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Table 1.1 Growth of South Africa's Travel and Tourism industry estimate for 2012

5.1%	R84.8 billion	Travel and Tourism GDP
	R194.3 billion	Travel And Tourism Economy
		overall (direct (indirect and indirect
		expenditure) Travel and Tourism Employment
3.3%	679.200 jobs	Travel and Tourism Employment
	1.555.300 jobs	Travel And Tourism Economy overall
		(direct (indirect and indirect) Travel And Tourism Demand
4.8%	R288.5 billion	Travel And Tourism Demand
4.7%	R86.2 billion	Visitor Exports
5.2%	R47.0 billion	Capital investment increase
1.6%	R1.8 billion	Government Expenditure

Source: WTTC (2002)

Table 1.2 Visitors' arrivals by major source region, 1996-2000

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Growth
						%
Overseas	1 172	1 274	1428	1 491	1 532	7.4
Europe	<u> </u>	846	950	998	1023	7.9
USA	137	158	194	193	<u>202</u>	10.3
Australia	62	63	69	69	70	3.1
Asia India/Indian	118		109	122	122	1.2
India/Indian	27	31	34	38	40	9.9
Ocean Islands						
Africa	3 607	3 527	4 184	4 272	4 222	5.1
Others	221	241	192	198	193	2.0
Total	4 944	4 976	5 732	5 891	5 872	5.5

Source: Statistics South Africa

Table 1.3 Purpose of visits by long-haul source markets (%)

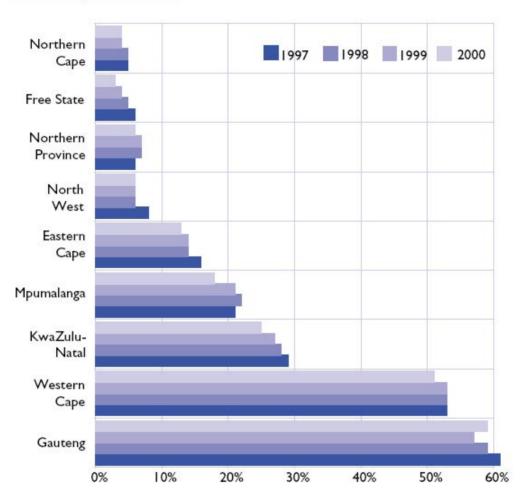
Source market	Leisure	Visit to friends or relations	Business	Other	
UK	45	36	16	3	
Germany	63	26	8	3	
Netherlands	66	21	10	3	
Australia	□ 40	27	18	15	
Japan	85	3	4	9	

Source: Statistics South Africa



Table 1.4 Breakdown of international air arrivals by province, 1997-200

Breakdown of International Air Arrivals by Province, 1997-2000



Source: SAT

Source: Statistics South Africa

Table 1.5 Destinations visited by South Africa's domestic tourists, 2000

Province	Percentage (%)
Gauteng	19.6
KwaZuľu Natal	19.0
Northern Province	12.9
Eastern Cape	12.8
Western Cape	12.5
North West	7.9
Free State	6.7
Mpumalanga	5.7
Northern Cape	2.7

Source: South African Domestic Tourism Survey (2001)

Table 1.6 South Africa's tourist accommodation capacity

Type	No. of establishments	No. of rooms
Type Youth hostel/	70	500
Backnackers		
Executive Apartments	34	2 000
Backpackers Executive Apartments National And Provincial	95	2 900
Parks		
Timeshare	1 67	6 100
Hunting/Lodge	l 745	12 600
Bed And breakfast	3 700	13 000
Guesthouses	3 300	23 100
Self-Catering	1 950	48 500
Hotels	1 000	60 000
Total	11 061	168 700

Source: Grant Thornton Kessel Feinstein (2002)

Table 1.7 Hotel room occupancies and average room rates, 1995-2002

Occupancy (%)	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
South Africa	156	56	54	51	51	51	53
Cape Town	72	72	171	65	57	60	59
Johannesburg	44	45	40	41	41	51	50
Durban	66	66	60	62	67	67	170
Average room							
rate (R)							
South Africa	166	207	233	249	263	279	293
Cape Town	206	239	287	295	304	342	362
Johannesburg	147	194	247	237	267	337	343
Durban	166	198	204	220	250	256	273

Source: Statistic South Africa, Hotel Trading Statistics (2002)



Table 1.8 Tourist accommodation statistics from December 2005 to December 2006

Hotel	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
110001									_				
Stay unites	05 42.8	06 42.6	06 42.7	06 42.9	06 42.6	06 42.4	06 42.4	06 42.7	06 42.7	06 42.6	06 42.6	06 42.6	06 42.1
ayailable('000)													
Stay unitès	809.3	783.3	871.2	935.9	811.5	826.1	773.3	815.3	826.5	946.4	948.0	984.2	822.8
nights sold													
('000)													
Occupancy	61.0	59.3	72.8	70.3	63.5	62.8	60.8	61.6	65.6	73.9	71.8	77.0	63.0
Rate(%)					-10.3	-12	530.3	53 (1	7000	73 (0		(3(-	(30.0
Averàgé income	553.5	579.2	572.9	554.6	519.3	513.6	528.3	526.1	500.9	536.8	570.7	636.5	638.9
per stay unite													
pight sold (R)	1 10 0	453.5	100 1	7101	101 1	12.1.2	400 =	130.0	133.0	700 0	7 11 0	(3(4	-3/-
Income from	448.0	453.7	499.1	519.1	421.1	424.3	408.5	428.9	432.0	508.0	541.0	626.4	526.5
accommodation													
(R million)													
Income fróm	206.8	165.1	195.4	205.7	167.6	176.3	176.0	192.8	202.4	226.8	232.9	254.4	240.5
restaurants and													
bar sales													
(R million)													
Other Income	52.5	54.7	64.8	64.6	49.8	48.4	49.5	41.0	42.0	51.5	54.5	58.6	52.1
(R million) Total Income													
Total Income	707.2	673.5	759.2	789.4	638.8	649.0	634.0	662.7	676.4	786.3	828.4	939.4	819.1
(R million)													

Source: Statistics South Africa, Hotel Trading Statistic (2006)

APPENDIX TWO



Table 2.2 Tourist attractions

Performing arts	Rendezvous Theatre
1 ci foi ming ai ts	State Theatre, cnr Prinsloo ∧ Church Street
	State Theatre, chi Thiisioo wand church Street
	State Theatre
	Cnr Prinsloo ∧ Church Street
Art galleries and	The Academy Gallery at the State Theatre
exhibitions	320 Pretorius Street
	Akha Moma
	Fort West Urban Village, Van den Berg Street
	(west of the CBD)
	Klaus Wasserthal
	88 Celliers Street, Sunnyside
	Marina Louw Studio Gallery
	994 Arcadia Street, Arcadia
	Pretoria Art Museum
	Cnr Schoeman & and Wessels Streets, Arcadia
	Park, Arcadia
	Susan Smuts Art Studio
	301 Arcadia Park Galleries, cnr Park & and
	Wessels Streets, Arcadia
	The African Window
	149 Visagie Street, CBD
Nature	National Zoological Gardens of South Africa
	232 Boom Street, CBD
Sports facilities	Loftus Versfeld
Channing control	Common and
Shopping centres	Sunnypark



Conventions and trade show

The city, as the hub for science and technology, knowledge and industry, receives a large high number of national and international delegations and hosts various conferences and conventions related to these sectors. The various conference facilities of international standing, such as the CSIR (International Convention Centre) facilitates different types of events of many different types, according to the nature of the widely different scientific and technological disciplines active in the city.

The presence of various government departments, embassies, foreign missions, trade delegations, consulates and international bodies, such as the Red Cross, make Tshwane an ideal place to host conferences and conventions.

International events such as Aerospace and the International Pretoria Show with its world renowned agricultural components, take place annually

Sporting Events

The City of Tshwane plays host to numerous local, national and international sporting events. Sports- related conferences, workshops and clinics are held throughout the year because of the ideal weather conditions and height above sea level.

Leisure travel in Pretoria (Tshawane)

The following are leisure heritage routes as summarised by the City of Tshwane Tourism Board:

'Setšo Route (City of Tshwane's soul)

The best way to discover the soul of Tshwane is to follow the Setšo Route, which is specially designed to reveal the many facets of the city. Encapsulating its unique atmosphere, this is one of the most comprehensive routes available, along which 60 places of interest in the city that can be visited. Among them are the city's oldest bridge, the Volkstem Building, the Old Raadsaal and Kruger House.

Garden City Route



Tshwane's garden city route includes the classical gardens of the Union Buildings on Meintjeskop, offering dramatic and panoramic views of the cityscape. This route includes visits to a formal Victorian garden in Burgers Park, Melrose House, Church Square and the Old Cemetery. The next stop on the route brings one to Atteridgeville's Moroe Park and Ga-Mothakga Park. Other places of interest visited include the Botanical Gardens, Magnolia Dell and parks in Arcadia and Hatfield. The city prides itself in having won the prestigious Nation's in Bloom Award in 1996.

Park Heritage Route (Culture on foot)

This route was established as an urban stroll to introduce visitors to Tshwane's rich and diverse cultural and natural heritage. From a mere cluster of dwellings, Tshwane has grown from humble beginnings to being the gateway of Africa today. Highlights on this route include the Melrose House Museum, Transvaal Museum and Burgers Park, - one of the finest examples of a Victorian park in the country.

Struggle and Freedom Route (War and peace)

This route stretches from the Union Buildings to the graves of the Irene concentration camp and the house of the world -famous statesman, General Jan Smuts. Highlights include a stop in Mamelodi, where several remnants of the apartheid struggle are on the itinerary.

The Freedom Park Trust identified a 52ha area on Salvokop in Tshwane for the site of Freedom Park, a one-stop heritage site that serves as a monument to freedom - a place of celebration of the achievement of democracy and a beacon of hope and inspiration for the future. It will include a monument, a museum and a garden of remembrance.

Knowledge and Industry Route (Academic powerhouse)

The City of Tshwane is officially recogniszed as the academic, scientific and technological hub of the country. On this route, visitors will experience the pulse of creativity, taking them past the universities, government research institutes, museums and industrial estates.



Conservation City Route (Protected natural environment)

Tshwane's mountains, ridges, valleys and plains are a mosaic of natural and cultural features, ranging from granite rocks that are 2 000 million years old to the 220 000-year-old Tswaing meteorite crater. Many of these elements are protected through a system of conservation areas.

Visitors wanting to experience the Conservation City Route can choose between three day-routes, each in different parts of Tshwane, whichand offering between three and four conservation areas per route.

Union Buildings and Mahlamba-Ndlopfu (Headquarters of government)

Set in an attractive terraced garden with magnificent views of the city, the Union Buildings were designed by the British architect, Sir Herbert Baker, to accommodate the offices of the then Prime Minister, his ministers and departments, and were completed in 1913. The Union Buildings are the administrative headquarters of the Government and still house the offices of the President. They are visible from many vantage points in the city and are visited by large numbers of visitors and tourists. Mahlamba-Ndlopfu ('Where the elephant dwells stays') is the President's residence in the capital city. Built in 1940, the residence was designed in the dignified old Cape Dutch style by Gerard Moerdijk.