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NOTICE

Users who would like to continue using foreign arrival (rather than tourists) as their base denominator for comparison and trend analysis purposes could send their data request to: TshwaroG@statssa.gov.za or DuduzileGu@statssa.gov.za

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KEY FINDINGS

1. Travellers

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 2 067 143 travellers (arrivals and departures) passed through South African ports of entry in February 2010. As presented in Table 1, these travellers are made up of 569 424 South African residents and 1 497 719 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures indicates that there were 285 392 and 284 032 South African resident arrivals and departures respectively. The corresponding volumes for foreign arrivals and departures were 816 363 and 681 356 respectively. A comparison between the movements in January 2010 and February 2010 indicates that the volume of arrivals and departures for both South African residents and foreign travellers declined. There was a decline of 44,1% from 510 940 in January 2010 to 285 392 in February 2010 for South African arrivals and a decline of 14,2% from 331 143 in January 2010 to 284 032 in February 2010 for their departure. Foreign arrivals declined by 17,6% from 991 326 in January 2010 to 816 363 in February 2010 and foreign departures declined by 9,4% from 751 950 in January 2010 to 681 356 in February 2010. A comparison between movements in February 2009 and February 2010 indicates that there was an increase in all movements. Thus, foreign arrivals increased by 7,9% from 756 524 in February 2009 to 816 363 in February 2010. Detailed information on the departure of travellers is not available in the movement data. Data on the purpose of travel and the number of days South African travellers intend to spend or spent abroad are not collected by South Africa immigration officers. Hence, it is not possible to categorise them as tourists and non tourists. However, data are available on foreign arrivals for this categorisation. In February 2010, 29 223 (3,6%) foreign arrivals were classified as non-visitors while 787 140 (96,4%) were visitors. The visitors were categorised into three groups: arrivals only comprising of visitors who entered the country in February but did not depart in February (283 409); visitors who came in once and left in February (313 850) and those who came and left more than once in February (189 881). Visitors were further grouped as same day visitors 203 131 (25,8%) and overnight visitors / tourists 584 009 (74,2%).

1.2 Mode of travel of travellers

Travellers who cross South Africa's borders rarely use trains and ships since these are mainly used for transporting goods. Data presented in Table 2 show that in February 2010, road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 1 420 282 (68,7%) out of the 2 067 143 travellers. The number of travellers who used air transport was 635 249 (30,7%). The arrival data on South African residents show that 100 384 (35,2%) came by air and 183 740 (64,4%) by road. For departure, 104 710 (36,9%) and 179 003 (63,0%) used air and road transport respectively. In the case of foreign travellers, 220 414 (27,0%) arrived by air and those who came by road were 587 532 (72,0%). When departing South Africa, 209 741 (30,8%) foreign travellers left by air whilst 470 007 (69,0%) left by road. As shown in Table 2 an overwhelming majority, 189 296 (93,2%) of same day visitors arrived in the country by road. Only 13 758 (6,8%) same day visitors flew into the country. However, data on overnight visitors / tourists show that, 385 988 (66,1%) used road transport whereas 197 600 (33,8%) came by air.

2. Tourists

2.1 Mode of travel of tourists

The country of residence of tourists is used to categorise them into their respective regions and countries. 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. In February 2010, a high proportion of overseas tourists arrived in the country by air 159 503 (90,0%) whilst 17 373 (9,8%) came in by road. This is in contrast to tourists from SADC countries who came into South Africa predominantly by road 365 156 (93,3%) whereas 25 978 (6,6%) came in by air. A relatively high proportion 10 304 (83,6%) of tourists from 'other' African countries flew into the country but 2 016 (16,4%) used road transport.

2.2 Regional and national distribution of tourists

In February 2010, overseas tourists came mainly from Europe, 126 911 (71,6%); followed by North America, 18 984 (10,7%); Asia, 17 017 (9,6%); Australasia, 6 215 (3,5%); Central and South America, 5 028 (2,8%); and Middle East, 3 010 (1,7%). Virtually all tourists from Africa came from the SADC countries, 391 259 (96,9%). The distribution of the remaining tourists from Africa is as follows: East and Central Africa, 6 285 (1,6%); West Africa, 5 092 (1,3%) and North Africa 950 (0,2%).

Data presented in Figure 1 indicate that UK, 46 585 (26,3%); Germany, 21 863 (12,3%); USA, 14 885 (8,4%); The Netherlands, 11 200 (6,3%); France, 10 752 (6,1%); China, 5 582 (3,2%); Sweden, 5 431 (3,1%); and Australia, 5 238 (3,0%) were the eight leading overseas countries. Tourists from these eight countries constitute 68,7% of all tourists from overseas countries. A comparison between movements in February 2009 and February 2010 shows that the number of tourists increased in all these countries with the exception of UK and Australia. The volume of tourists from UK declined by 0,7% from 46 910 in February 2009 to 46 585 in February 2010 and the volume of tourists from Australia declined by 6,7% from 5 616 in February 2009 to 5 238 in February 2010.

The eight leading countries from SADC (see Figure 2) were Zimbabwe, 105 200 (26,9%); Mozambique, 86 723 (22,2%); Lesotho, 78 984 (20,2%); Swaziland, 46 534 (11,9%); Botswana, 34 119 (8,7%); Namibia, 12 130 (3,1%); Zambia, 11 873 (3,0%) and Malawi, 7 782 (2,0%). Tourists from these eight countries constitute 98,0% of all tourists from SADC countries. A comparison between movements in February 2009 and February 2010 shows that the number of tourists increased in all these countries with the exception of Malawi. The volume of tourists from Malawi declined by 27,5% from 10 731 in February 2009 to 7 782 in February 2010. The eight leading countries from 'other' African countries, shown in Figure 3, were Nigeria, 3 203 (26,0%); Kenya, 1 947 (15,8%); Ghana, 1 053 (8,5%); Uganda, 910 (7,4%); Ethiopia, 820 (6,7%); Somalia, 591 (4,8%); Gabon, 529 (4,3%); and Egypt, 474 (3,8%). Tourists from these eight countries constitute 77,3% of all tourists from 'other' African countries. A comparison between movements in February 2009 and February 2010 shows that the number of tourists increased in all these countries with the exception of Ethiopia. The volume of tourists from Ethiopia declined by 0,1% from 821 in February 2009 to 820 in February 2010.

2.3 Purpose of visit of tourists

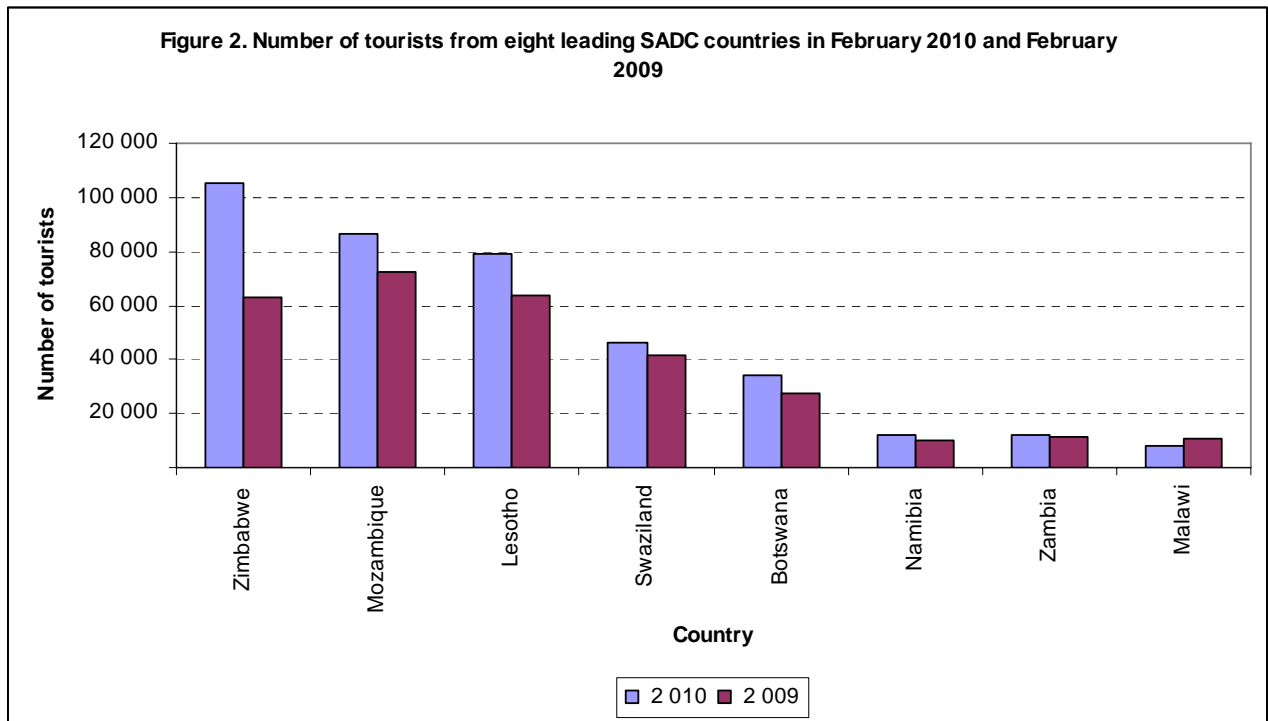
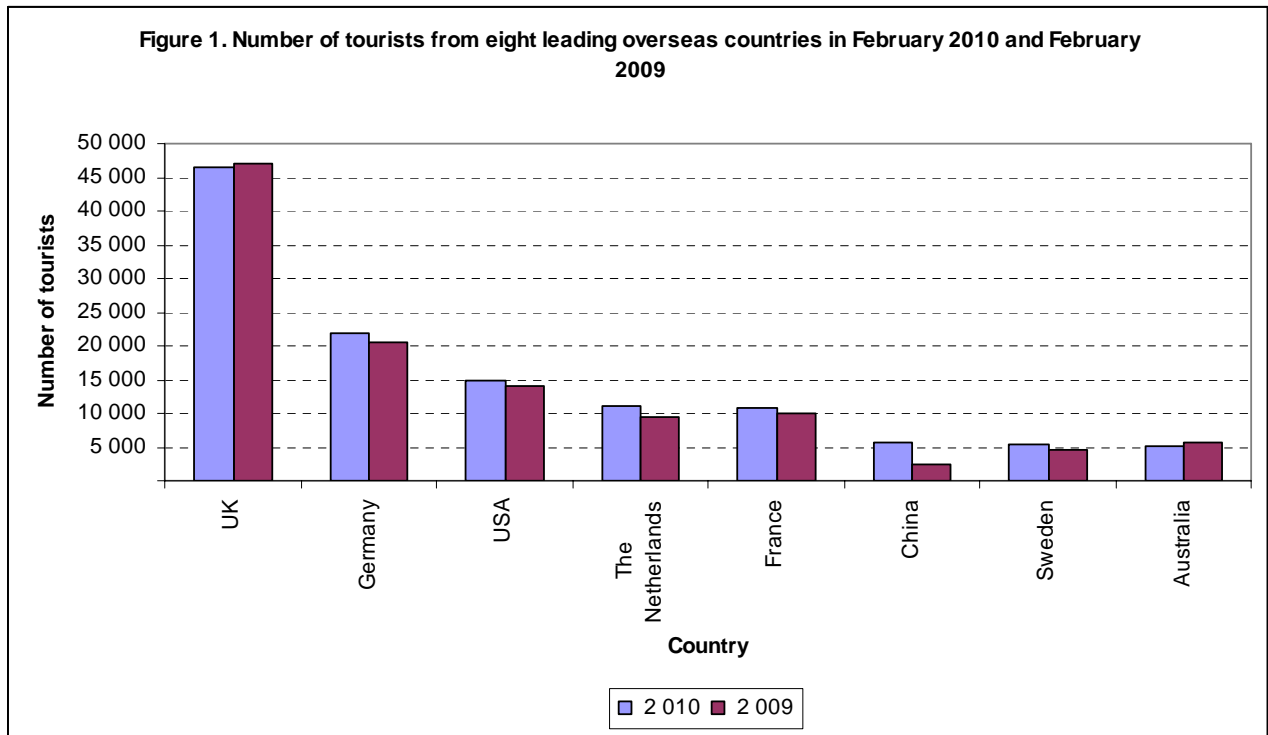
As observed from data given in Table 4, in February 2010, an overwhelming majority (96,9%) of tourists were in South Africa for holidays compared with only 1,3% and 1,6% of tourists who were in South Africa to study and do business. A detailed analysis reveals that all the overseas regions had at least 93,0% of their tourists coming to South Africa for holidays. Tourists from Australasia (97,5%), Central and South America (97,4%), Europe (97,4%), North America (96,8%), Middle East (93,2%), and Asia (93,1%) were in South Africa mostly for holidays. Tourists from Middle East and Asia were more diverse in their purpose. Middle East and Asia had 5,7% and 5,5% respectively of their tourists in South Africa for business. Furthermore, students made up 1,1% and 0,8% of Asia and Middle East tourists respectively.

Although the majority (97,2%) of African tourists came to South Africa for holidays, there were differences between tourists from SADC countries and those from 'other' African countries, namely:

- Whereas 97,4% of tourists from the SADC countries were on holidays; 89,0% of tourists from 'other' African countries were on holidays. Proportionally, the lowest percentage (82,9%) of tourists on holidays came from North Africa, a region from where 4,3% of tourists had come to study.
- Overall, of the tourists from North Africa, East and Central Africa and West Africa, 12,6%, 4,9% and 3,2% respectively were in South Africa for business compared with only 1,1% of business persons among the tourists from SADC countries.
- Similarly, 7,2%; 4,7% and 4,3% of tourists from: East and Central Africa; West Africa and North Africa respectively were students compared with only 1,2% among tourists from SADC countries.

2.4 Sex and age distribution of tourists

According to Table 5, in February 2010, there were 328 677 (56,3%) male and 254 633 (43,6%) female tourists. The overseas tourists were made up of 98 683 (55,7%) male tourists and 78 295 (44,2%) female tourists. Tourists from 'other' African countries had a high proportion (69,0%) of males compared with that of SADC (56,1%). The proportions of female tourists from 'other' African countries and SADC countries were 31,0% and 43,7% respectively. The ages of the tourists were categorised into three broad groups, namely those younger than 15 years, those aged between 15 and 64 years, and persons 65 years and older. The overall results presented in Table 5 show that 90,4% of tourists were aged between 15 and 64 years; 3,9% aged less than 15 years and 5,6% aged 65 years and older. Taking the country of residence into consideration, the results further show that 80,5% of overseas tourists were aged between 15 and 64 years compared to 94,8% and 94,8% of tourists from SADC and 'other' African countries respectively. There were very few tourists younger than 15 years and those aged 65 years and older. The data show relatively high proportions of the elderly among both male (13,3%) and female (13,8%) tourists from overseas. This is in contrast to tourists from SADC countries amongst which 1,8% of males and 2,8% of females were aged 65 years and older. Similarly among tourists from 'other' African countries, 1,4% of males and 2,0% of females were aged 65 years and older.



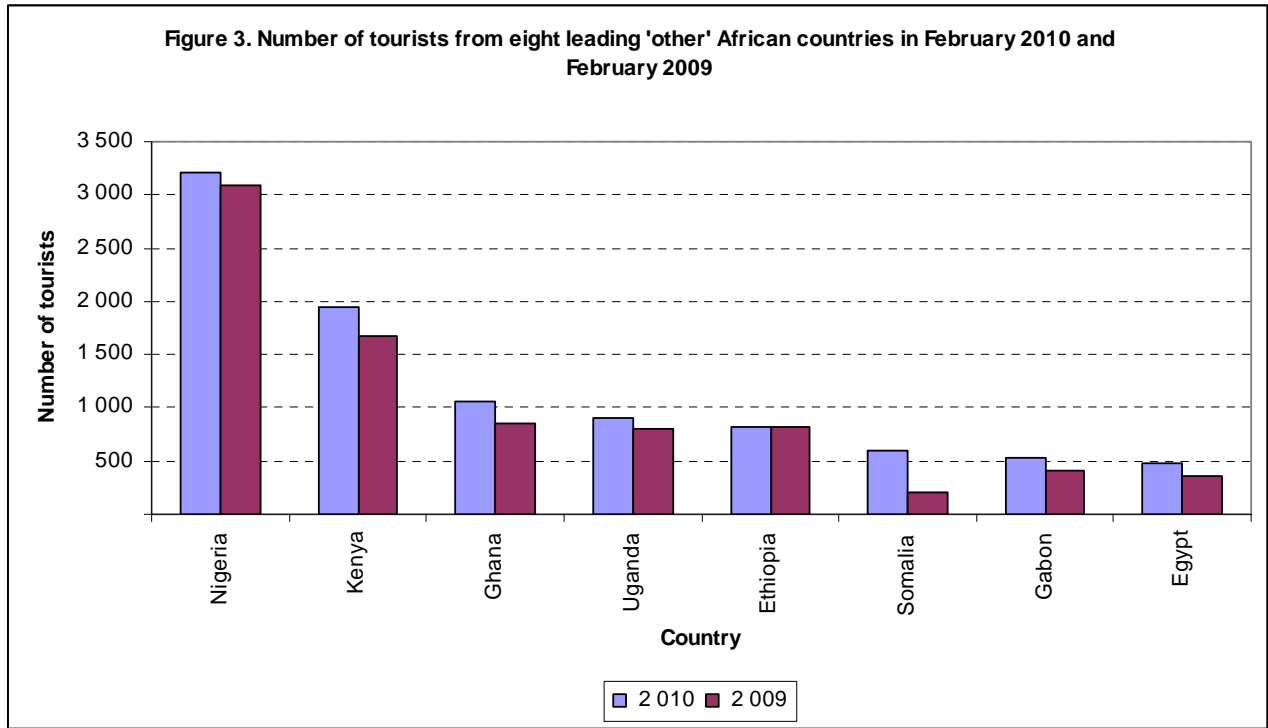


Table 1. Number of South African residents and foreign travellers by travel direction

Travel direction	February	January	February	% change	
	2009	2010	2010	February 09- February 10	January 10- February 10
Grand total	1 915 276	2 585 359	2 067 143	7,9	-20,0
South African residents	524 111	842 083	569 424	8,6	-32,4
Arrivals	260 753	510 940	285 392	9,4	-44,1
Departures	263 358	331 143	284 032	7,9	-14,2
Foreign travellers	1 391 165	1 743 276	1 497 719	7,7	-14,1
Arrivals	756 524	991 326	816 363	7,9	-17,6
Departures	634 641	751 950	681 356	7,4	-9,4
Foreign arrivals		991 326	816 363		-17,6
Non visitors		38 048	29 223		-23,2
Visitors		953 278	787 140		-17,4
Visitors		953 278	787 140		-17,4
Arrivals only		433 063	283 409		-34,6
Single trips		316 978	313 850		-1,0
Multiple trips		203 237	189 881		-6,6
Visitors		953 278	787 140		-17,4
Same day		224 222	203 131		-9,4
Overnight (tourists)		729 056	584 009		-19,9

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

Travel direction	February		Mode of travel (February 2010)								
			Air					Rail	Road	Sea	Unspecified
	2009	2010	Cape Town	Durban	OR Tambo	Other	Total				
Grand total	1 915 276	2 067 143	145 865	10 456	473 325	5 603	635 249	555	1 420 282	3 216	7 841
South African residents	524 111	569 424	24 996	5 590	170 555	3 953	205 094	265	362 743	500	822
Arrivals	260 753	285 392	12 587	2 678	83 164	1 955	100 384	138	183 740	308	822
Departures	263 358	284 032	12 409	2 912	87 391	1 998	104 710	127	179 003	192	-
Foreign travellers	1 391 165	1 497 719	120 869	4 866	302 770	1 650	430 155	290	1 057 539	2 716	7 019
Arrivals	756 524	816 363	61 164	2 968	155 475	807	220 414	146	587 532	1 252	7 019
Departures	634 641	681 356	59 705	1 898	147 295	843	209 741	144	470 007	1 464	-
Visitors	665 624	787 140	59 784	2 792	148 079	703	211 358	137	575 284	321	40
Same day	181 349	203 131	660	11	12 971	116	13 758	17	189 296	58	2
Overnight (tourists)	484 275	584 009	59 124	2 781	135 108	587	197 600	120	385 988	263	38

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

Country	Mode of travel (February 2010)										
	February		Air					Rail	Road	Sea	Unspecified
	2009	2010	Cape Town	Durban	OR Tambo	Other	Total				
Grand total	484 275	584 009	59 124	2 781	135 108	587	197 600	120	385 988	263	38
Overseas	162 714	177 165	56 987	2 590	99 524	402	159 503	3	17 373	248	38
Europe	120 371	126 911	49 463	1 790	62 382	187	113 822	2	12 978	74	35
Austria	1 890	2 050	792	27	1 066	1	1 886	-	164	-	-
Belgium	2 934	3 431	1 120	-	1 903	12	3 035	-	393	3	-
Denmark	2 839	3 275	910	4	2 066	5	2 985	-	287	3	-
France	9 997	10 752	2 518	47	6 864	18	9 447	-	1 301	1	3
Germany	20 494	21 863	9 057	199	10 281	26	19 563	-	2 275	14	11
Ireland	2 955	2 866	1 376	31	1 163	6	2 576	-	290	-	-
Italy	2 999	3 397	1 220	53	1 896	7	3 176	-	221	-	-
Norway	2 483	2 365	991	2	1 132	2	2 127	-	236	1	1
Portugal	1 838	2 325	189	25	1 194	10	1 418	-	906	-	1
Spain	1 227	1 403	261	7	1 030	-	1 298	-	105	-	-
Sweden	4 640	5 431	2 153	5	2 524	-	4 682	-	742	3	4
Switzerland	3 016	3 307	999	45	1 965	5	3 014	-	289	-	4
The Netherlands	9 470	11 200	4 043	18	5 112	6	9 179	-	2 008	12	1
UK	46 910	46 585	21 591	1 239	20 618	65	43 513	2	3 034	26	10
Other	6 679	6 661	2 243	88	3 568	24	5 923	-	727	11	-
North America	17 935	18 984	2 959	82	13 802	140	16 983	1	1 880	117	3
Canada	3 898	4 095	914	33	2 614	14	3 575	-	512	7	1
USA	14 034	14 885	2 045	49	11 186	126	13 406	1	1 366	110	2
Other	3	4	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-
Central and South America	3 900	5 028	987	5	3 567	15	4 574	-	444	10	-
Argentina	849	1 341	763	-	550	-	1 313	-	28	-	-
Brazil	2 045	2 494	65	3	2 158	14	2 240	-	246	8	-
Chile	318	315	51	1	231	-	283	-	32	-	-
Other	688	878	108	1	628	1	738	-	138	2	-

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

Country	Mode of travel (February 2010)										
	February		Air					Rail	Road	Sea	Unspecified
	2009	2010	Cape Town	Durban	OR Tambo	Other	Total				
Australasia	6 829	6 215	607	44	5 072	29	5 752	-	461	2	-
Australia	5 616	5 238	494	22	4 325	27	4 868	-	368	2	-
New Zealand	1 169	927	108	22	716	2	848	-	79	-	-
Other	44	50	5	-	31	-	36	-	14	-	-
Middle East	2 473	3 010	483	7	2 330	10	2 830	-	180	-	-
Iran	165	466	132	-	330	-	462	-	4	-	-
Israel	1 151	1 492	70	-	1 306	-	1 376	-	116	-	-
Saudi Arabia	438	278	62	-	205	6	273	-	5	-	-
Other	719	774	219	7	489	4	719	-	55	-	-
Asia	11 206	17 017	2 488	662	12 371	21	15 542	-	1 430	45	-
China	2 409	5 582	834	15	4 563	-	5 412	-	170	-	-
Hong Kong	361	984	130	-	851	-	981	-	2	1	-
India	2 645	3 852	434	200	2 799	8	3 441	-	406	5	-
Japan	1 227	1 248	160	10	962	6	1 138	-	91	19	-
Korea	1 055	1 095	139	1	826	-	966	-	129	-	-
Malaysia	342	490	171	3	297	-	471	-	19	-	-
Pakistan	757	928	106	171	432	-	709	-	209	10	-
Singapore	394	367	105	4	241	-	350	-	17	-	-
Taiwan	627	1 107	200	129	674	1	1 004	-	103	-	-
Other	1 389	1 364	209	129	726	6	1 070	-	284	10	-
Africa	319 479	403 586	2 023	185	33 895	179	36 282	117	367 172	15	-
SADC	308 312	391 259	1 826	142	23 850	160	25 978	117	365 156	8	-
Angola	3 243	3 121	336	-	2 643	22	3 001	-	120	-	-
Botswana	27 185	34 119	17	6	1 740	32	1 795	83	32 241	-	-
DRC	2 313	2 126	1	-	1 659	12	1 672	-	454	-	-
Lesotho	63 715	78 984	4	-	320	-	324	-	78 659	1	-
Madagascar	252	244	-	-	220	3	223	-	21	-	-

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

Country	Mode of travel (February 2010)										
	February		Air					Rail	Road	Sea	Unspecified
	2009	2010	Cape Town	Durban	OR Tambo	Other	Total				
Malawi	10 731	7 782	1	-	1 576	3	1 580	-	6 200	2	-
Mauritius	1 075	1 089	188	82	741	1	1 012	-	76	1	-
Mozambique	72 384	86 723	85	47	1 763	10	1 905	26	84 792	-	-
Namibia	10 383	12 130	1 136	-	2 021	8	3 165	-	8 963	2	-
Swaziland	41 592	46 534	4	3	390	3	400	3	46 131	-	-
Tanzania	1 138	1 334	13	1	942	1	957	-	377	-	-
Zambia	11 281	11 873	8	-	3 859	19	3 886	-	7 985	2	-
Zimbabwe	63 020	105 200	33	3	5 976	46	6 058	5	99 137	-	-
'other' African	11 167	12 327	197	43	10 045	19	10 304	-	2 016	7	-
East and Central Africa	5 450	6 285	62	27	4 738	16	4 843	-	1 436	6	-
Burundi	87	66	3	1	46	-	50	-	16	-	-
Cameroon	283	443	9	-	395	4	408	-	34	1	-
Central African Republic	7	12	1	-	10	-	11	-	1	-	-
Chad	19	15	-	-	15	-	15	-	-	-	-
Comoros	21	11	-	-	9	-	9	-	2	-	-
Congo	538	420	10	-	290	-	300	-	120	-	-
Djibouti	6	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Equat Guinea	17	21	3	-	13	-	16	-	5	-	-
Eritrea	43	43	2	1	35	-	38	-	5	-	-
Ethiopia	821	820	4	17	525	-	546	-	272	2	-
Gabon	406	529	4	-	512	5	521	-	8	-	-
Kenya	1 673	1 947	10	4	1 724	-	1 738	-	208	1	-
Reunion	65	25	3	-	22	-	25	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	263	193	4	-	176	1	181	-	12	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	14	9	2	-	5	-	7	-	2	-	-
Seychelles	175	226	4	-	217	2	223	-	3	-	-
Somalia	204	591	-	-	12	-	12	-	579	-	-
Tristan Da Cunha	1	2	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
Uganda	807	910	2	4	729	4	739	-	169	2	-

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

Country	Mode of travel (February 2010)										
	February		Air					Rail	Road	Sea	Unspecified
	2009	2010	Cape Town	Durban	OR Tambo	Other	Total				
West Africa	4 818	5 092	53	9	4 539	2	4 603	-	488	1	-
Ascension	2	3	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	-
Benin	97	80	-	-	73	-	73	-	7	-	-
Burkina Faso	31	28	1	-	27	-	28	-	-	-	-
Cape Verde Island	45	41	3	-	32	-	35	-	6	-	-
Cote D'Ivoire	121	152	10	-	133	1	144	-	8	-	-
Gambia	35	40	3	-	36	-	39	-	1	-	-
Ghana	852	1 053	4	2	936	-	942	-	111	-	-
Guinea	106	78	-	-	48	-	48	-	30	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	10	11	1	-	3	-	4	-	7	-	-
Liberia	46	48	3	-	42	-	45	-	3	-	-
Madeira Islands	11	14	7	-	2	-	9	-	5	-	-
Mali	66	64	1	1	56	-	58	-	6	-	-
Mauritania	14	13	-	-	13	-	13	-	-	-	-
Niger	25	10	-	-	9	-	9	-	1	-	-
Nigeria	3 098	3 203	15	5	2 898	1	2 919	-	284	-	-
Saint Helena	2	5	2	-	1	-	3	-	2	-	-
Senegal	163	178	2	1	170	-	173	-	4	1	-
Sierra Leone	53	48	-	-	38	-	38	-	10	-	-
Togo	41	23	1	-	20	-	21	-	2	-	-
North Africa	899	950	82	7	768	1	858	-	92	-	-
Algeria	108	92	6	-	80	-	86	-	6	-	-
Egypt	360	474	33	2	416	1	452	-	22	-	-
Libya	56	69	5	-	38	-	43	-	26	-	-
Morocco	79	87	8	1	64	-	73	-	14	-	-
The Sudan	223	136	19	4	97	-	120	-	16	-	-
Tunisia	73	92	11	-	73	-	84	-	8	-	-
Unspecified	2 082	3 258	114	6	1 689	6	1 815	-	1 443	-	-

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

Country	February		Purpose of visit (February 2010)			
	2009	2010	Business	Holiday	Study	Transit
Grand total	484 275	584 009	9 358	565 705	7 456	1 490
Overseas	162 714	177 165	4 473	171 582	756	354
Europe	120 371	126 911	2 756	123 605	430	120
Austria	1 890	2 050	37	2 009	2	2
Belgium	2 934	3 431	107	3 306	16	2
Denmark	2 839	3 275	46	3 227	-	2
France	9 997	10 752	210	10 504	34	4
Germany	20 494	21 863	580	21 184	84	15
Ireland	2 955	2 866	49	2 813	3	1
Italy	2 999	3 397	103	3 273	14	7
Norway	2 483	2 365	42	2 281	39	3
Portugal	1 838	2 325	19	2 299	5	2
Spain	1 227	1 403	43	1 355	1	4
Sweden	4 640	5 431	85	5 323	20	3
Switzerland	3 016	3 307	61	3 234	10	2
The Netherlands	9 470	11 200	201	10 884	97	18
UK	46 910	46 585	922	45 566	71	26
Other	6 679	6 661	251	6 347	34	29
North America	17 935	18 984	423	18 379	66	116
Canada	3 898	4 095	77	3 986	20	12
USA	14 034	14 885	346	14 389	46	104
Other	3	4	-	4	-	-
Central and South America	3 900	5 028	69	4 899	37	23
Argentina	849	1 341	8	1 333	-	-
Brazil	2 045	2 494	14	2 456	11	13
Chile	318	315	1	306	2	6
Other	688	878	46	804	24	4

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

Country	February		Purpose of visit (February 2010)			
	2009	2010	Business	Holiday	Study	Transit
Australasia	6 829	6 215	123	6 058	18	16
Australia	5 616	5 238	107	5 103	15	13
New Zealand	1 169	927	14	910	-	3
Other	44	50	2	45	3	-
Middle East	2 473	3 010	172	2 806	25	7
Iran	165	466	17	443	6	-
Israel	1 151	1 492	50	1 438	-	4
Saudi Arabia	438	278	18	255	5	-
Other	719	774	87	670	14	3
Asia	11 206	17 017	930	15 835	180	72
China	2 409	5 582	180	5 333	59	10
Hong Kong	361	984	-	984	-	-
India	2 645	3 852	493	3 307	36	16
Japan	1 227	1 248	52	1 191	3	2
Korea	1 055	1 095	20	1 039	30	6
Malaysia	342	490	25	458	6	1
Pakistan	757	928	49	871	8	-
Singapore	394	367	22	343	2	-
Taiwan	627	1 107	13	1 089	5	-
Other	1 389	1 364	76	1 220	31	37
Africa	319 479	403 586	4 782	392 160	5 513	1 131
SADC	308 312	391 259	4 193	381 185	4 778	1 103
Angola	3 243	3 121	53	2 844	218	6
Botswana	27 185	34 119	53	32 875	1 124	67
DRC	2 313	2 126	60	1 937	124	5
Lesotho	63 715	78 984	30	77 733	432	789
Madagascar	252	244	9	229	6	-

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

Country	February		Purpose of visit (February 2010)			
	2009	2010	Business	Holiday	Study	Transit
Malawi	10 731	7 782	167	7 536	76	3
Mauritius	1 075	1 089	24	1 039	24	2
Mozambique	72 384	86 723	238	86 320	128	37
Namibia	10 383	12 130	1 596	10 087	399	48
Swaziland	41 592	46 534	238	45 315	923	58
Tanzania	1 138	1 334	85	1 155	92	2
Zambia	11 281	11 873	790	10 892	184	7
Zimbabwe	63 020	105 200	850	103 223	1 048	79
'other' African	11 167	12 327	589	10 975	735	28
East and Central Africa	5 450	6 285	308	5 501	455	21
Burundi	87	66	4	58	4	-
Cameroon	283	443	33	346	64	-
Central African Republic	7	12	2	10	-	-
Chad	19	15	-	14	1	-
Comoros	21	11	-	7	4	-
Congo	538	420	9	385	26	-
Djibouti	6	2	-	2	-	-
Equat Guinea	17	21	-	15	6	-
Eritrea	43	43	2	40	1	-
Ethiopia	821	820	28	771	21	-
Gabon	406	529	2	430	97	-
Kenya	1 673	1 947	161	1 661	118	7
Reunion	65	25	-	23	1	1
Rwanda	263	193	14	136	42	1
Sao Tome and Principe	14	9	-	8	1	-
Seychelles	175	226	2	222	2	-
Somalia	204	591	1	590	-	-
Tristan Da Cunha	1	2	-	1	1	-
Uganda	807	910	50	782	66	12

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

Country	February		Purpose of visit (February 2010)			
	2009	2010	Business	Holiday	Study	Transit
West Africa	4 818	5 092	161	4 686	239	6
Ascension	2	3	-	3	-	-
Benin	97	80	1	77	2	-
Burkina Faso	31	28	4	22	1	1
Cape Verde Island	45	41	-	41	-	-
Cote D'Ivoire	121	152	17	126	9	-
Gambia	35	40	3	36	1	-
Ghana	852	1 053	27	1 007	19	-
Guinea	106	78	2	72	3	1
Guinea-Bissau	10	11	-	11	-	-
Liberia	46	48	3	43	2	-
Madeira Islands	11	14	-	14	-	-
Mali	66	64	3	57	3	1
Mauritania	14	13	7	6	-	-
Niger	25	10	-	10	-	-
Nigeria	3 098	3 203	73	2 937	192	1
Saint Helena	2	5	-	5	-	-
Senegal	163	178	20	155	1	2
Sierra Leone	53	48	-	43	5	-
Togo	41	23	1	21	1	-
North Africa	899	950	120	788	41	1
Algeria	108	92	7	82	3	-
Egypt	360	474	61	408	5	-
Libya	56	69	6	54	9	-
Morocco	79	87	8	77	2	-
The Sudan	223	136	18	96	22	-
Tunisia	73	92	20	71	-	1
Unspecified	2 082	3 258	103	1 963	1 187	5

Table 5. Number of tourists from overseas, SADC and 'other' African regions by sex and age group, February 2010

Sex	Age group	Region				
		Total	Overseas	SADC	'other' African	Unspecified
All	Total	584 009	177 165	391 259	12 327	3 258
	<15	22 725	10 621	11 440	448	216
	15-64	528 124	142 550	370 896	11 682	2 996
	65+	32 862	23 961	8 660	196	45
	Unspecified	298	33	263	1	1
Males	Total	328 677	98 683	219 673	8 507	1 814
	<15	11 583	5 529	5 708	227	119
	15-64	299 818	80 019	209 970	8 162	1 667
	65+	17 139	13 123	3 870	118	28
	Unspecified	137	12	125	-	-
Females	Total	254 633	78 295	171 083	3 816	1 439
	<15	11 141	5 091	5 732	221	97
	15-64	227 746	62 410	160 495	3 517	1 324
	65+	15 633	10 781	4 757	78	17
	Unspecified	113	13	99	-	1
Unspecified	Total	699	187	503	4	5
	<15	1	1	-	-	-
	15-64	560	121	431	3	5
	65+	90	57	33	-	-
	Unspecified	48	8	39	1	-

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. Introduction

Legal movements across South African borders as well as legal immigration into South Africa fall under the jurisdiction of the DHA. 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;
- 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.

2. Purpose of the statistical release

This release reports on arrivals and departures of foreign and South African 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.

3. Scope and coverage

The release covers data on arrival and departure 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. 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 land, 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.
- Statistics South Africa (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 higher than that of the DHA because of, among other reasons, travellers who are in transit and those who boarded airplanes but refused entry into the country. In February 2010, the DHA data was 18,6% lower than that of ACSA.

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.

6. Definition of terms

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.

6.2 Definitions used specifically in this report

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 thirteen 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

7. Symbols and abbreviations used

= nil

Unspec. = unspecified

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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