

An aerial photograph of a coastal road in the Western Cape, South Africa. The road is a two-lane asphalt road that curves along the edge of a steep, rocky cliffside. The cliffside is covered in sparse, dry vegetation. In the background, there are several large, rugged mountains under a bright blue sky with scattered white clouds. The ocean is a deep blue, with white waves crashing against the rocky shore. The overall scene is scenic and picturesque.

Tourism Research Overview

April 2022

Cape Town & the Western Cape

Key Findings:

- April 2022 findings point to a solid recovery for the Western Cape's tourism sector over the Easter season. Not only is air passenger traffic on the rise, the April 2022 monthly performance reflected significant recovery rates of 100% and more.
- International and domestic terminal passengers both recovered to **over 70%** in April 2022 and George Airport passengers fully recovered (**101%**) when compared to April 2019.
- Hotel **occupancy** grew from 37,9% in April 2021 to **52,4% in April 2022**, representing a **recovery rate of 87%** when compared to April 2019.
- The **Average Daily Rate (ADR)** for the Western Cape **grew to R1, 528.83 in April 2022**, with a remarkable **recovery rate of 100%** on its 2019 figure. **RevPAR (Revenue Per Average Room)** reached **R801.72 in April 2022** and grew by 88% on its 2021 figure. Hotel revenue for the Western Cape **recovered to 88% in April 2022** when compared to April 2019.
- Visitors to the 27 participating attractions recorded a total of **448,347** in April 2022, a **67% year-on-year growth in the number of visitors** and a **recovery rate of 61%** when compared to April 2019 (734,850).
- The **top 5 highest year-on-year growth** rates were recorded for Agulhas National Park (+705%), Kogelberg Nature Reserve (+167%), Table Mountain National Park: Boulders (+159%), Robben Island (+145%) and Stony Point (+112%). **9 out of the 27** listed attractions **recovered to 100% and more** when compared to the April 2019 figures.
- According to the Tourism Sentiment Index (TSI), the biggest volume of online conversations about the Western Cape was around **outdoor activities**. Highest sentiment was driven by **Destination Services (38)**, which includes conversations around accommodation, tours, conference/conventions and weddings. Weddings in particular drove the high sentiment in this category with a **score of 43**.
- Based on mobile location data insights **from 71 583 domestic and 1 584 international tourists**, the Cape Winelands was the most popular region among domestic visitors while international visitors mainly spent time in Cape Town. The Cape Winelands (76%) was the most popular region for repeat visits among domestic tourists and Cape Town saw the most international repeat visits. On average, domestic visitors spent the longest time in the Garden Route & Klein Karoo (3,9 days), while international visitors spent on average 4,1 days in Cape Town. Garden Route & Klein Karoo ranked as the most popular region for overnight stays amongst both domestic (over 70%) and international visitors (over 80%), and more than 70% of international visitors stayed overnight in both Cape Town and Weskus.
- Shopping and markets were the most popular type of attraction visited by both domestic and international tourists. Prominent shopping points included the V&A Waterfront, Willowbridge, Tygervalley and the Knysna Waterfront. Domestic visitors spent on average 2,6 hours shopping while international visitors shopped for 2,9 hours.
- Natural attractions; particularly Table Mountain, Cape Point, Hottentots Hollandberge, Knysna Heads and the Southern Tip of Africa were popular amongst both domestic and international tourists.
- From a sample size of 1,268 tourists who visited the Stellenbosch Wine Route, 76% were locals, 20% domestic and 3% were international tourists. Spier was the most visited farm on the route, followed by Skilpadvlei and Vredenheim.

1. CPT International Terminal Passenger Performance

| Year/Month | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2021 | | | 2022 | | | |
|---------------------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | | | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr |
| Two-way passengers | 2 606 398 | 810 811 | 525 441 | 71 175 | 96 232 | 76 522 | 98 211 | 125 861 | 161 064 | 157 148 |
| Passenger recovery* | 100% | 31% | 20% | 34% | 38% | 27% | 35% | 52% | 61% | 76% |
| Average load factor | 82% | 63% | 46% | Arr 47% | Arr 67% | Arr 61% | Arr 65% | Arr 76% | Arr 71% | Arr 77% |
| | | | | Dep 58% | Dep 59% | Dep 55% | Dep 67% | Dep 69% | Dep 82% | Dep 83% |

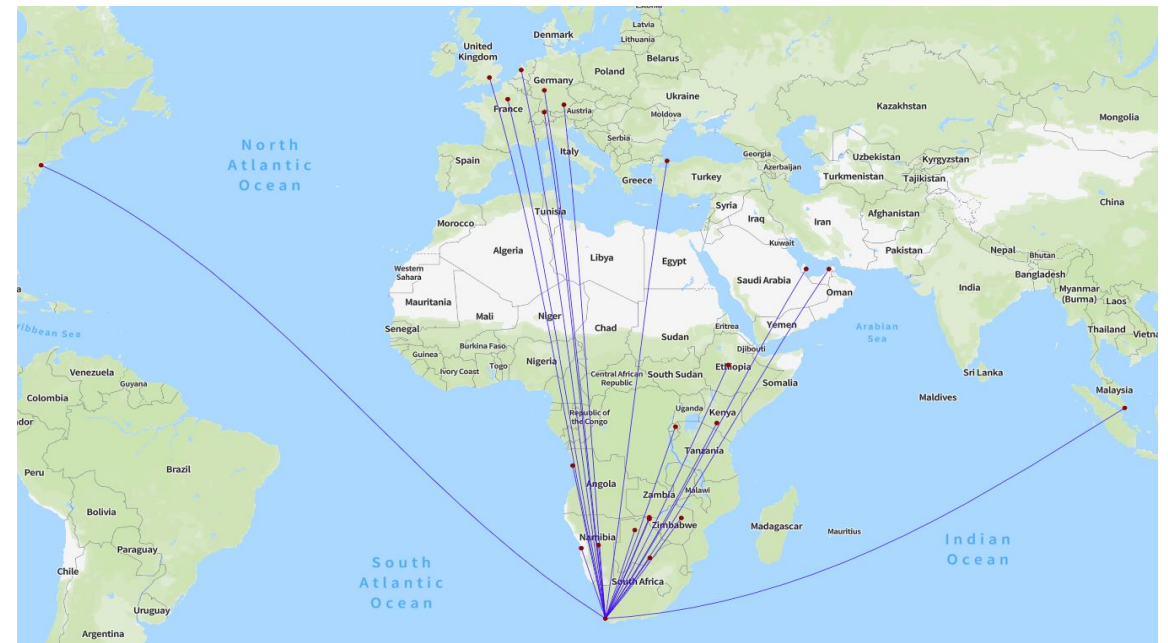
* Passenger recovery compared to same period in 2019

* Two-way passengers: The sum of arrival and departure passengers

* Average load factor: The % of available seats that is occupied on a flight

Passenger data source: ACSA

Operating carriers



Source: OAG Schedules Analyser

2. CPT DOMESTIC Terminal Passenger Performance

| Year/Month | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2021 | | | | 2022 | | | |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--|
| | | | | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | |
| Two-way passengers | 8 363 307 | 3 167 542 | 4 221 365 | 467 159 | 457 599 | 520 508 | 479 942 | 462 219 | 556 644 | 539 049 | |
| Passenger recovery* | 100% | 38% | 50% | 65% | 66% | 66% | 74% | 71% | 72% | 75% | |
| Average load factor | 78% | 64% | 67% | Arr 81% | Arr 77% | Arr 78% | Arr 73% | Arr 79% | Arr 82% | Arr 81% | |
| | | | | Dep 80% | Dep 78% | Dep 72% | Dep 78% | Dep 76% | Dep 84% | Dep 82% | |

* Passenger recovery compared to same period in 2019

* Two-way passengers: The sum of arrival and departure passengers

* Average load factor: The % of available seats that is occupied on a flight

Passenger data source: ACSA

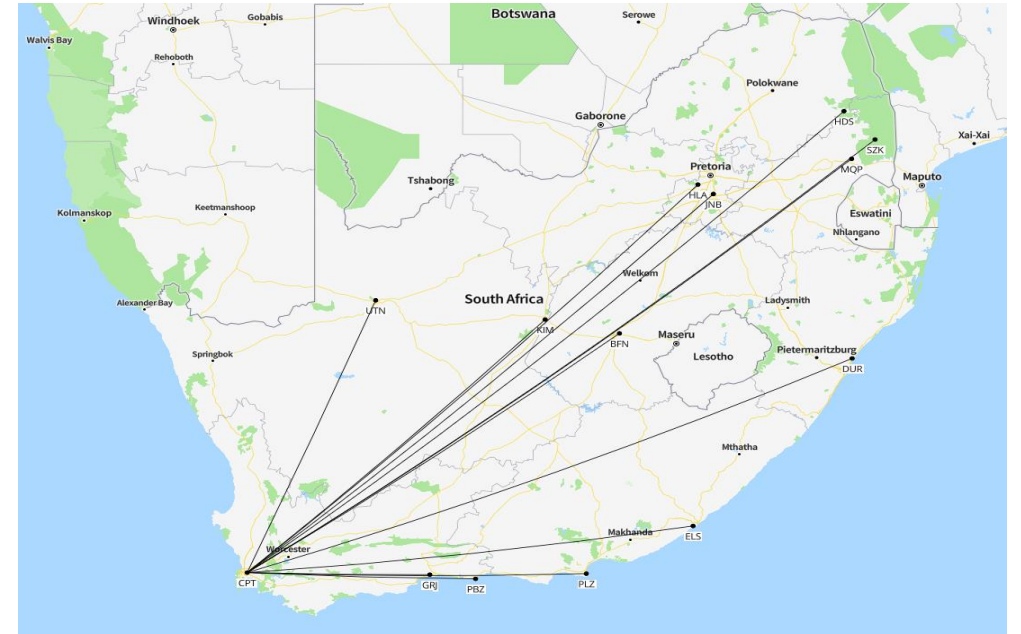
Operating carriers



SOUTH AFRICAN AIRWAYS



cape town & western cape
tourism, trade, investment, film



Source: OAG Schedules Analyser

3. George Airport (GRJ) Passenger Performance

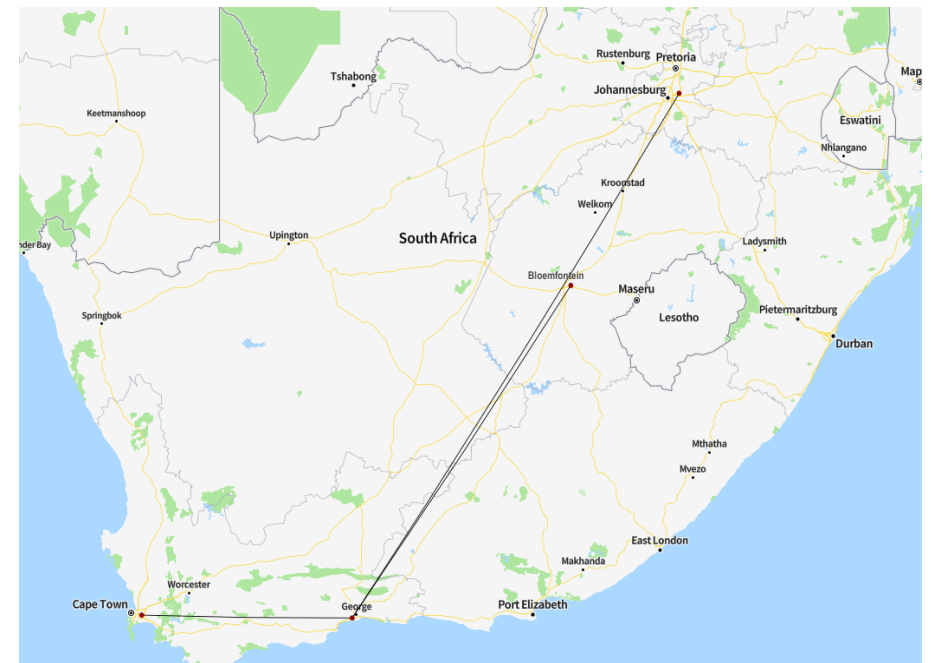
| Year/Month | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2021 | | | 2022 | | | |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | | | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr |
| Two-way passengers | 832 981 | 340 438 | 536 886 | 59 536 | 56 129 | 70 708 | 57 371 | 53 820 | 70 528 | 72 678 |
| Passenger recovery* | 100% | 41% | 64% | 84% | 79% | 73% | 86% | 87% | 97% | 101% |

* Passenger recovery compared to same period in 2019

* Two-way passengers: The sum of arrival and departure passengers

Passenger data source: ACSA

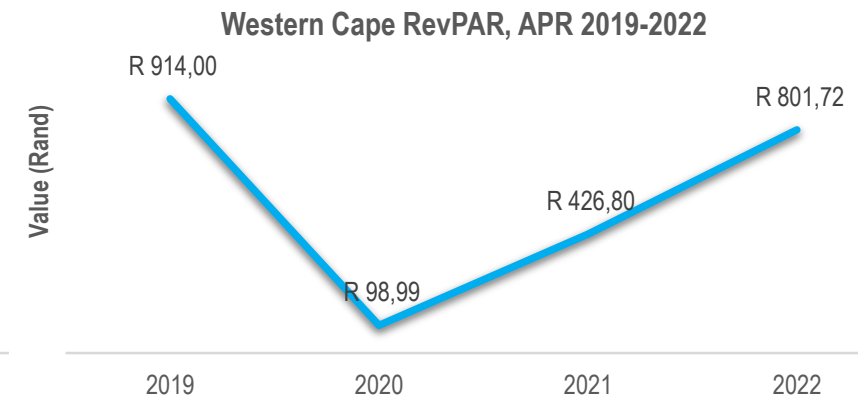
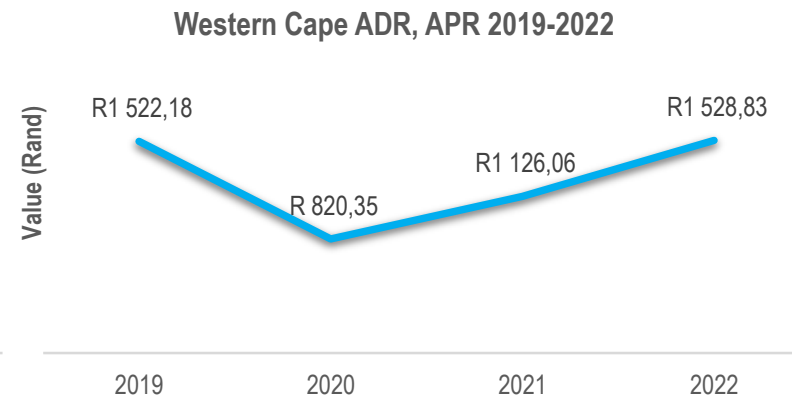
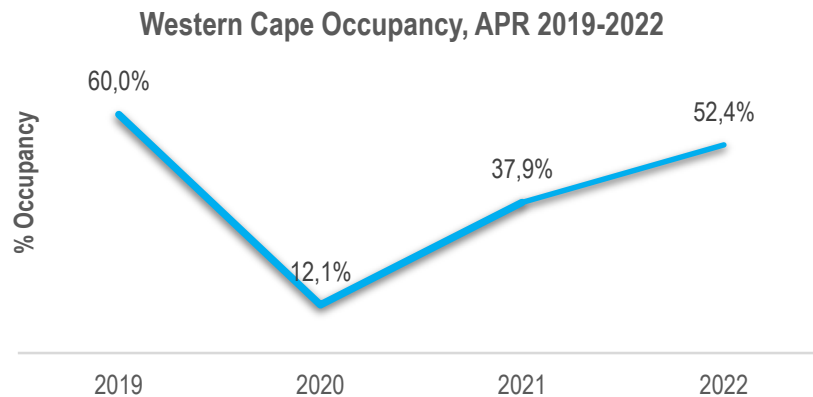
Operating carriers



Source: OAG Schedules Analyser

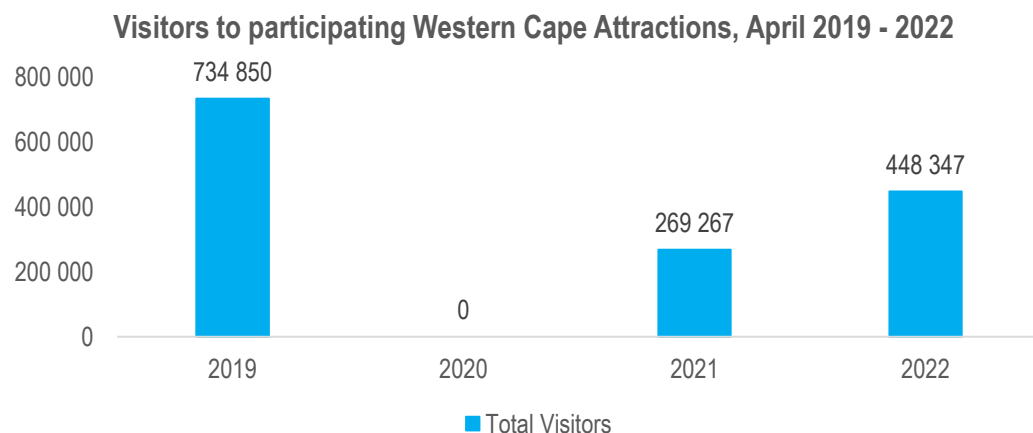
4. Hotel Occupancy in the Western Cape

- **Occupancy** in the Western Cape reached **52,4%** in April 2022, and **grew by 38%** when compared to April 2021, reaching a **recovery rate of 87%** when compared to the 60% occupancy rate in April 2019.
- **The Average Daily Rate (ADR)** for the Western Cape grew to **R1, 528.83** in April 2022, with a remarkable **recovery rate of 100%** on its 2019 figure.
- At **R801.72** in April 2022, **RevPAR (Revenue Per Average Room)** grew by **88%** on its 2021 figure and **recovered to 88%** when compared to April 2019.



5. Western Cape Attractions

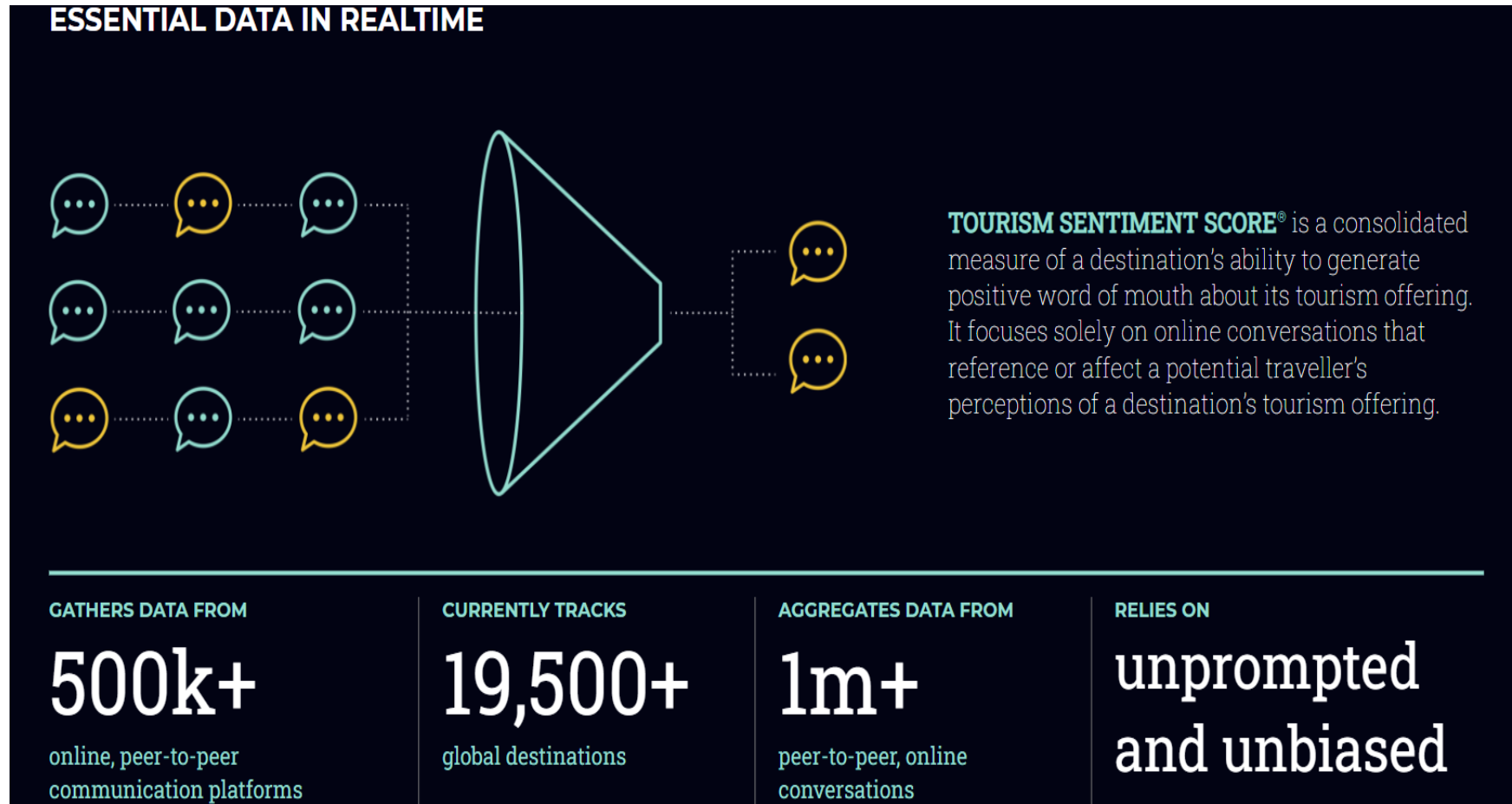
- Visitors to the 27 participating attractions across the province recorded a total of **448,347** in April 2022, a **67% growth in the number of visitors** when compared to April 2021, and a **recovery rate of 61%** when compared to April 2019.
- **The top 5 highest year-on-year growth rates** were recorded for Agulhas National Park (+705%), Kogelberg Nature Reserve (+167%), Table Mountain National Park: Boulders (+159%), Robben Island (+145%) and Stony Point (+112%).
- **9 out of the 27 listed attractions recovered to 100% and more** when compared to the April 2019 figures.



| Attractions | Apr 2021/2022 % Change | Apr 2019/2022 Recovery % |
|---|--|--------------------------|
| Cape Town | | |
| Table Mountain National Park | +88% | 60% |
| Table Mountain National Park: Boulders | +159% | 58% |
| Table Mountain National Park: Cape of Good Hope | +91% | 54% |
| Table Mountain Aerial Cableway | +109% | 59% |
| Kirstenbosch National Botanical Garden | +20% | 69% |
| Robben Island | +145% | 50% |
| Cape Overberg | | |
| Cape Agulhas Lighthouse | <i>Did not open in Apr 2021</i> | 95% |
| Agulhas National Park | +705% | 93% |
| Bontebok National Park | -7% | 98% |
| De Hoop Nature Reserve | +43% | 152% |
| De Mond Nature Reserve | -37% | 105% |
| Harold Porter National Botanical Garden | +14% | 85% |
| Kogelberg Nature Reserve | +167% | 100% |
| Stony Point | +112% | 36% |
| Shipwreck Museum | -9% | 52% |
| Garden Route & Klein Karoo | | |
| Cango Caves | +78% | 54% |
| Wilderness National Park | -5% | 98% |
| Tsitsikamma National Park | +18% | 64% |
| Knysna National Park | -18% | 119% |
| Weskus | | |
| West Coast National Park | -27% | 63% |
| !Khwattu | +26% | 108% |
| Old Jail | -58% | 38% |
| Cape Karoo | | |
| Karoo National Park | -17% | 100% |
| Cape Winelands | | |
| Avalon Springs (day visitors) | <i>Closed for renovations (Apr 2022)</i> | |
| Protea Tractor Trip | +30% | 109% |
| Birds Paradise | -16% | 144% |
| Viljoensdrift River Cruises | +5% | 151% |

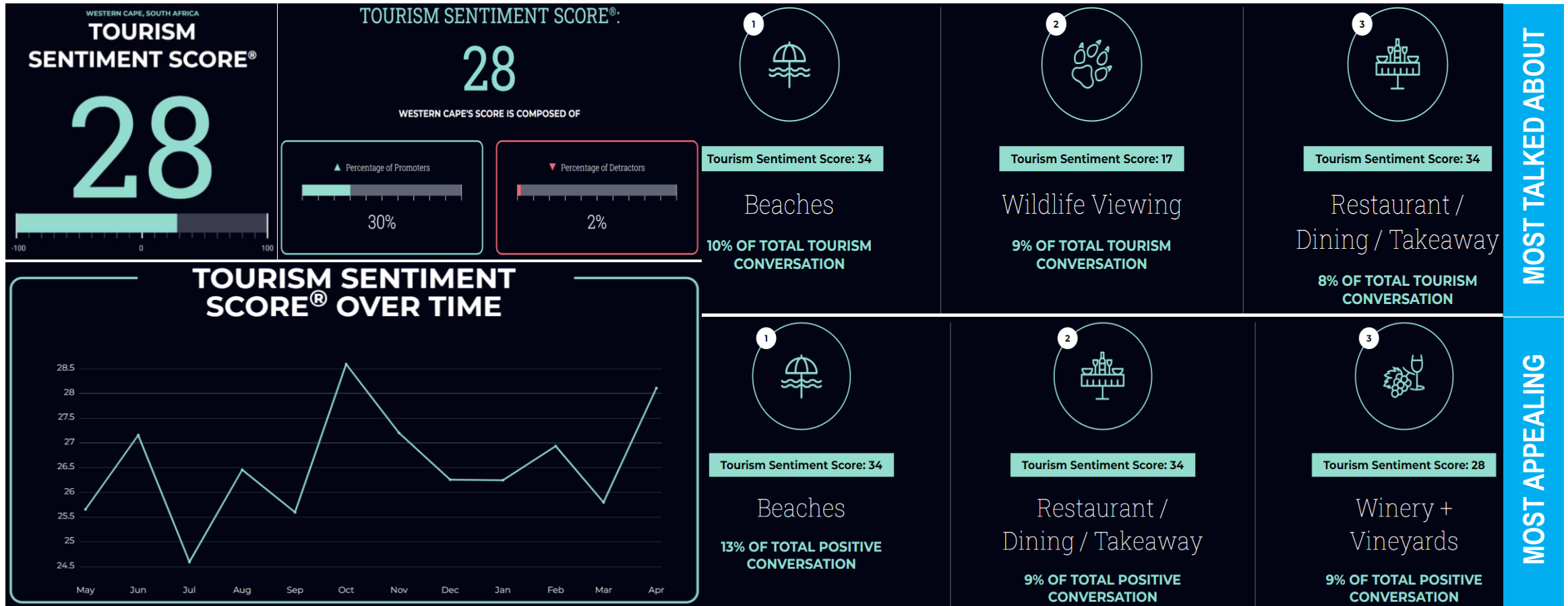
Tourism Sentiment Analysis for the Western Cape

6. Tourism Sentiment for the Western Cape



Source: TSI, 2022

6. Tourism Sentiment for the Western Cape



Source: TSI, 2022

6. Tourism Sentiment for the Western Cape

- Tourism Sentiment is based on **11 068 conversations** analyzed between 1 and 30 April 2022.
- The **biggest volume** of conversations was around **outdoor activities**.
- **Highest sentiment** was driven by **Destination Services** (38), which includes conversations about accommodation, tours, conference and conventions, and weddings. **Weddings** in particular drove the high sentiment in this category with a score of 43.
- **Relaxation and Wellness** (33) scored the 2nd highest sentiment score.
- **Spa and Wellness** (45), though smaller in volume, had a significantly high sentiment.
- **Access and Transportation** drove the **lowest sentiment** in April 2022.

| | | WESTERN CAPE | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------------|---------|----------------------|
| CATEGORIES | VOLUME COMPARISON | Volume | Emotion | Sentiment |
| ▲ Outdoor Activities | | 36% ▼ 1% | Joy | 24 Average |
| ▲ Food + Culinary | | 18% ▲ 1% | Joy | 31 Average |
| ▲ Relaxation + Wellness | | 13% ▲ 2% | Joy | 33 Average |
| ▲ Amenities + Entertainment | | 11% ▲ 2% | Joy | 31 Average |
| ▲ Destination Services | | 8% ▼ 1% | Joy | 38 High |
| ▲ Access + Transportation | | 6% ▼ 1% | Joy | 18 Average |
| ▲ Culture + History | | 6% ▲ 0% | Joy | 21 Average |
| ▲ Safety | | 2% ▼ 2% | Sadness | 21 Average |

Source: TSI, 2022

Visitor Trends Mobile Location Data Insights

7. Western Cape Mobile Location Data Insights

• What is mobile location data?

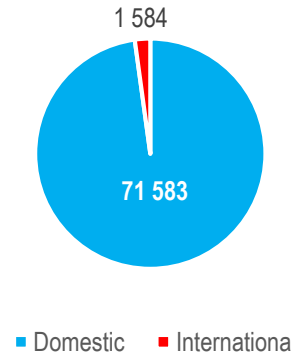
- Geo or spatial data from smartphones. When a user installs an app, they are often asked to share their location data with the company which provides the app, and other companies who are partners with the app publisher.
- Users can opt in to location sharing (or choose not to opt in). When they opt in, then their phone collects data and shares it with the publisher companies.
- All data collected is anonymized and does not include any personally identifiable information.

• Why use mobile location data insights?

- Mobile location-based data offers a more granular lens on visitor behaviour and provides a much larger sample size.
- These insights aim to facilitate a better understanding of visitor movement throughout the Western Cape's six region.
- Mobile location data serves as a sample. It is not 100% of visitors, and it should not be treated as such. Like any sampling method, it can be subject to biases or lack of volume.

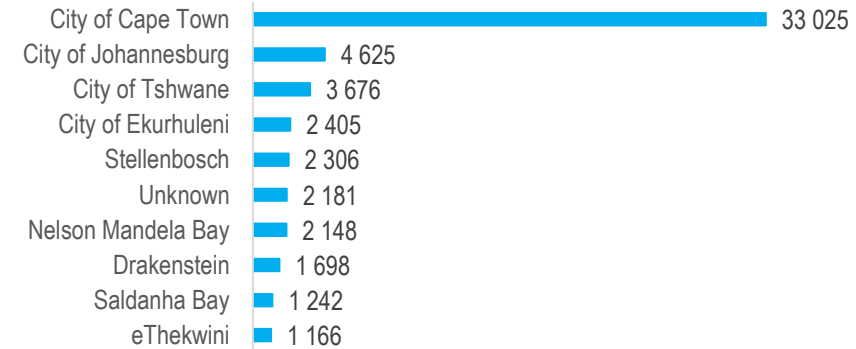
The insights in this report represents mobile location data from a total sample of **73 167**, with **71 583 domestic** and **1 584 international** tourists who visited the Western Cape in April 2022. Within the domestic data set, close to half of the sampled tourists were from the City of Cape Town and from the international sampled tourists, 725 were from the United States.

Total Sample Size: April 2022



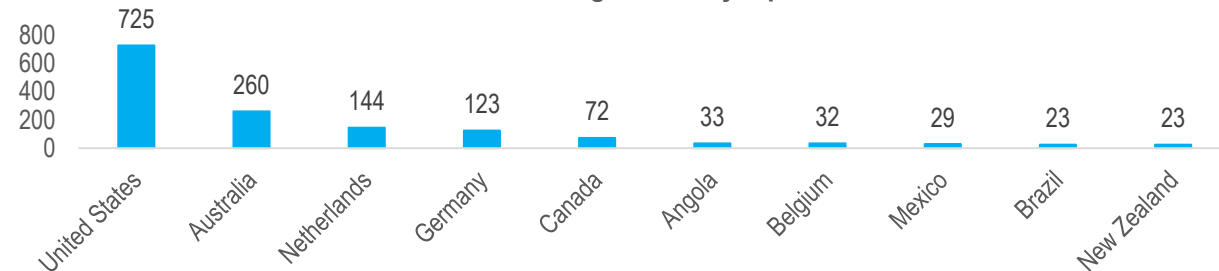
Source: Rove, 2022

Domestic Origin Municipality, April 2022



Source: Rove, 2022

International Origin Country, April 2022

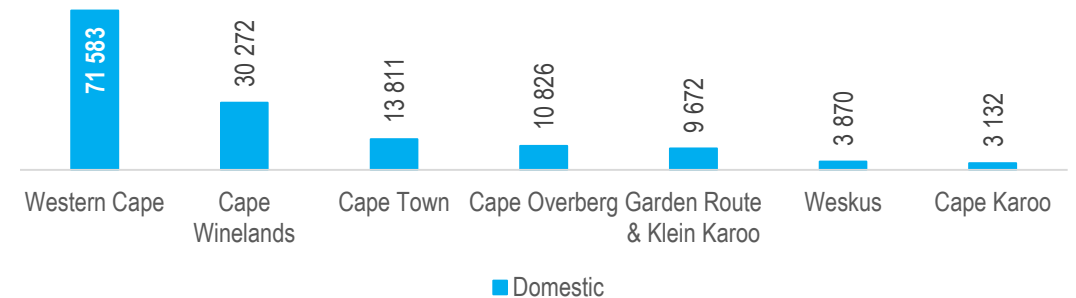


Source: Rove, 2022

7.1. Mobile Insights: Domestic Visitor Trends

- In April 2022, the Cape Winelands (42%) and Cape Town (19%) saw the most domestic visitors with respect to volume and Cape Karoo (4%) recorded the least.
- The Cape Winelands (76%) was the most popular region for repeat visits, followed by the Cape Overberg (67%). The Cape Winelands had a slightly higher repeater rate than the general average for the province (71%).

Domestic Sample Size: April 2022



Source: Rove, 2022

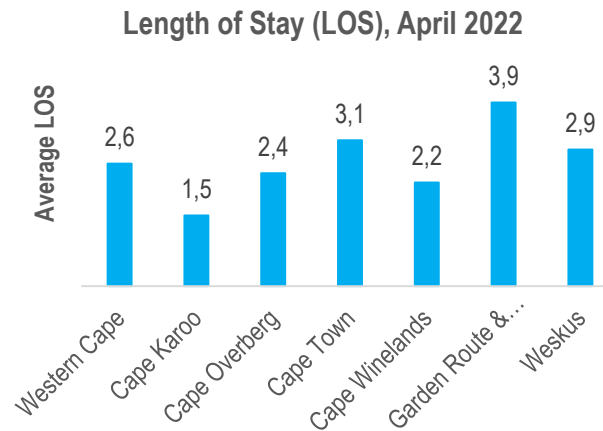
Domestic Repeat Visitors in April 2022



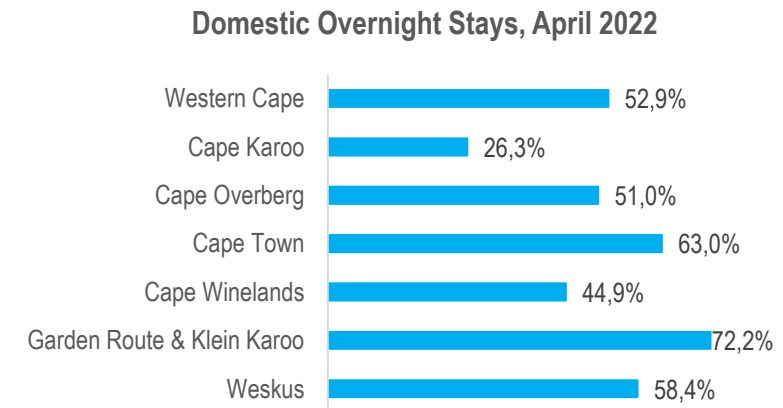
Source: Rove, 2022

7.1. Mobile Insights: Domestic Visitor Trends

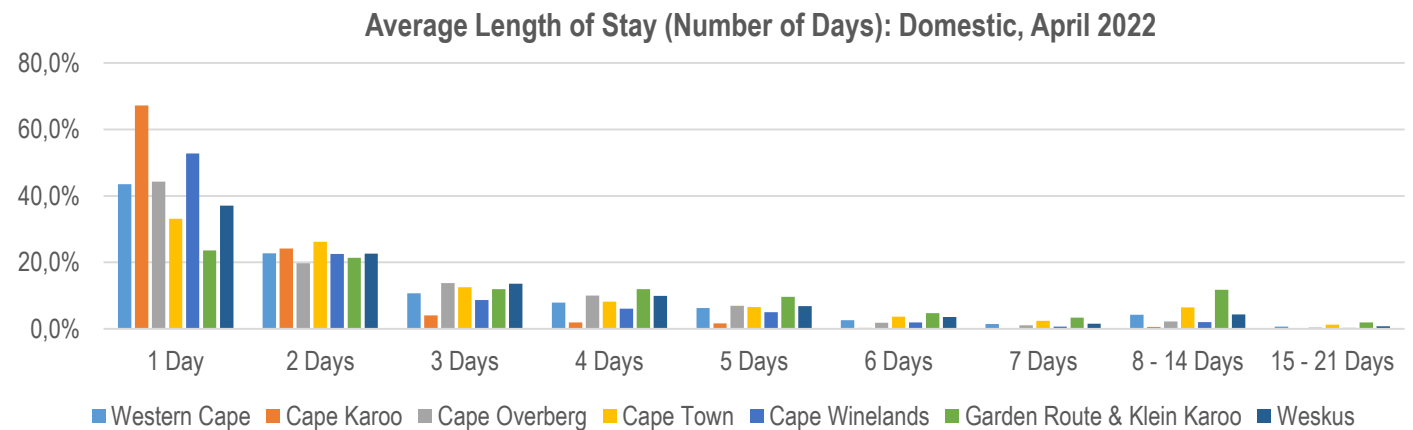
- On average, domestic visitors spent the longest time in the Garden Route & Klein Karoo (3,9 days) and the shortest time in the Cape Karoo (1,5 days).
- Over 70% of sampled domestic tourists stayed overnight in the Garden Route & Klein Karoo, which is higher than the general average for the province (52,9%). In contrast, visitors to the Cape Karoo were more likely to stay for the day.
- An overnight stay is defined as tourists that arrived prior to midnight and stayed until 07:00 the following day.



Source: Rove, 2022



Source: Rove, 2022



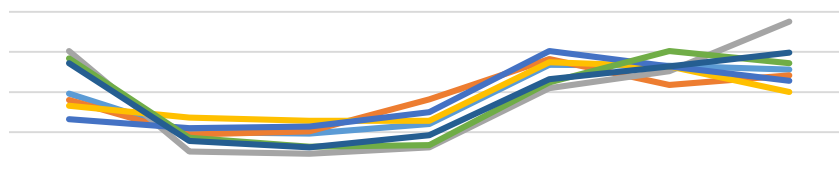
Source: Rove, 2022

7.1. Mobile Insights: Domestic Visitor Trends

- Domestic visitors to the province were most likely to arrive on a Friday and depart on a Sunday.
- In the Cape Winelands, Monday (16,4%) and Friday (17,7%) were the most popular arrival days and Friday was also the most common day for departure in April 2022.
- Domestic visitors to the Garden Route & Klein Karoo arrived mostly on a Friday (25,6%) and departed on a Saturday (20,1%) or Monday (19,2%).

Popular Departure Days of the Week: Domestic, April 2022

% Sampled Tourists

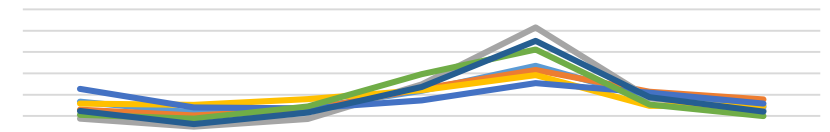


| | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday | Sunday |
|----------------------------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|--------|
| Western Cape | 14,8% | 10,0% | 9,8% | 11,0% | 18,4% | 18,3% | 17,8% |
| Cape Karoo | 14,0% | 9,7% | 10,1% | 14,1% | 19,1% | 15,9% | 17,1% |
| Cape Overberg | 20,1% | 7,6% | 7,3% | 8,1% | 15,5% | 17,6% | 23,8% |
| Cape Town | 13,3% | 11,8% | 11,4% | 11,4% | 18,7% | 18,2% | 15,0% |
| Cape Winelands | 11,6% | 10,5% | 10,7% | 12,5% | 20,1% | 18,2% | 16,4% |
| Garden Route & Klein Karoo | 19,2% | 9,3% | 8,2% | 8,4% | 16,2% | 20,1% | 18,6% |
| Weskus | 18,6% | 8,9% | 8,1% | 9,6% | 16,6% | 18,2% | 19,9% |

Source: Rove, 2022

Popular Arrival Days of the Week: Domestic, April 2022

% Sampled Tourists



| | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday | Sunday |
|----------------------------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|--------|
| Western Cape | 13,4% | 10,8% | 11,8% | 15,9% | 21,8% | 14,3% | 12,1% |
| Cape Karoo | 11,5% | 10,1% | 11,5% | 16,4% | 20,8% | 15,7% | 13,9% |
| Cape Overberg | 9,4% | 7,5% | 9,3% | 17,4% | 30,8% | 14,2% | 11,3% |
| Cape Town | 12,9% | 12,6% | 14,0% | 16,1% | 19,6% | 12,4% | 12,4% |
| Cape Winelands | 16,4% | 12,0% | 11,8% | 13,7% | 17,7% | 15,5% | 12,9% |
| Garden Route & Klein Karoo | 10,3% | 9,4% | 12,2% | 19,8% | 25,6% | 12,7% | 10,0% |
| Weskus | 11,2% | 8,1% | 10,8% | 16,8% | 27,6% | 14,4% | 11,0% |

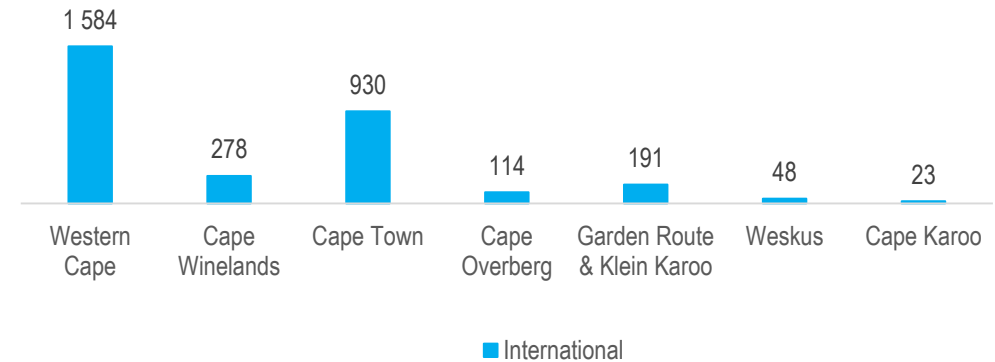
Source: Rove, 2022

- In the Cape Karoo, which saw majority day visitors, Friday was the most popular arrival and departure day.
- Cape Town arrival days were most common on Thursday (16,1%) and Friday (19,6%) and departure was most popular on a Friday (18,7%) and Saturday (18,2%).
- Friday (30,8%) was the most popular arrival day in the Cape Overberg and Sunday (23,8%) the most common departure day.
- In the Weskus, Friday (27,6%) and Sunday (19,9%) were also the most popular arrival and departure days, respectively.

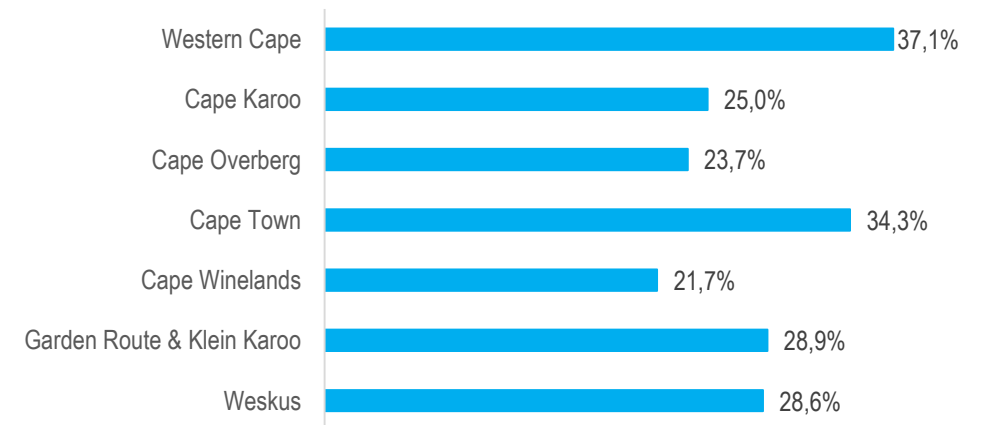
7.2. Mobile Insights: International Visitor Trends

- More than half of the sampled international tourists visited Cape Town (930) followed by Cape Winelands (278) and Garden Route & Klein Karoo (191).
- Visitor trends for the Cape Karoo region is based on a sample size of only 23 international tourists.
- Cape Town, Garden Route & Klein Karoo and Weskus saw the most international repeat visitors in April 2022.

International Sample Size, April 2022



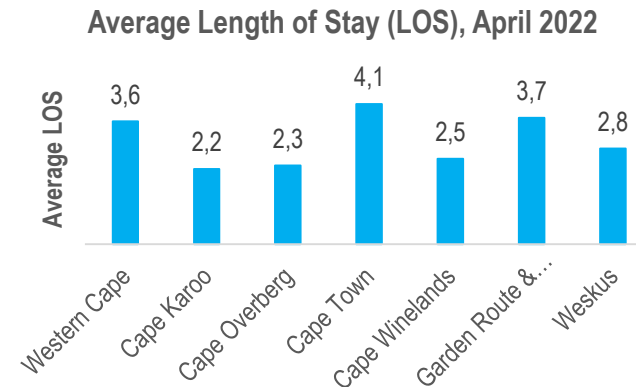
International Repeat Visits, April 2022



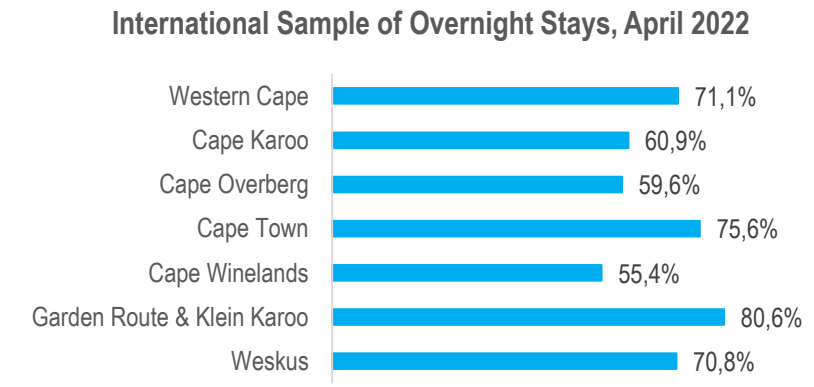
Source: Rove, 2022

7.2. Mobile Insights: International Visitor Trends

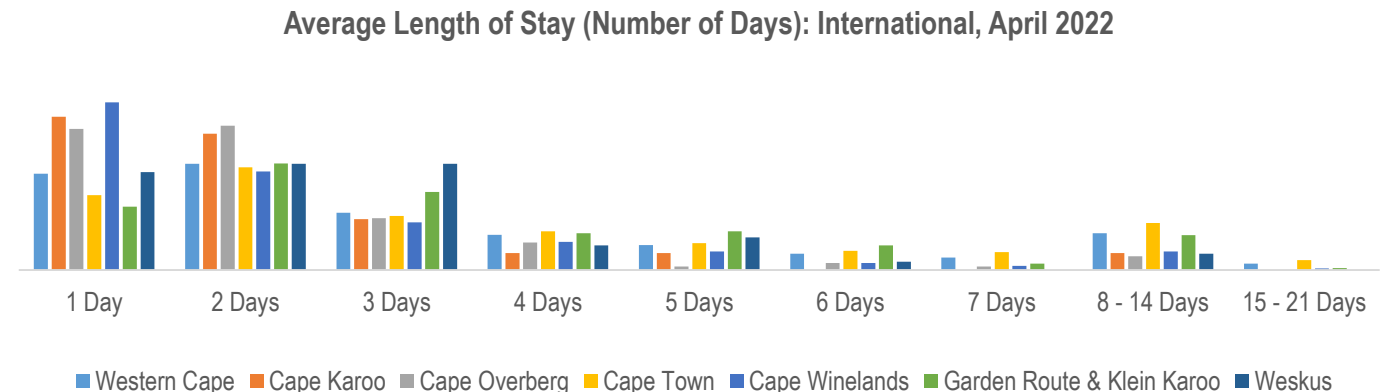
- On average, international visitors spent the longest time in Cape Town (4,1 days) followed by Garden Route & Klein Karoo (3,7 days).
- Over 80% of sampled international tourists stayed overnight in the Garden Route & Klein Karoo and more than 70% stayed overnight in both Cape Town and Weskus.
- An overnight stay is defined as tourists that arrived prior to midnight and stayed until 07:00 the following day.



Source: Rove, 2022



Source: Rove, 2022

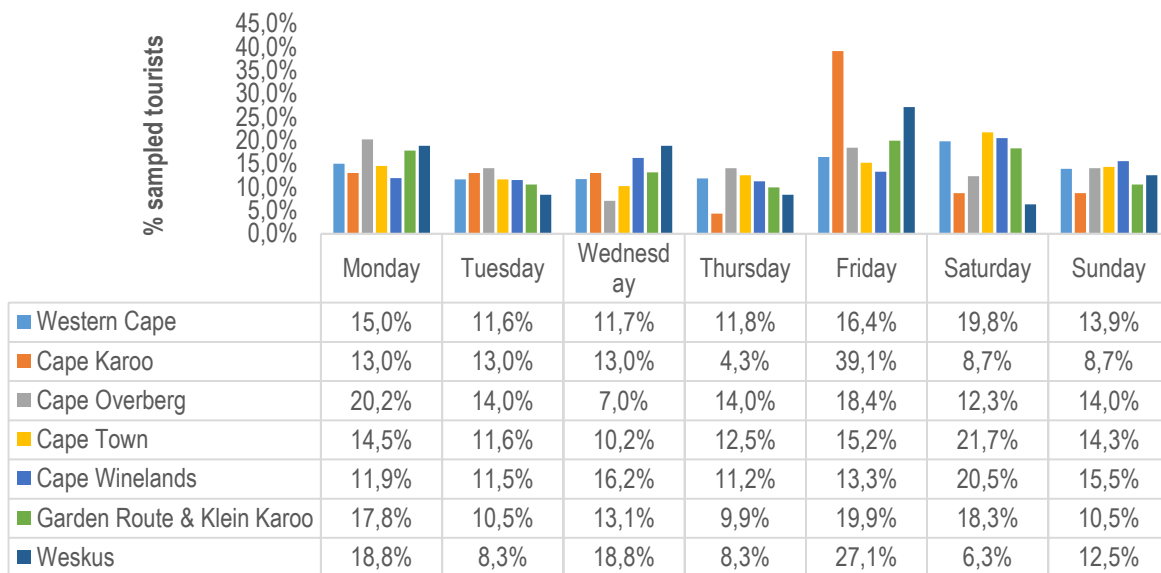


Source: Rove, 2022

7.2. Mobile Insights: International Visitor Trends

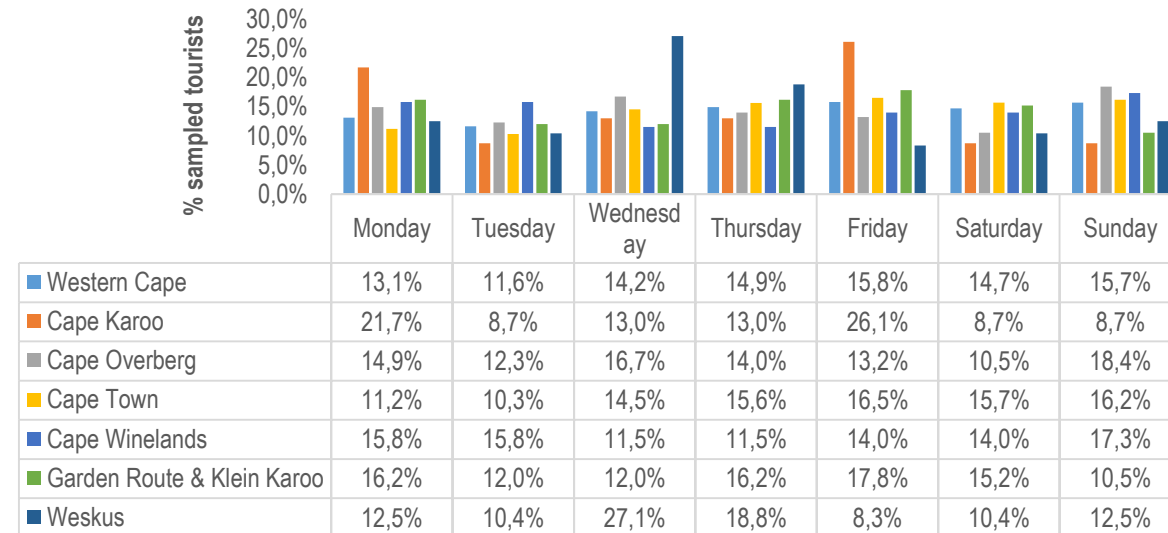
- International visitors to the province were most likely to arrive on a Friday or Sunday and depart on a Friday or Saturday.
- In the Cape Winelands, Sunday was the most popular arrival day and Saturday the most common departure day.
- International visitors to the Garden Route & Klein Karoo typically arrived and departed on a Friday respectively.

Popular Departure Days of the Week: International, April 2022



Source: Rove, 2022

Popular Arrival Days of the Week: International, April 2022

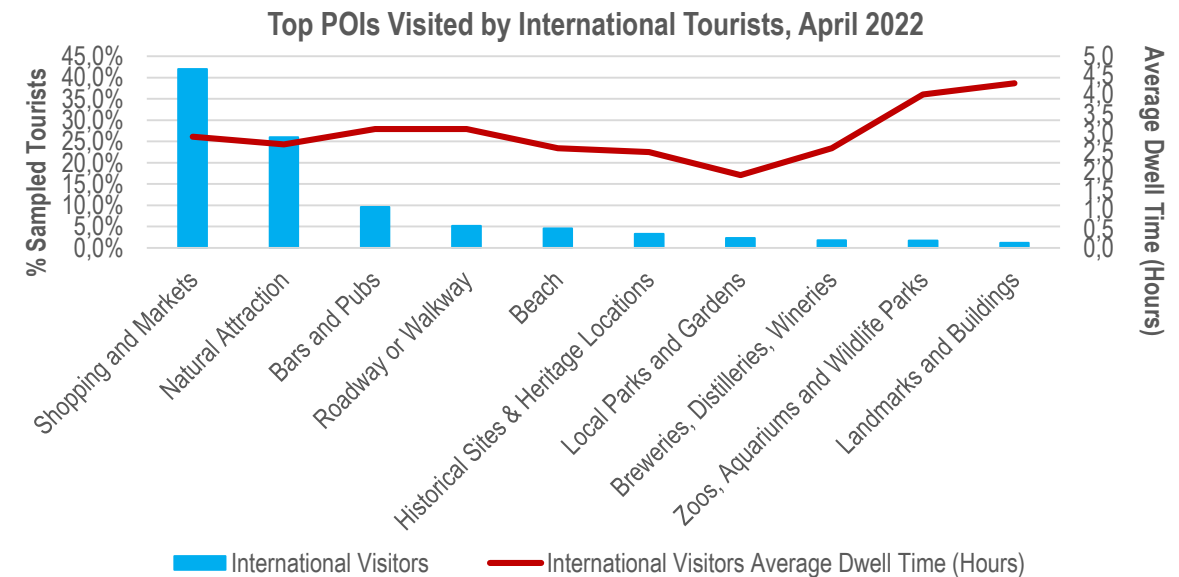
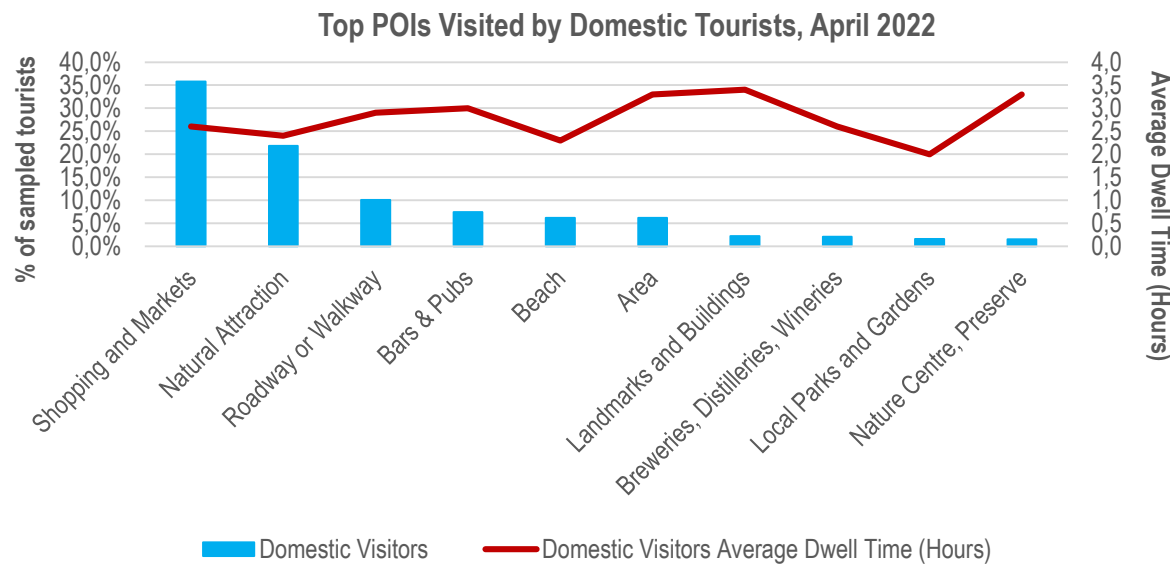


Source: Rove, 2022

- In the Cape Karoo, Friday was popular for both arrival and departure.
- Cape Town arrival days were most common on a Friday or Sunday and departure was most popular on a Saturday.
- Sunday was the most popular arrival day in the Cape Overberg and Monday was the most common departure day.
- In the Weskus, Wednesday the most popular arrival day and Friday a common departure day.

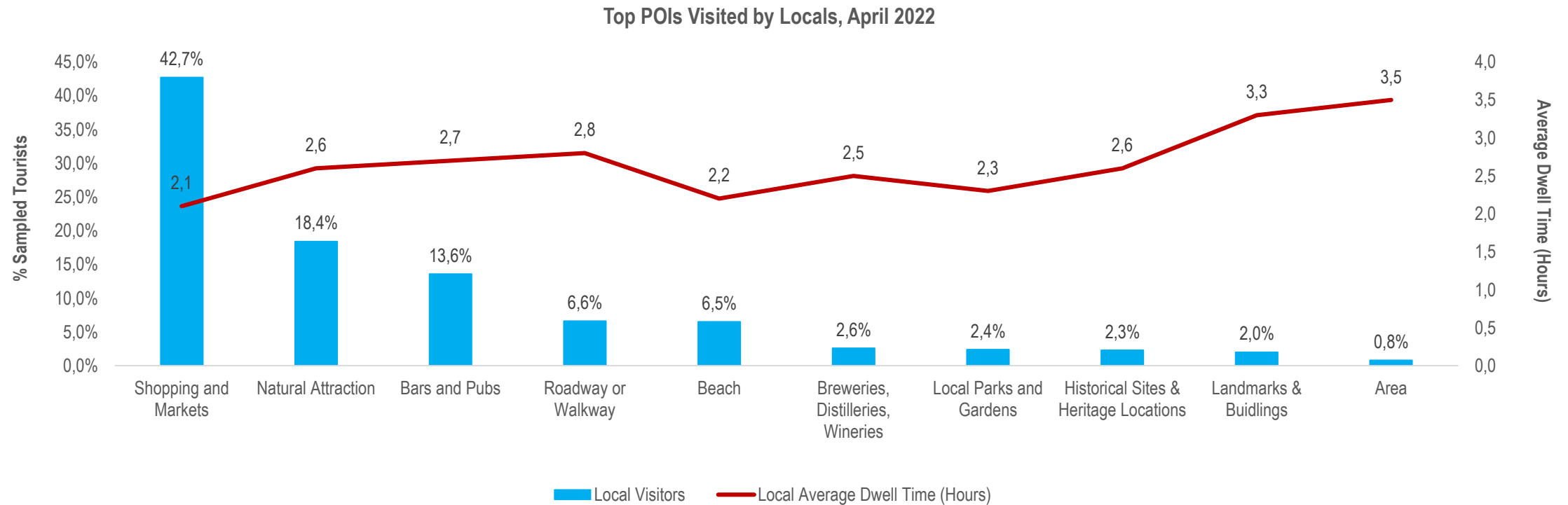
7.3. Points of Interest (POIs) Visited

- Shopping and markets was the most popular type of attraction visited by both domestic and international tourists. Prominent shopping points included the V&A Waterfront, Willowbridge, Tygervalley and the Knysna Waterfront.
- Domestic visitors spent on average 2,6 hours shopping while international visitors shop for 2,9 hours.
- Natural attractions, particularly Table Mountain, Cape Point, Hottentots Hollandberge, Knysna Heads and the Southern Tip of Africa were popular with both domestic and international tourists.
- Bars & Pubs in the city centre were the third most popular point of interest for international tourists who spent on average 3,1 hours at the location.
- Roadways & walkways, which include Stanford Valley, Sea Point Promenade, Hemel-en-Aarde Valley, Clarence Drive and Ashton Bridge, ranked third among the top POIs visited by domestic tourists, with an average dwell time of 2,9 hours.



7.3. Points of Interest (POIs) Visited

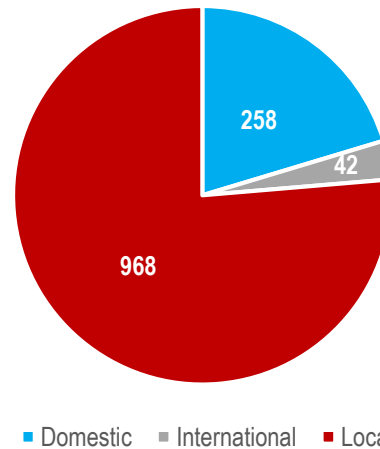
- Similar to domestic tourist trends, shopping and markets, natural attractions and bars and pubs, ranked as the top three points of interest for local visitors. Locals spent on average 2,1 hours at shops and markets, 2,6 hours at natural attractions and 2,7 hours at bars and pubs.
- Locals spent over 3 hours exploring Landmarks/Buildings and Areas which included the Cederberg Wilderness Area and Van Dyks Bay.



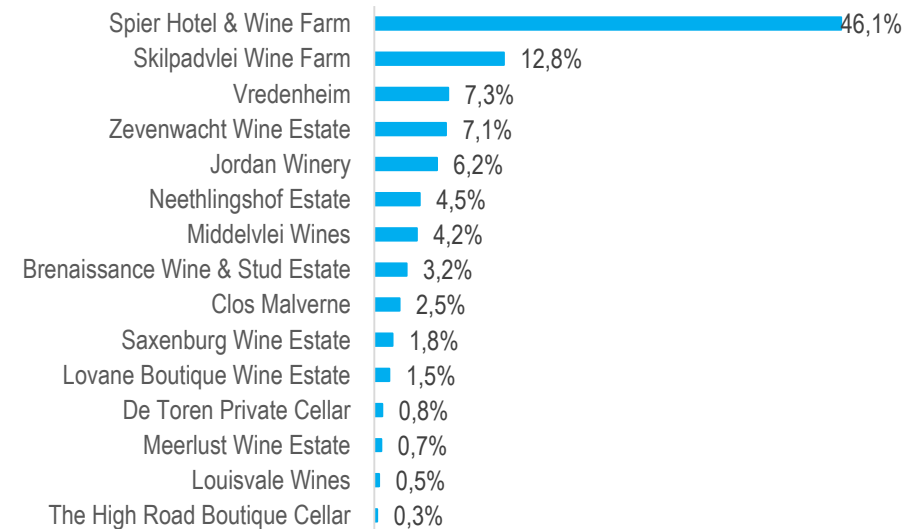
7.4. Stellenbosch Valley Wine Route

- From a sample size of 1,268 tourists who visited the Stellenbosch Wine Route 76% were locals, 20% domestic and 3% international tourists.
- Spier was the most visited farm on the route, followed by Skilpadvlei and Vredenheim. From the list of top 15, De Toren Private Cellar had the longest dwell time of 4,4 hours (based on data from only 10 tourists).

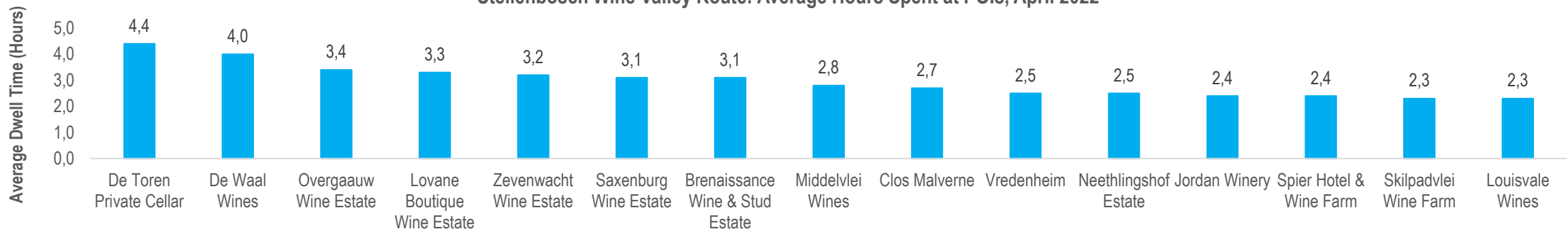
Sample Size: Visitors to Stellenbosch Wine Valley, April 2022



Stellenbosch Wine Valley Route: Top POIs Visited, April 2022



Stellenbosch Wine Valley Route: Average Hours Spent at POIs, April 2022



Mobile Tourists and Non-Tourists Definitions

- About Mobile Location Data

- Privacy compliant data is collected from location enabled apps on mobile devices. Data collected when those location enabled mobile devices entered our geo fenced area
- Data is collected through applications (news, weather, games, texting apps, traffic, etc)
 - Year over year numbers could be skewed by increase app penetration and data privacy settings/policies.
 - Exception with China which does not share data...
- Think of mobile data like survey data on steroids.
 - A sample size greater than 30 yields a 95% level of confidence.
 - This may be the largest sample size of data pertaining to visitors•
- Should not be compared to visitation data.•
- Many factors impact total sample size
 - Number of app partnerships
 - Usage of apps
 - App developer policies
 - Volume of visitors

- Who Are Tourists vs Non-Tourists?

- A Tourist is typically defined as follows:
 - The visitor does not live or work within the study geography
 - The visitor travels a minimum distance to the study geography
 - The visitor appears in the study geography for a minimum period of time (exclude commuters/passers through etc.)

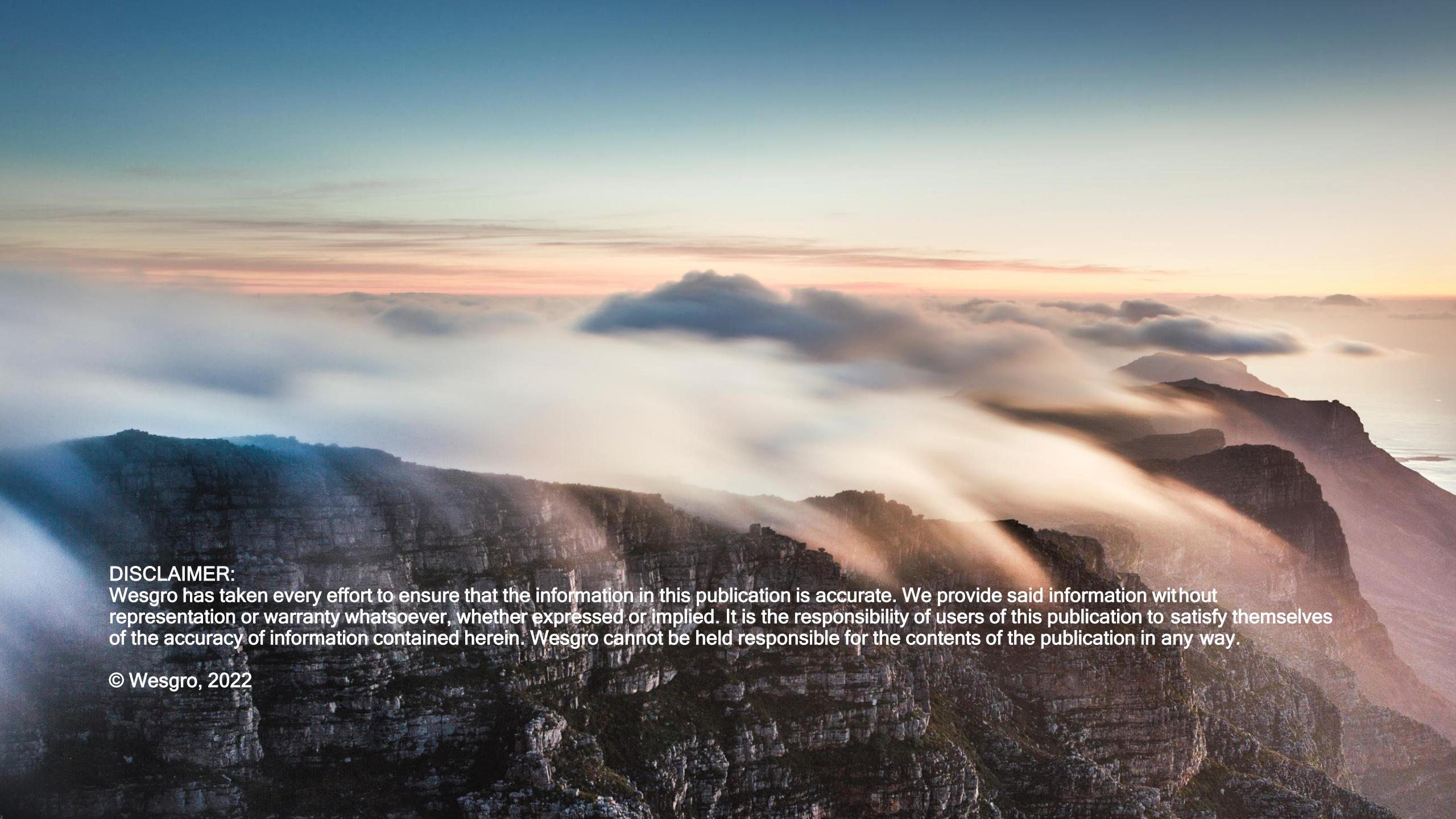
Source: Rove, 2022

Mobile Tourists and Non-Tourists Definitions

| | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------|
| Primary Study Geography | | Tourists are defined as: |
| Province/Tourism Regions | When a visitor does not live or work in Cape Town, Cape Winelands, Cape Overberg, Weskus, Garden Route & Klein Karoo and Cape Karoo and they have traveled more than 25 miles (40km) and they have stayed in the polygon for more than 120 minutes, they are a tourist. | |
| Notes and Considerations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of the Western Cape are not counted as a tourists Minimum distance traveled to meet the definition of tourist. Distance travelled is calculated from the visitors Common Evening Location (latitude and longitude) to the center of the polygon Minimum duration of visit of 120 minutes excludes commuters driving through each region | | |
| Secondary Study Geography | | Tourists are defined as: |
| City or Town | When a visitor does not live or work in the City or Town and they have traveled more than 25 miles (40km), and they have stayed for more than 45 minutes, they are a tourist. | |
| Notes and Considerations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of a city are not counted as a tourist of the city Minimum distance traveled of 40km satisfies tourist definition for minimum distance traveled. Distance travelled is calculate d f rom the visitors Common Evening Location (latitude and longitude) to the center of the polygon Minimum duration of visit of 45 minutes excludes commuters driving through each city | | |
| Point of Interest Study Geography | | Tourists are defined as: |
| All Tourism Experiences | When a visitor stays in the polygon for more than 15 minutes and has not visited the polygon more than 20 times in any 90 day period, they are a tourist | |
| Notes and Considerations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any 90 day period refers to any consecutive 90 days in their mobile location data history Filter out visitors not staying for any meaningful length of time (couriers, taxis etc.). Filter out people who work at the Tourism Experience. | | |
| What are Tourist Segments? | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Tourists: Tourists who reside within the same Region. Domestic Tourists: Tourists who reside in South Africa outside of Western Cape International Tourists: Tourists who reside outside of South Africa | | |

Glossary of Key Terms

| Term | Definition and Usage |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Study Geography | A specific geography, defined by a boundary called a polygon. |
| Primary Study Geography | The largest area in the destination in which you want to capture mobile device data. For most destinations this is usually a country, province, or state. |
| Secondary Study Geography | Often destinations want to derive insights about sub-geographies within their destination, such as counties, tourism regions, and city regions. |
| Point of Interest | Points of interest are the smallest study geographies in your destination such as tourism businesses, parks, roadways, or city districts. |
| Sample | Not all people carry GPS enabled, opted in mobile devices with location services always activated. Thus, in any period of time, in any given study geography, mobile location data is a sample. Therefore, whenever this whitepaper discusses “visitors” or “tourists” or “residents” or any other grouping of devices, it should always be understood to be a sampling of real world visitor ship or foot traffic. |
| Visitors | Mobile devices seen within the study geography during a specific period of time |
| Common Evening Location (CEL) | Derived latitude-longitude point near which a device spends most of its time on evenings and/or weekends. While most often associated with a device’s home, there is nothing that inherently guarantees that it is a home (e.g. a person who works an overnight shift at a power plant). |
| Common Daytime Location (CDL) | Derived latitude-longitude point near which a device spends most of its traditional workweek [Monday Friday, 8am 6pm local time] time]. While most often associated with a device’s office or work location, there is nothing that inherently guarantees that it is an office or work location (e.g. a person who is a stay at home parent). |
| Residents/Workers/Locals | Terms referring to a visitor segment comprising of devices which are determined to have a CEL or a CDL with the study geography or within a certain (usually short) distance of the study geography. For most tourism analyses, these devices are eliminated from the project because they are not, by definition, tourists. However, it is possible to include these devices within a broader visitor study. |
| Tourists | Term generally referring to a visitor segment comprising of devices which are determined to have NOT have a CEL or a CDL with the study geography or within a certain (usually short) distance of the study geography but have come to the study geography from a different origin market. |
| Tourist Segments | Groupings of tourist segments which have a defining characteristic associated with their appearance in a study geography, such as “Short Haul Tourists” or “International Tourists” or “In State Tourists.” |
| Overnighters | Term which characterizes a specific visitor segment where mobile devices are seen in the study geography for more than one consecutive day. An overnight stay is defined as tourists that arrived prior to midnight (0:00) and stayed until 07:00 the following day. |
| Day Trippers | Term which characterizes a specific visitor segment where mobile devices are seen in the study geography for less than one day. |
| Length of Stay | Duration of trip within the study geography. The methodology for calculating length of stay is based on the characteristics of the geography. |



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