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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 June 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.

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Statistician-General

1. Key findings

1.1 Travellers

1.1.1 Number of travellers

The routine data collected by the Department of Home Affairs' (DHA) immigration officers at the ports of entry into South Africa show that a total of 2 994 033 travellers (arrivals and departures) passed through South African ports of entry in June 2013. As presented in Table 1 on page 8, these travellers were made up of 892 341 South African residents and 2 101 692 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 406 096 arrivals and 486 245 departures. The corresponding volumes for foreign arrivals and departures were 1 109 391 and 992 301, respectively.

A comparison between the movements in May 2013 and June 2013 indicates that the volumes of arrivals and departures increased for South African residents and decreased for arrivals and departures for foreign travellers. The volume of arrivals for South African residents increased by 10,3% (from 368 172 in May 2013 to 406 096 in June 2013) and the volume of departures for South African residents increased by 27,5% (from 381 397 in May 2013 to 486 245 in June 2013). Foreign arrivals decreased by 2,1% (from 1 133 427 in May 2013 to 1 109 391 in June 2013). Similarly, foreign departures decreased by 2,1% (from 1 013 538 in May 2013 to 992 301 in June 2013).

A comparison between the movements in June 2012 and June 2013 indicates that the volumes of arrivals and departures increased for both South African residents and for foreign travellers. For South African residents, the volume of arrivals increased by 10,7% (from 366 698 in June 2012 to 406 096 in June 2013) and the volume of departures increased by 5,9% (from 459 348 in June 2012 to 486 245 in June 2013). The volume of arrivals for foreign travellers increased by 8,3% (from 1 024 768 in June 2012 to 1 109 391 in June 2013) and the volume of departures increased by 11,7% (from 888 351 in June 2012 to 992 301 in June 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 June 2013, 63 019 (5,7%) foreign arrivals were classified as non-visitors while 1 046 372 (94,3%) were classified as visitors. The visitors were categorised into three groups:

- i. arrivals only – comprising of visitors who entered the country in June 2013 but did not depart in June 2013 [333 037 (31,8%)];
- ii. single trips – visitors who came once in June 2013 and left in June 2013 [389 785 (37,3%)]; and
- iii. multiple trips – visitors who came and left more than once in June 2013 [323 550 (30,9%)].

Visitors were further grouped as same-day visitors and overnight visitors (tourists). In June 2013, there were 369 287 (35,3%) same-day visitors and 677 085 (64,7%) tourists. Between May 2013 and June 2013, the volume of same-day visitors decreased by 0,9% (from 372 754 in May 2013 to 369 287 in June 2013) and tourists decreased by 3,2% (from 699 658 in May 2013 to 677 085 in June 2013). Conversely, between June 2012 and June 2013, the volume of same-day visitors increased by 16,5% (from 316 900 in June 2012 to 369 287 in June 2013) while the volume of tourists increased by 3,6% (from 653 686 in June 2012 to 677 085 in June 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 on page 9 show that in June 2013, road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 2 213 514 (73,9%) out of the 2 994 033 travellers. The total number of travellers who used air transport was 775 122 (25,9%). The arrivals data on South African residents show that 145 757 (-35,9%) came by air and 260 161 (64,1%) came by road. For departures, 188 780 (38,8%) and 297 342 (61,2%) used air and road transport respectively.

In the case of foreign travellers, 240 095 (21,6%) arrived by air while those who came by road were 866 551 (78,1%). When departing South Africa, 200 490 (20,2%) foreign travellers left by air whilst 789 460 (79,6%) left by road. Table 2 further shows that an overwhelming majority [351 599 (95,2%)] of same-day visitors arrived in the country by road. Only 17 599 (4,8%) same-day visitors flew into the country. Data on tourists show that, 481 572 (71,1%) used road transport but 195 378 (28,9%) 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 on page 10. In June 2013, 140 962 (90,0%) overseas tourists arrived in the country by air whilst 15 471 (9,9%) 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 [464 083 (92,4%)]. Only 38 386 (7,6%) 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 15 107 (90,8%); with 1 520 (9,1%) using road transport.

1.2.2 Regional and national distribution

In June 2013, the distribution of overseas tourists was as follows; Europe, 65 342 (41,7%); North America, 37 564 (24,0%); Asia, 31 556 (20,2%); Australasia, 10 841 (6,9%); Central and South America, 7 691 (4,9%) and Middle East, 3 569 (2,3%). Virtually all tourists from Africa came from the SADC countries, [502 470 (96,8%)]. The distribution of the remaining tourists from Africa is as follows: West Africa, 9 278 (1,8%); East and Central Africa, 6 119 (1,2%) and North Africa 1 234 (0,2%).

Data presented in Figure 1 on page 6 indicate that United States of America (USA), 33 657 (21,5%); United Kingdom (UK), 20 988 (13,4%); Germany, 10 275 (6,6%); India 9 990 (6,4%); China 9 246 (5,9%); Australia, 9 183 (5,9%); France, 5 635 (3,6%); Brazil, 4 928 (3,1%); The Netherlands, 4 767 (3,0%) and Canada, 3 907 (2,5%) were the ten leading overseas countries with tourists visiting South Africa in June 2013. Tourists from these ten countries constituted 71,9% of all tourists from overseas countries. A comparison between movements in June 2012 and June 2013 shows that the number of tourists increased in four of these countries (Germany, USA, France and The Netherlands) and decreased in the remaining six (Brazil, Australia, UK, Canada, China and India). Germany had the highest increase of 9,5% (from 9 386 tourists in June 2012 to 10 275 tourists in June 2013) while Brazil had the largest decrease of 9,0% (from 5 413 tourists in June 2012 to 4 928 tourists in June 2013).

The ten leading SADC countries in the number of tourists visiting South Africa in June 2013 were Zimbabwe, 144 948 (28,8%); Lesotho, 118 705 (23,6%); Mozambique, 81 627 (16,2%); Swaziland, 65 189 (13,0%); Botswana, 38 643 (7,7%); Malawi, 14 475 (2,9%); Namibia, 14 263 (2,8%); Zambia, 13 930 (2,8%); Angola, 3 423 (0,7%) and Tanzania, 3 031 (0,6%) (see Figure 2 on page 6). Tourists from these ten countries constituted 99,2% of all tourists from the SADC countries. A comparison between movements in June 2012 and June 2013 shows that the number of tourists increased in eight of these countries (Malawi, Botswana, Angola, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zimbabwe Namibia and Zambia) and decreased in two countries (Lesotho and Mozambique). Malawi had the highest increase of 37,4% (from 10 535 tourists in June 2012 to 14 475 tourists in June 2013) while Lesotho had the largest decrease of 3,1% (from 122 564 tourists in June 2012 to 118 705 tourists in June 2013).

The ten leading countries in the number of tourists visiting South Africa in June 2013 from 'other' African countries, as shown in Figure 3 on page 7, were Nigeria, 5 875 (35,3%); Kenya, 2 456 (14,8%); Ghana, 1 998 (12,0%); Uganda, 1 249 (7,5%); Ethiopia, 656 (3,9%); Egypt, 633 (3,8%); Gabon, 439 (2,6%); Cameroon, 415 (2,5%); Congo, 346 (2,1%) and Senegal, 275 (1,7%). Tourists from these ten countries constituted 86,2% of all tourists from 'other' African countries. A comparison between movements in June 2012 and June 2013 shows that the number of tourists increased in seven of these countries (Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Gabon and Ghana) and decreased for (Cameroon, Nigeria and Senegal). Congo had the highest increase of 49,1% (from 232 tourists in June 2012 to 346 tourists in June 2013). Cameroon showed the largest decrease of 32,6% (from 616 tourists in June 2012 to 415 tourists in June 2013).

1.2.3 Purpose of visit

As observed from data given in Table 4 on page 14, in June 2013, a majority [619 034 (91,4%)] of tourists were in South Africa for holidays compared to only 40 789 (6,0%), 14 002 (2,1%), and 3 260 (0,5%) of tourists who were in South Africa in transit; for business and for study purposes respectively. A detailed analysis reveals that of all the tourists from each of the overseas regions, at least 56,0% came to South Africa for holidays. A total of 3 119 (87,4%) from Middle East; 9 186 (84,7%) tourists from Australasia; 31 085 (82,8%) from North America; 50 385 (77,1%) from Europe, 23 131 (73,3%) from Asia and 4 330 (56,3%) from Central and South America were in South Africa for holidays. Europe had a higher proportion (5,3%) of their tourists in South Africa for business compared to other overseas regions while Central and South America (41,8%) had higher proportions of their tourists in transit in South Africa.

The majority of African tourists [496 692 (95,7%)] came to South Africa for holidays. However, there were differences between tourists from the SADC countries and 'other' African countries namely:

- Whereas 483 454 (96,2%) of tourists from the SADC countries were on holidays; 13 238 (79,6%) of tourists from 'other' African countries came for the same purpose. Data on the regions of 'other' African countries show that tourists on holidays constituted 82,3% (7 636); 77,1% (4 716) and 71,8% (886) for West Africa; East and Central Africa; and North Africa, respectively.
- Business persons constituted 4,5% (752) of tourists from 'other' African countries and 1,4% (6 841) from the SADC countries. North Africa had the highest proportion of 7,5% (93) of its tourists in South Africa for business.
- Students made up 2,5% (412) of tourists from 'other' African countries compared with 0,4% (2 193) from the SADC countries. There were higher proportions of students among tourists from East and Central Africa [3,3% (203)] and North Africa [2,9% (36)] than among tourists from West Africa [1,9% (173)].
- The proportion of tourists in transit was higher for those from 'other' African countries [13,4% (2 229)] compared to those from the SADC countries [2,0% (9 982)]. North Africa [17,7% (219)] had a higher proportion of their tourists in transit than tourists from East and Central Africa [14,2% (867)] and those from West Africa [12,3% (1 143)].

1.2.4 Sex and age distribution

Table 5 on page 18 shows that, in June 2013, there were 386 552 (57,1%) male and 289 781 (42,8%) female tourists. Overseas tourists were made up of 93 723 (59,9%) male tourists and 62 695 (40,0%) female tourists. There were 279 958 (55,7%) male and 221 909 (44,2%) female tourists from the SADC countries. The tourists from 'other' African countries were made up of 11 872 (71,4%) males and 4 757 (28,6%) 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 620 952 (91,7%) of tourists were aged between 15 and 64 years; 24 265 (3,6%) were aged 65 years and older; and 31 398 (4,6%) were aged less than 15 years. Taking the regions of residence into consideration, the results further show that 134 569 (86,0%) of overseas tourists were aged between 15 and 64 years compared with 469 196 (93,4%) and 15 798 (95,0%) 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 countries [6,1% (9 608)] than among those from the SADC countries [4,2% (21 197)] and 'other' African countries [3,5% (582)]. A comparison of the three regions shows relatively high proportions of the elderly among both male [7,4% (6 935)] and female [8,5% (5 349)] tourists from overseas. This is in contrast to the pattern observed among tourists from the other two regions. Thus, 1,9% (5 406) of male and 2,8% (6 205) of female tourists from the SADC countries were aged 65 years and older. Likewise 1,5% (173) of male and 1,5% (73) of female tourists from 'other' African countries were aged 65 years and older.

2. Figures

Figure 1. Number of tourists from the ten leading overseas countries in June 2012 and June 2013

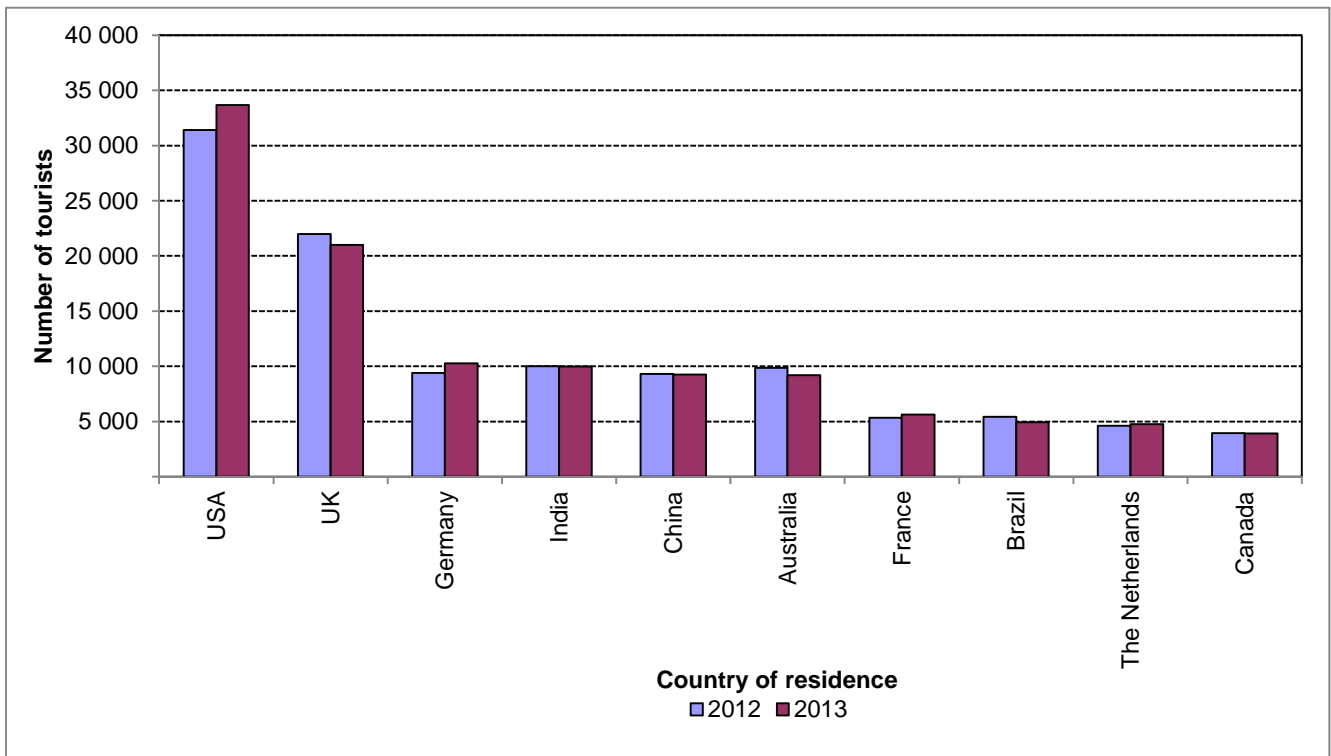


Figure 2. Number of tourists from the ten leading Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries in June 2012 and June 2013

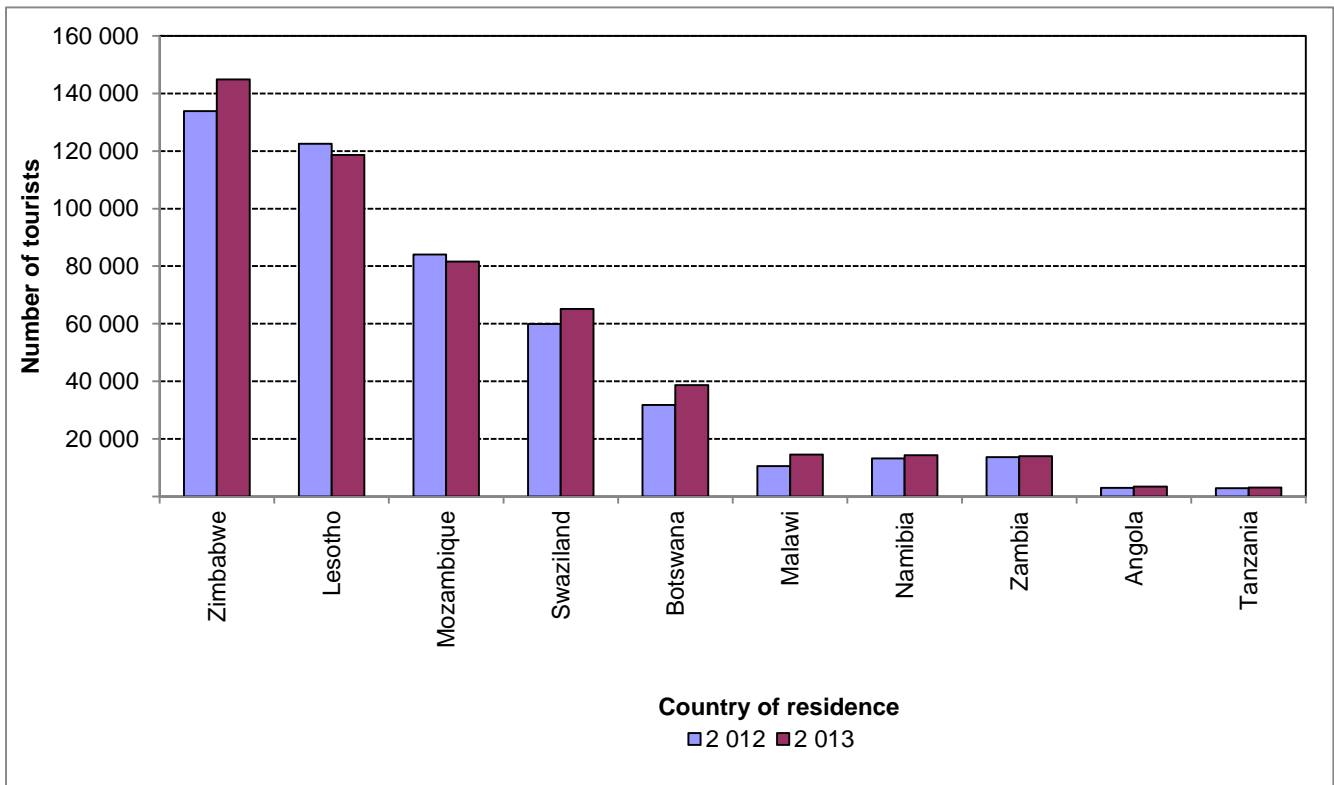
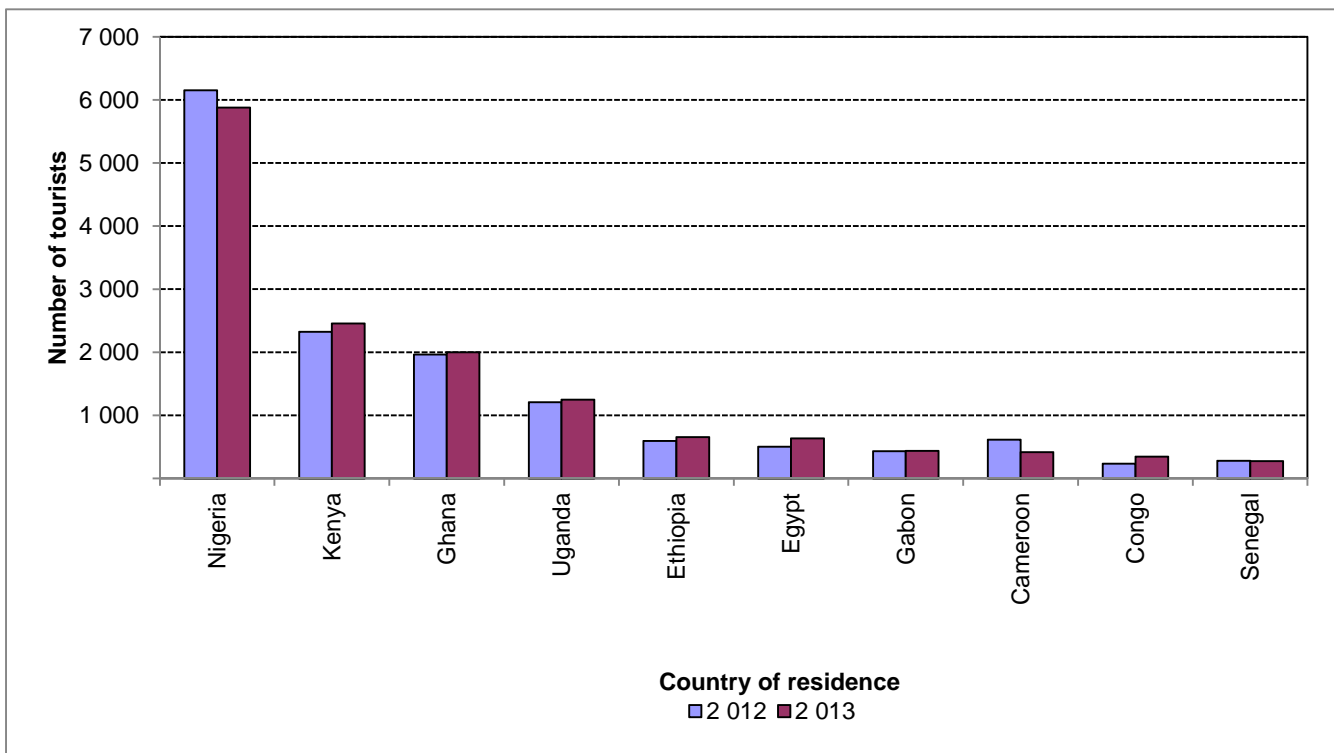


Figure 3. Number of tourists from the ten leading 'other' African countries in June 2012 and June 2013



3. Tables

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

Travel direction	2012	2013		% change	
	June	May	June	June 2012 - June 2013	May 2013 - June 2013
Total	2 739 165	2 896 534	2 994 033	9,3	3,4
South African residents	826 046	749 569	892 341	8,0	19,0
Arrivals	366 698	368 172	406 096	10,7	10,3
Departures	459 348	381 397	486 245	5,9	27,5
Foreign travelers	1 913 119	2 146 965	2 101 692	9,9	-2,1
Arrivals	1 024 768	1 133 427	1 109 391	8,3	-2,1
Departures	888 351	1 013 538	992 301	11,7	-2,1
Foreign arrivals	1 024 768	1 133 427	1 109 391	8,3	-2,1
Non-visitors	54 182	61 015	63 019	16,3	3,3
Visitors	970 586	1 072 412	1 046 372	7,8	-2,4
Visitors	970 586	1 072 412	1 046 372	7,8	-2,4
Arrivals only	341 434	322 517	333 037	-2,5	3,3
Single trips	345 490	408 873	389 785	12,8	-4,7
Multiple trips	283 662	341 022	323 550	14,1	-5,1
Visitor	970 586	1 072 412	1 046 372	7,8	-2,4
Same-day	316 900	372 754	369 287	16,5	-0,9
Overnight (Tourists)	653 686	699 658	677 085	3,6	-3,2

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

Travel Direction	June		Mode of travel (June 2013)							
			Air					Road	Sea	Unspecified
	2012	2013	Cape Town	K Shaka	OR Tambo	Other	Total			
Total	2 739 165	2 994 033	79 665	21 748	664 714	8 995	775 122	2 213 514	5 382	15
South African residents	826 046	892 341	40 080	14 643	274 542	5 272	334 537	557 503	301	-
Arrivals	366 698	406 096	16 772	6 045	120 461	2 479	145 757	260 161	178	-
Departures	459 348	486 245	23 308	8 598	154 081	2 793	188 780	297 342	123	-
Foreign travellers	1 913 119	2 101 692	39 585	7 105	390 172	3 723	440 585	1 656 011	5 081	15
Arrivals	1 024 768	1 109 391	20 093	3 534	214 494	1 974	240 095	866 551	2 730	15
Departures	888 351	992 301	19 492	3 571	175 678	1 749	200 490	789 460	2 351	-
Visitors	970 586	1 046 372	16 513	2 268	193 207	989	212 977	833 171	213	11
Same-day	316 900	369 287	214	7	17 266	112	17 599	351 599	89	-
Overnight (Tourists)	653 686	677 085	16 299	2 261	175 941	877	195 378	481 572	124	11

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

Country of residence	June		Mode of travel (June 2013)							
	2012	2013	Air					Road	Sea	Unspecified
			Cape Town	K Shaka	OR Tambo	Other	Total			
Total	653 686	677 085	16 299	2 261	175 941	877	195 378	481 572	124	11
Overseas	155 464	156 563	14 318	1 901	124 066	677	140 962	15 471	121	9
Europe	64 060	65 342	7 140	1 157	49 235	177	57 709	7 584	48	1
Austria	826	913	71	17	737	1	826	86	1	-
Belgium	1 751	1 836	174	6	1 427	11	1 618	218	-	-
Denmark	1 168	1 091	105	22	860	3	990	101	-	-
France	5 330	5 635	452	31	4 612	17	5 112	523	-	-
Germany	9 386	10 275	844	100	8 101	12	9 057	1 216	2	-
Ireland	1 839	1 710	257	45	1 195	6	1 503	207	-	-
Italy	3 586	3 879	628	70	2 916	5	3 619	260	-	-
Norway	1 010	1 096	179	3	807	2	991	105	-	-
Portugal	3 215	3 309	221	31	1 704	19	1 975	1 331	2	1
Spain	1 952	1 838	207	14	1 469	2	1 692	145	1	-
Sweden	1 337	1 363	147	10	1 049	2	1 208	155	-	-
Switzerland	1 672	2 002	133	28	1 648	7	1 816	186	-	-
The Netherlands	4 602	4 767	711	46	3 226	5	3 988	779	-	-
UK	21 971	20 988	2 440	615	15 974	59	19 088	1 882	18	-
Other	4 415	4 640	571	119	3 510	26	4 226	390	24	-
North America	35 360	37 564	3 340	192	30 620	350	34 502	3 060	2	-
Canada	3 954	3 907	354	39	3 042	13	3 448	457	2	-
USA	31 406	33 657	2 986	153	27 578	337	31 054	2 603	-	-
Central and South America	8 150	7 691	115	12	6 929	11	7 067	624	-	-
Argentina	855	1 024	5	2	996	1	1 004	20	-	-
Brazil	5 413	4 928	32	8	4 434	4	4 478	450	-	-
Mexico	320	296	19	-	260	3	282	14	-	-
Other	1 562	1 443	59	2	1 239	3	1 303	140	-	-

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

Country of residence	June		Mode of travel (June 2013)							
			Air					Road	Sea	Unspecified
	2012	2013	Cape Town	K Shaka	OR Tambo	Other	Total			
Australasia	11 692	10 841	454	58	9 477	58	10 047	793	1	-
Australia	9 868	9 183	352	33	8 130	48	8 563	620	-	-
New Zealand	1 804	1 627	101	25	1 319	10	1 455	172	-	-
Other	20	31	1	-	28	-	29	1	1	-
Middle East	3 782	3 569	587	32	2 770	10	3 399	169	1	-
Israel	1 144	1 064	49	-	915	4	968	96	-	-
Lebanon	245	218	9	4	163	2	178	39	1	-
Saudi Arabia	1 342	1 378	309	8	1 056	3	1 376	2	-	-
Other	1 051	909	220	20	636	1	877	32	-	-
Asia	32 420	31 556	2 682	450	25 035	71	28 238	3 241	69	8
China	9 308	9 246	977	49	7 469	36	8 531	707	8	-
India	10 006	9 990	659	204	7 934	24	8 821	1 159	10	-
Japan	2 955	2 853	208	36	2 493	1	2 738	115	-	-
Malaysia	671	750	136	26	562	1	725	25	-	-
Pakistan	2 043	1 733	112	72	1 081	-	1 265	467	-	1
Philippines	1 393	1 227	38	4	1 009	-	1 051	140	36	-
Singapore	800	933	239	6	639	8	892	41	-	-
South Korea	1 275	1 417	89	15	1 152	-	1 256	160	1	-
Taiwan	858	810	19	-	627	-	646	161	2	1
Other	3 111	2 597	205	38	2 069	1	2 313	266	12	6
Africa	496 189	519 101	1 962	355	50 977	199	53 493	465 603	3	2
SADC	479 442	502 470	1 719	336	36 146	185	38 386	464 083	1	-
Angola	2 983	3 423	374	-	2 896	14	3 284	139	-	-
Botswana	31 773	38 643	120	4	3 383	59	3 566	35 077	-	-
DRC	2 284	2 201	9	2	1 686	5	1 702	499	-	-
Lesotho	122 564	118 705	3	2	828	-	833	117 872	-	-
Madagascar	335	503	1	-	485	-	486	17	-	-

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

Country of residence	June		Mode of travel (June 2013)							
			Air					Road	Sea	Unspecified
	2012	2013	Cape Town	K Shaka	OR Tambo	Other	Total			
Malawi	10 535	14 475	2	4	1 733	4	1 743	12 732	-	-
Mauritius	1 318	1 307	85	1	1 095	2	1 183	124	-	-
Mozambique	84 031	81 627	73	39	4 287	25	4 424	77 203	-	-
Namibia	13 206	14 263	991	-	4 125	33	5 149	9 114	-	-
Seychelles	149	225	1	-	219	-	220	5	-	-
Swaziland	59 938	65 189	-	-	997	5	1 002	64 187	-	-
Tanzania	2 795	3 031	5	2	1 685	4	1 696	1 335	-	-
Zambia	13 626	13 930	12	147	4 300	5	4 464	9 466	-	-
Zimbabwe	133 905	144 948	43	135	8 427	29	8 634	136 313	1	-
'Other' Africa	16 747	16 631	243	19	14 831	14	15 107	1 520	2	2
East and Central Africa	5 976	6 119	42	7	5 356	3	5 408	710	-	1
Burundi	134	107	-	-	99	-	99	8	-	-
Cameroon	616	415	6	-	381	-	387	27	-	1
Central African Republic	19	33	-	-	23	-	23	10	-	-
Chad	31	30	1	-	29	-	30	-	-	-
Comoros	13	14	-	-	13	-	13	1	-	-
Congo	232	346	3	-	338	-	341	5	-	-
Djibouti	9	6	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	34	20	1	-	17	-	18	2	-	-
Eritrea	65	49	1	-	43	-	44	5	-	-
Ethiopia	592	656	7	3	526	-	536	120	-	-
Gabon	430	439	1	-	436	-	437	2	-	-
Kenya	2 323	2 456	12	2	2 109	-	2 123	333	-	-
Rwanda	247	272	2	-	249	-	251	21	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	8	17	-	-	16	-	16	1	-	-
Somalia	17	10	-	-	7	-	7	3	-	-
Uganda	1 206	1 249	8	2	1 064	3	1 077	172	-	-

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

Country of residence	June		Mode of travel (June 2013)							
	2012	2013	Air					Road	Sea	Unspecified
			Cape Town	K Shaka	OR Tambo	Other	Total			
West Africa	9 683	9 278	60	7	8 431	9	8 507	768	2	1
Ascension	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	176	151	1	-	149	-	150	1	-	-
Burkina Faso	74	60	-	-	59	-	59	1	-	-
Cape Verde Island	42	51	7	-	39	-	46	5	-	-
Côte D'Ivoire	239	207	6	-	197	-	203	4	-	-
Gambia	99	50	-	-	45	-	45	5	-	-
Ghana	1 964	1 998	18	3	1 800	1	1 822	174	1	1
Guinea	288	226	-	-	105	-	105	121	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	25	8	-	-	7	-	7	1	-	-
Liberia	58	61	1	-	58	-	59	2	-	-
Mali	88	113	1	-	86	-	87	26	-	-
Mauritania	21	51	-	-	51	-	51	-	-	-
Niger	22	37	1	-	35	-	36	1	-	-
Nigeria	6 149	5 875	21	4	5 429	8	5 462	413	-	-
Senegal	280	275	1	-	270	-	271	4	-	-
Sierra Leone	84	68	-	-	57	-	57	10	1	-
Togo	73	47	3	-	44	-	47	-	-	-
North Africa	1 088	1 234	141	5	1 044	2	1 192	42	-	-
Algeria	106	82	16	-	65	-	81	1	-	-
Egypt	503	633	30	2	578	-	610	23	-	-
Libya	96	116	36	1	73	-	110	6	-	-
Morocco	93	115	13	1	95	-	109	6	-	-
South Sudan	-	85	-	-	80	-	80	5	-	-
The Sudan	201	120	18	-	100	1	119	1	-	-
Tunisia	88	82	28	1	52	1	82	-	-	-
Western Sahara	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Unspecified	2 033	1 421	19	5	898	1	923	498	-	-

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

Country of residence	June		Purpose of visit (June 2013)			
	2012	2013	Business	Holiday	Study	Transit
Total	653 686	677 085	14 002	619 034	3 260	40 789
Overseas	155 464	156 563	6 363	121 236	652	28 312
Europe	64 060	65 342	3 474	50 385	281	11 202
Austria	826	913	34	660	4	215
Belgium	1 751	1 836	107	1 463	6	260
Denmark	1 168	1 091	56	820	2	213
France	5 330	5 635	341	4 402	23	869
Germany	9 386	10 275	477	7 260	72	2 466
Ireland	1 839	1 710	82	1 379	10	239
Italy	3 586	3 879	179	2 963	10	727
Norway	1 010	1 096	46	828	11	211
Portugal	3 215	3 309	74	2 752	9	474
Spain	1 952	1 838	109	1 383	9	337
Sweden	1 337	1 363	65	1 032	7	259
Switzerland	1 672	2 002	50	1 183	6	763
The Netherlands	4 602	4 767	249	4 069	25	424
UK	21 971	20 988	1 276	16 890	61	2 761
Other	4 415	4 640	329	3 301	26	984
North America	35 360	37 564	923	31 085	134	5 422
Canada	3 954	3 907	116	3 250	13	528
USA	31 406	33 657	807	27 835	121	4 894
Central and South America	8 150	7 691	110	4 330	36	3 215
Argentina	855	1 024	11	486	3	524
Brazil	5 413	4 928	49	2 620	20	2 239
Mexico	320	296	10	247	2	37
Other	1 562	1 443	40	977	11	415

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

Country of residence	June		Purpose of visit (June 2013)			
	2012	2013	Business	Holiday	Study	Transit
Australasia	11 692	10 841	231	9 186	14	1 410
Australia	9 868	9 183	203	7 770	14	1 196
New Zealand	1 804	1 627	28	1 395	-	204
Other	20	31	-	21	-	10
Middle East	3 782	3 569	167	3 119	60	223
Israel	1 144	1 064	65	880	1	118
Lebanon	245	218	17	163	1	37
Saudi Arabia	1 342	1 378	15	1 320	34	9
Other	1 051	909	70	756	24	59
Asia	32 420	31 556	1 458	23 131	127	6 840
China	9 308	9 246	425	6 284	21	2 516
India	10 006	9 990	505	8 359	51	1 075
Japan	2 955	2 853	140	1 982	1	730
Malaysia	671	750	42	576	1	131
Pakistan	2 043	1 733	89	1 441	12	191
Philippines	1 393	1 227	21	467	3	736
Singapore	800	933	45	773	3	112
South Korea	1 275	1 417	74	1 090	23	230
Taiwan	858	810	17	578	3	212
Other	3 111	2 597	100	1 581	9	907
Africa	496 189	519 101	7 593	496 692	2 605	12 211
SADC	479 442	502 470	6 841	483 454	2 193	9 982
Angola	2 983	3 423	92	2 544	175	612
Botswana	31 773	38 643	506	36 293	357	1 487
DRC	2 284	2 201	103	1 878	66	154
Lesotho	122 564	118 705	34	117 907	382	382
Madagascar	335	503	3	210	6	284

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

Country of residence	June		Purpose of visit (June 2013)			
	2012	2013	Business	Holiday	Study	Transit
Malawi	10 535	14 475	263	13 775	42	395
Mauritius	1 318	1 307	68	996	10	233
Mozambique	84 031	81 627	653	79 150	33	1 791
Namibia	13 206	14 263	2 125	10 423	254	1 461
Seychelles	149	225	2	201	-	22
Swaziland	59 938	65 189	193	64 097	433	466
Tanzania	2 795	3 031	117	2 496	29	389
Zambia	13 626	13 930	1 150	11 861	62	857
Zimbabwe	133 905	144 948	1 532	141 623	344	1 449
'Other' Africa	16 747	16 631	752	13 238	412	2 229
East and Central Africa	5 976	6 119	333	4 716	203	867
Burundi	134	107	2	63	2	40
Cameroon	616	415	33	294	16	72
Central African Republic	19	33	1	22	2	8
Chad	31	30	1	27	2	-
Comoros	13	14	1	10	-	3
Congo	232	346	16	287	18	25
Djibouti	9	6	-	3	-	3
Equatorial Guinea	34	20	1	13	5	1
Eritrea	65	49	2	31	5	11
Ethiopia	592	656	25	539	7	85
Gabon	430	439	12	360	25	42
Kenya	2 323	2 456	165	1 913	78	300
Rwanda	247	272	15	188	13	56
Sao Tome and Principe	8	17	-	9	-	8
Somalia	17	10	-	10	-	-
Uganda	1 206	1 249	59	947	30	213

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

Country of residence	June		Purpose of visit (June 2013)			
	2012	2013	Business	Holiday	Study	Transit
West Africa	9 683	9 278	326	7 636	173	1 143
Ascension	1	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	176	151	19	121	-	11
Burkina Faso	74	60	3	40	1	16
Cape Verde Island	42	51	1	39	-	11
Côte D'Ivoire	239	207	8	139	4	56
Gambia	99	50	2	25	-	23
Ghana	1 964	1 998	58	1 677	21	242
Guinea	288	226	2	175	1	48
Guinea-Bissau	25	8	-	4	-	4
Liberia	58	61	-	52	2	7
Mali	88	113	8	78	1	26
Mauritania	21	51	5	39	-	7
Niger	22	37	2	28	3	4
Nigeria	6 149	5 875	205	4 961	137	572
Senegal	280	275	8	173	1	93
Sierra Leone	84	68	4	47	1	16
Togo	73	47	1	38	1	7
North Africa	1 088	1 234	93	886	36	219
Algeria	106	82	6	61	4	11
Egypt	503	633	39	448	2	144
Libya	96	116	9	68	15	24
Morocco	93	115	9	88	2	16
South Sudan	-	85	5	74	3	3
The Sudan	201	120	14	83	10	13
Tunisia	88	82	11	63	-	8
Western Sahara	1	1	-	1	-	-
Unspecified	2 033	1 421	46	1 106	3	266

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

Sex	Age group	Total	Region (June 2013)			
			Overseas	SADC	'Other' Africa	Unspecified
All	Total	677 085	156 563	502 470	16 631	1 421
	<15	31 398	9 608	21 197	582	11
	15 - 64	620 952	134 569	469 196	15 798	1 389
	65+	24 265	12 316	11 682	246	21
	Unspecified	470	70	395	5	-
Male	Total	386 552	93 723	279 958	11 872	999
	<15	15 709	5 046	10 354	304	5
	15 - 64	358 085	81 706	264 009	11 394	976
	65+	12 532	6 935	5 406	173	18
	Unspecified	226	36	189	1	-
Female	Total	289 781	62 695	221 909	4 757	420
	<15	15 689	4 562	10 843	278	6
	15 - 64	262 284	52 759	204 711	4 403	411
	65+	11 630	5 349	6 205	73	3
	Unspecified	178	25	150	3	-
Unspecified	Total	752	145	603	2	2
	<15	-	-	-	-	-
	15 - 64	583	104	476	1	2
	65+	103	32	71	-	-
	Unspecified	66	9	56	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 Department of Home Affairs (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 were in transit and those who boarded airplanes but were refused entry into the country. In June 2013, the DHA data was 6,0% lower 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, 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.

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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