

# STATISTICAL RELEASE

P0351

## Tourism and migration

November 2016

Embargoed until:  
23 January 2017  
09:00

**ENQUIRIES:**

User Information Services  
Tel: (012) 310 8600 / 4892 / 8390

**FORTHCOMING ISSUE:**

December 2016

**EXPECTED RELEASE DATE:**

20 February 2017

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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 November 2016. Specific focus is on foreign tourists who entered the country during this month. The tourists are classified by region and country of residence. Details of their mode of travel; purpose of visit; and age and sex distribution are also provided.

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**Statistician-General**

## 1. Key findings

### 1.1 Travellers

#### 1.1.1 Number of travellers

The routine data collected by the Department of Home Affairs' (DHA) immigration officers at the ports of entry into South Africa show that a total of 3 347 065 travellers (arrivals, departures and transits) passed through South African ports of entry in November 2016. As presented in Table 1 on page 9, these travellers were made up of 795 059 South African residents and 2 552 006 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 391 557 arrivals, 402 766 departures and 736 travellers in transit. The corresponding volume for foreign arrivals, departures and transit travellers was 1 294 020, 1 189 434 and 68 552 respectively.

A comparison between the movements in November 2015 and November 2016 indicates that, for both South African residents and foreign travellers, the volume of arrivals decreased while the volume of departures increased. The volume of transits decreased for South African residents but increased for foreign travellers. For South African residents, the volume of arrivals decreased by 1,9% (from 398 968 in November 2015 to 391 557 in November 2016), departures increased by 3,2% (from 390 175 in November 2015 to 402 766 in November 2016), and transits decreased by 8,7% (from 806 in November 2015 to 736 in November 2016). For foreign travellers, arrivals decreased by 0,9% (from 1 305 140 in November 2015 to 1 294 020 in November 2016), departures increased by 1,3% (from 1 173 778 in November 2015 to 1 189 434 in November 2016), and transits increased by 0,3% (from 68 366 in November 2015 to 68 552 in November 2016).

A comparison between the movements in October 2016 and November 2016 indicates that the volume of arrivals, departures and transits decreased for both South African residents and foreign travellers. For South African residents, the volume of arrivals decreased by 18,6% (from 480 961 in October 2016 to 391 557 in November 2016), departures decreased by 9,3% (from 444 061 in October 2016 to 402 766 in November 2016) and transits decreased by 4,9% (from 774 in October 2016 to 736 in November 2016). For foreign travellers, the volume of arrivals decreased by 3,2% (from 1 336 973 in October 2016 to 1 294 020 in November 2016), departures decreased by 0,4% (from 1 193 994 in October 2016 to 1 189 434 in November 2016), and transits decreased by 3,5% (from 71 057 in October 2016 to 68 552 in November 2016).

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 or non-tourists. However, some data are available on foreign arrivals for this categorisation.

As presented in Table 1, in November 2016, 81 921 (6,3%) of foreign arrivals were classified as non-visitors while 1 212 099 (93,7%) were classified as visitors. The visitors were categorised into three groups:

- i. Arrivals only – comprising visitors who entered the country in November 2016 but did not depart in November 2016 [272 590 (22,5%)];
- ii. Single trips – visitors who came to South Africa once in November 2016 and left in November 2016 [444 547 (36,7%)]; and
- iii. Multiple trips – visitors who came to and left South Africa more than once in November 2016 [494 962 (40,8%)].

Visitors were further grouped as same-day visitors and overnight visitors (tourists). In November 2016, there were 402 750 (33,2%) same-day visitors and 809 349 (66,8%) tourists. Between November 2015 and November 2016, the volume of same-day visitors decreased by 5,9% (from 428 160 in November 2015 to 402 750 in November 2016) and that of tourists increased by 4,5% (from 774 378 in November 2015 to 809 349 in November 2016). Between October 2016 and November 2016, the volume of same-day visitors increased by 1,7% (from 396 047 in October 2016 to 402 750 in November 2016), while tourists decreased by 4,9% (from 850 956 in October 2016 to 809 349 in November 2016).

### 1.1.2 Mode of travel

Data presented in Table 2 on page 10 show that in November 2016, road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 2 345 135 (70,1%) of the 3 347 065 travellers. The total number of travellers who used air transport was 991 325 (29,6%). Compared to use of air and land transport, a smaller number of travellers, 10 605 (0,3%) used sea transport. The arrivals data for South African residents show that 146 624 (37,4%) came by air, 244 672 (62,5%) came by road and 261 (0,1%) arrived by sea. For departures, 149 896 (37,2%) used air, 252 443 (62,7%) used road and 427 (0,1%) left by sea transport. All travellers in transit (736) used air transport.

In the case of foreign travellers, 307 922 (23,8%) arrived by air, 979 618 (75,7%) came by road and 6 480 (0,5%) arrived by sea. When departing South Africa, 317 595 (26,7%) foreign travellers left by air, 868 402 (73,0%) left by road and 3 437 (0,3%) left by sea. All travellers in transit (68 552) used air transport. Table 2 further shows that an overwhelming majority [384 672 (95,5%)] of same-day visitors arrived in the country by road. Only 18 003 (4,5%) of same-day visitors flew into the country. Data on tourists show that 534 864 (66,1%) used road transport, 272 696 (33,7%) came by air and 1 789 (0,2%) arrived by sea.

## 1.2 Tourists

### 1.2.1 Mode of travel

The country of residence of tourists is used to categorise them according to 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 11. In November 2016, 218 759 (87,5%) of overseas tourists arrived in the country by air, whilst 29 506 (11,8%) came in by road and 1 752 (0,7%) arrived by sea. 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 [504 035 (93,0%)] and by air [38 019 (7,0%)]. The number of tourists who came into South Africa by air from 'other' African countries was 14 872 (92,2%), with 1 230 (7,6%) using road transport and 33 (0,2%) using sea transport.

### 1.2.2 Regional and national distribution

In November 2016, the distribution of overseas tourists was as follows: Europe, 170 081 (68,0%); North America, 32 306 (12,9%); Asia, 27 404 (11,0%); Australasia, 8 893 (3,6%); Central and South America, 7 157 (2,9%) and Middle East, 4 176 (1,7%).

Data presented in Figure 1 on page 7 indicate that Germany, 42 489 (17,0%); the United Kingdom (UK), 40 086 (16,0%); United States of America (USA), 26 847 (10,7%); France, 19 531 (7,8%); The Netherlands, 15 726 (6,3%); China, 10 876 (4,4%); Australia, 7 421 (3,0%); India, 7 367 (2,9%); Switzerland, 7 192 (2,9%); and Sweden, 6 089 (2,4%) were the ten leading overseas countries visiting South Africa in November 2016. Tourists from these ten countries constituted 73,4% of all tourists from overseas countries. A comparison between movements in November 2015 and November 2016 shows that the number of tourists increased for seven of the ten leading overseas countries (France, Sweden, Germany, The Netherlands, UK, USA and Switzerland), and decreased for the other three (China, India and Australia). France had the largest increase of 29,3% (from 15 103 tourists in November 2015 to 19 531 in November 2016), while China had the largest decrease of 13,1% (from 12 519 tourists in November 2015 to 10 876 in November 2016).

Virtually all tourists from Africa, 542 058 (97,1%), came from the SADC countries. The distribution of the remaining tourists from Africa is as follows: West Africa, 8 269 (1,5%); East and Central Africa, 6 305 (1,1%); and North Africa 1 561 (0,3%). The ten leading SADC countries in terms of the number of tourists visiting South Africa in November 2016 were: Zimbabwe, 145 913 (26,9%); Lesotho, 122 185 (22,5%); Mozambique, 97 108 (17,9%); Swaziland, 67 379 (12,4%); Botswana, 52 739 (9,7%); Namibia, 15 730 (2,9%); Zambia, 14 478 (2,7%); Malawi, 13 937 (2,6%); Angola, 3 880 (0,7%) and Tanzania, 3 094 (0,6%). (See Figure 2 on page 7). Tourists from these ten countries constituted 99,0% of all tourists from the SADC countries. A comparison between movements in November 2015 and November 2016 for the ten leading SADC countries shows that the number of tourists increased for six of the ten leading countries (Malawi, Zambia, Botswana, Angola, Tanzania and Zimbabwe), and decreased for the other four (Namibia, Mozambique, Lesotho and Swaziland). Malawi showed the largest increase of 11,7% (from 12 479 tourists in November 2015 to 13 937 tourists in November 2016), while Namibia showed the largest decrease of 6,7% (from 16 862 tourists in November 2015 to 15 730 tourists in November 2016).

The ten leading countries in terms of the number of tourists visiting South Africa in November 2016 from 'other' African countries, as shown in Figure 3 on page 8, were: Nigeria, 5 165 (32,0%); Kenya, 3 078 (19,1%); Ghana, 1 769 (11,0%); Uganda, 1 092 (6,8%); Egypt, 784 (4,9%); Ethiopia, 728 (4,5%); Gabon, 466 (2,9%); Cameroon, 400 (2,5%); Senegal, 262 (1,6%) and Congo, 234 (1,5%). Tourists from these ten countries constituted 86,6% of all tourists from 'other' African countries. A comparison between movements in November 2015 and November 2016 shows that the number of tourists increased for seven of the ten leading countries (Egypt, Ghana, Gabon, Nigeria, Kenya, Ethiopia and Uganda), and decreased for the other three (Cameroon, Congo and Senegal). Egypt showed the largest increase of 27,5% (from 615 tourists in November 2015 to 784 in November 2016), while Cameroon showed the largest decrease of 33,0% (from 597 tourists in November 2015 to 400 in November 2016).

### 1.2.3 Purpose of visit

As observed from data shown in Table 4 on page 15, in November 2016, the majority of tourists, 780 390 (96,4%), were in South Africa for holiday compared to 25 644 (3,2%) and 3 315 (0,4%) who were in South Africa for business and for study purposes respectively. A detailed analysis reveals that of all the tourists from each of the overseas regions, more than 90,0% came to South Africa for holiday. A total of 6 993 (97,7%) tourists from Central and South America, 8 671 (97,5%) from Australasia, 31 161 (96,5%) from North America, 163 876 (96,4%) from Europe, 25 163 (91,8%) from Asia and 3 813 (91,3%) from the Middle East were in South Africa for holiday. The Middle East had the highest proportions of tourists who came to South Africa for business [7,8% (326)] and for study purposes [0,9% (37)] compared to other overseas regions.

The majority of African tourists, 539 685 (96,7%) came to South Africa for holiday. However, there were differences between tourists from the SADC countries and 'other' African countries, namely:

- Whereas 525 187 (96,9%) of tourists from the SADC countries were on holiday; 14 498 (89,9%) of tourists from 'other' African countries came for the same purpose. Data on the regions of 'other' African countries show that tourists on holiday constituted 92,6% (7 653); 88,6% (5 584); and 80,8% (1 261) for West Africa, East and Central Africa and North Africa respectively.
- Business persons constituted 7,8% (1 254) of tourists from 'other' African countries and 2,7% (14 462) from the SADC countries. North Africa had the highest proportion, 15,5% (242) of its tourists who came to South Africa for business purposes.
- Students made up 2,4% (383) of tourists from 'other' African countries compared with 0,4% (2 409) from the SADC countries. North Africa had the highest proportion, 3,7% (58) of its tourists who came to South Africa for study purposes.

### 1.2.4 Sex and age distribution

Table 5 on page 19 shows that in November 2016, there were 452 508 (55,9%) male and 356 841 (44,1%) female tourists. Overseas tourists were made up of 135 001 (54,0%) male tourists and 115 016 (46,0%) female tourists. There were 306 107 (56,5%) male and 235 951 (43,5%) female tourists from the SADC countries. Tourists from 'other' African countries were made up of 10 702 (66,3%) male and 5 433 (33,7%) female tourists.

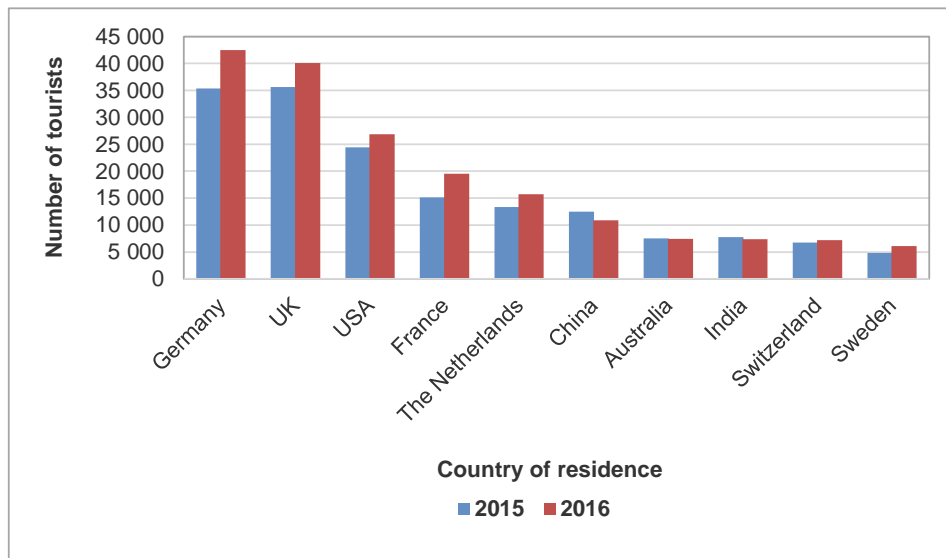
The ages of the tourists were categorised into three broad groups: Those younger than 15 years, 15 to 64 years, and 65 years and older. The overall results presented in Table 5 show that 29 621 (3,7%) tourists were aged less than 15 years; 723 370 (89,4%) were aged between 15 and 64 years; and 56 358 (7,0%) were aged 65 years and older.

Taking the regions of residence into consideration, the results further show that 15 217 (94,3%) tourists of 'other' African countries and 507 039 (93,5%) tourists from SADC countries were aged between 15 and 64 years compared with 199 994 (80,0%) tourists in the same age range from overseas. The proportion of tourists aged less than 15 years was lower among tourists from overseas, 2,9% (7 337), than among those from 'other' African countries, 3,1% (499), and from SADC countries, 4,0% (21 780).

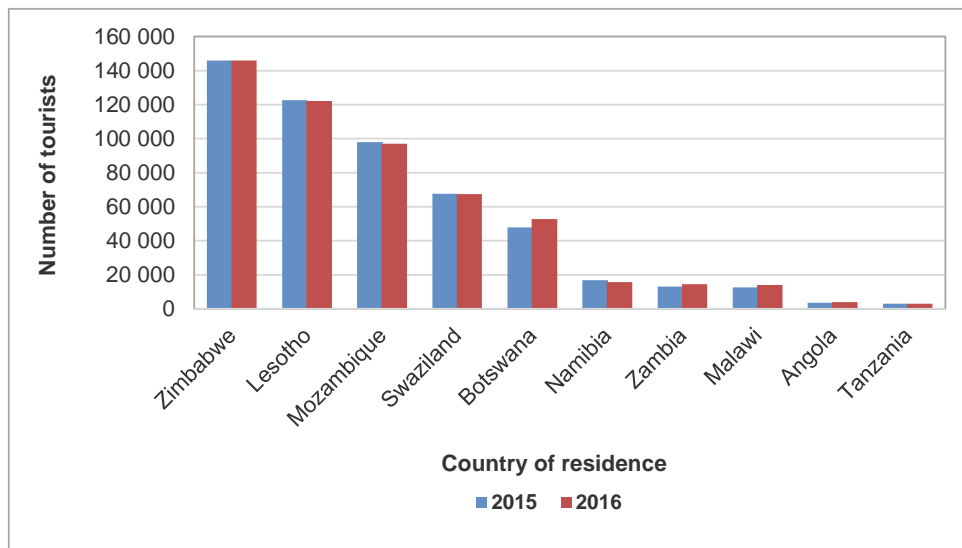
A comparison of the three regions shows relatively higher proportions of the elderly among both male and female tourists from overseas. Tourists aged 65 years and older comprised 16,4% (22 200) of male and 17,8% (20 486) of female tourists from overseas. This is in contrast to the pattern observed among tourists from the other two regions where tourists aged 65 years and older comprised less than 3,5% of both male and female tourists. From the SADC countries elderly tourists made up 1,9% (5 845) and 3,1% (7 394) of male and female tourists respectively; while in 'other' African countries elderly tourists made up 2,6% (277) and 2,6% (142) of male and female tourists respectively.

## 2. Figures

**Figure 1 – Number of tourists from the ten leading overseas countries in November 2015 and November 2016**

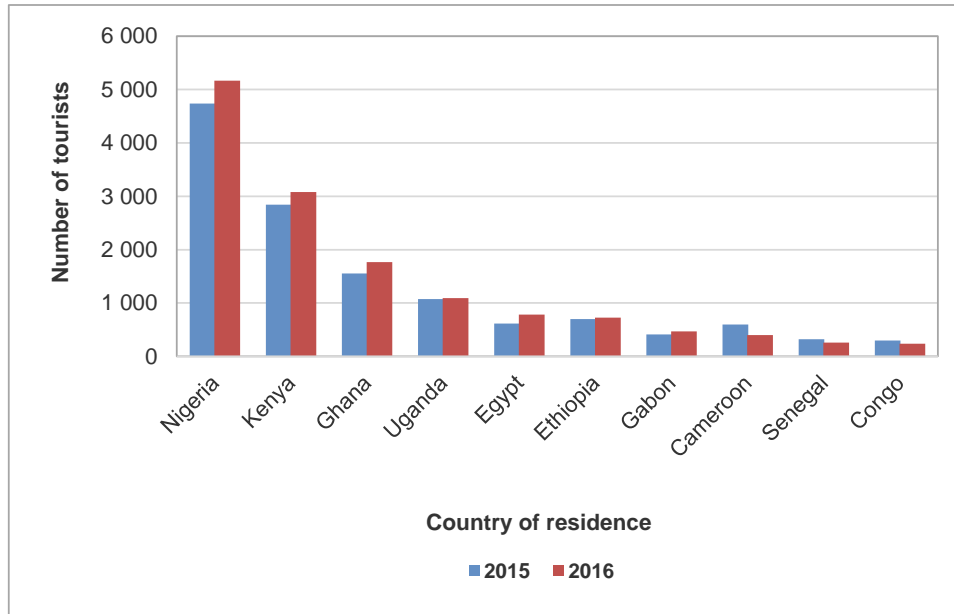


**Figure 2 – Number of tourists from the ten leading Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries in November 2015 and November 2016**





**Figure 3 – Number of tourists from the ten leading 'other' African countries in November 2015 and November 2016**



### 3. Tables

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

Travel Direction	November 2015	October 2016	November 2016	% Change	
				Oct – Nov 2016	Nov 2015 – Nov 2016
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 337 233</b>	<b>3 527 820</b>	<b>3 347 065</b>	<b>-5,1%</b>	<b>0,3%</b>
<b>South African residents</b>	<b>789 949</b>	<b>925 796</b>	<b>795 059</b>	<b>-14,1%</b>	<b>0,6%</b>
Arrivals	398 968	480 961	391 557	-18,6%	-1,9%
Departures	390 175	444 061	402 766	-9,3%	3,2%
Transit	806	774	736	-4,9%	-8,7%
<b>Foreign travellers</b>	<b>2 547 284</b>	<b>2 602 024</b>	<b>2 552 006</b>	<b>-1,9%</b>	<b>0,2%</b>
Arrivals	1 305 140	1 336 973	1 294 020	-3,2%	-0,9%
Departures	1 173 778	1 193 994	1 189 434	-0,4%	1,3%
Transit	68 366	71 057	68 552	-3,5%	0,3%
<b>Foreign arrivals</b>	<b>1 305 140</b>	<b>1 336 973</b>	<b>1 294 020</b>	<b>-3,2%</b>	<b>-0,9%</b>
Non-visitors	102 602	89 970	81 921	-8,9%	-20,2%
Visitors	1 202 538	1 247 003	1 212 099	-2,8%	0,8%
<b>Visitors</b>	<b>1 202 538</b>	<b>1 247 003</b>	<b>1 212 099</b>	<b>-2,8%</b>	<b>0,8%</b>
Arrivals only	259 415	291 300	272 590	-6,4%	5,1%
Single trips	478 163	444 139	444 547	0,1%	-7,0%
Multiple trips	464 960	511 564	494 962	-3,2%	6,5%
<b>Visitors</b>	<b>1 202 538</b>	<b>1 247 003</b>	<b>1 212 099</b>	<b>-2,8%</b>	<b>0,8%</b>
Same-Day	428 160	396 047	402 750	1,7%	-5,9%
Overnight (Tourists)	774 378	850 956	809 349	-4,9%	4,5%

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

Travel direction	Nov - 2016	Air					Road	Sea
		Cape Town	King Shaka	O.R. Tambo	Other Airports	Total		
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 347 065</b>	<b>213 439</b>	<b>28 396</b>	<b>742 289</b>	<b>7 201</b>	<b>991 325</b>	<b>2 345 135</b>	<b>10 605</b>
<b>South African residents</b>	<b>795 059</b>	<b>41 910</b>	<b>15 381</b>	<b>235 327</b>	<b>4 638</b>	<b>297 256</b>	<b>497 115</b>	<b>688</b>
Arrivals	391 557	21 192	7 157	116 116	2 159	146 624	244 672	261
Departures	402 766	20 712	8 224	118 481	2 479	149 896	252 443	427
Transit	736	6	-	730	-	736	-	-
<b>Foreign travellers</b>	<b>2 552 006</b>	<b>171 529</b>	<b>13 015</b>	<b>506 962</b>	<b>2 563</b>	<b>694 069</b>	<b>1 848 020</b>	<b>9 917</b>
Arrivals	1 294 020	84 686	5 419	216 740	1 077	307 922	979 618	6 480
Departures	1 189 434	86 738	7 595	221 776	1 486	317 595	868 402	3 437
Transit	68 552	105	1	68 446	-	68 552	-	-
<b>Visitors</b>	<b>1 212 099</b>	<b>80 868</b>	<b>3 768</b>	<b>205 290</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>290 699</b>	<b>919 536</b>	<b>1 864</b>
Same day	402 750	525	31	17 341	106	18 003	384 672	75
Tourist	809 349	80 343	3 737	187 949	667	272 696	534 864	1 789

**Table 3 – Number of tourists by country of residence and mode of travel (November 2016)**

Country of residence	November		Air					Road	Sea
	2015	2016	Cape Town	King Shaka	O.R. Tambo	Other	Total		
<b>Total</b>	<b>774 378</b>	<b>809 349</b>	<b>80 343</b>	<b>3 737</b>	<b>187 949</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>272 696</b>	<b>534 864</b>	<b>1 789</b>
<b>Overseas</b>	<b>221 149</b>	<b>250 017</b>	<b>75 131</b>	<b>3 162</b>	<b>139 938</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>218 759</b>	<b>29 506</b>	<b>1 752</b>
<b>Europe</b>	<b>146 224</b>	<b>170 081</b>	<b>60 177</b>	<b>2 093</b>	<b>83 125</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>145 618</b>	<b>23 016</b>	<b>1 447</b>
Austria	3 458	3 371	1 516	43	1 399	2	2 960	374	37
Belgium	4 877	5 023	1 538	34	2 441	12	4 025	983	15
Denmark	2 532	2 803	768	27	1 697	1	2 493	306	4
France	15 103	19 531	6 090	131	8 146	19	14 386	5 133	12
Germany	35 370	42 489	16 182	291	19 453	56	35 982	5 428	1 079
Ireland	2 450	2 794	1 323	74	1 224	6	2 627	162	5
Italy	4 521	4 467	1 588	72	2 468	5	4 133	333	1
Norway	1 939	2 087	889	27	918	1	1 835	250	2
Portugal	3 768	3 823	789	24	1 858	1	2 672	1 151	-
Spain	2 864	3 316	802	45	2 079	3	2 929	383	4
Sweden	4 782	6 089	2 485	64	2 921	1	5 471	615	3
Switzerland	6 739	7 192	2 968	65	3 281	11	6 325	786	81
The Netherlands	13 340	15 726	5 409	95	6 733	15	12 252	3 470	4
UK	35 641	40 086	13 928	916	22 453	75	37 372	2 533	181
Other	8 840	11 284	3 902	185	6 054	15	10 156	1 109	19
<b>North America</b>	<b>30 794</b>	<b>32 306</b>	<b>7 318</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>21 322</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>29 170</b>	<b>2 883</b>	<b>253</b>
Canada	6 365	5 459	1 720	83	2 869	15	4 687	727	45
USA	24 429	26 847	5 598	226	18 453	206	24 483	2 156	208
<b>Central and South America</b>	<b>4 025</b>	<b>7 157</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6 007</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>6 680</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>8</b>
Argentina	467	836	28	2	755	-	785	49	2
Brazil	2 205	4 522	382	6	3 834	5	4 227	295	-
Mexico	301	351	66	2	272	4	344	6	1
Other	1 052	1 448	163	5	1 146	10	1 324	119	5

**Table 3 – Number of tourists by country of residence and mode of travel (November 2016) (continued)**

Country of residence	November		Air					Road	Sea
	2015	2016	Cape Town	King Shaka	O.R. Tambo	Other	Total		
<b>Australasia</b>	<b>8 982</b>	<b>8 893</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>7 253</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>8 309</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>20</b>
Australia	7 539	7 421	617	114	6 165	30	6 926	477	18
New Zealand	1 422	1 447	245	41	1 069	4	1 359	86	2
Other	21	25	5	-	19	-	24	1	-
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>3 075</b>	<b>4 176</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>3 125</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4 023</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>1</b>
Iran	210	449	94	4	349	-	447	1	1
Israel	1 604	2 093	265	17	1 690	-	1 972	121	-
Saudi Arabia	360	693	133	4	555	-	692	1	-
Other	901	941	359	17	531	5	912	29	-
<b>Asia</b>	<b>28 049</b>	<b>27 404</b>	<b>5 279</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>19 106</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>24 959</b>	<b>2 422</b>	<b>23</b>
China	12 519	10 876	1 598	83	8 790	1	10 472	403	1
India	7 767	7 367	1 383	260	5 036	18	6 697	668	2
Japan	1 658	1 895	342	48	1 372	2	1 764	129	2
Malaysia	699	719	389	14	289	2	694	25	-
Pakistan	1 077	1 289	140	53	603	-	796	493	-
Philippines	485	660	257	16	275	-	548	103	9
Singapore	619	655	271	6	360	3	640	15	-
South Korea	1 139	1 458	322	9	991	-	1 322	136	-
Taiwan	434	614	92	10	399	-	501	112	1
Thailand	414	512	152	13	305	-	470	37	5
Other	1 238	1 359	333	36	686	-	1 055	301	3
<b>Africa</b>	<b>551 927</b>	<b>558 193</b>	<b>5 142</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>47 048</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>52 891</b>	<b>505 265</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>SADC</b>	<b>535 911</b>	<b>542 058</b>	<b>3 886</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>33 605</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>38 019</b>	<b>504 035</b>	<b>4</b>
Angola	3 562	3 880	1 039	1	2 693	-	3 733	147	-
Botswana	47 802	52 739	231	35	2 244	20	2 530	50 209	-
DRC	2 341	1 886	45	5	1 352	1	1 403	483	-
Lesotho	122 578	122 185	6	1	568	-	575	121 610	-

**Table 3 – Number of tourists by country of residence and mode of travel (November 2016) (continued)**

Country of residence	November		Air					Road	Sea
	2015	2016	Cape Town	King Shaka	O.R. Tambo	Other	Total		
Madagascar	221	232	4	1	217	3	225	7	-
Malawi	12 479	13 937	8	3	2 056	6	2 073	11 864	-
Mauritius	1 542	2 015	533	123	1 260	1	1 917	98	-
Mozambique	98 003	97 108	5	42	2 699	11	2 757	94 351	-
Namibia	16 862	15 730	1 826	50	2 891	18	4 785	10 943	2
Seychelles	1 040	1 482	8	3	1 465	-	1 476	6	-
Swaziland	67 509	67 379	2	1	579	-	582	66 797	-
Tanzania	3 005	3 094	44	4	1 802	5	1 855	1 239	-
Zambia	13 113	14 478	29	76	3 336	1	3 442	11 036	-
Zimbabwe	145 854	145 913	106	89	10 443	28	10 666	135 245	2
<b>'Other' African</b>	<b>16 016</b>	<b>16 135</b>	<b>1 256</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>13 443</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>14 872</b>	<b>1 230</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>East and Central Africa</b>	<b>6 351</b>	<b>6 305</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>5 238</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>5 803</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>1</b>
Burundi	131	67	7	5	50	-	62	5	-
Cameroon	597	400	34	2	333	1	370	30	-
Central African Republic	14	13	-	-	13	-	13	-	-
Chad	57	29	8	-	21	-	29	-	-
Comoros	15	14	-	-	14	-	14	-	-
Congo	301	234	19	-	209	2	230	4	-
Djibouti	29	14	6	1	7	-	14	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	25	28	4	-	24	-	28	-	-
Eritrea	43	52	7	3	38	-	48	4	-
Ethiopia	697	728	71	27	544	7	649	79	-
Gabon	410	466	32	-	421	7	460	6	-
Kenya	2 843	3 078	266	5	2 575	2	2 848	229	1
Réunion	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	82	64	6	-	49	-	55	9	-
São Tomé and Príncipe	13	4	3	-	1	-	4	-	-
Somalia	18	22	1	-	15	-	16	6	-
Uganda	1 075	1 092	27	1	924	11	963	129	-

**Table 3 – Number of tourists by country of residence and mode of travel (November 2016) (concluded)**

Country of residence	November		Air					Road	Sea
	2015	2016	Cape Town	King Shaka	O.R. Tambo	Other	Total		
<b>West Africa</b>	<b>8 074</b>	<b>8 269</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>7 221</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7 578</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>32</b>
Benin	289	152	10	-	126	-	136	16	-
Burkina Faso	106	50	4	-	44	-	48	2	-
Cape Verde Island	52	62	14	2	41	-	57	5	-
Côte d'Ivoire	290	209	23	1	180	-	204	5	-
Gambia	53	48	8	1	34	-	43	5	-
Ghana	1 555	1 769	57	15	1 639	-	1 711	58	-
Guinea	168	138	4	1	62	2	69	69	-
Guinea-Bissau	5	10	-	-	10	-	10	-	-
Liberia	66	74	9	-	63	-	72	2	-
Mali	183	123	7	-	65	-	72	51	-
Mauritania	23	8	-	-	8	-	8	-	-
Niger	68	26	3	1	22	-	26	-	-
Nigeria	4 738	5 165	132	17	4 585	12	4 746	419	-
Saint Helena	19	34	2	-	-	-	2	-	32
Senegal	319	262	12	1	237	-	250	12	-
Sierra Leone	57	96	9	1	72	-	82	14	-
Togo	83	43	6	3	33	-	42	1	-
<b>North Africa</b>	<b>1 591</b>	<b>1 561</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1 491</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>-</b>
Algeria	64	139	69	-	68	-	137	2	-
Egypt	615	784	235	14	505	-	754	30	-
Libya	58	82	29	9	24	-	62	20	-
Morocco	262	186	79	6	92	-	177	9	-
South Sudan	81	73	1	-	69	-	70	3	-
The Sudan	201	207	29	10	161	1	201	6	-
Tunisia	309	90	23	2	65	-	90	-	-
Western Sahara	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Unspecified</b>	<b>1 302</b>	<b>1 139</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 046</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>-</b>

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

Country of residence	November		Purpose of visit (November 2016)		
	2015	2016	Business	Holiday	Study
<b>Total</b>	<b>774 378</b>	<b>809 349</b>	<b>25 644</b>	<b>780 390</b>	<b>3 315</b>
<b>Overseas</b>	<b>221 149</b>	<b>250 017</b>	<b>9 819</b>	<b>239 677</b>	<b>521</b>
<b>Europe</b>	<b>146 224</b>	<b>170 081</b>	<b>5 949</b>	<b>163 876</b>	<b>256</b>
Austria	3 458	3 371	75	3 293	3
Belgium	4 877	5 023	157	4 861	5
Denmark	2 532	2 803	116	2 682	5
France	15 103	19 531	584	18 914	33
Germany	35 370	42 489	939	41 465	85
Ireland	2 450	2 794	109	2 685	-
Italy	4 521	4 467	297	4 159	11
Norway	1 939	2 087	78	1 998	11
Portugal	3 768	3 823	121	3 699	3
Spain	2 864	3 316	170	3 138	8
Sweden	4 782	6 089	221	5 864	4
Switzerland	6 739	7 192	111	7 071	10
The Netherlands	13 340	15 726	445	15 265	16
UK	35 641	40 086	1 778	38 273	35
Other	8 840	11 284	748	10 509	27
<b>North America</b>	<b>30 794</b>	<b>32 306</b>	<b>1 081</b>	<b>31 161</b>	<b>64</b>
Canada	6 365	5 459	207	5 243	9
USA	24 429	26 847	874	25 918	55
<b>Central and South America</b>	<b>4 025</b>	<b>7 157</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>6 993</b>	<b>23</b>
Argentina	467	836	10	825	1
Brazil	2 205	4 522	50	4 463	9
Mexico	301	351	26	322	3
Other	1 052	1 448	55	1 383	10



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

Country of residence	November		Purpose of visit (November 2016)		
	2015	2016	Business	Holiday	Study
<b>Australasia</b>	<b>8 982</b>	<b>8 893</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>8 671</b>	<b>2</b>
Australia	7 539	7 421	179	7 240	2
New Zealand	1 422	1 447	41	1 406	-
Other	21	25	-	25	-
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>3 075</b>	<b>4 176</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>3 813</b>	<b>37</b>
Iran	210	449	12	428	9
Israel	1 604	2 093	113	1 975	5
Saudi Arabia	360	693	17	669	7
Other	901	941	184	741	16
<b>Asia</b>	<b>28 049</b>	<b>27 404</b>	<b>2 102</b>	<b>25 163</b>	<b>139</b>
China	12 519	10 876	553	10 306	17
India	7 767	7 367	759	6 549	59
Japan	1 658	1 895	199	1 686	10
Malaysia	699	719	45	672	2
Pakistan	1 077	1 289	99	1 177	13
Philippines	485	660	88	568	4
Singapore	619	655	35	620	-
South Korea	1 139	1 458	122	1 323	13
Taiwan	434	614	34	575	5
Thailand	414	512	29	481	2
Other	1 238	1 359	139	1 206	14
<b>Africa</b>	<b>551 927</b>	<b>558 193</b>	<b>15 716</b>	<b>539 685</b>	<b>2 792</b>
<b>SADC</b>	<b>535 911</b>	<b>542 058</b>	<b>14 462</b>	<b>525 187</b>	<b>2 409</b>
Angola	3 562	3 880	55	3 723	102
Botswana	47 802	52 739	544	51 961	234
DRC	2 341	1 886	72	1 709	105
Lesotho	122 578	122 185	1 445	120 152	588

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

Country of residence	November		Purpose of visit (November 2016)		
	2015	2016	Business	Holiday	Study
Madagascar	221	232	10	220	2
Malawi	12 479	13 937	411	13 493	33
Mauritius	1 542	2 015	82	1 910	23
Mozambique	98 003	97 108	3 738	93 316	54
Namibia	16 862	15 730	2 206	13 256	268
Seychelles	1 040	1 482	20	1 458	4
Swaziland	67 509	67 379	380	66 408	591
Tanzania	3 005	3 094	109	2 958	27
Zambia	13 113	14 478	1 519	12 909	50
Zimbabwe	145 854	145 913	3 871	141 714	328
<b>'Other' African</b>	<b>16 016</b>	<b>16 135</b>	<b>1 254</b>	<b>14 498</b>	<b>383</b>
<b>East and Central Africa</b>	<b>6 351</b>	<b>6 305</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>5 584</b>	<b>154</b>
Burundi	131	67	11	53	3
Cameroon	597	400	37	346	17
Central African Republic	14	13	-	13	-
Chad	57	29	2	23	4
Comoros	15	14	2	12	-
Congo	301	234	8	206	20
Djibouti	29	14	5	9	-
Equatorial Guinea	25	28	3	25	-
Eritrea	43	52	2	50	-
Ethiopia	697	728	63	661	4
Gabon	410	466	6	431	29
Kenya	2 843	3 078	323	2 703	52
Réunion	1	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	82	64	4	56	4
São Tomé and Príncipe	13	4	-	4	-
Somalia	18	22	1	21	-
Uganda	1 075	1 092	100	971	21

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

Country of residence	November		Purpose of visit (November 2016)		
	2015	2016	Business	Holiday	Study
<b>West Africa</b>	<b>8 074</b>	<b>8 269</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>7 653</b>	<b>171</b>
Benin	289	152	8	138	6
Burkina Faso	106	50	8	42	-
Cape Verde Island	52	62	-	62	-
Côte d'Ivoire	290	209	33	172	4
Gambia	53	48	4	44	-
Ghana	1 555	1 769	122	1 627	20
Guinea	168	138	7	128	3
Guinea-Bissau	5	10	-	9	1
Liberia	66	74	13	60	1
Mali	183	123	11	111	1
Mauritania	23	8	-	7	1
Niger	68	26	3	23	-
Nigeria	4 738	5 165	192	4 846	127
Saint Helena	19	34	1	32	1
Senegal	319	262	21	236	5
Sierra Leone	57	96	16	79	1
Togo	83	43	6	37	-
<b>North Africa</b>	<b>1 591</b>	<b>1 561</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>1 261</b>	<b>58</b>
Algeria	64	139	30	107	2
Egypt	615	784	124	645	15
Libya	58	82	6	47	29
Morocco	262	186	41	145	-
South Sudan	81	73	2	69	2
The Sudan	201	207	21	176	10
Tunisia	309	90	18	72	-
Western Sahara	1	-	-	-	-
<b>Unspecified</b>	<b>1 302</b>	<b>1 139</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>1 028</b>	<b>2</b>

**Table 5 – Number of tourists from overseas, SADC and 'other' African regions by sex and age group (November 2016)**

Sex	Age group	November		Region (November 2016)			
		2015	2016	Overseas	SADC	'Other' African	Unspecified
<b>All</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>774 378</b>	<b>809 349</b>	<b>250 017</b>	<b>542 058</b>	<b>16 135</b>	<b>1 139</b>
	0-14	29 327	29 621	7 337	21 780	499	5
	15-64	695 332	723 370	199 994	507 039	15 217	1 120
	65+	49 719	56 358	42 686	13 239	419	14
<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>430 462</b>	<b>452 508</b>	<b>135 001</b>	<b>306 107</b>	<b>10 702</b>	<b>698</b>
	0-14	14 743	14 460	3 654	10 562	242	2
	15-64	390 617	409 717	109 147	289 700	10 183	687
	65+	25 102	28 331	22 200	5 845	277	9
<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>343 915</b>	<b>356 841</b>	<b>115 016</b>	<b>235 951</b>	<b>5 433</b>	<b>441</b>
	0-14	14 583	15 161	3 683	11 218	257	3
	15-64	304 715	313 653	90 847	217 339	5 034	433
	65+	24 617	28 027	20 486	7 394	142	5
<b>Unspecified</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
	0-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15-64	1	-	-	-	-	-
	65+	-	-	-	-	-	-

## 4. Explanatory notes

### NOTICE TO USERS

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) has made changes in the *Tourism and Migration* statistical release starting from the January 2014 statistics. This change has become necessary as a result of the implementation of the enhanced Movement Control System (e-MCS) at the country's ports of entry. Currently the new system (e-MCS) is operational at over 80% of the country's ports of entry. The system roll-out is expected to be finalised by the end of 2016/17 financial year. The change affects the identification of Transit Travellers that are currently categorised under Direction instead of Purpose of Movement. The revision, Table 1 and Table 2 in the release now include a category for Transit while all tables reporting on tourists exclude transit travellers.

### 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). Stats SA then processes, analyses 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 for the following:

- To estimate, monitor and understand salient characteristics of foreign travellers and volumes of South African residents travelling outside South Africa.
- To 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.

### 4.2 Purpose of the statistical release

This release reports on arrivals, departures and transit travellers of South African residents and foreign travellers. Detailed information on the age and sex distribution; mode of travel; national and regional distribution; and purpose of travel of overnight visitors or tourists are also provided.

### 4.3 Scope and coverage

The release covers data collected by DHA officials on travellers who entered the Republic of South Africa (RSA) 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 receives downloaded data covering a particular calendar month from the DHA.

- As part of data interrogation, data from the O.R. 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 is accompanied by an increase in the volume of travellers recorded by DHA. A similar pattern has also been observed when the volume of travellers decreased. In November 2016, the DHA data was 3,0% higher 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.

#### 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 and Asia.
- Africa: SADC and 'other' Africa (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 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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