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Statistical release P0352.2

Domestic Tourism Survey

Bi-annual report 2015

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Statistics South Africa 2 P0352.2

TABLE OF CONTENT

1. Summ	ary of key findings	3
Table 1:	Summary table of key findings – Most recent trips	4
2. Numbe	er and types of trips	5
Table 2:	Most recent day and overnight trips, January–June, 2015	5
Table 3a:	Most recent day trips, January–June, 2015	5
Figure 1:	Total number of day trips, January–June, 2015 (Per cent)	6
Table 3b:	Most recent overnight trips, January–June, 2015	6
Figure 2:	Most recent overnight trips: January–June, 2015 (Per cent)	6
Table 4a:	Province of destination by most recent day trips, January–June, 2015	7
Table 4b:	Province of destination by most recent overnight trips, January–June, 2015	8
Table 5a:	Main purpose of most recent day trips, January–June, 2015	8
Table 5b:	Main purpose of most recent overnight trips, January–June, 2015	8
Table 6a:	Most recent day trips expenditure, January–June, 2015	9
Table 6b:	Most recent overnight trips expenditure, January–June, 2015	9
Table 7a:	Main mode of transport by most recent day trips, January–June, 2015	10
Table 7b:	Main mode of transport by most recent overnight trip, January-June, 2015	10
Table 8:	Overnight principal type of accommodation, January–June, 2015	11
3. Definit	ion of terms	11
4. Abbre	viations	12
5 Source	e of data	13

Statistics South Africa 3 P0352.2

1. Summary of key findings

The bi-annual report is an interim report which will be followed by the annual report in July 2016. The report is based on half a sample and only provides headline indicators for the most recent day and overnight trips.

There was a slight decrease in the number of most recent day trips between Quarter 1 and Quarter 2, from 4,68 million to 4,62 million respectively. However the number of most recent overnight trips undertaken in Quarter 2 was slightly higher (6,94 million) than in Quarter 1 (6,86 million).

The spending patterns of day travellers show an increase from R2,7 billion in Quarter 1 to R2,9 billion in Quarter 2. Tourists incurred an expenditure of R9,9 billion in Quarter 1. The expenditure decreased to R8,3 billion in Quarter 2.

Day travellers were more likely to spend their money on shopping followed by domestic transport and food and beverages in both Quarter 1 and Quarter 2. On the other hand, expenditure incurred by tourists (overnight travellers) in Quarter 1 was mainly on shopping, followed by domestic transport, food and beverages. In Quarter 2 tourists' expenditure was also primarily on domestic transport followed by shopping and food and beverages.

During Quarter 1 and 2 most day travellers visited Gauteng, Limpopo and Western Cape. However, people who undertook overnight trips visited Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo in Quarter 1, while Limpopo was the main destination for tourists in Quarter 2 followed by KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape.

The modes of transport favoured by travellers were cars and taxis. Cars and taxis were mostly used by day travellers in Quarter 1 and Quarter 2. Tourists also used the same modes of transport during the reference period.

In Quarter 1 most day travellers undertook trips to shop, while in Quarter 2 day travellers primarily visited friends and relatives followed by shopping as the main purpose of the trip.

Most tourists undertook trips to visit friends and relatives in both quarters. Leisure was the second most common reason given for the purpose of travel. In Quarter 1 business was the third most common reason for undertaking overnight trips whilst religion took third place in Quarter 2. Staying with friends and relatives was used as the principal accommodation during overnight trips.

PJ Lehohla Statistician-General Statistics South Africa 4 P0352.2

Table 1: Summary table of key findings – Most recent trips

		2015					
Key mo	etrics	Quarter 1	Quarter 2				
		Travel indicators					
Fravel incidence							
Most recent trips by quarter	Day trips						
most recent trips by quarter	Day trips	4 681	4 61				
	Overnight trips	6 862	6 94				
Main destination	Day trips	Gauteng: 23,1%	Gauteng: 23,5%				
		Limpopo : 17,1%	Limpopo: 18,2%				
		Western Cape: 13,8%	Western Cape: 11,2%				
	Overnight trips	Eastern Cape: 15,4%	Limpopo:17,3%				
	3	KwaZulu-Natal: 14,7%	KwaZulu-Natal:15,6%				
		Limpopo:14,1%	Eastern Cape:15,1%				
		Ешроро. 14, 170	Lastern Cape. 13,170				
	Day trips						
Total Quarterly spend		R2,7 billion	R2,9 billion				
	Overnight trips	R9,9 billion	R8,3 billion				
		10,0 billion	TO,0 Dillion				
	Day trips	Shopping: R1,5 billion	Shopping: R1,6 billion				
		Domestic transport: R656 million	Domestic transport: R731 million				
Expenditure item		Food and beverage: R350 million	Food and beverage: R374 million				
	Overnight trips	Shopping: R3,2 billion	Domestic transport: R2,9 billion				
		Domestic transport: R2,8 billion	Shopping: R2,3 billion				
		Food and beverage: R1,9 billion	Food and beverage: R1,4 billion				
			<u> </u>				
Main Purpose	Day trips	Shopping: 28,4%	VFR: 26,6%				
		VFR: 22,9%	Shopping: 26,3%				
		Leisure: 13,5%	Leisure: 17,3%				
	Overnight trips	VFR: 51,8%	VFR: 48,2%				
		Leisure: 22,0%	Leisure: 14,3%				
		Business: 2,3%	Religion: 7,7%				
Mode of transport	Day trips	Car: 58,6%	Car: 61,7%				
		Taxi: 30,5%	Taxi: 31,3%				
	Overnight	Car: 54,0%	Car: 49,8%				
		Taxi: 34,4%	Taxi: 35,8%				
,							
Type of Accommodation	Overnight	Stayed with friends and relatives:	Stayed with friends and relatives:				
		74,1%	73,6%				
		74,1% Self-catering establishment: 6,5% Hotel: 1,7%	Self-catering establishment: 4,5% Hotel: 3,3%				

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2. Number and types of trips

2.1 Number of most recent day and overnight trips inside South Africa

Table 2: Most recent day and overnight trips, January-June, 2015

	Quarter 1	Quarter 2
Number of trips	('0	00)
Day trips	4 681	4 616
Overnight trips	6 862	6 943

Table 2 indicates that there has been a slight decrease in the number of most recent day trips between Quarter 1 (4,68 million) and Quarter 2 (4,62 million) in 2015. Slightly more most recent overnight trips were recorded for Quarter 2 (6,94 million) than in Quarter 1 (6,86 million).

Table 3a: Most recent day trips, January-June, 2015

	Day	trip
Number of trips	('000)	%
Quarter 1		
Jan	1 407	30,1
Feb	1 732	37,0
Mar	1 543	33,0
Total	4 681	100,0
Quarter 2		
Apr	1 516	32,8
May	1 807	39,1
Jun	1 293	28,0
Total	4 616	100,0

The percentages in the table do not add up to exactly 100,0% due to rounding

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Figure 1: Total number of day trips, January-June, 2015 (Per cent)

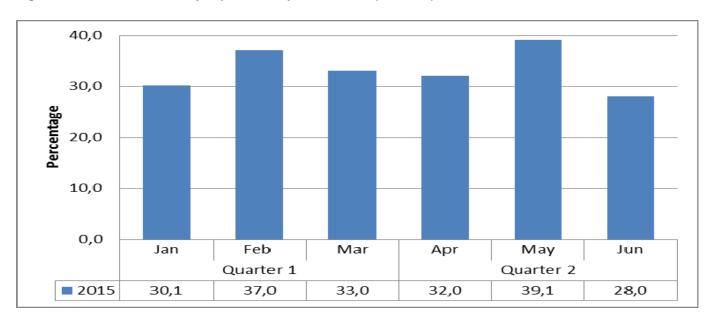


Table 3a and Figure 1 above show the most recent day trips by quarter for the reference period January to June 2015. In Quarter 1, most day trips were taken in February (37,0%), whereas in Quarter 2 most day trips were taken in May (39,1%). South Africans were the least likely to undertake day trips in June (28,0%).

Table 3b: Most recent overnight trips, January-June, 2015

	Overnight trips							
Number of trips	('000)	%						
Quarter 1								
Jan	3 091	45,0						
Feb	2 011	29,3						
Mar	1 760	25,7						
Total	6 862	100,0						
Quarter 2								
Apr	2 711	39,0						
May	1 930	27,8						
Jun	2 302	33,2						
Total	6 943	100,0						

The percentages in the table do not add up to exactly 100,0% due to rounding

Statistics South Africa 7 P0352.2

40,0 30,0 Percentage 20,0 10,0 0,0 Feb Mar Jun Jan Apr May Quarter 1 Quarter 2 **2015** 45,0 29,3 25,7 39,0 27,8 33,2

Figure 2: Most recent overnight trips: January-June, 2015 (Per cent)

As displayed in Table 3b and Figure 2, in Quarter 1 of 2015, most overnight trips were undertaken in January (45,0%) while fewer trips were recorded for March (25,7%). In Quarter 2, most overnight trips were taken during April (39,0%) and few trips were recorded in May (27,8%).

2.2 Province of destination for trips

Table 4a: Province of destination by most recent day trips, January-June, 2015

					Main des	stination -	Day trip				
Period	wc	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	Un- speci- fied	Total
Quarter 1											
Number	645	391	199	166	544	345	1 080	392	803	118	4 681
Per cent	13,8	8,3	4,2	3,5	11,6	7,4	23,1	8,4	17,1	2,5	100,0
Quarter 2											
Number	516	386	176	212	472	331	1 083	442	839	160	4 616
Per cent	11,2	8,4	3,8	4,6	10,2	7,2	23,5	9,6	18,2	3,5	100,0

The percentages in the table do not add up to exactly 100,0% due to rounding

Statistics South Africa 8 P0352.2

The main destination for day trips in Quarter 1 of 2015 was Gauteng (23,1%), followed by Limpopo (17,1%) and Western Cape (13,8%). In Quarter 2, the results show that Gauteng (23,5%) and Limpopo (18,2%) were mostly visited by day travellers. Free State was the least visited province in Quarter 1. In Quarter 2 the least visited province was Northern Cape.

Table 4b: Province of destination by most recent overnight trips, January-June, 2015

		Main destination												
Period	wc	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	Un- speci- fied	Total			
Quarter 1														
Number	782	1 056	170	303	1 006	436	760	584	970	794	6 862			
Per cent	11,4	15,4	2,5	4,4	14,7	6,4	11,1	8,5	14,1	11,6	100,0			
Quarter 2														
Number	581	1 045	207	299	1 085	460	729	663	1 198	677	6 943			
Per cent	8,4	15,1	3,0	4,3	15,6	6,6	10,5	9,5	17,3	9,7	100,0			

The percentages in the table do not add up to exactly 100,0% due to rounding

Table 4b shows that in Quarter 1 of 2015, Eastern Cape (15,4%) and KwaZulu-Natal (14,7%) were the most visited destinations for overnight trips. However in Quarter 2 the most visited destination by tourists was Limpopo (17,3%) and KwaZulu-Natal (15,6%).

2.3 Main purpose of trips

Table 5a: Main purpose of most recent day trips, January-June, 2015

Quarter and year		Main Purpose - Day trip												
	Leisure	Shop- ping	Sporting	VFR	Busi- ness	Religion	Other	Un- speci- fied	Total					
Quarter 1														
Number	634	1 329	81	1 073	226	337	933	28	4 681					
Per cent	13,5	28,4	1,7	22,9	4,8	8,1	19,9	0,6	100,0					
Quarter 2														
Number	797	1 215	69	1 229	176	204	913	13	4 616					
Per cent	17,3	26,3	1,5	26,6	3,8	4,4	19,8	0,3	100,0					

The percentages in the table do not add up to exactly 100,0% due to rounding

Table 5a summarises day trips by main purpose for which day trips were undertaken from January to June of 2015. In Quarter 1, most day travellers undertook trips mainly for shopping (28,4%), followed by visiting friends and relatives (22,9%). In Quarter 2, visiting friends and relatives (26,6%) as well as shopping (26,3%) were the most common reasons for taking trips.

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Table 5b: Main purpose of most recent overnight trips, January-June, 2015

Period	Main Purpose												
	Leisure	Shop- ping	Sporting	VFR	Busi- ness	Religion	Other	Un- speci- fied	Total				
Quarter 1													
Number	1 508	59	21	3 557	156	277	1 255	28	6 862				
Per cent	22,0	0,9	0,3	51,8	2,3	4,0	18,3	0,4	100,0				
Quarter 2													
Number	991	29	78	3 349	110	534	1 823	29	6 943				
Per cent	14,3	0,4	1,1	48,2	1,6	7,7	26,3	0,4	100,0				

The percentages in the table do not add up to exactly 100,0% due to rounding

In 2015, tourists were more likely to take overnight trips to visit friends and relatives. In both Quarter 1 and Quarter 2, the percentage of such trips was almost half of all trips taken. Leisure was the second most common purpose of travel with 22,0% for Quarter 1 and 14,3% for Quarter 2.

2.4 Expenditure by travellers

Table 6a: Most recent day trips expenditure, January-June, 2015

	Overnight trip						
	Quarter 1	Quarter 2					
Expenditure	(R'0	000)					
Food and beverages	350 854	374 669					
Domestic transport	656 419	731 399					
Recreation and culture	17 808	52 451					
Shopping	1 573 659	1 688 289					
Other	143 742	91 934					
Total	2 742 482	2 938 742					

Table 6a shows the total spending by day trip travellers was R2,7 billion in Quarter 1 and R2,9 billion in Quarter 2 of 2015. In both Quarters, trends were similar as day travellers spent most of their money on shopping, followed by expenditure on domestic transport and then food and beverages.

Statistics South Africa 10 P0352.2

Table 6b: Most recent overnight trips expenditure, January-June, 2015

	-							
	Overnight trip							
	Quarter 1	Quarter 2						
Expenditure	(R'0	000)						
Accommodation	1 181 192	917 184						
Food and beverages	1 954 764	1 415 762						
Domestic transport	2 894 847	2 989 135						
Recreation and culture	205 120	102 295						
Shopping	3 298 534	2 389 411						
Other	369 148	572 360						
Total	9 903 606	8 386 147						

There was a decrease in overnight expenditure between Quarter 1 and Quarter 2 of 2015 (from R9,9 billion to R8,4 billion). In Quarter 1, most money was spent on shopping, domestic transport and food and beverages with R3,3 billion, R2,9 billion and R2 billion respectively. A different expenditure pattern was seen in Quarter 2 where more money was spent on domestic transport, shopping and then food and beverages with R3 billion, R2,4 billion and R1,4 billion respectively.

2.5 Main mode of transport used by travellers

Table 7a: Main mode of transport by most recent day trips, January-June, 2015

Period	Type of transport									
	Air	Bus	Car	Taxi	Other	Un- speci- fied	Total			
Quarter 1										
Number	16	337	2 742	1 428	128	30	4 681			
Per Cent	0,3	7,2	58,6	30,5	2,7	0,6	100,0			
Quarter 2										
Number	7	207	2 847	1 447	79	31	4 616			
Per Cent	0,1	4,5	61,7	31,3	1,7	0,7	100,0			

The percentages in the table do not add up to exactly 100,0% due to rounding

Table 7a shows that cars were the most used modes of transport by day travellers, (having been used by more or less 60%) during Quarter 1 and Quarter 2 of 2015. The second most used main mode of transport was taxis. Aircraft was the least likely mode of transport used in Quarter 1 and Quarter 2 of 2015.

Statistics South Africa 11 P0352.2

Table 7b: Main mode of transport by most recent overnight trip, January-June, 2015

	Type of transport								
Period	Air	Bus	Car	Taxi	Other	Unspecifi ed	Total		
Quarter 1									
Number	89	545	3 702	2 357	120	49	6 862		
Per Cent	1,3	7,9	54,0	34,4	1,7	0,7	100,0		
Quarter 2									
Number	184	614	3 456	2 485	136	67	6 943		
Per Cent	2,7	8,8	49,8	35,8	2,0	1,0	100,0		

The percentages in the table do not add up to exactly 100,0% due to rounding

Table 7b shows the number of overnight trips undertaken by tourists using different modes of transport in Quarter1 and Quarter 2 of 2015. Tourists were most likely to use cars (54%) in Quarter 1. The same pattern can also be seen in Quarter 2, where 49,8% of the trips were taken using cars as their main mode of transport. Taxis were the second most likely mode of transport to be used in both quarters.

2.7 Main types of accommodation used by travellers

Table 8: Overnight principal type of accommodation, January-June, 2015

Time of accommodation	Quar	ter 1	Quarter 2		
Type of accommodation	('000)	%	('000')	%	
Hotel	116	1,7	231	3,3	
Guest house/farm	206	3,0	94	1,4	
Bed and Breakfast	85	1,2	58	0,8	
Lodge	51	0,7	148	2,1	
Hostel/Backpackers	41	0,6	30	0,4	
Self-catering establishments	447	6,5	315	4,5	
Stayed with friends and relatives	5 088	74,1	5 113	73,6	
Holiday home/second home	284	4,1	304	4,4	
Campsite	208	3,0	209	3,0	
Caravan Park	54	0,8	57	0,8	
Other	218	3,2	278	4,0	
Unspecified	62	0,9	103	1,5	
Total	6 862	100,0	6 943	100,0	

The percentages in the table do not add up to exactly 100,0% due to rounding

Tourists generally stayed with friends and relatives during their overnight trips, followed by those who stayed in self-catering establishments and holiday or second homes for the first quarter of 2015. The same pattern is observed for the second quarter, where most tourists stayed with friends and relatives, at self-catering establishments and holiday or second homes while at their destinations.

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3. Definition of terms

Quarter 1 refers to the month of January to March.

Quarter 2 refers to the month of April to June.

4. Abbreviations

WC = Western Cape

EC = Eastern Cape

NC = Northern Cape

FS = Free State

KZN = KwaZulu-Natal

NW = North West

GP = Gauteng

MP = Mpumalanga

LP = Limpopo

DTS = Domestic Tourism Survey

VFR = Visiting friends and relatives

5. Source of data

1. Domestic Tourism Surveys 2015, January - June.

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