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Statistical release

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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 January 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 3 047 998 travellers (arrivals and departures) passed through South African ports of entry in January 2013. As presented in Table 1, these travellers are made up of 875 540 South African residents and 2 172 458 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 535 415 and 340 125 arrivals and departures respectively. The corresponding volumes for foreign arrivals and departures were 1 274 134 and 898 324, respectively.

A comparison between the movements in December 2012 and January 2013 indicates that the volumes of arrivals increased for South African residents and decreased for foreign travellers while volumes of departures decreased for both South African residents and foreign travellers. The volume of arrivals for South African residents increased by 2,9% (from 520 238 in December 2012 to 535 415 in January 2013) while the volume of departures for South African residents decreased by 51,3% (from 698 964 in December 2012 to 340 125 in January 2013). Foreign arrivals decreased by 4,3% (from 1 331 934 in December 2012 to 1 274 134 in January 2013) while foreign departures decreased by 29,7% (from 1 277 471 in December 2012 to 898 324 in January 2013).

A comparison between the movements in January 2012 and January 2013 indicates that the volumes of arrivals increased for both South African residents and foreign travellers while volumes of departures decreased for South African residents but increased for foreign travellers. For South African residents, the volume of arrivals increased by 1,7% (from 526 250 in January 2012 to 535 415 in January 2013) and the volume of departures decreased by 2,8% (from 349 970 in January 2012 to 340 125 in January 2013). The volume of arrivals for foreign travellers increased by 2,0% (from 1 249 101 in January 2012 to 1 274 134 in January 2013) and the volume of departures increased by 6,1% (from 846 915 in January 2012 to 898 324 in January 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 January 2013, 119 650 (9,4%) foreign arrivals were classified as non-visitors while 1 154 484 (90,6%) were classified as visitors. The visitors were categorised into three groups:

- i. arrivals only – comprising of visitors who entered the country in January 2013 but did not depart in January 2013 [556 035 (48,2%)];
- ii. single trips – visitors who came once in January 2013 and left in January 2013 [329 134 (28,5%)]; and
- iii. multiple trips – visitors who came and left more than once in January 2013 [269 315 (23,3%)].

Visitors were further grouped as same day visitors and overnight visitors (tourists). In January 2013, there were 303 725 (26,3%) same day visitors and 850 759 (73,7%) tourists. Between December 2012 and January 2013, the volume of same day visitors decreased by 23,8% (from 398 516 in December 2012 to 303 725 in January 2013) and tourists decreased by 2,4% (from 871 774 in December 2012 to 850 759 in January 2013). Furthermore, between January 2012 and January 2013, the volume of same day visitors increased by 10,7% (from 274 455 in January 2012 to 303 725 in January 2013) while the volume of tourists decreased by 4,1% (from 887 066 in January 2012 to 850 759 in January 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 January 2013, road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 2 177 274 (71,4%) out of the 3 047 998 travellers. The total number of travellers who used air transport was

851 530 (27,9%). The arrivals data on South African residents show that 173 374 (32,4%) came by air and 355 206 (66,3%) came by road. For departures, 129 483 (38,1%) and 205 975 (60,6%) used air and road transport respectively. In the case of foreign travellers, 297 915 (23,4%) arrived by air while those who came by road were 972 473 (76,3%). When departing South Africa, 250 758 (27,9%) foreign travellers left by air whilst 643 620 (71,6%) left by road. Table 2 further shows that an overwhelming majority, 288 406 (95,0%) of same day visitors arrived in the country by road. Only 15 198 (5,0%) same day visitors flew into the country. Data on tourists show that, 603 586 (70,9%) used road transport but 246 593 (29,0%) 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 January 2013, 182 464 (90,1%) overseas tourists arrived in the country by air whilst 19 670 (9,7%) 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 [581 738 (93,1%)]. Only 43 196 (6,9%) 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 19 734 (92,8%); with 1 494 (7,0%) using road transport.

1.2.2 Regional and national distribution

In January 2013, the distribution of overseas tourists were as follows; Europe, 114 320 (56,4%); Asia, 33 914 (16,7%); North America, 26 341 (13,0%); Central and South America, 14 124 (7,0%); Australasia, 10 371 (5,1%) and Middle East, 3 478 (1,7%). Virtually all tourists from Africa came from the SADC countries, [625 062 (96,7%)]. The distribution of the remaining tourists from Africa is as follows: West Africa, 11 345 (1,8%); East and Central Africa, 7 937 (1,2%) and North Africa 1 981 (0,3%).

Data presented in Figure 1 indicate that United Kingdom (UK), 34 392 (17,0%); United States of America (USA), 21 330 (10,5%); Germany, 21 101 (10,4%); China 11 992 (5,9%); Brazil, 9 261 (4,6%); France, 9 057 (4,5%); Australia, 8 860 (4,4%); The Netherlands, 8 847 (4,4%); India 8 270 (4,1%); and Canada, 5 011 (2,5%) were the ten leading overseas countries visiting South Africa in January 2013. Tourists from these ten countries constituted 68,2% of all tourists from overseas countries. A comparison between movements in January 2012 and January 2013 shows that the number of tourists increased in four (India, Brazil, USA and Canada) and decreased in six (UK, The Netherlands, Germany, Australia, China and France) countries. India had the highest increase of 14,9% (from 7 196 tourists in January 2012 to 8 270 tourists in January 2013) while UK had the largest decrease of 18,7% (from 42 284 tourists in January 2012 to 34 392 tourists in January 2013).

The ten leading countries in the number of tourists visiting South Africa in January 2013 from the SADC countries (see Figure 2) were Lesotho, 172 060 (27,5%); Zimbabwe, 159 033 (25,4%); Mozambique, 139 722 (22,4%); Swaziland, 67 314 (10,8%); Botswana, 33 079 (5,3%); Namibia, 16 818 (2,7%); Zambia, 12 075 (1,9%); Malawi, 10 207 (1,6%); Angola, 6 488 (1,0%) and Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), 3 128 (0,5%). Tourists from these ten countries constituted 99,2% of all tourists from the SADC countries. A comparison between movements in January 2012 and January 2013 shows that the number of tourists increased in five (Botswana, Mozambique, DRC, Angola and Swaziland) and decreased in five (Malawi, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Lesotho and Namibia,) countries. Botswana had the highest increase of 21,1% (from 27 323 tourists in January 2012 to 33 079 tourists in January 2013). Malawi showed the highest decrease of 25,9% (from 13 769 tourists in January 2012 to 10 207 tourists in January 2013).

The ten leading countries in the number of tourists visiting South Africa in January 2013 from 'other' African countries, shown in Figure 3, were Nigeria, 6 547 (30,8%); Kenya, 3 056 (14,4%); Ghana, 2 975 (14,0%); Uganda, 1 608 (7,6%); Algeria, 772 (3,6%); Ethiopia, 770 (3,6%); Cameroon, 729 (3,4%); Gabon, 692 (3,3%); Egypt, 609 (2,9%) and Congo, 404 (1,9%). Tourists from these ten countries constituted 85,4% of all tourists from 'other' African countries. A comparison between movements in January 2012 and January 2013 shows that the number of

tourists increased in all these countries, except Gabon. Algeria showed the highest increase. The number of tourists from this country to South Africa increased almost 12 times (from 65 tourists in January 2012 to 772 tourists in January 2013). On the contrary, the number of tourists from Gabon decreased by 11,7% (from 784 in January 2012 to 692 in January 2013).

1.2.3 Purpose of visit

As observed from data given in Table 4, in January 2013, majority [778 406 (91,5%)] of tourists were in South Africa for holidays compared to only 47 757 (5,6%), 13 226 (1,6%) and 11 370 (1,3%) of tourists who were in South Africa on transit; for study and for business purposes respectively. A detailed analysis reveals that of all the tourists from each of the overseas regions, at least 60,0% came to South Africa for holidays. A total of 97 996 (85,7%) tourists from Europe; 2 954 (84,9%) from Middle East; 8 565 (82,6%) from Australasia, 21 545 (81,8%) from North America; 21 168 (62,4%) from Asia; and 8 503 (60,2%) from Central and South America were in South Africa for holidays. Middle East had a higher proportion (4,0%) of their tourists in South Africa for business compared to other overseas regions while Central and South America (38,4%) and Asia (33,1%) had higher proportions of their tourists on transit in South Africa.

The majority of African tourists [616 190 (95,3%)] came to South Africa for holidays. However, there were differences between tourists from the SADC countries and 'other' African countries namely:

- Whereas 599 383 (95,9%) of tourists from the SADC countries were on holidays; 16 807 (79,0%) 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 84,0% (1 664); 81,7% (9 268) and 74,0% (5 875) for North Africa, West Africa and East and Central Africa; respectively.
- Business persons constituted 2,4% (516) of tourists from 'other' African countries and 1,0% (5 953) from the SADC countries. North Africa had the highest proportion of 3,6% (71) of its tourists in South Africa for business.
- Students made up 7,7% (1 637) of tourists from 'other' African countries compared with 1,4% (8 860) from the SADC countries. East and Central Africa had the highest proportion of 13,0% (1 034) of their tourists in South Africa for study purposes.
- The proportion of tourists on transit was higher for those from 'other' African countries [10,8% (2 303)] compared to those from SADC countries [1,7% (8 860)]. West Africa had the highest proportion of 11,8% (533) of their tourists on transit.

1.2.4 Sex and age distribution

Table 5 shows that, in January 2013, there were 498 239 (58,6%) male and 351 691 (41,3%) female tourists. The overseas tourists were made up of 117 024 (57,8%) male tourists and 85 302 (42,1%) female tourists. There were 365 034 (58,4%) male and 259 427 (41,5%) female tourists from the SADC countries. The tourists from 'other' African countries were made up of 14 973 (70,4%) males and 6 286 (29,6%) 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 765 518 (90,0%) of tourists were aged between 15 and 64 years; 36 948 (4,3%) were aged 65 years and older and 47 711 (5,6%) were aged less than 15 years. Taking the regions of residence into consideration, the results further show that 164 058 (81,0%) of overseas tourists were aged between 15 and 64 years compared with 579 899 (92,8%) and 19 780 (93,0%) 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 [6,1% (12 427)] than those from 'other' African countries [5,5% (1 173)] and among tourists from the SADC [5,4% (34 055)] countries. 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 [12,1% (14 147)] and female 13,8% (11 766) tourists from overseas. This is in contrast to the pattern observed among tourists from the other two regions. Thus 1,4% (207) of male and 1,6% (98) of female tourists from 'other' African countries were aged 65 years and older. Likewise 1,3% (4 780) of male and 2,2% (5 788) 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 January 2013 compared to January 2012

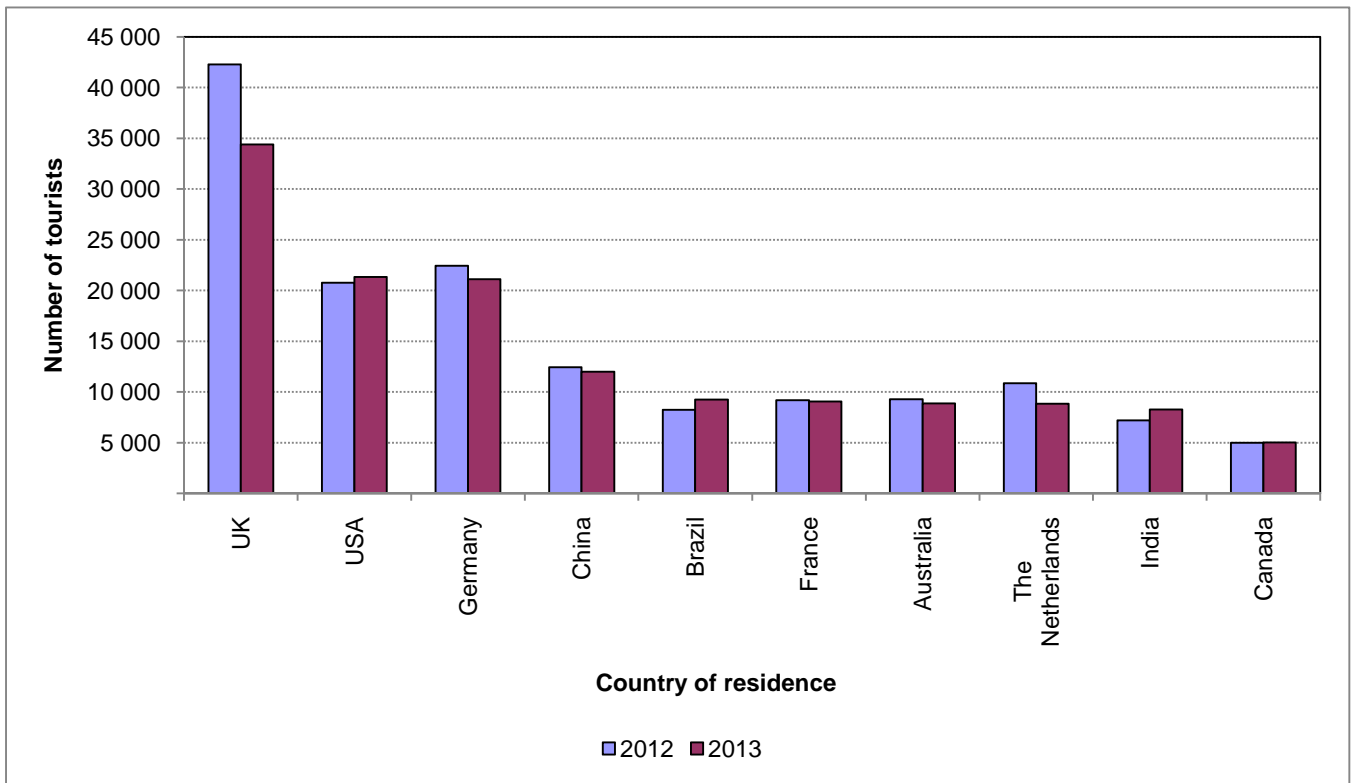


Figure 2. Number of tourists from the ten leading Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries in January 2013 compared to January 2012

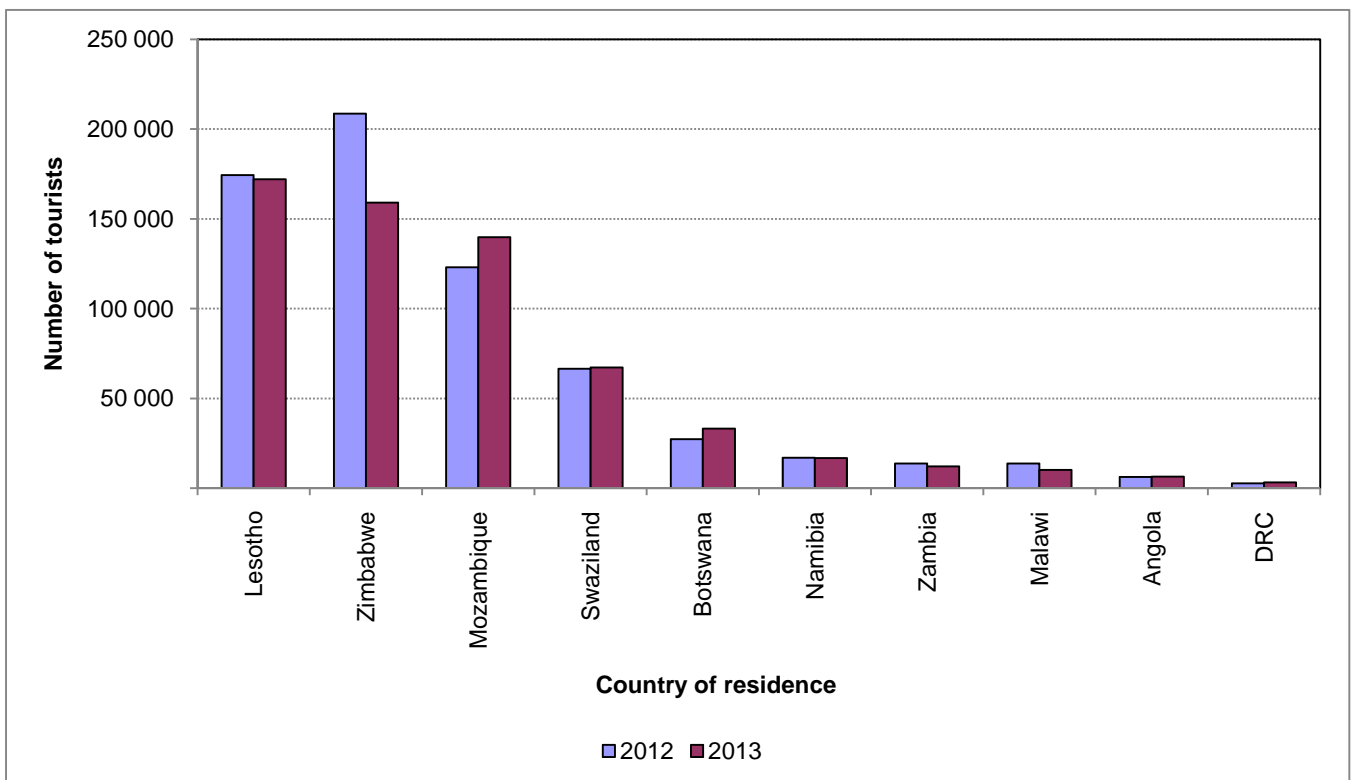
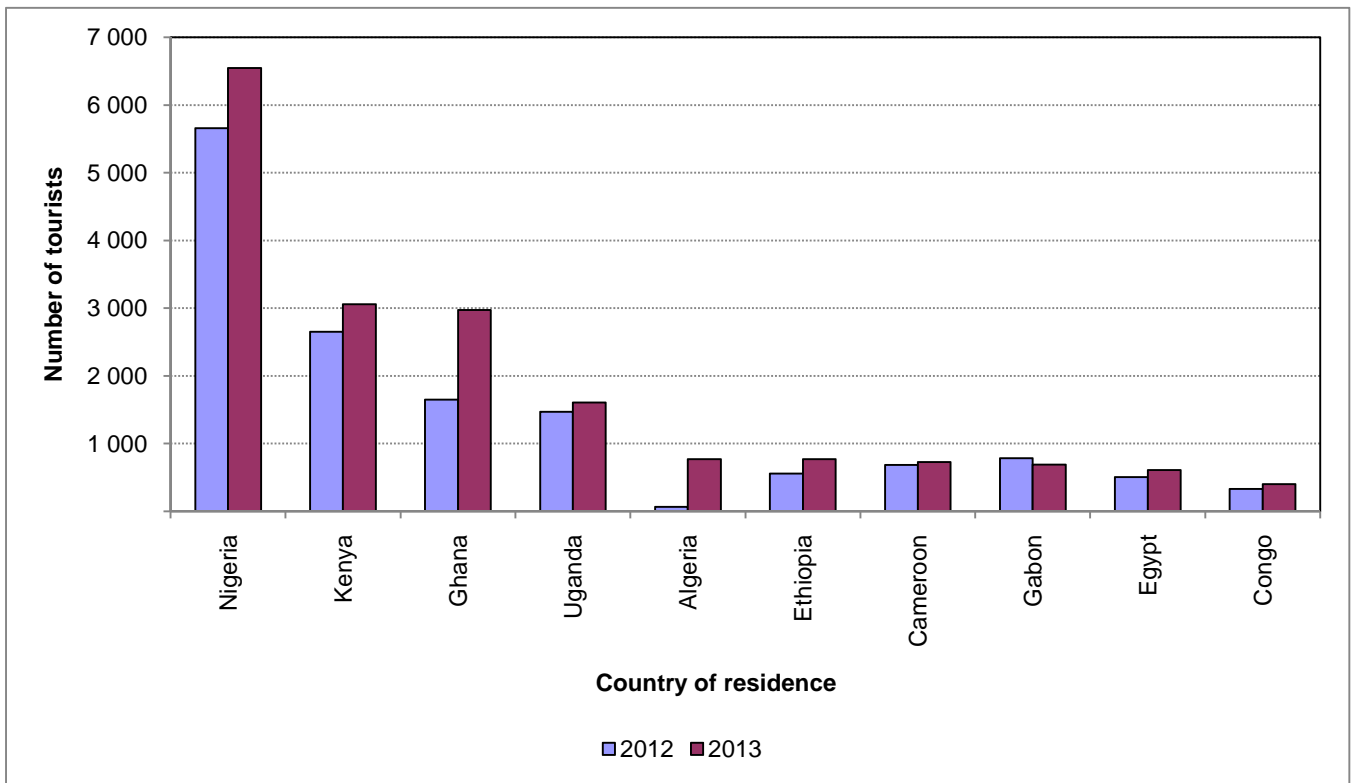


Figure 3. Number of tourists from the ten leading 'other' African countries in January 2013 compared to January 2012



3. Tables

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

Travel direction	January	December	January	% change	
	2012	2013	2013	January 2012 - January 2013	December 2012 - January 2013
Total	2 972 236	3 828 607	3 047 998	2,5	-20,4
South African residents	876 220	1 219 202	875 540	-0,1	-28,2
Arrivals	526 250	520 238	535 415	1,7	2,9
Departures	349 970	698 964	340 125	-2,8	-51,3
Foreign travellers	2 096 016	2 609 405	2 172 458	3,6	-16,7
Arrivals	1 249 101	1 331 934	1 274 134	2,0	-4,3
Departures	846 915	1 277 471	898 324	6,1	-29,7
Foreign arrivals	1 249 101	1 331 934	1 274 134	2,0	-4,3
Non-visitors	87 580	61 644	119 650	36,6	94,1
Visitors	1 161 521	1 270 290	1 154 484	-0,6	-9,1
Visitors	1 161 521	1 270 290	1 154 484	-0,6	-9,1
Arrivals only	576 852	432 822	556 035	-3,6	28,5
Single trips	327 065	468 744	329 134	0,6	-29,8
Multiple trips	257 604	368 724	269 315	4,5	-27,0
Visitors	1 161 521	1 270 290	1 154 484	-0,6	-9,1
Same day	274 455	398 516	303 725	10,7	-23,8
Overnight (tourists)	887 066	871 774	850 759	-4,1	-2,4

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

Travel Direction	January		Mode of travel (January 2013)							
			Air					Road	Sea	Unspecified
	2012	2013	Cape Town	K Shaka	OR Tambo	Other	Total			
Total	2 972 236	3 047 998	121 398	16 752	705 533	7 847	851 530	2 177 274	19 175	19
South African residents	876 220	875 540	31 218	10 833	256 034	4 772	302 857	561 181	11 502	-
Arrivals	526 250	535 415	18 446	6 524	146 149	2 255	173 374	355 206	6 835	-
Departures	349 970	340 125	12 772	4 309	109 885	2 517	129 483	205 975	4 667	-
Foreign travellers	2 096 016	2 172 458	90 180	5 919	449 499	3 075	548 673	1 616 093	7 673	19
Arrivals	1 249 101	1 274 134	42 678	2 229	251 339	1 669	297 915	972 473	3 727	19
Departures	846 915	898 324	47 502	3 690	198 160	1 406	250 758	643 620	3 946	-
Visitors	1 161 521	1 154 484	38 213	1 613	221 237	728	261 791	891 992	690	11
Same day	274 455	303 725	254	8	14 839	97	15 198	288 406	121	-
Overnight (tourists)	887 066	850 759	37 959	1 605	206 398	631	246 593	603 586	569	11

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

Country of residence	January		Mode of travel (January 2013)							
	2012	2013	Air				Total	Road	Sea	Unspecified
			Cape Town	K Shaka	OR Tambo	Other				
Total	887 066	850 759	37 959	1 605	206 398	631	246 593	603 586	569	11
Overseas	210 253	202 548	35 712	1 352	144 966	434	182 464	19 670	407	7
Europe	126 501	114 320	29 223	816	71 368	164	101 571	12 535	213	1
Austria	2 455	2 241	633	58	1 334	2	2 027	214	-	-
Belgium	3 407	3 210	720	1	2 105	4	2 830	380	-	-
Denmark	2 737	2 601	478	31	1 879	1	2 389	210	2	-
France	9 183	9 057	1 890	35	5 838	16	7 779	1 272	6	-
Germany	22 451	21 101	5 974	87	12 459	20	18 540	2 545	16	-
Ireland	2 923	2 444	747	27	1 434	1	2 209	234	1	-
Italy	4 664	4 572	1 004	42	3 138	13	4 197	341	34	-
Norway	2 221	2 408	673	4	1 503	1	2 181	225	2	-
Portugal	3 800	4 702	192	10	3 086	19	3 307	1 385	9	1
Spain	1 710	1 729	266	6	1 363	1	1 636	92	1	-
Sweden	4 715	4 791	1 191	25	2 853	-	4 069	720	2	-
Switzerland	4 601	4 252	1 241	27	2 460	10	3 738	512	2	-
The Netherlands	10 839	8 847	3 052	27	4 431	8	7 518	1 326	3	-
UK	42 284	34 392	9 634	400	21 692	44	31 770	2 526	96	-
Other	8 511	7 973	1 528	36	5 793	24	7 381	553	39	-
North America	25 768	26 341	3 089	68	20 640	159	23 956	2 381	4	-
Canada	4 993	5 011	710	18	3 728	20	4 476	535	-	-
USA	20 775	21 330	2 379	50	16 912	139	19 480	1 846	4	-
Central and South America	12 503	14 124	192	5	13 194	28	13 419	664	41	-
Argentina	2 501	2 586	24	-	2 470	-	2 494	92	-	-
Brazil	8 228	9 261	90	3	8 694	23	8 810	437	14	-
Chile	293	383	5	2	354	-	361	22	-	-
Other	1 481	1 894	73	-	1 676	5	1 754	113	27	-

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

Country of residence	January		Mode of travel (January 2013)							
	2012	2013	Air					Road	Sea	Unspecified
			Cape Town	K Shaka	OR Tambo	Other	Total			
Australasia	10 769	10 371	642	234	8 539	52	9 467	893	11	-
Australia	9 289	8 860	538	200	7 341	52	8 131	722	7	-
New Zealand	1 457	1 499	103	34	1 195	-	1 332	165	2	-
Other	23	12	1	-	3	-	4	6	2	-
Middle East	3 089	3 478	425	18	2 761	17	3 221	252	5	-
Israel	1 452	1 945	71	3	1 693	-	1 767	173	5	-
Lebanon	246	261	32	-	193	8	233	28	-	-
Saudi Arabia	514	522	134	1	375	2	512	10	-	-
Other	877	750	188	14	500	7	709	41	-	-
Asia	31 623	33 914	2 141	211	28 464	14	30 830	2 945	133	6
China	12 429	11 992	806	21	10 495	1	11 323	667	2	-
India	7 196	8 270	399	113	6 716	12	7 240	989	41	-
Japan	1 666	2 713	210	12	2 345	-	2 567	141	5	-
Pakistan	1 597	1 595	94	23	1 075	-	1 192	399	4	-
Philippines	1 194	1 534	38	4	1 350	1	1 393	135	6	-
South Korea	2 312	3 215	288	11	2 704	-	3 003	212	-	-
Taiwan	1 369	784	23	5	665	-	693	89	2	-
Thailand	437	659	11	4	621	-	636	21	2	-
Vietnam	455	601	3	-	589	-	592	9	-	-
Other	2 968	2 551	269	18	1 904	-	2 191	283	71	6
Africa	674 698	646 325	2 143	252	60 338	197	62 930	583 232	159	4
SADC	658 157	625 062	1 921	227	40 887	161	43 196	581 738	126	2
Angola	6 206	6 488	495	-	5 743	16	6 254	228	6	-
Botswana	27 322	33 079	191	-	3 152	25	3 368	29 704	7	-
DRC	2 758	3 128	17	1	2 648	10	2 676	452	-	-
Lesotho	174 466	172 060	1	6	494	-	501	171 555	4	-
Madagascar	333	514	2	-	481	-	483	8	23	-

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

Country of residence	January		Mode of travel (January 2013)							
			Air					Road	Sea	Unspecified
	2012	2013	Cape Town	K Shaka	OR Tambo	Other	Total			
Malawi	13 769	10 207	3	5	1 777	6	1 791	8 415	-	1
Mauritius	1 651	1 536	224	26	1 119	-	1 369	159	8	-
Mozambique	122 959	139 722	97	42	4 544	34	4 717	135 000	5	-
Namibia	16 886	16 818	817	-	3 919	16	4 752	12 019	47	-
Seychelles	270	278	-	1	267	-	268	10	-	-
Swaziland	66 442	67 314	-	-	607	2	609	66 701	4	-
Tanzania	2 710	2 810	1	-	1 740	-	1 741	1 067	2	-
Zambia	13 694	12 075	17	84	4 623	11	4 735	7 339	1	-
Zimbabwe	208 691	159 033	56	62	9 773	41	9 932	149 081	19	1
'Other' Africa	16 541	21 263	222	25	19 451	36	19 734	1 494	33	2
East and Central Africa	7 143	7 937	26	1	7 216	10	7 253	668	14	2
Burundi	101	126	-	-	118	-	118	8	-	-
Cameroon	687	729	5	-	678	-	683	43	2	1
Central African Republic	9	16	-	-	16	-	16	-	-	-
Chad	37	35	2	-	33	-	35	-	-	-
Comoros	18	10	-	-	9	-	9	1	-	-
Congo	331	404	2	1	381	-	384	12	7	1
Djibouti	4	7	-	-	7	-	7	-	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	57	65	-	-	62	1	63	2	-	-
Eritrea	96	66	2	-	59	2	63	3	-	-
Ethiopia	561	770	1	-	648	-	649	119	2	-
Gabon	784	692	3	-	687	-	690	2	-	-
Kenya	2 651	3 056	7	-	2 757	5	2 769	285	2	-
Rwanda	270	336	1	-	317	-	318	18	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	57	9	-	-	7	1	8	1	-	-
Somalia	11	8	-	-	7	-	7	-	1	-
Uganda	1 469	1 608	3	-	1 430	1	1 434	174	-	-

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

Country of residence	January		Mode of travel (January 2013)							
	2012	2013	Air				Road	Sea	Unspecified	
			Cape Town	K Shaka	OR Tambo	Other				Total
West Africa	8 461	11 345	60	1	10 471	23	10 555	776	14	-
Benin	79	117	-	-	107	-	107	10	-	-
Burkina Faso	49	114	1	-	108	3	112	2	-	-
Cape Verde Island	65	99	8	-	78	-	86	13	-	-
Côte D'Ivoire	149	347	1	-	331	9	341	4	2	-
Gambia	76	100	-	-	94	-	94	6	-	-
Ghana	1 649	2 975	17	1	2 813	2	2 833	142	-	-
Guinea	237	269	1	-	131	-	132	135	2	-
Guinea-Bissau	13	11	-	-	9	-	9	2	-	-
Liberia	48	44	-	-	40	-	40	4	-	-
Mali	86	160	-	-	143	-	143	17	-	-
Mauritania	21	20	-	-	20	-	20	-	-	-
Niger	28	122	-	-	122	-	122	-	-	-
Nigeria	5 659	6 547	27	-	6 081	9	6 117	424	6	-
Saint Helena	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Senegal	188	257	2	-	248	-	250	7	-	-
Sierra Leone	50	64	2	-	52	-	54	10	-	-
Togo	64	95	1	-	94	-	95	-	-	-
North Africa	937	1 981	136	23	1 764	3	1 926	50	5	-
Algeria	65	772	8	-	758	-	766	6	-	-
Egypt	504	609	33	4	555	-	592	12	5	-
Libya	82	102	33	-	61	3	97	5	-	-
Morocco	98	227	15	-	194	-	209	18	-	-
The Sudan	115	107	6	18	75	-	99	8	-	-
Tunisia	68	163	41	1	120	-	162	1	-	-
Western Sahara	5	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Unspecified	2 115	1 886	104	1	1 094	-	1 199	684	3	-

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

Country of residence	January		Purpose of visit (January 2013)			
	2012	2013	Business	Holiday	Study	Transit
Total	887 066	850 759	11 370	778 406	13 226	47 757
Overseas	210 254	202 548	4 848	160 731	2 697	34 272
Europe	126 501	114 320	2 945	97 996	1 288	12 091
Austria	2 455	2 241	36	1 960	20	225
Belgium	3 407	3 210	65	2 857	31	257
Denmark	2 737	2 601	57	2 194	23	327
France	9 183	9 057	274	7 615	133	1 035
Germany	22 451	21 101	545	18 434	269	1 853
Ireland	2 923	2 444	46	2 127	28	243
Italy	4 664	4 572	142	3 661	45	724
Norway	2 221	2 408	47	1 944	52	365
Portugal	3 800	4 702	62	3 429	39	1 172
Spain	1 710	1 729	71	1 277	28	353
Sweden	4 715	4 791	114	4 266	26	385
Switzerland	4 601	4 252	48	3 694	57	453
The Netherlands	10 839	8 847	175	8 110	115	447
UK	42 284	34 392	1 038	29 816	333	3 205
Other	8 511	7 973	225	6 612	89	1 047
North America	25 768	26 341	563	21 545	585	3 648
Canada	4 993	5 011	110	4 315	48	538
USA	20 775	21 330	453	17 230	537	3 110
Central and South America	12 503	14 124	73	8 503	123	5 425
Argentina	2 501	2 586	8	1 890	10	678
Brazil	8 228	9 261	34	5 263	60	3 904
Chile	293	383	7	263	5	108
Other	1 481	1 894	24	1 087	48	735

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

Country of residence	January		Purpose of visit (January 2013)			
	2012	2013	Business	Holiday	Study	Transit
Australasia	10 769	10 371	190	8 565	61	1 555
Australia	9 289	8 860	169	7 368	42	1 281
New Zealand	1 457	1 499	20	1 188	19	272
Other	23	12	1	9	-	2
Middle East	3 089	3 478	138	2 954	50	336
Israel	1 452	1 945	49	1 681	6	209
Lebanon	246	261	21	170	1	69
Saudi Arabia	514	522	5	498	7	12
Other	877	750	63	605	36	46
Asia	31 623	33 914	939	21 168	590	11 217
China	12 429	11 992	229	7 062	85	4 616
India	7 196	8 270	419	5 704	159	1 988
Japan	1 666	2 713	90	1 735	21	867
Pakistan	1 597	1 595	32	1 174	39	350
Philippines	1 194	1 534	18	521	10	985
South Korea	2 312	3 215	44	2 276	181	714
Taiwan	1 369	784	9	555	28	192
Thailand	437	659	6	545	16	92
Vietnam	455	601	5	56	3	537
Other	2 968	2 551	87	1 540	48	876
Africa	674 697	646 325	6 469	616 190	10 497	13 169
SADC	658 157	625 062	5 953	599 383	8 860	10 866
Angola	6 206	6 488	39	4 760	697	992
Botswana	27 322	33 079	187	30 491	835	1 566
DRC	2 758	3 128	39	2 502	477	110
Lesotho	174 466	172 060	48	171 210	624	178
Madagascar	333	514	3	224	22	265

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

Country of residence	January		Purpose of visit (January 2013)			
	2012	2013	Business	Holiday	Study	Transit
Malawi	13 769	10 207	171	9 383	173	480
Mauritius	1 651	1 536	35	1 049	163	289
Mozambique	122 959	139 722	1 420	136 272	199	1 831
Namibia	16 886	16 818	1 585	12 113	1 682	1 438
Seychelles	270	278	5	240	18	15
Swaziland	66 442	67 314	212	65 716	1 128	258
Tanzania	2 710	2 810	45	2 174	197	394
Zambia	13 694	12 075	916	9 972	344	843
Zimbabwe	208 691	159 033	1 248	153 277	2 301	2 207
'Other' Africa	16 541	21 263	516	16 807	1 637	2 303
East and Central Africa	7 143	7 937	239	5 875	1 034	789
Burundi	101	126	3	89	8	26
Cameroon	687	729	18	526	109	76
Central African Republic	9	16	-	14	1	1
Chad	37	35	2	23	7	3
Comoros	18	10	-	6	3	1
Congo	331	404	11	293	71	29
Djibouti	4	7	-	7	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	57	65	-	52	13	-
Eritrea	96	66	1	53	2	10
Ethiopia	561	770	19	654	30	67
Gabon	784	692	4	519	143	26
Kenya	2 651	3 056	142	2 193	415	306
Rwanda	270	336	6	232	61	37
Sao Tome and Principe	57	9	2	6	-	1
Somalia	11	8	-	2	1	5
Uganda	1 469	1 608	31	1 206	170	201

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

Country of residence	January		Purpose of visit (January 2013)			
	2012	2013	Business	Holiday	Study	Transit
West Africa	8 461	11 345	206	9 268	533	1 338
Benin	79	117	2	102	3	10
Burkina Faso	49	114	3	92	4	15
Cape Verde Island	65	99	1	90	3	5
Côte D'Ivoire	149	347	11	278	28	30
Gambia	76	100	2	35	3	60
Ghana	1 649	2 975	43	2 598	54	280
Guinea	237	269	1	200	15	53
Guinea-Bissau	13	11	-	4	-	7
Liberia	48	44	1	26	2	15
Mali	86	160	2	134	5	19
Mauritania	21	20	3	11	-	6
Niger	28	122	-	120	-	2
Nigeria	5 659	6 547	121	5 263	402	761
Saint Helena	-	4	-	4	-	-
Senegal	188	257	13	185	5	54
Sierra Leone	50	64	1	49	6	8
Togo	64	95	2	77	3	13
North Africa	937	1 981	71	1 664	70	176
Algeria	65	772	3	749	10	10
Egypt	504	609	33	437	14	125
Libya	82	102	1	62	27	12
Morocco	98	227	4	201	5	17
The Sudan	115	107	24	69	11	3
Tunisia	68	163	6	145	3	9
Western Sahara	5	1	-	1	-	-
Unspecified	2 115	1 886	53	1 485	32	316

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

Sex	Age group	Total	Region (January 2013)			
			Overseas	SADC	'Other' Africa	Unspecified
All	Total	850 759	202 548	625 062	21 263	1 886
	<15	47 711	12 427	34 055	1 173	56
	15 - 64	765 518	164 058	579 899	19 780	1 781
	65+	36 948	25 983	10 613	305	47
	Unspecified	582	80	495	5	2
Male	Total	498 239	117 024	365 034	14 973	1 208
	<15	23 774	6 415	16 759	580	20
	15 - 64	454 969	96 419	343 208	14 185	1 157
	65+	19 164	14 147	4 780	207	30
	Unspecified	332	43	287	1	1
Female	Total	351 691	85 302	259 427	6 286	676
	<15	23 935	6 011	17 295	593	36
	15 - 64	309 908	67 497	236 196	5 592	623
	65+	17 669	11 766	5 788	98	17
	Unspecified	179	28	148	3	-
Unspecified	Total	829	222	601	4	2
	<15	2	1	1	-	-
	15 - 64	641	142	495	3	1
	65+	115	70	45	-	-
	Unspecified	71	9	60	1	1

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 January 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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