



# **SADA**

## **South African Data Archive**

**Domestic Tourism Survey (DTS) 2011  
(South Africa)**

**Statistics South Africa (Stats SA)**

**CODEBOOK**

**SADA 0190**

## **BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION**

Any publication or other presentation based in whole or part on the data and documentation supplied by SADA must prominently use the following citation:

Statistics South Africa. *Domestic Tourism Survey (DTS), 2011* [Computer file]. S0190. Pretoria: Statistics South Africa [producer] 2011. Pretoria: South African Data Archive, National Research Foundation [distributor], 2013.

## **DEPOSIT OF PUBLICATIONS**

At least one copy of any published work or report based in whole or part on the dataset will be deposited with the South African Data Archive. Please indicate the title and number of the study utilised.

## **LIMITATION OF LIABILITY**

The Archive and the depositor of the dataset supplied to the user bear no legal responsibility for their accuracy or comprehensiveness.

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## STUDY DESCRIPTION

### SADA 0190

**TITLE:** Domestic Tourism Survey (DTS), 2011

**PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:** Statistics South Africa (Stats SA)

**DEPOSITOR:** Statistics South Africa

#### ORGANISATION HOUSING THE DATA:

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**KEYWORDS:** Domestic trips, overseas trips, overnight trips.

#### SERIES DATA:

Series name:	Principal Investigator:	Currently available:
Domestic Tourism Survey	Statistics South Africa	2008 – 2011

#### ABSTRACT:

The DTS is aimed at addressing this need to collect more detailed information on domestic tourism in order to better understand and measure the contribution of the tourism industry towards the national economy. This will be done by collecting accurate statistics on the travel behaviour and expenditure of South African residents travelling within and outside the borders of South Africa. Such information is crucial in determining the contribution of tourism to the South African economy as well as helping with planning, marketing, policy formulation and regulation of tourism-related activities.

In addition to the basic demographic information collected in the majority of household surveys conducted by Stats SA, the DTS covers seven areas specifically related to travel and expenditure patterns, namely: overview of trips taken by the household, domestic day trips by the respondent and/or other household members, domestic day trips by other household members only (without the respondent), domestic overnight trips by the respondent and/or other household members, domestic overnight trips by other household members only (without the respondent), foreign overnight trips by the respondent and/or other household members, and foreign overnight trips by other household members only (without the respondent).

**GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION:** South Africa

**IMPORTANT VARIABLES:** Domestic trips, Overseas trips, Overnight trips.

**DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES:** Age, gender, education, marital status, type of trips, travel packages.

**UNIVERSE:** Households in the nine provinces of South Africa.

**METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION:** Survey Questionnaire.

#### SAMPLING:

The sample design for the DTS 2011 was based on a master sample (MS) that was originally designed for the Quarterly Labour Force Surveys (QLFS) and was used for the first time for the DTS in 2009. This MS is shared by the QLFS, GHS, Living Conditions Survey (LCS) and the Income and Expenditure Surveys (IES).

The sample design for the DTS P03522011 was based on a master sample (MS). The master sample used a two-stage, a 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 and MS stratification was divided into two levels. Primary stratification was defined by metropolitan and non-metropolitan geographic area type. During secondary stratification, the Census 2001 data were summarised at PSU level. The following variables were used for secondary stratification; household size, education, occupancy status, gender, industry and income.

Altogether approximately 3 000 PSUs were selected. In each selected PSU a systematic sample of ten dwelling units was drawn, thus, resulting in approximately 30 000 dwelling units. All households in the sampled dwelling units were enumerated.

**UNITS OF OBSERVATION:** Households

**DATE OF DATA COLLECTION:** January - December, 2010.

**EXTENT OF DATA COLLECTION:** 2 data file in ASCII and machine-readable documentation.

**FILE SPECIFICATIONS:**

**Part 1: Daytrip File**

Number of cases:	90 220
Number of records:	90 220
Number of records per case:	1
Logical Record Length:	296
Number of variables:	117
Number of kilobytes:	26 608 KB

**Part 2: Overnight File**

Number of cases:	90 220
Number of records:	90 220
Number of records per case:	1
Logical Record Length:	342
Number of variables:	136
Number of kilobytes:	32 423 KB

**PUBLICATIONS:**

Statistics South Africa. 2011. Domestic Tourism Survey, 2011. Pretoria: Statistics South Africa.

**NOTES:**

Most questions in the Labour Force Survey questionnaire are pre-coded, i.e. there is a set number of options from which one or more must be selected. For open-ended (write-in) questions, the description will note that post-coding occurred and explain how this was done. For most variables the coding is apparent from the questionnaire (available elsewhere in the documentation) and is not repeated in the variable description. Where the coding is not apparent, the description either provides the codes or indicates where code lists are to be found.

**RESTRICTIONS:**

Only available to bona fide researchers.

**DATE STUDY ADDED:**

21 November, 2012