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## NOTICE

**Users who would like to continue using foreign arrival (rather than tourists) as their base denominator for comparison and trend analysis purposes could send their data request to: [TshwaroG@statssa.gov.za](mailto:TshwaroG@statssa.gov.za) or [DuduzileGu@statssa.gov.za](mailto:DuduzileGu@statssa.gov.za)**

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## KEY FINDINGS

### 1. Travellers

#### 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 2 742 000 travellers (arrivals and departures) passed through South African ports of entry in June 2010. As presented in Table 1, these travellers are made up of 892 665 South African residents and 1 849 335 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures indicates that there were 407 623 and 485 042 South African residents' arrivals and departures respectively. The corresponding volumes for foreign arrivals and departures were 997 960 and 851 375 respectively. A comparison between the movements in May 2010 and June 2010 indicates that the volume of arrivals and departures for both South African residents and foreign travellers increased. There was an increase of 17,9% from 345 695 in May 2010 to 407 623 in June 2010 for South African arrivals and an increase of 42,5% from 340 263 in May 2010 to 485 042 in June 2010 for departures. Foreign arrivals increased by 16,7% from 855 222 in May 2010 to 997 960 in June 2010 and foreign departures increased by 14,1% from 746 466 in May 2010 to 851 375 in June 2010. A comparison of movements in June 2009 and June 2010 indicate that there was an increase in all movements. Thus, South African residents arrivals increased by 29,5% from 314 806 in June 2009 to 407 623 in June 2010 and foreign arrivals increased by 38,9% from 718 614 in June 2009 to 997 960 in June 2010. Detailed information on the purpose of travel and the number of days departing South African travellers intend to spend or spent abroad are not collected by South Africa immigration officers. Hence, it is not possible to categorise them as tourists and non tourists. However, data are available on foreign arrivals for this categorisation. As presented in Table 1, in June 2010, 16 368 (1,6%) foreign arrivals were classified as non-visitors while 981 592 (98,4%) were visitors. The visitors were categorised into three groups: arrivals only comprising of visitors who entered the country in June but did not depart in June 348 646 (35,5%); visitors who came once and left in June 374 356 (38,1%); and those who came more than once and left in June 258 590 (26,3%). Visitors were further grouped as same day visitors 260 281 (26,5%) and overnight visitors/tourists 721 311 (73,5%).

#### 1.2 Mode of travel of travellers and same day visitors

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 June 2010, road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 1 422 202 (51,9%) out of the 2 742 000 travellers. The total number of travellers who used air transport was 1 314 532 (47,9%). The arrivals data on South African residents show that 191 105 (46,9%) came by air and 216 163 (53,0%) by road. For departures, 247 756 (51,1%) and 236 471 (48,8%) used air and road transport respectively. In the case of foreign travellers, 495 866 (49,7%) arrived by air. Those who came by road were 499 713 (50,1%). When departing South Africa, 379 805 (44,6%) foreign travellers left by air whilst 469 855 (55,2%) left by road. As shown in Table 2 the majority, 187 859 (72,2%) of same day visitors arrived in the country by road. Only 72 252 (27,8%) same day visitors flew into the country. However, data on overnight visitors/tourists show that, 306 743 (42,5%) used road transport whereas 414 120 (57,4%) came by air.

### 2. Tourists

#### 2.1 Mode of travel of tourists

The country of residence of tourists is used to categorise them into their respective regions and countries. 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 June 2010, the majority of overseas tourists arrived in the country by air 262 012 (94,5%) whilst 14 950 (5,4%) came in by road. This is in contrast to tourists from SADC countries who came into South Africa predominantly by road 277 458 (69,7%) whereas 120 578 (30,3%) came in by air. A relatively high number 21 375 (93,0%) of tourists from 'other' African countries flew into the country while 1 601 (7,0%) used road transport.

#### 2.2 Regional and national distribution of tourists

In June 2010, overseas tourists came mainly from Europe, 124 752 (45,0%); followed by North America, 50 902 (18,4%); Central and South America, 47 188 (17,0%); Asia, 30 914 (11,1%); Australasia, 18 450 (6,7%); and Middle East, 5 139 (1,9%). Virtually all tourists from Africa came from the SADC countries, 398 085 (94,5%). The distribution of the remaining tourists from Africa is as follows: West Africa, 11 651 (2,8%); East and Central Africa, 7 428 (1,8%) and North Africa 3 910 (0,9%).

Data presented in Figure 1 indicate that USA, 44 894 (16,2%); UK, 40 903 (14,7%); Australia, 16 106 (5,8%); Germany, 14 413 (5,2%); Brazil, 14 100 (5,1%); Mexico, 12 009 (4,3%); France, 11 451 (4,1%); and The Netherlands, 10 760 (3,9%) were the eight leading overseas countries. Tourists from these eight countries

constitute 59,3% of all tourists from overseas countries. A comparison between movements in June 2009 and June 2010 shows that the number of tourists increased in all these countries. The volume of tourists from Mexico increased from 221 in June 2009 to 12 009 in June 2010; the tourists from Brazil increased from 2 836 in June 2009 to 14 100 in June 2010 and the volume of tourists from USA increased from 22 573 in June 2009 to 44 894 in June 2010.

The eight leading countries from SADC (see Figure 2) were Zimbabwe, 107 177 (26,9%); Lesotho, 85 018 (21,4%); Mozambique, 83 317 (20,9%); Swaziland, 45 591 (11,5%); Botswana, 35 224 (8,8%); Namibia, 11 934 (3,0%); Zambia, 10 698 (2,7%) and Malawi, 9 480 (2,4%). Tourists from these eight countries constitute 97,6% of all tourists from SADC countries. A comparison between movements in June 2009 and June 2010 shows that the number of tourists increased in all these countries with the exception of Malawi and Swaziland. The volume of tourists from Malawi decreased by 4,9% from 9 964 in June 2009 to 9 480 in June 2010 and the volume of tourists from Swaziland decreased by 0,4% from 45 777 in June 2009 to 45 591 in June 2010.

The eight leading countries from 'other' African countries, shown in Figure 3, were Nigeria, 4 668 (20,3%); Ghana, 4 608 (20,0%); Kenya, 2 849 (12,4%); Algeria, 2 342 (10,2%); Cameroon, 1 380 (6,0%); Uganda, 1 041 (4,5%); Cote D'Ivoire, 983 (4,3%); and Egypt, 677 (2,9%). Tourists from these eight countries constitute 80,6% of all tourists from 'other' African countries. A comparison between movements in June 2009 and June 2010 shows that the number of tourists increased in all these countries. The volume of tourists from Algeria increased from 127 in June 2009 to 2 342 in June 2010; the volume of tourists from Ghana increased from 895 in June 2009 to 4 608 in June 2010 and the volume of tourists from Cameroon increased from 369 in June 2009 to 1 380 in June 2010.

### 2.3 Purpose of visit of tourists

As observed from data given in Table 4, in June 2010, an overwhelming majority (90,9%) of tourists were in South Africa for holidays compared to only 0,4% and 4,6% of tourists who were in South Africa to study and do business. A detailed analysis reveals that all the overseas regions had at least 78,0% of their tourists coming to South Africa for holidays. Tourists from Central and South America (97,6%), Australasia (93,4%), Europe (93,2%), Middle East (92,0%), North America (91,7%), and Asia (78,7%) were in South Africa mostly for holidays. Tourists from Middle East and Asia were a bit more diverse in their purpose. Asia and Middle East had 3,9% and 2,0% respectively of their tourists in South Africa for business. Furthermore, students made up 0,4% and 0,3% of Asia and Middle East tourists respectively.

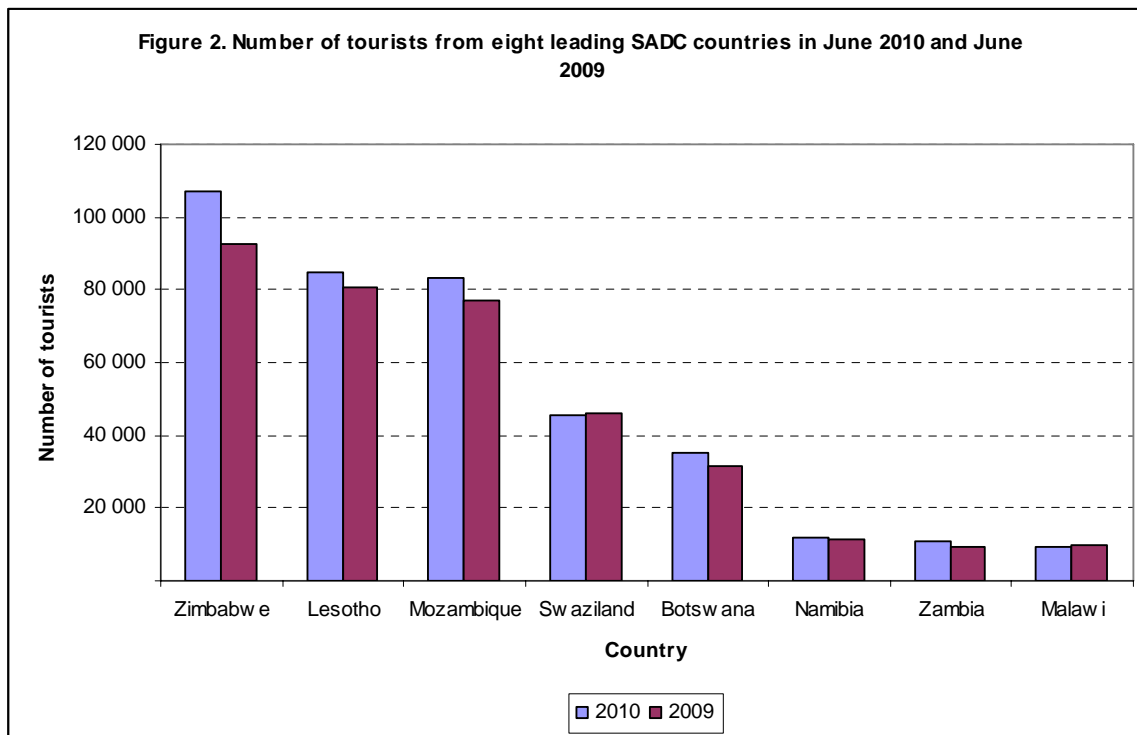
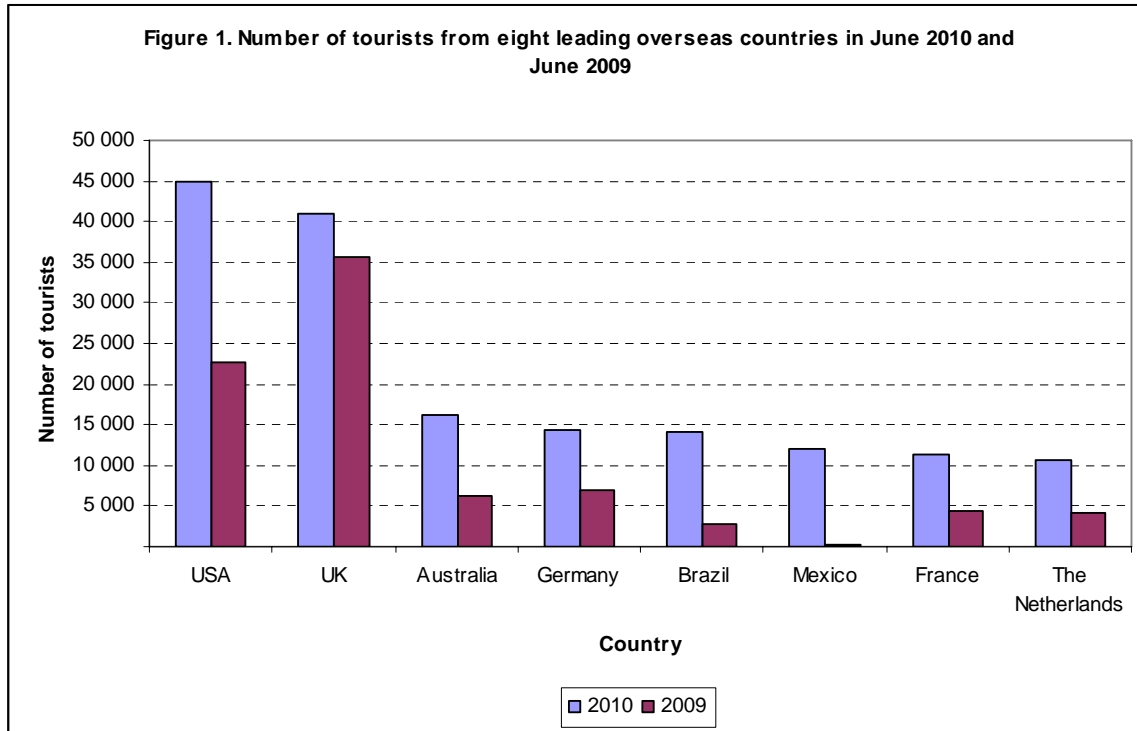
Nearly 90% (89,9%) of tourists from Africa (SADC countries and those from 'other' African countries) came to South Africa for holidays. A detailed analysis shows that proportionally, the lowest percentage (87,1%) of tourists on holidays came from East and Central Africa. The highest proportion (7,3%) of tourists on business came from SADC countries. Although 0,4% of tourists from SADC countries and North Africa were students, the proportions of students from East and Central Africa and West Africa were 1,9% and 0,6% respectively.

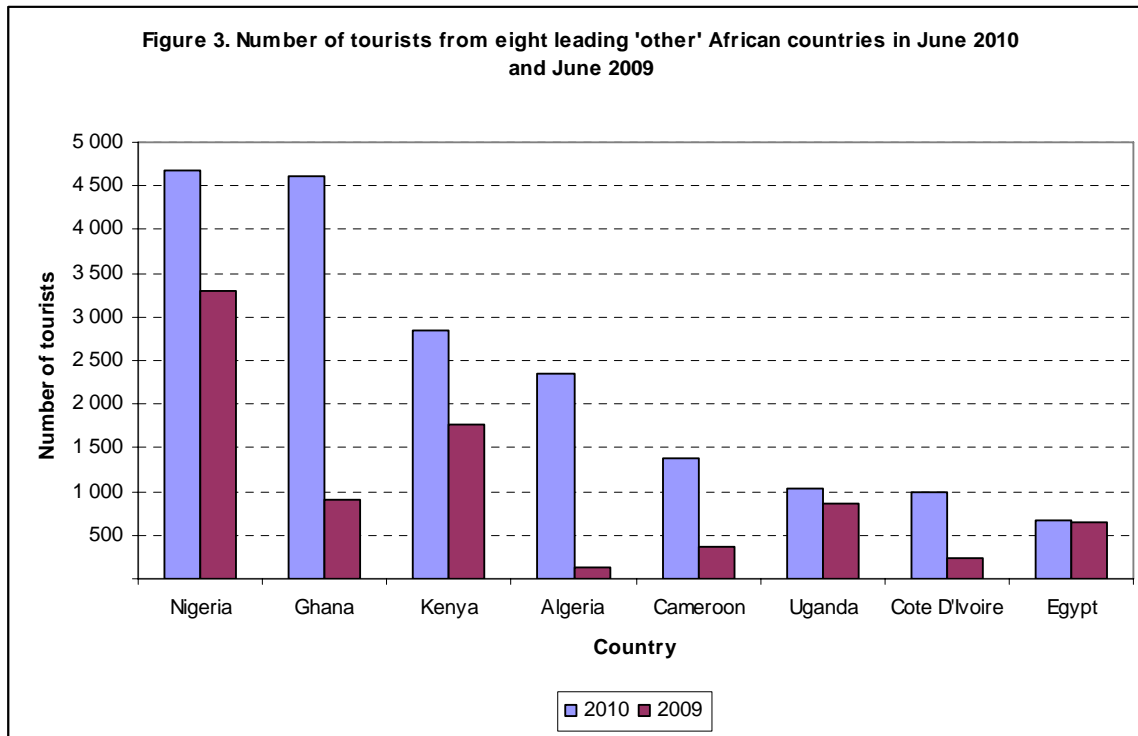
### 2.4 Sex and age distribution of tourists

As indicated in Table 5, in June 2010, there were 474 673 (65,8%) male and 245 136 (34,0%) female tourists. Overseas tourists were made up of 206 293 (74,4%) male tourists and 70 601 (25,5%) female tourists. Tourists from 'other' African countries had a high proportion (77,2%) of males compared with those from SADC (59,4%). The proportions of female tourists from 'other' African countries and SADC countries were 22,6% and 40,3% respectively.

The ages of the tourists were categorised into three broad groups, namely those younger than 15 years, those aged between 15 and 64 years, and persons 65 years and older. The overall results presented in Table 5 show that 93,5% of tourists were aged between 15 and 64 years; 3,3% aged less than 15 years and 2,6% aged 65 years and older. Taking the country of residence into consideration, the results further show that 91,7% of overseas tourists were aged between 15 and 64 years compared to 94,7% and 94,6% of tourists from SADC and 'other' African countries respectively. There were few tourists younger than 15 years and those aged 65 years and older. The data show relatively high proportions of the elderly among both male (3,4%) and female (3,5%) tourists from overseas. This is in contrast to tourists from SADC countries amongst which 1,8% of males and 2,6% of females were aged 65 years and older. Similarly among tourists from 'other' African countries 1,6% of males and 1,1% of females were aged 65 years and older.

**P J Lehohla**  
**Statistician-General**





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

Travel direction	June	May	June	% change	% change
	2009	2010	2010	June 09 - June 10	May 10 - June 10
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>2 004 122</b>	<b>2 287 646</b>	<b>2 742 000</b>	<b>36,8</b>	<b>19,9</b>
<b>South African residents</b>	<b>684 048</b>	<b>685 958</b>	<b>892 665</b>	<b>30,5</b>	<b>30,1</b>
Arrivals	314 806	345 695	407 623	29,5	17,9
Departures	369 242	340 263	485 042	31,4	42,5
<b>Foreign travellers</b>	<b>1 320 074</b>	<b>1 601 688</b>	<b>1 849 335</b>	<b>40,1</b>	<b>15,5</b>
Arrivals	718 614	855 222	997 960	38,9	16,7
Departures	601 460	746 466	851 375	41,6	14,1
<b>Foreign arrivals</b>	<b>718 614</b>	<b>855 222</b>	<b>997 960</b>	<b>38,9</b>	<b>16,7</b>
Non-visitors	27 772	28 506	16 368	-41,1	-42,6
Visitors	690 842	826 716	981 592	42,1	18,7
<b>Visitors</b>	<b>690 842</b>	<b>826 716</b>	<b>981 592</b>	<b>42,1</b>	<b>18,7</b>
Arrivals only	247 097	300 865	348 646	41,1	15,9
Single trips	277 051	321 631	374 356	35,1	16,4
Multiple trips	166 694	204 220	258 590	55,1	26,6
<b>Visitors</b>	<b>690 842</b>	<b>826 716</b>	<b>981 592</b>	<b>42,1</b>	<b>18,7</b>
Same day	185 411	220 173	260 281	40,4	18,2
Overnight (tourists)	505 431	606 543	721 311	42,7	18,9

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

Travel direction	June		Mode of travel (June 2010)								
			Air					Rail	Road	Sea	Unspecified
	2009	2010	Cape Town	K. Shaka	OR Tambo	Other	Total				
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>2 004 122</b>	<b>2 742 000</b>	<b>108 473</b>	<b>22 846</b>	<b>718 022</b>	<b>465 191</b>	<b>1 314 532</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>1 422 202</b>	<b>4 238</b>	<b>336</b>
<b>South African residents</b>	<b>684 048</b>	<b>892 665</b>	<b>34 663</b>	<b>8 762</b>	<b>221 870</b>	<b>173 566</b>	<b>438 861</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>452 634</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>42</b>
Arrivals	314 806	407 623	14 673	3 773	99 654	73 005	191 105	197	216 163	116	42
Departures	369 242	485 042	19 990	4 989	122 216	100 561	247 756	329	236 471	486	-
<b>Foreign travellers</b>	<b>1 320 074</b>	<b>1 849 335</b>	<b>73 810</b>	<b>14 084</b>	<b>496 152</b>	<b>291 625</b>	<b>875 671</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>969 568</b>	<b>3 636</b>	<b>294</b>
Arrivals	718 614	997 960	41 229	8 057	288 559	158 021	495 866	67	499 713	2 020	294
Departures	601 460	851 375	32 581	6 027	207 593	133 604	379 805	99	469 855	1 616	-
<b>Visitors</b>	<b>690 842</b>	<b>981 592</b>	<b>40 034</b>	<b>7 720</b>	<b>282 409</b>	<b>156 209</b>	<b>486 372</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>494 602</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>14</b>
Same day	185 411	260 281	285	501	12 551	58 915	72 252	13	187 859	154	3
Overnight (tourists)	505 431	721 311	39 749	7 219	269 858	97 294	414 120	50	306 743	387	11



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

Country	Mode of travel (June 2010)										
	June		Air					Rail	Road	Sea	Unspecified
	2009	2010	Cape Town	K. Shaka	OR Tambo	Other	Total				
<b>Total</b>	<b>505 431</b>	<b>721 311</b>	<b>39 749</b>	<b>7 219</b>	<b>269 858</b>	<b>97 294</b>	<b>414 120</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>306 743</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Overseas</b>	<b>126 857</b>	<b>277 345</b>	<b>37 034</b>	<b>6 111</b>	<b>210 739</b>	<b>8 128</b>	<b>262 012</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>14 950</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Europe</b>	<b>72 620</b>	<b>124 752</b>	<b>20 803</b>	<b>3 447</b>	<b>88 453</b>	<b>4 431</b>	<b>117 134</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7 321</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>3</b>
Belgium	624	1 889	250	5	1 433	52	1 740	1	145	3	-
Denmark	1 543	2 655	174	6	2 265	64	2 509	1	145	-	-
France	1 208	11 451	1 807	133	8 783	233	10 956	-	495	-	-
Germany	4 303	14 413	1 533	489	10 907	418	13 347	1	814	251	-
Greece	442	2 070	130	130	1 686	75	2 021	-	49	-	-
Ireland	4 123	2 006	419	17	1 322	53	1 811	-	195	-	-
Italy	3 370	5 851	941	74	4 426	112	5 553	-	297	1	-
Norway	805	1 860	383	27	1 277	44	1 731	-	129	-	-
Portugal	1 756	7 584	1 216	1 034	3 324	953	6 527	-	1 057	-	-
Spain	2 320	5 584	334	254	4 634	193	5 415	-	169	-	-
Sweden	1 246	2 197	401	12	1 550	92	2 055	-	142	-	-
Switzerland	1 295	4 184	501	387	2 925	174	3 987	-	197	-	-
The Netherlands	4 079	10 760	2 273	128	7 277	457	10 135	-	616	9	-
UK	35 636	40 903	8 835	439	28 518	821	38 613	3	2 272	15	-
Other	3 400	11 345	1 606	312	8 126	690	10 734	-	599	9	3
<b>North America</b>	<b>25 502</b>	<b>50 902</b>	<b>5 808</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>40 547</b>	<b>1 330</b>	<b>48 205</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2 686</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>
Canada	2 924	6 008	937	73	4 407	172	5 589	-	418	1	-
USA	22 573	44 894	4 871	447	36 140	1 158	42 616	-	2 268	5	5
Other	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Central and South America</b>	<b>4 605</b>	<b>47 188</b>	<b>6 247</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>37 865</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>45 999</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 189</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Argentina	522	8 945	439	11	8 087	75	8 612	-	333	-	-
Brazil	2 836	14 100	1 770	882	10 821	216	13 689	-	411	-	-
Mexico	221	12 009	2 668	22	9 158	75	11 923	-	86	-	-
Other	1 026	12 134	1 370	19	9 799	587	11 775	-	359	-	-

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

Country	Mode of travel (June 2010)										
	June		Air					Rail	Road	Sea	Unspecified
	2009	2010	Cape Town	K.Shaka	OR Tambo	Other	Total				
<b>Australasia</b>	<b>7 813</b>	<b>18 450</b>	<b>1 142</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>15 565</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>17 446</b>	-	<b>1 004</b>	-	-
Australia	6 313	16 106	986	182	13 624	458	15 250	-	856	-	-
New Zealand	1 440	2 307	155	14	1 910	85	2 164	-	143	-	-
Other	60	37	1	-	31	-	32	-	5	-	-
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>2 318</b>	<b>5 139</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>4 282</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>4 983</b>	-	<b>155</b>	<b>1</b>	-
Cyprus	96	332	14	8	283	6	311	-	21	-	-
Israel	297	2 747	98	1	2 531	44	2 674	-	73	-	-
Lebanon	151	560	78	21	411	12	522	-	38	-	-
Other	1 774	1 500	373	34	1 057	12	1 476	-	23	1	-
<b>Asia</b>	<b>13 999</b>	<b>30 914</b>	<b>2 471</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>24 027</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>28 245</b>	-	<b>2 595</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>3</b>
China	1 936	6 553	662	58	5 125	152	5 997	-	554	2	-
India	4 373	6 561	453	168	4 906	280	5 807	-	747	7	-
Japan	1 539	5 793	138	444	5 037	37	5 656	-	137	-	-
Korea	1 231	2 554	146	23	2 258	25	2 452	-	102	-	-
Malaysia	608	1 256	284	18	921	7	1 230	-	25	1	-
Pakistan	837	1 289	81	87	791	91	1 050	-	238	1	-
Philippines	265	1 339	63	48	927	115	1 153	-	154	29	3
Singapore	548	821	227	11	546	5	789	-	32	-	-
Thailand	531	1 278	125	32	1 093	6	1 256	-	22	-	-
Other	2 131	3 470	292	61	2 423	79	2 855	-	584	31	-
<b>Africa</b>	<b>376 280</b>	<b>421 074</b>	<b>2 023</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>50 885</b>	<b>88 315</b>	<b>141 953</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>279 059</b>	<b>18</b>	-
<b>SADC</b>	<b>364 645</b>	<b>398 085</b>	<b>1 628</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>30 554</b>	<b>87 886</b>	<b>120 578</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>277 458</b>	<b>5</b>	-
Angola	2 440	3 336	261	23	2 762	175	3 221	-	114	1	-
Botswana	31 650	35 224	1	3	2 808	5 460	8 272	43	26 909	-	-
DRC	1 867	1 945	3	-	1 505	22	1 530	-	415	-	-
Lesotho	80 667	85 018	6	-	587	23 151	23 744	-	61 273	1	-
Madagascar	181	430	1	1	409	2	413	-	17	-	-

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

Country	Mode of travel (June 2010)										
	June		Air					Rail	Road	Sea	Unspecified
	2009	2010	Cape Town	K.Shaka	OR Tambo	Other	Total				
Malawi	9 964	9 480	1	1	2 089	167	2 258	1	7 221	-	-
Mauritius	840	2 045	310	248	1 208	75	1 841	-	204	-	-
Mozambique	77 175	83 317	91	123	3 170	40 766	44 150	-	39 167	-	-
Namibia	11 369	11 934	919	1	2 691	2 791	6 402	-	5 530	2	-
Swaziland	45 777	45 591	-	3	843	12 740	13 586	-	32 005	-	-
Tanzania	1 173	1 890	8	99	1 224	57	1 388	-	502	-	-
Zambia	9 095	10 698	4	-	4 386	915	5 305	-	5 393	-	-
Zimbabwe	92 447	107 177	23	8	6 872	1 565	8 468	-	98 708	1	-
<b>'Other' African</b>	<b>11 635</b>	<b>22 989</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>20 331</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>21 375</b>	-	<b>1 601</b>	<b>13</b>	-
<b>East and Central Africa</b>	<b>5 340</b>	<b>7 428</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>6 247</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>6 537</b>	-	<b>889</b>	<b>2</b>	-
Burundi	63	74	-	-	63	1	64	-	10	-	-
Cameroon	369	1 380	10	37	1 270	12	1 329	-	51	-	-
Central African Republic	8	21	-	-	21	-	21	-	-	-	-
Chad	18	36	-	-	36	-	36	-	-	-	-
Comoros	10	21	-	-	18	1	19	-	1	1	-
Congo	447	346	1	-	287	26	314	-	32	-	-
Djibouti	1	10	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	13	55	1	36	10	3	50	-	5	-	-
Eritrea	31	54	-	-	43	-	43	-	11	-	-
Ethiopia	1 002	607	5	2	534	4	545	-	61	1	-
Gabon	216	348	2	-	324	21	347	-	1	-	-
Kenya	1 772	2 849	21	5	2 367	51	2 444	-	405	-	-
Reunion	36	62	-	-	62	-	62	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	195	309	-	-	291	6	297	-	12	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	9	12	-	-	11	1	12	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	112	121	12	-	102	-	114	-	7	-	-
Somalia	166	82	1	-	20	3	24	-	58	-	-
Uganda	872	1 041	5	-	778	23	806	-	235	-	-

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

Country	Mode of travel (June 2010)										
	June		Air					Rail	Road	Sea	Unspecified
	2009	2010	Cape Town	K.Shaka	OR Tambo	Other	Total				
<b>West Africa</b>	<b>5 122</b>	<b>11 651</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>10 638</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>11 019</b>	-	<b>621</b>	<b>11</b>	-
Ascension	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	81	118	-	-	112	2	114	-	4	-	-
Burkina Faso	41	56	1	-	53	1	55	-	1	-	-
Canary Isles	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape Verde Island	46	54	3	2	41	5	51	-	3	-	-
Cote D'Ivoire	236	983	9	-	946	25	980	-	3	-	-
Gambia	47	103	-	-	92	3	95	-	8	-	-
Ghana	895	4 608	5	4	4 398	21	4 428	-	180	-	-
Guinea	82	245	20	-	155	34	209	-	36	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	15	22	-	-	21	-	21	-	1	-	-
Liberia	31	50	2	-	47	-	49	-	1	-	-
Madeira Islands	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	60	223	2	1	176	18	197	-	26	-	-
Mauritania	5	37	3	-	32	1	36	-	1	-	-
Niger	14	22	-	-	22	-	22	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	3 301	4 668	36	42	4 146	121	4 345	-	322	1	-
Saint Helena	8	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
Senegal	167	283	4	-	262	6	272	-	11	-	-
Sierra Leone	43	104	1	-	73	6	80	-	24	-	-
Togo	41	65	2	-	62	1	65	-	-	-	-
<b>North Africa</b>	<b>1 173</b>	<b>3 910</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>3 446</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>3 819</b>	-	<b>91</b>	-	-
Algeria	127	2 342	54	35	2 230	10	2 329	-	13	-	-
Egypt	656	677	82	14	561	4	661	-	16	-	-
Libya	85	255	10	1	199	2	212	-	43	-	-
Morocco	84	264	29	22	193	14	258	-	6	-	-
The Sudan	160	208	19	10	168	2	199	-	9	-	-
Tunisia	61	163	55	9	94	1	159	-	4	-	-
Western Sahara	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
<b>Unspecified</b>	<b>2 294</b>	<b>22 892</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>8 234</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>10 155</b>	-	<b>12 734</b>	<b>3</b>	-

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

Country	June		Purpose of visit (June 2010)			
	2009	2010	Business	Holiday	Study	Transit
<b>Total</b>	<b>505 431</b>	<b>721 311</b>	<b>33 137</b>	<b>655 448</b>	<b>2 760</b>	<b>29 966</b>
<b>Overseas</b>	<b>126 857</b>	<b>277 345</b>	<b>3 457</b>	<b>255 230</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>18 012</b>
<b>Europe</b>	<b>72 620</b>	<b>124 752</b>	<b>1 575</b>	<b>116 247</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>6 601</b>
Belgium	624	1 889	50	1 658	7	174
Denmark	1 543	2 655	29	2 472	1	153
France	1 208	11 451	126	10 663	26	636
Germany	4 303	14 413	180	13 457	71	705
Greece	442	2 070	16	1 997	1	56
Ireland	4 123	2 006	34	1 841	5	126
Italy	3 370	5 851	64	5 342	11	434
Norway	805	1 860	12	1 658	23	167
Portugal	1 756	7 584	33	7 267	2	282
Spain	2 320	5 584	28	5 293	6	257
Sweden	1 246	2 197	42	1 929	8	218
Switzerland	1 295	4 184	28	3 865	12	279
The Netherlands	4 079	10 760	150	10 281	44	285
UK	35 636	40 903	667	38 139	84	2 013
Other	3 400	11 345	116	10 385	28	816
<b>North America</b>	<b>25 502</b>	<b>50 902</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>46 660</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>3 665</b>
Canada	2 924	6 008	41	5 598	16	353
USA	22 573	44 894	364	41 062	156	3 312
Other	5	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Central and South America</b>	<b>4 605</b>	<b>47 188</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>46 051</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1 036</b>
Argentina	522	8 945	9	8 891	1	44
Brazil	2 836	14 100	21	13 467	1	611
Mexico	221	12 009	26	11 953	5	25
Other	1 026	12 134	30	11 740	8	356

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

Country	June		Purpose of visit (June 2010)			
	2009	2010	Business	Holiday	Study	Transit
<b>Australasia</b>	<b>7 813</b>	<b>18 450</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>17 230</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1 124</b>
Australia	6 313	16 106	71	15 073	7	955
New Zealand	1 440	2 307	18	2 127	-	162
Other	60	37	-	30	-	7
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>2 318</b>	<b>5 139</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>4 726</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>296</b>
Cyprus	96	332	2	317	-	13
Israel	297	2 747	20	2 598	-	129
Lebanon	151	560	20	421	1	118
Other	1 774	1 500	61	1 390	13	36
<b>Asia</b>	<b>13 999</b>	<b>30 914</b>	<b>1 199</b>	<b>24 316</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>5 290</b>
China	1 936	6 553	407	4 530	29	1 587
India	4 373	6 561	349	4 860	31	1 321
Japan	1 539	5 793	30	5 413	3	347
Korea	1 231	2 554	31	2 319	17	187
Malaysia	608	1 256	15	1 119	3	119
Pakistan	837	1 289	61	992	3	233
Philippines	265	1 339	85	521	2	731
Singapore	548	821	13	747	2	59
Thailand	531	1 278	6	1 231	5	36
Other	2 131	3 470	202	2 584	14	670
<b>Africa</b>	<b>376 280</b>	<b>421 074</b>	<b>29 366</b>	<b>378 557</b>	<b>1 995</b>	<b>11 156</b>
<b>SADC</b>	<b>364 645</b>	<b>398 085</b>	<b>28 921</b>	<b>358 107</b>	<b>1 771</b>	<b>9 286</b>
Angola	2 440	3 336	38	2 533	120	645
Botswana	31 650	35 224	290	33 187	332	1 415
DRC	1 867	1 945	61	1 767	35	82
Lesotho	80 667	85 018	17 113	67 298	284	323
Madagascar	181	430	3	310	2	115

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

Country	June		Purpose of visit (June 2010)			
	2009	2010	Business	Holiday	Study	Transit
Malawi	9 964	9 480	179	8 660	23	618
Mauritius	840	2 045	79	1 754	7	205
Mozambique	77 175	83 317	7 155	74 751	50	1 361
Namibia	11 369	11 934	1 841	8 923	212	958
Swaziland	45 777	45 591	526	44 267	377	421
Tanzania	1 173	1 890	62	1 484	21	323
Zambia	9 095	10 698	467	8 911	52	1 268
Zimbabwe	92 447	107 177	1 107	104 262	256	1 552
<b>'Other' African</b>	<b>11 635</b>	<b>22 989</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>20 450</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>1 870</b>
<b>East and Central Africa</b>	<b>5 340</b>	<b>7 428</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>6 471</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>596</b>
Burundi	63	74	2	62	1	9
Cameroon	369	1 380	16	1 278	22	64
Central African Republic	8	21	-	19	1	1
Chad	18	36	-	31	1	4
Comoros	10	21	-	16	3	2
Congo	447	346	19	297	7	23
Djibouti	1	10	-	10	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	13	55	11	42	2	-
Eritrea	31	54	1	47	-	6
Ethiopia	1 002	607	18	530	3	56
Gabon	216	348	2	321	19	6
Kenya	1 772	2 849	98	2 448	52	251
Reunion	36	62	1	61	-	-
Rwanda	195	309	13	268	13	15
Sao Tome and Principe	9	12	-	10	-	2
Seychelles	112	121	1	106	3	11
Somalia	166	82	-	79	-	3
Uganda	872	1 041	40	846	12	143

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

Country	June		Purpose of visit (June 2010)			
	2009	2010	Business	Holiday	Study	Transit
<b>West Africa</b>	<b>5 122</b>	<b>11 651</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>10 435</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>990</b>
Ascension	2	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	81	118	-	110	2	6
Burkina Faso	41	56	-	44	-	12
Canary Isles	2	-	-	-	-	-
Cape Verde Island	46	54	-	49	-	5
Cote D'Ivoire	236	983	16	938	2	27
Gambia	47	103	-	48	-	55
Ghana	895	4 608	41	4 380	10	177
Guinea	82	245	7	152	3	83
Guinea-Bissau	15	22	-	6	-	16
Liberia	31	50	2	40	1	7
Madeira Islands	5	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	60	223	8	170	-	45
Mauritania	5	37	1	19	-	17
Niger	14	22	-	19	-	3
Nigeria	3 301	4 668	72	4 091	49	456
Saint Helena	8	10	-	10	-	-
Senegal	167	283	9	229	2	43
Sierra Leone	43	104	-	78	1	25
Togo	41	65	-	52	-	13
<b>North Africa</b>	<b>1 173</b>	<b>3 910</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>3 544</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>284</b>
Algeria	127	2 342	8	2 318	2	14
Egypt	656	677	19	523	4	131
Libya	85	255	18	162	5	70
Morocco	84	264	5	253	-	6
The Sudan	160	208	13	140	4	51
Tunisia	61	163	4	148	-	11
Western Sahara	-	1	-	-	-	1
<b>Unspecified</b>	<b>2 294</b>	<b>22 892</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>21 661</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>798</b>



**Table 5. Number of tourists from overseas, SADC and 'other' African regions by sex and age group June 2010**

Sex	Age group	Total	Region			
			Overseas	SADC	'other' African	Unspecified
<b>All</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>721 311</b>	<b>277 345</b>	<b>398 085</b>	<b>22 989</b>	<b>22 892</b>
	<15	23 579	12 165	10 214	695	505
	15-64	674 702	254 219	377 036	21 756	21 691
	65+	18 863	9 551	8 478	352	482
	Unspecified	4 167	1 410	2 357	186	214
<b>Males</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>474 673</b>	<b>206 293</b>	<b>236 621</b>	<b>17 746</b>	<b>14 013</b>
	<15	13 956	7 865	5 370	433	288
	15-64	446 389	190 512	225 698	16 892	13 287
	65+	11 935	7 022	4 285	292	336
	Unspecified	2 393	894	1 268	129	102
<b>Females</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>245 136</b>	<b>70 601</b>	<b>160 550</b>	<b>5 202</b>	<b>8 783</b>
	<15	9 601	4 288	4 836	261	216
	15-64	227 292	63 373	150 707	4 843	8 369
	65+	6 827	2 488	4 139	59	141
	Unspecified	1 416	452	868	39	57
<b>Unspecified</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1 502</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>96</b>
	<15	22	12	8	1	1
	15-64	1 021	334	631	21	35
	65+	101	41	54	1	5
	Unspecified	358	64	221	18	55

## Explanatory notes

### 1. Introduction

Legal movements across South African borders as well as legal immigration into South Africa fall under the jurisdiction of the DHA. 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.

### 2. Purpose of the statistical release

This release reports on arrivals and departures of foreign and South African 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.

### 3. Scope and coverage

The release covers data on arrival and departure 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. 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 land, 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.
- Statistics South Africa (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 higher than that of the DHA because of, among other reasons, travellers who are in transit and those who boarded airplanes but refused entry into the country. In June 2010, the DHA data was 0,6% lower than that of ACSA.

## 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.

## 6. Definitions of terms

### 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.

### 6.2 Definitions used specifically in this report

**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 thirteen 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.

## 7. Symbols and abbreviations used

- = nil

Unspec. = unspecified

## 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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