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Domestic Tourism Survey (DTS) 2012 (South Africa)

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA)

CODEBOOK

SADA 0194

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STUDY DESCRIPTION

SADA 0194

TITLE: Domestic Tourism Survey (DTS), 2012

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Statistics South Africa (Stats SA)

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Statistics South Africa

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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 – 2014

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 2012 was based on a master sample (MS) that was originally designed for the QLFS. This master sample is shared by the Quarterly Labour Force Surveys (QLFS), General Household Survey (GHS), Living Conditions Survey (LCS), Domestic Tourism Survey (DTS), Income and Expenditure Surveys (IES), and Victims of Crime Survey (VOCS).

The master sample used a two-stage, 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.

Census enumeration areas (EAs) as delineated for Census 2001 formed the basis of the PSUs. The following additional rules were used:

- Where possible, PSU sizes were kept between 100 and 500 dwelling units (DUs);
- EAs with fewer than 25 DUs were excluded;
- EAs with between 26 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 3 080 PSUs were selected. In each selected PSU a systematic sample of dwelling units was drawn. The number of DUs selected per PSU varies from PSU to PSU and depends on the Inverse Sampling Ratios (ISR) of each PSU.

UNITS OF OBSERVATION: Households

DATE OF DATA COLLECTION: April to June 2012.

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:	326
Number of variables:	145
Number of kilobytes:	90 185 KB

Part 2: Overnight File

Number of cases:	90 220
Number of records:	90 220
Number of records per case:	1
Logical Record Length:	1490
Number of variables:	350
Number of kilobytes:	90 185 KB

PUBLICATIONS:

Statistics South Africa. 2012. Domestic Tourism Survey, 2012. 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:
30 October, 2012