



The South Africa I know, the home I understand

# Statistical release

## P0351

## Tourism and Migration

April 2014

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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 April 2014. 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 3 535 563 travellers (arrivals and departures) passed through South African ports of entry in April 2014. As presented in Table 1 on page 8, these travellers were made up of 962 558 South African residents and 2 573 005 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 465 666 arrivals, 496 319 departures and 573 were in transit. The corresponding volumes for foreign arrivals and departures were 1 308 531 and 1 207 210, respectively. The volume of travellers that were in transit was 57 264.

A comparison between the movements in March 2014 and April 2014 indicates that the volume of arrivals and departures increased for both South African residents and foreign travellers. The volume of arrivals for South African residents increased by 25,5% (from 371 169 in March 2014 to 465 666 in April 2014) while departures increased by 24,4% (from 398 947 in March 2014 to 496 319 in April 2014). South African residents in transit increased by 6,5% (from 538 in March 2014 to 573 in April 2014). Foreign arrivals increased by 6,6% (from 1 227 853 in March 2014 to 1 308 531 in April 2014) and foreign departures increased by 3,4% (from 1 167 962 in March 2014 to 1 207 210 in April 2014). Foreign travellers in transit increased by 14,6% (from 49 972 in March 2014 to 57 264 in April 2014).

Detailed information on the departures 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 April 2014, 42 411 (3,2%) of foreign arrivals were classified as non-visitors while 1 266 120 (96,8%) were classified as visitors. The visitors were categorised into three groups:

- i. arrivals only – comprising of visitors who entered the country in April 2014 but did not depart in April 2014 [372 416 (29,4%)];
- ii. single trips – visitors who came once in April 2014 and left in April 2014 [506 514 (40,0%)];
- iii. multiple trips – visitors who came and left more than once in April 2014 [387 190 (30,6%)].

Visitors were further grouped as same-day visitors and overnight visitors (tourists). In April 2014, there were 426 020 (33,6%) same-day visitors and 840 100 (66,4%) tourists. Between March 2014 and April 2014, the volume of same-day visitors increased by 3,0% (from 413 711 in March 2014 to 426 020 in April 2014) and tourists increased by 11,7% (from 751 816 in March 2014 to 840 100 in April 2014).

#### 1.1.2 Mode of travel

Data presented in Table 2 on page 9 show that in April 2014, road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 2 624 586 (74,2%) out of the 3 535 563 travellers. The total number of travellers who used air transport was 898 829 (25,4%). The arrivals data for South African residents show that 156 749 (33,7%) came by air and 308 654 (66,3%) came by road. For departures, 169 599 (34,2%) and 326 362 (65,8%) used air and road transport respectively.

In the case of foreign travellers, 247 815 (18,9%) arrived by air while those who came by road were 1 054 428 (80,6%). When departing South Africa, 266 829 (22,1%) foreign travellers left by air whilst 935 142 (77,5%) left by road. All travellers in transit used air transport (57 264). Table 2 further shows that an overwhelming majority [408 507 (95,9%)] of same-day visitors arrived in the country by road. Only 17 499 (4,1%) same-day visitors flew into the country. Data on tourists show that, 623 160 (74,2%) used road transport while 215 136 (25,6%) came by air.

## 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 10. In April 2014, 164 727 (86,7%) overseas tourists arrived in the country by air whilst 23 435 (12,3%) came in by road. This is in contrast to the number of tourists from the Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries who came into South Africa predominantly by road [597 948 (94,4%)]. Only 35 656 (5,6%) 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 13 790 (89,8%); with 1 545 (10,1%) using road transport.

### 1.2.2 Regional and national distribution

In April 2014, the distribution of overseas tourists was as follows; Europe, 117 193 (61,7%); North America, 26 518 (14,0%); Asia, 24 187 (12,7%); Australasia, 12 045 (6,3%); Central and South America, 6 414 (3,4%); and Middle East, 3 586 (1,9%). Virtually all tourists from Africa came from the SADC countries, [633 598 (97,6%)]. The distribution of the remaining tourists from Africa is as follows: West Africa, [8 532 (1,3%)]; East and Central Africa, 5 741 (0,9%) and North Africa 1 085 (0,2%).

Data presented in Figure 1 on page 6 indicate that the United Kingdom (UK), 37 749 (19,9%); Germany, 22 830 (12,0%); United States of America (USA), 21 687 (11,4%); France, 11 331 (6,0%); Australia, 10 188 (5,4%); The Netherlands, 8 690 (4,6%); China, 8 123 (4,3%); India, 7 494 (3,9%); Canada, 4 831 (2,5%) and Italy, 4 682 (2,5%) were the ten leading overseas countries visiting South Africa in April 2014. Tourists from these ten countries constituted 72,4% of all tourists from overseas countries.

The ten leading SADC countries in terms of the number of tourists visiting South Africa in April 2014 were Zimbabwe, 198 632 (31,3%); Lesotho, 124 222 (19,6%); Mozambique, 102 380 (16,2%); Swaziland, 87 013 (13,7%); Botswana, 59 875 (9,4%); Namibia, 22 476 (3,5%); Zambia, 15 739 (2,5%); Malawi, 11 875 (1,9%); Angola, 4 071 (0,6%) and Tanzania, 2 814 (0,4%) (see Figure 2 on page 6). Tourists from these ten countries constituted 99,3% of all tourists from the SADC countries.

The ten leading countries in terms of the number of tourists visiting South Africa in April 2014 from 'other' African countries, as shown in Figure 3 on page 7, were Nigeria, 5 741 (37,4%); Kenya, 2 580 (16,8%); Ghana, 1 686 (11,0%); Uganda, 1 149 (7,5%); Ethiopia, 560 (3,6%); Egypt, 506 (3,3%); Gabon, 483 (3,1%); Congo, 334 (2,2%); Cameroon, 312 (2,0%); and Côte d'Ivoire, 224 (1,5%). Tourists from these ten countries constituted 88,4% of all tourists from 'other' African countries.

### 1.2.3 Purpose of visit

As observed from data shown in Table 4 on page 14, in April 2014, a majority of tourists [805 996 (95,9%)] were in South Africa for holidays compared with only 27 858 (3,3%) and 6 246 (0,7%) of tourists 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, at least 94,0% came to South Africa for holidays. A total of 11 806 (98,0%) tourists from Australasia; 6 268 (97,7%) from Central and South America; 25 584 (96,5%) from North America; 112 823 (96,3%) from Europe; 3 392 (94,6%) from Middle East and 22 804 (94,3%) from Asia were in South Africa for holidays. Asia (5,0%) and Middle East (4,4%) had a higher proportion of tourists who came to South Africa for business. Middle East (1,0%) had a higher proportion of student tourists compared to other overseas regions.

The majority of African tourists [622 163 (95,9%)] came to South Africa for holidays. However, there were differences between tourists from the SADC countries and 'other' African countries namely:

- Whereas 607 908 (95,9%) of tourists from the SADC countries were on holidays; 14 255 (92,8%) 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 94,7% (8 083); 91,6% (5 259) and 84,1% (913) for West Africa; East and central Africa and North Africa respectively.
- Business persons constituted 4,1% (625) of tourists from 'other' African countries and 3,3% (20 877) from the SADC countries. North Africa had the highest proportion of 9,6% (104) of its tourists in South Africa for business.
- Students made up 3,1% (478) of tourists from 'other' African countries compared with 0,8% (4 813) from the SADC countries. North Africa had the highest proportion [6,3% (68)] of student tourists in South Africa.

#### 1.2.4 Sex and age distribution

Table 5 on page 18 shows that in April 2014, there were 463 720 (55,2%) male and 376 378 (44,8%) female tourists. Overseas tourists were made up of 103 188 (54,3%) male tourists and 86 755 (45,7%) female tourists. There were 349 879 (55,2%) male and 283 717 (44,8%) female tourists from the SADC countries. The tourists from 'other' African countries were made up of 9 962 (64,9%) males and 5 396 (35,1%) females.

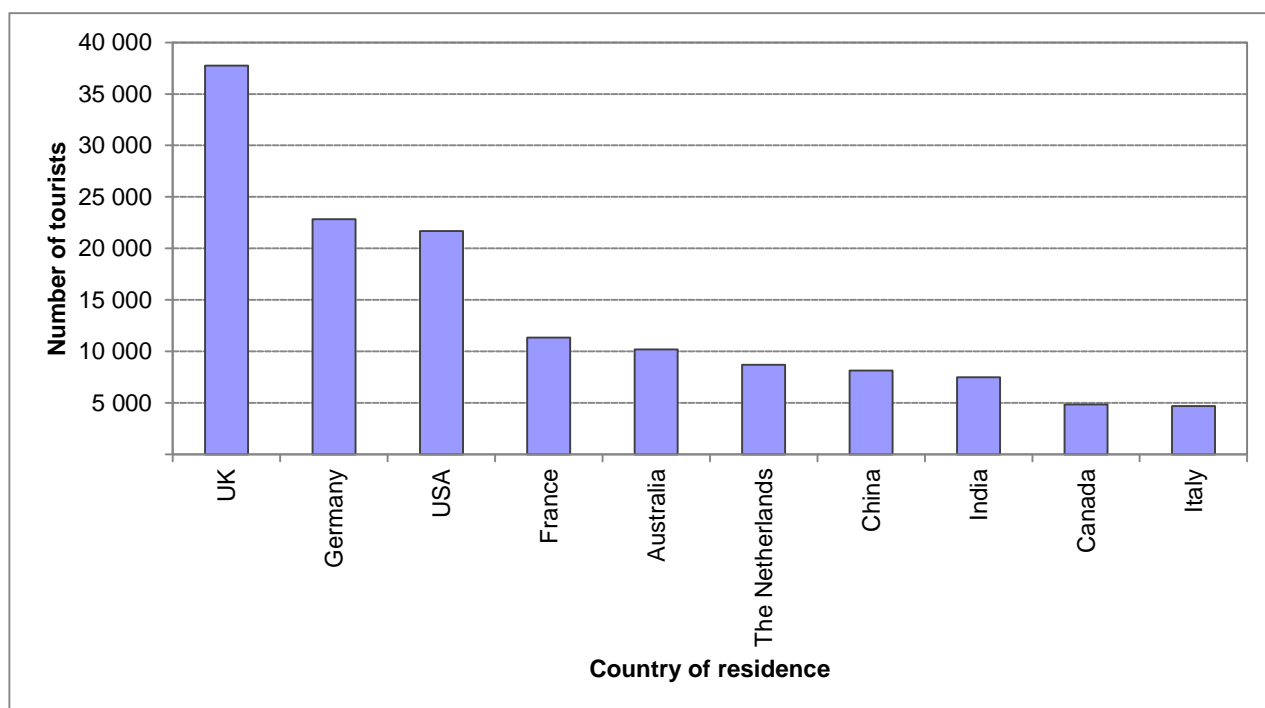
The ages of the tourists were categorised into three broad groups: those younger than 15 years, 15 to 64 years, and 65 years and older. The overall results presented in Table 5 show that 62 323 (7,4%) tourists were aged less than 15 years; 741 274 (88,2%) were aged between 15 and 64 years; and 36 503 (4,3%) were aged 65 years and older.

Taking the regions of residence into consideration, the results further show that 149 644 (78,8%) of overseas tourists were aged between 15 and 64 years compared with 576 415 (91,0%) and 14 043 (91,4%) of tourists in the same age range from the SADC countries and 'other' African countries respectively. The proportion of tourists aged less than 15 years was slightly higher among tourists from overseas [9,7% (18 460)] than among tourists from SADC countries [6,8% (42 872)] and those from 'other' African countries [6,4% (978)].

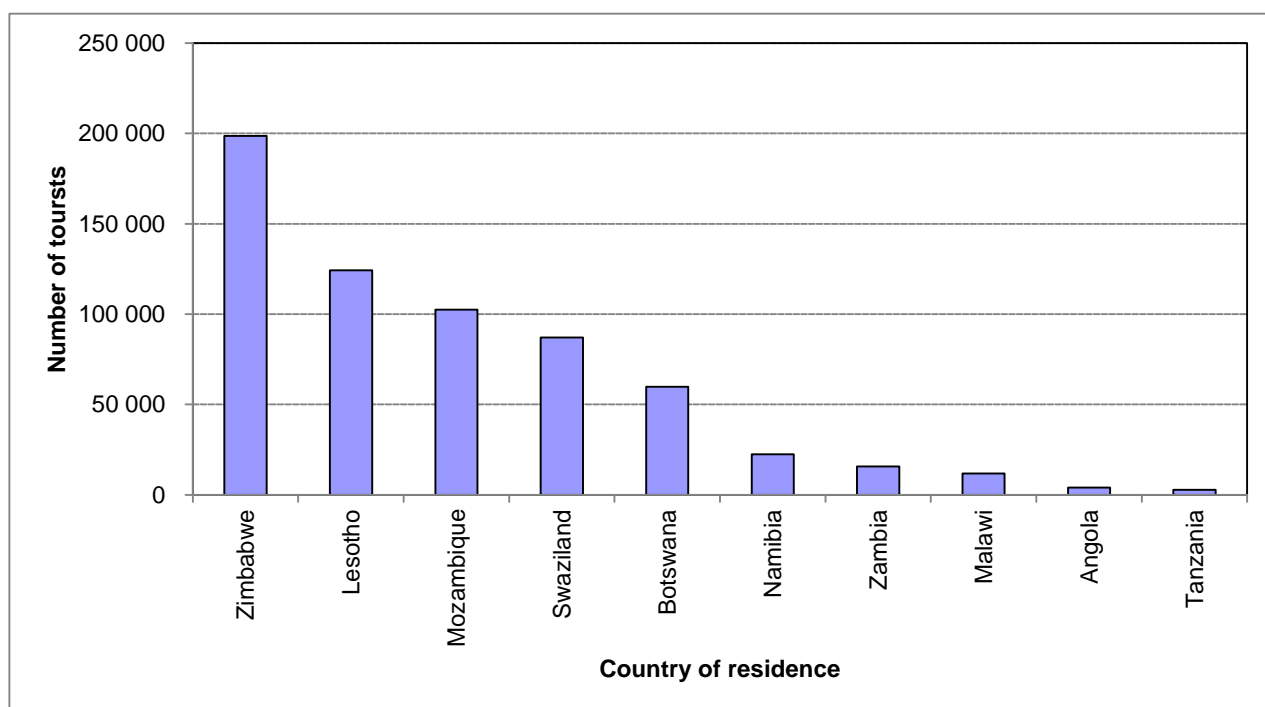
A comparison of the three regions shows relatively high proportions of the elderly among both male [11,3% (11 631)] and female [11,8% (10 208)] tourists from overseas. This is in contrast to the pattern observed among tourists from the other two regions. Thus, 1,8% (6 334) of male and 2,8% (7 977) of female tourists from the SADC countries were aged 65 years and older. Likewise 2,0% (199) of male and 2,6% (138) of female tourists from 'other' African countries were aged 65 years and older.

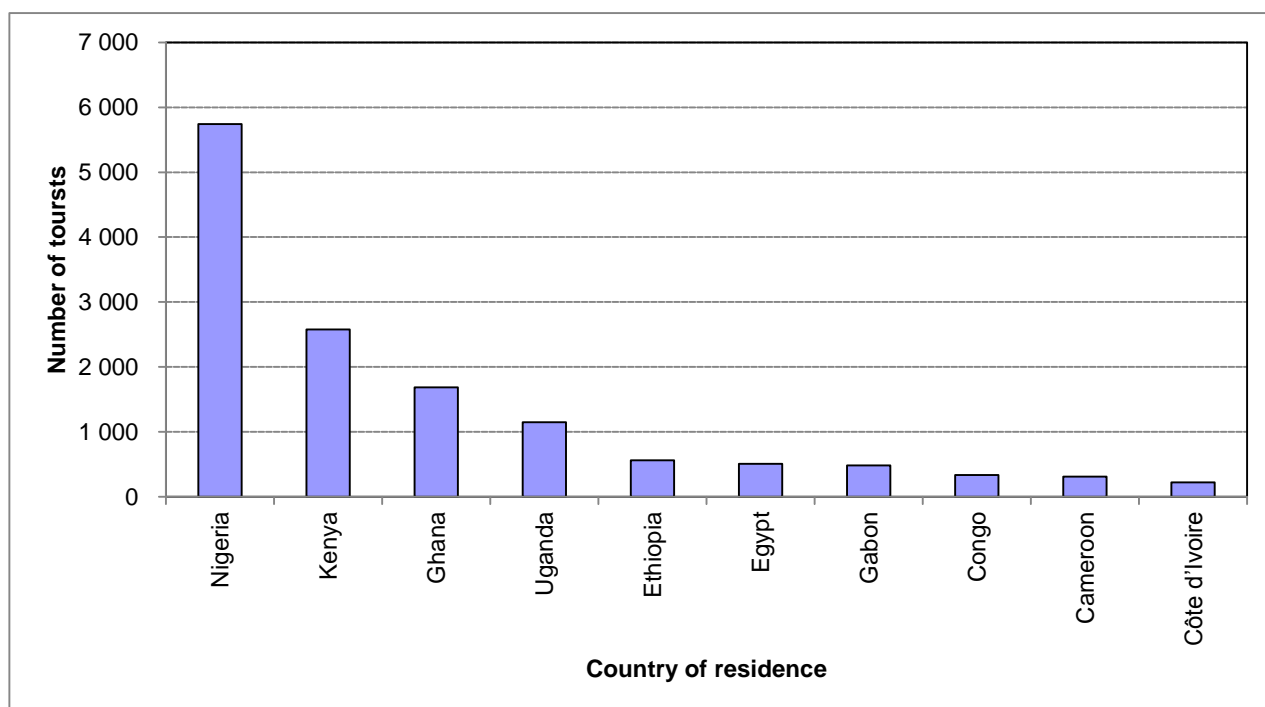
## 2. Figures

**Figure 1 – Number of tourists from the ten leading overseas countries in April 2014**



**Figure 2 – Number of tourists from the ten leading Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries in April 2014**



**Figure 3 – Number of tourists from the ten leading 'other' African countries in April 2014**



### 3. Tables

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

Travel direction	March	April	% change
	2014	2014	March 2014–April 2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 216 441</b>	<b>3 535 563</b>	<b>9,9</b>
<b>South African residents</b>	<b>770 654</b>	<b>962 558</b>	<b>24,9</b>
Arrivals	371 169	465 666	25,5
Departures	398 947	496 319	24,4
Transit	538	573	6,5
<b>Foreign travellers</b>	<b>2 445 787</b>	<b>2 573 005</b>	<b>5,2</b>
Arrivals	1 227 853	1 308 531	6,6
Departures	1 167 962	1 207 210	3,4
Transit	49 972	57 264	14,6
<b>Foreign arrivals</b>	<b>1 227 853</b>	<b>1 308 531</b>	<b>6,6</b>
Non-visitors	62 326	42 411	-32,0
Visitors	1 165 527	1 266 120	8,6
<b>Visitors</b>	<b>1 165 527</b>	<b>1 266 120</b>	<b>8,6</b>
Arrivals only	333 391	372 416	11,7
Single trips	453 890	506 514	11,6
Multiple trips	378 246	387 190	2,4
<b>Visitors</b>	<b>1 165 527</b>	<b>1 266 120</b>	<b>8,6</b>
Same day	413 711	426 020	3,0
Overnight (tourists)	751 816	840 100	11,7

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

Travel Direction	Total	Mode of travel (April 2014)						
		Air					Road	Sea
		Cape Town	King Shaka	O.R. Tambo	Other	Total		
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 535 563</b>	<b>130 566</b>	<b>26 934</b>	<b>733 630</b>	<b>7 699</b>	<b>898 829</b>	<b>2 624 586</b>	<b>12 148</b>
<b>South African residents</b>	<b>962 558</b>	<b>38 988</b>	<b>17 486</b>	<b>265 342</b>	<b>5 105</b>	<b>326 921</b>	<b>635 016</b>	<b>621</b>
Arrivals	465 666	19 090	8 332	126 842	2 485	156 749	308 654	263
Departures	496 319	19 898	9 154	137 927	2 620	169 599	326 362	358
Transit	573	-	-	573	-	573	-	-
<b>Foreign travellers</b>	<b>2 573 005</b>	<b>91 578</b>	<b>9 448</b>	<b>468 288</b>	<b>2 594</b>	<b>571 908</b>	<b>1 989 570</b>	<b>11 527</b>
Arrivals	1 308 531	43 445	4 546	198 588	1 236	247 815	1 054 428	6 288
Departures	1 207 210	48 133	4 902	212 436	1 358	266 829	935 142	5 239
Transit	57 264	-	-	57 264	-	57 264	-	-
<b>Visitors</b>	<b>1 266 120</b>	<b>40 778</b>	<b>3 898</b>	<b>187 025</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>232 635</b>	<b>1 031 667</b>	<b>1 818</b>
Same day	426 020	322	15	17 064	98	17 499	408 507	14
Overnight (tourists)	840 100	40 456	3 883	169 961	836	215 136	623 160	1 804

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

Country of residence	Total	Mode of travel (April 2014)						
		Air					Road	Sea
		Cape Town	King Shaka	O.R. Tambo	Other	Total		
<b>Total</b>	<b>840 100</b>	<b>40 456</b>	<b>3 883</b>	<b>169 961</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>215 136</b>	<b>623 160</b>	<b>1 781</b>
<b>Overseas</b>	<b>189 943</b>	<b>36 684</b>	<b>3 316</b>	<b>124 027</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>164 727</b>	<b>23 435</b>	<b>1 781</b>
<b>Europe</b>	<b>117 193</b>	<b>28 420</b>	<b>2 671</b>	<b>69 315</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>100 652</b>	<b>14 995</b>	<b>1 546</b>
Austria	1 745	366	43	1 076	2	1 487	258	-
Belgium	4 195	795	19	2 756	13	3 583	612	-
Denmark	1 891	339	28	1 327	-	1 694	196	1
France	11 331	2 765	135	6 697	19	9 616	1 711	4
Germany	22 830	4 746	284	14 287	31	19 348	3 480	2
Ireland	2 206	531	83	1 304	6	1 924	270	12
Italy	4 682	1 435	109	2 690	5	4 239	440	3
Norway	1 689	404	4	1 046	-	1 454	226	9
Portugal	4 552	720	61	1 953	11	2 745	1 806	1
Spain	2 503	661	73	1 588	19	2 341	161	1
Sweden	2 169	480	31	1 321	3	1 835	334	-
Switzerland	4 324	1 483	73	2 237	24	3 817	505	2
The Netherlands	8 690	2 489	103	4 634	1	7 227	1 455	8
UK	37 749	9 128	1 500	22 576	81	33 285	2 975	1 489
Other	6 637	2 078	125	3 823	31	6 057	566	14
<b>North America</b>	<b>26 518</b>	<b>3 243</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>19 743</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>23 450</b>	<b>3 057</b>	<b>11</b>
Canada	4 831	868	47	3 393	26	4 334	493	4
USA	21 687	2 375	93	16 350	298	19 116	2 564	7
<b>Central and South America</b>	<b>6 414</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5 480</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>5 835</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>-</b>
Argentina	621	18	2	567	-	587	34	-
Brazil	4 333	109	4	3 816	9	3 938	395	-
Mexico	378	96	-	259	13	368	10	-
Other	1 082	88	10	838	6	942	140	-

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

Country of residence	Total	Mode of travel (April 2014)						
		Air					Road	Sea
		Cape Town	King Shaka	O.R. Tambo	Other	Total		
<b>Australasia</b>	<b>12 045</b>	<b>848</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>9 933</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>10 978</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>217</b>
Australia	10 188	616	86	8 521	45	9 268	710	210
New Zealand	1 841	228	63	1 400	3	1 694	140	7
Other	16	4	-	12	-	16	-	-
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>3 586</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>2 556</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3 174</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>-</b>
Israel	2 277	217	-	1 702	6	1 925	352	-
Lebanon	327	102	6	194	-	302	25	-
Saudi Arabia	290	50	3	236	-	289	1	-
Other	692	176	58	424	-	658	34	-
<b>Asia</b>	<b>24 187</b>	<b>3 317</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>17 000</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>20 638</b>	<b>3 542</b>	<b>7</b>
China	8 123	1 257	36	6 169	18	7 480	643	-
India	7 494	632	105	5 158	19	5 914	1 580	-
Japan	1 746	163	19	1 462	2	1 646	98	2
Malaysia	634	250	10	347	5	612	21	1
Pakistan	1 230	141	47	586	-	774	456	-
Philippines	652	100	4	439	-	543	108	1
Singapore	588	199	5	370	2	576	12	-
South Korea	1 102	158	16	754	-	928	171	3
Thailand	780	115	9	627	2	753	27	-
Other	1 838	302	22	1 088	-	1 412	426	-
<b>Africa</b>	<b>648 956</b>	<b>3 747</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>44 997</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>49 446</b>	<b>599 487</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>SADC</b>	<b>633 598</b>	<b>3 434</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>31 564</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>35 656</b>	<b>597 942</b>	<b>-</b>
Angola	4 071	713	-	3 174	5	3 892	179	-
Botswana	59 875	223	6	1 669	18	1 916	57 959	-
DRC	2 493	11	-	923	10	1 944	549	-
Lesotho	124 222	1	3	399	-	403	123 819	-
Madagascar	146	3	-	134	2	139	7	-

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

Country of residence	Total	Mode of travel (April 2014)						
		Air					Road	Sea
		Cape Town	King Shaka	O.R. Tambo	Other	Total		
Malawi	11 875	5	2	1 414	12	1 433	10 442	-
Mauritius	1 486	305	65	941	6	1 317	169	-
Mozambique	102 380	129	65	2 864	12	3 070	99 310	-
Namibia	22 476	1 949	-	2 996	23	4 968	17 508	-
Seychelles	376	1	-	358	-	359	17	-
Swaziland	87 013	3	2	441	2	448	86 565	-
Tanzania	2 814	12	1	1 632	-	1 645	1 169	-
Zambia	15 739	16	128	3 878	3	4 025	11 714	-
Zimbabwe	198 632	63	264	9 741	29	10 097	188 535	-
<b>'Other' African</b>	<b>15 358</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>13 433</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13 790</b>	<b>1 545</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>East and Central Africa</b>	<b>5 741</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4 935</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4 994</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>-</b>
Burundi	94	2	-	84	-	86	8	-
Cameroon	312	2	3	267	-	272	40	-
Central African Republic	7	-	-	7	-	7	-	-
Chad	32	-	-	32	-	32	-	-
Comoros	18	-	-	14	-	14	4	-
Congo	334	1	-	312	5	318	16	-
Djibouti	4	-	-	4	-	4	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	22	-	-	18	2	20	2	-
Eritrea	53	2	3	41	-	46	7	-
Ethiopia	560	8	4	458	-	470	90	-
Gabon	483	3	-	476	-	479	4	-
Kenya	2 580	10	2	2 230	2	2 244	336	-
Rwanda	75	-	1	60	-	61	14	-
Sao Tome and Principe	10	1	-	8	-	9	1	-
Somalia	8	-	-	5	-	5	3	-
Uganda	1 149	8	-	919	-	927	222	-

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

Country of residence	Total	Mode of travel (April 2014)						Road	Sea
		Air							
		Cape Town	King Shaka	O.R. Tambo	Other	Total			
West Africa	8 532	89	5	7 699	5	7 798	711	23	
Benin	125	1	-	122	-	123	2	-	
Burkina Faso	55	3	-	50	-	53	2	-	
Cape Verde Island	60	12	-	42	-	54	6	-	
Côte d'Ivoire	224	8	-	204	-	212	12	-	
Gambia	29	-	-	29	-	29	-	-	
Ghana	1 686	23	2	1 483	-	1 508	178	-	
Guinea	157	1	-	83	-	84	73	-	
Guinea-Bissau	7	-	-	7	-	7	-	-	
Liberia	48	1	-	46	-	47	1	-	
Mali	56	-	-	40	-	40	16	-	
Mauritania	18	-	-	18	-	18	-	-	
Niger	14	-	-	14	-	14	-	-	
Nigeria	5 741	27	3	5 305	5	5 340	401	-	
Saint Helena	24	1	-	-	-	1	-	23	
Senegal	179	2	-	175	-	177	2	-	
Sierra Leone	69	2	-	50	-	52	17	-	
Togo	40	8	-	31	-	39	1	-	
North Africa	1 085	187	12	799	-	998	87	-	
Algeria	94	26	1	55	-	82	12	-	
Egypt	506	58	2	422	-	482	24	-	
Libya	122	53	6	57	-	116	6	-	
Morocco	124	17	1	87	-	105	19	-	
South Sudan	58	-	-	52	-	52	6	-	
The Sudan	119	21	1	84	-	106	13	-	
Tunisia	60	12	1	40	-	53	7	-	
Western Sahara	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	
Unspecified	1 201	25	1	937	-	963	238	-	

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

Country of residence	Total	Purpose of visit (April 2014)		
		Business	Holiday	Study
<b>Total</b>	<b>840 100</b>	<b>27 858</b>	<b>805 996</b>	<b>6 246</b>
<b>Overseas</b>	<b>189 943</b>	<b>6 311</b>	<b>182 677</b>	<b>955</b>
<b>Europe</b>	<b>117 193</b>	<b>3 872</b>	<b>112 823</b>	<b>498</b>
Austria	1 745	45	1 690	10
Belgium	4 195	111	4 069	15
Denmark	1 891	72	1 816	3
France	11 331	386	10 880	65
Germany	22 830	477	22 264	89
Ireland	2 206	85	2 105	16
Italy	4 682	255	4 410	17
Norway	1 689	40	1 639	10
Portugal	4 552	77	4 456	19
Spain	2 503	138	2 361	4
Sweden	2 169	104	2 049	16
Switzerland	4 324	68	4 245	11
The Netherlands	8 690	278	8 371	41
UK	37 749	1 219	36 388	142
Other	6 637	517	6 080	40
<b>North America</b>	<b>26 518</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>25 584</b>	<b>185</b>
Canada	4 831	133	4 681	17
USA	21 687	616	20 903	168
<b>Central and South America</b>	<b>6 414</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>6 268</b>	<b>43</b>
Argentina	621	6	612	3
Brazil	4 333	57	4 257	19
Mexico	378	11	363	4
Other	1 082	29	1 036	17

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

Country of residence	Total	Purpose of visit (April 2014)		
		Business	Holiday	Study
<b>Australasia</b>	<b>12 045</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>11 806</b>	<b>32</b>
Australia	10 188	179	9 982	27
New Zealand	1 841	27	1 809	5
Other	16	1	15	-
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>3 586</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>3 392</b>	<b>35</b>
Israel	2 277	40	2 228	9
Lebanon	327	22	305	-
Saudi Arabia	290	8	276	6
Other	692	89	583	20
<b>Asia</b>	<b>24 187</b>	<b>1 221</b>	<b>22 804</b>	<b>162</b>
China	8 123	296	7 806	21
India	7 494	430	7 015	49
Japan	1 746	116	1 626	4
Malaysia	634	26	606	2
Pakistan	1 230	95	1 114	21
Philippines	652	11	632	9
Singapore	588	38	548	2
South Korea	1 102	72	1 000	30
Thailand	780	26	750	4
Other	1 838	111	1 707	20
<b>Africa</b>	<b>648 956</b>	<b>21 502</b>	<b>622 163</b>	<b>5 291</b>
<b>SADC</b>	<b>633 598</b>	<b>20 877</b>	<b>607 908</b>	<b>4 813</b>
Angola	4 071	60	3 790	221
Botswana	59 875	353	58 886	636
DRC	2 493	67	2 293	133
Lesotho	124 222	1 960	121 572	690
Madagascar	146	4	139	3



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

Country of residence	Total	Purpose of visit (April 2014)		
		Business	Holiday	Study
Malawi	11 875	224	11 606	45
Mauritius	1 486	55	1 410	21
Mozambique	102 380	11 971	90 287	122
Namibia	22 476	2 250	19 303	923
Seychelles	376	7	369	-
Swaziland	87 013	478	85 441	1 094
Tanzania	2 814	100	2 661	53
Zambia	15 739	722	14 875	142
Zimbabwe	198 632	2 626	195 276	730
<b>'Other' African</b>	<b>15 358</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>14 255</b>	<b>478</b>
<b>East and Central Africa</b>	<b>5 741</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>5 259</b>	<b>215</b>
Burundi	94	3	89	2
Cameroon	312	19	267	26
Central African Republic	7	-	7	-
Chad	32	1	29	2
Comoros	18	-	15	3
Congo	334	10	307	17
Djibouti	4	1	3	-
Equatorial Guinea	22	1	18	3
Eritrea	53	2	49	2
Ethiopia	560	27	524	9
Gabon	483	5	451	27
Kenya	2 580	151	2 344	85
Rwanda	75	2	68	5
Sao Tome and Principe	10	-	10	-
Somalia	8	1	7	-
Uganda	1 149	44	1 071	34

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

Country of residence	Total	Purpose of visit (April 2014)		
		Business	Holiday	Study
<b>West Africa</b>	<b>8 532</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>8 083</b>	<b>195</b>
Benin	125	1	122	2
Burkina Faso	55	5	49	1
Cape Verde Island	60	1	58	1
Côte d'Ivoire	224	13	210	1
Gambia	29	2	26	1
Ghana	1 686	48	1 615	23
Guinea	157	1	154	2
Guinea-Bissau	7	-	7	-
Liberia	48	2	46	-
Mali	56	6	50	-
Mauritania	18	1	17	-
Niger	14	-	14	-
Nigeria	5 741	162	5 418	161
Saint Helena	24	-	24	-
Senegal	179	8	169	2
Sierra Leone	69	1	67	1
Togo	40	3	37	-
<b>North Africa</b>	<b>1 085</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>68</b>
Algeria	94	12	73	9
Egypt	506	55	447	4
Libya	122	5	74	43
Morocco	124	7	115	2
South Sudan	58	-	55	3
The Sudan	119	17	95	7
Tunisia	60	8	52	-
Western Sahara	2	-	2	-
<b>Unspecified</b>	<b>1 201</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1 156</b>	<b>-</b>

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

Sex	Age group	Total	Region (April 2014)			
			Overseas	SADC	'Other' African	Unspecified
<b>All</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>840 100</b>	<b>189 943</b>	<b>633 598</b>	<b>15 358</b>	<b>1 201</b>
	<15	62 323	18 460	42 872	978	13
	15-64	741 274	149 644	576 415	14 043	1 172
	65+	36 503	21 839	14 311	337	16
<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>463 720</b>	<b>103 188</b>	<b>349 879</b>	<b>9 962</b>	<b>691</b>
	<15	31 460	9 623	21 336	496	5
	15-64	414 088	81 934	322 209	9 267	678
	65+	18 172	11 631	6 334	199	8
<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>376 378</b>	<b>86 755</b>	<b>283 717</b>	<b>5 396</b>	<b>510</b>
	<15	30 863	8 837	21 536	482	8
	15-64	327 184	67 710	254 204	4 776	494
	65+	18 331	10 208	7 977	138	8
<b>Unspecified</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
	<15	-	-	-	-	-
	15-64	2	-	2	-	-
	65+	-	-	-	-	-

## 4. Explanatory notes

### NOTICE TO USERS

Statistics South Africa 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 new 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 end of 2015/16. The change affects the identification of Transit Travellers that are currently categorised under Direction instead of Purpose of Movement. With 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). Statistics South Africa (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; and
- 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) through all the air, land and sea ports of entry.

### 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 DHA database.
- 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 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. In April 2014, the DHA data was 0,5% 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.

#### 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 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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