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Tourism and Migration

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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 2 923 795 travellers (arrivals and departures) passed through South African ports of entry in November 2012. As presented in Table 1, these travellers are made up of 721 972 South African residents and 2 201 823 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 356 473 and 365 499 arrivals and departures respectively. The corresponding volumes for foreign arrivals and departures were 1 190 293 and 1 011 530, respectively.

A comparison between the movements in October 2012 and November 2012 indicates that the volume of arrivals and departures of South African residents decreased. The volume of arrivals for South African residents decreased by 13,1% (from 410 208 in October 2012 to 356 473 in November 2012) while the volume of departures for South African residents decreased by 4,3% (from 381 828 in October 2012 to 365 499 in November 2012). However, both the volume of arrivals and departures of foreign travellers increased. Foreign arrivals increased by 0,1% (from 1 189 515 in October 2012 to 1 190 293 in November 2012) while foreign departures increased by 3,9% (from 973 915 in October 2012 to 1 011 530 in November 2012).

A comparison between the movements in November 2011 and November 2012 indicates that the volume of arrivals and departures decreased for South African residents while the volumes of arrivals and departures increased for foreign travellers. For South African residents, the volume of arrivals decreased by 11,4% (from 402 258 in November 2011 to 356 473 in November 2012) and the volume of departures decreased by 9,8% (from 405 155 in November 2011 to 365 499 in November 2012). Similarly, the volume of arrivals for foreign travellers increased by 10,2% (from 1 080 029 in November 2011 to 1 190 293 in November 2012) and the volume of departures increased by 7,6% (from 940 482 in November 2011 to 1 011 530 in November 2012).

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 November 2012, 52 710 (4,4%) foreign arrivals were classified as non-visitors while 1 137 583 (95,6%) were classified as visitors. The visitors were categorised into three groups:

- i. arrivals only – comprising of visitors who entered the country in November 2012 but did not depart in November 2012 [387 304 (34,0%)];
- ii. single trips – visitors who came once in November 2012 and left in November 2012 [419 012 (36,8%)];
- iii. multiple trips – visitors who came and left more than once in November 2012 [331 267 (29,1%)].

Visitors were further grouped as same day visitors and overnight visitors (tourists). In November 2012, there were 356 487 (31,3%) same day visitors and 781 096 (68,7%) tourists. Between October 2012 and November 2012, the volume of same day visitors increased by 3,1% (from 345 603 in October 2012 to 356 487 in November 2012) and tourists decreased by 0,5% (from 784 862 in October 2012 to 781 096 in November 2012). Furthermore, between November 2011 and November 2012, the volume of same day visitors increased by 8,2% (from 329 385 in November 2011 to 356 487 in November 2012) and the volume of tourists increased by 10,8% (from 704 733 in November 2011 to 781 096 in November 2012).

1.1.2 Mode of travel

Travellers who cross South Africa's borders rarely use trains and ships since these are mainly used for transporting goods. Data presented in Table 2 show that in November 2012, road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 2 070 934 (70,8%) out of the 2 923 795 travellers. The total number of travellers who used air transport was 836 374 (28,6%). The arrivals data on South African residents show that 129 782 (36,4%) came by

air and 224 382 (62,9%) came by road. For departures, 127 741 (34,9%) and 233 946 (64,0%) used air and road transport respectively. In the case of foreign travellers, 317 194 (26,6%) arrived by air while those who came by road were 866 539 (72,8%). When departing South Africa, 261 657 (25,9%) foreign travellers left by air whilst 746 067 (73,8%) left by road. As shown in Table 2, an overwhelming majority, 338 382 (94,9%) of same day visitors arrived in the country by road. Only 17 814 (5,0%) same day visitors flew into the country. Data on tourists show that, 504 151 (64,5%) used road transport but 274 167 (35,1%) 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. In November 2012, 210 700 (87,3%) overseas tourists arrived in the country by air whilst 28 112 (11,6%) 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 [473 746 (91,4%)]. Only 44 377 (8,6%) 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 17 176 (91,1%); with 1 620 (8,6%) using road transport.

1.2.2 Regional and national distribution

In November 2012, the distribution of overseas tourists were as follows; Europe, 150 013 (62,1%); Asia, 37 733 (15,6%); North America, 29 901 (12,4%); Australasia, 11 012 (4,6%); Central and South America, 9 715 (4,0%) and Middle East, 3 039 (1,3%). Virtually all tourists from Africa came from the SADC countries, [518 218 (96,5%)]. The distribution of the remaining tourists from Africa is as follows: West Africa, 10 111 (1,9%); East and Central Africa, 7 303 (1,4%) and North Africa 1 448 (0,3%).

Data presented in Figure 1 indicate that United Kingdom (UK), 39 035 (16,2%); Germany, 34 444 (14,3%); United States of America (USA), 24 072 (10,0%); China 14 330 (5,9%); France, 13 535 (5,6%); The Netherlands, 12 723 (5,3%); India, 9 758 (4,0%) and Australia, 9 363 (3,9%) were the eight leading overseas countries in the number of tourists visiting South Africa in November 2012. Tourists from these eight countries constituted 65,1% of all tourists from overseas countries. A comparison between movements in November 2011 and November 2012 shows that the number of tourists increased in all of these countries except The Netherlands. China had the highest increase of 31,0% (from 10 935 tourists in November 2011 to 14 330 tourists in November 2012) while The Netherlands had a decrease of 2,0% (from 12 987 tourists in November 2011 to 12 723 tourists in November 2012).

The eight leading countries in the number of tourists visiting South Africa in November 2012 from the SADC countries (see Figure 2) were Zimbabwe, 140 575 (27,1%); Lesotho, 130 954 (25,3%); Mozambique, 90 817 (17,5%); Swaziland, 59 310 (11,4%); Botswana, 40 221 (7,8%); Namibia, 16 508 (3,2%); Zambia, 14 730 (2,8%) and Malawi, 12 038 (2,3%). Tourists from these eight countries constituted 97,5% of all tourists from the SADC countries. A comparison between movements in November 2011 and November 2012 shows that the number of tourists increased in all of these countries except Malawi. Zimbabwe had the highest increase of 16,2% (from 121 021 tourists in November 2011 to 140 575 tourists in November 2012). The number of tourists from Malawi decreased by 6,7% (from 12 896 tourists in November 2011 to 12 038 tourists in November 2012).

The eight leading countries in the number of tourists visiting South Africa in November 2012 from 'other' African countries, shown in Figure 3, were Nigeria, 6 162 (32,7%); Kenya, 3 221 (17,1%); Ghana, 2 134 (11,3%); Uganda, 1 297 (6,9%); Ethiopia, 780 (4,1%); Egypt, 703 (3,7%); Cameroon, 487 (2,6%) and Gabon, 478 (2,5%). Tourists from these eight countries constituted 80,9% of all tourists from 'other' African countries. A comparison between movements in November 2011 and November 2012 shows that the number of tourists increased in five of these countries (Ghana, Egypt, Kenya, Ethiopia and Gabon) and decreased in three countries (Uganda, Cameroon and Nigeria). The increase was highest in Ghana at 16,6% (from 1 830 tourists in November 2011 to 2 134 tourists in November 2012). The number of tourists from Uganda decrease by 4,2% (from 1 354 tourists in November 2011 to 1 297 tourists in November 2012), Cameroon decrease by 2,4% (from 499 tourists in November 2011 to 487 tourists in November 2012) and Nigeria decrease by 1,0% (from 6 226 tourists in November 2011 to 6 162 tourists in November 2012).

1.2.3 Purpose of visit

As observed from data given in Table 4, in November 2012, an overwhelming majority [703 130 (90,0%)] of tourists were in South Africa for holidays compared to only 18 231 (2,3%) and 2 989 (0,4%) of tourists who were in South Africa for business and study purposes respectively. A detailed analysis reveals that of all the tourists from each of the overseas regions, at least 55,0% came to South Africa for holidays. A total of 125 351 (83,6%) tourists from Europe; 9 085 (82,5%) from Australasia; 23 745 (79,4%) from North America; 2 407 (79,2%) from Middle East; 26 062 (69,1%) from Asia and 5 414 (55,7%) from Central and South America were in South Africa mostly for holidays. Middle East and Asia had higher proportions (9,1% and 4,3% respectively) of their tourists in South Africa for business compared to other overseas regions.

The majority of African tourists [509 223 (94,8%)] came to South Africa for holidays. However, there were differences between tourists from the SADC countries and 'other' African countries namely:

- Whereas 494 579 (95,4%) of tourists from the SADC countries were on holidays; 14 644 (77,6%) 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 79,5% (5 804); 77,3% (7 820) and 70,4% (1 020) for East and Central Africa; West Africa and North Africa respectively.
- Business persons constituted 4,6% (870) of tourists from 'other' African countries compared with 1,5% (7 782) from the SADC countries. North Africa had the highest proportion 9,9% (143) of its tourists in South Africa for business.
- Students made up 1,7% (325) of tourists from 'other' African countries compared with 0,4% (2 202) from the SADC countries. North Africa had the highest proportion 3,0% (44) of their tourists in South Africa for study purposes.

1.2.4 Sex and age distribution

Table 5 shows that, in November 2012, there were 438 190 (56,1%) male and 341 978 (43,8%) female tourists. The overseas tourists were made up of 139 947 (58,0%) male tourists and 101 229 (41,9%) female tourists. There were 283 501 (54,7%) male and 234 030 (45,2%) female tourists from the SADC countries. The tourists from 'other' African countries were made up of 13 036 (69,1%) males and 5 824 (30,9%) 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 700 600 (89,7%) of tourists were aged between 15 and 64 years; 46 864 (6,0%) were aged 65 years and older and 33 036 (4,2%) were aged less than 15 years. Taking the regions of residence into consideration, the results further show that 199 418 (82,6%) of overseas tourists were aged between 15 and 64 years compared with 480 884 (92,8%) and 17 827 (94,5%) of tourists in the same age range from the SADC countries and 'other' African countries respectively.

For tourists aged less than 15 years, a higher proportion of 3,4% (8 308) were from overseas while the proportions for tourists from SADC and 'other' African countries were 4,6% (24 051) and 3,4% (639) respectively. 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 12,9% (18 074) and female 15,3% (15 461) tourists from overseas. This is in contrast to the pattern observed among tourists from the other two regions. Thus 2,0% (258) of male and 2,3% (132) of female tourists from 'other' African countries were aged 65 years and older. Likewise 2,1% (6 004) of male and 2,9% (6 713) of female tourists from the SADC countries were aged 65 years and older.

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Statistician-General

2. Figures

Figure 1. Number of tourists from eight leading overseas countries in November 2011 and November 2012

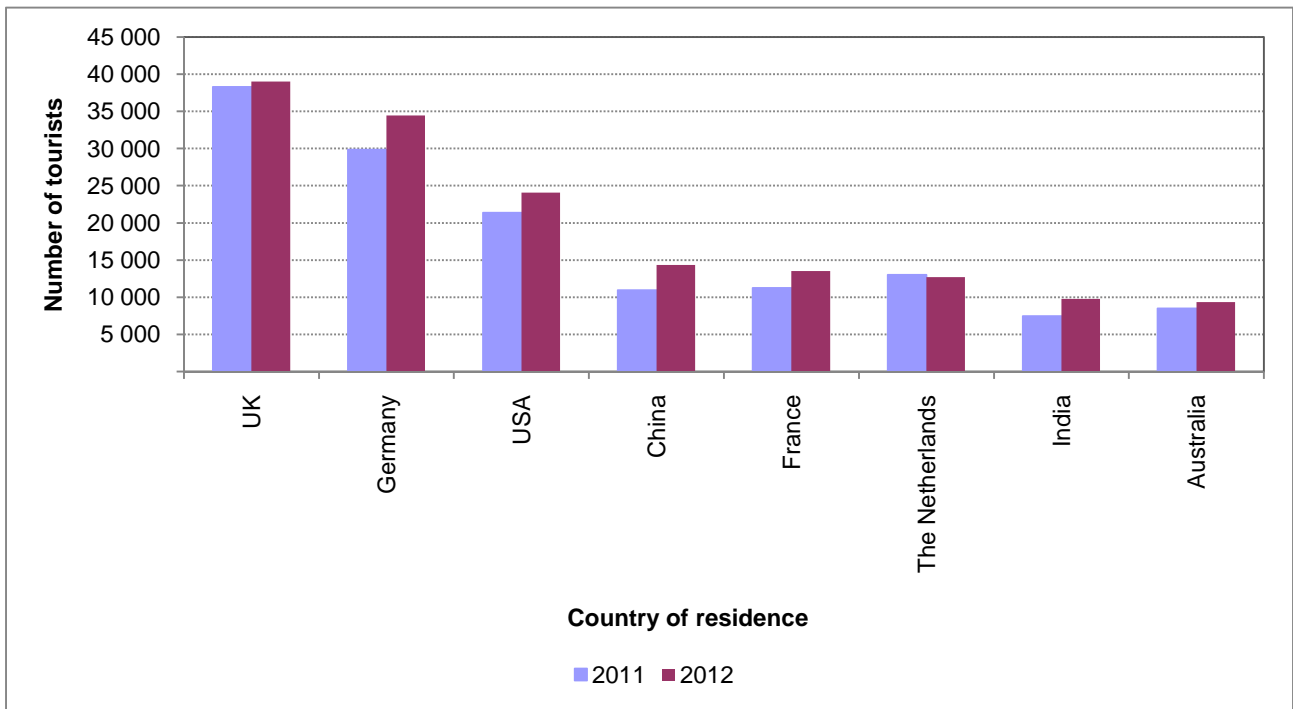


Figure 2. Number of tourists from eight leading Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries in November 2011 and November 2012

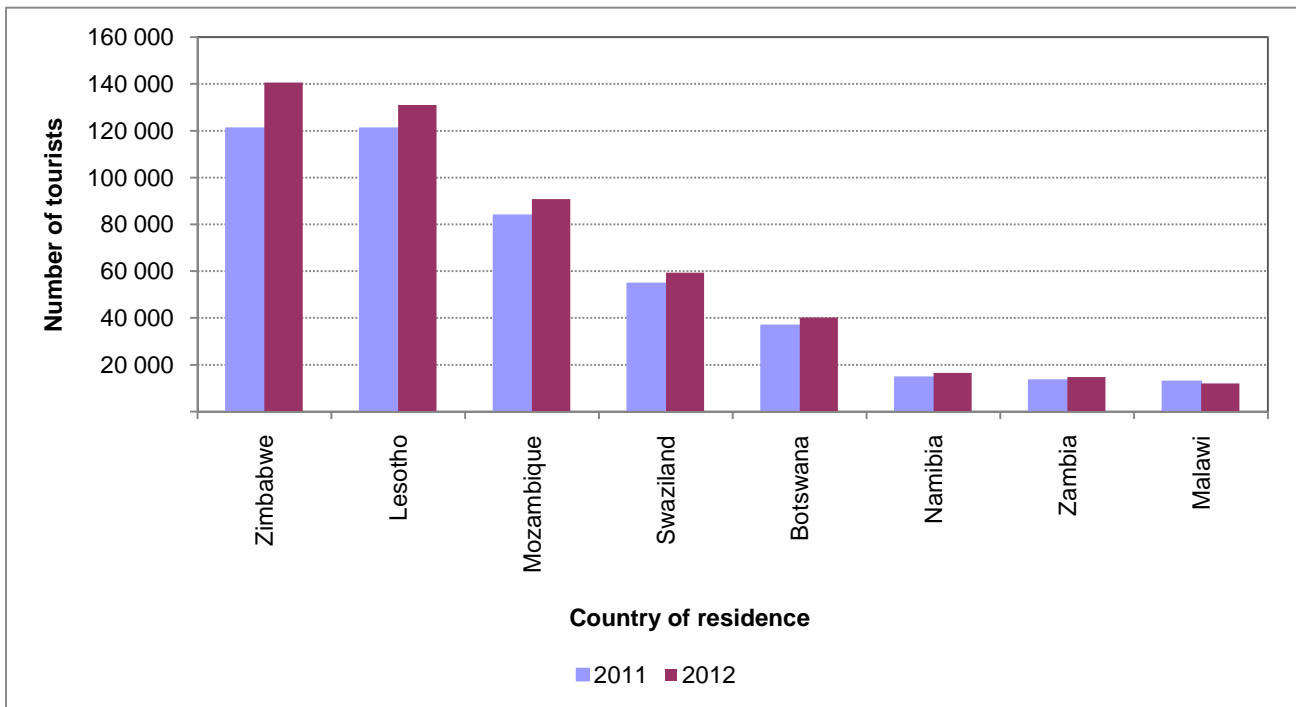
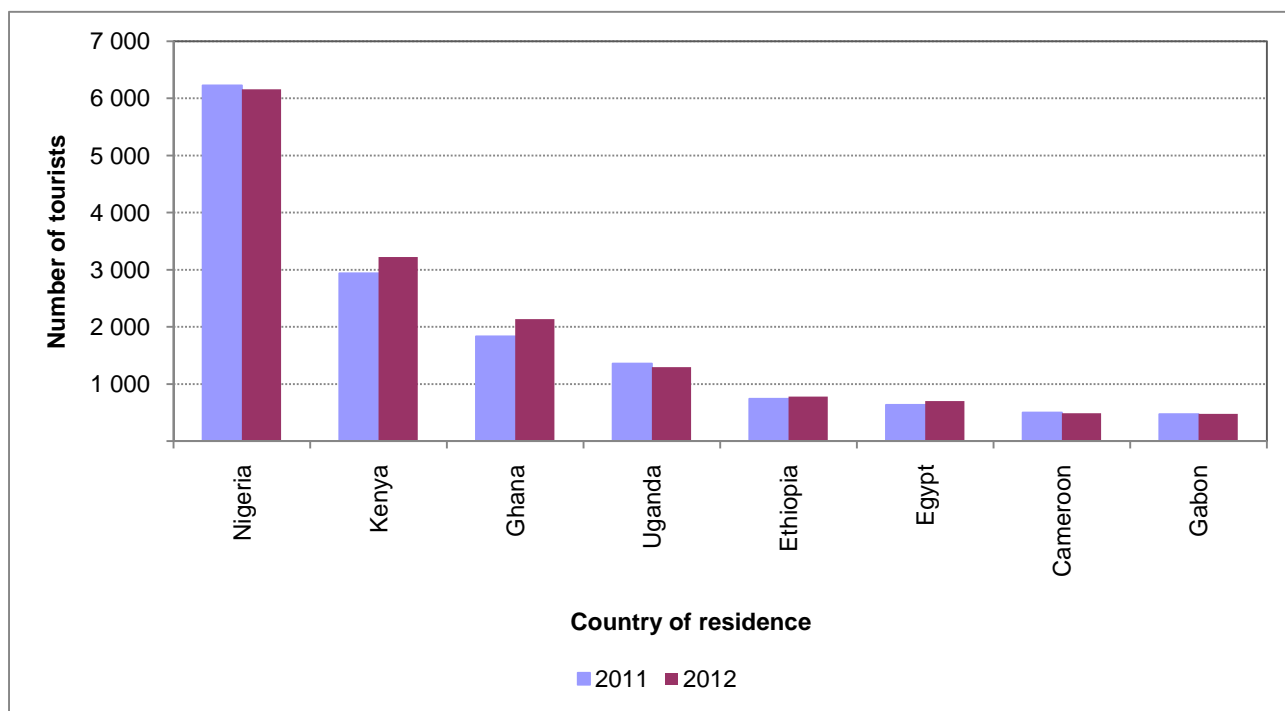


Figure 3. Number of tourists from eight leading 'other' African countries in November 2011 and November 2012



3. Tables

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

Travel direction	November	October	November	% change	
	2011	2012	2012	November 2011 - November 2012	October 2012 - November 2012
Total	2 827 924	2 955 466	2 923 795	3,4	-1,1
South African residents	807 413	792 036	721 972	-10,6	-8,8
Arrivals	402 258	410 208	356 473	-11,4	-13,1
Departures	405 155	381 828	365 499	-9,8	-4,3
Foreign travellers	2 020 511	2 163 430	2 201 823	9,0	1,8
Arrivals	1 080 029	1 189 515	1 190 293	10,2	0,1
Departures	940 482	973 915	1 011 530	7,6	3,9
Foreign arrivals	1 080 029	1 189 515	1 190 293	10,2	0,1
Non-visitors	45 911	59 050	52 710	14,8	-10,7
Visitors	1 034 118	1 130 465	1 137 583	10,0	0,6
Visitors	1 034 118	1 130 465	1 137 583	10,0	0,6
Arrivals only	334 990	402 507	387 304	15,6	-3,8
Single trips	380 736	400 303	419 012	10,1	4,7
Multiple trips	318 392	327 655	331 267	4,0	1,1
Visitors	1 034 118	1 130 465	1 137 583	10,0	0,6
Same day	329 385	345 603	356 487	8,2	3,1
Overnight (tourists)	704 733	784 862	781 096	10,8	-0,5

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

Travel Direction	November		Mode of travel (November 2012)							
			Air					Road	Sea	Unspecified
	2011	2012	Cape Town	K Shaka	OR Tambo	Other	Total			
Total	2 827 924	2 923 795	142 129	16 123	670 365	7 757	836 374	2 070 934	16 475	12
South African residents	807 413	721 972	28 419	8 819	215 163	5 122	257 523	458 328	6 121	-
Arrivals	402 258	356 473	14 992	4 467	107 713	2 610	129 782	224 382	2 309	-
Departures	405 155	365 499	13 427	4 352	107 450	2 512	127 741	233 946	3 812	-
Foreign travellers	2 020 511	2 201 823	113 710	7 304	455 202	2 635	578 851	1 612 606	10 354	12
Arrivals	1 080 029	1 190 293	56 471	3 680	255 737	1 306	317 194	866 539	6 548	12
Departures	940 482	1 011 530	57 239	3 624	199 465	1 329	261 657	746 067	3 806	-
Visitors	1 034 118	1 137 583	52 587	2 744	235 691	959	291 981	842 533	3 064	5
Same day	329 385	356 487	518	15	17 151	130	17 814	338 382	290	1
Overnight (tourists)	704 733	781 096	52 069	2 729	218 540	829	274 167	504 151	2 774	4

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

Country of residence	November		Mode of travel (November 2012)							
	2011	2012	Air					Road	Sea	Unspecified
			Cape Town	K Shaka	OR Tambo	Other	Total			
Total	704 733	781 096	52 069	2 729	218 540	829	274 167	504 151	2 774	4
Overseas	215 235	241 413	49 089	2 365	158 649	597	210 700	28 112	2 599	2
Europe	137 584	150 013	39 983	1 412	85 901	221	127 517	20 370	2 126	-
Austria	2 964	3 400	724	40	1 923	1	2 688	543	169	-
Belgium	4 658	4 981	1 106	4	2 941	4	4 055	913	13	-
Denmark	2 226	2 406	517	17	1 630	4	2 168	234	4	-
France	11 231	13 535	3 304	109	7 508	23	10 944	2 537	54	-
Germany	29 849	34 444	9 272	174	18 896	38	28 380	5 234	830	-
Ireland	3 290	2 990	1 255	47	1 402	7	2 711	251	28	-
Italy	4 296	5 007	1 158	66	3 326	5	4 555	400	52	-
Norway	2 307	2 917	842	8	1 723	-	2 573	341	3	-
Portugal	3 662	4 559	413	15	2 579	24	3 031	1 513	15	-
Spain	2 394	2 467	359	34	1 800	5	2 198	251	18	-
Sweden	4 805	4 932	1 262	12	3 075	5	4 354	573	5	-
Switzerland	5 018	6 775	1 850	66	3 827	17	5 760	784	231	-
The Netherlands	12 987	12 723	3 948	45	5 696	14	9 703	2 824	196	-
UK	38 286	39 035	11 371	663	23 488	65	35 587	3 019	429	-
Other	9 611	9 842	2 602	112	6 087	9	8 810	953	79	-
North America	26 563	29 901	3 845	105	22 795	218	26 963	2 921	17	-
Canada	5 192	5 829	958	35	4 000	26	5 019	805	5	-
USA	21 371	24 072	2 887	70	18 795	192	21 944	2 116	12	-
Central and South America	7 900	9 715	267	22	8 770	35	9 094	590	31	-
Argentina	1 136	1 270	17	3	1 216	-	1 236	34	-	-
Brazil	4 864	6 528	104	15	5 992	15	6 126	399	3	-
Peru	180	266	7	1	228	-	236	25	5	-
Other	1 720	1 651	139	3	1 334	20	1 496	132	23	-

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

Country of residence	November		Mode of travel (November 2012)							
	2011	2012	Air					Road	Sea	Unspecified
			Cape Town	K Shaka	OR Tambo	Other	Total			
Australasia	10 267	11 012	1 011	211	8 945	38	10 205	734	73	-
Australia	8 481	9 363	840	155	7 662	35	8 692	606	65	-
New Zealand	1 695	1 610	171	53	1 253	3	1 480	127	3	-
Other	91	39	-	3	30	-	33	1	5	-
Middle East	3 199	3 039	393	42	2 381	13	2 829	203	7	-
Iran	362	237	64	4	153	-	221	16	-	-
Israel	1 518	1 755	134	-	1 495	6	1 635	117	3	-
Lebanon	252	284	50	10	197	4	261	23	-	-
Other	1 067	763	145	28	536	3	712	47	4	-
Asia	29 722	37 733	3 590	573	29 857	72	34 092	3 294	345	2
China	10 935	14 330	1 649	68	11 684	13	13 414	846	70	-
India	7 470	9 758	611	223	7 701	32	8 567	1 132	59	-
Japan	2 104	2 848	204	14	2 500	3	2 721	118	9	-
Malaysia	1 077	845	181	23	587	8	799	44	2	-
Pakistan	1 348	1 881	106	128	1 184	3	1 421	442	18	-
Philippines	951	1 449	120	12	1 143	2	1 277	137	35	-
Singapore	957	880	265	10	581	6	862	18	-	-
South Korea	1 495	1 597	139	17	1 318	-	1 474	119	4	-
Taiwan	748	787	33	3	632	-	668	107	11	1
Other	2 637	3 358	282	75	2 527	5	2 889	331	137	1
Africa	486 653	537 080	2 813	350	58 165	225	61 553	475 366	159	2
SADC	468 758	518 218	2 484	308	41 387	198	44 377	473 746	94	1
Angola	3 748	4 283	400	-	3 741	11	4 152	126	5	-
Botswana	36 774	40 221	164	2	3 769	60	3 995	36 226	-	-
DRC	1 932	2 790	11	2	2 114	7	2 134	655	1	-
Lesotho	121 049	130 954	4	1	1 094	2	1 101	129 850	2	1
Madagascar	247	515	5	-	484	-	489	4	22	-

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

Country of residence	November		Mode of travel (November 2012)							
			Air					Road	Sea	Unspecified
	2011	2012	Cape Town	K Shaka	OR Tambo	Other	Total			
Malawi	12 896	12 038	6	3	2 211	9	2 229	9 809	-	-
Mauritius	1 438	1 784	267	3	1 347	3	1 620	152	12	-
Mozambique	83 893	90 817	122	62	4 690	21	4 895	85 912	10	-
Namibia	14 575	16 508	1 432	-	4 624	19	6 075	10 423	10	-
Seychelles	400	418	10	-	399	1	410	8	-	-
Swaziland	54 746	59 310	1	1	1 273	4	1 279	58 031	-	-
Tanzania	2 594	3 275	14	3	1 953	6	1 976	1 297	2	-
Zambia	13 445	14 730	10	126	4 991	13	5 140	9 587	3	-
Zimbabwe	121 021	140 575	38	105	8 697	42	8 882	131 666	27	-
'Other' Africa	17 895	18 862	329	42	16 778	27	17 176	1 620	65	1
East and Central Africa	6 866	7 303	57	9	6 490	20	6 576	696	30	1
Burundi	113	131	1	-	113	2	116	14	1	-
Cameroon	499	487	3	-	410	1	414	68	5	-
Central African Republic	19	24	-	-	24	-	24	-	-	-
Chad	59	46	-	-	40	1	41	1	4	-
Comoros	29	28	-	-	26	-	26	2	-	-
Congo	277	313	7	-	288	1	296	9	8	-
Djibouti	11	13	1	-	11	-	12	1	-	-
Equat Guinea	19	21	-	-	21	-	21	-	-	-
Eritrea	60	108	-	-	100	-	100	8	-	-
Ethiopia	742	780	9	5	707	-	721	55	4	-
Gabon	471	478	2	-	466	8	476	2	-	-
Kenya	2 937	3 221	23	2	2 830	5	2 860	358	2	1
Rwanda	245	324	2	-	297	2	301	23	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	20	16	-	-	16	-	16	-	-	-
Somalia	11	16	1	-	13	-	14	-	2	-
Uganda	1 354	1 297	8	2	1 128	-	1 138	155	4	-

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

Country of residence	November		Mode of travel (November 2012)							
	2011	2012	Air					Road	Sea	Unspecified
			Cape Town	K Shaka	OR Tambo	Other	Total			
West africa	9 738	10 111	108	11	9 103	7	9 229	853	29	-
Benin	187	164	1	-	153	-	154	9	1	-
Burkina Faso	70	88	6	-	80	-	86	2	-	-
Cape Verde Island	53	58	2	-	52	-	54	4	-	-
Cote D'Ivoire	260	275	28	2	237	-	267	7	1	-
Gambia	68	96	1	-	89	-	90	6	-	-
Ghana	1 830	2 134	24	1	1 968	-	1 993	140	1	-
Guinea	228	282	3	-	148	-	151	131	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	24	17	1	-	14	-	15	2	-	-
Liberia	68	112	3	-	106	-	109	3	-	-
Mali	135	129	2	-	115	-	117	12	-	-
Mauritania	39	20	-	-	19	-	19	1	-	-
Niger	48	51	-	-	51	-	51	-	-	-
Nigeria	6 226	6 162	28	8	5 586	7	5 629	519	14	-
Saint Helena	6	7	5	-	-	-	5	-	2	-
Senegal	316	335	3	-	316	-	319	6	10	-
Sierra Leone	92	99	1	-	87	-	88	11	-	-
Togo	88	82	-	-	82	-	82	-	-	-
North Africa	1 291	1 448	164	22	1 185	-	1 371	71	6	-
Algeria	116	205	19	-	171	-	190	13	2	-
Egypt	636	703	56	2	613	-	671	28	4	-
Libya	98	103	23	2	73	-	98	5	-	-
Morocco	142	164	28	3	123	-	154	10	-	-
The Sudan	173	154	13	2	126	-	141	13	-	-
Tunisia	126	114	25	13	74	-	112	2	-	-
Western Sahara	-	5	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-
Unspecified	2 845	2 603	167	14	1 726	7	1 914	673	16	-

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

Country of residence	November		Purpose of visit (November 2012)			
	2011	2012	Business	Holiday	Study	Transit
Total	704 733	781 096	18 231	703 130	2 989	56 746
Overseas	215 235	241 413	9 465	192 064	452	39 432
Europe	137 584	150 013	6 107	125 351	193	18 362
Austria	2 964	3 400	89	2 778	5	528
Belgium	4 658	4 981	146	4 221	8	606
Denmark	2 226	2 406	116	1 921	3	366
France	11 231	13 535	592	10 968	17	1 958
Germany	29 849	34 444	885	29 590	41	3 928
Ireland	3 290	2 990	148	2 612	6	224
Italy	4 296	5 007	331	3 821	6	849
Norway	2 307	2 917	137	2 278	7	495
Portugal	3 662	4 559	110	3 750	2	697
Spain	2 394	2 467	155	1 711	2	599
Sweden	4 805	4 932	199	4 039	10	684
Switzerland	5 018	6 775	99	5 476	8	1 192
The Netherlands	12 987	12 723	403	11 526	29	765
UK	38 286	39 035	2 097	32 967	36	3 935
Other	9 611	9 842	600	7 693	13	1 536
North America	26 563	29 901	957	23 745	78	5 121
Canada	5 192	5 829	164	4 722	25	918
USA	21 371	24 072	793	19 023	53	4 203
Central and South America	7 900	9 715	170	5 414	21	4 110
Argentina	1 136	1 270	21	785	-	464
Brazil	4 864	6 528	83	3 310	14	3 121
Peru	180	266	1	185	1	79
Other	1 720	1 651	65	1 134	6	446

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

Country of residence	November		Purpose of visit (November 2012)			
	2011	2012	Business	Holiday	Study	Transit
Australasia	10 267	11 012	319	9 085	7	1 601
Australia	8 481	9 363	279	7 714	5	1 365
New Zealand	1 695	1 610	36	1 348	2	224
Other	91	39	4	23	-	12
Middle East	3 199	3 039	278	2 407	26	328
Iran	362	237	26	188	12	11
Israel	1 518	1 755	127	1 396	2	230
Lebanon	252	284	38	210	2	34
Other	1 067	763	87	613	10	53
Asia	29 722	37 733	1 634	26 062	127	9 910
China	10 935	14 330	544	9 855	24	3 907
India	7 470	9 758	515	7 454	47	1 742
Japan	2 104	2 848	157	1 829	1	861
Malaysia	1 077	845	44	668	6	127
Pakistan	1 348	1 881	80	1 388	11	402
Philippines	951	1 449	22	579	5	843
Singapore	957	880	39	724	1	116
South Korea	1 495	1 597	86	1 036	8	467
Taiwan	748	787	16	460	-	311
Other	2 637	3 358	131	2 069	24	1 134
Africa	486 653	537 080	8 652	509 223	2 527	16 678
SADC	468 758	518 218	7 782	494 579	2 202	13 655
Angola	3 748	4 283	86	3 068	77	1 052
Botswana	36 774	40 221	244	38 010	246	1 721
DRC	1 932	2 790	64	2 455	65	206
Lesotho	121 049	130 954	63	129 461	856	574
Madagascar	247	515	7	261	3	244

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

Country of residence	November		Purpose of visit (November 2012)			
	2011	2012	Business	Holiday	Study	Transit
Malawi	12 896	12 038	274	11 085	22	657
Mauritius	1 438	1 784	75	1 270	6	433
Mozambique	83 893	90 817	815	87 767	37	2 198
Namibia	14 575	16 508	2 419	12 070	171	1 848
Seychelles	400	418	9	393	2	14
Swaziland	54 746	59 310	840	57 390	421	659
Tanzania	2 594	3 275	95	2 556	22	602
Zambia	13 445	14 730	1 126	12 322	42	1 240
Zimbabwe	121 021	140 575	1 665	136 471	232	2 207
'Other' Africa	17 895	18 862	870	14 644	325	3 023
East and Central Africa	6 866	7 303	389	5 804	149	961
Burundi	113	131	11	93	1	26
Cameroon	499	487	31	332	21	103
Central African Republic	19	24	3	14	-	7
Chad	59	46	2	34	3	7
Comoros	29	28	-	22	1	5
Congo	277	313	6	269	16	22
Djibouti	11	13	1	10	-	2
Equat Guinea	19	21	2	15	1	3
Eritrea	60	108	3	89	-	16
Ethiopia	742	780	43	631	14	92
Gabon	471	478	7	423	23	25
Kenya	2 937	3 221	197	2 586	44	394
Rwanda	245	324	7	263	8	46
Sao Tome and Principe	20	16	-	15	-	1
Somalia	11	16	1	9	-	6
Uganda	1 354	1 297	75	999	17	206

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

Country of residence	November		Purpose of visit (November 2012)			
	2011	2012	Business	Holiday	Study	Transit
West Africa	9 738	10 111	338	7 820	132	1 821
Benin	187	164	9	132	1	22
Burkina Faso	70	88	11	51	1	25
Cape Verde Island	53	58	2	45	-	11
Cote D'Ivoire	260	275	26	178	8	63
Gambia	68	96	1	49	-	46
Ghana	1 830	2 134	61	1 621	15	437
Guinea	228	282	4	196	1	81
Guinea-Bissau	24	17	-	9	-	8
Liberia	68	112	5	69	-	38
Mali	135	129	11	88	1	29
Mauritania	39	20	3	14	-	3
Niger	48	51	3	35	-	13
Nigeria	6 226	6 162	170	4 985	104	903
Saint Helena	6	7	-	7	-	-
Senegal	316	335	22	223	1	89
Sierra Leone	92	99	2	64	-	33
Togo	88	82	8	54	-	20
North Africa	1 291	1 448	143	1 020	44	241
Algeria	116	205	11	133	4	57
Egypt	636	703	72	496	4	131
Libya	98	103	7	62	27	7
Morocco	142	164	12	124	2	26
The Sudan	173	154	17	126	7	4
Tunisia	126	114	24	76	-	14
Western Sahara	-	5	-	3	-	2
Unspecified	2 845	2 603	114	1 843	10	636

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

Sex	Age group	Total	Region (November 2012)			
			Overseas	SADC	'Other' African	Unspecified
All	Total	781 096	241 413	518 218	18 862	2 603
	<15	33 036	8 308	24 051	639	38
	15 - 64	700 600	199 418	480 884	17 827	2 471
	65+	46 864	33 596	12 785	391	92
	Unspecified	596	91	498	5	2
Male	Total	438 190	139 947	283 501	13 036	1 706
	<15	16 423	4 399	11 685	321	18
	15 - 64	397 056	117 427	265 542	12 454	1 633
	65+	24 391	18 074	6 004	258	55
	Unspecified	320	47	270	3	-
Female	Total	341 978	101 229	234 030	5 824	895
	<15	16 613	3 909	12 366	318	20
	15 - 64	302 823	81 827	214 786	5 372	838
	65+	22 343	15 461	6 713	132	37
	Unspecified	199	32	165	2	-
Unspecified	Total	928	237	687	2	2
	<15	-	-	-	-	-
	15 - 64	721	164	556	1	-
	65+	130	61	68	1	-
	Unspecified	77	12	63	-	2

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 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 November 2012, the DHA data was 1,1% 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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