

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 May 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 2 896 534 travellers (arrivals and departures) passed through South African ports of entry in May 2013. As presented in Table 1 on page 8, these travellers were made up of 749 569 South African residents and 2 146 965 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 368 172 arrivals and 381 397 departures. The corresponding volumes for foreign arrivals and departures were 1 133 427 and 1 013 538, respectively.

A comparison between the movements in April 2013 and May 2013 indicates that the volumes of arrivals and departures decreased for both South African residents and foreign travellers. The volume of arrivals for South African residents decreased by 15,7% (from 436 896 in April 2013 to 368 172 in May 2013) and the volume of departures for South African residents decreased by 2,3% (from 390 292 in April 2013 to 381 397 in May 2013). Foreign arrivals decreased by 11,3% (from 1 278 502 in April 2013 to 1 133 427 in May 2013) while foreign departures decreased by 5,9% (from 1 077 538 in April 2013 to 1 013 538 in May 2013).

A comparison between the movements in May 2012 and May 2013 indicates that the volumes of arrivals decreased for South African residents but increased for foreign travellers while the volumes of departures increased for both South African residents and foreign travellers. For South African residents, the volume of arrivals decreased by 2,2% (from 376 540 in May 2012 to 368 172 in May 2013) and the volume of departures increased by 6,6% (from 357 713 in May 2012 to 381 397 in May 2013). The volume of arrivals for foreign travellers increased by 6,2% (from 1 067 556 in May 2012 to 1 133 427 in May 2013) and the volume of departures increased by 15,4% (from 877 997 in May 2012 to 1 013 538 in May 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 May 2013, 61 015 (5,4%) foreign arrivals were classified as non-visitors while 1 072 412 (94,6%) were classified as visitors. The visitors were categorised into three groups:

- arrivals only comprising of visitors who entered the country in May 2013 but did not depart in May 2013 [322 517 (30,1%)];
- ii. single trips visitors who came once in May 2013 and left in May 2013 [408 873 (38,1%)]; and
- iii. multiple trips visitors who came and left more than once in May 2013 [341 022 (31,8%)].

Visitors were further grouped as same-day visitors and overnight visitors (tourists). In May 2013, there were 372 754 (34,8%) same-day visitors and 699 658 (65,2%) tourists. Between April 2013 and May 2013, the volume of same-day visitors decreased by 5,7% (from 395 135 in April 2013 to 372 754 in May 2013) and tourists decreased by 12,9% (from 803 475 in April 2013 to 699 658 in May 2013). Conversely, between May 2012 and May 2013, the volume of same-day visitors increased by 18,5% (from 314 654 in May 2012 to 372 754 in May 2013) while the volume of tourists increased by 1,1% (from 692 046 in May 2012 to 699 658 in May 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 May 2013, road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 2 137 969 (73,8%) out of the 2 896 534 travellers. The total number of travellers who used air transport was 752 207 (26,0%). The arrivals data on South African residents show that 140 254 (38,1%) came by air and 227 747 (61,9%) came by road. For departures, 141 615 (37,1%) and 239 567 (62,8%) used air and road transport respectively.

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In the case of foreign travellers, 252 189 (22,3%) arrived by air while those who came by road were 877 943 (77,5%). When departing South Africa, 218 149 (21,5%) foreign travellers left by air whilst 792 712 (78,2%) left by road. Table 2 further shows that an overwhelming majority [354 441 (95,1%)] of same-day visitors arrived in the country by road. Only 18 029 (4,8%) same-day visitors flew into the country. Data on tourists show that, 491 372 (70,2%) used road transport but 207 801 (29,7%) 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 May 2013, 151 476 (89,4%) overseas tourists arrived in the country by air whilst 17 454 (10,3%) 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 [471 855 (92,3%)]. Only 39 272 (7,7%) 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 16 081 (91,3%); with 1 505 (8,5%) using road transport.

1.2.2 Regional and national distribution

In May 2013, the distribution of overseas tourists was as follows; Europe, 76 784 (45,3%); Asia, 36 694 (21,7%); North America, 35 114 (20,7%); Australasia, 9 671 (5,7%); Central and South America, 8 594 (5,1%) and Middle East, 2 519 (1,5%). Virtually all tourists from Africa came from the SADC countries, [511 131 (96,7%)]. The distribution of the remaining tourists from Africa is as follows: West Africa, 10 408 (2,0%); East and Central Africa, 6 073 (1,1%) and North Africa 1 138 (0,2%).

Data presented in Figure 1 on page 6 indicate that United States of America (USA), 30 580 (18,1%); United Kingdom (UK), 23 507 (13,9%); Germany, 14 178 (8,4%); India 13 492 (8,0%); China 10 912 (6,4%); France, 8 408 (5,0%); Australia, 8 161 (4,8%); Brazil, 5 547 (3,3%); The Netherlands, 5 400 (3,2%) and Canada, 4 534 (2,7%) were the ten leading overseas countries visiting South Africa in May 2013. Tourists from these ten countries constituted 73,6% of all tourists from overseas countries. A comparison between movements in May 2012 and May 2013 shows that the number of tourists increased in five of these countries (China, Germany, France, India and USA) and decreased in the remaining five (The Netherlands, Canada, Australia, Brazil and UK). China had the highest increase of 11,3% (from 9 802 tourists in May 2012 to 10 912 tourists in May 2013) while The Netherlands had the largest decrease of 9,7% (from 5 978 tourists in May 2012 to 5 400 tourists in May 2013).

The ten leading SADC countries in the number of tourists visiting South Africa in May 2013 were Zimbabwe, 150 203 (29,4%); Lesotho, 113 723 (22,2%); Mozambique, 83 208 (16,3%); Swaziland, 66 418 (13,0%); Botswana, 39 390 (7,7%); Namibia, 18 857 (3,7%); Zambia, 14 200 (2,8%); Malawi, 14 041 (2,7%); Angola, 4 076 (0,8%) and Tanzania, 2 808 (0,5%) (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 May 2012 and May 2013 shows that the number of tourists increased in seven of these countries (Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, Swaziland, Zimbabwe and Zambia) and decreased in three of them(Lesotho, Mozambique and Tanzania). Angola had the highest increase of 33,8% (from 3 046 tourists in May 2012 to 4 076 tourists in May 2013) while Lesotho had the largest decrease of 12,8% (from 130 441 tourists in May 2012 to 113 723 tourists in May 2013).

The ten leading countries in the number of tourists visiting South Africa in May 2013 from 'other' African countries, as shown in Figure 3 on page 7, were Nigeria, 7 026 (39,9%); Kenya, 2 575 (14,6%); Ghana, 1 969 (11,2%); Uganda, 1 292 (7,3%); Ethiopia, 634 (3,6%); Egypt, 548 (3,1%); Cameroon, 449 (2,5%); Gabon, 403 (2,3%); Senegal, 306 (1,7%) and Congo, 258 (1,5%). Tourists from these ten countries constituted 87,7% of all tourists from 'other' African countries. A comparison between movements in May 2012 and May 2013 shows that the number of tourists increased in six of these countries (Nigeria, Ghana, Ethiopia, Uganda, Gabon and Kenya) and decreased for (Egypt, Congo, Cameroon and Senegal). Nigeria had the highest increase of 31,6% (from 5 340

tourists in May 2012 to 7 026 tourists in May 2013). Egypt showed the largest decrease of 8,4% (from 598 tourists in May 2012 to 548 tourists in May 2013).

1.2.3 Purpose of visit

As observed from data given in Table 4 on page 14, in May 2013, a majority [639 598 (91,4%)] of tourists were in South Africa for holidays compared to only 39 683 (5,7%), 16 718 (2,4%), and 3 659 (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 63,0% came to South Africa for holidays. A total of 8 337 (86,2%) tourists from Australasia; 29 666 (84,5%) from North America; 2 100 (83,4%) from Middle East; 58 834 (76,6%) from Europe, 27 332 (74,5%) from Asia and 5 481 (63,8%) from Central and South America were in South Africa for holidays. Middle East had a higher proportion (8,0%) of their tourists in South Africa for business compared to other overseas regions while Central and South America (34,1%) had higher proportions of their tourists in Transit in South Africa.

The majority of African tourists [506 597 (95,8%)] came to South Africa for holidays. However, there were differences between tourists from the SADC countries and 'other' African countries namely:

- Whereas 492 500 (96,4%) of tourists from the SADC countries were on holidays; 14 097 (80,0%) of tourists from 'other' African countries came for the same purpose. Data on the regions of 'other' African countries show that tourists on holidays constituted 81,3% (8 460); 79,5% (4 827) and 71,2% (810) for West Africa; East and Central Africa; and North Africa, respectively.
- Business persons constituted 5,8% (1 027) of tourists from 'other' African countries and 1,3% (6 841) from the SADC countries. North Africa had the highest proportion of 13,4% (153) of its tourists in South Africa for business.
- Students made up 2,2% (381) of tourists from 'other' African countries compared with 0,5% (2 711) from the SADC countries. There were higher proportions of students among tourists from North Africa [2,8% (32)] and East and Central Africa [2,7% (183)] than among tourists from West Africa [1,8% (183)].
- The proportion of tourists in transit was higher for those from 'other' African countries [12,0% (2 114)] compared to those from SADC countries [1,8% (9 079)]. West Africa [12,7% (1 321)] and North Africa [12,6% (143)] had higher proportions of their tourists in transit than tourists from East and Central Africa [10,7% (650)].

1.2.4 Sex and age distribution

Table 5 on page 18 shows that, in May 2013, there were 396 734 (56,7%) male and 302 144 (43,2%) female tourists. Overseas tourists were made up of 101 230 (59,8%) male tourists and 67 971 (40,1%) female tourists. There were 281 890 (55,2%) male and 228 644 (44,7%) female tourists from the SADC countries. The tourists from 'other' African countries were made up of 12 573 (71,4%) males and 5 038 (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 639 968 (91,5%) of tourists were aged between 15 and 64 years; 29 113 (4,2%) were aged 65 years and older and 30 041 (4,3%) were aged less than 15 years. Taking the regions of residence into consideration, the results further show that 144 606 (85,4%) of overseas tourists were aged between 15 and 64 years compared with 477 142 (93,4%) and 16 720 (94,9%) 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 [4,8% (8 176)] and those from the SADC countries [4,2% (21 288) than among tourists from 'other' African countries [3,2% (567)]. 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 [9,1% (9 204)] and female [10,7% (7 261)] tourists from overseas. This is in contrast to the pattern observed among tourists from the other two regions. Thus, 2,0% (5 674) of male and 2,9% (6 526) of female tourists from the SADC countries were aged 65 years and older. Likewise 1,8% (230) of male and 1,9% (96) 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 May 2013 compared to May 2012

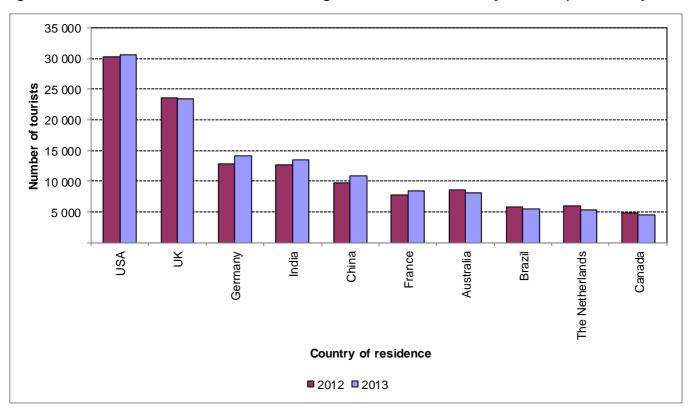


Figure 2. Number of tourists from the ten leading Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries in May 2013 compared to May 2012

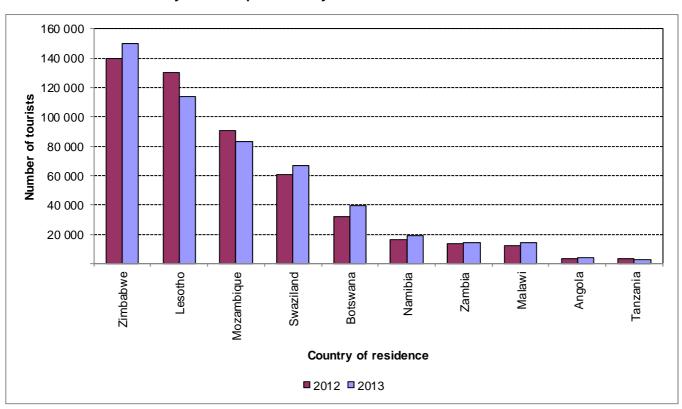
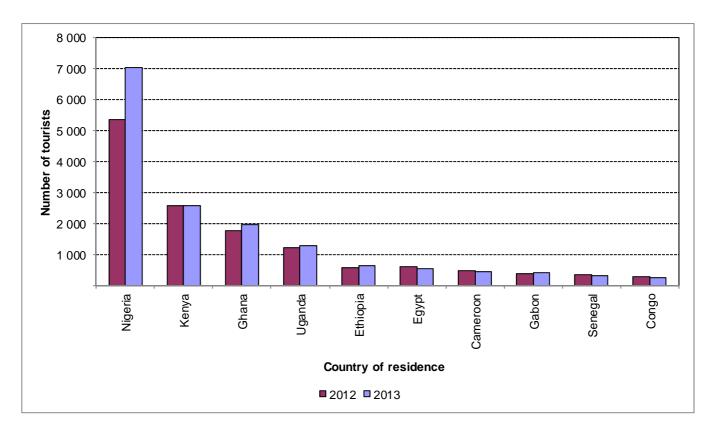


Figure 3. Number of tourists from the ten leading 'other' African countries in May 2013 compared to May 2012



3. Tables

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

	2012	201	3	% cha	ange
Travel direction	May	April	May	May 2012 - May 2013	April 2013 - May 2013
Total	2 679 806	3 183 228	2 896 534	8,1	-9,0
South African residents	734 253	827 188	749 569	2,1	-9,4
Arrivals	376 540	436 896	368 172	-2,2	-15,7
Departures	357 713	390 292	381 397	6,6	-2,3
Foreign travelers	1 945 553	2 356 040	2 146 965	10,4	-8,9
Arrivals	1 067 556	1 278 502	1 133 427	6,2	-11,3
Departures	877 997	1 077 538	1 013 538	15,4	-5,9
Foreign arrivals	1 067 556	1 278 502	1 133 427	6,2	-11,3
Non-visitors	60 856	79 892	61 015	0,3	-23,6
Visitors	1 006 700	1 198 610	1 072 412	6,5	-10,5
Visitors	1 006 700	1 198 610	1 072 412	6,5	-10,5
Arrivals only	364 551	411 906	322 517	-11,5	-21,7
Single trips	345 494	432 478	408 873	18,3	-5,5
Multiple trips	296 655	354 226	341 022	15,0	-3,7
Visitor	1 006 700	1 198 610	1 072 412	6,5	-10,5
Same-day	314 654	395 135	372 754	18,5	-5,7
Overnight (Tourists)	692 046	803 475	699 658	1,1	-12,9

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

					Mode	e of travel (N	lay 2013)			
	M	lay								
Travel Direction	2012	2013	Cape Town	K Shaka	OR Tambo	Other	Total	Road	Sea	Unspecified
Total	2 679 806	2 896 534	86 276	19 849	637 275	8 807	752 207	2 137 969	6 340	18
South African residents	734 253	749 569	33 339	11 870	230 769	5 891	281 869	467 314	386	-
Arrivals	376 540	368 172	15 814	5 686	115 753	3 001	140 254	227 747	171	-
Departures	357 713	381 397	17 525	6 184	115 016	2 890	141 615	239 567	215	-
Foreign travellers	1 945 553	2 146 965	52 937	7 979	406 506	2 916	470 338	1 670 655	5 954	18
Arrivals	1 067 556	1 133 427	25 313	3 899	221 544	1 433	252 189	877 943	3 278	17
Departures	877 997	1 013 538	27 624	4 080	184 962	1 483	218 149	792 712	2 676	1
Visitors	1 006 700	1 072 412	21 595	2 709	200 504	1 022	225 830	845 813	757	12
Same-day	314 654	372 754	358	17	17 527	127	18 029	354 441	284	-
Overnight (Tourists)	692 046	699 658	21 237	2 692	182 977	895	207 801	491 372	473	12

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

					M	lode of trave	el (May 2013)			
	May	/			Air					
Country of residence	2012	2013	Cape Town	K Shaka	OR Tambo	Other	Total	Road	Sea	Unspecified
Total	692 046	699 658	21 237	2 692	182 977	895	207 801	491 372	473	12
Overseas	168 796	169 376	18 268	2 216	130 306	686	151 476	17 454	441	5
Europe	75 967	76 784	9 475	1 332	55 640	241	66 688	9 972	124	-
Austria	1 093	1 127	95	12	893	1	1 001	126	-	-
Belgium	2 219	1 942	244	18	1 421	25	1 708	232	2	-
Denmark	1 253	1 186	158	6	884	1	1 049	137	-	-
France	7 815	8 408	1 037	52	6 202	15	7 306	1 097	5	-
Germany	12 928	14 178	1 094	133	11 015	19	12 261	1 917	-	-
Ireland	1 695	1 537	196	49	1 091	1	1 337	200	-	-
Italy	3 707	3 348	471	86	2 505	4	3 066	268	14	-
Portugal	3 398	3 512	290	25	1 871	12	2 198	1 313	1	-
Russian Federation	806	970	174	15	664	10	863	90	17	-
Spain	1 780	1 959	331	11	1 468	12	1 822	131	6	-
Sweden	1 636	1 784	198	4	1 419	4	1 625	159	-	-
Switzerland	2 465	2 516	237	26	1 978	29	2 270	246	-	-
The Netherlands	5 978	5 400	1 048	62	3 046	8	4 164	1 223	13	-
UK	23 677	23 507	3 214	772	17 164	74	21 224	2 258	25	-
Other	5 517	5 410	688	61	4 019	26	4 794	575	41	-
North America	35 151	35 114	3 585	225	28 107	300	32 217	2 872	25	-
Canada	4 865	4 534	682	82	3 232	21	4 017	516	1	-
USA	30 286	30 580	2 903	143	24 875	279	28 200	2 356	24	-
Central and South America	9 011	8 594	209	14	7 812	28	8 063	530	1	-
Argentina	1 240	1 126	9	1	1 077	-	1 087	39	-	-
Brazil	5 841	5 547	88	4	5 056	6	5 154	393	-	-
Mexico	272	271	38	-	222	6	266	5	-	-
Other	1 658	1 650	74	9	1 457	16	1 556	93	1	-

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

					N	lode of trave	el (May 2013)			
	Ma	у			Air					
Country of residence	2012	2013	Cape Town	K Shaka	OR Tambo	Other	Total	Road	Sea	Unspecified
Australasia	10 042	9 671	505	69	8 124	44	8 742	924	5	-
Australia	8 597	8 161	418	53	6 885	41	7 397	759	5	-
New Zealand	1 344	1 478	87	16	1 208	3	1 314	164	-	-
Other	101	32	-	-	31	-	31	1	-	-
Middle East	2 718	2 519	268	25	2 085	14	2 392	126	1	-
Israel	1 418	1 194	52	1	1 055	3	1 111	83	-	-
Lebanon	276	258	30	4	208	-	242	15	1	-
Saudi Arabia	294	363	52	7	303	-	362	1	-	-
Other	730	704	134	13	519	11	677	27	-	-
Asia	35 907	36 694	4 226	551	28 538	59	33 374	3 030	285	5
China	9 802	10 912	1 383	172	8 565	1	10 121	761	30	_
India	12 641	13 492	1 711	221	10 406	20	12 358	1 087	47	-
Japan	2 815	2 736	151	32	2 435	5	2 623	112	1	-
Malaysia	832	812	174	25	572	12	783	28	1	-
Pakistan	1 962	1 773	116	39	1 185	-	1 340	428	4	1
Philippines	1 575	1 344	101	11	1 011	15	1 138	101	105	-
South Korea	1 151	1 274	93	17	1 032	-	1 142	124	7	1
Taiwan	778	774	53	3	603	-	659	109	5	1
Thailand	664	975	112	5	829	-	946	22	7	-
Other	3 687	2 602	332	26	1 900	6	2 264	258	78	2
Africa	520 930	528 750	2 934	472	51 744	203	55 353	473 360	30	7
SADC	505 027	511 131	2 555	438	36 136	143	39 272	471 855	3	1
Angola	3 046	4 076	525	1	3 448	8	3 982	94	-	-
Botswana	31 978	39 390	150	-	3 312	45	3 507	35 883	-	-
DRC	1 947	2 165	8	1	1 632	11	1 652	513	-	-
Lesotho	130 441	113 723	-	3	691	2	696	113 027	-	-
Madagascar	439	477	4	-	462	1	467	9	1	-

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

			Mode of travel (May 2013)		
	Ma	у			Air					
Country of residence	2012	2013	Cape Town	K Shaka	OR Tambo	Other	Total	Road	Sea	Unspecified
Malawi	11 892	14 041	15	3	1 697	5	1 720	12 321		
Mauritius	1 317	1 263	151	6	945	2	1 104	158	1	
Mozambique	90 281	83 208	72	88	4 095	12	4 267	78 941	'	
Namibia	16 315	18 857	1 522	3	4 866	15	6 406	12 451	-	
Seychelles	181	302	1 322	6	275	15	281	21	-	
Swaziland	60 610	66 418	- 20		828	-	862	65 556	-	
			30	2		2			-	
Tanzania	3 030	2 808	18	3	1 593	2	1 616	1 192	-	
Zambia	13 739	14 200	15	152	4 171	6	4 344	9 855	1	
Zimbabwe	139 811	150 203	45	170	8 121	32	8 368	141 834	-	
'Other' Africa	15 903	17 619	379	34	15 608	60	16 081	1 505	27	
East and Central Africa	6 100	6 073	66	14	5 292	6	5 378	673	17	
Burundi	102	115	2	-	104	-	106	9	-	
Cameroon	477	449	4	1	409	-	414	27	6	
Central African Republic	24	7	-	-	7	-	7	-	-	
Chad	43	28	1	-	27	-	28	-	-	
Comoros	37	10	-	1	9	-	10	-	-	
Congo	275	258	3	-	234	4	241	6	8	
Djibouti	12	6	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	
Equatorial Guinea	30	17	-	-	17	-	17	-	-	
Eritrea	65	41	_	_	40	_	40	1	_	
Ethiopia	578	634	7	8	543	_	558	76	_	
Gabon	383	403	4	-	399	-	403	-	_	
Kenya	2 564	2 575	40	1	2 176	2	2 219	354	2	
Rwanda	270	215	2	1	199	_	202	13	_	
Sao Tome and Principe	14	16	1	· -	14	-	15	1	_	
Somalia	14	7		_	6	_	6	1	_	
Uganda	1 212	1 292	2	2	1 102	_	1 106	185	1	

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

		Mode of travel (Ma				Mode of trav	el (May 2013)	(May 2013)		
	May	1			Air	T-				
Country of residence	2012	2013	Cape Town	K Shaka	OR Tambo	Other	Total	Road	Sea	Unspecified
West Africa	8 634	10 408	188	6	9 359	53	9 606	792	10	
Benin	114	169	10	-	145	-	155	14	-	
Burkina Faso	75	74	3	-	69	-	72	2	-	
Cape Verde Island	54	53	3	-	44	1	48	5	-	
Côte D'Ivoire	159	167	8	-	156	-	164	3	-	
Gambia	123	74	-	-	70	-	70	4	-	
Ghana	1 773	1 969	31	1	1 792	16	1 840	127	2	
Guinea	264	211	-	-	100	-	100	111	-	
Guinea-Bissau	15	8	1	-	7	-	8	-	-	,
Liberia	64	50	1	-	48	-	49	1	-	
Mali	107	79	-	-	61	-	61	18	-	
Mauritania	25	57	-	-	56	-	56	1	-	
Niger	37	26	3	-	23	-	26	-	-	
Nigeria	5 340	7 026	113	5	6 377	36	6 531	491	4	
Saint Helena	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Senegal	325	306	1	-	295	-	296	6	4	
Sierra Leone	74	80	3	-	68	-	71	9	-	
Togo	71	59	11	-	48	-	59	-	-	
North Africa	1 169	1 138	125	14	957	1	1 097	40	-	1
Algeria	113	107	19	-	83	1	103	4	-	
Egypt	598	548	39	3	488	-	530	18	-	
Libya	70	78	20	-	54	-	74	3	-	1
Morocco	136	125	19	7	89	-	115	10	-	
South Sudan	-	70	-	-	70	-	70	-	-	
The Sudan	167	124	10	-	111	-	121	3	-	
Tunisia	83	83	18	4	59	-	81	2	-	
Western Sahara	2	3	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	
Unspecified	2 320	1 532	35	4	927	6	972	558	2	

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

	May		Purpose of visit (May 2013)					
Country of residence	2012	2013	Business	Holiday	Study	Transit		
Total	692 046	699 658	16 718	639 598	3 659	39 683		
Overseas	168 796	169 376	8 795	131 750	564	28 267		
Europe	75 967	76 784	4 917	58 834	309	12 724		
Austria	1 093	1 127	65	750	9	303		
Belgium	2 219	1 942	148	1 518	14	262		
Denmark	1 253	1 186	60	947	9	170		
France	7 815	8 408	471	6 279	63	1 595		
Germany	12 928	14 178	602	10 089	36	3 451		
Ireland	1 695	1 537	115	1 277	7	138		
Italy	3 707	3 348	286	2 485	7	570		
Portugal	3 398	3 512	113	2 900	11	488		
Russian Federation	806	970	45	699	6	220		
Spain	1 780	1 959	186	1 383	15	375		
Sweden	1 636	1 784	194	1 345	3	242		
Switzerland	2 465	2 516	132	1 560	12	812		
The Netherlands	5 978	5 400	293	4 668	18	421		
UK	23 677	23 507	1 795	19 115	74	2 523		
Other	5 517	5 410	412	3 819	25	1 154		
North America	35 151	35 114	1 207	29 666	91	4 150		
Canada	4 865	4 534	228	3 788	9	509		
USA	30 286	30 580	979	25 878	82	3 641		
Central and South America	9 011	8 594	162	5 481	20	2 931		
Argentina	1 240	1 126	19	685	1	421		
Brazil	5 841	5 547	79	3 428	8	2 032		
Mexico	272	271	11	232	1	27		
Other	1 658	1 650	53	1 136	10	451		

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

	May			Purpose of visit (May 2013)					
Country of residence	2012	2013	Business	Holiday	Study	Transit			
Australasia	10 042	9 671	287	8 337	8	1 039			
Australia	8 597	8 161	244	7 026	6	885			
New Zealand	1 344	1 478	43	1 281	2	152			
Other	101	32	-	30	-	2			
Middle East	2 718	2 519	201	2 100	14	204			
Israel	1 418	1 194	72	1 006	-	116			
Lebanon	276	258	31	184	-	43			
Saudi Arabia	294	363	26	328	5	4			
Other	730	704	72	582	9	41			
Asia	35 907	36 694	2 021	27 332	122	7 219			
China	9 802	10 912	591	7 520	44	2 757			
India	12 641	13 492	768	11 387	36	1 301			
Japan	2 815	2 736	167	1 827	-	742			
Malaysia	832	812	48	675	1	88			
Pakistan	1 962	1 773	118	1 493	11	151			
Philippines	1 575	1 344	19	600	2	723			
South Korea	1 151	1 274	90	910	10	264			
Taiwan	778	774	44	541	3	186			
Thailand	664	975	42	865	3	65			
Other	3 687	2 602	134	1 514	12	942			
Africa	520 930	528 750	7 868	506 597	3 092	11 193			
SADC	505 027	511 131	6 841	492 500	2 711	9 079			
Angola	3 046	4 076	88	3 127	148	713			
Botswana	31 978	39 390	430	37 306	431	1 223			
DRC	1 947	2 165	66	1 937	58	104			
Lesotho	130 441	113 723	105	112 724	631	263			
Madagascar	439	477	7	184	6	280			

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

	May	1		Purpose of visit (M	ay 2013)	
Country of residence	2012	2013	Business	Holiday	Study	Transit
Malawi	11 892	14 041	280	13 354	25	382
Mauritius	1 317	1 263	83	955	12	213
Mozambique	90 281	83 208	694	81 021	50	1 443
Namibia	16 315	18 857	2 220	14 617	362	1 658
Seychelles	181	302	13	258	-	31
Swaziland	60 610	66 418	172	65 329	568	349
Tanzania	3 030	2 808	101	2 367	23	317
Zambia	13 739	14 200	1 185	12 266	71	678
Zimbabwe	139 811	150 203	1 397	147 055	326	1 425
'Other' Africa	15 903	17 619	1 027	14 097	381	2 114
East and Central Africa	6 100	6 073	430	4 827	166	650
Burundi	102	115	4	71	2	38
Cameroon	477	449	37	312	23	77
Central African Republic	24	7	-	7	-	-
Chad	43	28	1	21	4	2
Comoros	37	10	3	6	-	1
Congo	275	258	10	220	13	15
Djibouti	12	6	-	6	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	30	17	1	14	2	-
Eritrea	65	41	1	27	-	13
Ethiopia	578	634	26	552	5	51
Gabon	383	403	9	344	23	27
Kenya	2 564	2 575	235	2 046	55	239
Rwanda	270	215	24	151	9	31
Sao Tome and Principe	14	16	1	11	1	3
Somalia	14	7	1	4	1	1
Uganda	1 212	1 292	77	1 035	28	152

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

	May		Purpose of visit (May 2013)					
Country of residence	2012	2013	Business	Holiday	Study	Transit		
West Africa	8 634	10 408	444	8 460	183	1 321		
Benin	114	169	19	129	2	19		
Burkina Faso	75	74	11	41	-	22		
Cape Verde Island	54	53	-	46	-	7		
Côte D'Ivoire	159	167	22	112	9	24		
Gambia	123	74	1	32	-	41		
Ghana	1 773	1 969	110	1 579	18	262		
Guinea	264	211	1	157	3	50		
Guinea-Bissau	15	8	2	2	-	4		
Liberia	64	50	3	38	1	8		
Mali	107	79	1	59	-	19		
Mauritania	25	57	5	44	-	8		
Niger	37	26	6	19	1	-		
Nigeria	5 340	7 026	227	5 915	145	739		
Saint Helena	14	-	-	-	-	-		
Senegal	325	306	19	190	1	96		
Sierra Leone	74	80	2	56	3	19		
Togo	71	59	15	41	-	3		
North Africa	1 169	1 138	153	810	32	143		
Algeria	113	107	22	73	2	10		
Egypt	598	548	72	397	1	78		
Libya	70	78	4	35	20	19		
Morocco	136	125	17	101	-	7		
South Sudan	-	70	5	61	2	2		
The Sudan	167	124	16	85	7	16		
Tunisia	83	83	17	55	-	11		
Western Sahara	2	3	-	3	-	-		
Unspecified	2 320	1 532	55	1 251	3	223		

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

Sex	Age group	Total	Region (May 2013)			
			Overseas	SADC	'Other' Africa	Unspecified
All	Total	699 658	169 376	511 131	17 619	1 532
	<15	30 041	8 176	21 288	567	10
	15 - 64	639 968	144 606	477 142	16 720	1 500
	65+	29 113	16 506	12 258	327	22
	Unspecified	536	88	443	5	-
Male	Total	396 734	101 230	281 890	12 573	1 041
	<15	14 815	4 178	10 363	270	4
	15 - 64	366 499	87 792	265 619	12 070	1 018
	65+	15 127	9 204	5 674	230	19
	Unspecified	293	56	234	3	-
Female	Total	302 144	67 971	228 644	5 038	491
	<15	15 226	3 998	10 925	297	6
	15 - 64	272 855	56 686	211 044	4 643	482
	65+	13 886	7 261	6 526	96	3
	Unspecified	177	26	149	2	-
Unspecified	Total	780	175	597	8	-
	<15	-	-	-	-	-
	15 - 64	614	128	479	7	-
	65+	100	41	58	1	-
	Unspecified	66	6	60	-	-

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 are in transit and those who boarded airplanes but were refused entry into the country. In May 2013, the DHA data was 7,7% 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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