

# Statistical release

## P0351

# 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 March 2013. Specific focus is on foreign tourists who entered the country during this month. The tourists are classified by region and country of residence. Details of their mode of travel; purpose of visit; and age and sex distribution are also provided.

**PJ Lehohla**  
**Statistician-General**

## 1. Key findings

### 1.1 Travellers

#### 1.1.1 Number of travellers

The routine data collected by the Department of Home Affairs' (DHA) immigration officers at the ports of entry into South Africa show that a total of 3 213 707 travellers (arrivals and departures) passed through South African ports of entry in March 2013. As presented in Table 1 (on page 8), these travellers were made up of 849 218 South African residents and 2 364 489 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 388 245 arrivals and 460 973 departures. The corresponding volumes for foreign arrivals and departures were 1 235 930 and 1 128 559, respectively.

A comparison between the movements in February 2013 and March 2013 indicates that the volumes of arrivals and departures increased for both South African residents and foreign travellers. The volume of arrivals for South African residents increased by 28,9% (from 301 237 in February 2013 to 388 245 in March 2013) and the volume of departures for South African residents increased by 51,5% (from 304 191 in February 2013 to 460 973 in March 2013). Foreign arrivals increased by 12,2% (from 1 101 684 in February 2013 to 1 235 930 in March 2013) while foreign departures increased by 20,6% (from 935 939 in February 2013 to 1 128 559 in March 2013).

A comparison between the movements in March 2012 and March 2013 indicates that the volumes of arrivals and departures increased for both South African residents and foreign travellers. For South African residents, the volume of arrivals increased by 9,0% (from 356 312 in March 2012 to 388 245 in March 2013) and the volume of departures increased by 15,5% (from 398 979 in March 2012 to 460 973 in March 2013). The volume of arrivals for foreign travellers increased by 15,2% (from 1 072 496 in March 2012 to 1 235 930 in March 2013) and the volume of departures increased by 20,0% (from 940 332 in March 2012 to 1 128 559 in March 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 March 2013, 59 262 (4,8%) foreign arrivals were classified as non-visitors while 1 176 668 (95,2%) were classified as visitors. The visitors were categorised into three groups:

- i. arrivals only – comprising of visitors who entered the country in March 2013 but did not depart in March 2013 [386 179 (32,8%)];
- ii. single trips – visitors who came once in March 2013 and left in March 2013 [445 613 (37,9%)]; and
- iii. multiple trips – visitors who came and left more than once in March 2013 [344 876 (29,3%)].

Visitors were further grouped as same-day visitors and overnight visitors (tourists). In March 2013, there were 361 593 (30,7%) same-day visitors and 815 075 (69,3%) tourists. Between February 2013 and March 2013, the volume of same-day visitors increased by 9,7% (from 329 544 in February 2013 to 361 593 in March 2013) and tourists increased by 13,9% (from 715 769 in February 2012 to 815 075 in March 2013). Furthermore, between March 2012 and March 2013, the volume of same-day visitors increased by 13,9% (from 317 523 in March 2012 to 361 593 in March 2013) while the volume of tourists increased by 15,9% (from 703 067 in March 2012 to 815 075 in March 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 March 2013, road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 2 296 196 (71,5%) out of the 3 213 707 travellers. The total number of travellers who used air transport was 909 705 (28,3%). The arrivals data on South African residents show that 139 965 (36,1%) came by air and 247 949 (63,9%) came by road. For departures, 156 280 (33,9%) and 303 718 (65,9%) used air and road transport respectively.

In the case of foreign travellers, 326 017 (26,4%) arrived by air while those who came by road were 906 391 (73,3%). When departing South Africa, 287 443 (25,5%) foreign travellers left by air whilst 838 138 (74,3%) left by road. Table 2 further shows that an overwhelming majority [345 647 (95,6%)] of same-day visitors arrived in the country by road. Only 15 763 (4,4%) same-day visitors flew into the country. Data on tourists show that, 530 710 (65,1%) used road transport but 283 881 (34,8%) 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 March 2013, 224 418 (90,1%) overseas tourists arrived in the country by air whilst 24 169 (9,7%) came in by road. This is in contrast to the number of tourists from the Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries who came into South Africa predominantly by road [504 322 (92,5%)]. Only 40 701 (7,5%) tourists from the SADC countries came in by air. The number of tourists who came into South Africa by air from 'other' African countries was 17 544 (91,7%); with 1 544 (8,1%) using road transport.

### 1.2.2 Regional and national distribution

In March 2013, the distribution of overseas tourists was as follows; Europe, 152 534 (61,3%); North America, 36 431 (14,6%); Asia, 33 970 (13,6%); Australasia, 10 991 (4,4%); Central and South America, 10 642 (4,3%) and Middle East, 4 441 (1,8%). Virtually all tourists from Africa came from the SADC countries, [545 047 (96,6%)]. The distribution of the remaining tourists from Africa is as follows: West Africa, 11 257 (2,0%); East and Central Africa, 6 622 (1,2%) and North Africa 1 247 (0,2%).

Data presented in Figure 1 (on page 6) indicate that United Kingdom (UK), 48 556 (19,5%); Germany, 35 495 (14,3%); United States of America (USA), 29 326 (11,8%); France, 13 374 (5,4%); China, 13 021 (5,2%); Australia, 9 184 (3,7%); India, 8 508 (3,4%); The Netherlands, 8 465 (3,4%); Canada, 7 105 (2,9%) and Brazil, 6 434 (2,6%) were the ten leading overseas countries in March 2013. Tourists from these ten countries constituted 72,1% of all tourists from overseas countries. A comparison between movements in March 2012 and March 2013 shows that the number of tourists increased in all the ten leading overseas countries. China had the highest increase of 28,8% (from 10 112 tourists in March 2012 to 13 021 tourists in March 2013) while Canada had the least increase of 2,2% (from 6 950 tourists in March 2012 to 7 105 tourists in March 2013).

The ten leading SADC countries in March 2013 were Zimbabwe, 151 695 (27,8%); Lesotho, 120 271 (22,1%); Mozambique, 81 426 (14,9%); Swaziland, 72 065 (13,2%); Botswana, 61 663 (11,3%); Namibia, 18 445 (3,4%); Zambia, 14 127 (2,6%); Malawi, 13 277 (2,4%); Angola, 3 977 (0,7%) and Tanzania, 3 230 (0,6%) (see Figure 2 on page 6). Tourists from these ten countries constituted 99,1% of all tourists from the SADC countries. A comparison between movements in March 2012 and March 2013 shows that the number of tourists increased in nine countries (Botswana, Malawi, Swaziland, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Namibia, Zambia, Angola and Lesotho) and decreased for Mozambique. Botswana had the highest increase of 85,1% (from 33 319 tourists in March 2012 to 61 663 tourists in March 2013). Mozambique showed a decrease of 2,6% (from 83 624 tourists in March 2012 to 81 426 tourists in March 2013).

The ten leading countries in March 2013 from 'other' African countries, as shown in Figure 3 (on page 7), were Nigeria, 7 329 (38,3%); Kenya, 2 557 (13,4%); Ghana, 2 184 (11,4%); Uganda, 1 447 (7,6%); Ethiopia, 691 (3,6%); Egypt, 602 (3,1%); Gabon, 504 (2,6%); Cameroon, 476 (2,5%); Senegal, 388 (2,0%) and Rwanda, 321 (1,7%). Tourists from these ten countries constituted 86,3% of all tourists from 'other' African countries. A comparison between movements in March 2012 and March 2013 shows that the number of tourists increased in nine countries (Nigeria, Gabon, Uganda, Senegal, Rwanda, Ghana, Cameroon, Kenya and Ethiopia) and decreased for Egypt. Nigeria had the highest increase of 27,7% (from 5 741 tourists in March 2012 to 7 329 tourists in March 2013). Egypt showed a decrease of 6,4% (from 643 tourists in March 2012 to 602 tourists in March 2013).

### 1.2.3 Purpose of visit

As observed from data given in Table 4 on page 14, in March 2013, a majority [750 104 (92,0%)] of tourists were in South Africa for holidays compared to only 45 194 (5,5%), 15 813 (1,9%), and 3 964 (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 62,0% came to South Africa for holidays. A total of 3 962 (89,2%) tourists from Middle East; 133 785 (87,7%) from Europe; 9 556 (86,9%) from Australasia; 31 225 (85,7%) from North America; 23 163 (68,2%) from Asia and 6 653 (62,5%) from Central and South America were in South Africa for holidays. Asia (4,8%) and Middle East (4,3%) had higher proportions of their tourists in South Africa for business compared to other overseas regions while Central and South America (35,9%) had higher proportion of its tourists in transit in South Africa.

The majority of tourists from Africa [540 269 (95,8%)] came to South Africa for holidays. However, there were differences between tourists from the SADC countries and 'other' African countries namely:

- Whereas 524 900 (96,3%) of tourists from the SADC countries were on holidays; 15 369 (80,4%) of tourists from 'other' African countries came for the same purpose. Data on the regions of 'other' African countries show that tourists on holidays constituted 82,4% (9 276); 79,6% (5 270) and 66,0% (823) for West Africa; East and Central Africa; and North Africa, respectively.
- Business persons constituted 4,7% (897) of tourists from 'other' African countries and 1,3% (7 163) from the SADC countries. North Africa had the highest proportion of 15,8% (197) of its tourists in South Africa for business.
- Students made up 2,7% (515) of tourists from 'other' African countries compared with 0,5% (2 757) from the SADC countries. North Africa had the highest proportion of 4,0% (50) of its tourists in South Africa for study purposes.
- The proportion of tourists in transit was higher for those from 'other' African countries [12,3% (2 345)] compared to those from SADC countries [1,9% (10 227)]. North Africa had the highest proportion of 14,2% (177) of its tourists in transit.

### 1.2.4 Sex and age distribution

Table 5 (on page 18) shows that, in March 2013, there were 453 545 (55,6%) male and 360 517 (44,2%) female tourists. Overseas tourists were made up of 140 605 (56,5%) male tourists and 108 104 (43,4%) female tourists. There were 298 360 (54,7%) male and 245 978 (45,1%) female tourists from the SADC countries. The tourists from 'other' African countries were made up of 13 370 (69,9%) males and 5 752 (30,1%) females.

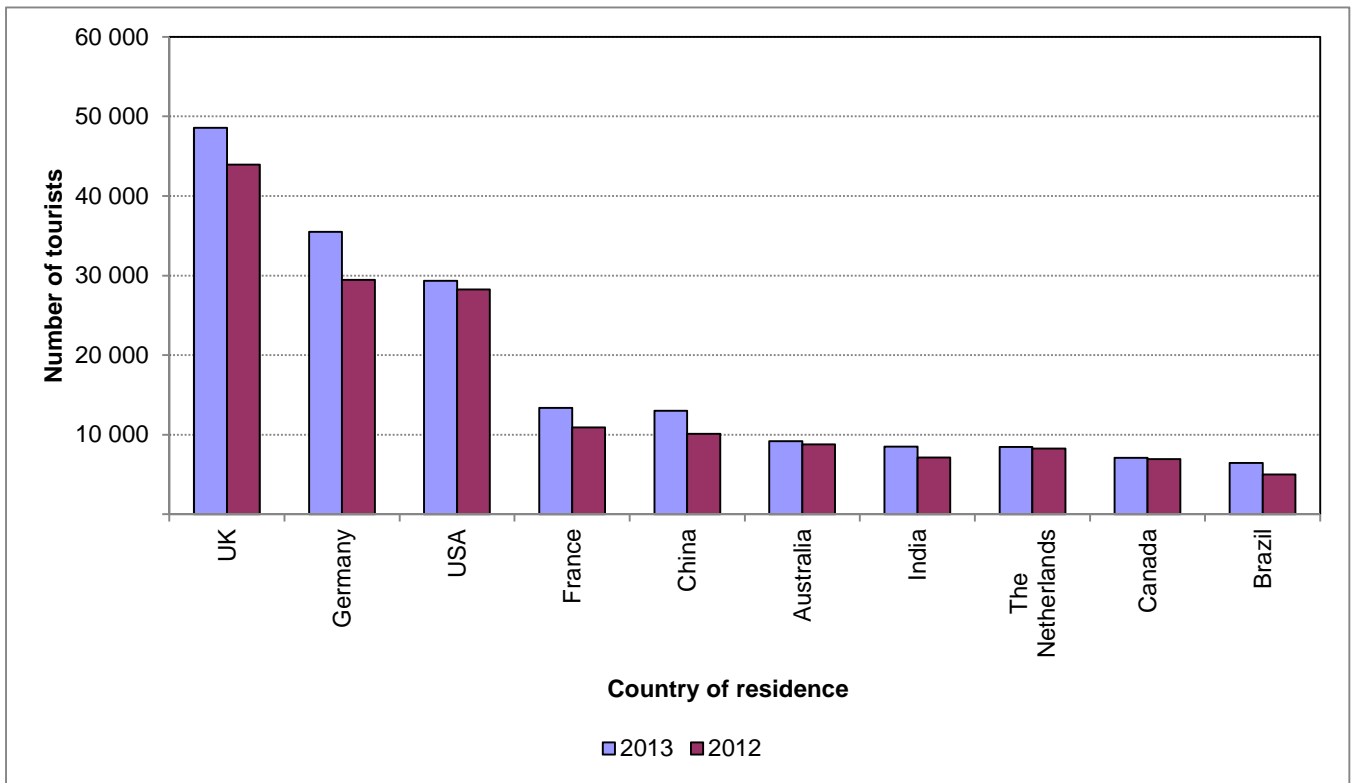
The ages of the tourists were categorised into three broad groups namely; those younger than 15 years, 15 to 64 years, and 65 years and older. The overall results presented in Table 5 show that 723 332 (88,7%) of tourists were aged between 15 and 64 years; 42 519 (5,2%) were aged 65 years and older and 48 674 (6,0%) were aged less than 15 years. Taking the regions of residence into consideration, the results further show that 201 650 (81,0%) of overseas tourists were aged between 15 and 64 years compared with 501 896 (92,1%) and 17 950 (93,9%) 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 [7,8% (19 432)] than those from the SADC countries [5,2% (28 372) and among tourists from 'other' African countries [4,4% (846)]. There was a higher proportion of young female tourists in comparison to young male tourists for all the three regions.

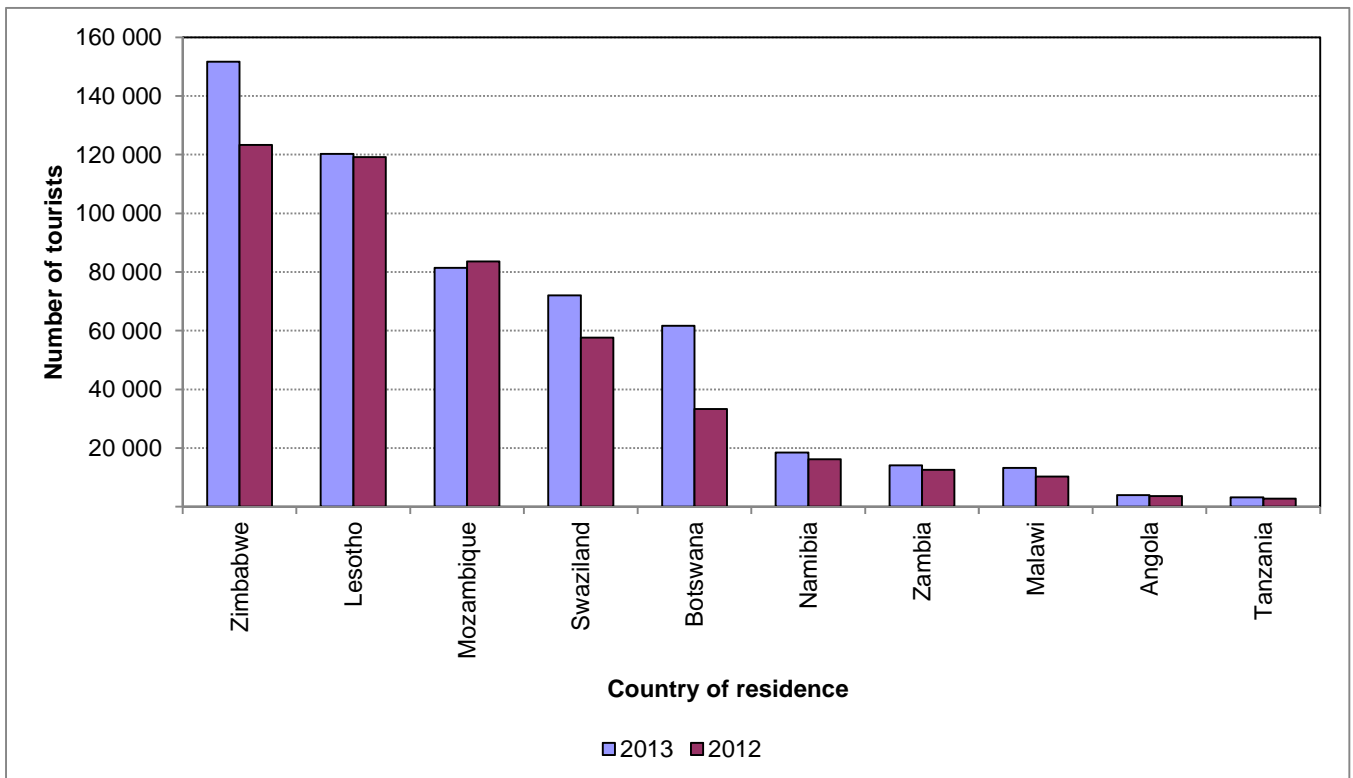
A comparison of the three regions shows relatively high proportions of the elderly among both male [10,5% (14 790)] and female 12,0% (12 998) tourists from overseas. This is in contrast to the pattern observed among tourists from the other two regions. Thus 1,5% (201) of male and 2,1% (123) of female tourists from 'other' African countries were aged 65 years and older. Likewise, 2,2% (6 531) of male and 3,1% (7 715) of female tourists from the SADC countries were aged 65 years and older.

## 2. Figures

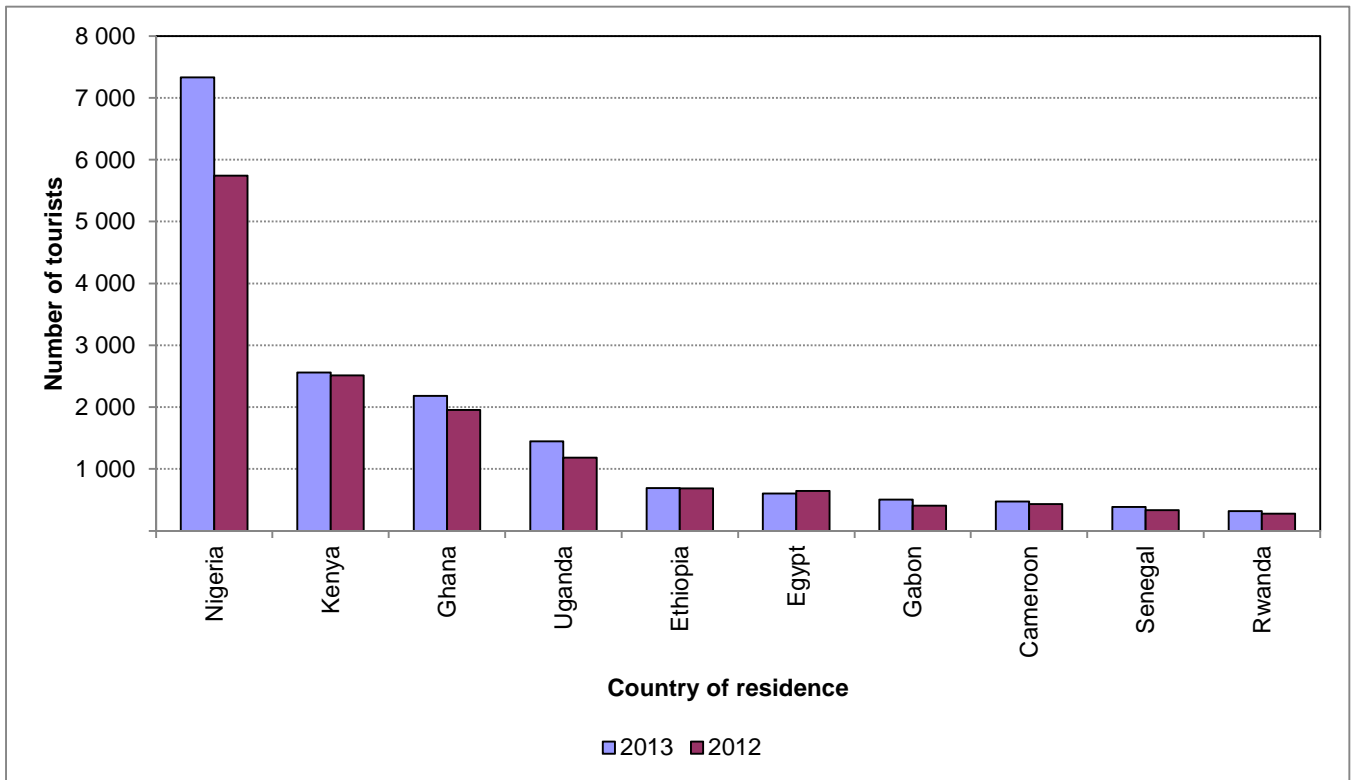
**Figure 1. Number of tourists from the ten leading overseas countries in March 2013 compared to March 2012**



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



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





### 3. Tables

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

Travel direction	2012	2013		% change	
	March	February	March	March 2012 - March 2013	February 2013 - March 2013
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 768 119</b>	<b>2 643 051</b>	<b>3 213 707</b>	<b>16,1</b>	<b>21,6</b>
<b>South African residents</b>	<b>755 291</b>	<b>605 428</b>	<b>849 218</b>	<b>12,4</b>	<b>40,3</b>
Arrivals	356 312	301 237	388 245	9,0	28,9
Departures	398 979	304 191	460 973	15,5	51,5
<b>Foreign travellers</b>	<b>2 012 828</b>	<b>2 037 623</b>	<b>2 364 489</b>	<b>17,5</b>	<b>16,0</b>
Arrivals	1 072 496	1 101 684	1 235 930	15,2	12,2
Departures	940 332	935 939	1 128 559	20,0	20,6
<b>Foreign arrivals</b>	<b>1 072 496</b>	<b>1 101 684</b>	<b>1 235 930</b>	<b>15,2</b>	<b>12,2</b>
Non-visitors	51 906	56 371	59 262	14,2	5,1
Visitors	1 020 590	1 045 313	1 176 668	15,3	12,6
<b>Visitors</b>	<b>1 020 590</b>	<b>1 045 313</b>	<b>1 176 668</b>	<b>15,3</b>	<b>12,6</b>
Arrivals only	353 525	371 215	386 179	9,2	4,0
Single trips	358 780	388 542	445 613	24,2	14,7
Multiple trips	308 285	285 556	344 876	11,9	20,8
<b>Visitors</b>	<b>1 020 590</b>	<b>1 045 313</b>	<b>1 176 668</b>	<b>15,3</b>	<b>12,6</b>
Same-day	317 523	329 544	361 593	13,9	9,7
Overnight (tourists)	703 067	715 769	815 075	15,9	13,9

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

Travel Direction	March		Mode of travel (March 2013)							
			Air					Road	Sea	Unspecified
	2012	2013	Cape Town	K Shaka	OR Tambo	Other	Total			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 768 119</b>	<b>3 213 707</b>	<b>163 886</b>	<b>23 855</b>	<b>714 031</b>	<b>7 933</b>	<b>909 705</b>	<b>2 296 196</b>	<b>7 788</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>South African residents</b>	<b>755 291</b>	<b>849 218</b>	<b>35 734</b>	<b>13 005</b>	<b>242 362</b>	<b>5 144</b>	<b>296 245</b>	<b>551 667</b>	<b>1 306</b>	<b>-</b>
Arrivals	356 312	388 245	16 627	5 971	114 890	2 477	139 965	247 949	331	-
Departures	398 979	460 973	19 107	7 034	127 472	2 667	156 280	303 718	975	-
<b>Foreign travellers</b>	<b>2 012 828</b>	<b>2 364 489</b>	<b>128 152</b>	<b>10 850</b>	<b>471 669</b>	<b>2 789</b>	<b>613 460</b>	<b>1 744 529</b>	<b>6 482</b>	<b>18</b>
Arrivals	1 072 496	1 235 930	62 466	5 561	256 646	1 344	326 017	906 391	3 505	17
Departures	940 332	1 128 559	65 686	5 289	215 023	1 445	287 443	838 138	2 977	1
<b>Visitors</b>	<b>1 020 590</b>	<b>1 176 668</b>	<b>58 184</b>	<b>3 581</b>	<b>237 028</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>299 644</b>	<b>876 357</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>9</b>
Same-day	317 523	<b>361 593</b>	247	12	15 387	117	15 763	345 647	183	-
Overnight (tourists)	703 067	<b>815 075</b>	57 937	3 569	221 641	734	283 881	530 710	475	9

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

Country of residence	March		Mode of travel (March 2013)							
	2012	2013	Air					Road	Sea	Unspecified
			Cape Town	K Shaka	OR Tambo	Other	Total			
<b>Total</b>	<b>703 067</b>	<b>815 075</b>	<b>57 937</b>	<b>3 569</b>	<b>221 641</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>283 881</b>	<b>530 710</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Overseas</b>	<b>218 436</b>	<b>249 009</b>	<b>54 591</b>	<b>3 220</b>	<b>166 066</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>224 418</b>	<b>24 169</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Europe</b>	<b>131 951</b>	<b>152 534</b>	<b>43 985</b>	<b>2 423</b>	<b>90 219</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>136 818</b>	<b>15 607</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>2</b>
Austria	2 087	2 717	787	66	1 643	1	2 497	219	1	-
Belgium	3 842	4 443	1 292	9	2 714	5	4 020	423	-	-
Denmark	2 563	2 953	629	33	2 035	2	2 699	254	-	-
France	10 929	13 374	3 479	78	7 770	28	11 355	2 010	9	-
Germany	29 439	35 495	9 999	292	20 911	22	31 224	4 267	4	-
Ireland	2 617	3 156	1 032	82	1 786	6	2 906	250	-	-
Italy	3 645	4 786	1 247	92	3 112	5	4 456	322	8	-
Norway	2 620	3 332	814	16	2 102	2	2 934	393	5	-
Portugal	4 240	4 899	598	33	2 796	17	3 444	1 455	-	-
Spain	2 206	2 308	457	19	1 619	4	2 099	206	2	1
Sweden	3 805	4 254	1 131	13	2 599	2	3 745	507	2	-
Switzerland	4 043	4 874	1 659	46	2 627	13	4 345	526	2	1
The Netherlands	8 276	8 465	3 082	63	4 157	3	7 305	1 160	-	-
UK	43 919	48 556	15 493	1 458	28 672	65	45 688	2 861	7	-
Other	7 720	8 922	2 286	123	5 676	16	8 101	754	67	-
<b>North America</b>	<b>35 199</b>	<b>36 431</b>	<b>5 333</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>27 148</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>32 968</b>	<b>3 461</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>
Canada	6 950	7 105	1 423	58	4 759	32	6 272	833	-	-
USA	28 249	29 326	3 910	136	22 389	261	26 696	2 628	2	-
<b>Central and South America</b>	<b>8 403</b>	<b>10 642</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>9 645</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9 988</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-</b>
Argentina	1 801	2 174	14	-	2 114	-	2 128	46	-	-
Brazil	5 011	6 434	90	15	5 860	4	5 969	465	-	-
Mexico	241	364	115	2	238	-	355	9	-	-
Other	1 350	1 670	93	7	1 433	3	1 536	126	8	-

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

Country of residence	March		Mode of travel (March 2013)							
	2012	2013	Air					Road	Sea	Unspecified
			Cape Town	K Shaka	OR Tambo	Other	Total			
<b>Australasia</b>	<b>10 362</b>	<b>10 991</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>9 307</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>10 392</b>	<b>599</b>	-	-
Australia	8 781	9 184	711	90	7 850	25	8 676	508	-	-
New Zealand	1 556	1 758	234	22	1 411	2	1 669	89	-	-
Other	25	49	1	-	46	-	47	2	-	-
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>4 173</b>	<b>4 441</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>3 489</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4 130</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>4</b>	-
Iran	966	542	96	7	426	-	529	13	-	-
Israel	2 041	2 479	166	1	2 068	2	2 237	242	-	-
Saudi Arabia	338	500	127	-	368	5	500	-	-	-
Other	828	920	207	24	627	6	864	52	4	-
<b>Asia</b>	<b>28 348</b>	<b>33 970</b>	<b>3 419</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>26 258</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>30 122</b>	<b>3 549</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>1</b>
China	10 112	13 021	1 528	144	10 601	2	12 275	715	31	-
India	7 138	8 508	746	166	6 092	5	7 009	1 438	61	-
Japan	2 131	2 776	211	23	2 395	2	2 631	145	-	-
Pakistan	1 576	1 616	80	45	1 002	-	1 127	477	12	-
Philippines	1 132	1 409	74	6	1 074	-	1 154	137	118	-
South Korea	1 441	1 693	245	14	1 277	-	1 536	141	16	-
Taiwan	678	805	29	3	631	-	663	138	3	1
Thailand	537	595	70	7	500	-	577	17	1	-
Vietnam	912	1 045	7	2	1 035	1	1 045	-	-	-
Other	2 691	2 502	429	25	1 651	-	2 105	341	56	-
<b>Africa</b>	<b>482 434</b>	<b>564 173</b>	<b>3 230</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>54 479</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>58 245</b>	<b>505 866</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>SADC</b>	<b>466 137</b>	<b>545 047</b>	<b>2 756</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>37 490</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>40 701</b>	<b>504 322</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2</b>
Angola	3 654	3 977	396	5	3 403	2	3 806	168	3	-
Botswana	33 319	61 663	239	8	3 221	40	3 508	58 155	-	-
DRC	1 874	2 576	9	-	1 965	9	1 983	593	-	-
Lesotho	119 149	120 271	6	-	794	-	800	119 471	-	-
Madagascar	295	471	1	-	454	-	455	15	1	-

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

Country of residence	March		Mode of travel (March 2013)							
	2012	2013	Air					Road	Sea	Unspecified
			Cape Town	K Shaka	OR Tambo	Other	Total			
Malawi	10 247	13 277	5	3	1 831	4	1 843	11 433	1	-
Mauritius	1 266	1 441	225	5	1 080	-	1 310	131	-	-
Mozambique	83 624	81 426	76	38	4 094	15	4 223	77 201	1	1
Namibia	16 146	18 445	1 701	1	4 028	28	5 758	12 682	5	-
Seychelles	279	383	4	5	372	-	381	2	-	-
Swaziland	57 635	72 065	8	2	902	2	914	71 151	-	-
Tanzania	2 761	3 230	12	-	1 940	5	1 957	1 273	-	-
Zambia	12 539	14 127	21	129	4 552	7	4 709	9 418	-	-
Zimbabwe	123 349	151 695	53	112	8 854	35	9 054	142 629	11	1
<b>'Other' Africa</b>	<b>16 297</b>	<b>19 126</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>16 989</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>17 544</b>	<b>1 544</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>East and Central Africa</b>	<b>6 083</b>	<b>6 622</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5 840</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5 924</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>
Burundi	134	100	-	-	93	-	93	7	-	-
Cameroon	435	476	15	-	426	1	442	32	2	-
Central African Republic	11	21	-	-	21	-	21	-	-	-
Chad	20	40	-	-	38	2	40	-	-	-
Comoros	28	18	-	-	16	-	16	2	-	-
Congo	248	313	2	-	283	4	289	14	8	2
Djibouti	6	3	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	22	31	3	-	28	-	31	-	-	-
Eritrea	73	62	5	2	50	-	57	4	1	-
Ethiopia	685	691	9	5	592	1	607	81	3	-
Gabon	409	504	1	-	493	4	498	4	2	-
Kenya	2 511	2 557	17	2	2 236	2	2 257	300	-	-
Rwanda	279	321	1	-	307	-	308	13	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	15	10	1	-	9	-	10	-	-	-
Somalia	23	28	-	-	26	-	26	2	-	-
Uganda	1 184	1 447	7	-	1 219	-	1 226	221	-	-

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

Country of residence	March		Mode of travel (March 2013)							
			Air					Road	Sea	Unspecified
	2012	2013	Cape Town	K Shaka	OR Tambo	Other	Total			
<b>West Africa</b>	<b>9 040</b>	<b>11 257</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10 252</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>10 417</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>
Benin	97	163	2	-	154	-	156	7	-	-
Burkina Faso	67	64	-	-	62	-	62	2	-	-
Cape Verde Island	52	67	6	-	49	1	56	11	-	-
Côte D'Ivoire	150	234	10	4	214	2	230	3	1	-
Gambia	89	120	-	-	114	-	114	6	-	-
Ghana	1 956	2 184	29	2	1 995	1	2 027	155	1	1
Guinea	243	287	1	-	167	-	168	117	2	-
Guinea-Bissau	11	23	-	-	22	-	22	1	-	-
Liberia	47	52	1	-	47	-	48	4	-	-
Mali	91	116	4	-	89	-	93	23	-	-
Mauritania	12	48	-	-	46	-	46	2	-	-
Niger	28	21	1	-	19	-	20	1	-	-
Nigeria	5 741	7 329	66	3	6 765	22	6 856	465	7	1
Senegal	334	388	5	1	369	1	376	10	2	-
Sierra Leone	69	96	-	-	80	-	80	16	-	-
Togo	53	65	2	-	60	1	63	2	-	-
<b>North Africa</b>	<b>1 174</b>	<b>1 247</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1 203</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>
Algeria	85	110	15	-	84	-	99	11	-	-
Egypt	643	602	68	4	505	-	577	22	3	-
Libya	68	113	53	-	57	-	110	1	2	-
Morocco	117	105	22	5	74	3	104	1	-	-
South Sudan	-	43	2	2	38	-	42	1	-	-
The Sudan	152	144	42	6	94	-	142	2	-	-
Tunisia	109	129	84	-	44	-	128	1	-	-
Western Sahara	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
<b>Unspecified</b>	<b>2 197</b>	<b>1 893</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1 096</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1 218</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

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

Country of residence	March		Purpose of visit (March 2013)			
	2012	2013	Business	Holiday	Study	Transit
<b>Total</b>	<b>703 067</b>	<b>815 075</b>	<b>15 813</b>	<b>750 104</b>	<b>3 964</b>	<b>45 194</b>
<b>Overseas</b>	<b>218 436</b>	<b>249 009</b>	<b>7 670</b>	<b>208 344</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>32 306</b>
<b>Europe</b>	<b>131 951</b>	<b>152 534</b>	<b>4 613</b>	<b>133 785</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>13 803</b>
Austria	2 087	2 717	72	2 346	4	295
Belgium	3 842	4 443	152	3 994	20	277
Denmark	2 563	2 953	70	2 590	2	291
France	10 929	13 374	396	11 604	47	1 327
Germany	29 439	35 495	660	31 206	53	3 576
Ireland	2 617	3 156	80	2 823	9	244
Italy	3 645	4 786	242	3 974	10	560
Norway	2 620	3 332	65	2 714	5	548
Portugal	4 240	4 899	87	4 066	7	739
Spain	2 206	2 308	136	1 824	10	338
Sweden	3 805	4 254	181	3 641	9	423
Switzerland	4 043	4 874	85	4 238	9	542
The Netherlands	8 276	8 465	375	7 651	36	403
UK	43 919	48 556	1 534	43 886	79	3 057
Other	7 720	8 922	478	7 228	33	1 183
<b>North America</b>	<b>35 199</b>	<b>36 431</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>31 225</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>4 190</b>
Canada	6 950	7 105	151	6 273	7	674
USA	28 249	29 326	722	24 952	136	3 516
<b>Central and South America</b>	<b>8 403</b>	<b>10 642</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>6 653</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>3 825</b>
Argentina	1 801	2 174	10	1 752	4	408
Brazil	5 011	6 434	52	3 495	21	2 866
Mexico	241	364	27	312	1	24
Other	1 350	1 670	40	1 094	9	527

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

Country of residence	March		Purpose of visit (March 2013)			
	2012	2013	Business	Holiday	Study	Transit
<b>Australasia</b>	<b>10 362</b>	<b>10 991</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>9 556</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1 188</b>
Australia	8 781	9 184	201	7 977	9	997
New Zealand	1 556	1 758	34	1 555	2	167
Other	25	49	1	24	-	24
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>4 173</b>	<b>4 441</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>3 962</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>263</b>
Iran	966	542	7	521	3	11
Israel	2 041	2 479	83	2 260	1	135
Saudi Arabia	338	500	15	469	7	9
Other	828	920	88	712	12	108
<b>Asia</b>	<b>28 348</b>	<b>33 970</b>	<b>1 626</b>	<b>23 163</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>9 037</b>
China	10 112	13 021	476	8 954	28	3 563
India	7 138	8 508	618	6 501	44	1 345
Japan	2 131	2 776	139	1 787	9	841
Pakistan	1 576	1 616	67	1 292	4	253
Philippines	1 132	1 409	17	636	2	754
South Korea	1 441	1 693	133	1 172	23	365
Taiwan	678	805	15	550	5	235
Thailand	537	595	9	514	2	70
Vietnam	912	1 045	3	56	3	983
Other	2 691	2 502	149	1 701	24	628
<b>Africa</b>	<b>482 434</b>	<b>564 173</b>	<b>8 060</b>	<b>540 269</b>	<b>3 272</b>	<b>12 572</b>
<b>SADC</b>	<b>466 137</b>	<b>545 047</b>	<b>7 163</b>	<b>524 900</b>	<b>2 757</b>	<b>10 227</b>
Angola	3 654	3 977	65	3 043	166	703
Botswana	33 319	61 663	326	59 560	370	1 407
DRC	1 874	2 576	67	2 302	99	108
Lesotho	119 149	120 271	37	119 310	591	333
Madagascar	295	471	6	235	7	223



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

Country of residence	March		Purpose of visit (March 2013)			
	2012	2013	Business	Holiday	Study	Transit
Malawi	10 247	13 277	280	12 418	33	546
Mauritius	1 266	1 441	71	1 123	9	238
Mozambique	83 624	81 426	597	78 951	38	1 840
Namibia	16 146	18 445	2 061	14 850	217	1 317
Seychelles	279	383	9	359	2	13
Swaziland	57 635	72 065	868	70 163	590	444
Tanzania	2 761	3 230	77	2 559	39	555
Zambia	12 539	14 127	1 112	12 037	82	896
Zimbabwe	123 349	151 695	1 587	147 990	514	1 604
<b>'Other' Africa</b>	<b>16 297</b>	<b>19 126</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>15 369</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>2 345</b>
<b>East and Central Africa</b>	<b>6 083</b>	<b>6 622</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>5 270</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>787</b>
Burundi	134	100	2	69	2	27
Cameroon	435	476	26	307	21	122
Central African Republic	11	21	-	18	-	3
Chad	20	40	-	38	1	1
Comoros	28	18	-	15	1	2
Congo	248	313	12	242	25	34
Djibouti	6	3	1	2	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	22	31	3	21	5	2
Eritrea	73	62	4	51	1	6
Ethiopia	685	691	32	594	8	57
Gabon	409	504	7	420	47	30
Kenya	2 511	2 557	183	2 056	69	249
Rwanda	279	321	15	274	10	22
Sao Tome and Principe	15	10	-	7	-	3
Somalia	23	28	-	21	1	6
Uganda	1 184	1 447	59	1 135	30	223

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

Country of residence	March		Purpose of visit (March 2013)			
	2012	2013	Business	Holiday	Study	Transit
<b>West Africa</b>	<b>9 040</b>	<b>11 257</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>9 276</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>1 381</b>
Benin	97	163	6	145	2	10
Burkina Faso	67	64	5	46	-	13
Cape Verde Island	52	67	3	53	-	11
Côte D'Ivoire	150	234	25	166	4	39
Gambia	89	120	1	60	-	59
Ghana	1 956	2 184	73	1 782	14	315
Guinea	243	287	9	194	7	77
Guinea-Bissau	11	23	1	11	1	10
Liberia	47	52	3	33	1	15
Mali	91	116	5	90	2	19
Mauritania	12	48	3	29	-	16
Niger	28	21	1	18	1	1
Nigeria	5 741	7 329	188	6 252	208	681
Senegal	334	388	26	277	1	84
Sierra Leone	69	96	4	73	2	17
Togo	53	65	3	47	1	14
<b>North Africa</b>	<b>1 174</b>	<b>1 247</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>177</b>
Algeria	85	110	13	79	3	15
Egypt	643	602	56	434	8	104
Libya	68	113	10	60	20	23
Morocco	117	105	14	78	1	12
South Sudan	-	43	6	31	2	4
The Sudan	152	144	30	93	16	5
Tunisia	109	129	68	47	-	14
Western Sahara	-	1	-	1	-	-
<b>Unspecified</b>	<b>2 197</b>	<b>1 893</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>1 491</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>316</b>

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

Sex	Age group	Total	Region (March 2013)			
			Overseas	SADC	'Other' Africa	Unspecified
<b>All</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>815 075</b>	<b>249 009</b>	<b>545 047</b>	<b>19 126</b>	<b>1 893</b>
	<15	48 674	19 432	28 372	846	24
	15 - 64	723 332	201 650	501 896	17 950	1 836
	65+	42 519	27 841	14 323	324	31
	Unspecified	550	86	456	6	2
<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>453 545</b>	<b>140 605</b>	<b>298 360</b>	<b>13 370</b>	<b>1 210</b>
	<15	24 389	9 905	14 012	456	16
	15 - 64	407 324	115 870	277 569	12 711	1 174
	65+	21 541	14 790	6 531	201	19
	Unspecified	291	40	248	2	1
<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>360 517</b>	<b>108 104</b>	<b>245 978</b>	<b>5 752</b>	<b>683</b>
	<15	24 284	9 527	14 359	390	8
	15 - 64	315 204	85 548	223 758	5 236	662
	65+	20 848	12 998	7 715	123	12
	Unspecified	181	31	146	3	1
<b>Unspecified</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1 013</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>
	<15	1	-	1	-	-
	15 - 64	804	232	569	3	-
	65+	130	53	77	-	-
	Unspecified	78	15	62	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 is provided.

### 4.3 Scope and coverage

The release covers data on arrivals and departures of South African residents and foreign travellers. A detailed analysis of the data on foreign tourists with respect to: mode of travel, purpose of visit, sex and age distribution is covered in the release. Statistics on documented migration, that is self-declared emigrants, are not reported due to the unavailability of data.

### 4.4 Data

Information published in this release is based on data obtained from the following data sources within the DHA.

- Data routinely collected by immigration officers at all road, air and sea entry ports on all travellers (South African residents and foreign travellers) arriving into or departing from South Africa are captured into the DHA's population Movement Control System (MCS). The counts/statistics relate to the number of individual movements, rather than to the number of people. Hence, the multiple movements of individual people during the calendar month are each counted separately. Generally the data are collected directly from travel documents either by scanning or capturing onto the port's electronic database. No forms or cards are used (except in rare occasions when the capturing system is down) to collect information from travellers. Individual ports regularly transmit data onto the national database at the head office of the DHA.
- Stats SA downloads the data covering a particular calendar month from the mainframe of the State Information Technology Agency (SITA), where the DHA stores its data.
- As part of data interrogation, data from the OR Tambo International Airport, which has the highest volume of travellers, are compared with passenger statistics from the Airport Company of South Africa (ACSA). As expected, in any specific month, an increase in the volume of passengers reported by ACSA has been

accompanied by an increase in the volume of travellers recorded by DHA. A similar pattern was also observed when the volume of travellers decreased. However, the volume of passengers recorded by ACSA is generally higher than that of the DHA because of, among other reasons, travellers who are in transit and those who boarded airplanes but were refused entry into the country. In March 2013, the DHA data was 3,0% 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, which belongs to the Southern African Development Community.

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

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

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

#### 4.7 Symbols used

- = nil

< = less than

## 5. General information

Stats SA publishes approximately 300 different statistical releases each year. It is not economically viable to produce them in more than one of South Africa's eleven official languages. Since the releases are used extensively, not only locally but also by international economic and social-scientific communities, Stats SA releases are published in English.

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# Statistics South Africa (Stats SA)

Invitation to attend the

## 1<sup>st</sup> Isibalo User Groups Conference by Stats SA at the University of Stellenbosch, 15-17 July 2013

### Background:

Local government as the cornerstone of change and delivery plays a major role in the National Development Plan with other development policy documents. In this regard, Stats SA established a Chair for the Centre for Regional and Urban Innovation and Statistical Exploration (CRUISE) at the University of Stellenbosch as its contribution to this policy position.

### Host:

The Statistician-General, South Africa – Mr Pali Lehohla

### Conference:

The conference will showcase the work done at CRUISE and by Stats SA data users. As a data user you will be given an opportunity to present how you used Stats SA data in your area of work. The conference will incorporate workshops, break-away and plenary sessions. During the workshops, the use of various statistical dissemination and statistical analysis tools will be demonstrated.

### Some key topics to be presented:

- Spatial variation in school performance
- Transforming national statistics into official statistics: SAPS case study
- Supply-side municipal service delivery trends
- National Development Plan imperatives 2030
- Spatial economic performance in South Africa

### RSVP deadline:

26 June by email [SGsOffice@statssa.gov.za](mailto:SGsOffice@statssa.gov.za) – state your preferred attendance option below:

Option 1: Conference attendance only

Option 2: Conference attendance and presentation (submit topic and abstract of your presentation).

**NB:** No registration costs for the Workshop and the Conference. It is the delegate's responsibility to make own accommodation and transport arrangements.

Please direct all further enquiries to [SGsOffice@statssa.gov.za](mailto:SGsOffice@statssa.gov.za)



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