



The South Africa I know, the home I understand



Statistical release

P0351

Tourism and Migration

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Preface

This monthly statistical release provides information on South African residents and foreign travellers who entered or left South Africa in August 2013. Specific focus is on foreign tourists who entered the country during this month. The tourists are classified by region and country of residence. Details of their mode of travel; purpose of visit; and age and sex distribution are also provided.

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Statistician-General

1. Key findings

1.1 Travellers

1.1.1 Number of travellers

The routine data collected by the Department of Home Affairs' (DHA) immigration officers at the ports of entry into South Africa show that a total of 3 302 476 travellers (arrivals and departures) passed through South African ports of entry in August 2013. As presented in Table 1 on page 8, these travellers were made up of 835 806 South African residents and 2 466 670 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 400 857 arrivals and 434 949 departures. The corresponding volumes for foreign arrivals and departures were 1 321 184 and 1 145 486, respectively.

A comparison between the movements in July 2013 and August 2013 indicates that the volumes of arrivals decreased for South African residents and increased for foreign travellers while departures increased for both South African residents and foreign travellers. The volume of arrivals for South African residents decreased by 18,4% (from 490 953 in July 2013 to 400 857 in August 2013) and their departures increased by 6,4% (from 408 622 in July 2013 to 434 949 in August 2013). Foreign arrivals increased by 2,5% (from 1 289 022 in July 2013 to 1 321 184 in August 2013) and foreign departures increased by 4,4% (from 1 097 094 in July 2013 to 1 145 486 in August 2013).

A comparison between the movements in August 2012 and August 2013 indicates that the volumes of arrivals and departures increased for both South African residents and foreign travellers. For South African residents, the volume of arrivals increased by 3,0% (from 389 231 in August 2012 to 400 857 in August 2013) while the volume of their departures increased by 5,3% (from 413 092 in August 2012 to 434 949 in August 2013). The volume of arrivals for foreign travellers increased by 13,7% (from 1 162 144 in August 2012 to 1 321 184 in August 2013) and the volume of their departures increased by 17,2% (from 977 104 in August 2012 to 1 145 486 in August 2013).

Detailed information on the departure of travellers is not available in the movement control system. Data on the purpose of travel and the number of days South African residents intend to spend or spent abroad are not collected by the DHA. Hence, it is not possible to categorise South African residents as tourists and non-tourists. However, some data are available on foreign arrivals for this categorisation.

As presented in Table 1, in August 2013, 68 974 (5,2%) foreign arrivals were classified as non-visitors while 1 252 210 (94,8%) were classified as visitors. The visitors were categorised into three groups:

- i. arrivals only – comprising of visitors who entered the country in August 2013 but did not depart in August 2013 [403 153 (32,2%)];
- ii. single trips – visitors who came once in August 2013 and left in August 2013 [464 755 (37,1%)];
- iii. multiple trips – visitors who came and left more than once in August 2013 [384 302 (30,7%)].

Visitors were further grouped as same-day visitors and overnight visitors (tourists). In August 2013, there were 423 189 (33,8%) same-day visitors and 829 021 (66,2%) tourists. Between July 2013 and August 2013, the volume of same-day visitors decreased by 1,4% (from 429 003 in July 2013 to 423 189 in August 2013) and tourists increased by 5,1% (from 789 168 in July 2013 to 829 021 in August 2013). Furthermore, between August 2012 and August 2013, the volume of same-day visitors increased by 29,2% (from 327 607 in August 2012 to 423 189 in August 2013) while the volume of tourists increased by 6,9% (from 775 620 in August 2012 to 829 021 in August 2013).

1.1.2 Mode of travel

Travellers who cross South Africa's borders rarely use trains since they are mainly used for transporting goods. Data presented in Table 2 on page 9 show that in August 2013, road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 2 415 070 (73,1%) out of the 3 302 476 travellers. The total number of travellers who used air transport was 880 692 (26,7%). The arrivals data on South African residents show that 141 124 (35,2%) came by air and 259 601 (64,8%) came by road. For departures, 150 873 (34,7%) and 283 857 (65,2%) used air and road transport respectively.

In the case of foreign travellers, 330 286 (25,0%) arrived by air while those who came by road were 987 485 (74,7%). When departing South Africa, 258 409 (22,6%) foreign travellers left by air whilst 884 127 (77,2%) left by road. Table 2 further shows that an overwhelming majority [399 925 (94,5%)] of same-day visitors arrived in the country by road. Only 23 244 (5,5%) same-day visitors flew into the country. Data on tourists show that, 552 354 (66,6%) used road transport while 276 518 (33,4%) came by air.

1.2 Tourists

1.2.1 Mode of travel

The country of residence of tourists is used to categorise them into their respective countries and regions. Information on the specific region and country of residence of the tourists and the mode of travel used to enter South Africa is provided in Table 3 on page 10. In August 2013, 204 044 (88,6%) overseas tourists arrived in the country by air whilst 26 229 (11,4%) came in by road. This is in contrast to the number of tourists from the Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries who came into South Africa predominantly by road [523 977 (91,1%)]. Only 51 376 (8,9%) tourists from the SADC countries came in by air. The number of tourists who came into South Africa by air from 'other' African countries was 20 070 (92,6%); with 1 561 (7,2%) using road transport.

1.2.2 Regional and national distribution

In August 2013, the distribution of overseas tourists was as follows; Europe, 122 279 (53,1%); Asia, 39 565 (17,2%); North America, 39 187 (17,0%); Australasia, 13 559 (5,9%); Central and South America, 10 377 (4,5%) and Middle East, 5 407 (2,3%). Virtually all tourists from Africa came from the SADC countries, [575 366 (96,4%)]. The distribution of the remaining tourists from Africa is as follows: West Africa, [12 171 (2,0%)]; East and Central Africa, 8 001 (1,3%) and North Africa 1 494 (0,3%).

Data presented in Figure 1 on page 6 indicate that United Kingdom (UK), 34 870 (15,1%); United States of America (USA), 34 046 (14,8%); Germany, 21 712 (9,4%); China, 13 967 (6,1%); France 12 244 (5,3%); Italy, 12 097 (5,3%); Australia, 11 566 (5,0%); The Netherlands, 9 546 (4,1%); India, 9 020 (3,9%) and Brazil, 6 243 (2,7%) were the ten leading overseas countries visiting South Africa in August 2013. Tourists from these ten countries constituted 71,8% of all tourists from overseas countries. A comparison between movements in August 2012 and August 2013 shows that the number of tourists increased in all these countries. Brazil had the highest increase of 26,2% (from 4 945 tourists in August 2012 to 6 243 tourists in August 2013).

The ten leading SADC countries in the number of tourists visiting South Africa in August 2013 were Zimbabwe, 193 870 (33,7%); Lesotho, 107 919 (18,8%); Swaziland, 78 808 (13,7%); Mozambique, 78 358 (13,6%); Botswana, 48 485 (8,4%); Namibia, 20 114 (3,5%); Malawi, 17 488 (3,0%); Zambia, 15 823 (2,8%); Angola, 4 981 (0,9%) and Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), 3 740 (0,7%) (see Figure 2 on page 6). Tourists from these ten countries constituted 99,0% of all tourists from the SADC countries. A comparison between movements in August 2012 and August 2013 shows that the number of tourists increased in seven of these countries (Angola, Malawi, Botswana, Namibia, Swaziland, Zimbabwe and Zambia) and decreased in three countries (Mozambique, DRC and Lesotho). Angola had the highest increase of 45,2% (from 3 430 tourists in August 2012 to 4 981 tourists in August 2013) while Mozambique had the largest decrease of 16,9% (from 94 321 tourists in August 2012 to 78 358 tourists in August 2013).

The ten leading countries in the number of tourists visiting South Africa in August 2013 from 'other' African countries, as shown in Figure 3 on page 7, were Nigeria, 8 161 (37,7%); Kenya, 2 906 (13,4%); Ghana, 2 282 (10,5%); Uganda, 1 309 (6,0%); Gabon, 1 188 (5,5%); Ethiopia, 885 (4,1%); Egypt, 789 (3,6%); Cameroon, 510 (2,4%); Congo, 491 (2,3%); and Senegal, 349 (1,6%). Tourists from these ten countries constituted 87,1% of all tourists from 'other' African countries. A comparison between movements in August 2012 and August 2013 shows that the number of tourists increased in nine of these countries (Egypt, Senegal, Congo, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Ghana, Gabon, Kenya and Uganda) and decreased for Cameroon. Egypt had the highest increase of 58,1% (from 499 tourists in August 2012 to 789 tourists in August 2013). Cameroon showed a decrease of 4,5% (from 534 tourists in August 2012 to 510 tourists in August 2013).

1.2.3 Purpose of visit

As observed from data given in Table 4 on page 14, in August 2013, a majority [737 837 (89,0%)] of tourists were in South Africa for holidays compared to only 73 332 (8,8%), 12 699 (1,5%), and 5 153 (0,6%) of tourists who were in South Africa in transit; for business and for study purposes respectively. A detailed analysis reveals that of all the tourists from each of the overseas regions, at least 51,0% came to South Africa for holidays. A total of 4 849 (89,7%) from Middle East; 11 063 (81,6%) tourists from Australasia; 30 681 (78,3%) from North America; 89 305 (73,0%) from Europe, 26 961 (68,1%) from Asia and 5 371 (51,8%) from Central and South America were in South Africa for holidays. Asia had a higher proportion (3,8%) of their tourists in South Africa for business compared to other overseas regions while Central and South America (46,6%) had higher proportions of their tourists in transit in South Africa.

The majority of African tourists [568 386 (95,2%)] came to South Africa for holidays. However, there were differences between tourists from the SADC countries and 'other' African countries namely:

- Whereas 551 494 (95,9%) of tourists from the SADC countries were on holidays; 16 892 (78,0%) of tourists from 'other' African countries came for the same purpose. Data on the regions of 'other' African countries show that tourists on holidays constituted 80,8% (9 832); 75,9% (6 076) and 65,9% (984) for West Africa; East and Central Africa; and North Africa, respectively.
- Business persons constituted 3,4% (733) of tourists from 'other' African countries and 1,0% (5 826) from the SADC countries. North Africa had the highest proportion of 6,1% (91) of its tourists in South Africa for business.
- Students made up 2,9% (639) of tourists from 'other' African countries compared with 0,5% (3 019) from the SADC countries. There were higher proportions of students among tourists from North Africa [4,7% (70)] and East and Central Africa [3,7% (293)] than among tourists from West Africa [2,3% (276)].
- The proportion of tourists in transit was higher for those from 'other' African countries [15,7% (3 402)] compared to those from SADC countries [2,6% (15 027)]. North Africa [23,4% (349)] had a higher proportion of their tourists in transit than tourists from East and Central Africa [16,0% (1 282)] and West Africa [14,6% (1 771)].

1.2.4 Sex and age distribution

Table 5 on page 18 shows that, in August 2013, there were 454 488 (54,8%) male and 373 692 (45,1%) female tourists. Overseas tourists were made up of 128 330 (55,7%) male tourists and 101 836 (44,2%) female tourists. There were 310 948 (54,0%) male and 263 792 (45,8%) female tourists from the SADC countries. The tourists from 'other' African countries were made up of 14 134 (65,2%) males and 7 527 (34,7%) females.

The ages of the tourists were categorised into three broad groups: namely; those younger than 15 years, 15 to 64 years, and 65 years and older. The overall results presented in Table 5 show that 63 099 (7,6%) tourists were aged less than 15 years; 732 753 (88,4%) were aged between 15 and 64 years; and 32 652 (3,9%) were aged 65 years and older. Taking the regions of residence into consideration, the results further show that 191 062 (82,9%) of overseas tourists were aged between 15 and 64 years compared with 521 037 (90,6%) and 19 085 (88,1%) of tourists in the same age range from the SADC countries and 'other' African countries respectively.

The proportion of tourists aged less than 15 years was higher among tourists from 'other' African countries [10,3% (2 237)] than among tourists from overseas [8,7% (20 056)] and those from the SADC countries [7,1% (40 782)]. A comparison of the three regions shows relatively high proportions of the elderly among both male [8,2% (10 534)] and female [8,5% (8 606)] tourists from overseas. This is in contrast to the pattern observed among tourists from the other two regions. Thus, 1,9% (5 886) of male and 2,7% (7 163) of female tourists from the SADC countries were aged 65 years and older. Likewise 1,5% (211) of male and 1,7% (127) of female tourists from 'other' African countries were aged 65 years and older.

2. Figures

Figure 1. Number of tourists from the ten leading overseas countries in August 2012 and August 2013

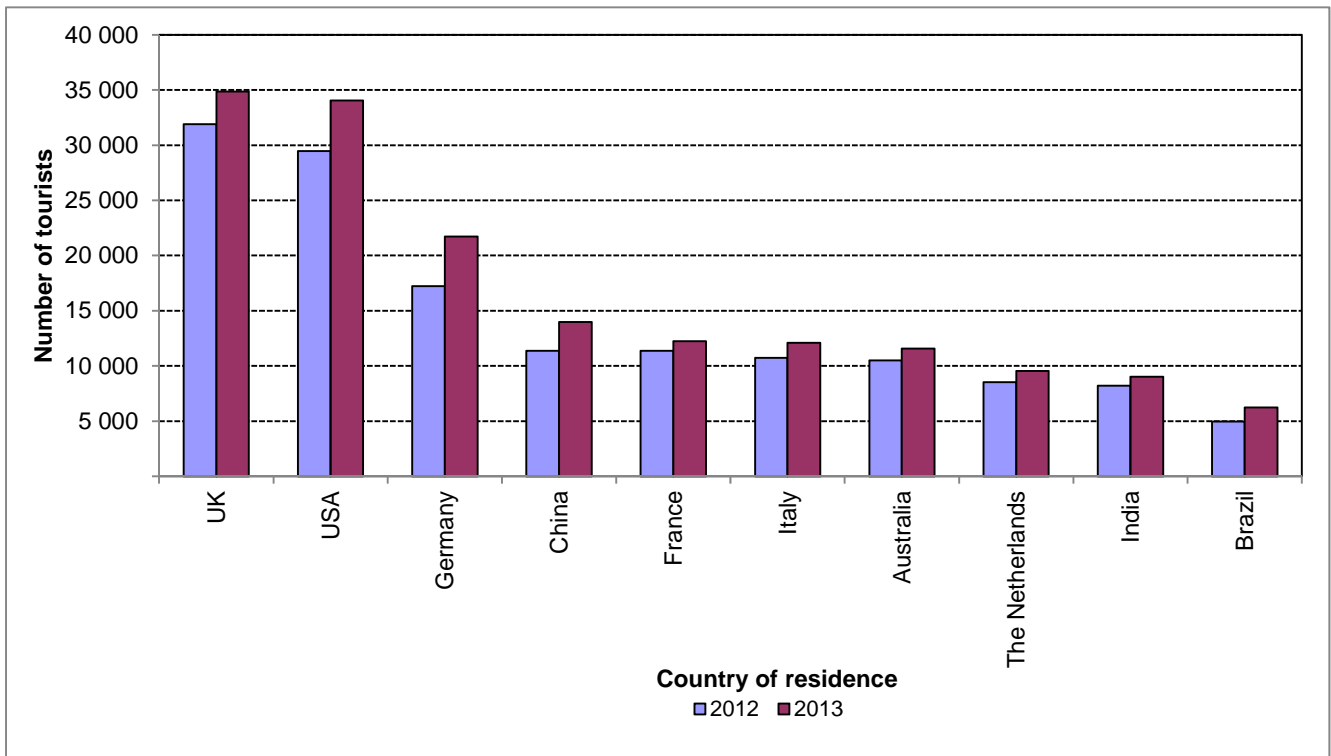


Figure 2. Number of tourists from the ten leading Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries in August 2012 and August 2013

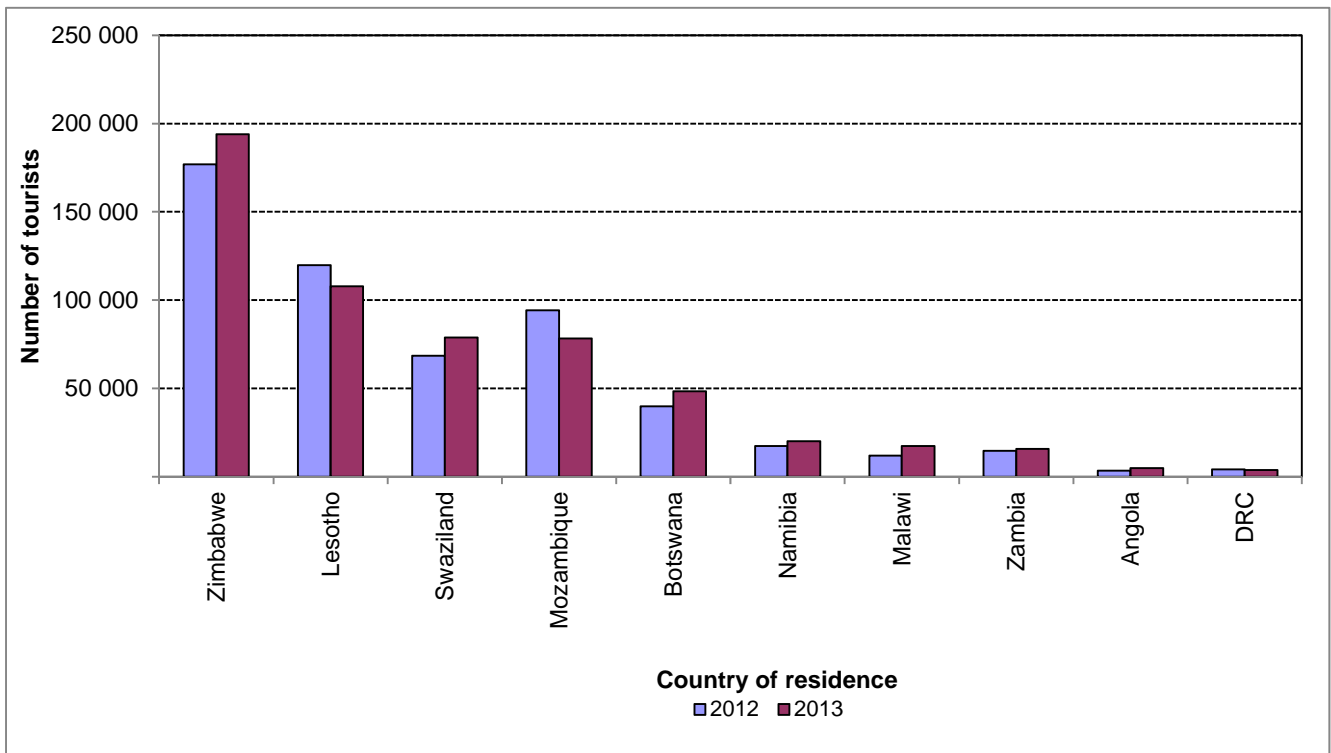
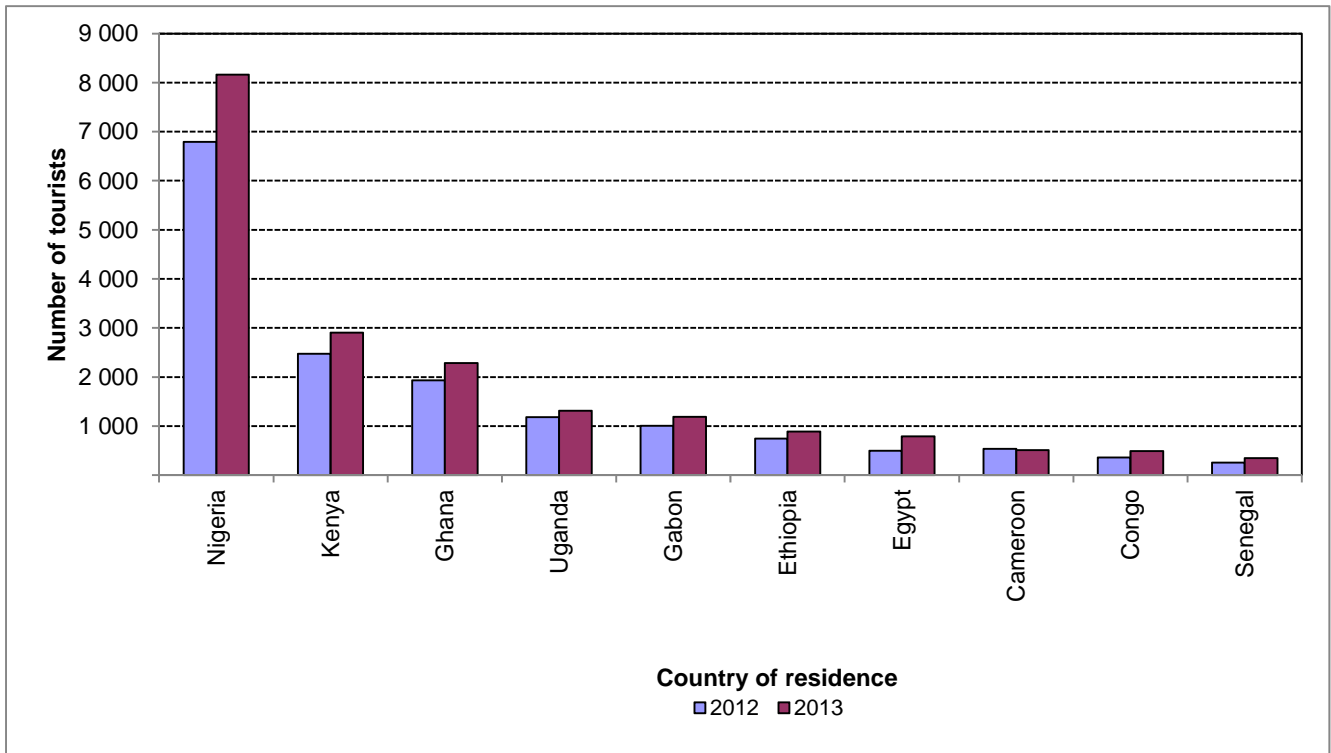


Figure 3. Number of tourists from the ten leading 'other' African countries in August 2012 and August 2013



3. Tables

Table 1. Number of South African residents and foreign travellers by travel direction

Travel direction	2012	2013		% change	
	August	July	August	August 2012 - August 2013	July 2013 - August 2013
Total	2 941 571	3 285 691	3 302 476	12,3	0,5
South African residents	802 323	899 575	835 806	4,2	-7,1
Arrivals	389 231	490 953	400 857	3,0	-18,4
Departures	413 092	408 622	434 949	5,3	6,4
Foreign travelers	2 139 248	2 386 116	2 466 670	15,3	3,4
Arrivals	1 162 144	1 289 022	1 321 184	13,7	2,5
Departures	977 104	1 097 094	1 145 486	17,2	4,4
Foreign arrivals	1 162 144	1 289 022	1 321 184	13,7	2,5
Non-visitors	58 917	70 851	68 974	17,1	-2,6
Visitors	1 103 227	1 218 171	1 252 210	13,5	2,8
Visitors	1 103 227	1 218 171	1 252 210	13,5	2,8
Arrivals only	400 443	399 246	403 153	0,7	1,0
Single trips	388 704	430 898	464 755	19,6	7,9
Multiple trips	314 080	388 027	384 302	22,4	-1,0
Visitor	1 103 227	1 218 171	1 252 210	13,5	2,8
Same-day	327 607	429 003	423 189	29,2	-1,4
Overnight (Tourists)	775 620	789 168	829 021	6,9	5,1

Table 2. Number of South African residents and foreign travellers by travel direction and mode of travel

Travel Direction	August		Mode of travel (August 2013)							
			Air					Road	Sea	Unspecified
	2012	2013	Cape Town	K Shaka	OR Tambo	Other	Total			
Total	2 802 419	3 302 476	90 041	22 481	759 286	8 884	880 692	2 415 070	6 609	105
South African residents	834 119	835 806	31 831	12 558	242 071	5 537	291 997	543 458	351	-
Arrivals	409 951	400 857	14 936	5 669	117 770	2 749	141 124	259 601	132	-
Departures	424 168	434 949	16 895	6 889	124 301	2 788	150 873	283 857	219	-
Foreign travellers	1 968 300	2 466 670	58 210	9 923	517 215	3 347	588 695	1 871 612	6 258	105
Arrivals	1 069 990	1 321 184	29 156	4 537	294 884	1 709	330 286	987 485	3 308	105
Departures	898 310	1 145 486	29 054	5 386	222 331	1 638	258 409	884 127	2 950	-
Visitors	1 016 929	1 252 210	24 929	3 363	270 239	1 231	299 762	952 279	130	39
Same-day	308 047	423 189	209	11	22 894	130	23 244	399 925	20	-
Overnight (Tourists)	708 882	829 021	24 720	3 352	247 345	1 101	276 518	552 354	110	39

Table 3. Number of tourists by country of residence and mode of travel

Country of residence	August		Mode of travel (August 2013)							
	2012	2013	Air					Road	Sea	Unspecified
			Cape Town	K Shaka	OR Tambo	Other	Total			
Total	775 620	829 021	24 720	3 352	247 345	1 101	276 518	552 354	110	39
Overseas	199 820	230 374	21 988	2 763	178 435	858	204 044	26 229	83	18
Europe	107 063	122 279	13 985	2 053	88 053	260	104 351	17 873	55	-
Austria	1 724	2 530	238	34	1 913	3	2 188	342	-	-
Belgium	3 342	3 911	270	10	2 939	12	3 231	677	3	-
Denmark	1 200	1 279	144	36	995	1	1 176	103	-	-
France	11 359	12 244	1 021	81	9 081	20	10 203	2 041	-	-
Germany	17 239	21 712	2 119	276	16 229	29	18 653	3 058	1	-
Ireland	1 992	2 004	288	77	1 367	2	1 734	268	2	-
Italy	10 743	12 097	2 017	183	8 298	39	10 537	1 560	-	-
Norway	1 064	1 159	212	3	839	-	1 054	105	-	-
Portugal	4 001	4 229	278	42	2 616	9	2 945	1 284	-	-
Spain	4 135	5 219	548	48	3 953	11	4 560	658	1	-
Sweden	1 373	1 438	183	16	1 129	1	1 329	109	-	-
Switzerland	2 653	3 383	300	80	2 639	3	3 022	361	-	-
The Netherlands	8 536	9 546	1 294	107	5 031	6	6 438	3 108	-	-
UK	31 914	34 870	4 174	903	26 092	116	31 285	3 537	48	-
Other	5 788	6 658	899	157	4 932	8	5 996	662	-	-
North America	34 127	39 187	2 339	130	33 137	464	36 070	3 113	4	-
Canada	4 668	5 141	395	40	4 025	39	4 499	641	1	-
USA	29 459	34 046	1 944	90	29 112	425	31 571	2 472	3	-
Central and South America	7 906	10 377	238	10	9 467	24	9 739	638	-	-
Argentina	1 170	1 537	7	3	1 480	6	1 496	41	-	-
Brazil	4 945	6 243	58	3	5 738	2	5 801	442	-	-
Mexico	253	422	51	-	351	6	408	14	-	-
Other	1 538	2 175	122	4	1 898	10	2 034	141	-	-

Table 3. Number of tourists by country of residence and mode of travel (continued)

Country of residence	August		Mode of travel (August 2013)							
	2012	2013	Air					Road	Sea	Unspecified
			Cape Town	K Shaka	OR Tambo	Other	Total			
Australasia	12 351	13 559	614	81	11 665	55	12 415	1 142	2	-
Australia	10 489	11 566	476	56	10 007	43	10 582	982	2	-
New Zealand	1 844	1 936	137	24	1 603	12	1 776	160	-	-
Other	18	57	1	1	55	-	57	-	-	-
Middle East	3 748	5 407	1 079	48	4 050	22	5 199	208	-	-
Israel	1 793	2 028	119	-	1 775	-	1 894	134	-	-
Saudi Arabia	643	1 480	360	3	1 095	21	1 479	1	-	-
United Arab Emirates	193	425	242	25	152	-	419	6	-	-
Other	1 119	1 474	358	20	1 028	1	1 407	67	-	-
Asia	34 625	39 565	3 733	441	32 063	33	36 270	3 255	22	18
China	11 368	13 967	1 282	64	11 939	5	13 290	677	-	-
India	8 218	9 020	687	174	6 995	8	7 864	1 147	5	4
Indonesia	1 055	1 304	359	2	920	6	1 287	17	-	-
Japan	3 278	4 102	225	26	3 648	-	3 899	203	-	-
Malaysia	1 000	1 602	452	26	1 101	-	1 579	23	-	-
Pakistan	1 444	1 674	128	65	1 028	-	1 221	445	3	5
Philippines	1 356	1 520	72	18	1 316	4	1 410	110	-	-
South Korea	1 992	2 077	76	14	1 757	-	1 847	230	-	-
Taiwan	816	957	45	-	759	-	804	145	4	4
Other	4 098	3 342	407	52	2 600	10	3 069	258	10	5
Africa	573 893	597 032	2 694	580	67 929	243	71 446	525 538	27	21
SADC	555 848	575 366	2 472	539	48 137	228	51 376	523 977	4	9
Angola	3 430	4 981	616	1	4 208	7	4 832	139	2	8
Botswana	39 873	48 485	187	1	3 996	83	4 267	44 218	-	-
DRC	4 153	3 740	8	3	3 096	10	3 117	623	-	-
Lesotho	119 796	107 919	2	-	908	-	910	107 008	-	1
Madagascar	385	555	3	-	545	-	548	7	-	-

Table 3. Number of tourists by country of residence and mode of travel (continued)

Country of residence	August		Mode of travel (August 2013)							
	2012	2013	Air					Road	Sea	Unspecified
			Cape Town	K Shaka	OR Tambo	Other	Total			
Malawi	12 052	17 488	8	2	1 911	7	1 928	15 560	-	-
Mauritius	1 361	1 850	122	125	1 448	4	1 699	151	-	-
Mozambique	94 321	78 358	101	53	5 414	25	5 593	72 764	1	-
Namibia	17 325	20 114	1 355	-	4 883	23	6 261	13 853	-	-
Seychelles	222	345	1	-	339	-	340	5	-	-
Swaziland	68 485	78 808	1	2	1 173	1	1 177	77 631	-	-
Tanzania	2 813	3 030	7	-	1 962	2	1 971	1 059	-	-
Zambia	14 644	15 823	10	173	5 394	6	5 583	10 240	-	-
Zimbabwe	176 988	193 870	51	179	12 860	60	13 150	180 719	1	-
'Other' Africa	18 045	21 666	222	41	19 792	15	20 070	1 561	23	12
East and Central Africa	6 970	8 001	42	11	7 264	8	7 325	666	3	7
Burundi	144	220	-	-	212	-	212	8	-	-
Cameroon	534	510	5	2	453	-	460	47	1	2
Central African Republic	16	7	-	-	6	-	6	1	-	-
Chad	53	40	-	-	39	-	39	1	-	-
Comoros	21	22	-	2	18	-	20	2	-	-
Congo	360	491	-	1	474	2	477	9	1	4
Djibouti	6	7	-	1	6	-	7	-	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	37	40	-	-	40	-	40	-	-	-
Eritrea	56	58	-	1	54	-	55	3	-	-
Ethiopia	744	885	9	2	811	2	824	60	-	1
Gabon	1 007	1 188	2	-	1 176	4	1 182	6	-	-
Kenya	2 471	2 906	17	2	2 580	-	2 599	306	1	-
Rwanda	306	284	1	-	261	-	262	22	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	12	26	2	-	24	-	26	-	-	-
Somalia	24	8	-	-	8	-	8	-	-	-
Uganda	1 179	1 309	6	-	1 102	-	1 108	201	-	-

Table 3. Number of tourists by country of residence and mode of travel (concluded)

Country of residence	August		Mode of travel (August 2013)							
	2012	2013	Air					Road	Sea	Unspecified
			Cape Town	K Shaka	OR Tambo	Other	Total			
West Africa	10 124	12 171	78	12	11 224	6	11 320	827	20	4
Benin	136	162	1	-	155	-	156	6	-	-
Burkina Faso	41	112	2	-	109	-	111	1	-	-
Cape Verde Island	49	67	3	-	55	-	58	9	-	-
Côte D'Ivoire	218	290	7	-	279	-	286	4	-	-
Gambia	102	60	1	-	57	-	58	2	-	-
Ghana	1 929	2 282	21	5	2 094	1	2 121	161	-	-
Guinea	237	264	2	-	139	-	141	123	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	20	15	-	-	12	-	12	3	-	-
Liberia	36	62	1	-	56	-	57	5	-	-
Mali	117	111	-	-	95	-	95	16	-	-
Mauritania	17	34	-	-	34	-	34	-	-	-
Niger	24	36	1	-	35	-	36	-	-	-
Nigeria	6 795	8 161	36	7	7 631	5	7 679	475	4	3
Saint Helena	12	18	1	-	1	-	2	-	16	-
Senegal	253	349	2	-	341	-	343	5	-	1
Sierra Leone	74	83	-	-	66	-	66	17	-	-
Togo	64	65	-	-	65	-	65	-	-	-
North Africa	951	1 494	102	18	1 304	1	1 425	68	-	1
Algeria	94	97	14	4	71	-	89	7	-	1
Egypt	499	789	16	5	733	1	755	34	-	-
Libya	37	165	26	-	120	-	146	19	-	-
Morocco	140	125	29	4	87	-	120	5	-	-
South Sudan	-	67	-	-	67	-	67	-	-	-
The Sudan	65	131	11	3	114	-	128	3	-	-
Tunisia	114	118	6	2	110	-	118	-	-	-
Western Sahara	2	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Unspecified	1 907	1 615	38	9	981	-	1 028	587	-	-

Table 4. Number of tourists by country of residence and purpose of visit

Country of residence	August		Purpose of visit (August 2013)			
	2012	2013	Business	Holiday	Study	Transit
Total	775 620	829 021	12 699	737 837	5 153	73 332
Overseas	199 820	230 374	6 109	168 230	1 483	54 552
Europe	107 063	122 279	3 317	89 305	788	28 869
Austria	1 724	2 530	47	1 544	6	933
Belgium	3 342	3 911	108	2 675	22	1 106
Denmark	1 200	1 279	71	943	9	256
France	11 359	12 244	236	8 765	193	3 050
Germany	17 239	21 712	459	14 666	111	6 476
Ireland	1 992	2 004	81	1 616	6	301
Italy	10 743	12 097	165	8 832	29	3 071
Norway	1 064	1 159	40	729	57	333
Portugal	4 001	4 229	71	3 227	22	909
Spain	4 135	5 219	75	3 426	18	1 700
Sweden	1 373	1 438	98	992	24	324
Switzerland	2 653	3 383	64	1 969	15	1 335
The Netherlands	8 536	9 546	285	8 177	65	1 019
UK	31 914	34 870	1 220	27 015	149	6 486
Other	5 788	6 658	297	4 729	62	1 570
North America	34 127	39 187	745	30 681	272	7 489
Canada	4 668	5 141	128	4 075	39	899
USA	29 459	34 046	617	26 606	233	6 590
Central and South America	7 906	10 377	136	5 371	37	4 833
Argentina	1 170	1 537	19	789	1	728
Brazil	4 945	6 243	62	2 996	13	3 172
Mexico	253	422	12	357	1	52
Other	1 538	2 175	43	1 229	22	881

Table 4. Number of tourists by country of residence and purpose of visit (continued)

Country of residence	August		Purpose of visit (August 2013)			
	2012	2013	Business	Holiday	Study	Transit
Australasia	12 351	13 559	233	11 063	32	2 231
Australia	10 489	11 566	200	9 430	25	1 911
New Zealand	1 844	1 936	31	1 592	7	306
Other	18	57	2	41	-	14
Middle East	3 748	5 407	168	4 849	26	364
Israel	1 793	2 028	73	1 745	2	208
Saudi Arabia	643	1 480	9	1 467	3	1
United Arab Emirates	193	425	8	414	1	2
Other	1 119	1 474	78	1 223	20	153
Asia	34 625	39 565	1 510	26 961	328	10 766
China	11 368	13 967	420	9 115	36	4 396
India	8 218	9 020	595	6 768	64	1 593
Indonesia	1 055	1 304	20	990	6	288
Japan	3 278	4 102	123	2 616	5	1 358
Malaysia	1 000	1 602	47	1 317	73	165
Pakistan	1 444	1 674	72	1 275	17	310
Philippines	1 356	1 520	24	559	18	919
South Korea	1 992	2 077	78	1 500	27	472
Taiwan	816	957	12	556	3	386
Other	4 098	3 342	119	2 265	79	879
Africa	573 893	597 032	6 559	568 386	3 658	18 429
SADC	555 848	575 366	5 826	551 494	3 019	15 027
Angola	3 430	4 981	62	3 457	223	1 239
Botswana	39 873	48 485	247	45 788	455	1 995
DRC	4 153	3 740	65	3 208	120	347
Lesotho	119 796	107 919	61	107 012	397	449
Madagascar	385	555	1	193	16	345

Table 4. Number of tourists by country of residence and purpose of visit (continued)

Country of residence	August		Purpose of visit (August 2013)			
	2012	2013	Business	Holiday	Study	Transit
Malawi	12 052	17 488	185	16 739	50	514
Mauritius	1 361	1 850	71	1 272	52	455
Mozambique	94 321	78 358	512	75 367	84	2 395
Namibia	17 325	20 114	2 083	15 844	332	1 855
Seychelles	222	345	7	281	1	56
Swaziland	68 485	78 808	153	77 436	605	614
Tanzania	2 813	3 030	70	2 317	49	594
Zambia	14 644	15 823	998	13 282	98	1 445
Zimbabwe	176 988	193 870	1 311	189 298	537	2 724
'Other' Africa	18 045	21 666	733	16 892	639	3 402
East and Central Africa	6 970	8 001	350	6 076	293	1 282
Burundi	144	220	3	89	5	123
Cameroon	534	510	13	352	27	118
Central African Republic	16	7	-	4	-	3
Chad	53	40	2	31	3	4
Comoros	21	22	1	13	4	4
Congo	360	491	8	413	17	53
Djibouti	6	7	1	6	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	37	40	-	32	6	2
Eritrea	56	58	5	43	1	9
Ethiopia	744	885	25	765	19	76
Gabon	1 007	1 188	7	1 030	42	109
Kenya	2 471	2 906	210	2 165	113	418
Rwanda	306	284	11	173	24	76
Sao Tome and Principe	12	26	-	19	-	7
Somalia	24	8	-	4	-	4
Uganda	1 179	1 309	64	937	32	276

Table 4. Number of tourists by country of residence and purpose of visit (concluded)

Country of residence	August		Purpose of visit (August 2013)			
	2012	2013	Business	Holiday	Study	Transit
West Africa	10 124	12 171	292	9 832	276	1 771
Benin	136	162	4	132	1	25
Burkina Faso	41	112	6	80	1	25
Cape Verde Island	49	67	-	58	-	9
Côte D'Ivoire	218	290	21	226	7	36
Gambia	102	60	-	23	1	36
Ghana	1 929	2 282	71	1 752	34	425
Guinea	237	264	3	207	3	51
Guinea-Bissau	20	15	-	4	-	11
Liberia	36	62	3	40	1	18
Mali	117	111	2	80	1	28
Mauritania	17	34	2	21	-	11
Niger	24	36	1	28	1	6
Nigeria	6 795	8 161	155	6 879	215	912
Saint Helena	12	18	-	18	-	-
Senegal	253	349	14	194	5	136
Sierra Leone	74	83	6	53	4	20
Togo	64	65	4	37	2	22
North Africa	951	1 494	91	984	70	349
Algeria	94	97	4	82	1	10
Egypt	499	789	55	524	14	196
Libya	37	165	6	73	21	65
Morocco	140	125	10	95	5	15
South Sudan	-	67	3	58	2	4
The Sudan	65	131	8	91	24	8
Tunisia	114	118	5	60	3	50
Western Sahara	2	2	-	1	-	1
Unspecified	1 907	1 615	31	1 221	12	351

Table 5. Number of tourists from overseas, SADC and 'other' African regions by sex and age group

Sex	Age group	Total	Region (August 2013)			
			Overseas	SADC	'Other' Africa	Unspecified
All	Total	829 021	230 374	575 366	21 666	1 615
	<15	63 099	20 056	40 782	2 237	24
	15 - 64	732 753	191 062	521 037	19 085	1 569
	65+	32 652	19 184	13 110	338	20
	Unspecified	517	72	437	6	2
Male	Total	454 488	128 330	310 948	14 134	1 076
	<15	31 572	10 371	20 058	1 133	10
	15 - 64	406 024	107 390	284 799	12 789	1 046
	65+	16 649	10 534	5 886	211	18
	Unspecified	243	35	205	1	2
Female	Total	373 692	101 836	263 792	7 527	537
	<15	31 527	9 685	20 724	1 104	14
	15 - 64	326 074	83 523	235 737	6 293	521
	65+	15 898	8 606	7 163	127	2
	Unspecified	193	22	168	3	-
Unspecified	Total	841	208	626	5	2
	<15	-	-	-	-	-
	15 - 64	655	149	501	3	2
	65+	105	44	61	-	-
	Unspecified	81	15	64	2	-

4. Explanatory notes

4.1 Introduction

Legal movements across South African borders as well as legal immigration into South Africa fall under the jurisdiction of the Department of Home Affairs (DHA). Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) then processes and publishes this information.

Administrative data sources from the DHA, that is, information from all the country's ports of entry and applications for permanent residence, constitute the only comprehensive source of information on foreign arrivals and departures, documented immigrants and emigrants. The information from this source of data provides the best national coverage (both in terms of space and time) of the population movements of South African residents and foreign travellers. The data:

- can be used to estimate, monitor and understand salient characteristics of foreign travellers and volumes of South African residents travelling outside South Africa; and
- provide information that can be used to (a) assess the extent of government's progress in strengthening bilateral political and economic relations by assessing the number of international tourist arrivals; and (b) benchmark surveys focusing on demand for local tourism services by foreign travellers.

The information on documented migrants provides crucial information on receiving countries of South African emigrants which could be targeted in initiatives geared towards attracting back migrants into the country. In addition, the data on permanent residents are valuable in assessing not only the demographic and economic profiles of immigrants but also their contribution to national social and economic programmes.

4.2 Purpose of the statistical release

This release reports on arrivals and departures of South African residents and foreign travellers. Detailed information on the gender and age structure; mode of travel; national and regional distribution; and purpose of travel of overnight visitors or tourists are provided.

4.3 Scope and coverage

The release covers data on arrivals and departures of South African residents and foreign travellers. A detailed analysis of the data on foreign tourists with respect to: mode of travel, purpose of visit, sex and age distribution is covered in the release. Statistics on documented migration, that is self-declared emigrants, are not reported due to the unavailability of data.

4.4 Data

Information published in this release is based on data obtained from the following data sources within the DHA.

- Data routinely collected by immigration officers at all road, air and sea entry ports on all travellers (South African residents and foreign travellers) arriving into or departing from South Africa are captured into the DHA's population Movement Control System (MCS). The counts/statistics relate to the number of individual movements, rather than to the number of people. Hence, the multiple movements of individual people during the calendar month are each counted separately. Generally the data are collected directly from travel documents either by scanning or capturing onto the port's electronic database. No forms or cards are used (except in rare occasions when the capturing system is down) to collect information from travellers. Individual ports regularly transmit data onto the national database at the head office of the DHA.
- Stats SA downloads the data covering a particular calendar month from the mainframe of the State Information Technology Agency (SITA), where the DHA stores its data.
- As part of data interrogation, data from the OR Tambo International Airport, which has the highest volume of travellers, are compared with passenger statistics from the Airport Company of South Africa (ACSA). As expected, in any specific month, an increase in the volume of passengers reported by ACSA has been accompanied by an increase in the volume of travellers recorded by DHA. A similar pattern was also

observed when the volume of travellers decreased. However, the volume of passengers recorded by ACSA is generally higher than that of the DHA because of, among other reasons, travellers who were in transit but whose information was not recorded by immigration and those who boarded airplanes but were refused entry into the country. In August 2013, the DHA data was 3,3% lower than that of ACSA.

4.5 Limitations

The information on the total number of arrivals and departures of South African residents is collected from the scanning of passports. However, data are not collected from passengers on country visited; country of final destination, the duration of stay; intended duration of stay and purpose of visit. With this limitation, it is impossible to identify the number of tourists from the data on South African residents.

Due to unavailability of data from the DHA, information on documented immigrants is not included in this current publication. The documented immigration information will be provided as soon as it is made available to Stats SA.

4.6 Definitions of terms

4.6.1 Definitions used by the United Nations World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO)

Traveller is someone who moves between different geographical locations for any purpose and any duration.

Visitor refers to any person travelling to a place other than that of his/her usual environment for less than 12 months and whose main purpose of the trip is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited.

Same-day visitor is a visitor who visits a place for less than one night.

Tourist (overnight visitor) is a visitor who stays at least one night in collective or private accommodation in the place visited.

Tourism comprises the activities of persons travelling to, and staying in places outside their usual environment, for not more than one consecutive year, for leisure, business and other purposes. The usual environment of a person consists of a certain area around his/her place of residence, plus all other places he/she frequently visits.

4.6.2 Definitions used specifically in this release

South African resident refers to either a South African citizen or a non-South African citizen with a South African permanent residence permit.

Foreign traveller refers to a traveller who is not a South African citizen or permanent resident.

Region refers to the following country classification: Overseas: Europe, North America, Central and South America, Australasia, the Middle East, Asia, Africa: SADC, East and Central Africa, West Africa and North Africa.

Country refers to individual countries within a region. The country of residence is used. The country of residence should not be confused with the country from which the visitor travelled.

Africa refers to all the countries in Africa (both mainland and island countries).

SADC refers to the fourteen countries, excluding South Africa, that belong to the Southern African Development Community.

'Other' African refers to all non SADC African countries.

Overseas refers to all countries outside Africa.

Trip refers to the arrival and departure of a visitor in a specified month.

4.7 Symbols used

- = nil

< = less than

5. General information

Stats SA publishes approximately 300 different statistical releases each year. It is not economically viable to produce them in more than one of South Africa's eleven official languages. Since the releases are used extensively, not only locally but also by international economic and social-scientific communities, Stats SA releases are published in English.

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