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# Statistical release

## P0351

# Tourism and Migration

July 2011

**Embargoed until:  
31 October 2011  
14:30**

**Enquiries:**

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Tel.: (012) 310 8600 / 4892 / 8390

**Forthcoming issue:**

August 2011

**Expected release date:**

28 November 2011

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## Key findings

### 1. Travellers

#### 1.1 Number of travellers

The routine data collected by the Department of Home Affairs' (DHA) immigration officers at the ports of entry into South Africa show that a total of 2 918 321 travellers (arrivals and departures) passed through South African ports of entry in July 2011. As presented in Table 1, these travellers are made up of 977 856 South African residents and 1 940 465 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures indicates that there were 525 466 and 452 390 South African residents' arrivals and departures respectively. The corresponding volumes for foreign arrivals and departures were 1 068 352 and 872 113 respectively. A comparison between the movements in June 2011 and July 2011 indicates that the volume of arrivals increased for both South African residents and foreign travellers while departures increased for foreign travellers but declined for South African residents. The volume of arrivals increased by 29,0% (from 407 272 in June 2011 to 525 466 in July 2011) for South African residents and by 16,1% (from 920 061 in June 2011 to 1 068 352 in July 2011) for foreign travellers. The volume of departures declined by 6,6% (from 484 417 in June 2011 to 452 390 in July 2011) for South African residents and increased by 10,8% (from 786 784 in June 2011 to 872 113 in July 2011) for foreign travellers. A comparison between the movements in July 2010 and July 2011 indicates that the volume of arrivals increased for both South African residents and foreign travellers while departures increased for South African residents but declined for foreign travellers. The volume of arrivals increased by 10,8% (from 474 118 in July 2010 to 525 466 in July 2011) for South African residents and by 4,6% (from 1 021 406 in July 2010 to 1 068 352 in July 2011) for foreign travellers. The volume of departures increased by 6,3% (from 425 710 in July 2010 to 452 390 in July 2011) for South African residents and declined by 3,9% (from 907 758 in July 2010 to 872 113 in July 2011) for foreign travellers.

Detailed information on the departure of travellers is not available in the movement data. Data on the purpose of travel and the number of days South African travellers intend to spend or spent abroad are not collected by South African immigration officers. Hence, it is not possible to categorise them as tourists and non-tourists. However, some data are available on foreign arrivals for this categorisation. As presented in Table 1, in July 2011, 24 538 (2,3%) foreign arrivals were classified as non-visitors while [1 043 814 (97,7%)] were classified as visitors. The visitors were categorised into three groups: arrivals only comprising of visitors who entered the country in July 2011 but did not depart in July 2011 [375 076, (35,9%)]; visitors who came once in July 2011 and left in July 2011 [355 857, (34,1%)]; and those who came more than once in July 2011 and left in July 2011 [312 881, (30,0%)]. Visitors were further grouped as same day visitors [325 619, (31,2%)] and overnight visitors/tourists [718 195, (68,8%)]. The volume of same day visitors increased by 8,3% from 300 632 in June 2011 to 325 619 in July 2011 and overnight visitors/tourists increased by 19,7% from 599 800 in June 2011 to 718 195 in July 2011. Between July 2010 and July 2011, the number of same day visitors increased by 0,2% (from 325 082 to 325 619) while the number of overnight visitors/tourists increased by 5,6% (from 680 414 to 718 195).

#### 1.2 Mode of travel of travellers

Travellers who cross South Africa's borders rarely use trains and ships since these are mainly used for transporting goods. Data presented in Table 2 show that in July 2011, road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 2 127 645 (72,9%) out of the 2 918 321 travellers. The total number of travellers who used air transport was 786 837 (27,0%). The arrivals data on South African residents show that 198 693 (37,8%) came by air and 326 572 (62,1%) by road. For departures, 150 083 (33,2%) and 302 124 (66,8%) used air and road transport respectively. In the case of foreign travellers, 248 376 (23,2%) arrived by air. Those who came by road were 818 061 (76,6%). When departing South Africa, 189 685 (21,8%) foreign travellers left by air whilst 680 888 (78,1%) left by road. As shown in Table 2 an overwhelming majority, 304 529 (93,5%) of same day visitors arrived in the country by road. Only 21 085 (6,5%) same day visitors flew into the country. Data on overnight visitors/tourists show that, 500 953 (69,8%) used road transport whereas 217 105 (30,2%) came by air.

### 2. Tourists

#### 2.1 Mode of travel of tourists

The country of residence of tourists is used to categorise them into their respective regions and countries. Information on the specific region and country of residence of the tourists and the mode of travel used to enter South Africa is provided in Table 3. In July 2011, 162 287 (88,5%) overseas tourists arrived in the country by air whilst 21 022 (11,5%) came in by road. This is in contrast to tourists from the Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries who came into South Africa predominantly by road 477 666 (92,5%). Only 38 825 (7,5%) tourists from the SADC countries came in by air. A relatively high number 14 642 (89,9%) of tourists from 'other' African countries flew into the country with 1 626 (10,0%) using road transport.

#### 2.2 Regional and national distribution of tourists

In July 2011, overseas tourists came mainly from Europe, 93 938 (51,2%); followed by North America, 35 974 (19,6%); Asia, 28 599 (15,6%); Australasia, 11 616 (6,3%); Central and South America, 9 040 (4,9%) and Middle East, 4 259 (2,3%). Virtually all tourists from Africa came from the SADC countries, 516 493 (96,9%). The distribution of the remaining tourists from Africa is as follows: West Africa, 8 441 (1,6%); East and Central Africa, 6 808 (1,3%) and North Africa 1 037 (0,2%).

Data presented in Figure 1 indicate that United States of America (USA), 31 390 (17,1%); United Kingdom (UK), 30 724 (16,8%); Germany, 13 122 (7,2%); The Netherlands, 11 757 (6,4%); Australia, 9 699 (5,3%); France, 9 109 (5,0%); India 8 609 (4,7%) and China, 7 894 (4,3%) were the eight leading overseas countries. Tourists from these eight countries constituted 66,7% of all tourists from overseas countries. A comparison between movements in July 2010 and July 2011 shows that, the

number of tourists increased for most countries except for Germany and The Netherlands where the number of tourists declined. China had the highest increase of 27,9% from 6 173 in July 2010 to 7 894 in July 2011. Among the countries that showed a decrease in the number of tourists, The Netherlands had the greatest decline of 14,5% from 13 743 in July 2010 to 11 757 in July 2011.

The eight leading countries from the SADC countries (see Figure 2) were Lesotho, 134 496 (26,0%); Zimbabwe, 133 739 (26,0%); Mozambique 92 291 (17,9%); Swaziland, 60 653 (11,7%); Botswana, 41 570 (8,0%); Namibia, 16 330 (3,2%); Zambia, 14 059 (2,7%) and Malawi, 12 052 (2,3%). Tourists from these eight countries constituted 97,8% of all tourists from the SADC countries. A comparison between movements in July 2010 and July 2011 shows that, the number of tourists increased in all of these countries with the exception of Mozambique where the number of tourists decreased. Malawi had the highest increase of 29,8% from 9 285 in July 2010 to 12 052 in July 2011 while Mozambique had a decline of 2,6% from 94 785 in July 2010 to 92 291 in July 2011.

The eight leading countries from 'other' African countries, shown in Figure 3, were Nigeria, 5 523 (33,9%); Kenya, 2 569 (15,8%); Ghana, 1 573 (9,7%); Uganda, 1 269 (7,8%); Ethiopia, 910 (5,6%); Gabon, 636 (3,9%); Cameroon, 497 (3,1%) and Egypt, 465 (2,9%). Tourists from these eight countries constituted 82,5% of all tourists from 'other' African countries. A comparison between movements in July 2010 and July 2011 shows that the number of tourists increased in all these countries with the exception of Kenya and Egypt where the number of tourists decreased. The increase was highest in Nigeria at 67,6% from 3 296 in July 2010 to 5 523 in July 2011 while Egypt had the greatest decline of 31,3% from 677 in July 2010 to 465 in July 2011.

### 2.3 Purpose of visit of tourists

As observed from data given in Table 4, in July 2011, an overwhelming majority (92,0%) of tourists were in South Africa for holidays compared to only 2,0% and 2,1% of tourists who were in South Africa for business and study purposes respectively. A detailed analysis reveals that of all the tourists from each of the overseas regions, at least 75,0% came to South Africa for holidays. Tourists from Australasia (89,0%), Middle East (87,6%), Europe (85,9%), North America (85,0%), Central and South America (78,9%) and Asia (75,5%) were in South Africa mostly for holidays. Asia and Middle East had the highest proportion (7,2% and 4,1% respectively) of its tourists in South Africa for business compared to the other overseas regions.

The majority (94,8%) of African tourists came to South Africa for holidays. There were differences between tourists from the SADC countries and 'other' African countries namely:

- Whereas 95,2% of tourists from the SADC countries were on holidays; 81,9% of tourists on holiday came from 'other' African countries. Data on the regions of 'other' African countries show that tourists on holiday constituted 85,3%; 79,2% and 73,4% for West Africa; East and Central Africa and North Africa respectively.
- Business persons constituted 4,4% of tourists from 'other' African countries compared with 1,3% from the SADC countries. North Africa had the highest proportion (11,4%) of tourists in South Africa for business.
- Students made up 5,7% of tourists from 'other' African countries compared with 2,2% from the SADC countries. East and Central Africa had the highest proportion (8,9%) of tourists in South Africa for study purposes.

### 2.4 Sex and age distribution of tourists

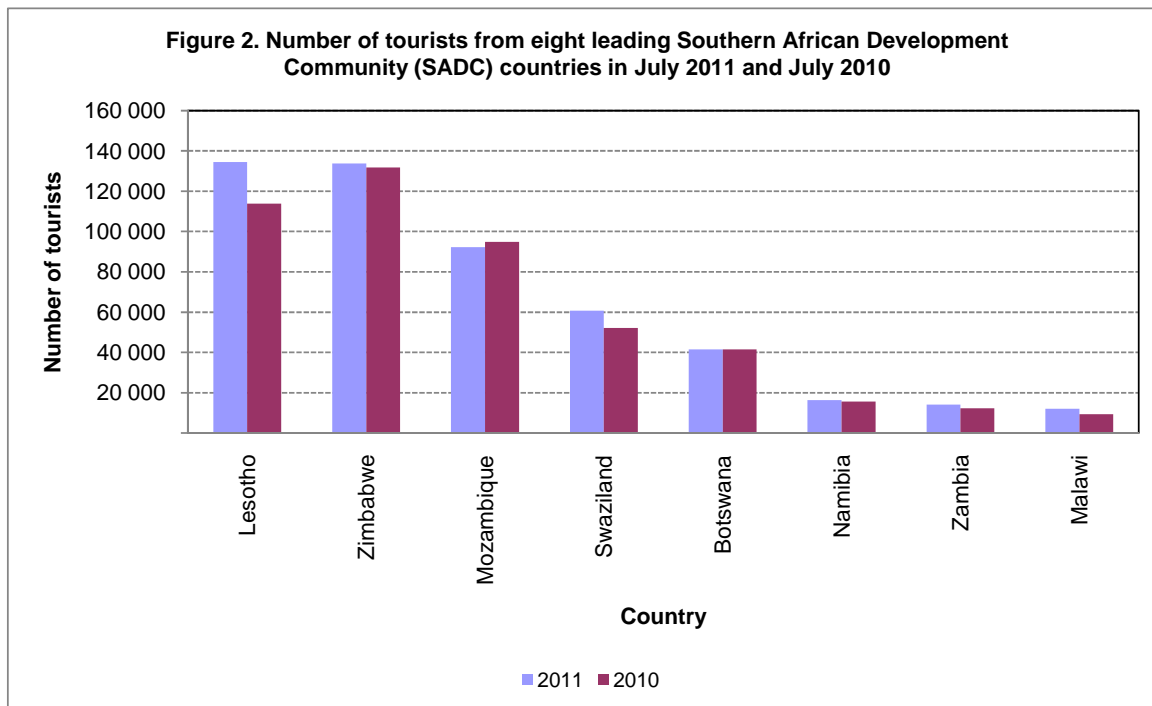
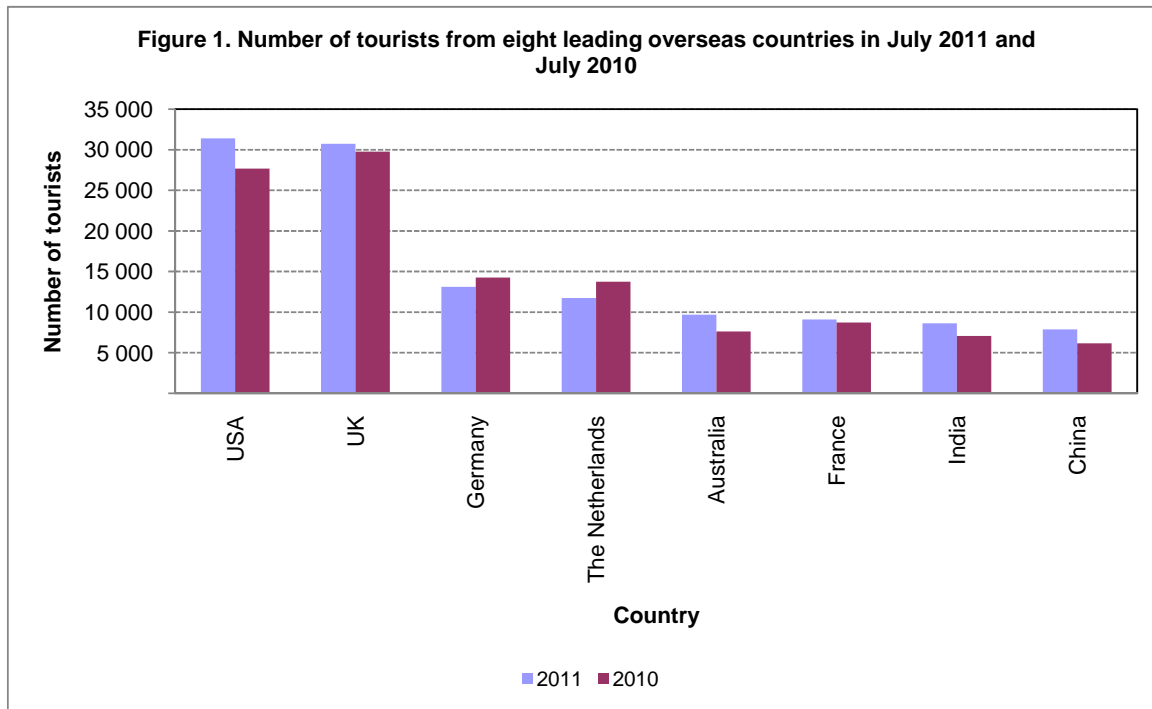
As indicated in Table 5, in July 2011, there were 405 797 (56,5%) male and 311 505 (43,4%) female tourists. The overseas tourists were made up of 104 653 (57,1%) male tourists and 78 589 (42,8%) female tourists. There were 288 715 (55,9%) male and 227 072 (44,0%) female tourists from SADC countries. The tourists from 'other' African countries were made up 11 121 (68,3%) of males and 5 162 (31,7%) of females.

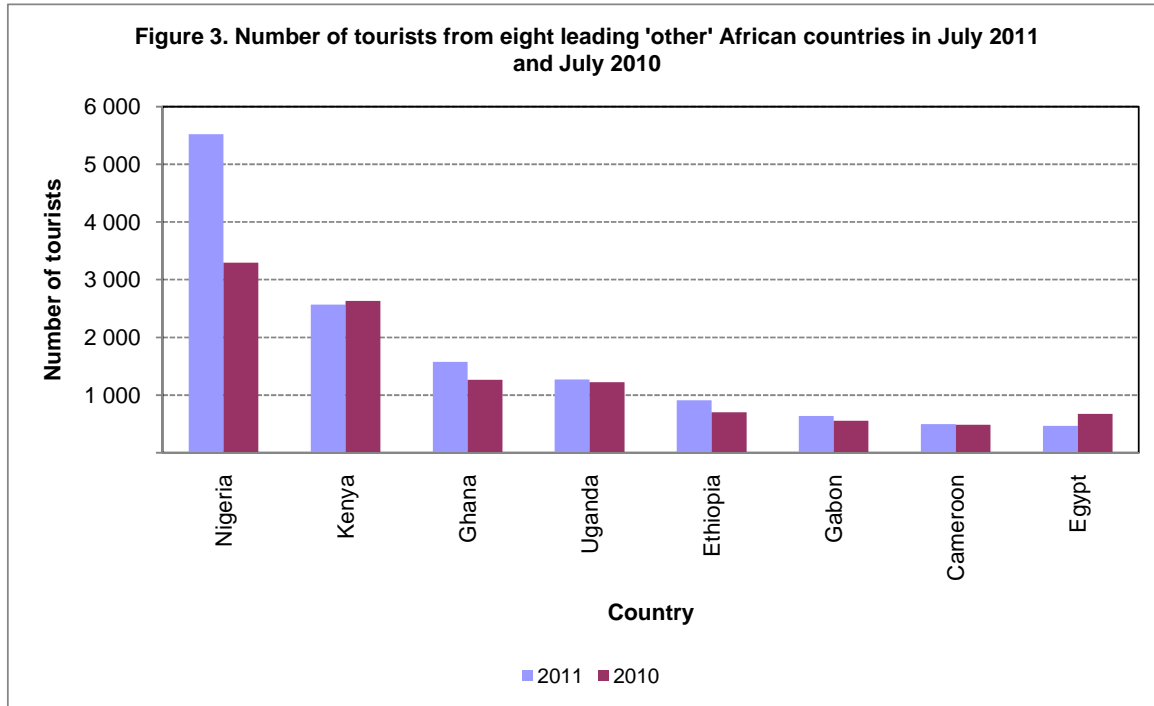
The ages of the tourists were categorised into three broad groups namely; those younger than 15 years, 15 to 64 years, and 65 years and older. The overall results presented in Table 5 show that 91,0% of tourists were aged between 15 and 64 years; 6,0% were aged less than 15 years and 3,0% were aged 65 years and older. Taking the country of residence into consideration, the results further show that 84,9% of overseas tourists were aged between 15 and 64 years compared with 93,1% and 92,0% of tourists from the SADC countries and 'other' African countries respectively.

Overseas tourists had a higher proportion of tourists aged less than 15 years (9,6%) as compared to those from the SADC countries (4,6%) and 'other' African countries (6,7%). There was a higher proportion of young female tourists in comparison to young male tourists for overseas, the SADC countries and 'other' African countries.

A comparison of the three regions shows relatively high proportions of the elderly among both male (5,5%) and female (5,4%) tourists from overseas. This is in contrast to tourists from the SADC countries amongst which 1,8% of males and 2,7% of females were aged 65 years and older. Similarly among tourists from 'other' African countries, 1,3% of males and 1,5% of females were aged 65 years and older.

3. Figures





4. Tables

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

Travel direction	July	June	July	% change	% change
	2010	2011	2011	July 2010 - July 2011	June 2011 - July 2011
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>2 828 992</b>	<b>2 598 534</b>	<b>2 918 321</b>	<b>3,2</b>	<b>12,3</b>
<b>South African residents</b>	<b>899 828</b>	<b>891 689</b>	<b>977 856</b>	<b>8,7</b>	<b>9,7</b>
Arrivals	474 118	407 272	525 466	10,8	29,0
Departures	425 710	484 417	452 390	6,3	-6,6
<b>Foreign travellers</b>	<b>1 929 164</b>	<b>1 706 845</b>	<b>1 940 465</b>	<b>0,6</b>	<b>13,7</b>
Arrivals	1 021 406	920 061	1 068 352	4,6	16,1
Departures	907 758	786 784	872 113	-3,9	10,8
<b>Foreign arrivals</b>	<b>1 021 406</b>	<b>920 061</b>	<b>1 068 352</b>	<b>4,6</b>	<b>16,1</b>
Non-visitors	15 910	19 629	24 538	54,2	25,0
Visitors	1 005 496	900 432	1 043 814	3,8	15,9
<b>Visitors</b>	<b>1 005 496</b>	<b>900 432</b>	<b>1 043 814</b>	<b>3,8</b>	<b>15,9</b>
Arrivals only	356 913	316 379	375 076	5,1	18,6
Single trips	322 197	305 290	355 857	10,4	16,6
Multiple trips	317 386	278 763	312 881	-1,4	12,2
<b>Visitors</b>	<b>1 005 496</b>	<b>900 432</b>	<b>1 043 814</b>	<b>3,8</b>	<b>15,9</b>
Same day	325 082	300 632	325 619	0,2	8,3
Overnight (tourists)	680 414	599 800	718 195	5,6	19,7

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

Travel direction	July		Mode of travel (July 2011)							
			Air					Road	Sea	Unspecified
	2010	2011	Cape Town	K. Shaka	OR Tambo	Other	Total			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 828 992</b>	<b>2 918 321</b>	<b>96 810</b>	<b>18 327</b>	<b>662 323</b>	<b>9 377</b>	<b>786 837</b>	<b>2 127 645</b>	<b>3 810</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>South African residents</b>	<b>899 828</b>	<b>977 856</b>	<b>46 516</b>	<b>11 878</b>	<b>284 258</b>	<b>6 124</b>	<b>348 776</b>	<b>628 696</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>-</b>
Arrivals	474 118	525 466	28 625	6 846	160 031	3 191	198 693	326 572	201	-
Departures	425 710	452 390	17 891	5 032	124 227	2 933	150 083	302 124	183	-
<b>Foreign travellers</b>	<b>1 929 164</b>	<b>1 940 465</b>	<b>50 294</b>	<b>6 449</b>	<b>378 065</b>	<b>3 253</b>	<b>438 061</b>	<b>1 498 949</b>	<b>3 426</b>	<b>29</b>
Arrivals	1 021 406	1 068 352	28 678	3 279	214 832	1 587	248 376	818 061	1 886	29
Departures	907 758	872 113	21 616	3 170	163 233	1 666	189 685	680 888	1 540	-
<b>Visitors</b>	<b>1 005 496</b>	<b>1 043 814</b>	<b>26 718</b>	<b>2 851</b>	<b>207 432</b>	<b>1 189</b>	<b>238 190</b>	<b>805 482</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>11</b>
Same day	325 082	325 619	321	5	20 586	173	21 085	304 529	5	-
Overnight (tourists)	680 414	718 195	26 397	2 846	186 846	1 016	217 105	500 953	126	11



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

Country of residence	Mode of travel (July 2011)									
	July		Air					Road	Sea	Unspecified
	2010	2011	Cape Town	K. Shaka	OR Tambo	Other	Total			
<b>Total</b>	<b>680 414</b>	<b>718 195</b>	<b>26 397</b>	<b>2 846</b>	<b>186 846</b>	<b>1 016</b>	<b>217 105</b>	<b>500 953</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Overseas</b>	<b>183 042</b>	<b>183 426</b>	<b>23 843</b>	<b>2 604</b>	<b>135 068</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>162 287</b>	<b>21 022</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Europe</b>	<b>99 069</b>	<b>93 938</b>	<b>15 785</b>	<b>1 614</b>	<b>63 340</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>80 956</b>	<b>12 884</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>1</b>
Austria	1 335	1 325	219	30	930	-	1 179	146	-	-
Belgium	3 106	3 929	481	9	2 551	10	3 051	878	-	-
Denmark	1 389	1 651	213	8	1 198	3	1 422	229	-	-
France	8 741	9 109	895	100	6 908	40	7 943	1 164	2	-
Germany	14 258	13 122	1 865	402	8 947	16	11 230	1 892	-	-
Ireland	1 967	2 255	433	32	1 496	6	1 967	287	1	-
Italy	4 182	4 485	841	61	3 134	12	4 048	437	-	-
Norway	1 265	1 304	291	2	852	-	1 145	155	4	-
Portugal	3 138	2 849	189	13	1 464	14	1 680	1 168	1	-
Spain	5 211	2 812	422	9	2 093	4	2 528	284	-	-
Sweden	1 756	1 384	266	4	967	1	1 238	146	-	-
Switzerland	2 784	2 747	437	65	1 913	5	2 420	327	-	-
The Netherlands	13 743	11 757	2 388	104	6 786	6	9 284	2 473	-	-
UK	29 779	30 724	6 100	698	20 912	81	27 791	2 844	88	1
Other	6 415	4 485	745	77	3 189	19	4 030	454	1	-
<b>North America</b>	<b>32 068</b>	<b>35 974</b>	<b>3 474</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>28 739</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>32 735</b>	<b>3 237</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>
Canada	4 378	4 584	603	28	3 445	25	4 101	481	2	-
USA	27 690	31 390	2 871	114	25 294	355	28 634	2 756	-	-
<b>Central and South America</b>	<b>11 731</b>	<b>9 040</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>7 764</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>8 329</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Argentina	1 454	1 122	241	-	823	2	1 066	56	-	-
Brazil	5 619	5 780	73	2	5 214	13	5 302	478	-	-
Mexico	1 058	436	27	15	371	11	424	12	-	-
Other	3 600	1 702	172	5	1 356	4	1 537	165	-	-

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

Country of residence	Mode of travel (July 2011)									
	July		Air					Road	Sea	Unspecified
	2010	2011	Cape Town	K. Shaka	OR Tambo	Other	Total			
<b>Australasia</b>	<b>8 911</b>	<b>11 616</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>10 035</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>10 700</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>
Australia	7 630	9 699	388	34	8 520	52	8 994	703	2	-
New Zealand	1 244	1 877	145	31	1 482	13	1 671	206	-	-
Other	37	40	2	-	33	-	35	5	-	-
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>5 054</b>	<b>4 259</b>	<b>1 018</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>3 014</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>4 111</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Israel	1 974	1 497	40	-	1 381	10	1 431	66	-	-
Saudi Arabia	871	1 295	608	3	665	2	1 278	17	-	-
United Arab Emirates	210	257	178	12	61	-	251	6	-	-
Other	1 999	1 210	192	43	907	9	1 151	59	-	-
<b>Asia</b>	<b>26 209</b>	<b>28 599</b>	<b>2 518</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>22 176</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>25 456</b>	<b>3 128</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>
China	6 173	7 894	875	54	6 386	3	7 318	576	-	-
India	7 043	8 609	487	102	6 703	35	7 327	1 278	2	2
Japan	2 100	2 233	75	29	2 062	1	2 167	66	-	-
Malaysia	1 027	624	142	5	443	7	597	27	-	-
Pakistan	1 354	1 641	171	51	1 008	1	1 231	409	1	-
Philippines	1 779	854	61	7	600	-	668	185	1	-
South Korea	1 539	3 031	278	422	2 139	10	2 849	182	-	-
Taiwan	814	715	74	1	513	1	589	121	4	1
Thailand	946	576	60	6	483	1	550	26	-	-
Other	3 434	2 422	295	26	1 839	-	2 160	258	1	3
<b>Africa</b>	<b>494 815</b>	<b>532 779</b>	<b>2 479</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>50 517</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>53 467</b>	<b>479 292</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>SADC</b>	<b>480 781</b>	<b>516 493</b>	<b>2 276</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>36 130</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>38 825</b>	<b>477 666</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>
Angola	3 186	3 264	412	-	2 684	15	3 111	152	1	-
Botswana	41 495	41 570	4	6	3 197	39	3 246	38 324	-	-
DRC	2 393	3 204	9	2	2 545	16	2 572	632	-	-
Lesotho	113 876	134 496	3	1	628	1	633	133 863	-	-
Madagascar	315	276	3	-	264	-	267	9	-	-

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

Country of residence	Mode of travel (July 2011)									
	July		Air					Road	Sea	Unspecified
	2010	2011	Cape Town	K. Shaka	OR Tambo	Other	Total			
Malawi	9 285	12 052	10	-	2 247	3	2 260	9 792	-	-
Mauritius	1 626	1 609	176	105	1 111	-	1 392	217	-	-
Mozambique	94 785	92 291	77	66	2 988	30	3 161	89 130	-	-
Namibia	15 508	16 330	1 405	-	3 558	27	4 990	11 340	-	-
Seychelles	114	234	-	-	227	1	228	6	-	-
Swaziland	52 079	60 653	2	2	753	18	775	59 878	-	-
Tanzania	1 872	2 716	8	4	1 715	9	1 736	980	-	-
Zambia	12 342	14 059	89	5	5 273	6	5 373	8 686	-	-
Zimbabwe	131 905	133 739	78	15	8 940	48	9 081	124 657	1	-
<b>Other African</b>	<b>14 034</b>	<b>16 286</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>14 387</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>14 642</b>	<b>1 626</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>East and Central Africa</b>	<b>6 478</b>	<b>6 808</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5 969</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>6 049</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
Burundi	63	94	1	-	85	-	86	8	-	-
Cameroon	484	497	8	-	449	-	457	38	1	1
Central African Republic	3	14	-	-	11	-	11	3	-	-
Chad	26	29	1	-	24	3	28	1	-	-
Comoros	20	16	-	-	16	-	16	-	-	-
Congo	307	368	1	-	344	4	349	17	-	2
Djibouti	8	16	-	-	16	-	16	-	-	-
Equat Guinea	14	19	-	-	16	-	16	3	-	-
Eritrea	58	60	3	-	56	-	59	1	-	-
Ethiopia	703	910	6	-	851	-	857	53	-	-
Gabon	553	636	3	-	622	7	632	4	-	-
Kenya	2 631	2 569	22	1	2 139	5	2 167	401	1	-
Reunion	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	292	291	3	-	275	-	278	13	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	23	6	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-
Somalia	24	14	-	-	11	2	13	1	-	-
Tristan Da Cunha	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	1 224	1 269	9	-	1 048	1	1 058	211	-	-

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

Country of residence	Mode of travel (July 2011)									
	July		Air					Road	Sea	Unspecified
	2010	2011	Cape Town	K. Shaka	OR Tambo	Other	Total			
<b>West Africa</b>	<b>5 984</b>	<b>8 441</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7 550</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7 620</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-</b>
Ascension	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	108	77	-	-	72	-	72	5	-	-
Burkina Faso	76	56	-	-	55	-	55	1	-	-
Cape Verde Island	29	45	3	-	38	-	41	4	-	-
Cote D'Ivoire	177	183	15	4	154	-	173	10	-	-
Gambia	92	81	-	-	77	-	77	4	-	-
Ghana	1 265	1 573	4	-	1 455	2	1 461	112	-	-
Guinea	247	238	2	-	124	-	126	112	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	29	16	1	-	12	-	13	3	-	-
Liberia	46	49	1	-	47	-	48	1	-	-
Mali	129	119	-	-	96	-	96	23	-	-
Mauritania	56	27	2	-	22	-	24	3	-	-
Niger	26	32	4	-	27	-	31	1	-	-
Nigeria	3 296	5 523	24	3	4 999	-	5 026	496	1	-
Saint Helena	22	16	4	-	-	-	4	1	11	-
Senegal	250	262	1	-	254	-	255	7	-	-
Sierra Leone	97	85	-	-	59	-	59	26	-	-
Togo	38	59	-	-	59	-	59	-	-	-
<b>North Africa</b>	<b>1 572</b>	<b>1 037</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>
Algeria	145	109	5	-	95	-	100	9	-	-
Egypt	677	465	31	4	414	1	450	14	-	1
Libya	188	59	13	2	14	3	32	27	-	-
Morocco	204	119	16	3	94	-	113	6	-	-
The Sudan	240	142	14	-	121	-	135	7	-	-
Tunisia	117	140	6	7	127	-	140	-	-	-
Western Sahara	1	3	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
<b>Unspecified</b>	<b>2 557</b>	<b>1 990</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1 261</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1 351</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

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

Country of residence	July		Purpose of visit (July 2011)			
	2010	2011	Business	Holiday	Study	Transit
<b>Total</b>	<b>680 414</b>	<b>718 195</b>	<b>14 403</b>	<b>660 911</b>	<b>14 881</b>	<b>28 000</b>
<b>Overseas</b>	<b>183 042</b>	<b>183 426</b>	<b>6 782</b>	<b>154 022</b>	<b>2 603</b>	<b>20 019</b>
<b>Europe</b>	<b>99 069</b>	<b>93 938</b>	<b>3 423</b>	<b>80 688</b>	<b>1 599</b>	<b>8 228</b>
Austria	1 335	1 325	55	1 113	26	131
Belgium	3 106	3 929	90	3 506	47	286
Denmark	1 389	1 651	46	1 387	24	194
France	8 741	9 109	332	7 851	101	825
Germany	14 258	13 122	679	10 788	470	1 185
Ireland	1 967	2 255	74	1 947	35	199
Italy	4 182	4 485	158	3 851	32	444
Norway	1 265	1 304	38	1 047	60	159
Portugal	3 138	2 849	46	2 543	21	239
Spain	5 211	2 812	90	2 338	20	364
Sweden	1 756	1 384	65	1 105	48	166
Switzerland	2 784	2 747	72	2 187	36	452
The Netherlands	13 743	11 757	204	10 933	193	427
UK	29 779	30 724	1 195	26 436	407	2 686
Other	6 415	4 485	279	3 656	79	471
<b>North America</b>	<b>32 068</b>	<b>35 974</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>30 532</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>4 116</b>
Canada	4 378	4 584	98	3 987	48	451
USA	27 690	31 390	737	26 545	443	3 665
<b>Central and South America</b>	<b>11 731</b>	<b>9 040</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>7 137</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>1 734</b>
Argentina	1 454	1 122	13	985	3	121
Brazil	5 619	5 780	41	4 405	14	1 320
Mexico	1 058	436	19	392	3	22
Other	3 600	1 702	57	1 355	19	271

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

Country of residence	July		Purpose of visit (July 2011)			
	2010	2011	Business	Holiday	Study	Transit
<b>Australasia</b>	<b>8 911</b>	<b>11 616</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>10 339</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1 075</b>
Australia	7 630	9 699	135	8 615	29	920
New Zealand	1 244	1 877	32	1 693	3	149
Other	37	40	3	31	-	6
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>5 054</b>	<b>4 259</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>3 733</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>293</b>
Israel	1 974	1 497	49	1 263	6	179
Saudi Arabia	871	1 295	25	1 243	21	6
United Arab Emirates	210	257	16	237	2	2
Other	1 999	1 210	86	990	28	106
<b>Asia</b>	<b>26 209</b>	<b>28 599</b>	<b>2 048</b>	<b>21 593</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>4 573</b>
China	6 173	7 894	559	5 787	99	1 449
India	7 043	8 609	601	7 056	82	870
Japan	2 100	2 233	92	1 740	14	387
Malaysia	1 027	624	29	531	7	57
Pakistan	1 354	1 641	96	1 348	18	179
Philippines	1 779	854	12	450	29	363
South Korea	1 539	3 031	485	2 166	98	282
Taiwan	814	715	18	549	17	131
Thailand	946	576	17	540	2	17
Other	3434	2422	139	1426	19	838
<b>Africa</b>	<b>494 815</b>	<b>532 779</b>	<b>7 496</b>	<b>505 250</b>	<b>12 233</b>	<b>7 800</b>
<b>SADC</b>	<b>480 781</b>	<b>516 493</b>	<b>6 772</b>	<b>491 904</b>	<b>11 311</b>	<b>6 506</b>
Angola	3 186	3 264	82	2 448	400	334
Botswana	41 495	41 570	90	39 023	1 492	965
DRC	2 393	3 204	103	2 813	193	95
Lesotho	113 876	134 496	222	132 513	1 581	180
Madagascar	315	276	7	188	9	72

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

Country of residence	July		Purpose of visit (July 2011)			
	2010	2011	Business	Holiday	Study	Transit
Malawi	9 285	12 052	207	11 308	162	375
Mauritius	1 626	1 609	47	1 307	127	128
Mozambique	94 785	92 291	921	90 528	127	715
Namibia	15 508	16 330	2 107	11 367	1 981	875
Seychelles	114	234	3	217	4	10
Swaziland	52 079	60 653	1 174	57 040	2 191	248
Tanzania	1 872	2 716	74	2 242	157	243
Zambia	12 342	14 059	762	12 066	404	827
Zimbabwe	131 905	133 739	973	128 844	2 483	1 439
<b>Other African</b>	<b>14 034</b>	<b>16 286</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>13 346</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>1 294</b>
<b>East and Central Africa</b>	<b>6 478</b>	<b>6 808</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>5 389</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>461</b>
Burundi	63	94	8	63	6	17
Cameroon	484	497	15	386	61	35
Central African Republic	3	14	3	11	-	-
Chad	26	29	-	28	-	1
Comoros	20	16	1	11	1	3
Congo	307	368	10	321	22	15
Djibouti	8	16	3	13	-	-
Equat Guinea	14	19	1	15	3	-
Eritrea	58	60	4	49	3	4
Ethiopia	703	910	30	801	26	53
Gabon	553	636	4	567	55	10
Kenya	2 631	2 569	168	1 971	268	162
Reunion	39	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	292	291	10	200	41	40
Sao Tome and Principe	23	6	-	4	-	2
Somalia	24	14	-	13	-	1
Tristan Da Cunha	6	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	1 224	1 269	92	936	123	118

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

Country of residence	July		Purpose of visit (July 2011)			
	2010	2011	Business	Holiday	Study	Transit
<b>West Africa</b>	<b>5 984</b>	<b>8 441</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>7 196</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>708</b>
Ascension	1	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	108	77	2	64	7	4
Burkina Faso	76	56	8	39	1	8
Cape Verde Island	29	45	2	40	-	3
Cote D'Ivoire	177	183	24	127	9	23
Gambia	92	81	5	38	6	32
Ghana	1 265	1 573	39	1 347	29	158
Guinea	247	238	11	170	7	50
Guinea-Bissau	29	16	6	5	-	5
Liberia	46	49	2	46	-	1
Mali	129	119	11	87	1	20
Mauritania	56	27	4	17	-	6
Niger	26	32	5	24	-	3
Nigeria	3 296	5 523	104	4 879	214	326
Saint Helena	22	16	-	16	-	-
Senegal	250	262	24	183	1	54
Sierra Leone	97	85	4	65	5	11
Togo	38	59	6	49	-	4
<b>North Africa</b>	<b>1 572</b>	<b>1 037</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>125</b>
Algeria	145	109	11	95	1	2
Egypt	677	465	55	355	5	50
Libya	188	59	1	51	4	3
Morocco	204	119	21	72	2	24
The Sudan	240	142	26	92	20	4
Tunisia	117	140	3	95	-	42
Western Sahara	1	3	1	1	1	-
<b>Unspecified</b>	<b>2 557</b>	<b>1 990</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>1 639</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>181</b>



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

Sex	Age group	Total	Region (July 2011)			
			Overseas	SADC	'Other' African	Unspecified
<b>All</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>718 195</b>	<b>183 426</b>	<b>516 493</b>	<b>16 286</b>	<b>1 990</b>
	<15	42 325	17 591	23 601	1 086	47
	15-64	653 647	155 658	481 106	14 981	1 902
	65+	21 505	10 071	11 177	216	41
	Unspecified	718	106	609	3	-
<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>405 797</b>	<b>104 653</b>	<b>288 715</b>	<b>11 121</b>	<b>1 308</b>
	<15	21 359	9 209	11 582	547	21
	15-64	372 985	89 605	271 688	10 432	1 260
	65+	11 048	5 777	5 104	140	27
	Unspecified	405	62	341	2	-
<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>311 505</b>	<b>78 589</b>	<b>227 072</b>	<b>5 162</b>	<b>682</b>
	<15	20 965	8 382	12 018	539	26
	15-64	279 913	65 912	208 813	4 546	642
	65+	10 374	4 260	6 024	76	14
	Unspecified	253	35	217	1	-
<b>Unspecified</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>
	<15	1	1	1	-	-
	15-64	749	141	605	3	-
	65+	83	34	49	-	-
	Unspecified	60	9	51	-	-

## **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 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.

### **5.2 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.

### **5.3 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.

### **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 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 refused entry into the country. In July 2011, the DHA data was 14,5% lower than that of ACSA.

## 5.5 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.

## 5.6 Definitions 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 other places he/she frequently visits.

### 5.6.2 Definitions used specifically in this report

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Overseas** refers to all countries outside Africa.

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

## 5.7 Symbols and abbreviations used

- = nil

Unspec. = unspecified

## 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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