



**stats sa**

Department:  
Statistics South Africa  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

# Domestic Tourism Survey

## Statistics South Africa



# Outline of the presentation

- Purpose of the survey
- Methodology used to conduct the survey
- Target population
- Definitions used
- Data collection tool
- Data capturing, validation, cleaning and analysis process
- Data dissemination
- Limitations and challenges
- Latest results

# Purpose the survey

- Collects information to understand the **travel behaviour** of people in the country.
- Determine the contribution of tourism to the **country's economy**.
- Focuses on domestic tourism and includes information on **day and overnight trips**.

# Data collection method

- The data collection process starts with the training of staff which is conducted in two stages: National training and Provincial training.
- Qualifying Dwelling Units are identified on the ground using map-reading skills
- Households in the identified Dwelling Units are selected
- Qualifying respondents are identified and interviewed
- The main respondent can be the head or the acting head of the household, i.e. the main decision-maker for the household, however, if the head/acting head is not available, a responsible household member should act as the respondent.
- In exceptional circumstances where there is no older household member alive within a household, a person younger than 16 can be considered a respondent
- An attempt should be made to ensure that a responsible person, such as a neighbour, teacher, or social worker is present at the time of the interview if a person younger than 16 must be interviewed, however, **the main respondent however will still be the child.**

# Data collection method (Continues)

- Face-to-face Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) are conducted
- A continuous data collection method is followed, meaning collection starts from January to December
- The three-month recall period is used. This will be the past three calendar months prior to the survey date

# Sample and Target population

Statistics South Africa uses the Master Sample based on Census 2011.

The Master Sample is based on 3 080 PSUs and has been designed as a framework that provides a dwelling frame to select the samples for the Domestic Tourism Survey, Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) as well as for all other household-based surveys.

Approximately 3080 Primary sampling units, 30 000 dwelling units are sampled

All selected private dwelling units and residents in workers' hostels in all 9 provinces of SA are visited.

Collects information on all persons who are members of the household

# Sample Distribution

Province	Number of PSU	Number dwelling units
Western Cape	349	2 597
Eastern Cape	444	3 715
Northern Cape	148	1 206
Free State	139	1 748
Kwa-Zulu Natal	534	4 239
North West	244	1 938
Gauteng	872	8 243
Mpumalanga	244	2 177
Limpopo	299	2 915
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 273</b>	<b>28 778</b>



# Staff compliment

## **Approximately 600 field staff**

Fieldworkers (Survey officers)

District survey coordinators

Provincial Quality assurors

Head office monitors



# Concepts and definitions

**Tourism:** Tourism includes all trips away from one's usual environment, not just holiday/leisure trips. It also includes business, visiting friends and/or relatives, medical/health trips, and religious journeys amongst others.

**Trip:** A journey taken outside of the usual environment of the household.

**Usual environment:** The usual environment is defined as all places within a 40-kilometer radius of the place of usual residence of the respondent, AND all places that the respondent visits at least once a week (e.g., going to work), irrespective of the distance from their place of usual residence.

**Day trip:** A trip outside of the respondent's usual environment, where they leave and return within the same day.

**Overnight trip:** A trip outside of the respondent's usual environment where one night or more is spent away from the household.

# Concepts and definitions

**Expenditure:** The total consumption expenditure made by a visitor or on behalf of a visitor during his/her trip and stay at a destination.

**Household:** A group of persons who live together and provide themselves jointly with food or other essentials or a single person who lives alone



# Structure edits

**This is a process conducted after data collection has been completed to make sure that the data is structurally sound. This is done by ensuring that:**

- Each and every person belongs to a household.
- Each household is linked to a dwelling unit.
- Each dwelling unit is linked to a geographical unit (MRN\_ID).
- Multiple heads of household are identified
- Households without household heads are identified

# Structure edits (continued)

- Duplicates are identified
- Multiple households identified
- All sample DU's are visited
- The number of people on the questionnaire is the same as the number of people on the roster
- Result codes are correctly filled

# Weighting process

This a process where adjustments are made in order to mitigate the difference between the actual population and the sample as well as to account for Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) that were sub-sampled due to growth or those that were segmented (informal PSUs), non-coverage of very small Census Enumeration Areas (EAs) that were excluded at the design phase, and unit non-response.

# Data analysis

Development of data tabulation

Produce graphs, tables and maps

Compilation of statistical report

Software used: SAS, Excel, Arc GIS



# Data dissemination

The report is published online

Data and metadata are available on Nesstar

# Challenges and limitations

It is not possible to compare all the waves because of the continuous methodological changes and improvements that have been made

The DTS 2015 to 2018 series is stable

The DTS 2019 transitioned from PAPI to CAPI

The DTS 2020 to 2021 series were impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic

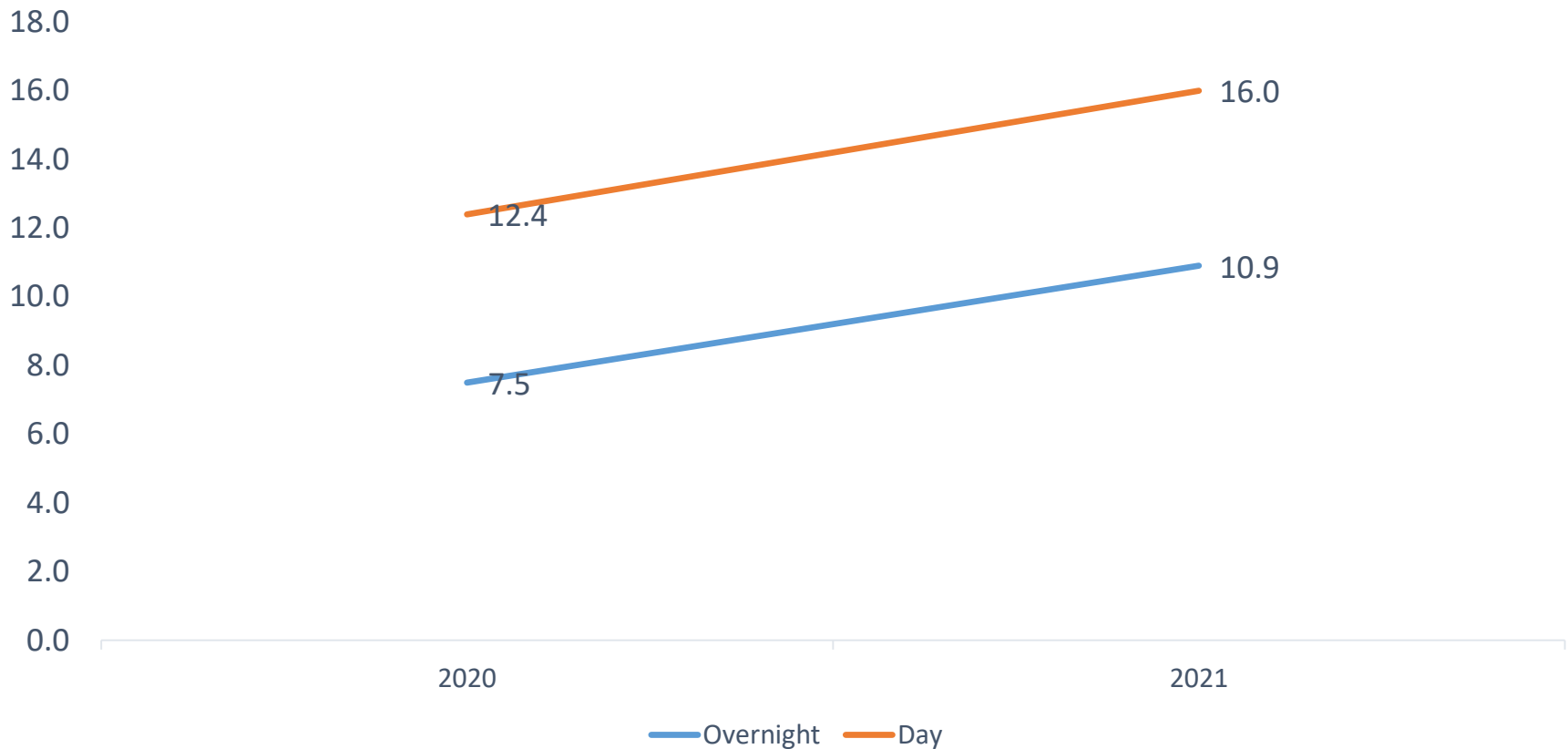
DTS 2022 onwards reverted to the 2019 methodology



# Findings of the DTS 2020 - 2021

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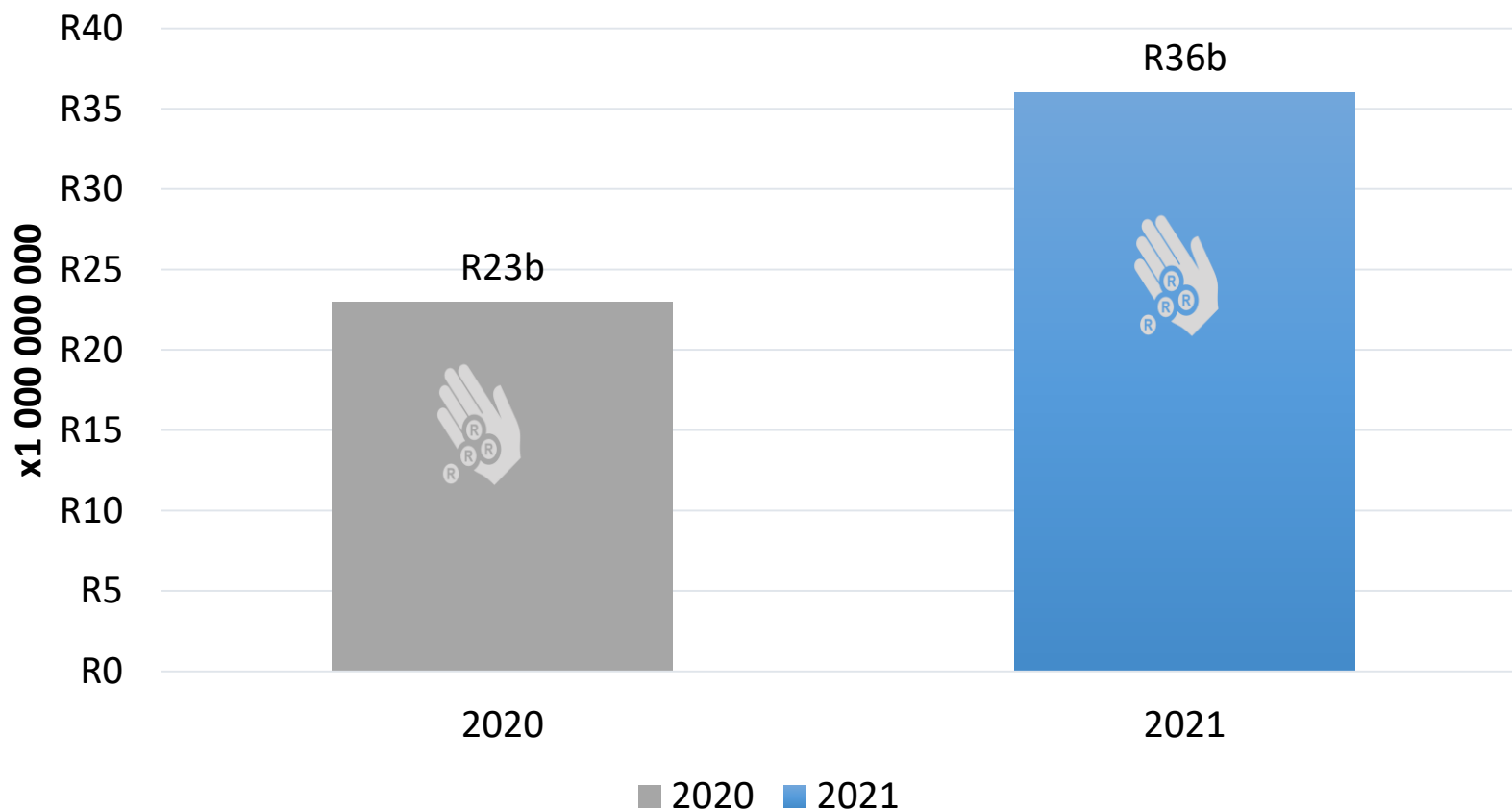
# Total number of trips undertaken by household heads (million), 2020 - 2021



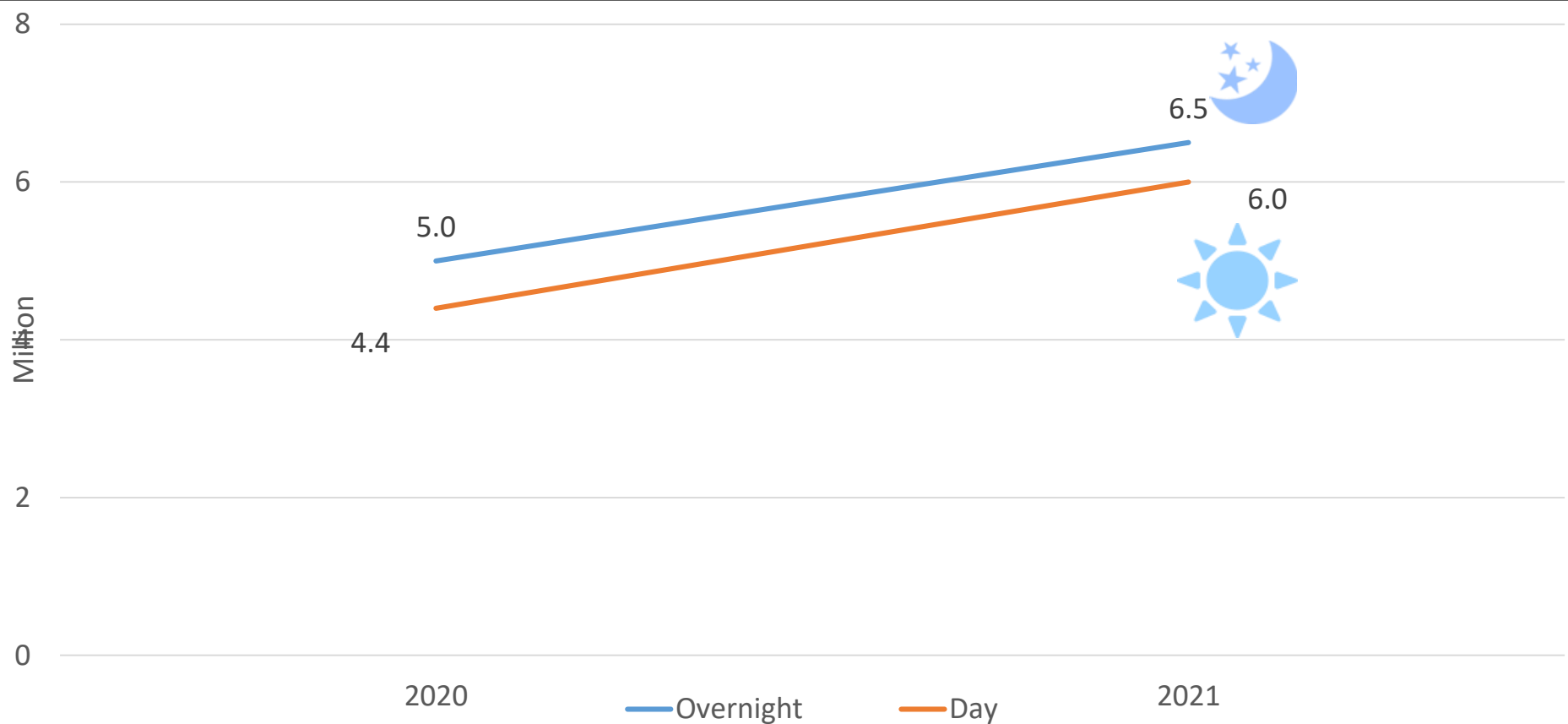
**A general pattern of increase in domestic tourism for both day and overnight trips taken by household heads was observed from 2020 to 2021.**

# Total expenditure (Rands) – household heads, 2020 - 2021

**There was an increase in the total expenditure on domestic day and overnight trips between 2020 and 2021**



# Total number of most recent day and overnight trips undertaken by household heads (million), 2020 - 2021



## **Day trip**

*A trip outside of the usual environment, where one leaves and returns within the same day (i.e. do not stay overnight).*

## **Overnight trip**

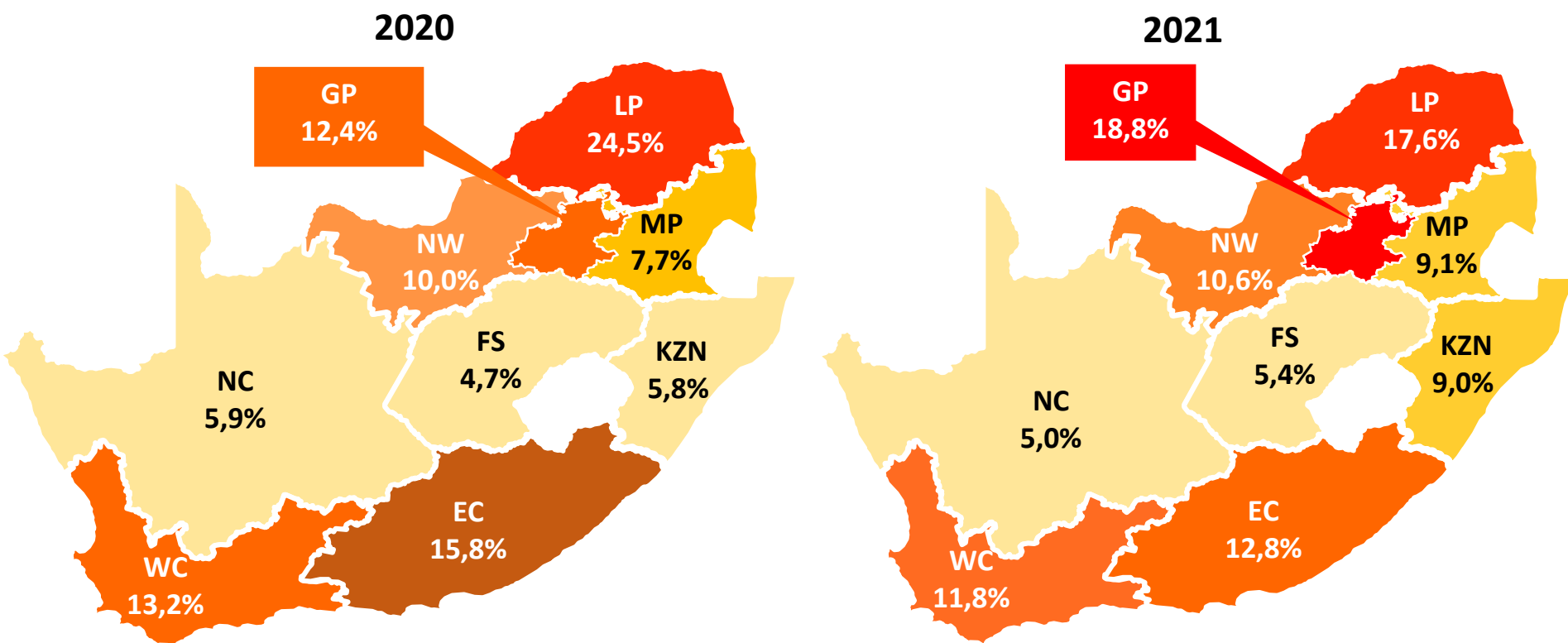
*A trip outside of one's usual environment where one night or more is spent away from the usual environment.*



# Percentage of most recent day trips undertaken by household heads by province of destination, 2020 and 2021

**Limpopo** and **Eastern Cape** were the most popular destinations for day travellers

**Gauteng** and **Limpopo** were the most popular destinations for day travellers



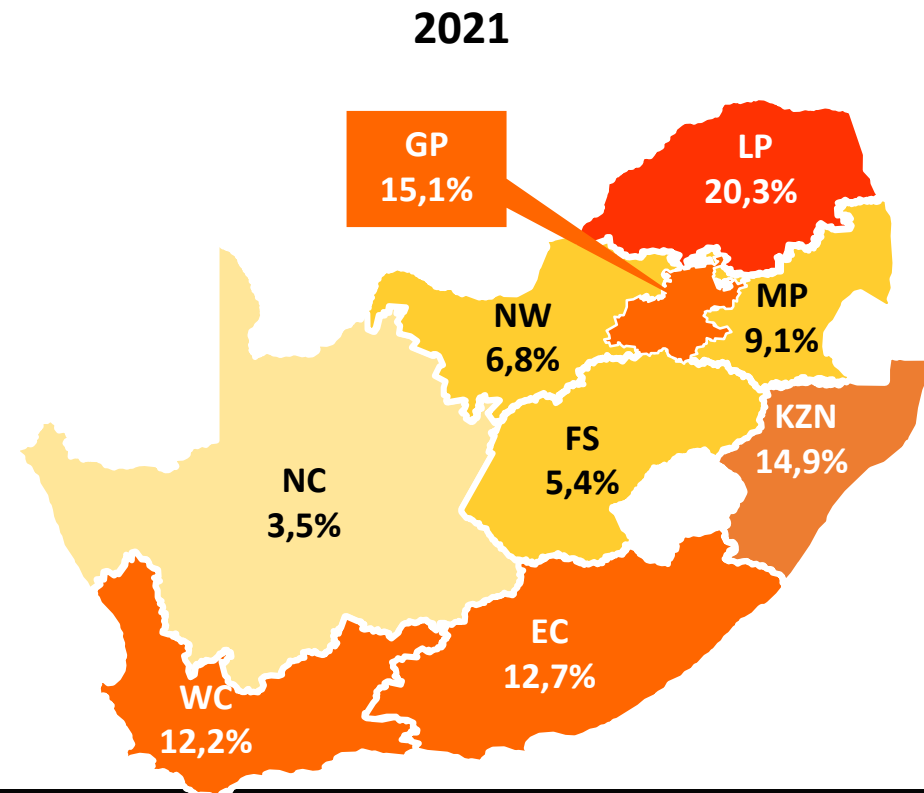
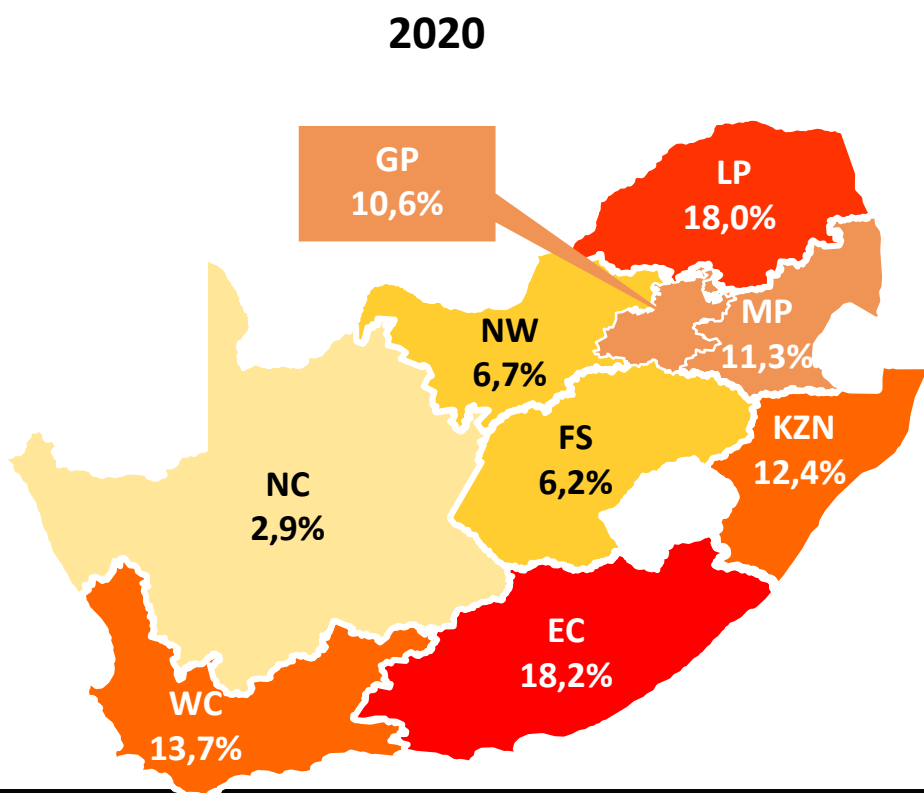
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# Percentage of most recent overnight trip undertaken by household head by province of destination, 2020 and 2021

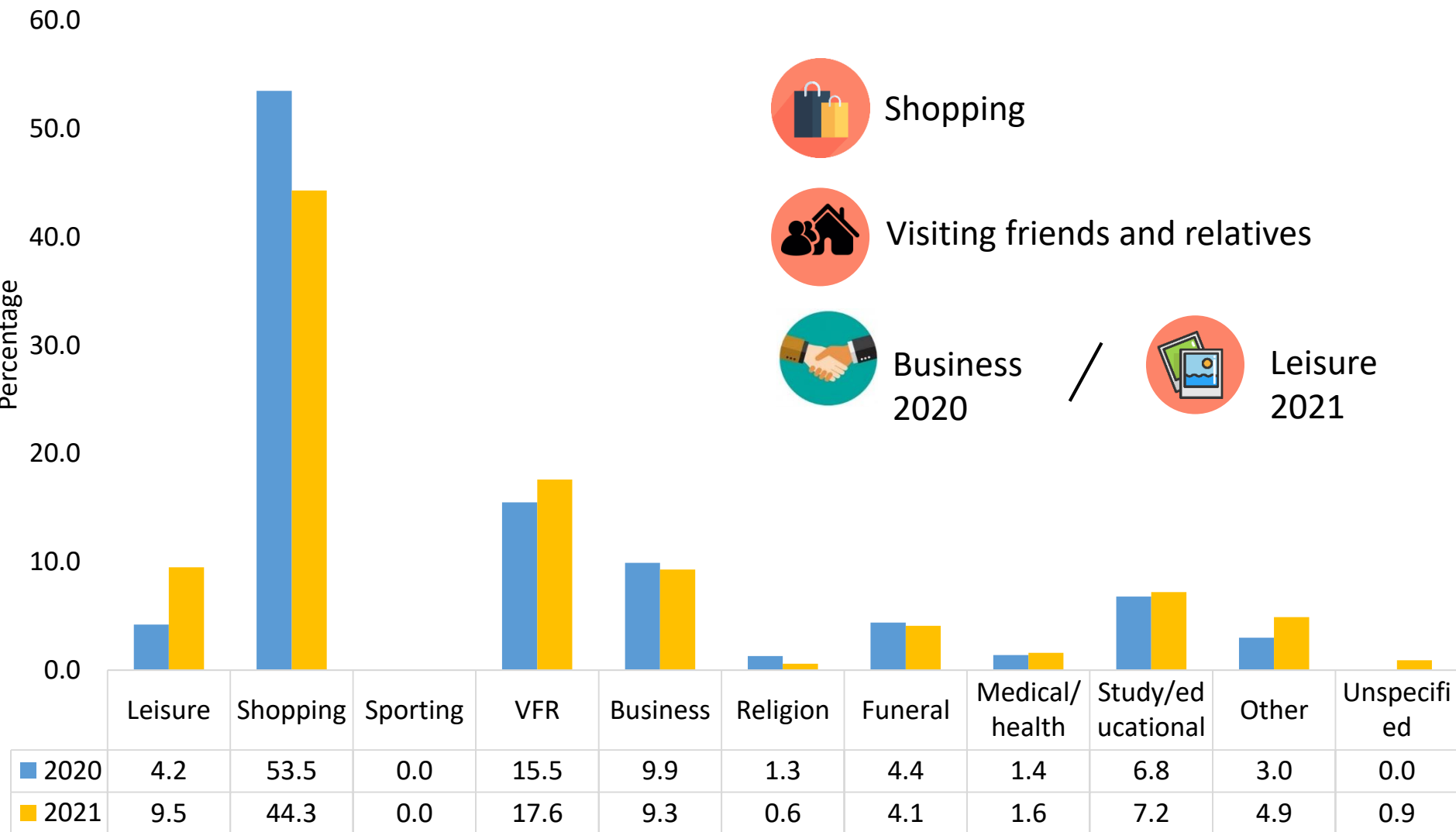
The main destination for overnight travel was **Eastern Cape** followed by **Limpopo**

The main destination for overnight travel was **Limpopo** followed by **Gauteng**



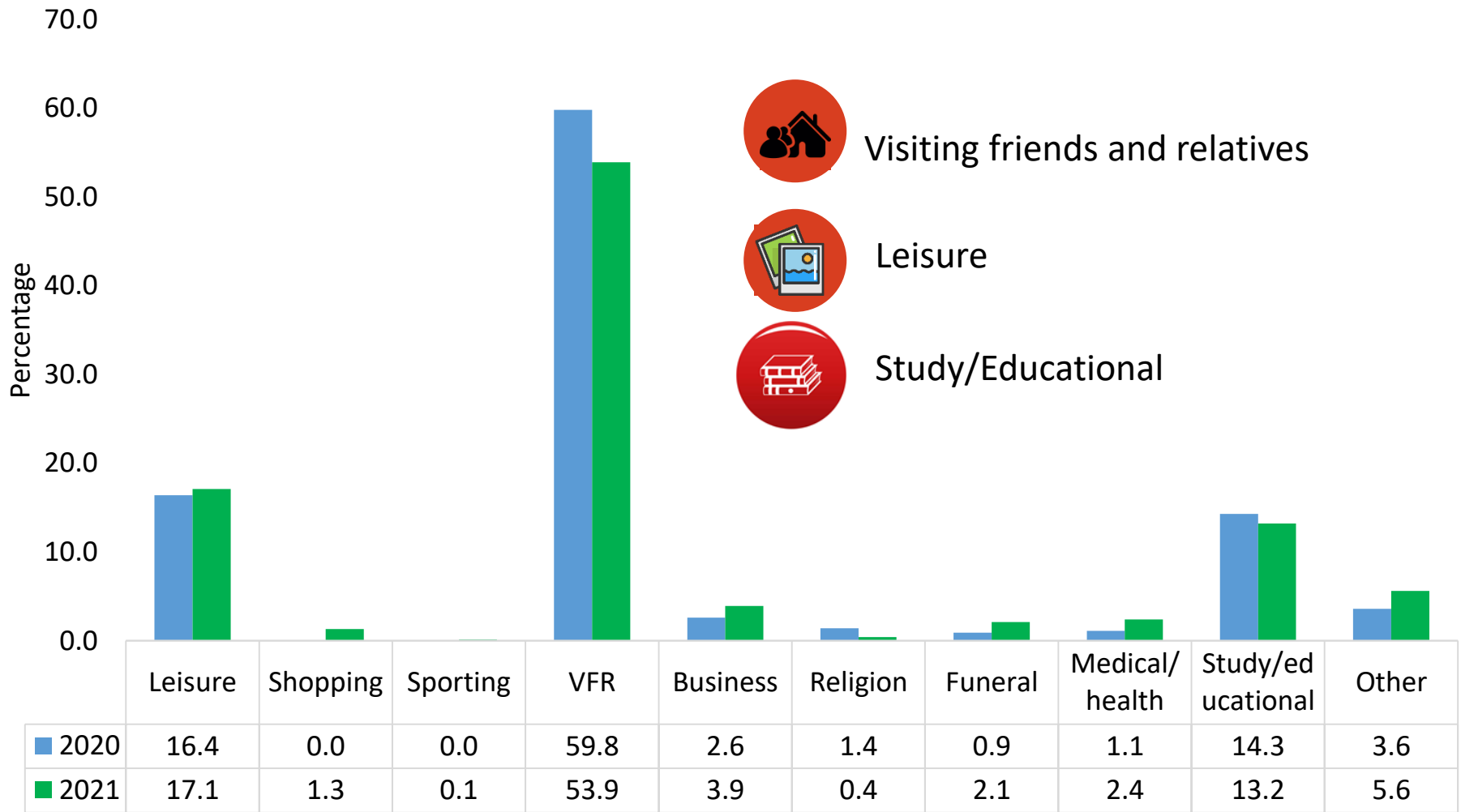
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# Main purpose of most recent day trips undertaken by household heads, 2020 - 2021



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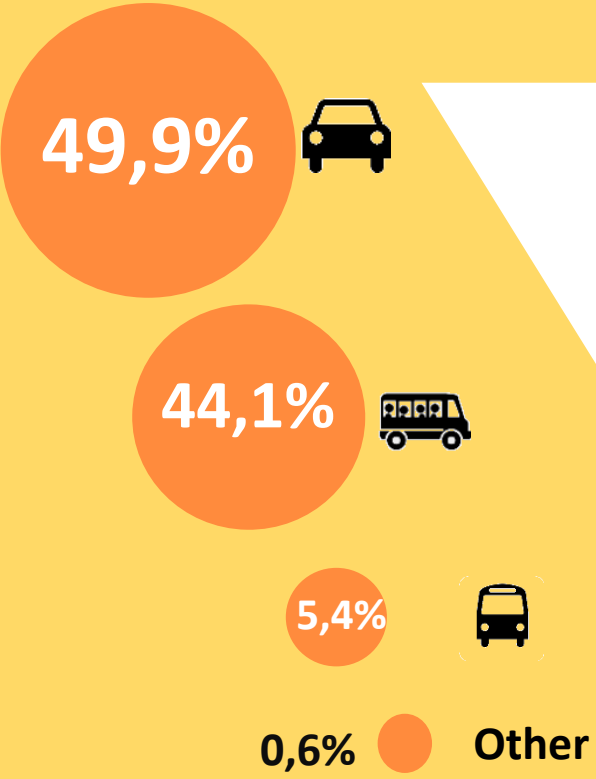
# Main purpose of most recent overnight trips undertaken by household heads, 2020 - 2021



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# Mode of transport by most recent day and overnight trips undertaken by household heads, 2020

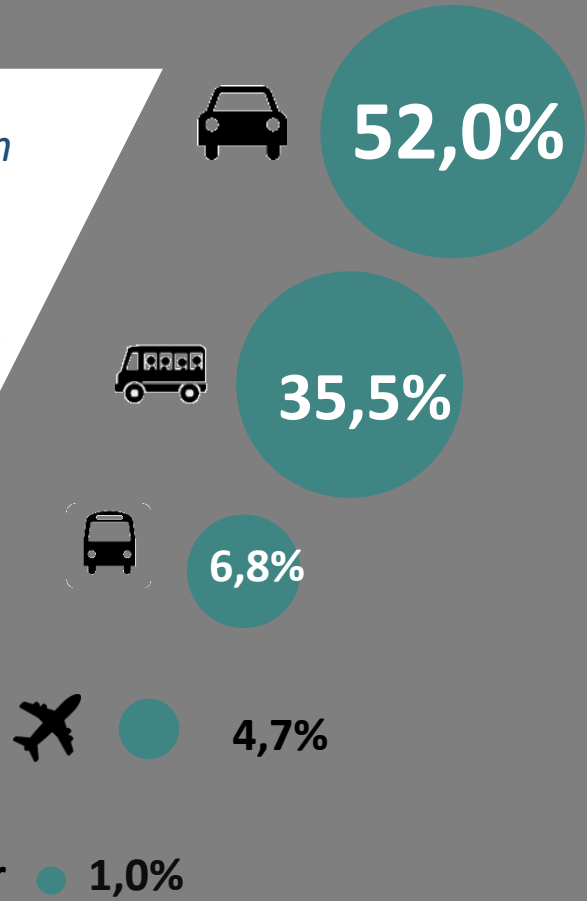
## Day trips



*For day trips, cars followed by taxis and busses were the main modes of transport.*

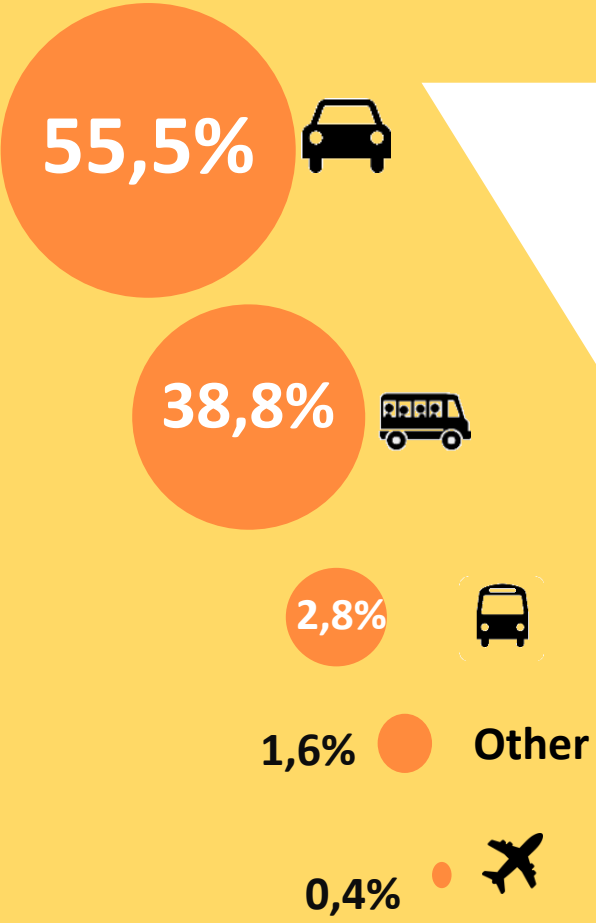
*For overnight trips, cars followed by taxis and aircrafts were the main modes of transport.*

## Overnight trips

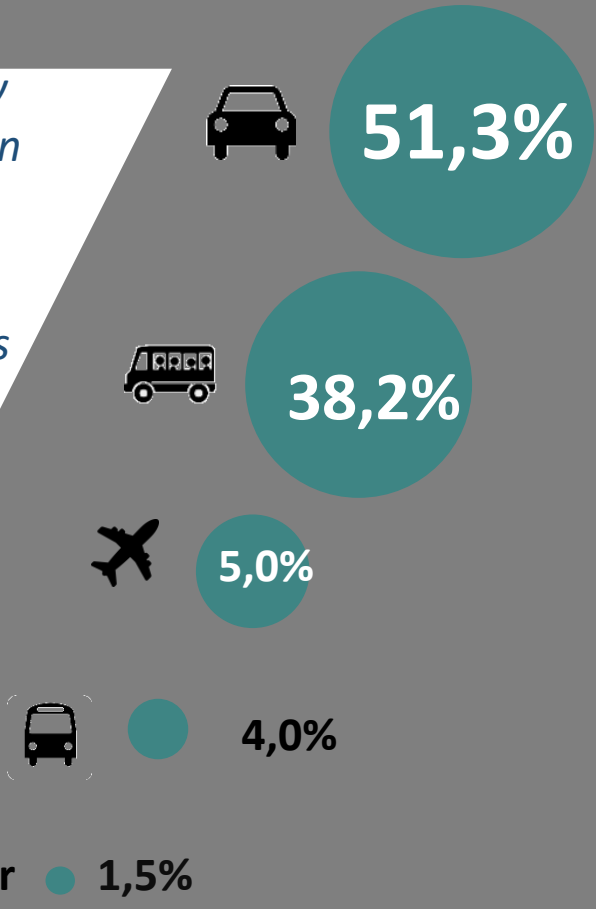


# Mode of transport by most recent day and overnight trips undertaken by household heads, 2021

## Day trips



## Overnight trips



*For day trips cars, followed by taxis and busses were the main modes of transport.*

*For overnight trips, cars followed by taxis and aircrafts were the main modes of transport.*

# Accommodation used on most recent overnight trip undertaken by household heads, 2020

Most tourists preferred staying with friends and relatives for accommodation when undertaking an overnight trip

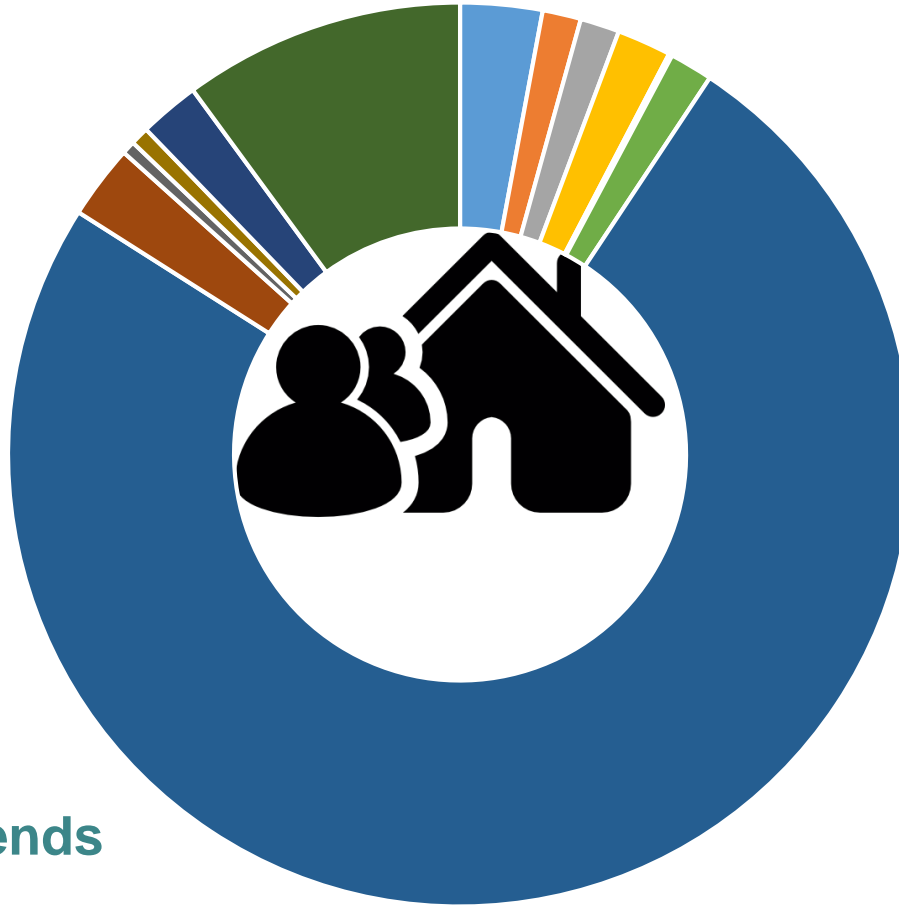
**81,7%**  
Stayed with friends and relatives



- Hotel
- Guest House/Guest Farm
- Bed and Breakfast
- Lodge
- Self-catering establishment
- Stayed with friends and relatives
- Holiday Home/Second Home
- Campsite
- Hospital
- Church/
- Other

# Accommodation used on most recent overnight trip undertaken by household heads, 2021

Most of the tourists stayed with friends and relatives when undertaking an overnight trip



- Hotel
- Guest-house/Guest farm
- Bed and breakfast
- Lodge
- Hostel/backpackers
- Self-catering establishment
- Stayed with friends and relatives
- Holiday home/second home
- Campsite
- Hospital
- Church/Community halls
- Other

**74,7%**  
Stayed with friends  
and relatives

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# Thank you

