

The South Africa I know, the home I understand

Statistical release P0351

Tourism and Migration

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Preface

This monthly statistical release provides information on South African residents and foreign travellers who entered or left South Africa in August 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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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 3 498 827 travellers (arrivals and departures) passed through South African ports of entry in August 2014. As presented in Table 1 on page 8, these travellers were made up of 920 343 South African residents and 2 578 484 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 448 485 arrivals, 471 125 departures and 733 in transit. The corresponding volumes for foreign arrivals, departures and transit travellers were 1 302 154, 1 187 912 and 88 418, respectively.

A comparison between the movements in July 2014 and August 2014 indicates that the volume of arrivals decreased for South African residents and increased for foreign travellers, whereas the volume of departures increased for both South African residents and foreign travellers. The travellers in transit increased for both South African residents and foreign travellers. The volume of arrivals for South African residents decreased by 10,4% (from 500 622 in July 2014 to 448 485 in August 2014) while departures increased by 5,7% (from 445 854 in July 2014 to 471 125 in August 2014) and South African residents in transit increased by 6,1% (from 691 in July 2014 to 733 in August 2014). Foreign arrivals increased by 11,8% (from 1 164 444 in July 2014 to 1 302 154 in August 2014), foreign departures increased by 15,8% (from 1 025 994 in July 2014 to 1 187 912 in August 2014) and foreign travellers in transit increased by 23,8% (from 71 418 in July 2014 to 88 418 in August 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 August 2014, 43 354 (3,3%) of foreign arrivals were classified as non-visitors while 1 158 800 (96,7%) were classified as visitors. The visitors were categorised into three groups:

- i. arrivals only comprising of visitors who entered the country in August 2014 but did not depart in August 2014 [369 449 (29,3%)];
- ii. single trips visitors who came once in August 2014 and left in August 2014 [488 987 (38,8%)]; and
- iii. multiple trips visitors who came and left more than once in August 2014 [400 364 (31,8%)].

Visitors were further grouped as same-day visitors and overnight visitors (tourists). In August 2014, there were 430 269 (34,2%) same-day visitors and 8284 531 (65,8%) tourists. Between July 2014 and August 2014, the volume of same-day visitors increased by 7,2% (from 401 349 in July 2014 to 430 269 in August 2014) and tourists increased by 14,4% (from 724 199 in July 2014 to 828 531 in August 2014).

1.1.2 Mode of travel

Data presented in Table 2 on page 9 show that in August 2014, road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 2 553 474 (73,0%) out of the 3 498 827 travellers. The total number of travellers who used air transport was 938 315 (26,8%). The arrivals data for South African residents show that 156 295 (34,8%) came by air and 291 970 (65,1%) came by road. For departures, 168 365 (35,7%) and 302 530 (64,2%) used air and road transport respectively. All travellers in transit used air transport (733).

In the case of foreign travellers, 256 966 (19,7%) arrived by air while those who came by road were 1 041 752 (80,0%). When departing South Africa, 267 538 (22,5%) foreign travellers left by air whilst 917 222 (77,2%) left by road. All travellers in transit used air transport (88 418). Table 2 further shows that an overwhelming majority [402 979 (93,7%)] of same-day visitors arrived in the country by road. Only 27 285 (6,3%) same-day visitors flew into the country. Data on tourists show that, 616 022 (74,4%) used road transport while 212 435 (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 August 2014, 156 612 (83,8%) overseas tourists arrived in the country by air whilst 30 120 (16,1%) 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 [584 335 (93,7%)]. Only 39 317 (6,3%) 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 15 431 (92,1%); with 1 326 (7,9%) using road transport.

1.2.2 Regional and national distribution

In August 2014, the distribution of overseas tourists was as follows; Europe, 107 127 (57,3%); North America, 34 089 (18,2%); Asia, 24 645 (13,2%); Australasia, 11 314 (6,1%); Central and South America, 4 863 (2,6%); and Middle East, 4 763 (2,5%). Virtually all tourists from Africa came from the SADC countries, [623 653 (97,4%)]. The distribution of the remaining tourists from Africa is as follows: West Africa, [8 890 (1,4%)]; East and Central Africa, 6 564 (1,0%); and North Africa 1 307 (0,2%).

Data presented in Figure 1 on page 6 indicate that the United States of America (USA), 30 072 (16,1%); United Kingdom (UK), 29 446 (15,8%); Germany, 18 610 (10,0%); France, 11 256 (6,0%); The Netherlands, 11 170 (6,0%); Italy, 10 356 (5,5%); Australia, 9 758 (5,2%); China, 7 397 (4,0%); India, 7 065 (3,8%); and Spain, 4 154 (2,2%) were the ten leading overseas countries visiting South Africa in August 2014. Tourists from these ten countries constituted 74,6% of all tourists from overseas countries.

The ten leading SADC countries in the number of tourists visiting South Africa in August 2014 were Zimbabwe, 198 658 (31,9%); Lesotho, 117 392 (18,8%); Mozambique, 109 625 (17,6%); Swaziland, 86 274 (13,8%); Botswana, 46 579 (7,5%); Namibia, 18 883 (3,0%); Malawi, 17 577 (2,8%); Zambia, 15 472 (2,5%); Angola, 4 574 (0,7%) and DRC, 3 144 (0,5%) (see Figure 2 on page 6). Tourists from these ten countries constituted 99,1% of all tourists from the SADC countries.

The ten leading countries in the number of tourists visiting South Africa in August 2014 from 'other' African countries, as shown in Figure 3 on page 7, were Nigeria, 6 137 (36,6%); Kenya, 2 541 (15,2%); Ghana, 1 447 (8,6%); Gabon, 1 300 (7,8%); Uganda, 888 (5,3%); Egypt, 638 (3,8%); Ethiopia, 594 (3,5%); Cameroon, 481 (2,9%); Congo, 388 (2,3%) and Côte d'Ivoire, 241 (1,4%). Tourists from these ten countries constituted 87,4% 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 August 2014, a majority of tourists [796 719 (96,2%)] were in South Africa for holidays compared with only 25 987 (3,1%) and 5 825 (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 92,0% came to South Africa for holidays. A total of 11 080 (97,9%) tourists from Australasia; 33 048 (96,9%) from North America; 4 688 (96,4%) from Central and South America; 102 750 (95,9%) from Europe; 4 538 (95,3%) from Middle East and 22 816 (92,6%) from Asia were in South Africa for holidays. Asia (5,7%) and Middle East (3,6%) had a higher proportion of tourists who came to South Africa for business. Asia (1,7%) had a higher proportion of student tourists compared to other overseas regions.

The majority of African tourists [616 531 (96,3%)] came to South Africa for holidays. However, there were differences between tourists from the SADC countries and 'other' African countries namely:

- Whereas 601 259 (96,4%) of tourists from the SADC countries were on holidays; 15 272 (91,1%) 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 93,5% (8 311); 89,7% (5 886) and 82,2% (1 075) for West Africa; East and central Africa and North Africa, respectively.
- Business persons constituted 4,7% (793) of tourists from 'other' African countries and 3,0% (18 979) from the SADC countries. North Africa had the highest proportion [10,2% (133)] of its tourists in South Africa for business.
- Students made up 4,2% (696) of tourists from 'other' African countries compared with 0,5% (3 415) from the SADC countries. North Africa had the highest proportion [7,6% (99)] of student tourists in South Africa.

1.2.4 Sex and age distribution

Table 5 on page 18 shows that in August 2014, there were 458 648 (55,4%) male and 369 882 (44,6%) female tourists. Overseas tourists were made up of 101 755 (54,5%) male tourists and 85 046 (45,5%) female tourists. There were 345 371 (55,4%) male and 278 281 (44,6%) female tourists from the SADC countries. The tourists from 'other' African countries were made up of 10 719 (64,0%) males and 6 042 (36,0%) females.

The ages of the tourists were categorised into three broad groups: namely; those younger than 15 years, 15 to 64 years, and 65 years and older. The overall results presented in Table 5 show that 65 134 (7,9%) tourists were aged less than 15 years; 732 657 (88,4%) were aged between 15 and 64 years; and 30 740 (3,7%) were aged 65 years and older.

Taking the regions of residence into consideration, the results further show that 153 115 (82,0%) of overseas tourists were aged between 15 and 64 years compared with 563 481 (90,4%) and 14 796 (88,3%) 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 'other' African countries [10,2%(1710)] than among tourists from overseas countries [8,7% (16 301)] and those from SADC countries [7,5% (47 080)].

A comparison of the three regions shows relatively high proportions of the elderly among both male [9,1% (9 294)] and female [9,5% (8 091)] tourists from overseas. This is in contrast to the pattern observed among tourists from the other two regions. Thus, 1,7% (5 782) of male and 2,6% (7 310) of female tourists from the SADC countries were aged 65 years and older. Likewise 1,5% (158) of male and 1,6% (97) 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 August 2014

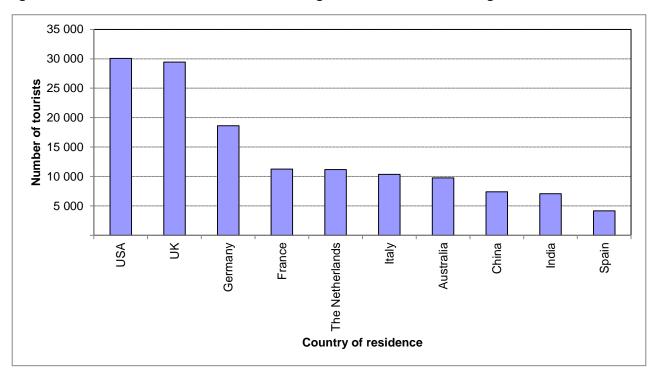


Figure 2 - Number of tourists from the ten leading Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries in August 2014

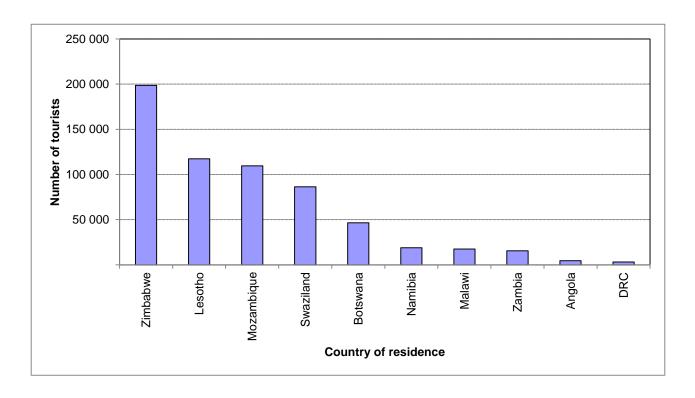
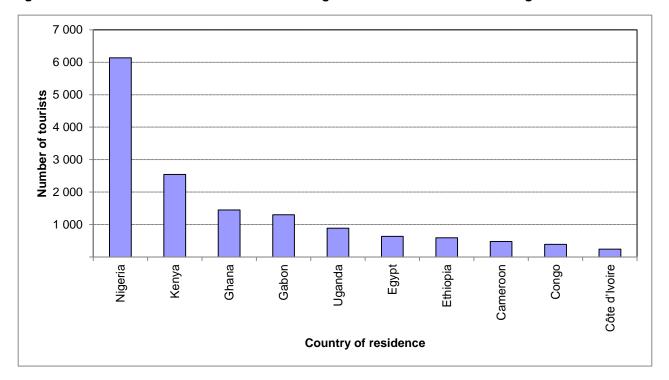


Figure 3 - Number of tourists from the ten leading 'other' African countries in August 2014



3. Tables

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

Travel direction	July	August	% change
Travel direction	2014	2014	July 2014-August 2014
Total	3 209 023	3 498 827	9,0
South African residents	947 167	920 343	-2,8
Arrivals	500 622	448 485	-10,4
Departures	445 854	471 125	5,7
Transit	691	733	6,1
Foreign travellers	2 261 856	2 578 484	14,0
Arrivals	1 164 444	1 302 154	11,8
Departures	1 025 994	1 187 912	15,8
Transit	71 418	88 418	23,8
Foreign arrivals	1 164 444	1 302 154	11,8
Non-visitors	38 896	43 354	11,5
Visitors	1 125 548	1 258 800	11,8
Visitors	1 125 548	1 258 800	11,8
Arrivals only	373 496	369 449	-1,1
Single trips	414 504	488 987	18,0
Multiple trips	337 548	400 364	18,6
Visitors	1 125 548	1 258 800	11,8
Same day	401 349	430 269	7,2
Overnight (tourists)	724 199	828 531	14,4

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

Travel Direction	Total	Cape Town	King Shaka	O.R. Tambo	Other	Total	Road	Sea
Total	3 498 827	104 169	24 264	800 560	9 322	938 315	2 553 474	7 038
South African residents	920 343	39 466	14 503	265 436	5 988	325 393	594 500	450
Arrivals	448 485	18 917	6 126	128 685	2 567	156 295	291 970	220
Departures	471 125	20 549	8 377	136 018	3 421	168 365	302 530	230
Transit	733	-	-	733	-	733	-	-
Foreign travellers	2 578 484	64 703	9 761	535 124	3 334	612 922	1 958 974	6 588
Arrivals	1 302 154	31 631	4 338	219 442	1 555	256 966	1 041 752	3 436
Departures	1 187 912	33 070	5 419	227 270	1 779	267 538	917 222	3 152
Transit	88 418	2	4	88 412	-	88 418	-	-
Visitors	1 258 800	29 216	3 537	205 803	1 164	239 720	1 019 001	79
Same day	430 269	536	33	26 544	172	27 285	402 979	5
Overnight (tourists)	828 531	28 680	3 504	179 259	992	212 435	616 022	74

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

		Mode of travel (August 2014)						
				Air				
Country of residence	Total	Cape Town	King Shaka	O.R. Tambo	Other	Total	Road	Sea
Total	828 531	28 680	3 504	179 259	992	212 435	616 022	74
Overseas	186 801	25 594	2 827	127 416	775	156 612	30 120	69
Europe	107 127	17 733	1 972	64 916	221	84 842	22 223	62
Austria	1 866	270	50	1 134	7	1 461	405	-
Belgium	3 472	496	13	2 003	6	2 518	954	-
Denmark	1 170	176	10	877	-	1 063	107	-
France	11 256	1 482	68	6 861	34	8 445	2 810	1
Germany	18 610	2 718	285	11 767	19	14 789	3 821	-
Ireland	1 628	349	59	973	4	1 385	243	-
Italy	10 356	2 374	134	6 008	11	8 527	1 829	-
Poland	1 054	139	67	626	-	832	222	-
Portugal	3 717	335	34	1 829	9	2 207	1 510	-
Spain	4 154	754	55	2 557	31	3 397	757	-
Sweden	1 239	254	36	846	1	1 137	102	-
Switzerland	2 046	371	23	1 305	7	1 706	340	-
The Netherlands	11 170	1 923	162	4 604	3	6 692	4 477	1
UK	29 446	4 866	778	19 749	82	25 475	3 912	59
Other	5 943	1 226	198	3 777	7	5 208	734	1
North America	34 089	3 342	234	27 090	458	31 124	2 962	3
Canada	4 017	542	44	2 933	25	3 544	473	-
USA	30 072	2 800	190	24 157	433	27 580	2 489	3
Central and South America	4 863	174	26	4 018	13	4 231	632	-
Argentina	461	10	8	409	-	427	34	-
Brazil	3 064	73	6	2 579	6	2 664	400	-
Mexico	282	41	6	209	6	262	20	-
Other	1 056	50	6	821	1	878	178	-

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

		Mode of travel (August 2014)						
		Air						
Country of residence	Total	Cape Town	King Shaka	O.R. Tambo	Other	Total	Road	Sea
Australasia	11 314	577	66	9 474	42	10 159	1 155	_
Australia	9 758	465	44	8 209	31	8 749	1 009	_
New Zealand	1 543	109	22	1 255	11	1 397	146	_
Other	13	3	-	10	-	13	-	
Middle East	4 763	822	71	3 685	4	4 582	181	_
Israel	1 853	51	1	1 663	2	1 717	136	_
Saudi Arabia	1 395	192	2	1 199	2	1 395	-	_
United Arab Emirates	383	247	33	103	-	383	-	_
Other	1 132	332	35	720	-	1 087	45	-
Asia	24 645	2 946	458	18 233	37	21 674	2 967	4
China	7 397	1 086	96	5 720	-	6 902	495	-
India	7 065	716	147	5 150	16	6 029	1 035	1
Japan	3 194	302	40	2 635	4	2 981	213	-
Malaysia	687	150	28	475	6	659	28	-
Pakistan	1 127	142	62	544	-	748	379	-
Singapore	631	154	2	450	7	613	18	-
South Korea	1 503	124	19	1 049	-	1 192	311	-
Taiwan	623	52	8	454	-	514	109	-
Thailand	583	33	6	508	-	547	36	-
Other	1 835	187	50	1 248	4	1 489	343	3
Africa	640 414	3 072	673	50 786	217	54 748	585 661	5
SADC	623 653	2 771	616	35 742	188	39 317	584 335	1
Angola	4 574	770	-	3 672	11	4 453	121	-
Botswana	46 579	93	-	2 180	37	2 310	44 269	-
DRC	3 144	6	1	2 491	-	2 498	646	-
Lesotho	117 392	1	1	524	6	532	116 860	-
Madagascar	338	-	-	331	2	333	5	-

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

		Mode of travel (August 2014)						
		Air						
Country of residence	Total	Cape Town	King Shaka	O.R. Tambo	Other	Total	Road	Sea
Malawi	17 577	9	3	1 893	2	1 907	15 670	-
Mauritius	1 658	154	125	1 194	5	1 478	180	-
Mozambique	109 625	5	70	4 165	27	4 267	105 358	-
Namibia	18 883	1 667	1	3 032	36	4 736	14 146	1
Seychelles	477	-	1	470	-	471	6	-
Swaziland	86 274	1	2	593	2	598	85 676	-
Tanzania	3 002	5	9	1 808	10	1 832	1 170	-
Zambia	15 472	9	173	4 032	9	4 223	11 249	-
Zimbabwe	198 658	51	230	9 357	41	9 679	188 979	-
'Other' African	16 761	301	57	15 044	29	15 431	1 326	4
East and Central Africa	6 564	53	8	5 956	11	6 028	536	_
Burundi	81	-	-	77	-	77	4	_
Cameroon	481	5	1	418	-	424	57	_
Central African Republic	14	-	-	13	-	13	1	-
Chad	39	3	-	36	-	39	-	-
Comoros	20	-	-	20	-	20	-	-
Congo	388	7	-	377	-	384	4	-
Djibouti	10	-	-	10	-	10	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	32	4	-	28	-	32	-	-
Eritrea	45	2	-	33	-	35	10	-
Ethiopia	594	9	3	510	1	523	71	-
Gabon	1 300	3	-	1 288	6	1 297	3	-
Kenya	2 541	9	4	2 274	4	2 291	250	-
Reunion	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
Rwanda	100	2	-	88	-	90	10	-
Sao Tome and Principe	11	-	-	10	-	10	1	-
Somalia	18	1	-	11	-	12	6	-
Uganda	888	6	-	763	-	769	119	-

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

				Mode of travel (A	August 2014	!)		
				i				
Country of residence	Total	Cape Town	King Shaka	O.R. Tambo	Other	Total	Road	Sea
West Africa	8 890	74	19	8 063	17	8 173	713	4
Benin	185	1	-	180	-	181	4	-
Burkina Faso	66	-	-	57	-	57	9	-
Cape Verde Island	65	4	-	55	-	59	6	-
Côte d'Ivoire	241	3	1	233	-	237	4	
Gambia	59	-	2	46	-	48	11	-
Ghana	1 447	25	2	1 332	1	1 360	87	-
Guinea	166	-	1	50	-	51	115	
Guinea-Bissau	15	2	-	8	-	10	5	
Liberia	18	1	-	15	-	16	2	
Mali	95	-	-	52	3	55	40	
Mauritania	66	1	-	65	-	66	-	
Niger	26	-	-	25	-	25	1	
Nigeria	6 137	36	13	5 673	13	5 735	402	
Saint Helena	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Senegal	221	-	-	209	-	209	12	
Sierra Leone	38	1	-	22	-	23	15	
Togo	41	-	-	41	-	41	-	-
North Africa	1 307	174	30	1 025	1	1 230	77	
Algeria	139	39	5	91	-	135	4	-
Egypt	638	48	6	553	-	607	31	
Libya	68	30	1	21	-	52	16	
Morocco	112	15	5	84	1	105	7	
South Sudan	71	1	-	69	-	70	1	
The Sudan	181	18	4	143	-	165	16	-
Tunisia	96	23	9	62	-	94	2	
Western Sahara	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	-
Unspecified	1 316	14	4	1 057	-	1 075	241	

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

		Purpose of visit (August 2014)					
Country of residence	Total	Business	Holiday	Study			
Total	828 531	25 987	796 719	5 825			
Overseas	186 801	6 172	178 920	1 709			
Europe	107 127	3 500	102 750	877			
Austria	1 866	51	1 806	9			
Belgium	3 472	107	3 331	34			
Denmark	1 170	69	1 092	9			
France	11 256	271	10 711	274			
Germany	18 610	467	18 058	85			
Ireland	1 628	74	1 549	5			
Italy	10 356	200	10 127	29			
Poland	1 054	50	1 002	2			
Portugal	3 717	102	3 591	24			
Spain	4 154	120	4 009	25			
Sweden	1 239	120	1 093	26			
Switzerland	2 046	65	1 954	27			
The Netherlands	11 170	223	10 872	75			
UK	29 446	1 152	28 132	162			
Other	5 943	429	5 423	91			
North America	34 089	750	33 048	291			
Canada	4 017	118	3 838	61			
USA	30 072	632	29 210	230			
Central and South America	4 863	128	4 688	47			
Argentina	461	15	441	5			
Brazil	3 064	43	3 007	14			
Mexico	282	29	248	5			
Other	1 056	41	992	23			

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

		Purpo	se of visit (Augu	st 2014)
Country of residence	Total	Business	Holiday	Study
Australasia	11 314	211	11 080	23
Australia	9 758	180	9 562	16
New Zealand	1 543	30	1 508	5
Other	13	1	10	2
Middle East	4 763	170	4 538	55
Israel	1 853	51	1 798	4
Saudi Arabia	1 395	5	1 379	11
United Arab Emirates	383	25	357	1
Other	1 132	89	1 004	39
Asia	24 645	1 413	22 816	416
China	7 397	421	6 938	38
India	7 065	531	6 442	92
Japan	3 194	125	3 063	6
Malaysia	687	25	579	83
Pakistan	1 127	67	1 031	29
Singapore	631	37	585	9
South Korea	1 503	52	1 430	21
Taiwan	623	27	595	1
Thailand	583	9	520	54
Other	1 835	119	1 633	83
Africa	640 414	19 772	616 531	4 111
SADC	623 653	18 979	601 259	3 415
Angola	4 574	85	4 271	218
Botswana	46 579	482	45 744	353
DRC	3 144	44	2 979	121
Lesotho	117 392	2 583	114 196	613
Madagascar	338	8	314	16

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

		Purpose of visit (August 2014)					
Country of residence	Total	Business	Holiday	Study			
Malawi	17 577	216	17 273	88			
Mauritius	1 658	76	1 523	59			
Mozambique	109 625	9 674	99 826	125			
Namibia	18 883	2 291	16 267	325			
Seychelles	477	10	465	2			
Swaziland	86 274	382	85 218	674			
Tanzania	3 002	98	2 795	109			
Zambia	15 472	904	14 429	139			
Zimbabwe	198 658	2 126	195 959	573			
'Other' African	16 761	793	15 272	696			
East and Central Africa	6 564	351	5 886	327			
Burundi	81	5	68	8			
Cameroon	481	29	419	33			
Central African Republic	14	-	14	-			
Chad	39	4	23	12			
Comoros	20	-	11	9			
Congo	388	8	360	20			
Djibouti	10	-	10	-			
Equatorial Guinea	32	2	21	9			
Eritrea	45	-	44	1			
Ethiopia	594	26	561	7			
Gabon	1 300	12	1 224	64			
Kenya	2 541	196	2 241	104			
Reunion	2	-	2	-			
Rwanda	100	1	74	25			
Sao Tome and Principe	11	3	8	-			
Somalia	18	-	18	-			
Uganda	888	65	788	35			

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

		Purpose of visit (August 2014)					
Country of residence	Total	Business	Holiday	Study			
West Africa	8 890	309	8 311	270			
Benin	185	6	175	4			
Burkina Faso	66	7	53	6			
Cape Verde Island	65	5	60	-			
Côte d'Ivoire	241	24	207	10			
Gambia	59	4	53	2			
Ghana	1 447	64	1 346	37			
Guinea	166	1	163	2			
Guinea-Bissau	15	-	15	-			
Liberia	18	1	17	-			
Mali	95	3	91	1			
Mauritania	66	1	62	3			
Niger	26	1	22	3			
Nigeria	6 137	166	5 787	184			
Saint Helena	4	-	4	-			
Senegal	221	20	187	14			
Sierra Leone	38	-	38	-			
Togo	41	6	31	4			
North Africa	1 307	133	1 075	99			
Algeria	139	24	106	9			
Egypt	638	60	566	12			
Libya	68	1	35	32			
Morocco	112	13	93	6			
South Sudan	71	7	62	2			
The Sudan	181	15	132	34			
Tunisia	96	13	79	4			
Western Sahara	2	-	2	-			
Unspecified	1 316	43	1 268	5			

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

			Region (August 2014)			
Sex	Age group	Total	Overseas	SADC	'Other' African	Unspecified
All	Total	828 531	186 801	623 653	16 761	1 316
	<15	65 134	16 301	47 080	1 710	43
	15-64	732 657	153 115	563 481	14 796	1 265
	65+	30 740	17 385	13 092	255	8
Male	Total	458 648	101 755	345 371	10 719	803
	<15	32 501	8 445	23 181	854	21
	15-64	410 907	84 016	316 408	9 707	776
	65+	15 240	9 294	5 782	158	6
Female	Total	369 882	85 046	278 281	6 042	513
	<15	32 633	7 856	23 899	856	22
	15-64	321 749	69 099	247 072	5 089	489
	65+	15 500	8 091	7 310	97	2
Unspecified	Total	1	-	1	-	-
	15-64	1	-	1	-	-
	15-64	1	-	1	-	

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 August 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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