



The South Africa I know, the home I understand

Statistical release

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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 June 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.

PJ Lehohla
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 3 066 936 travellers (arrivals and departures) passed through South African ports of entry in June 2014. As presented in Table 1 on page 8, these travellers were made up of 870 581 South African residents and 2 196 355 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 409 635 arrivals, 460 188 departures and 758 transit travellers. The corresponding volumes for foreign arrivals, departures and transit travellers were 1 108 229, 1 020 173 and 67 953, respectively.

A comparison between the movements in May 2014 and June 2014 indicates that the volume of arrivals decreased for both South African residents and foreign travellers, whereas the volume of departures increased for South African residents but decreased for foreign travellers. The travellers in transit increased for South African residents and decreased for foreign travellers. The volume of arrivals for South African residents decreased by 5,1% (from 431 876 in May 2014 to 409 635 in June 2014) while departures increased by 9,9% (from 418 737 in May 2014 to 460 188 in June 2014). South African residents in transit increased by 11,6% (from 679 in May 2014 to 758 in June 2014). Foreign arrivals decreased by 7,5% (from 1 198 052 in May 2014 to 1 108 229 in June 2014) and foreign departures decreased by 10,0% (from 1 133 326 in May 2014 to 1 020 173 in June 2014). Foreign travellers in transit decreased by 5,5% (from 71 878 in May 2014 to 67 953 in June 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 June 2014, 36 952 (3,3%) of foreign arrivals were classified as non-visitors while 1 071 277 (96,7%) were classified as visitors. The visitors were categorised into three groups:

- i. arrivals only – comprising of visitors who entered the country in June 2014 but did not depart in June 2014 [323 305 (30,2%)];
- ii. single trips – visitors who came once in June 2014 and left in June 2014 [412 035 (38,5%)]; and
- iii. multiple trips – visitors who came and left more than once in June 2014 [335 937 (31,4%)].

Visitors were further grouped as same-day visitors and overnight visitors (tourists). In June 2014, there were 398 551 (37,2%) same-day visitors and 672 726 (62,8%) tourists. Between May 2014 and June 2014, the volume of same-day visitors decreased by 10,5% (from 445 429 in May 2014 to 398 551 in June 2014) and tourists decreased by 5,8% (from 714 121 in May 2014 to 672 726 in June 2014).

1.1.2 Mode of travel

Data presented in Table 2 on page 9 show that in June 2014, road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 2 263 362 (73,8%) out of the 3 066 936 travellers. The total number of travellers who used air transport was 796 969 (26,0%). The arrivals data for South African residents show that 151 556 (37,0%) came by air and 257 871 (63,0%) came by road. For departures, 182 242 (39,6%) and 277 726 (60,4%) used air and road transport respectively. All travellers in transit used air transport (758).

In the case of foreign travellers, 191 700 (17,3%) arrived by air while those who came by road were 913 510 (82,4%). When departing South Africa, 202 760 (19,9%) foreign travellers left by air whilst 814 255 (79,8%) left by road. All travellers in transit used air transport (67 953). Table 2 further shows that an overwhelming majority [380 125 (95,4%)] of same-day visitors arrived in the country by road. Only 18 420 (4,6%) same-day visitors flew into the country. Data on tourists show that, 514 594 (76,5%) used road transport while 158 110 (23,5%) 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 June 2014, 115 921 (88,9%) overseas tourists arrived in the country by air whilst 14 472 (11,1%) 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 [498 686 (94,5%)]. Only 29 046 (5,5%) 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 12 101 (90,8%); with 1 216 (9,1%) using road transport.

1.2.2 Regional and national distribution

In June 2014, the distribution of overseas tourists was as follows; Europe, 57 383 (44,0%); North America, 32 722 (25,1%); Asia, 23 815 (18,3%); Australasia, 10 190 (7,8%); Central and South America, 3 427 (2,6%); and Middle East, 2 873 (2,2%). Virtually all tourists from Africa came from the SADC countries, [527 733 (97,5%)]. The distribution of the remaining tourists from Africa is as follows: West Africa, [7 400 (1,4%)]; East and Central Africa, 4 751 (0,9%) and North Africa 1 170 (0,2%).

Data presented in Figure 1 on page 6 indicate that the United States of America (USA), 29 269 (22,4%); United Kingdom (UK), 19 371 (14,9%); India, 8 785 (6,7%); Australia, 8 654 (6,6%); Germany, 7 927 (6,1%); China, 5 823 (4,5%); France, 5 064 (3,9%); The Netherlands, 4 411 (3,4%); Canada, 3 453 (2,6%) and Italy, 3 282 (2,5%) were the ten leading overseas countries visiting South Africa in June 2014. Tourists from these ten countries constituted 73,6% of all tourists from overseas countries.

The ten leading SADC countries in the number of tourists visiting South Africa in June 2014 were Zimbabwe, 150 709 (28,6%); Lesotho, 118 190 (22,4%); Mozambique, 102 430 (19,4%); Swaziland, 68 776 (13,0%); Botswana, 37 617 (7,1%); Malawi, 14 157 (2,7%); Zambia, 13 542 (2,6%); Namibia, 13 003 (2,5%); Angola, 3 138 (0,6%) and Tanzania, 2 737 (0,5%) (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 the number of tourists visiting South Africa in June 2014 from 'other' African countries, as shown in Figure 3 on page 7, were Nigeria, 4 949 (37,2%); Kenya, 2 096 (15,7%); Ghana, 1 437 (10,8%); Uganda, 931 (7,0%); Egypt, 514 (3,9%); Ethiopia, 468 (3,5%); Gabon, 392 (2,9%); Cameroon, 313 (2,3%); Congo, 244 (1,8%) and Guinea, 176 (1,3%). Tourists from these ten countries constituted 86,5% 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 June 2014, a majority of tourists [640 553 (95,2%)] were in South Africa for holidays compared with only 29 046 (4,3%) and 3 127 (0,5%) 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 90,0% came to South Africa for holidays. A total of 9 958 (97,7%) tourists from Australasia; 31 636 (96,0%) from North America; 3 260 (95,1%) from Central and South America; 22 171 (93,1%) from Asia; 52 919 (92,2%) from Europe and 2 590 (90,1%) from Middle East were in South Africa for holidays. Middle East (8,1%) and Europe (7,3%) had a higher proportion of tourists who came to South Africa for business. Middle East (1,8%) had a higher proportion of student tourists compared to other overseas regions.

The majority of African tourists [516 829 (95,5%)] came to South Africa for holidays. However, there were differences between tourists from the SADC countries and 'other' African countries namely:

- Whereas 504 692 (95,6%) of tourists from the SADC countries were on holidays; 12 137 (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 93,4% (6 912); 90,1% (4 280) and 80,8% (945) for West Africa; East and central Africa and North Africa, respectively.
- Business persons constituted 5,6% (742) of tourists from 'other' African countries and 4,0% (21 006) from the SADC countries. North Africa had the highest proportion [12,2% (143)] of its tourists in South Africa for business.
- Students made up 3,3% (442) of tourists from 'other' African countries compared with 0,4% (2 035) from the SADC countries. North Africa had the highest proportion [7,0% (82)] of student tourists in South Africa.

1.2.4 Sex and age distribution

Table 5 on page 18 shows that in June 2014, there were 389 233 (57,9%) male and 283 491 (42,1%) female tourists. Overseas tourists were made up of 76 639 (58,8%) male tourists and 53 771 (41,2%) female tourists. There were 302 679 (57,4%) male and 225 052 (42,6%) female tourists from the SADC countries. The tourists from 'other' African countries were made up of 9 135 (68,6%) males and 4 186 (31,4%) 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 29 151 (4,3%) tourists were aged less than 15 years; 619 807 (92,1%) were aged between 15 and 64 years; and 23 768 (3,5%) were aged 65 years and older.

Taking the regions of residence into consideration, the results further show that 110 799 (85,0%) of overseas tourists were aged between 15 and 64 years compared with 495 236 (93,8%) and 12 525 (94,0%) 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 [6,0% (7 832)] than among tourists from SADC countries [3,9% (20 750)] and those from 'other' African countries [4,2% (562)].

A comparison of the three regions shows relatively high proportions of the elderly among both male [8,7% (6 684)] and female [9,5% (5 095)] tourists from overseas. This is in contrast to the pattern observed among tourists from the other two regions. Thus, 1,8% (5 414) of male and 2,8% (6 333) of female tourists from the SADC countries were aged 65 years and older. Likewise 1,7% (157) of male and 1,8% (77) 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 June 2014

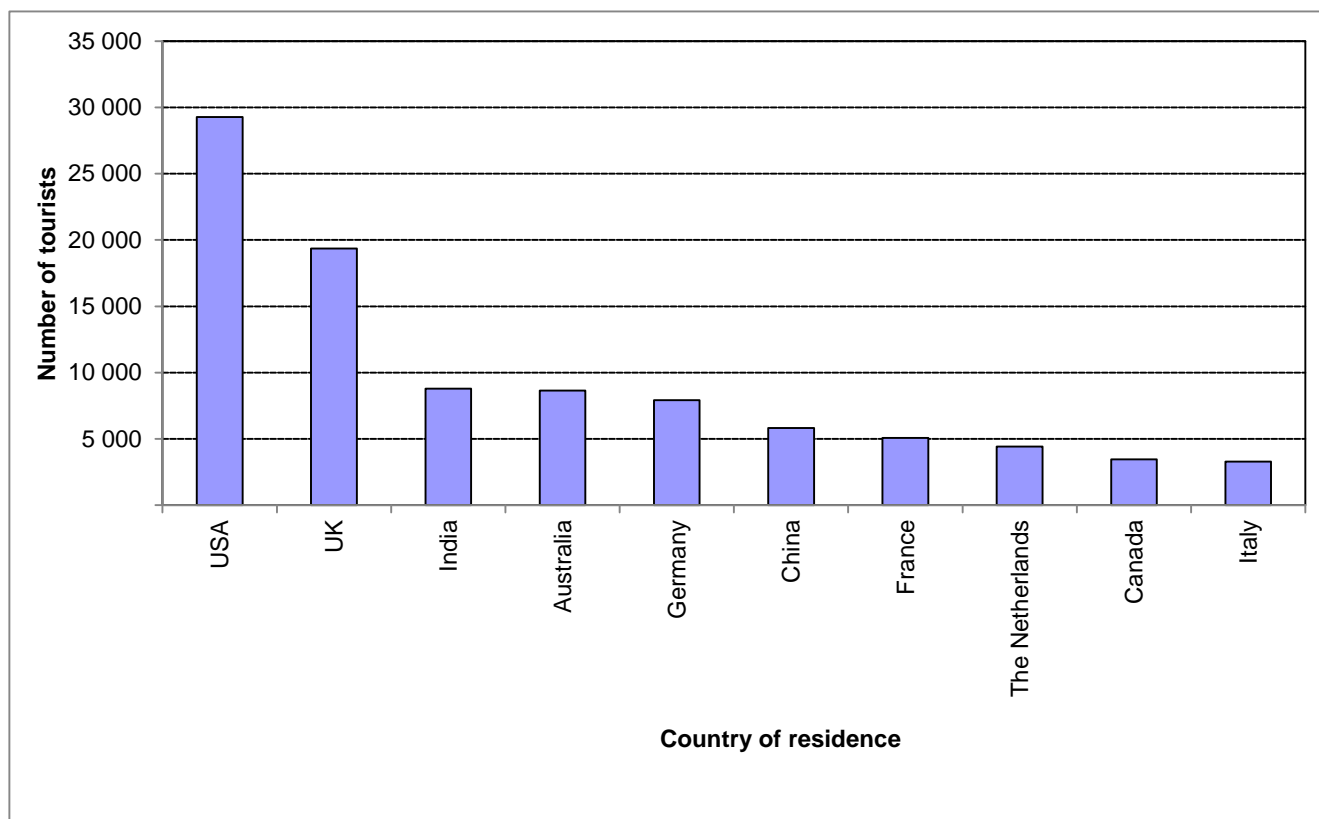


Figure 2 – Number of tourists from the ten leading Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries in June 2014

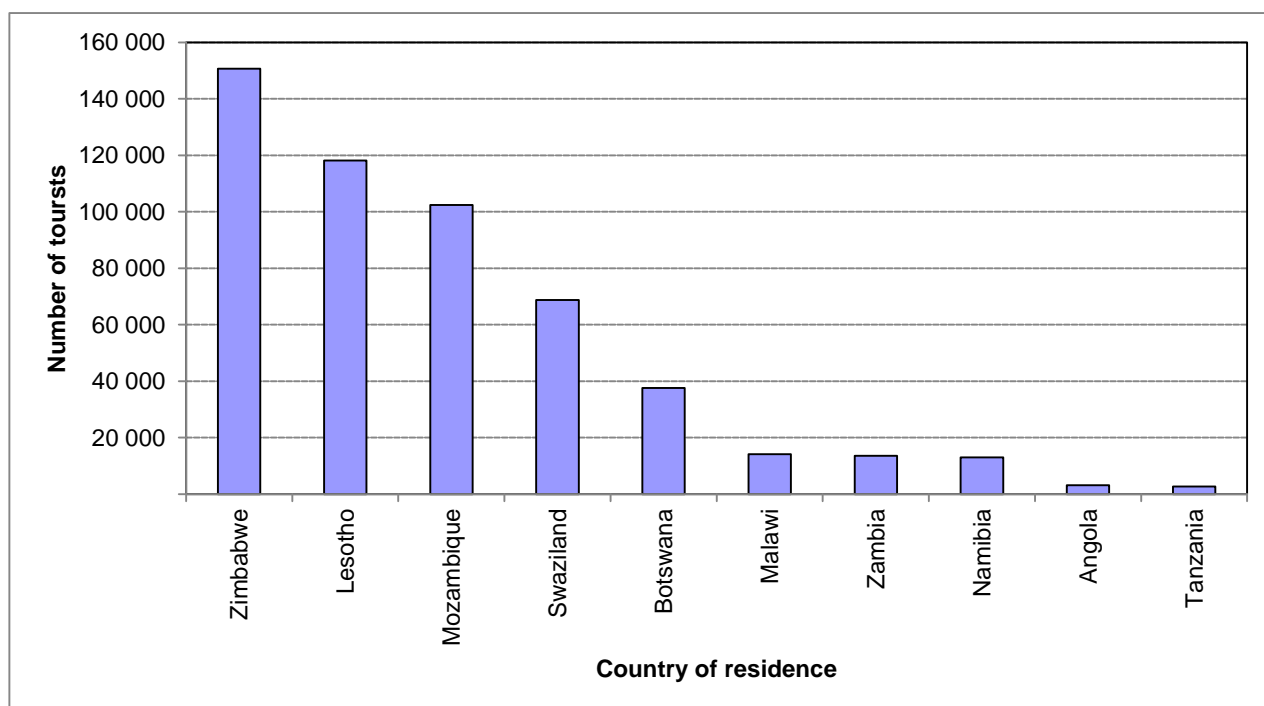
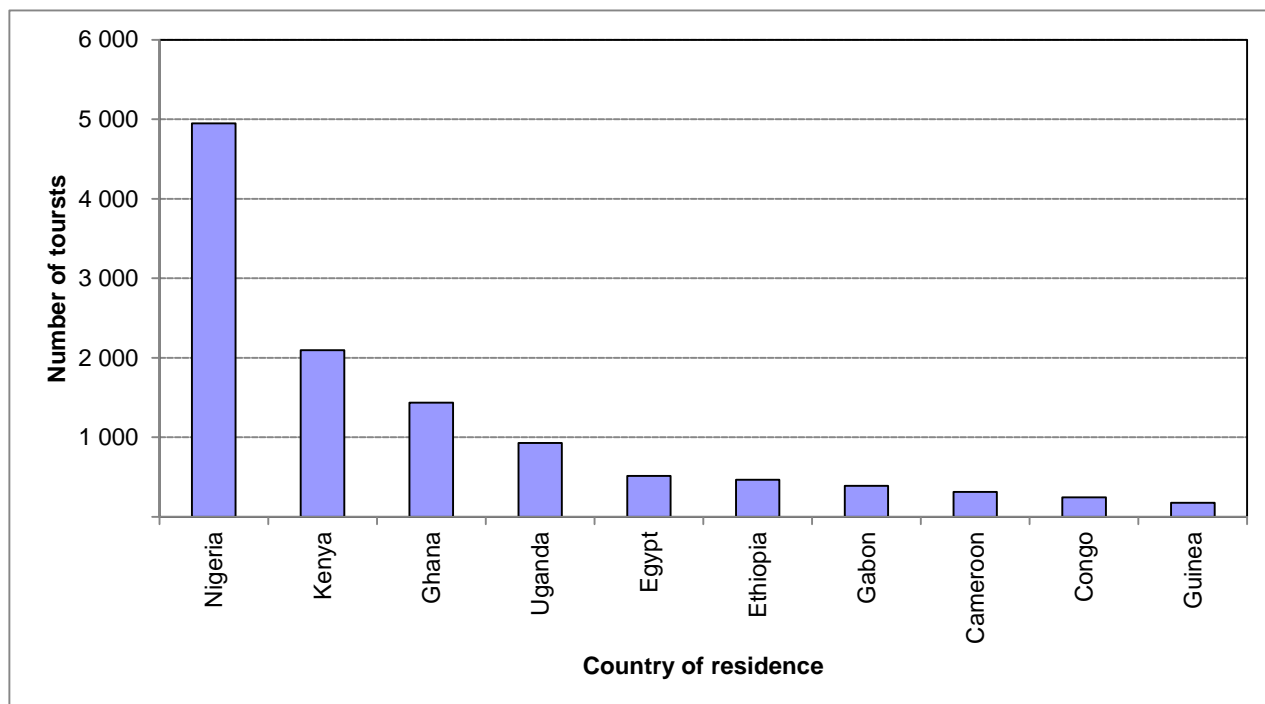


Figure 3 – Number of tourists from the ten leading 'other' African countries in June 2014

3. Tables

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

Travel direction	May	June	% change
	2014	2014	May 2014 – June 2014
Total	3 254 548	3 066 936	-5,7
South African residents	851 292	870 581	2,3
Arrivals	431 876	409 635	-5,1
Departures	418 737	460 188	9,9
Transit	679	758	11,6
Foreign travellers	2 403 256	2 196 355	-8,6
Arrivals	1 198 052	1 108 229	-7,5
Departures	1 133 326	1 020 173	-10,0
Transit	71 878	67 953	-5,5
Foreign arrivals	1 198 052	1 108 229	-7,5
Non-visitors	38 502	36 952	-4,0
Visitors	1 159 550	1 071 277	-7,6
Visitors	1 159 550	1 071 277	-7,6
Arrivals only	311 709	323 305	3,7
Single trips	456 544	412 035	-9,7
Multiple trips	391 297	335 937	-14,1
Visitors	1 159 550	1 071 277	-7,6
Same day	445 429	398 551	-10,5
Overnight (tourists)	714 121	672 726	-5,8

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

Travel Direction	Total	Mode of travel (June 2014)						
		Air					Road	Sea
		Cape Town	King Shaka	O.R. Tambo	Other	Total		
Total	3 066 936	84 429	22 634	682 296	7 610	796 969	2 263 362	6 605
South African residents	870 581	41 688	15 739	272 119	5 010	334 556	535 597	428
Arrivals	409 635	18 352	6 739	124 006	2 459	151 556	257 871	208
Departures	460 188	23 336	9 000	147 355	2 551	182 242	277 726	220
Transit	758	-	-	758	-	758	-	-
Foreign travellers	2 196 355	42 741	6 895	410 177	2 600	462 413	1 727 765	6 177
Arrivals	1 108 229	20 944	3 207	166 353	1 196	191 700	913 510	3 019
Departures	1 020 173	21 797	3 687	175 874	1 402	202 760	814 255	3 158
Transit	67 953	-	1	67 950	2	67 953	-	-
Visitors	1 071 277	18 957	2 424	154 253	896	176 530	894 719	28
Same day	398 551	267	19	18 027	107	18 420	380 125	6
Overnight (tourists)	672 726	18 690	2 405	136 226	789	158 110	514 594	22

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

Country of residence	Total	Mode of travel (June 2014)						
		Air					Road	Sea
		Cape Town	King Shaka	O.R. Tambo	Other	Total		
Total	672 726	18 690	2 405	136 226	789	158 110	514 594	22
Overseas	130 410	16 564	1 913	96 794	650	115 921	14 472	17
Europe	57 383	8 629	1 173	39 678	141	49 621	7 750	12
Belgium	1 672	198	11	1 248	5	1 462	210	
Denmark	833	114	8	619	3	744	88	1
France	5 064	586	49	3 883	7	4 525	538	1
Germany	7 927	832	97	5 722	9	6 660	1 267	-
Ireland	1 521	343	50	954	7	1 354	166	1
Italy	3 282	530	98	2 402	8	3 038	244	-
Norway	851	148	1	615	2	766	85	-
Portugal	3 021	233	33	1 337	14	1 617	1 404	-
Spain	1 853	304	23	1 348	13	1 688	165	-
Sweden	1 186	182	15	830	2	1 029	157	-
Switzerland	1 424	173	26	1 008	2	1 209	215	-
The Netherlands	4 411	1 006	23	2 499	6	3 534	877	-
Turkey	799	230	9	508	-	747	52	-
UK	19 371	3 063	667	13 668	50	17 448	1 914	9
Other	4 168	687	63	3 037	13	3 800	368	-
North America	32 722	3 949	182	25 348	404	29 883	2 839	-
Canada	3 453	550	43	2 522	23	3 138	315	-
USA	29 269	3 399	139	22 826	381	26 745	2 524	-
Central and South America	3 427	184	10	2 708	10	2 912	515	-
Argentina	266	6	-	237	-	243	23	-
Brazil	1 981	70	6	1 554	7	1 637	344	-
Mexico	268	36	-	225	-	261	7	-
Other	912	72	4	692	3	771	141	-

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

Country of residence	Total	Mode of travel (June 2014)						
		Air					Road	Sea
		Cape Town	King Shaka	O.R. Tambo	Other	Total		
Australasia	10 190	400	84	8 919	40	9 443	747	-
Australia	8 654	301	54	7 658	32	8 045	609	-
New Zealand	1 522	97	29	1 250	8	1 384	138	-
Other	14	2	1	11	-	14	-	-
Middle East	2 873	390	35	2 324	3	2 752	121	-
Israel	1 084	60	1	959	2	1 022	62	-
Lebanon	187	16	5	145	1	167	20	-
Saudi Arabia	810	136	7	667	-	810	-	-
Other	792	178	22	553	-	753	39	-
Asia	23 815	3 012	429	17 817	52	21 310	2 500	5
China	5 823	458	41	4 821	1	5 321	502	-
India	8 785	1 014	193	6 714	26	7 947	834	4
Japan	2 406	284	32	2 003	5	2 324	82	-
Malaysia	625	144	29	412	-	585	40	-
Pakistan	1 219	170	68	571	-	809	410	-
Singapore	1 092	392	4	623	16	1 035	57	-
South Korea	1 123	87	12	874	1	974	149	-
Taiwan	586	77	-	426	-	503	83	-
Thailand	520	54	21	409	3	487	33	-
Other	1 636	332	29	964	-	1 325	310	1
Africa	541 054	2 111	492	38 407	137	41 147	499 902	5
SADC	527 733	1 844	450	26 631	121	29 046	498 686	1
Angola	3 138	500	-	2 488	1	2 989	148	1
Botswana	37 619	94	2	1 857	36	1 989	35 630	-
DRC	1 825	8	1	1 324	3	1 336	489	-
Lesotho	118 191	2	-	461	1	464	117 727	-
Madagascar	148	-	-	145	-	145	3	-

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

Country of residence	Total	Mode of travel (June 2014)						
		Air					Road	Sea
		Cape Town	King Shaka	O.R. Tambo	Other	Total		
Malawi	14 157	4	4	1 694	10	1 712	12 445	-
Mauritius	1 195	117	75	867	1	1 060	135	-
Mozambique	102 430	8	66	2 930	15	3 019	99 411	-
Namibia	13 003	1 054	1	2 409	19	3 483	9 520	-
Seychelles	266	-	-	262	-	262	4	-
Swaziland	68 779	1	2	459	4	466	68 313	-
Tanzania	2 737	8	5	1 641	1	1 655	1 082	-
Zambia	13 542	6	118	3 420	1	3 545	9 997	-
Zimbabwe	150 709	42	176	6 674	29	6 921	143 788	-
'Other' African	13 321	267	42	11 776	16	12 101	1 216	4
East and Central Africa	4 751	50	8	4 172	4	4 234	517	-
Burundi	64	-	-	61	-	61	3	-
Cameroon	313	7	1	274	-	282	31	-
Central African Republic	3	-	-	3	-	3	-	-
Chad	35	2	-	33	-	35	-	-
Comoros	9	-	-	8	-	8	1	-
Congo	244	2	-	234	-	236	8	-
Djibouti	10	-	-	10	-	10	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	5	1	-	4	-	5	-	-
Eritrea	53	7	1	42	-	50	3	-
Ethiopia	468	5	4	413	-	422	46	-
Gabon	392	1	-	387	-	388	4	-
Kenya	2 096	13	2	1 821	4	1 840	256	-
Rwanda	107	2	-	95	-	97	10	-
Sao Tome and Principe	6	1	-	5	-	6	-	-
Somalia	15	4	-	8	-	12	3	-
Uganda	931	5	-	774	-	779	152	-

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

Country of residence	Total	Mode of travel (June 2014)						
		Air					Road	Sea
		Cape Town	King Shaka	O.R. Tambo	Other	Total		
West Africa	7 400	58	15	6 689	10	6 772	624	4
Benin	112	-	-	107	-	107	5	-
Burkina Faso	55	1	-	51	-	52	3	-
Cape Verde Island	33	5	-	26	-	31	2	-
Côte d'Ivoire	158	1	-	154	-	155	3	-
Gambia	41	1	2	36	-	39	2	-
Ghana	1 437	12	7	1 308	-	1 327	110	-
Guinea	176	-	-	77	-	77	99	-
Guinea-Bissau	14	-	-	13	-	13	1	-
Liberia	37	1	-	32	-	33	4	-
Mali	81	1	-	51	-	52	29	-
Mauritania	26	1	-	25	-	26	-	-
Niger	27	1	-	24	-	25	2	-
Nigeria	4 949	34	6	4 556	10	4 606	343	-
Saint Helena	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Senegal	168	-	-	157	-	157	11	-
Sierra Leone	54	-	-	47	-	47	7	-
Togo	27	-	-	25	-	25	2	-
North Africa	1 170	159	19	915	2	1 095	75	-
Algeria	70	9	2	59	-	70	-	-
Egypt	514	27	1	455	2	485	29	-
Libya	133	66	4	43	-	113	20	-
Morocco	143	25	5	101	-	131	12	-
South Sudan	70	1	-	66	-	67	3	-
The Sudan	127	22	3	93	-	118	9	-
Tunisia	112	9	4	97	-	110	2	-
Western Sahara	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Unspecified	1 262	15	-	1 025	2	1 042	220	-

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

Country of residence	Total	Purpose of visit (June 2014)		
		Business	Holiday	Study
Total	672 726	29 046	640 553	3 127
Overseas	130 410	7 228	122 534	648
Europe	57 383	4 177	52 919	287
Belgium	1 672	116	1 541	15
Denmark	833	61	764	8
France	5 064	409	4 619	36
Germany	7 927	548	7 322	57
Ireland	1 521	103	1 414	4
Italy	3 282	278	2 997	7
Norway	851	36	810	5
Portugal	3 021	85	2 934	2
Spain	1 853	162	1 685	6
Sweden	1 186	94	1 087	5
Switzerland	1 424	73	1 336	15
The Netherlands	4 411	262	4 104	45
Turkey	799	102	689	8
UK	19 371	1 513	17 808	50
Other	4 168	335	3 809	24
North America	32 722	968	31 636	118
Canada	3 453	151	3 288	14
USA	29 269	817	28 348	104
Central and South America	3 427	151	3 260	16
Argentina	266	17	249	-
Brazil	1 981	77	1 895	9
Mexico	268	20	248	-
Other	912	37	868	7

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

Country of residence	Total	Purpose of visit (June 2014)		
		Business	Holiday	Study
Australasia	10 190	219	9 958	13
Australia	8 654	188	8 455	11
New Zealand	1 522	31	1 489	2
Other	14	-	14	-
Middle East	2 873	232	2 590	51
Israel	1 084	81	998	5
Lebanon	187	21	166	-
Saudi Arabia	810	28	760	22
Other	792	102	666	24
Asia	23 815	1 481	22 171	163
China	5 823	418	5 379	26
India	8 785	516	8 215	54
Japan	2 406	183	2 219	4
Malaysia	625	49	572	4
Pakistan	1 219	73	1 126	20
Singapore	1 092	29	1 057	6
South Korea	1 123	43	1 061	19
Other	2 742	170	2 542	30
Africa	541 054	21 748	516 829	2 477
SADC	527 733	21 006	504 692	2 035
Angola	3 138	69	2 951	118
Botswana	37 619	385	36 924	310
DRC	1 825	45	1 731	49
Lesotho	118 191	2 185	115 594	412
Madagascar	148	10	135	3

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

Country of residence	Total	Purpose of visit (June 2014)		
		Business	Holiday	Study
Malawi	14 157	268	13 865	24
Mauritius	1 195	102	1 079	14
Mozambique	102 430	11 858	90 515	57
Namibia	13 003	2 303	10 490	210
Seychelles	266	3	258	5
Swaziland	68 779	363	67 942	474
Tanzania	2 737	90	2 624	23
Zambia	13 542	989	12 497	56
Zimbabwe	150 709	2 336	148 091	282
'Other' African	13 321	742	12 137	442
East and Central Africa	4 751	324	4 280	147
Burundi	64	5	59	-
Cameroon	313	12	285	16
Central African Republic	3	-	3	-
Chad	35	1	31	3
Comoros	9	-	9	-
Congo	244	7	226	11
Djibouti	10	-	10	-
Equatorial Guinea	5	-	3	2
Eritrea	53	3	49	1
Ethiopia	468	37	420	11
Gabon	392	2	376	14
Kenya	2 096	190	1 848	58
Rwanda	107	1	97	9
Sao Tome and Principe	6	-	5	1
Somalia	15	1	12	2
Uganda	931	65	847	19

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

Country of residence	Total	Purpose of visit (June 2014)		
		Business	Holiday	Study
West Africa	7 400	275	6 912	213
Benin	112	4	108	-
Burkina Faso	55	5	44	6
Cape Verde Island	33	2	31	-
Côte d'Ivoire	158	19	135	4
Gambia	41	5	35	1
Ghana	1 437	47	1 367	23
Guinea	176	4	170	2
Guinea-Bissau	14	-	14	-
Liberia	37	1	35	1
Mali	81	7	72	2
Mauritania	26	2	24	-
Niger	27	4	23	-
Nigeria	4 949	153	4 624	172
Saint Helena	5	-	5	-
Senegal	168	17	150	1
Sierra Leone	54	3	51	-
Togo	27	2	24	1
North Africa	1 170	143	945	82
Algeria	70	12	57	1
Egypt	514	86	417	11
Libya	133	5	82	46
Morocco	143	9	134	-
South Sudan	70	6	55	9
The Sudan	127	11	101	15
Tunisia	112	14	98	-
Western Sahara	1	-	1	-
Unspecified	1 262	70	1 190	2

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

Sex	Age group	Total	Region (June 2014)			
			Overseas	SADC	'Other' African	Unspecified
All	Total	672 726	130 410	527 733	13 321	1 262
	<15	29 151	7 832	20 750	562	7
	15-64	619 807	110 799	495 236	12 525	1 247
	65+	23 768	11 779	11 747	234	8
Male	Total	389 233	76 639	302 679	9 135	780
	<15	14 456	4 096	10 087	269	4
	15-64	362 518	65 859	287 178	8 709	772
	65+	12 259	6 684	5 414	157	4
Female	Total	283 491	53 771	225 052	4 186	482
	<15	14 695	3 736	10 663	293	3
	15-64	257 287	44 940	208 056	3 816	475
	65+	11 509	5 095	6 333	77	4
Unspecified	Total	2	-	2	-	-
	15-64	2	-	2	-	-

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 June 2014, the DHA data was 0,2% 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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