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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 February 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.

PJ Lehohla
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 2 643 051 travellers (arrivals and departures) passed through South African ports of entry in February 2013. As presented in Table 1, these travellers are made up of 605 428 South African residents and 2 037 623 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 301 237 and 304 191 arrivals and departures respectively. The corresponding volumes for foreign arrivals and departures were 1 101 684 and 935 939, respectively.

A comparison between the movements in January 2013 and February 2013 indicates that the volumes of arrivals and departures decreased for South African residents while the volume of arrivals decreased for foreign travellers and increased for their departures. The volume of arrivals for South African residents decreased by 43,7% (from 535 415 in January 2013 to 301 237 in February 2013) and the volume of departures for South African residents decreased by 10,6% (from 340 125 in January 2013 to 304 191 in February 2013). Foreign arrivals decreased by 13,5% (from 1 274 134 in January 2013 to 1 101 684 in February 2013) while foreign departures increased by 4,2% (from 898 324 in January 2013 to 935 939 in February 2013).

A comparison between the movements in February 2012 and February 2013 indicates that the volumes of arrivals and departures decreased for South African residents while volumes of arrivals and departures increased for foreign travellers. For South African residents, the volume of arrivals decreased by 3,2% (from 311 209 in February 2012 to 301 237 in February 2013) and the volume of departures decreased by 3,7% (from 315 998 in February 2012 to 304 191 in February 2013). The volume of arrivals for foreign travellers increased by 9,5% (from 1 006 429 in February 2012 to 1 101 684 in February 2013) and the volume of departures increased by 12,3% (from 833 767 in February 2012 to 935 939 in February 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 February 2013, 56 371 (5,1%) foreign arrivals were classified as non-visitors while 1 045 313 (94,9%) were classified as visitors. The visitors were categorised into three groups:

- i. arrivals only – comprising of visitors who entered the country in February 2013 but did not depart in February 2013 [371 215 (35,5%)];
- ii. single trips – visitors who came once in February 2013 and left in February 2013 [388 542 (37,2%)];
- iii. multiple trips – visitors who came and left more than once in February 2013 [285 556 (27,3%)].

Visitors were further grouped as same day visitors and overnight visitors (tourists). In February 2013, there were 329 544 (31,5%) same day visitors and 715 769 (68,5%) tourists. Between January 2013 and February 2013, the volume of same day visitors increased by 8,5% (from 303 725 in January 2013 to 329 544 in February 2013) and tourists decreased by 15,9% (from 850 759 in January 2012 to 715 769 in February 2013). Furthermore, between February 2012 and February 2013, the volume of same day visitors increased by 19,7% (from 275 196 in February 2012 to 329 544 in February 2013) while the volume of tourists increased by 5,6% (from 677 674 in February 2012 to 715 769 in February 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 show that in February 2013, road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 1 852 286 (70,1%) out of the 2 643 051 travellers. The total number of travellers who used air transport was

779 188 (29,5%). The arrivals data on South African residents show that 104 485 (34,7%) came by air and 195 180 (64,8%) came by road. For departures, 106 703 (35,1%) and 196 178 (64,5%) used air and road transport respectively. In the case of foreign travellers, 310 758 (28,2%) arrived by air while those who came by road were 785 538 (71,3%). When departing South Africa, 257 242 (27,5%) foreign travellers left by air whilst 675 390 (72,2%) left by road. Table 2 further shows that an overwhelming majority, 316 851 (96,1%) of same day visitors arrived in the country by road. Only 12 366 (3,8%) same day visitors flew into the country. Data on tourists show that, 439 383 (61,4%) used road transport but 274 821 (38,4%) 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. In February 2013, 218 387 (90,8%) overseas tourists arrived in the country by air whilst 20 475 (8,5%) 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 [416 863 (91,7%)]. Only 37 934 (8,3%) 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 17 350 (92,2%); with 1 454 (7,7%) using road transport.

1.2.2 Regional and national distribution

In February 2013, the distribution of overseas tourists were as follows; Europe, 151 091 (62,9%); Asia, 37 613 (15,6%); North America, 28 340 (11,8%); Central and South America, 10 620 (4,4%); Australasia, 9 110 (3,8%) and Middle East, 3 613 (1,5%). Virtually all tourists from Africa came from the SADC countries, [454 820 (96,0%)]. The distribution of the remaining tourists from Africa is as follows: West Africa, 10 968 (2,3%); East and Central Africa, 6 517 (1,4%) and North Africa 1 336 (0,3%).

Data presented in Figure 1 indicate that United Kingdom (UK), 48 486 (20,2%); Germany, 31 546 (13,1%); United States of America (USA), 22 242 (9,3%); China 16 637 (6,9%); France, 12 289 (5,1%); The Netherlands, 10 778 (4,5%); India 8 514 (3,5%); Australia, 7 868 (3,3%); Brazil, 6 621 (2,8%); and Sweden, 6 357 (2,6%) were the ten leading overseas countries visiting South Africa in February 2013. Tourists from these ten countries constituted 71,3% of all tourists from overseas countries. A comparison between movements in February 2012 and February 2013 shows that the number of tourists increased in nine (China, India, Germany, Brazil, Sweden, France, USA, Australia and UK) countries and decreased in one (The Netherlands) country. China had the highest increase of 99,5% (from 8 340 tourists in February 2012 to 16 637 tourists in February 2013) while The Netherlands had a decrease of 5,3% (from 11 387 tourists in February 2012 to 10 778 tourists in February 2013).

The ten leading countries in the number of tourists visiting South Africa in January 2013 from the SADC countries (see Figure 2) were Zimbabwe, 132 019 (29,0%); Lesotho, 105 148 (23,1%); Mozambique, 79 694 (17,5%); Swaziland, 56 254 (12,4%); Botswana, 31 440 (6,9%); Namibia, 13 164 (2,9%); Zambia, 12 547 (2,8%); Malawi, 11 774 (2,6%); Angola, 4 608 (1,0%) and Tanzania, 3 096 (0,7%). Tourists from these ten countries constituted 98,9% of all tourists from the SADC countries. A comparison between movements in February 2012 and February 2013 shows that the number of tourists increased in seven (Malawi, Botswana, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Swaziland and Angola) and decreased in three (Mozambique, Lesotho and Namibia) countries. Malawi had the highest increase of 17,8% (from 9 992 tourists in February 2012 to 11 774 tourists in February 2013). Mozambique showed the highest decrease of 9,6% (from 88 166 tourists in February 2012 to 79 694 tourists in February 2013).

The ten leading countries in the number of tourists visiting South Africa in February 2013 from 'other' African countries, shown in Figure 3, were Nigeria, 6 979 (37,1%); Kenya, 2 647 (14,1%); Ghana, 2 355 (12,5%); Uganda, 1 230 (6,5%); Egypt, 738 (3,9%); Ethiopia, 646 (3,4%); Gabon, 582 (3,1%); Cameroon, 487 (2,6%); Congo, 347 (1,8%) and Senegal, 318 (1,7%). Tourists from these ten countries constituted 86,8% of all tourists from 'other' African countries. A comparison between movements in February 2012 and February 2013 shows that the number of tourists increased in seven (Ghana, Egypt, Senegal, Nigeria, Congo, Kenya and Ethiopia) and decreased in three (Gabon, Cameroon and Uganda) countries. Ghana had the highest increase of 53,5% (from 1 534 tourists in

February 2012 to 2 355 tourists in February 2013). Gabon showed the highest decrease of 10,9% (from 653 tourists in February 2012 to 582 tourists in February 2013).

1.2.3 Purpose of visit

As observed from data given in Table 4, in February 2013, majority [653 997 (91,4%)] of tourists were in South Africa for holidays. However, 38 035 (5,3%), 16 790 (2,3%), and 6 947 (1,0%) tourists were in South Africa on transit; and for business and study respectively. A detailed analysis reveals that of all the tourists from each of the overseas regions, at least 65,0% came to South Africa for holidays. A total of 133 529 (88,4%) tourists from Europe; 3 067 (84,9%) from Middle East; 23 850 (84,2%) from North America; 7 426 (81,5%) from Australasia, 27 573 (73,3%) from Asia; and 6 917 (65,1%) from Central and South America were in South Africa for holidays. Middle East had the higher proportion of their tourists in South Africa for business (7,0%) and study (1,0%) compared to other overseas regions. However, Central and South America had the highest proportion of its tourist on transit (33,1%).

The majority of African tourists [450 229 (95,1%)] came to South Africa for holidays. However, there were differences between tourists from the SADC countries and 'other' African countries namely:

- Whereas 435 231 (95,7%) of tourists from the SADC countries were on holidays; 14 998 (79,7%) 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 82,4% (9 043); 76,3% (4 974) and 73,4% (981) for West Africa; East and Central Africa; and North Africa, respectively.
- Business persons constituted 4,4% (820) of tourists from 'other' African countries and 1,4% (6 483) from the SADC countries. North Africa had the highest proportion of 10,0% (133) of its tourists in South Africa for business.
- Students made up 5,5% (1 040) of tourists from 'other' African countries compared with 1,1% (4 912) from the SADC countries. East and Central Africa had the highest proportion of 8,4% (546) of their tourists in South Africa for study purposes.
- The proportion of tourists on transit was higher for those from 'other' African countries [10,4% (1 963)] compared to those from SADC countries [1,8% (8 194)]. North Africa had the highest proportion of 11,7% (156) of their tourists on transit.

1.2.4 Sex and age distribution

Table 5 shows that, in February 2013, there were 413 874 (57,8%) male and 301 139 (42,1%) female tourists. The overseas tourists were made up of 137 546 (57,2%) male tourists and 102 565 (42,7%) female tourists. There were 261 769 (57,6%) male and 192 579 (42,3%) female tourists from the SADC countries. The tourists from 'other' African countries were made up of 13 451 (71,5%) males and 5 363 (28,5%) 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 639 741 (89,4%) of tourists were aged between 15 and 64 years; 44 173 (6,2%) were aged 65 years and older and 31 377 (4,4%) were aged less than 15 years. Taking the regions of residence into consideration, the results further show that 194 145 (80,8%) of overseas tourists were aged between 15 and 64 years compared with 425 928 (93,6%) and 17 986 (95,6%) 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 overseas [5,4% (13 064)] than those from the SADC countries [3,9% (17 753) and among tourists from 'other' African countries [2,9% (546)]. There was a higher proportion of young female tourists in comparison to young male tourists for all the three regions. A comparison of the three regions shows relatively high proportions of the elderly among both male [13,0% (17 815)] and female 14,8% (15 199) tourists from overseas. This is in contrast to the pattern observed among tourists from the other two regions. Thus 1,5% (198) of male and 1,6% (86) of female tourists from 'other' African countries were aged 65 years and older. Likewise 1,8% (4 842) of male and 3,0% (5 861) of female tourists from the SADC countries were aged 65 years and older.

2. Figures

Figure 1. Number of tourists from the ten leading overseas countries in February 2013 compared to February 2012

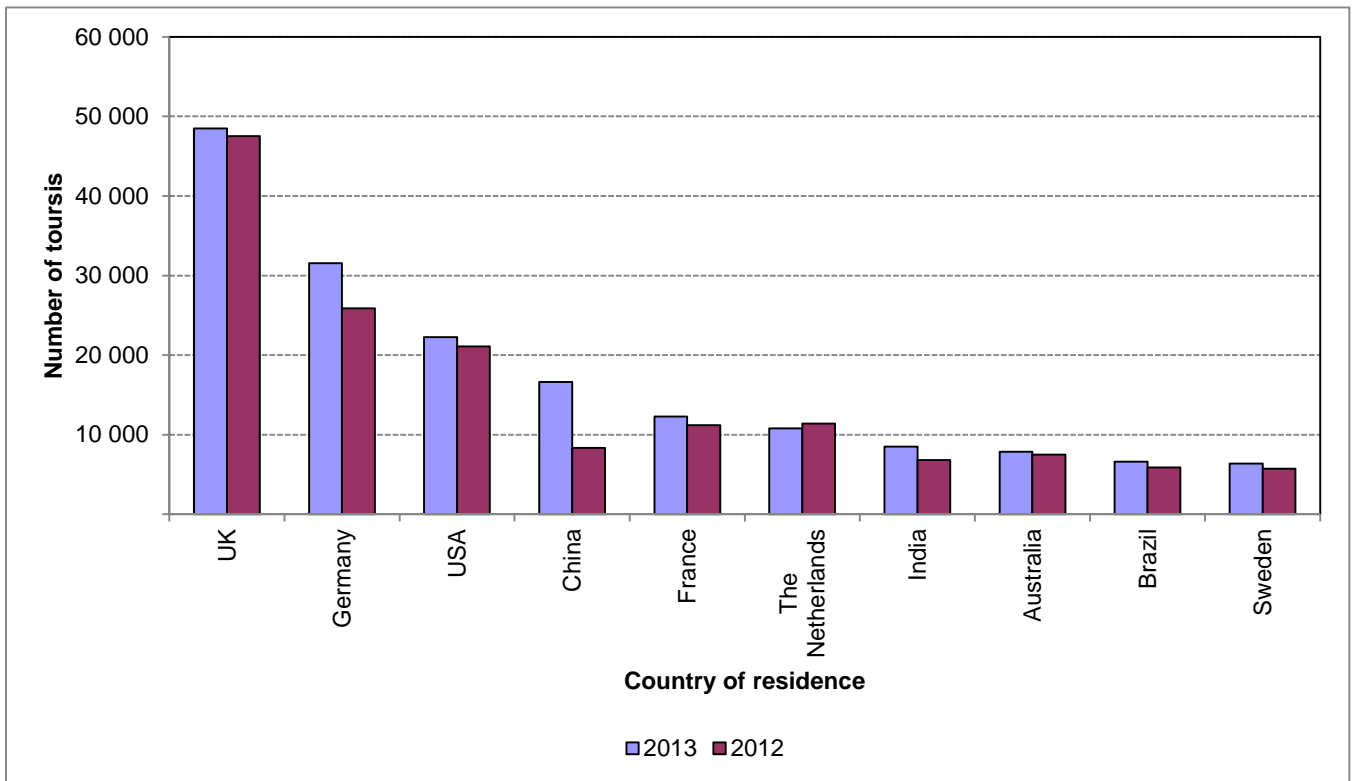


Figure 2. Number of tourists from the ten leading Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries in February 2013 compared to February 2012

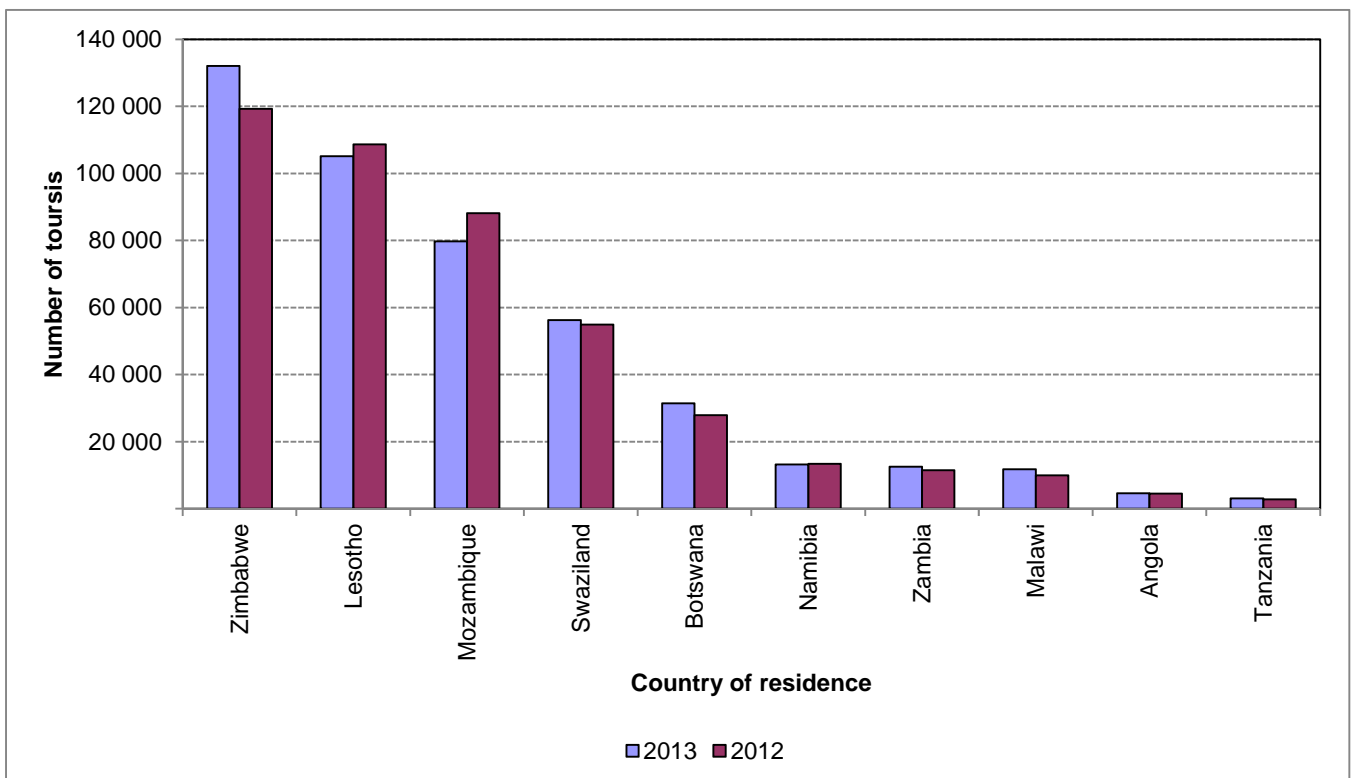
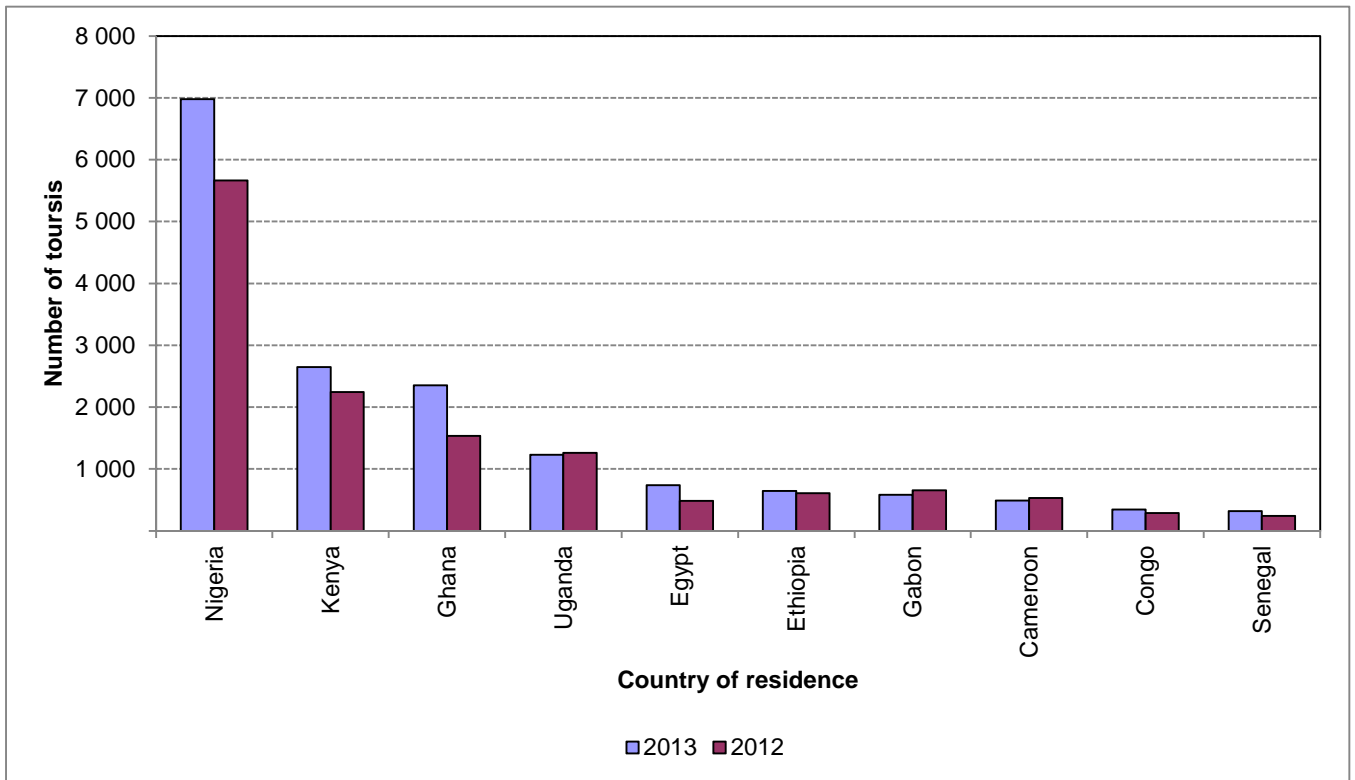


Figure 3. Number of tourists from the ten leading 'other' African countries in February 2013 compared to February 2012



3. Tables

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

Travel direction	February	January	February	% change	
	2012	2013	2013	February 2012 - February 2013	January 2013 - February 2013
Total	2 467 403	3 047 998	2 643 051	7,1	-13,3
South African residents	627 207	875 540	605 428	-3,5	-30,9
Arrivals	311 209	535 415	301 237	-3,2	-43,7
Departures	315 998	340 125	304 191	-3,7	-10,6
Foreign travellers	1 840 196	2 172 458	2 037 623	10,7	-6,2
Arrivals	1 006 429	1 274 134	1 101 684	9,5	-13,5
Departures	833 767	898 324	935 939	12,3	4,2
Foreign arrivals	1 006 429	1 274 134	1 101 684	9,5	-13,5
Non-visitors	53 559	119 650	56 371	5,3	-52,9
Visitors	952 870	1 154 484	1 045 313	9,7	-9,5
Visitors	952 870	1 154 484	1 045 313	9,7	-9,5
Arrivals only	359 614	556 035	371 215	3,2	-33,2
Single trips	336 324	329 134	388 542	15,5	18,0
Multiple trips	256 932	269 315	285 556	11,1	6,0
Visitors	952 870	1 154 484	1 045 313	9,7	-9,5
Same day	275 196	303 725	329 544	19,7	8,5
Overnight (tourists)	677 674	850 759	715 769	5,6	-15,9

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

Travel Direction	February		Mode of travel (February 2013)							
			Air					Road	Sea	Unspecified
	2012	2013	Cape Town	K Shaka	OR Tambo	Other	Total			
Total	2 467 403	2 643 051	151 990	18 809	601 026	7 363	779 188	1 852 286	11 564	13
South African residents	627 207	605 428	23 842	10 173	173 149	4 024	211 188	391 358	2 882	-
Arrivals	311 209	301 237	11 824	4 934	85 753	1 974	104 485	195 180	1 572	-
Departures	315 998	304 191	12 018	5 239	87 396	2 050	106 703	196 178	1 310	-
Foreign travellers	1 840 196	2 037 623	128 148	8 636	427 877	3 339	568 000	1 460 928	8 682	13
Arrivals	1 006 429	1 101 684	65 302	4 558	239 367	1 531	310 758	785 538	5 375	13
Departures	833 767	935 939	62 846	4 078	188 510	1 808	257 242	675 390	3 307	-
Visitors	952 870	1 045 313	61 858	3 520	220 903	906	287 187	756 234	1 887	5
Same day	275 196	329 544	261	12	11 978	115	12 366	316 851	327	-
Overnight (tourists)	677 674	715 769	61 597	3 508	208 925	791	274 821	439 383	1 560	5

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

Country of residence	February		Mode of travel (February 2013)							
	2012	2013	Air					Road	Sea	Unspecified
			Cape Town	K Shaka	OR Tambo	Other	Total			
Total	677 674	715 769	61 597	3 508	208 925	791	274 821	439 383	1 560	5
Overseas	214 594	240 387	58 663	3 143	155 978	603	218 387	20 475	1 522	3
Europe	140 230	151 091	47 825	2 176	85 883	280	136 164	13 781	1 146	-
Austria	2 709	3 239	1 128	71	1 755	2	2 956	283	-	-
Belgium	3 877	4 100	1 213	31	2 431	7	3 682	411	7	-
Denmark	3 406	3 648	811	48	2 496	-	3 355	280	13	-
France	11 184	12 289	3 274	88	7 404	21	10 787	1 481	21	-
Germany	25 878	31 546	9 501	275	18 628	74	28 478	3 051	17	-
Ireland	2 549	2 586	897	42	1 384	2	2 325	256	5	-
Italy	3 856	4 353	1 132	100	2 849	6	4 087	246	20	-
Norway	3 275	3 197	1 007	7	1 851	-	2 865	328	4	-
Portugal	3 889	4 085	514	37	2 241	28	2 820	1 264	1	-
Spain	1 664	1 810	332	28	1 324	3	1 687	123	-	-
Sweden	5 737	6 357	1 852	19	3 943	6	5 820	522	15	-
Switzerland	4 839	5 380	1 950	83	2 785	28	4 846	532	2	-
The Netherlands	11 387	10 778	4 019	95	5 117	12	9 243	1 517	18	-
UK	47 528	48 486	17 422	1 124	26 142	81	44 769	2 766	951	-
Other	8 452	9 237	2 773	128	5 533	10	8 444	721	72	-
North America	27 209	28 340	4 360	109	20 999	237	25 705	2 524	111	-
Canada	6 138	6 098	1 341	32	4 071	28	5 472	596	30	-
USA	21 071	22 242	3 019	77	16 928	209	20 233	1 928	81	-
Central and South America	9 946	10 620	247	32	9 715	18	10 012	604	4	-
Argentina	2 403	2 171	26	26	2 070	-	2 122	49	-	-
Brazil	5 894	6 621	120	-	6 052	15	6 187	434	-	-
Chile	456	569	8	1	528	-	537	32	-	-
Other	1 193	1 259	93	5	1 065	3	1 166	89	4	-

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

Country of residence	February		Mode of travel (February 2013)							
	2012	2013	Air					Road	Sea	Unspecified
			Cape Town	K Shaka	OR Tambo	Other	Total			
Australasia	8 684	9 110	942	143	7 406	38	8 529	560	21	-
Australia	7 508	7 868	783	115	6 419	36	7 353	497	18	-
New Zealand	1 159	1 223	158	28	969	2	1 157	63	3	-
Other	17	19	1	-	18	-	19	-	-	-
Middle East	3 306	3 613	412	25	2 924	9	3 370	240	3	-
Israel	1 920	2 262	112	3	1 958	5	2 078	184	-	-
Lebanon	255	278	34	2	214	3	253	24	1	-
Saudi Arabia	198	273	62	5	206	-	273	-	-	-
Other	933	800	204	15	546	1	766	32	2	-
Asia	25 219	37 613	4 877	658	29 051	21	34 607	2 766	237	3
China	8 340	16 637	2 867	90	13 043	2	16 002	610	25	-
India	6 805	8 514	670	373	6 403	9	7 455	1 010	48	1
Japan	1 959	2 533	223	22	2 172	-	2 417	111	5	-
South Korea	1 858	1 734	179	20	1 433	-	1 632	96	6	-
Pakistan	1 367	1 574	132	72	980	1	1 185	384	5	-
Philippines	867	1 262	75	13	961	-	1 049	115	98	-
Taiwan	795	1 199	84	5	982	3	1 074	124	1	-
Vietnam	415	1 032	109	1	914	-	1 024	8	-	-
Malaysia	522	614	133	25	441	5	604	10	-	-
Other	2 291	2 514	405	37	1 722	1	2 165	298	49	2
Africa	460 998	473 641	2 768	360	51 968	188	55 284	418 317	38	2
SADC	445 557	454 820	2 485	331	34 973	145	37 934	416 863	23	-
Angola	4 534	4 608	542	-	3 892	13	4 447	161	-	-
Botswana	27 893	31 440	194	1	2 898	45	3 138	28 302	-	-
DRC	2 407	2 668	6	-	2 131	11	2 148	520	-	-
Lesotho	108 637	105 148	1	5	577	-	583	104 564	1	-
Madagascar	400	545	1	-	535	1	537	7	1	-

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

Country of residence	February		Mode of travel (February 2013)							
			Air					Road	Sea	Unspecified
	2012	2013	Cape Town	K Shaka	OR Tambo	Other	Total			
Malawi	9 992	11 774	7	4	1 707	5	1 723	10 051	-	-
Mauritius	1 412	1 495	272	4	1 087	1	1 364	131	-	-
Mozambique	88 166	79 694	118	59	3 557	13	3 747	75 940	7	-
Namibia	13 386	13 164	1 260	2	3 524	11	4 797	8 359	8	-
Seychelles	295	368	1	1	364	-	366	2	-	-
Swaziland	54 887	56 254	2	-	771	5	778	55 476	-	-
Tanzania	2 776	3 096	10	2	1 806	-	1 818	1 277	1	-
Zambia	11 480	12 547	12	131	4 287	7	4 437	8 109	1	-
Zimbabwe	119 292	132 019	59	122	7 837	33	8 051	123 964	4	-
'Other' Africa	15 441	18 821	283	29	16 995	43	17 350	1 454	15	2
East and Central Africa	6 040	6 517	37	5	5 842	6	5 890	618	9	-
Burundi	79	123	-	-	108	-	108	15	-	-
Cameroon	529	487	2	1	448	-	451	31	5	-
Central African Republic	5	21	-	-	20	-	20	1	-	-
Chad	26	34	-	-	33	-	33	1	-	-
Comoros	9	70	-	-	70	-	70	-	-	-
Congo	286	347	6	-	323	5	334	10	3	-
Djibouti	5	5	-	-	4	-	4	1	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	43	58	7	-	51	-	58	-	-	-
Eritrea	45	33	1	-	29	-	30	3	-	-
Ethiopia	607	646	3	1	560	-	564	82	-	-
Gabon	653	582	3	-	578	-	581	1	-	-
Kenya	2 244	2 647	9	2	2 375	1	2 387	260	-	-
Rwanda	222	215	-	1	204	-	205	10	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	15	17	-	-	17	-	17	-	-	-
Somalia	12	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Uganda	1 260	1 230	6	-	1 020	-	1 026	203	1	-

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

Country of residence	February		Mode of travel (February 2013)							
	2012	2013	Air					Road	Sea	Unspecified
			Cape Town	K Shaka	OR Tambo	Other	Total			
West Africa	8 400	10 968	99	11	10 043	37	10 190	770	6	2
Benin	93	157	1	-	151	-	152	5	-	-
Burkina Faso	47	87	-	-	85	1	86	-	1	-
Cape Verde Island	43	49	2	-	43	-	45	4	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire	145	224	5	1	209	1	216	8	-	-
Gambia	78	84	-	-	77	-	77	7	-	-
Ghana	1 534	2 355	36	2	2 152	11	2 201	153	1	-
Guinea	220	263	6	-	123	-	129	134	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	10	11	-	-	7	-	7	4	-	-
Liberia	48	47	-	-	45	-	45	2	-	-
Mali	86	149	1	-	108	-	109	40	-	-
Mauritania	21	33	2	1	27	-	30	3	-	-
Niger	31	49	3	-	46	-	49	-	-	-
Nigeria	5 666	6 979	33	7	6 522	24	6 586	387	4	2
Senegal	243	318	3	-	304	-	307	11	-	-
Sierra Leone	89	75	-	-	65	-	65	10	-	-
Togo	46	88	7	-	79	-	86	2	-	-
North Africa	1 001	1 336	147	13	1 110	-	1 270	66	-	-
Algeria	73	92	10	-	74	-	84	8	-	-
Egypt	484	738	44	3	658	-	705	33	-	-
Libya	54	89	16	2	64	-	82	7	-	-
Morocco	156	143	24	4	102	-	130	13	-	-
South Sudan	-	46	1	-	43	-	44	2	-	-
The Sudan	167	125	28	4	91	-	123	2	-	-
Tunisia	66	103	24	-	78	-	102	1	-	-
Western Sahara	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unspecified	2 082	1 741	166	5	979	-	1 150	591	-	-

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

Country of residence	February		Purpose of visit (February 2013)			
	2012	2013	Business	Holiday	Study	Transit
Total	677 674	715 769	16 790	653 997	6 947	38 035
Overseas	214 594	240 387	9 430	202 362	985	27 610
Europe	140 230	151 091	5 651	133 529	508	11 403
Austria	2 709	3 239	82	2 849	6	302
Belgium	3 877	4 100	176	3 614	25	285
Denmark	3 406	3 648	93	3 113	4	438
France	11 184	12 289	508	10 695	37	1 049
Germany	25 878	31 546	930	28 126	135	2 355
Ireland	2 549	2 586	125	2 261	7	193
Italy	3 856	4 353	274	3 587	11	481
Norway	3 275	3 197	58	2 716	15	408
Portugal	3 889	4 085	74	3 446	11	554
Spain	1 664	1 810	162	1 343	7	298
Sweden	5 737	6 357	170	5 602	17	568
Switzerland	4 839	5 380	91	4 916	13	360
The Netherlands	11 387	10 778	276	10 023	103	376
UK	47 528	48 486	2 108	43 547	88	2 743
Other	8 452	9 237	524	7 691	29	993
North America	27 209	28 340	1 155	23 850	168	3 167
Canada	6 138	6 098	303	5 199	25	571
USA	21 071	22 242	852	18 651	143	2 596
Central and South America	9 946	10 620	154	6 917	36	3 513
Argentina	2 403	2 171	26	1 754	2	389
Brazil	5 894	6 621	60	3 935	10	2 616
Chile	456	569	6	441	1	121
Other	1 193	1 259	62	787	23	387

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

Country of residence	February		Purpose of visit (February 2013)			
	2012	2013	Business	Holiday	Study	Transit
Australasia	8 684	9 110	524	7 426	22	1 138
Australia	7 508	7 868	479	6 384	19	986
New Zealand	1 159	1 223	43	1 028	2	150
Other	17	19	2	14	1	2
Middle East	3 306	3 613	253	3 067	35	258
Israel	1 920	2 262	89	2 007	-	166
Lebanon	255	278	28	200	2	48
Saudi Arabia	198	273	27	231	11	4
Other	933	800	109	629	22	40
Asia	25 219	37 613	1 693	27 573	216	8 131
China	8 340	16 637	319	13 266	35	3 017
India	6 805	8 514	801	6 254	66	1 393
Japan	1 959	2 533	190	1 696	7	640
South Korea	1 858	1 734	88	1 222	36	388
Pakistan	1 367	1 574	88	1 195	12	279
Philippines	867	1 262	31	445	17	769
Taiwan	795	1 199	13	1 015	6	165
Vietnam	415	1 032	9	200	2	821
Malaysia	522	614	36	469	20	89
Other	2 291	2 514	118	1 811	15	570
Africa	460 998	473 641	7 303	450 229	5 952	10 157
SADC	445 557	454 820	6 483	435 231	4 912	8 194
Angola	4 534	4 608	61	3 487	259	801
Botswana	27 893	31 440	241	29 605	582	1 012
DRC	2 407	2 668	63	2 312	172	121
Lesotho	108 637	105 148	43	104 270	603	232
Madagascar	400	545	13	221	15	296

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

Country of residence	February		Purpose of visit (February 2013)			
	2012	2013	Business	Holiday	Study	Transit
Malawi	9 992	11 774	227	11 035	150	362
Mauritius	1 412	1 495	60	1 127	73	235
Mozambique	88 166	79 694	706	77 594	90	1 304
Namibia	13 386	13 164	1 882	9 857	430	995
Seychelles	295	368	1	346	5	16
Swaziland	54 887	56 254	636	54 372	934	312
Tanzania	2 776	3 096	83	2 488	113	412
Zambia	11 480	12 547	1 077	10 503	239	728
Zimbabwe	119 292	132 019	1 390	128 014	1 247	1 368
'Other' Africa	15 441	18 821	820	14 998	1 040	1 963
East and Central Africa	6 040	6 517	361	4 974	546	636
Burundi	79	123	1	81	4	37
Cameroon	529	487	22	314	58	93
Central African Republic	5	21	-	14	7	-
Chad	26	34	1	25	7	1
Comoros	9	70	-	51	1	18
Congo	286	347	9	273	45	20
Djibouti	5	5	-	4	-	1
Equatorial Guinea	43	58	9	30	16	3
Eritrea	45	33	3	26	1	3
Ethiopia	607	646	22	550	23	51
Gabon	653	582	13	454	92	23
Kenya	2 244	2 647	206	2 080	167	194
Rwanda	222	215	11	138	36	30
Sao Tome and Principe	15	17	-	15	-	2
Somalia	12	2	-	1	-	1
Uganda	1 260	1 230	64	918	89	159

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

Country of residence	February		Purpose of visit (February 2013)			
	2012	2013	Business	Holiday	Study	Transit
West Africa	8 400	10 968	326	9 043	428	1 171
Benin	93	157	5	139	4	9
Burkina Faso	47	87	8	68	3	8
Cape Verde Island	43	49	1	42	-	6
Côte d'Ivoire	145	224	14	161	16	33
Gambia	78	84	1	31	1	51
Ghana	1 534	2 355	63	2 039	48	205
Guinea	220	263	6	199	5	53
Guinea-Bissau	10	11	-	9	-	2
Liberia	48	47	-	38	2	7
Mali	86	149	8	118	7	16
Mauritania	21	33	4	23	-	6
Niger	31	49	4	38	2	5
Nigeria	5 666	6 979	181	5 817	324	657
Senegal	243	318	24	218	5	71
Sierra Leone	89	75	5	57	3	10
Togo	46	88	2	46	8	32
North Africa	1 001	1 336	133	981	66	156
Algeria	73	92	7	77	3	5
Egypt	484	738	83	549	12	94
Libya	54	89	2	49	17	21
Morocco	156	143	15	111	4	13
South Sudan	-	46	3	35	6	2
The Sudan	167	125	11	85	23	6
Tunisia	66	103	12	75	1	15
Western Sahara	1	-	-	-	-	-
Unspecified	2 082	1 741	57	1 406	10	268

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

Sex	Age group	Total	Region (February 2013)			
			Overseas	SADC	'Other' Africa	Unspecified
All	Total	715 769	240 387	454 820	18 821	1 741
	<15	31 377	13 064	17 753	546	14
	15 - 64	639 741	194 145	425 928	17 986	1 682
	65+	44 173	33 098	10 747	284	44
	Unspecified	478	80	392	5	1
Male	Total	413 874	137 546	261 769	13 451	1 108
	<15	15 780	6 630	8 859	283	8
	15 - 64	374 978	113 056	247 875	12 969	1 078
	65+	22 877	17 815	4 842	198	22
	Unspecified	239	45	193	1	-
Female	Total	301 139	102 565	192 579	5 363	632
	<15	15 597	6 434	8 894	263	6
	15 - 64	264 184	80 905	177 666	5 010	603
	65+	21 168	15 199	5 861	86	22
	Unspecified	190	27	158	4	1
Unspecified	Total	756	276	472	7	1
	<15	-	-	-	-	-
	15 - 64	579	184	387	7	1
	65+	128	84	44	-	-
	Unspecified	49	8	41	-	-

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 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 are in transit and those who boarded airplanes but were refused entry into the country. In February 2013, the DHA data was 0,8% higher 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, which belongs 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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