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

Private Bag X44, Pretoria, 0001, South Africa, ISibalo House, Koch Street, Salvokop, Pretoria, 0002  
www.statssa.gov.za, info@statssa.gov.za, Tel +27 12 310 8911

## **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 2022. 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; age and sex distribution are also provided.

**Risenga Maluleke**  
**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 and out of South Africa shows that a total of 1 201 647 travellers (arrivals, departures and transits) passed through South African ports of entry/exit in January 2022. As presented in Table 1 on page 9, these travellers were made up of 399 936 South African residents and 801 711 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 221 890 arrivals, 177 890 departures and 156 travellers in transit. The corresponding volume for foreign arrivals, departures and travellers in transit was 480 117, 310 131 and 11 463 respectively.

A comparison between the movements in January 2021 and January 2022 indicates that the volume of arrivals, departures and travellers in transit increased for both South African residents and foreign travellers. For South African residents, the volume of arrivals increased by 108,9% (from 106 216 in January 2021 to 221 890 in January 2022). Departures increased by 113,2% (from 83 456 in January 2021 to 177 890 in January 2022), and transits increased by 218,4% (from 49 in January 2021 to 156 in January 2022). For foreign travellers, arrivals increased by 145,1% (from 195 861 in January 2021 to 480 117 in January 2022), departures increased by 138,2% (from 130 208 in January 2021 to 310 131 in January 2022), and transits increased by 142,9% (from 4 720 in January 2021 to 11 463 in January 2022).

A comparison between the movements in December 2021 and January 2022 indicates that the volume of arrivals and travellers in transits increased for both South African residents and foreign travellers. The volume of departures decreased for both groups of travellers. For South African residents, the volume of arrivals increased by 21,6% (from 182 489 in December 2021 to 221 890 in January 2022), departures decreased by 26,6% (from 242 289 in December 2021 to 177 890 in January 2022) and transits increased by 27,9% (from 122 in December 2021 to 156 in January 2022). For foreign travellers, arrivals increased by 38,3% (from 347 188 in December 2021 to 480 117 in January 2022), departures decreased by 20,4% (from 389 490 in December 2021 to 310 131 in January 2022) and transits increased by 18,6% (from 9 666 in December 2021 to 11 463 in January 2022).

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. It is therefore not possible to categorise South African residents as tourists or non-tourists. However, some data are available on foreign arrivals for this categorisation.

As presented in Table 1 on page 9, in January 2022, 49 915 (10,4%) of foreign arrivals were classified as non-visitors while 430 202 (89,6%) were classified as visitors. The visitors were categorised into three groups:

- i. Arrivals only – comprising visitors who entered the country in January 2022 but did not depart in January 2022 [220 130 (51,2%)];
- ii. Single trips – visitors who came to South Africa once in January 2022 and left in January 2022 [103 519 (24,1%)]; and
- iii. Multiple trips – visitors who came to and left South Africa more than once in January 2022 [106 553 (24,8%)].

Visitors were further grouped as same-day visitors and overnight visitors (tourists). In January 2022, there were 52 551 (12,2%) same-day visitors and 377 651 (87,8%) tourists. Between January 2021 and January 2022, the volume of same-day visitors increased by 384,0% (from 10 857 in January 2021 to 52 551 in January 2022) and that of tourists increased by 171,4% (from 139 134 in January 2021 to 377 651 in January 2022). Between December 2021 and January 2022, the volume of same-day visitors increased by 7,2% (from 49 002 in December 2021 to 52 551 in January 2022) and that of tourists increased by 43,5% (from 263 108 in December 2021 to 377 651 in January 2022).

### 1.1.2 Mode of travel of travellers

Information presented in Table 2 on page 10, shows the number of South African residents and foreign travellers by travel direction and mode of travel. In January 2022, road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 830 220 (69,1%) of the 1 201 647 travellers. The total number of travellers who used air transport was 367 992 (30,6%). Compared to air and land transport, a smaller number of travellers, 3 435 (0,3%) used sea transport into and out of South Africa. Information on arrivals of South African residents shows that 66 047 (29,8%) came by air, 155 670 (70,2%) came by road and 173 (0,1%) arrived by sea. For departures, 81 850 (46,0%) used air, 95 102 (53,5%) used road and 938 (0,5%) left by sea. All travellers in transit, 156 (100,0%) used air transport.

In the case of foreign travellers, 106 552 (22,2%) arrived by air, 372 516 (77,6%) came by road and 1 049 (0,2%) arrived by sea transport. When departing South Africa, 101 924 (32,9%) foreign travellers left by air, 206 932 (66,7%) left by road and 1 275 (0,4%) left by sea. All travellers in transit, 11 463 (100,0%) used air transport. Table 2 further shows that of the 52 551 same-day visitors, a majority, 46 211 (87,9%) arrived in the country by road, 6 320 (12,0%) flew into the country and 20 (less than 0,1%) arrived by sea. Information on tourists shows that 285 432 (75,6%) used road transport, 92 193 (24,4%) came by air transport and 26 (less than 0,1%) arrived by sea transport.

## 1.2 Tourists

### 1.2.1 Mode of travel of tourists

The country of residence of tourists is used to categorise them according to their respective countries and regions. Information on the specific region and country of residence of tourists and the mode of travel used to enter South Africa is provided in Table 3 on pages 11 to 14. In January 2022, 60 391 (93,3%) of the 64 714 overseas tourists arrived in the country by air transport, whilst 4 299 (6,6%) came in by road transport and 24 (less than 0,1%) arrived by sea. Tourists from the Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries, on the other hand, came predominantly by road, 280 416 (91,4%), whilst 26 227 (8,6%) came by air and two tourists (less than 0,1%) arrived by sea. The number of tourists who came into South Africa by air from 'other' African countries was 5 304 (91,5%); 491 (8,5%) used road transport and none used sea transport.

### 1.2.2 Regional and national distribution

In January 2022, the distribution of overseas tourists was as follows: Europe, 47 528 (73,4%); North America, 8 939 (13,8%); Asia, 4 738 (7,3%); Australasia, 1 621 (2,5%); Central and South America, 1 065 (1,6%) and The Middle East, 823 (1,3%).

Figure 1 on page 7 indicates that the ten leading overseas countries in terms of the number of tourists visiting South Africa in January 2022 were: United Kingdom (UK), 16 086 (24,9%); Germany, 10 136 (15,7%); United States of America (USA), 7 861 (12,1%); The Netherlands, 5 608 (8,7%); France, 2 314 (3,6%); Switzerland, 2 289 (3,5%); India, 1 863 (2,9%); Australia, 1 459 (2,3%); Belgium, 1 393 (2,2%) and Ireland, 1 080 (1,7%). Tourists from these ten countries constituted 77,4% of all tourists from overseas countries. A comparison of movements in the ten leading countries between January 2021 and January 2022 shows that the number of tourists increased for all ten leading countries. UK had the highest increase of 853,0% (from 1 688 tourists in January 2021 to 16 086 tourists in January 2022).

Virtually, most tourists from Africa, 306 645 (98,1%), came from SADC countries. The distribution of the remaining tourists from Africa is as follows: West Africa, 2 772 (0,9%); East and Central Africa, 2 601 (0,8%) and North Africa 422 (0,1%). Ten leading SADC countries in terms of the number of tourists visiting South Africa in January 2022 were: Mozambique, 96 511 (31,5%); Lesotho, 84 960 (27,7%); Zimbabwe, 62 809 (20,5%); Eswatini, 21 854 (7,1%); Botswana, 11 834 (3,9%); Namibia, 8 376 (2,7%); Malawi, 8 216 (2,7%); Zambia, 7 638 (2,5%); Tanzania, 1 556 (0,5%) and Angola, 1 315 (0,4%) (see Figure 2 on page 7). Tourists from these ten countries constituted 99,5% of all tourists from the SADC countries. A comparison between movements in January 2021 and January 2022 for the ten leading SADC countries shows that the number of tourists increased for all ten leading countries. Angola showed the highest increase of 356,6% (from 288 tourists in January 2021 to 1 315 in January 2022).

The ten leading countries in terms of the number of tourists visiting South Africa in January 2022 from 'other' African countries, as shown in Figure 3 on page 8, were: Nigeria, 1 548 (26,7%); Kenya, 1 031 (17,8%); Ghana, 886 (15,3%); Uganda 621 (10,7%); Ethiopia, 335 (5,8%); Cameroon, 226 (3,9%); Egypt, 209 (3,6%); Congo, 102 (1,8%); Gabon, 102 (1,8%) and The Sudan, 67 (1,2%). Tourists from these ten countries constituted 88,5% of all tourists from 'other' African countries. A comparison between movements in January 2021 and January 2022 shows that the number of tourists increased for nine of the ten leading countries. Ghana showed the highest increase of 175,2% (from 322 tourists in January 2021 to 886 in January 2022).

### 1.2.3 Purpose of visit

Table 4 on pages 15 to 18, shows the number of tourists by country of residence and purpose of visit. It is observed that in January 2022, the majority of tourists, 353 413 (93,6%), were in South Africa for holiday<sup>1</sup> compared to 18 338 (4,9%); 5 561 (1,5%) and 339 (0,1%) who were in South Africa for business, study and medical treatment respectively.

Within the overseas regions, Australasia had the highest proportion of its tourists who came for holiday, 99,0% (1 605), followed by Europe, 97,7% (46 442); North America, 97,0% (8 672); Asia, 93,8% (4 442); Central and South America, 93,7% (998) and The Middle East, 91,7% (755).

Asia, 2,1% (100) had the highest proportion of its tourists who came to South Africa for business, followed by The Middle East, 1,9% (16); North America, 1,3% (113); Europe, 1,1% (524); Central and South America, 0,7% (7) and Australasia, 0,6% (9).

The Middle East, 6,3% (52) had the highest proportion of tourists who came to study, followed by Central and South America, 5,6% (60); Asia, 3,9% (185); North America, 1,7% (149); Europe, 1,1% (532) and Australasia, 0,4% (7).

Asia, 0,2% (11) had the highest proportion of its tourists who came for medical treatment, followed by Europe, 0,1% (30) and North America, 0,1% (5). The Middle East, Central and South America and Australasia had no tourists who came to South Africa for medical treatment.

The majority of African tourists, 290 010 (92,8%) came to South Africa for holiday. However, the following differences in terms of reasons for travel were observed between tourists from the SADC countries and 'other' African countries, namely:

- Holiday makers constituted 93,0% (285 188) of tourists from SADC countries compared to 83,2% (4 822) from 'other' African countries. Information on the regions of 'other' African countries shows that 87,9% (2 436) of tourists from West Africa were on holiday, followed by tourists from East and Central Africa, 79,0% (2 055); and those from North Africa 78,4% (331).
- Business persons constituted 5,7% (17 429) of tourists from SADC countries compared to 2,3% (135) from 'other' African countries. East and Central Africa, 3,1% (80) had the highest proportion of its tourists who came to South Africa for business purposes, followed by North Africa, 2,8% (12) and West Africa, 1,6% (43).
- Students constituted 13,7% (795) of tourists from 'other' African countries compared with 1,2% (3 779) from SADC countries. North Africa, 18,2% (77) had the highest proportion of its tourists who came to South Africa for study purposes, followed by East and Central Africa, 16,9% (439) and West Africa, 10,1% (279).
- Tourists who came for medical treatment constituted 0,7% (43) of tourists from 'other' African countries, while those from SADC constituted 0,1% (249). East and Central Africa, 1,0% (27) had the highest proportion of tourists who came for medical treatment, followed by West Africa, 0,5% (14) and North Africa, 0,5% (2).

<sup>1</sup> The holiday category includes tourists who came for vacation, visiting friends and relatives, shopping and other personal reasons. See section 5.5.2 on page 25 for a more detailed discussion.

#### 1.2.4 Sex and age distribution

Table 5 on page 19, shows the number of tourists by country of residence, sex and age group. There were 234 472 (62,1%) male and 143 179 (37,9%) female tourists. Overseas tourists were made up of 35 685 (55,1%) male tourists and 29 029 (44,9%) female tourists. There were 194 776 (63,5%) male and 111 869 (36,5%) female tourists from SADC countries. Tourists from 'other' African countries were made up of 3 684 (63,6%) male and 2 111 (36,4%) female.

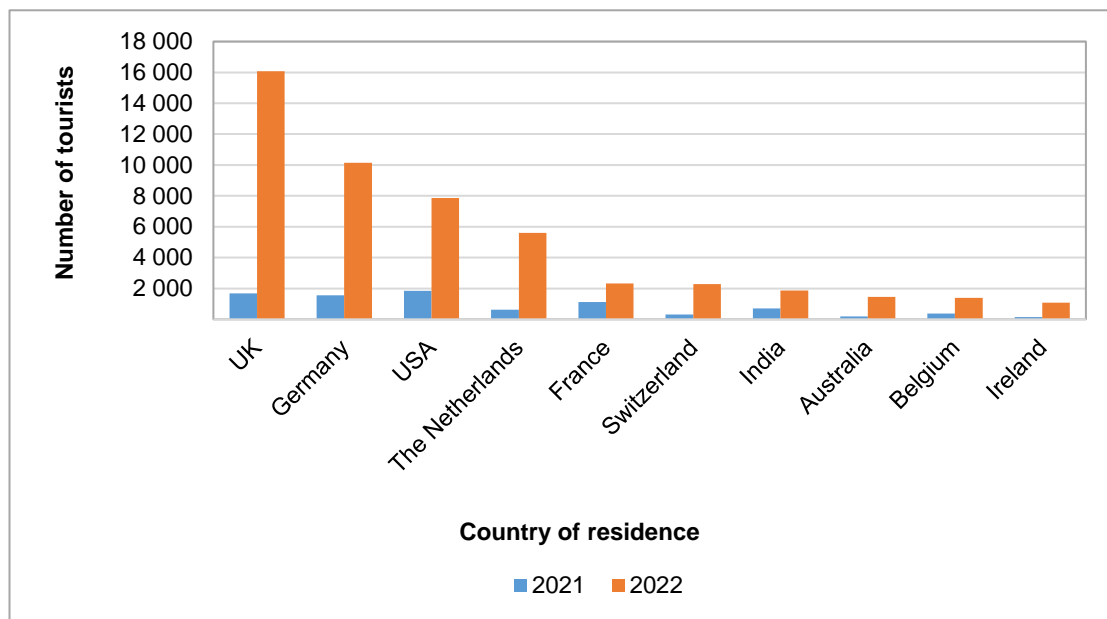
The ages of tourists were categorised into seven broad groups (see Table 5 for a detailed classification). The results presented in Table 5 further show that the majority of tourists were aged between 35 and 44 years [120 304 (31,9%)]. Taking the regions of residence into consideration, the results show that the highest proportion of tourists from SADC countries [107 232 (35,0%)] and those from 'other' African countries [1 762 (30,4%)] were aged between 35 and 44 years, whereas those from overseas countries [13 057 (20,2%)] were aged between 25 and 34 years.

The second highest proportion of tourists from SADC countries [71 421 (23,3%)] and those from 'other' African countries [1 579 (27,2%)] were aged between 25 and 34 years, whereas those from overseas countries [11 152 (17,2%)] were aged between 35 and 44 years. The median ages of tourists from overseas, SADC and 'other' African countries were 43, 39 and 35 years respectively. The proportion of tourists younger than 15 years was higher among tourists from 'other' African countries, 7,3% (422) and those from overseas countries, 7,2% (4 673) followed by those from SADC countries, 4,1% (12 512).

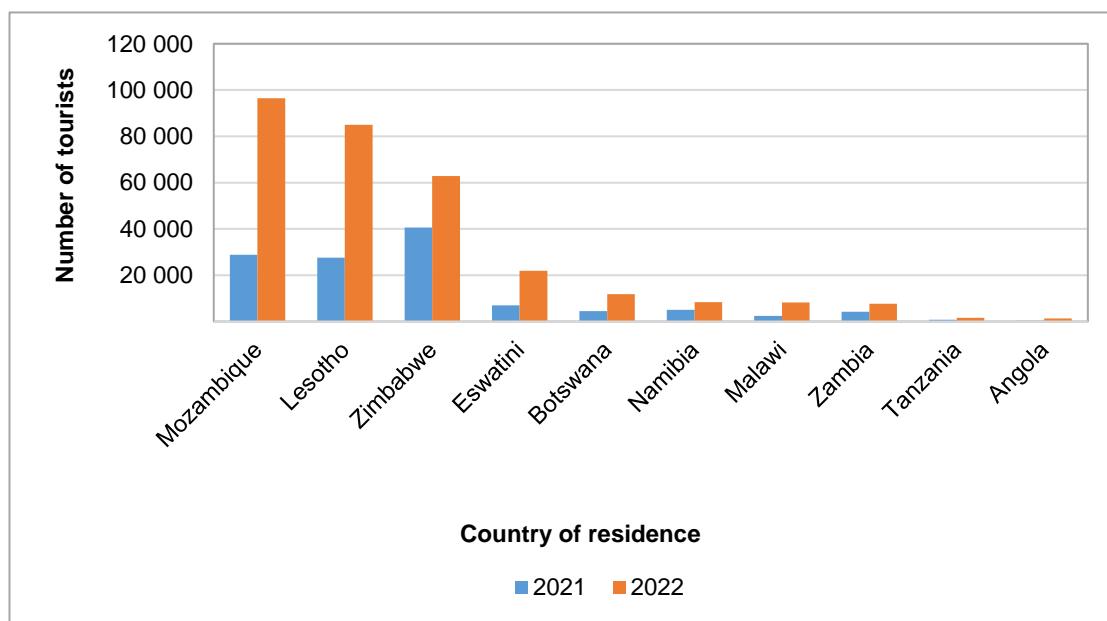
A comparison of the three regions shows higher proportions of the elderly (those aged 65 years and older) among both male and female tourists from overseas. This comprised of 16,4% (5 858) males and 16,3% (4 744) females from overseas countries. However, tourists aged 65 years and older from the other two regions comprised of less than 3,5% of both male and female tourists: Elderly tourists from SADC countries made up of 1,4% (2 789) males and 2,3% (2 623) females; while in 'other' African countries elderly tourists made up 1,6% (60) and 3,2% (68) of male and female tourists respectively.

## 2. Figures

**Figure 1 – Number of tourists from the ten leading overseas countries in January 2021 and January 2022**

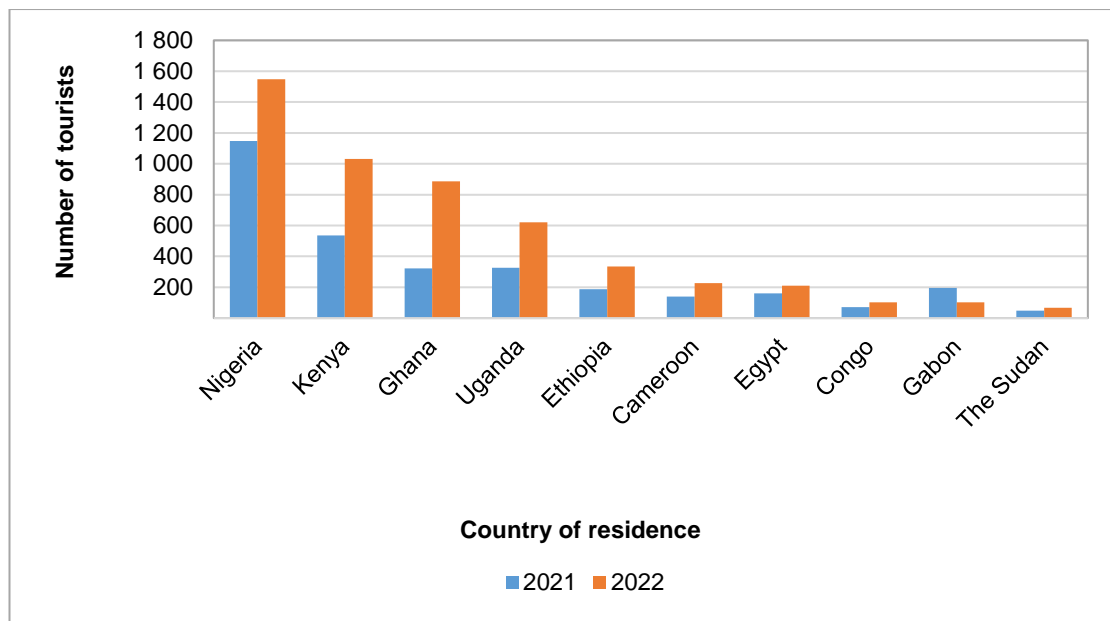


**Figure 2 – Number of tourists from the ten leading Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries in January 2021 and January 2022**





**Figure 3 – Number of tourists from the ten leading 'other' African countries in January 2021 and January 2022**



### 3. Tables

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

Travel Direction	January 2021	December 2021	January 2022	% Change Dec 2021 – Jan 2022	% Change Jan 2021 – Jan 2022
<b>Total</b>	<b>520 510</b>	<b>1 171 244</b>	<b>1 201 647</b>	<b>2,6%</b>	<b>130,9%</b>
<b>South African residents</b>	<b>189 721</b>	<b>424 900</b>	<b>399 936</b>	<b>-5,9%</b>	<b>110,8%</b>
Arrivals	106 216	182 489	221 890	21,6%	108,9%
Departures	83 456	242 289	177 890	-26,6%	113,2%
Transits	49	122	156	27,9%	218,4%
<b>Foreign travellers</b>	<b>330 789</b>	<b>746 344</b>	<b>801 711</b>	<b>7,4%</b>	<b>142,4%</b>
Arrivals	195 861	347 188	480 117	38,3%	145,1%
Departures	130 208	389 490	310 131	-20,4%	138,2%
Transits	4 720	9 666	11 463	18,6%	142,9%
<b>Foreign arrivals</b>	<b>195 861</b>	<b>347 188</b>	<b>480 117</b>	<b>38,3%</b>	<b>145,1%</b>
Non-visitors	45 870	35 078	49 915	42,3%	8,8%
Visitors	149 991	312 110	430 202	37,8%	186,8%
<b>Visitors</b>	<b>149 991</b>	<b>312 110</b>	<b>430 202</b>	<b>37,8%</b>	<b>186,8%</b>
Arrivals only	90 340	111 998	220 130	96,5%	143,7%
Single trips	26 254	103 495	103 519	0,0%	294,3%
Multiple trips	33 397	96 617	106 553	10,3%	219,0%
<b>Visitors</b>	<b>149 991</b>	<b>312 110</b>	<b>430 202</b>	<b>37,8%</b>	<b>186,8%</b>
Same-day	10 857	49 002	52 551	7,2%	384,0%
Overnight (Tourists)	139 134	263 108	377 651	43,5%	171,4%

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

Travel direction	Total	Air					Road	Sea
		Cape Town	King Shaka	OR Tambo	Other	Total		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 201 647</b>	<b>98 755</b>	<b>2 561</b>	<b>264 340</b>	<b>2 336</b>	<b>367 992</b>	<b>830 220</b>	<b>3 435</b>
<b>South African residents</b>	<b>399 936</b>	<b>28 922</b>	<b>1 396</b>	<b>116 020</b>	<b>1 715</b>	<b>148 053</b>	<b>250 772</b>	<b>1 111</b>
Arrivals	<b>221 890</b>	11 143	445	53 674	785	<b>66 047</b>	155 670	173
Departures	<b>177 890</b>	17 770	951	62 199	930	<b>81 850</b>	95 102	938
Transit	<b>156</b>	9	-	147	-	<b>156</b>	-	-
<b>Foreign travellers</b>	<b>801 711</b>	<b>69 833</b>	<b>1 165</b>	<b>148 320</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>219 939</b>	<b>579 448</b>	<b>2 324</b>
Arrivals	<b>480 117</b>	36 882	435	68 964	271	<b>106 552</b>	372 516	1 049
Departures	<b>310 131</b>	32 740	730	68 104	350	<b>101 924</b>	206 932	1 275
Transit	<b>11 463</b>	211	-	11 252	-	<b>11 463</b>	-	-
<b>Visitors</b>	<b>430 202</b>	<b>34 934</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>63 215</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>98 513</b>	<b>331 643</b>	<b>46</b>
Same-day	<b>52 551</b>	332	5	5 944	39	<b>6 320</b>	46 211	20
Tourist	<b>377 651</b>	34 602	199	57 271	121	<b>92 193</b>	285 432	26

**Table 3 – Number of tourists by country of residence and mode of travel, January 2022**

Country of residence	January		January 2022						
	2021	2022	Air					Road	Sea
			Cape Town	King Shaka	OR Tambo	Other	Total		
<b>Total</b>	<b>139 134</b>	<b>377 651</b>	<b>34 602</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>57 271</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>92 193</b>	<b>285 432</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Overseas</b>	<b>13 687</b>	<b>64 714</b>	<b>30 640</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>29 521</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>60 391</b>	<b>4 299</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Europe</b>	<b>8 682</b>	<b>47 528</b>	<b>26 418</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>18 824</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>45 328</b>	<b>2 183</b>	<b>17</b>
Austria	168	799	542	1	241	-	784	15	-
Belgium	380	1 393	791	-	527	3	1 321	71	1
Denmark	89	774	262	1	496	-	759	15	-
France	1 128	2 314	962	-	1 208	2	2 172	139	3
Germany	1 557	10 136	7 148	6	2 683	3	9 840	294	2
Ireland	135	1 080	543	1	493	6	1 043	36	1
Italy	299	821	353	-	407	1	761	59	1
Portugal	198	843	162	-	351	3	516	327	-
Russian Federation	612	1 026	570	2	380	4	956	70	-
Spain	248	615	270	1	307	1	579	35	1
Sweden	210	968	572	3	339	-	914	54	-
Switzerland	320	2 289	1 318	1	874	-	2 193	94	2
The Netherlands	620	5 608	3 955	-	1 469	1	5 425	183	-
UK	1 688	16 086	7 679	15	7 888	13	15 595	490	1
Other	1 030	2 776	1 291	17	1 161	1	2 470	301	5
<b>North America</b>	<b>2 152</b>	<b>8 939</b>	<b>3 079</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5 301</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8 403</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>2</b>
Canada	308	1 078	397	1	590	1	989	89	-
USA	1 844	7 861	2 682	9	4 711	12	7 414	445	2
<b>Central and South America</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>1 065</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>-</b>
Argentina	24	100	28	-	58	-	86	14	-
Brazil	234	584	178	5	303	-	486	98	-
Mexico	16	73	21	-	50	1	72	1	-
Other	127	308	61	-	203	-	264	44	-

**Table 3 – Number of tourists by country of residence and mode of travel, January 2022 (continued)**

Country of residence	January		January 2022						
	2021	2022	Air					Road	Sea
			Cape Town	King Shaka	OR Tambo	Other	Total		
<b>Australasia</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>1 621</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1 396</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1 550</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>1</b>
Australia	180	1 459	113	18	1 275	-	1 406	53	-
New Zealand	38	161	17	5	121	1	144	16	1
Other	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>-</b>
Israel	113	391	115	-	243	-	358	33	-
Lebanon	32	80	8	-	60	-	68	12	-
Saudi Arabia	53	153	79	-	72	-	151	2	-
Other	161	199	55	1	117	-	173	26	-
<b>Asia</b>	<b>1 870</b>	<b>4 738</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>2 894</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3 452</b>	<b>1 282</b>	<b>4</b>
Bangladesh	49	612	53	9	468	-	530	82	-
China	317	410	34	-	181	-	215	195	-
India	710	1 863	122	33	1 186	2	1 343	520	-
Japan	100	144	27	4	106	2	139	5	-
Nepal	5	76	31	-	44	-	75	1	-
Pakistan	287	769	57	18	431	-	506	263	-
Philippines	142	127	10	7	82	-	99	24	4
South Korea	90	255	58	5	146	-	209	46	-
Taiwan	23	71	-	-	20	-	20	51	-
Thailand	44	143	19	3	105	-	127	16	-
Other	103	268	57	7	125	-	189	79	-
<b>Africa</b>	<b>125 225</b>	<b>312 440</b>	<b>3 941</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27 501</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>31 531</b>	<b>280 907</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>SADC</b>	<b>121 764</b>	<b>306 645</b>	<b>3 218</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>22 936</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>26 227</b>	<b>280 416</b>	<b>2</b>
Angola	288	1 315	457	-	688	-	1 145	170	-
Botswana	4 425	11 834	142	4	1 069	16	1 231	10 603	-
DRC	794	1 188	95	-	941	-	1 036	152	-
Eswatini	6 951	21 854	2	-	166	5	173	21 681	-

**Table 3 – Number of tourists by country of residence and mode of travel, January 2022 (continued)**

Country of residence	January		January 2022						
	2021	2022	Air					Road	Sea
			Cape Town	King Shaka	OR Tambo	Other	Total		
Lesotho	27 628	84 960	-	1	198	-	199	84 761	-
Madagascar	30	17	2	-	12	-	14	3	-
Malawi	2 386	8 216	19	1	1 193	2	1 215	7 001	-
Mauritius	19	335	3	1	248	-	252	83	-
Mozambique	28 771	96 511	9	-	1 788	5	1 802	94 708	1
Namibia	4 998	8 376	952	-	959	-	1 911	6 465	-
Seychelles	6	36	3	-	27	-	30	5	1
Tanzania	722	1 556	146	-	819	-	965	591	-
Zambia	4 167	7 638	23	-	2 047	11	2 081	5 557	-
Zimbabwe	40 579	62 809	1 365	12	12 781	15	14 173	48 636	-
<b>'Other' African</b>	<b>3 461</b>	<b>5 795</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4 565</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5 304</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>East and Central Africa</b>	<b>1 544</b>	<b>2 601</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 966</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2 357</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>-</b>
Burundi	18	45	12	-	32	-	44	1	-
Cameroon	139	226	33	-	171	-	204	22	-
Central African Republic	2	3	-	-	3	-	3	-	-
Chad	8	21	-	-	20	-	20	1	-
Comoros	1	9	1	-	8	-	9	-	-
Congo	72	102	28	-	73	-	101	1	-
Djibouti	-	3	-	-	3	-	3	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	8	8	-	-	7	-	7	1	-
Eritrea	2	14	-	-	13	-	13	1	-
Ethiopia	188	335	31	-	234	-	265	70	-
Gabon	196	102	13	-	86	-	99	3	-
Kenya	535	1 031	172	-	768	4	944	87	-
Rwanda	28	41	2	-	35	-	37	4	-
São Tomé and Príncipe	1	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
Somalia	19	38	6	-	30	-	36	2	-
Uganda	327	621	83	-	483	4	570	51	-

**Table 3 – Number of tourists by country of residence and mode of travel, January 2022 (concluded)**

Country of residence	January		January 2022						
	2021	2022	Air					Road	Sea
			Cape Town	King Shaka	OR Tambo	Other	Total		
<b>West Africa</b>	<b>1 621</b>	<b>2 772</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2 289</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2 544</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>-</b>
Benin	33	55	7	-	43	-	50	5	-
Burkina Faso	8	16	-	-	15	-	15	1	-
Cape Verde Island	1	4	-	-	3	-	3	1	-
Côte d'Ivoire	29	51	6	-	40	1	47	4	-
Gambia	5	10	-	-	8	-	8	2	-
Ghana	322	886	70	-	779	-	849	37	-
Guinea	16	49	1	-	24	-	25	24	-
Guinea-Bissau	1	2	-	-	1	-	1	1	-
Liberia	7	24	12	-	11	-	23	1	-
Mali	9	32	1	-	12	-	13	19	-
Mauritania	3	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Niger	8	10	3	-	7	-	10	-	-
Nigeria	1 147	1 548	150	-	1 278	-	1 428	120	-
Senegal	20	46	3	-	35	-	38	8	-
Sierra Leone	11	31	-	-	26	-	26	5	-
Togo	1	7	1	-	6	-	7	-	-
<b>North Africa</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>-</b>
Algeria	7	30	4	-	25	-	29	1	-
Egypt	160	209	27	6	165	-	198	11	-
Libya	26	23	6	-	17	-	23	-	-
Morocco	24	17	5	1	11	-	17	-	-
South Sudan	17	25	9	-	15	-	24	1	-
The Sudan	48	67	30	-	32	-	62	5	-
Tunisia	14	51	5	-	45	-	50	1	-
<b>Unspecified</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>-</b>

**Table 4 – Number of tourists by country of residence and purpose of visit**

Country of residence	January			Purpose of visit (January 2022)			
	2021	2022	% change 2021–2022	Business	Holiday	Study	Medical treatment
<b>Total</b>	<b>139 134</b>	<b>377 651</b>	<b>171,4%</b>	<b>18 338</b>	<b>353 413</b>	<b>5 561</b>	<b>339</b>
<b>Overseas</b>	<b>13 687</b>	<b>64 714</b>	<b>372,8%</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>62 914</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>Europe</b>	<b>8 682</b>	<b>47 528</b>	<b>447,4%</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>46 442</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>30</b>
Austria	168	799	375,6%	7	781	11	-
Belgium	380	1 393	266,6%	7	1 377	8	1
Denmark	89	774	769,7%	12	759	3	-
France	1 128	2 314	105,1%	45	2 141	127	1
Germany	1 557	10 136	551,0%	79	9 903	151	3
Ireland	135	1 080	700,0%	8	1 063	9	-
Italy	299	821	174,6%	12	795	12	2
Portugal	198	843	325,8%	6	825	7	5
Russian Federation	612	1 026	67,6%	5	1 021	-	-
Spain	248	615	148,0%	22	584	9	-
Sweden	210	968	361,0%	15	949	4	-
Switzerland	320	2 289	615,3%	19	2 239	31	-
The Netherlands	620	5 608	804,5%	76	5 508	23	1
UK	1 688	16 086	853,0%	164	15 819	89	14
Other	1 030	2 776	169,5%	47	2 678	48	3
<b>North America</b>	<b>2 152</b>	<b>8 939</b>	<b>315,4%</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>8 672</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>5</b>
Canada	308	1 078	250,0%	16	1 051	10	1
USA	1 844	7 861	326,3%	97	7 621	139	4
<b>Central and South America</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>1 065</b>	<b>165,6%</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>-</b>
Argentina	24	100	316,7%	1	95	4	-
Brazil	234	584	149,6%	2	550	32	-
Mexico	16	73	356,3%	-	64	9	-
Other	127	308	142,5%	4	289	15	-



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

Country of residence	January			Purpose of visit (January 2022)			
	2021	2022	% change 2021–2022	Business	Holiday	Study	Medical treatment
<b>Australasia</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>1 621</b>	<b>626,9%</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1 605</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>
Australia	180	1 459	710,6%	9	1 444	6	-
New Zealand	38	161	323,7%	-	160	1	-
Other	5	1	-80,0%	-	1	-	-
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>129,2%</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>-</b>
Israel	113	391	246,0%	11	376	4	-
Lebanon	32	80	150,0%	3	73	4	-
Saudi Arabia	53	153	188,7%	-	142	11	-
Other	161	199	23,6%	2	164	33	-
<b>Asia</b>	<b>1 870</b>	<b>4 738</b>	<b>153,4%</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4 442</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>11</b>
Bangladesh	49	612	1149,0%	11	593	7	1
China	317	410	29,3%	11	390	7	2
India	710	1 863	162,4%	58	1 715	88	2
Japan	100	144	44,0%	5	129	8	2
Nepal	5	76	1420,0%	-	74	2	-
Pakistan	287	769	167,9%	4	755	10	-
Philippines	142	127	-10,6%	3	114	6	4
South Korea	90	255	183,3%	4	219	32	-
Taiwan	23	71	208,7%	-	67	4	-
Thailand	44	143	225,0%	-	131	12	-
Other	103	268	160,2%	4	255	9	-
<b>Africa</b>	<b>125 225</b>	<b>312 440</b>	<b>149,5%</b>	<b>17 564</b>	<b>290 010</b>	<b>4 574</b>	<b>292</b>
<b>SADC</b>	<b>121 764</b>	<b>306 645</b>	<b>151,8%</b>	<b>17 429</b>	<b>285 188</b>	<b>3 779</b>	<b>249</b>
Angola	288	1 315	356,6%	7	1 178	114	16
Botswana	4 425	11 834	167,4%	928	10 368	439	99
DRC	794	1 188	49,6%	27	1 007	142	12
Eswatini	6 951	21 854	214,4%	1 215	20 396	220	23

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

Country of residence	January			Purpose of visit (January 2022)			
	2021	2022	% change 2021–2022	Business	Holiday	Study	Medical treatment
Lesotho	27 628	84 960	207,5%	1 374	82 712	860	14
Madagascar	30	17	-43,3%	-	15	2	-
Malawi	2 386	8 216	244,3%	187	7 928	96	5
Mauritius	19	335	1663,2%	5	307	22	1
Mozambique	28 771	96 511	235,4%	4 630	91 746	122	13
Namibia	4 998	8 376	67,6%	2 850	4 960	553	13
Seychelles	6	36	500,0%	-	34	2	-
Tanzania	722	1 556	115,5%	61	1 357	133	5
Zambia	4 167	7 638	83,3%	2 640	4 829	161	8
Zimbabwe	40 579	62 809	54,8%	3 505	58 351	913	40
<b>'Other' African</b>	<b>3 461</b>	<b>5 795</b>	<b>67,4%</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>4 822</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>East and Central Africa</b>	<b>1 544</b>	<b>2 601</b>	<b>68,5%</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>2 055</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>27</b>
Burundi	18	45	150,0%	2	31	11	1
Cameroon	139	226	62,6%	2	186	35	3
Central African Republic	2	3	50,0%	-	2	1	-
Chad	8	21	162,5%	-	12	7	2
Comoros	1	9	800,0%	-	5	4	-
Congo	72	102	41,7%	3	81	14	4
Djibouti	-	3	-	-	3	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	8	8	0,0%	1	4	2	1
Eritrea	2	14	600,0%	-	14	-	-
Ethiopia	188	335	78,2%	11	301	22	1
Gabon	196	102	-48,0%	-	77	25	-
Kenya	535	1 031	92,7%	48	795	181	7
Rwanda	28	41	46,4%	-	36	5	-
São Tomé and Príncipe	1	2	100,0%	-	2	-	-
Somalia	19	38	100,0%	1	27	6	4
Uganda	327	621	89,9%	12	479	126	4

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

Country of residence	January			Purpose of visit (January 2022)			
	2021	2022	% change 2021–2022	Business	Holiday	Study	Medical treatment
<b>West Africa</b>	<b>1 621</b>	<b>2 772</b>	<b>71,0%</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>2 436</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>14</b>
Benin	33	55	66,7%	-	51	4	-
Burkina Faso	8	16	100,0%	1	12	3	-
Cape Verde Island	1	4	300,0%	-	4	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire	29	51	75,9%	-	43	7	1
Gambia	5	10	100,0%	1	7	2	-
Ghana	322	886	175,2%	11	816	59	-
Guinea	16	49	206,3%	-	38	11	-
Guinea-Bissau	1	2	100,0%	-	1	1	-
Liberia	7	24	242,9%	-	8	16	-
Mali	9	32	255,6%	1	31	-	-
Mauritania	3	1	-66,7%	-	1	-	-
Niger	8	10	25,0%	2	7	1	-
Nigeria	1 147	1 548	35,0%	26	1 346	165	11
Senegal	20	46	130,0%	-	39	7	-
Sierra Leone	11	31	181,8%	-	26	3	2
Togo	1	7	600,0%	1	6	-	-
<b>North Africa</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>42,6%</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>2</b>
Algeria	7	30	328,6%	-	26	4	-
Egypt	160	209	30,6%	7	180	22	-
Libya	26	23	-11,5%	-	13	10	-
Morocco	24	17	-29,2%	-	14	2	1
South Sudan	17	25	47,1%	3	5	16	1
The Sudan	48	67	39,6%	1	50	16	-
Tunisia	14	51	264,3%	1	43	7	-
<b>Unspecified</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>123,9%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>

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

Sex	Age group	January		Region (January 2022)			
		2021	2022	Overseas	SADC	'Other' African	Unspecified
<b>All</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>139 134</b>	<b>377 651</b>	<b>64 714</b>	<b>306 645</b>	<b>5 795</b>	<b>497</b>
	0-14	4 579	17 609	4 673	12 512	422	2
	15-24	8 402	28 555	5 337	22 431	778	9
	25-34	30 721	86 125	13 057	71 421	1 579	68
	35-44	50 000	120 304	11 152	107 232	1 762	158
	45-54	31 938	75 557	9 561	65 006	836	154
	55-64	11 138	33 347	10 332	22 631	290	94
	65+	2 356	16 154	10 602	5 412	128	12
<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>99 265</b>	<b>234 472</b>	<b>35 685</b>	<b>194 776</b>	<b>3 684</b>	<b>327</b>
	0-14	2 321	8 745	2 394	6 156	194	1
	15-24	4 654	15 814	2 715	12 656	436	7
	25-34	20 125	50 291	6 595	42 689	961	46
	35-44	37 312	78 739	6 661	70 738	1 244	96
	45-54	25 017	51 339	5 815	44 834	589	101
	55-64	8 371	20 829	5 647	14 914	200	68
	65+	1 465	8 715	5 858	2 789	60	8
<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>39 869</b>	<b>143 179</b>	<b>29 029</b>	<b>111 869</b>	<b>2 111</b>	<b>170</b>
	0-14	2 258	8 864	2 279	6 356	228	1
	15-24	3 748	12 741	2 622	9 775	342	2
	25-34	10 596	35 834	6 462	28 732	618	22
	35-44	12 688	41 565	4 491	36 494	518	62
	45-54	6 921	24 218	3 746	20 172	247	53
	55-64	2 767	12 518	4 685	7 717	90	26
	65+	891	7 439	4 744	2 623	68	4

## 4. Annexures

### 4.1 Annexure A – Number of tourists' difference between January 2021 and January 2022 by country of residence

Country of residence	January 2021	January 2022	Difference between January 2021 and January 2022	% change between January 2021 and January 2022
<b>Total</b>	<b>139 134</b>	<b>377 651</b>	<b>238 517</b>	<b>171,4%</b>
<b>Overseas</b>	<b>13 687</b>	<b>64 714</b>	<b>51 027</b>	<b>372,8%</b>
<b>Europe</b>	<b>8 682</b>	<b>47 528</b>	<b>38 846</b>	<b>447,4%</b>
Austria	168	799	631	375,6%
Belgium	380	1 393	1 013	266,6%
Denmark	89	774	685	769,7%
France	1 128	2 314	1 186	105,1%
Germany	1 557	10 136	8 579	551,0%
Ireland	135	1 080	945	700,0%
Italy	299	821	522	174,6%
Portugal	198	843	645	325,8%
Russian Federation	612	1 026	414	67,6%
Spain	248	615	367	148,0%
Sweden	210	968	758	361,0%
Switzerland	320	2 289	1 969	615,3%
The Netherlands	620	5 608	4 988	804,5%
UK	1 688	16 086	14 398	853,0%
Other	1 030	2 776	1 746	169,5%
<b>North America</b>	<b>2 152</b>	<b>8 939</b>	<b>6 787</b>	<b>315,4%</b>
Canada	308	1 078	770	250,0%
USA	1 844	7 861	6 017	326,3%
<b>Central and South America</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>1 065</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>165,6%</b>
Argentina	24	100	76	316,7%
Brazil	234	584	350	149,6%
Mexico	16	73	57	356,3%
Other	127	308	181	142,5%

**Annexure A – Number of tourists' difference between January 2021 and January 2022 by country of residence (continued)**

Country of residence	January 2021	January 2022	Difference between January 2021 and January 2022	% change between January 2021 and January 2022
<b>Australasia</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>1 621</b>	<b>1 398</b>	<b>626,9%</b>
Australia	180	1 459	1 279	710,6%
New Zealand	38	161	123	323,7%
Other	5	1	-4	-80,0%
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>129,2%</b>
Israel	113	391	278	246,0%
Lebanon	32	80	48	150,0%
Saudi Arabia	53	153	100	188,7%
Other	161	199	38	23,6%
<b>Asia</b>	<b>1 870</b>	<b>4 738</b>	<b>2 868</b>	<b>153,4%</b>
Bangladesh	49	612	563	1149,0%
China	317	410	93	29,3%
India	710	1 863	1 153	162,4%
Japan	100	144	44	44,0%
Nepal	5	76	71	1420,0%
Pakistan	287	769	482	167,9%
Philippines	142	127	-15	-10,6%
South Korea	90	255	165	183,3%
Taiwan	23	71	48	208,7%
Thailand	44	143	99	225,0%
Other	103	268	165	160,2%
<b>Africa</b>	<b>125 225</b>	<b>312 440</b>	<b>187 215</b>	<b>149,5%</b>
<b>SADC</b>	<b>121 764</b>	<b>306 645</b>	<b>184 881</b>	<b>151,8%</b>
Angola	288	1 315	1 027	356,6%
Botswana	4 425	11 834	7 409	167,4%
DRC	794	1 188	394	49,6%
Eswatini	6 951	21 854	14 903	214,4%

**Annexure A – Number of tourists' difference between January 2021 and January 2022 by country of residence (continued)**

Country of residence	January 2021	January 2022	Difference between January 2021 and January 2022	% change between January 2021 and January 2022
Lesotho	27 628	84 960	57 332	207,5%
Madagascar	30	17	-13	-43,3%
Malawi	2 386	8 216	5 830	244,3%
Mauritius	19	335	316	1663,2%
Mozambique	28 771	96 511	67 740	235,4%
Namibia	4 998	8 376	3 378	67,6%
Seychelles	6	36	30	500,0%
Tanzania	722	1 556	834	115,5%
Zambia	4 167	7 638	3 471	83,3%
Zimbabwe	40 579	62 809	22 230	54,8%
<b>'Other' African</b>	<b>3 461</b>	<b>5 795</b>	<b>2 334</b>	<b>67,4%</b>
<b>East and Central Africa</b>	<b>1 544</b>	<b>2 601</b>	<b>1 057</b>	<b>68,5%</b>
Burundi	18	45	27	150,0%
Cameroon	139	226	87	62,6%
Central African Republic	2	3	1	50,0%
Chad	8	21	13	162,5%
Comoros	1	9	8	800,0%
Congo	72	102	30	41,7%
Djibouti	-	3	3	-
Equatorial Guinea	8	8	-	0,0%
Eritrea	2	14	12	600,0%
Ethiopia	188	335	147	78,2%
Gabon	196	102	-94	-48,0%
Kenya	535	1 031	496	92,7%
Rwanda	28	41	13	46,4%
São Tomé and Príncipe	1	2	1	100,0%
Somalia	19	38	19	100,0%
Uganda	327	621	294	89,9%

**Annexure A – Number of tourists' difference between January 2021 and January 2022 by country of residence (concluded)**

Country of residence	January 2021	January 2022	Difference between January 2021 and January 2022	% change between January 2021 and January 2022
<b>West Africa</b>	<b>1 621</b>	<b>2 772</b>	<b>1 151</b>	<b>71,0%</b>
Benin	33	55	22	66,7%
Burkina Faso	8	16	8	100,0%
Cape Verde Island	1	4	3	300,0%
Côte d'Ivoire	29	51	22	75,9%
Gambia	5	10	5	100,0%
Ghana	322	886	564	175,2%
Guinea	16	49	33	206,3%
Guinea-Bissau	1	2	1	100,0%
Liberia	7	24	17	242,9%
Mali	9	32	23	255,6%
Mauritania	3	1	-2	-66,7%
Niger	8	10	2	25,0%
Nigeria	1 147	1 548	401	35,0%
Senegal	20	46	26	130,0%
Sierra Leone	11	31	20	181,8%
Togo	1	7	6	600,0%
<b>North Africa</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>42,6%</b>
Algeria	7	30	23	328,6%
Egypt	160	209	49	30,6%
Libya	26	23	-3	-11,5%
Morocco	24	17	-7	-29,2%
South Sudan	17	25	8	47,1%
The Sudan	48	67	19	39,6%
Tunisia	14	51	37	264,3%
<b>Unspecified</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>123,9%</b>



## 5. Explanatory notes

### 5.1 Introduction

Legal movements across South African borders, as well as legal immigration into South Africa, fall under the jurisdiction of the Department of Home Affairs (DHA). Stats SA then processes, analyses 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 for the following:

- To estimate, monitor and understand salient characteristics of foreign travellers and volumes of South African residents travelling outside South Africa.
- To 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 the demand for local tourism services by foreign travellers.

### 5.2 Purpose of the statistical release

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

### 5.3 Scope and coverage

The release covers data collected by DHA officials on travellers who departed from or entered the Republic of South Africa (RSA).

### 5.4 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 ports' electronic database. No forms or cards are used (except on 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 receives downloaded data covering a particular calendar month from the DHA.
- As part of data interrogation, data from O.R. Tambo International Airport, which has the highest volume of travellers, are compared with passenger statistics from the Airports Company of South Africa (ACSA). As expected, in any specific month, an increase in the volume of passengers reported by ACSA is also reflected in an increase in the volume of travellers recorded by DHA. A similar pattern is observed when the volume of travellers decreases. In January 2022, the DHA data was 3,5% higher than that of ACSA.

## 5.5 Limitations

### 5.5.1 Outbound tourists

The information on the total number of arrivals and departures of South African residents is collected from the scanning of passports. However, data on the country visited are not collected from passengers; country of final destination; 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.

### 5.5.2 Purpose of visit

The holiday category includes tourists who came for vacation, visiting friends and relatives, shopping and other personal reasons such as attending weddings. While it's possible to separate 'visiting friends and relatives' from the broad category of Holiday, shopping and other reasons for visiting South Africa are all combined with vacation in the DHA movement control system. Discussions are in progress with the Department of Home Affairs to capture vacation and shopping as separate categories for a clearer breakdown of tourists by purpose of visit.

## 5.6 Definition of terms

### 5.6.1 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 the other places he/she frequently visits.

### 5.6.2 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 and Asia.
- Africa: SADC and 'other' Africa (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 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.

## 5.7 Symbols used

- = nil

< = less than

## 5.8 Rounding off

Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

## 6. 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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### Advance release calendar

An advance release calendar is disseminated at [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)

### Stats SA products

A complete set of Stats SA publications is available at the Stats SA Library and the following libraries:

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**Enquiries**

Telephone: (012) 310 8600 (user information services)  
(079) 511 9917 (technical enquiries)  
(012) 310 8251 (orders)  
(012) 310 4883/4885/8018 (library)

Fax: (012) 310 8500/ 8495 (user information services)  
(012) 310 6937 (technical enquiries)

Email: TshwaroG@statssa.gov.za (technical enquiries)  
info@statssa.gov.za (user information services)

Postal address: Private Bag X44, Pretoria, 0001

*Produced by Stats SA*