*	19	9	28	28	94	63	20	36	**297**
Shopping	165	341	159	81	304	362	308	267	685	**2 672**
VFR	130	87	43	28	76	99	377	87	133	**1 059**
Business	105	97	24	49	34	8	140	65	38	**559**
Religion	*	*	7	*	20	2	4	*	3	**36**
Funeral	12	54	10	29	9	40	40	23	29	**246**
Medical/Health	15	6	*	2	*	7	18	50	2	**99**
Study/Educational	13	69	30	53	56	13	77	20	105	**437**
Unspecified	7	10	*	*	9	*	19	7	3	**55**
Total	**710**	**773**	**300**	**323**	**546**	**638**	**1 132**	**548**	**1 062**	**6 032**

*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 taken by household heads during the twelve-month reference period by province of destination and main purpose of trip, January–December, 2021 ('000)

Province of destination	Main purpose of trip ('000)										
	Leisure	Shopping	Sporting	VFR	Business	Religion	Funeral	Medical/ health	Study/ education	Other	Total
Western Cape	397	-	-	297	49	8	25	11	-	12	**801**
Eastern Cape	197	*	7	323	26	16	219	9	*	25	**830**
Northern Cape	8	-	-	111	20	5	49	*	-	35	**231**
Free State	49	-	-	151	18	5	87	6	-	36	**351**
KwaZulu-Natal	138	-	-	610	56	-	106	23	*	39	**975**
North West	35	-	*	255	8	31	71	-	4	39	**445**
Gauteng	57	76	-	570	55	26	60	68	14	63	**988**
Mpumalanga	63	-	-	368	21	*	87	8	-	47	**597**
Limpopo	173	10	-	845	*	61	160	7	-	69	**1 328**
Total	**1 118**	**88**	**8**	**3 531**	**256**	**154**	**865**	**135**	**23**	**366**	**6 545**

*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 taken by household heads during the twelve-month reference period by mode of transport and province of destination, January–December, 2021 ('000)

Mode of transport	Province of destination									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Air	597	200	152	174	165	184	454	180	242	**2 348**
Bus	67	169	64	60	91	109	215	85	131	**991**
Car	*	9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**9**
Motorcycle/scooter	34	331	76	82	244	302	395	258	611	**2 333**
Bicycle	*	*	*	*	5	*	*	*	*	**5**
Taxi	*	17	1	4	*	34	50	18	47	**171**
Train	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**5**
Other	*	*	*	*	3	*	*	*	*	**3**
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	24	**24**
Total	**703**	**763**	**300**	**323**	**537**	**638**	**1 114**	**541**	**1 059**	**5 978**

*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 taken by household heads during the twelve-month reference period by mode of transport and province of destination, January–December, 2021 ('000)

Mode of transport	Province of destination									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
My own car/van/bakkie	539	234	89	129	279	161	256	200	484	**2 370**
Someone's car/van/bakkie	63	104	63	72	93	90	186	44	209	**924**
Rental car	13	35	*	*	*	*	*	*	11	**60**
Minibus taxi	29	352	58	122	461	175	395	325	570	**2 487**
Metered taxi	*	*	*	*	*	*	14	*	*	**14**
App-based cabs (e.g. Uber)	18	80	8	10	29	19	35	20	23	**242**
Commercial bus	3	5	*	*	11	*	2	*	*	**20**
Tour bus	539	234	89	129	279	161	256	200	484	**2 370**
On foot or bicycle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Motorcycle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Truck or lorry	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*****
Train	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Aircraft	123	*	*	*	72	*	101	7	24	**327**
Other	14	19	12	18	29	*	*	*	7	**97**
Total	**801**	**830**	**231**	**351**	**975**	**445**	**988**	**597**	**1 328**	**6 545**

*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 by household heads during the most recent overnight trip by principal type of accommodation, January–December, 2021 ('000)

Mode of transport	Hotel	Guest-house/ guest-farm	Bed and breakfast	Lodge	Hostel/ backpackers	Self-catering establish ment	Stayed with friends and relatives	Holiday home/ second home	Campsite	Caravan park	Other[2]	Un-specified	Total
Air	41	-	31	-	-	229	-	-	-	-	-	26	**327**
Bus	-	*	-	-	-	213	-	-	4	-	17	26	**263**
Car	127	87	41	105	89	2 205	-	173	6	-	90	431	**3 354**
Taxi	8	-	16	18	*	2 205	8	-	*	43	34	166	**2 501**
Unspecified	18	-	4	4	9	35	-	-	19	-	-	10	**100**
Total	**192**	**90**	**92**	**127**	**101**	**4 888**	**8**	**173**	**31**	**43**	**141**	**659**	**6 545**

[1] 'Other' includes motorcycles, bicycles, trains, etc.
[2] 'Other' includes other types of accommodation not included in the categories.
*Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisks.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

6.4 Main mode of transport by month of most recent trip taken by household heads, January–December, 2021 ('000)

Mode of transport	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Day trips													
Air	154	205	111	236	303	179	145	266	285	193	127	144	**2 348**
Bus	64	45	69	78	124	42	132	120	135	53	98	31	**991**
Car	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**9**
Taxi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Other[1]	214	147	210	173	308	202	184	285	119	242	301	123	**2 509**
Unspecified	-	-	13	*	-	10	7	17	19	31	15	60	**176**
Total	**432**	**406**	**403**	**490**	**735**	**433**	**468**	**688**	**558**	**518**	**541**	**358**	**6 032**
Overnight trips													
Air	134	131	189	273	261	178	150	377	189	131	144	214	**2 370**
Bus	80	98	53	83	123	63	60	73	22	69	115	86	**924**
Car	-	9	14	*	-	13	-	11	10	-	-	*	**60**
Taxi	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	**14**
Other[1]	256	247	237	212	264	203	169	271	271	290	184	146	**2 750**
Unspecified	*	26	32	36	41	25	14	15	124	75	*	32	**426**
Total	**472**	**511**	**525**	**607**	**689**	**481**	**406**	**747**	**616**	**566**	**445**	**479**	**6 545**

[1] 'Other' includes motorcycles, bicycles, trains, etc.
*Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisks.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

7. Main purpose

7.1 Main purpose of most recent day trip taken by household heads by month of trip, January–December, 2021 ('000)

Main purpose	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
							Month of trip						
Leisure	*	32	25	66	135	25	36	54	30	84	36	46	**571**
Shopping	262	192	211	185	319	229	216	276	229	170	267	116	**2 672**
Sporting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
VFR	56	35	82	105	140	76	51	150	104	109	80	71	**1 059**
Business	29	54	30	72	50	23	45	82	85	53	24	11	**559**
Religion	*	41	13	14	20	29	11	31	20	4	44	16	**246**
Funeral	14	4	-	-	7	-	-	7	*	-	-	*	**36**
Medical/health	47	20	20	6	49	48	71	44	51	38	23	19	**437**
Study/educational	7	-	-	27	*	-	-	*	6	37	5	13	**99**
Other	13	28	21	15	12	*	38	41	30	24	63	9	**297**
Unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	**55**
Total	**432**	**406**	**403**	**490**	**735**	**433**	**468**	**688**	**558**	**518**	**541**	**358**	**6 032**

[1] 'Other' includes wellness, child care, etc.
*Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisks.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

7.2 Main purpose of most recent overnight trips taken by household heads by principal type of accommodation, January–December, 2021 ('000)

Main purpose	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
						Month of trip							
Leisure	57	42	138	128	133	60	71	98	139	66	47	141	**1 118**
Shopping	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	*	**88**
Sporting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	**8**
VFR	272	308	265	395	266	313	230	464	362	172	219	263	**3 531**
Business	-	16	26	19	45	*	24	4	25	61	23	10	**256**
Religion	34	4	-	*	8	-	14	53	13	*	*	-	**135**
Funeral	14	*	-	-	4	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	**23**
Education	5	-	9	11	18	-	-	9	10	75	*	15	**154**
Medical/health	54	87	67	26	185	99	52	99	33	99	47	18	**865**
Other	36	52	21	25	31	7	14	13	29	89	20	29	**366**
Total	**472**	**511**	**525**	**607**	**689**	**481**	**406**	**747**	**616**	**566**	**445**	**479**	**6 545**

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

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

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

8. Population group

8.1 Population group by principal type of accommodation on the most recent overnight trips taken by household heads, January–December, 2021 ('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	99	47	40	87	18	4 113	8	50	23	43	78	429	**5 035**
Coloured	-	19	35	-	10	217	-	-	*	-	35	47	**366**
Indian/Asian	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	**21**
White	93	24	17	40	64	559	-	123	6	-	28	170	**1 122**
Total	**192**	**90**	**92**	**127**	**101**	**4 888**	**8**	**173**	**31**	**43**	**141**	**659**	**6 545**

*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 of household heads by month of the most recent trip, January–December, 2021 ('000)

Population group	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Day trips													
Black African	47	59	30	22	54	18	17	54	27	39	-	-	**367**
Coloured	349	233	298	320	569	363	408	492	453	381	-	-	**3 864**
Indian/Asian	36	105	75	129	113	53	44	142	67	73	-	-	**837**
White	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	13	-	-	**34**
Unspecified	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	12	541	358	**931**
Total	**432**	**406**	**403**	**490**	**735**	**433**	**468**	**688**	**558**	**518**	**541**	**358**	**6 032**
Overnight trips													
Black African	385	423	374	438	531	380	291	589	451	472	320	-	**4 652**
Coloured	37	16	36	73	53	24	20	33	14	10	13	-	**330**
Indian/Asian	51	72	115	96	106	78	95	115	151	77	43	-	**999**
White	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	**9**
Unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	69	479	**555**
Total	**472**	**511**	**525**	**607**	**689**	**481**	**406**	**747**	**616**	**566**	**445**	**479**	**6 545**

*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.

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