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## **STATISTICAL RELEASE**

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# **Tourism and Migration**

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## Contents

<b>Preface</b>	2
<b>1. Key findings</b>	3
1.1 Travellers	3
1.1.1 Number of travellers	3
1.1.2 Mode of travel of travellers	4
1.2 Tourists	4
1.2.1 Mode of travel of tourists	4
1.2.2 Regional and national distribution	4
1.2.3 Purpose of visit	5
1.2.4 Sex and age distribution	6
<b>2. Figures</b>	7
Figure 1 – Number of tourists from the ten leading overseas countries in October 2021 and October 2022	7
Figure 2 – Number of tourists from the ten leading Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries in October 2021 and October 2022	7
Figure 3 – Number of tourists from the ten leading 'other' African countries in October 2021 and October 2022	8
<b>3. Tables</b>	9
Table 1 – Number of South African residents and foreign travellers by travel direction	9
Table 2 – Number of South African residents and foreign travellers by travel direction and mode of travel	10
Table 3 – Number of tourists by country of residence and mode of travel, October 2022	11
Table 4 – Number of tourists by country of residence and purpose of visit	15
Table 5 – Number of tourists from overseas, SADC and 'other' African regions by sex and age group	19
<b>4. Annexures</b>	20
4.1 Annexure A – Cumulative number of tourists' difference between Jan–Oct 2021 and Jan–Oct 2022 by country of residence	20
<b>5. Explanatory notes</b>	24
5.1 Introduction	24
5.2 Purpose of the statistical release	24
5.3 Scope and coverage	24
5.4 Data	24
5.5 Limitations	25
5.5.1 Outbound tourists	25
5.5.2 Purpose of visit	25
5.6 Definition of terms	25
5.6.1 Definitions used by the United Nations World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO)	25
5.6.2 Definitions used specifically in this release	25
5.7 Symbols used	26
5.8 Rounding off	26
<b>6. General information</b>	26

## Preface

The release is compiled and published by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) according to a framework of International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics 2008 (IRTS 2008) developed by the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO). The IRTS is one element of a System of Tourism Statistics (STS) that provides information for understanding and monitoring the impact of tourism over time and the other element of the STS for South Africa include use of border statistics from National Department of Home Affairs.

This monthly statistical release provides information on South African residents and foreign travellers who entered or left South Africa in October 2022. Specific focus is on foreign tourists who entered the country in the month of October 2022. The tourists are classified by region and country of residence. Details of their mode of travel; purpose of visit; age and sex distribution are also provided.



**Nthabiseng Makhatha**  
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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 and out of South Africa shows that a total of 2 216 962 travellers (arrivals, departures and transits) passed through South African ports of entry/exit in October 2022. As presented in Table 1 on page 9, these travellers were made up of 672 208 South African residents and 1 544 754 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures for South African residents indicates that there were 349 974 arrivals, 321 857 departures and 377 travellers in transit. The corresponding volume for foreign arrivals, departures and travellers in transit was 815 889, 700 953 and 27 912 respectively.

A comparison between the movements in October 2021 and October 2022 indicates that the volume of arrivals, departures and travellers in transit increased for both South African residents and foreign travellers. For South African residents, the volume of arrivals increased by 101,3% (from 173 890 in October 2021 to 349 974 in October 2022). Departures increased by 83,5% (from 175 352 in October 2021 to 321 857 in October 2022) and transits increased by 98,4% (from 190 in October 2021 to 377 in October 2022). For foreign travellers, arrivals increased by 141,7% (from 337 611 in October 2021 to 815 889 in October 2022), departures increased by 135,2% (from 298 073 in October 2021 to 700 953 in October 2022), and transits increased by 69,4% (from 16 478 in October 2021 to 27 912 in October 2022).

A comparison between the movements in September 2022 and October 2022 indicates that the volume of arrivals increased for both group of travellers, while the volume of departures decreased for South African residents but increased for foreign travellers. Travellers in transit decreased for both group of travellers. For South African residents, the volume of arrivals increased by 10,3% (from 317 220 in September 2022 to 349 974 in October 2022), departures decreased by 6,9% (from 345 786 in September 2022 to 321 857 in October 2022) and transits decreased by 11,1% (from 424 in September 2022 to 377 in October 2022). For foreign travellers, arrivals increased by 2,9% (from 792 934 in September 2022 to 815 889 in October 2022), departures increased by 4,9% (from 668 318 in September 2022 to 700 953 in October 2022) and transits decreased by 9,2% (from 30 726 in September 2022 to 27 912 in October 2022).

Detailed information on the departure of travellers is not available in the movement control system. Data on the purpose of travel and the number of days South African residents intend to spend or spent abroad are not collected by the DHA. It is therefore not possible to categorise South African residents as tourists or non-tourists. However, some data are available on foreign arrivals for this categorisation.

As presented in Table 1 on page 9, in October 2022, 64 511 (7,9%) of foreign arrivals were classified as non-visitors while 751 378 (92,1%) were classified as visitors. Visitors were categorised into three groups:

- i. Arrivals only – comprising visitors who entered the country in October 2022 but did not depart in October 2022 [236 705 (31,5%)];
- ii. Single trips – visitors who came to South Africa once in October 2022 and left in October 2022 [254 497 (33,9%)]; and
- iii. Multiple trips – visitors who came to and left South Africa more than once in October 2022 [260 176 (34,6%)].

Visitors were further grouped as same-day visitors and overnight visitors (tourists). In October 2022, there were 185 516 (24,7%) same-day visitors and 565 862 (75,3%) tourists. Between October 2021 and October 2022, the volume of same-day visitors increased by 305,7% (from 45 723 in October 2021 to 185 516 in October 2022) and that of tourists increased by 128,3% (from 247 833 in October 2021 to 565 862 in October 2022). Between September 2022 and October 2022, the volume of same-day visitors decreased by 2,4% (from 190 077 in September 2022 to 185 516 in October 2022) and that of tourists increased by 4,9% (from 539 202 in September 2022 to 565 862 in October 2022).

### 1.1.2 Mode of travel of travellers

Information presented in Table 2 on page 10, shows the number of South African residents and foreign travellers by travel direction and mode of travel. In October 2022, road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 1 459 790 (65,8%) of the 2 216 962 travellers. The total number of travellers who used air transport was 752 078 (33,9%). Compared to air and land transport, a smaller number of travellers, 5 094 (0,2%) used sea transport into and out of South Africa. Information on arrivals of South African residents shows that 164 317 (47,0%) came by air, 185 480 (53,0%) came by road and 177 (0,1%) arrived by sea. For departures, 142 602 (44,3%) used air, 179 092 (55,6%) used road and 163 (0,1%) left by sea. All travellers in transit, 377 (100,0%) used air transport.

In the case of foreign travellers, 210 235 (25,8%) arrived by air, 603 121 (73,9%) came by road and 2 533 (0,3%) arrived by sea transport. When departing South Africa, 206 635 (29,5%) foreign travellers left by air, 492 097 (70,2%) left by road and 2 221 (0,3%) left by sea. All travellers in transit, 27 912 (100,0%) used air transport. Table 2 further shows that of the 185 516 same-day visitors, a majority, 169 772 (91,5%) arrived in the country by road, 15 738 (8,5%) flew into the country and six (less than 0,1%) arrived by sea. Information on tourists shows that 381 574 (67,4%) used road transport, 184 187 (32,5%) came by air transport and 101 (less than 0,1%) arrived by sea transport.

## 1.2 Tourists

### 1.2.1 Mode of travel of tourists

Tourists are categorised by their countries of residence and regions. Information on the specific region and country of residence of tourists and the mode of travel used to enter South Africa is provided in Table 3 on pages 11 to 14. In October 2022, 139 858 (92,5%) of the 151 189 overseas tourists arrived in the country by air transport, whilst 11 230 (7,4%) came in by road transport and 101 (0,1%) arrived by sea. Tourists from the Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries, on the other hand, came predominantly by road, 369 385 (91,8%), whilst 32 980 (8,2%) came by air and none arrived by sea. The number of tourists who came into South Africa by air from 'other' African countries was 10 401 (93,6%); while 715 (6,4%) used road transport and none used sea transport.

### 1.2.2 Regional and national distribution

In October 2022, the distribution of overseas tourists was as follows: Europe, 99 207 (65,6%); North America, 26 922 (17,8%); Asia, 12 524 (8,3%); Australasia, 6 456 (4,3%) The Middle East, 3 123 (2,1%); and Central and South America, 2 957 (2,0%).

Figure 1 on page 7 indicates that the ten leading overseas countries in terms of the number of tourists visiting South Africa in October 2022 were: United Kingdom (UK), 26 928 (17,%); United States of America (USA), 23 090 (15,3%); Germany, 22 752 (15,0%); The Netherlands, 9 801 (6,5%); France, 9 435 (6,2%); India, 6 120 (4,0%); Australia, 5 202 (3,4%); Switzerland, 4 514 (3,0%); Belgium, 4 454 (2,9%) and Canada, 3 832 (2,5%). Tourists from these ten countries constituted 76,8% of all tourists from overseas countries. A comparison of movements in the ten leading countries between October 2021 and October 2022 shows that the number of tourists increased for all ten leading countries. Australia had the highest increase of 974,8% (from 484 tourists in October 2021 to 5 202 tourists in October 2022).

Virtually, most tourists from Africa, 402 365 (97,3%), came from SADC countries. The distribution of the remaining tourists from Africa is as follows: East and Central Africa, 5 625 (1,4%); West Africa, 4 260 (1,0%) and North Africa 1 231 (0,3%). Ten leading SADC countries in terms of the number of tourists visiting South Africa in October 2022 were: Zimbabwe, 130 882 (32,5%); Mozambique, 84 072 (20,9%); Lesotho, 73 357 (18,2%); Eswatini, 44 130 (11,0%); Botswana, 24 834 (6,2%); Malawi, 13 920 (3,5%); Namibia, 12 013 (3,0%); Zambia, 10 714 (2,7%); Angola, 3 002 (0,7%) and Tanzania, 2 556 (0,6%) (see Figure 2 on page 7). Tourists from these ten countries constituted 99,3% of all tourists from the SADC countries. A comparison of movements in the ten leading countries between October 2021 and October 2022 shows that the number of tourists increased for all ten leading countries. Eswatini showed the highest increase of 145,8% (from 17 951 tourists in October 2021 to 44 130 in October 2022).

The ten leading countries in terms of the number of tourists visiting South Africa in October 2022 from 'other' African countries, as shown in Figure 3 on page 8, were: Kenya, 2 733 (24,6%); Nigeria, 1 585 (14,3%); Ghana, 1 438 (12,9%); Uganda 975 (8,8%); Ethiopia, 542 (4,9%); Egypt, 537 (4,8%); Cameroon, 389 (3,5%); Gabon, 302 (2,7%); Côte d'Ivoire, 221 (2,0%) and Senegal, 190 (1,7%). Tourists from these ten countries constituted 80,2% of all tourists from 'other' African countries. A comparison between movements in October 2021 and October 2022 shows that the number of tourists increased for all ten leading countries. Kenya showed the highest increase of 182,9% (from 966 tourists in October 2021 to 2 733 in October 2022).

### 1.2.3 Purpose of visit

Table 4 on pages 15 to 18, shows the number of tourists by country of residence and purpose of visit. It is observed that in October 2022, the majority of tourists, 540 818 (95,6%), were in South Africa for holiday<sup>1</sup> compared to 21 609 (3,8%); 3 012 (0,5%) and 423 (0,1%) who were in South Africa for business, study and medical treatment respectively.

Within the overseas regions, Australasia, 98,6% (6 368) had the highest proportion of tourists who came for holiday followed by North America, 97,5% (26 244), Europe, 97,4% (96 586); Central and South America, 95,1% (2 811); The Middle East, 94,2% (2 943) and Asia, 92,0% (11 516).

Asia, 6,9% (861) had the highest proportion of tourists who came to South Africa for business, followed by The Middle East, 4,2% (132); Central and South America, 3,7% (109); Europe, 2,4% (2 336); North America, 2,3% (606) and Australasia, 1,3% (82).

The Middle East, 1,4% (45) had the highest proportion of tourists who came to study, followed by Central and South America, 1,2% (35); Asia, 1,2% (145); Europe, 0,3% (250); North America, 0,2% (66) and Australasia, 0,1% (6).

The Middle East, 0,1% (3) and Central and South America, 0,1% (2) had the highest proportion of tourists who came to South Africa for medical treatment. Europe (35), North America (6) and Asia (2) had less than 0,1% of medical treatment tourists, whereas Australasia had none.

The majority of African tourists, 393 247 (95,1%) came to South Africa for holiday. However, the following differences in terms of reasons for travel were observed between tourists from the SADC countries and 'other' African countries, namely:

- Holiday makers constituted 95,4% (383 774) of tourists from SADC countries compared to 85,2% (9 473) from 'other' African countries. Information on the regions of 'other' African countries shows that 89,2% (3 800) of tourists from West Africa were on holiday, followed by tourists from East and Central Africa, 83,6% (4 704) and those from North Africa 78,7% (969).
- Business persons constituted 4,0% (16 116) of tourists from SADC countries compared to 11,5% (1 278) from 'other' African countries. North Africa, 16,0% (197) had the highest proportion of tourists who came to South Africa for business purposes, followed by East and Central Africa, 13,4% (754) and West Africa, 7,7% (327).
- Students constituted 0,5% (2 137) of tourists from SADC countries compared with 3,0% (328) from 'other' African countries. North Africa, 5,0% (62) had the highest proportion of tourists who came to South Africa for study purposes, followed by West Africa, 2,9% (125) and East and Central Africa, 2,5% (141).
- Tourists who came for medical treatment constituted 0,1% (338) of tourists from SADC countries, while those from 'other' African countries constituted 0,3% (37). East and Central Africa, 0,5% (26) had the highest proportion of tourists who came for medical treatment, followed by West Africa, 0,2% (8) and North Africa, 0,2% (3).

<sup>1</sup> The holiday category includes tourists who came for vacation, visiting friends and relatives, shopping and other personal reasons. See section 5.5.2 on page 25 for a more detailed discussion.

### 1.2.4 Sex and age distribution

Table 5 on page 19, shows the number of tourists by country of residence, sex and age group. There were 330 188 (58,4%) male and 235 674 (41,6%) female tourists. Overseas tourists were made up of 80 442 (53,2%) male and 70 747 (46,8%) female. There were 241 969 (60,1%) male and 160 396 (39,9%) female tourists from SADC countries. Tourists from 'other' African countries were made up of 7 048 (63,4%) male and 4 068 (36,6%) female.

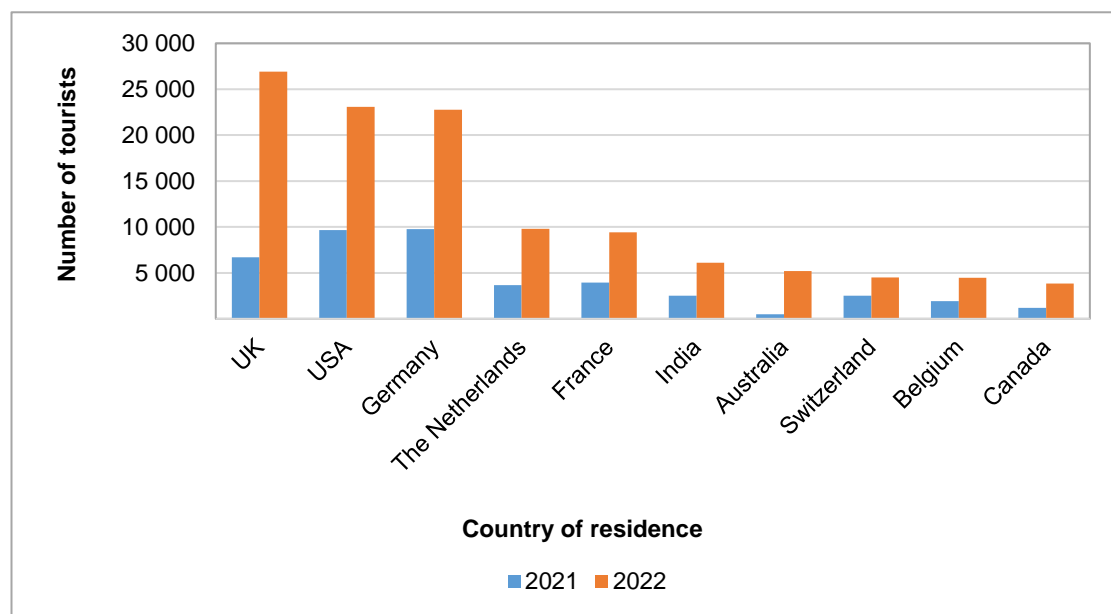
The ages of tourists were categorised into seven broad groups (see Table 5 for a detailed classification). The results presented in Table 5 further shows that the majority of tourists were aged between 35 and 44 years [168 221 (29,7%)]. Taking the regions of residence into consideration, the results show that the highest proportion of tourists from overseas countries [28 426 (18,8%)] were aged between 25 and 34 years, whereas tourists from SADC countries [138 799 (34,5%)] and those from 'other' African countries [3 867 (34,8%)] were aged between 35 and 44 years.

The second highest proportion of tourists from overseas countries [27 619 (18,3%)] were aged between 55 and 64 years, whereas tourists from SADC countries [107 669 (26,8%)] and those from 'other' African countries [2 765 (24,9%)] were aged between 25 and 34 years. The median ages of tourists from overseas, SADC and 'other' African countries were 45, 38 and 39 years respectively. The proportion of tourists younger than 15 years was higher among tourists from overseas countries, 7,4% (11 206) followed by those from SADC countries, 3,9% (15 645) and those from 'other' African countries, 2,7% (296).

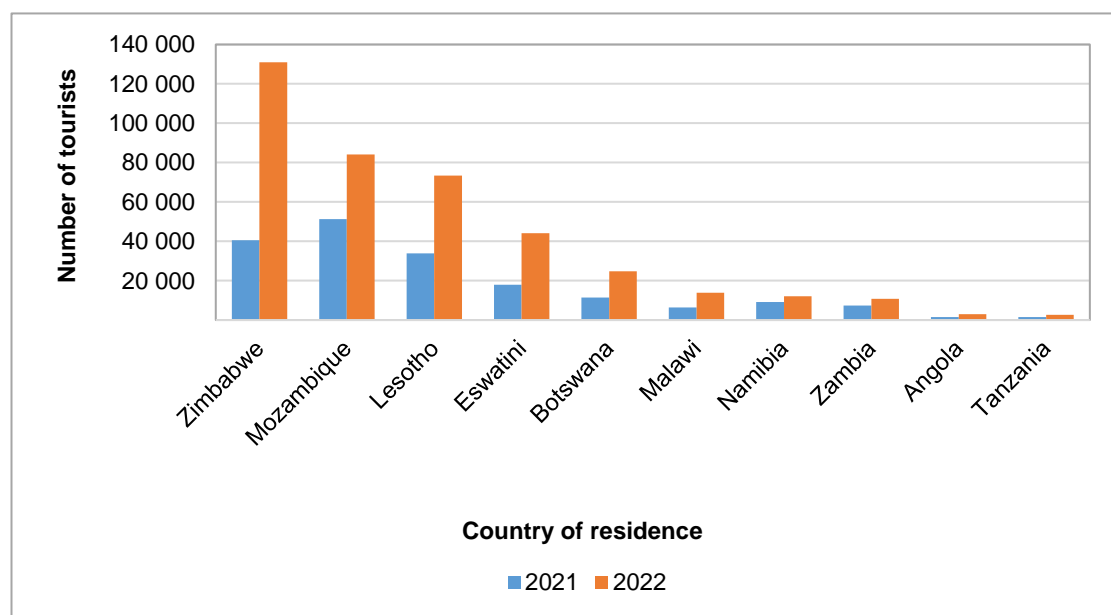
A comparison of the three regions shows higher proportions of the elderly (those aged 65 years and older) among both male and female tourists from overseas. This comprised of 14,9% (12 014) males and 15,5% (10 950) females from overseas countries. However, tourists aged 65 years and older from the other two regions (SADC and 'other' African) comprised of less than 4,0% of both male and female tourists. Elderly tourists from SADC countries were made up of 2,0% (4 879) male and 3,5% (5 535) female; while in 'other' African countries elderly tourists were made up of 3,0% (212) and 2,8% (112) of male and female respectively.

## 2. Figures

**Figure 1 – Number of tourists from the ten leading overseas countries in October 2021 and October 2022**

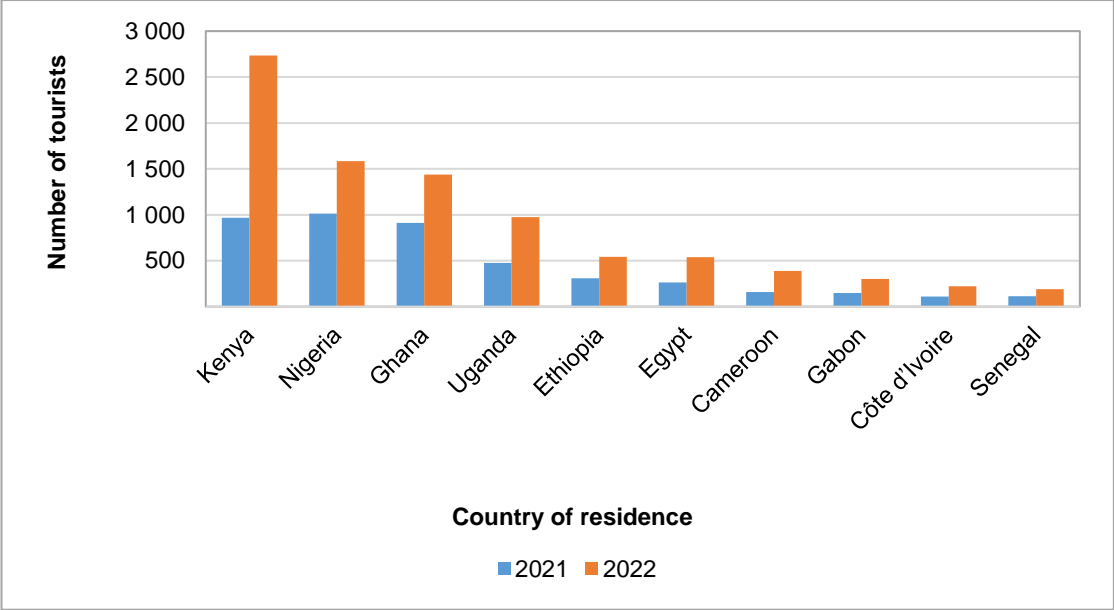


**Figure 2 – Number of tourists from the ten leading Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries in October 2021 and October 2022**





**Figure 3 – Number of tourists from the ten leading 'other' African countries in October 2021 and October 2022**



### 3. Tables

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

Travel Direction	October 2021	September 2022	October 2022	% Change Sep 2022 – Oct 2022	% Change Oct 2021 – Oct 2022
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 001 594</b>	<b>2 155 408</b>	<b>2 216 962</b>	<b>2,9%</b>	<b>121,3%</b>
<b>South African residents</b>	<b>349 432</b>	<b>663 430</b>	<b>672 208</b>	<b>1,3%</b>	<b>92,4%</b>
Arrivals	173 890	317 220	349 974	10,3%	101,3%
Departures	175 352	345 786	321 857	-6,9%	83,5%
Transits	190	424	377	-11,1%	98,4%
<b>Foreign travellers</b>	<b>652 162</b>	<b>1 491 978</b>	<b>1 544 754</b>	<b>3,5%</b>	<b>136,9%</b>
Arrivals	337 611	792 934	815 889	2,9%	141,7%
Departures	298 073	668 318	700 953	4,9%	135,2%
Transits	16 478	30 726	27 912	-9,2%	69,4%
<b>Foreign arrivals</b>	<b>337 611</b>	<b>792 934</b>	<b>815 889</b>	<b>2,9%</b>	<b>141,7%</b>
Non-visitors	44 055	63 655	64 511	1,3%	46,4%
Visitors	293 556	729 279	751 378	3,0%	156,0%
<b>Visitors</b>	<b>293 556</b>	<b>729 279</b>	<b>751 378</b>	<b>3,0%</b>	<b>156,0%</b>
Arrivals only	98 707	223 802	236 705	5,8%	139,8%
Single trips	103 934	238 328	254 497	6,8%	144,9%
Multiple trips	90 915	267 149	260 176	-2,6%	186,2%
<b>Visitors</b>	<b>293 556</b>	<b>729 279</b>	<b>751 378</b>	<b>3,0%</b>	<b>156,0%</b>
Same-day	45 723	190 077	185 516	-2,4%	305,7%
Overnight (Tourists)	247 833	539 202	565 862	4,9%	128,3%

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

Travel direction	Total	Air					Road	Sea
		Cape Town	King Shaka	OR Tambo	Other	Total		
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 216 962</b>	<b>176 334</b>	<b>20 174</b>	<b>550 117</b>	<b>5 453</b>	<b>752 078</b>	<b>1 459 790</b>	<b>5 094</b>
<b>South African residents</b>	<b>672 208</b>	<b>55 132</b>	<b>14 296</b>	<b>235 064</b>	<b>2 804</b>	<b>307 296</b>	<b>364 572</b>	<b>340</b>
Arrivals	<b>349 974</b>	29 213	7 739	125 998	1 367	<b>164 317</b>	185 480	177
Departures	<b>321 857</b>	25 919	6 557	108 689	1 437	<b>142 602</b>	179 092	163
Transit	<b>377</b>	-	-	377	-	<b>377</b>	-	-
<b>Foreign travellers</b>	<b>1 544 754</b>	<b>121 202</b>	<b>5 878</b>	<b>315 053</b>	<b>2 649</b>	<b>444 782</b>	<b>1 095 218</b>	<b>4 754</b>
Arrivals	<b>815 889</b>	62 390	2 976	143 880	989	<b>210 235</b>	603 121	2 533
Departures	<b>700 953</b>	58 596	2 902	143 477	1 660	<b>206 635</b>	492 097	2 221
Transit	<b>27 912</b>	216	-	27 696	-	<b>27 912</b>	-	-
<b>Visitors</b>	<b>751 378</b>	<b>59 873</b>	<b>2 394</b>	<b>136 944</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>199 925</b>	<b>551 346</b>	<b>107</b>
Same-day	<b>185 516</b>	636	33	14 954	115	<b>15 738</b>	169 772	6
Tourist	<b>565 862</b>	59 237	2 361	121 990	599	<b>184 187</b>	381 574	101

**Table 3 – Number of tourists by country of residence and mode of travel, October 2022**

Country of residence	October		October 2022						
	2021	2022	Air					Road	Sea
			Cape Town	King Shaka	OR Tambo	Other	Total		
<b>Total</b>	<b>247 833</b>	<b>565 862</b>	<b>59 237</b>	<b>2 361</b>	<b>121 990</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>184 187</b>	<b>381 574</b>	<b>101</b>
<b>Overseas</b>	<b>59 475</b>	<b>151 189</b>	<b>52 141</b>	<b>1 986</b>	<b>85 217</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>139 858</b>	<b>11 230</b>	<b>101</b>
<b>Europe</b>	<b>39 144</b>	<b>99 207</b>	<b>37 956</b>	<b>1 189</b>	<b>52 432</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>91 803</b>	<b>7 305</b>	<b>99</b>
Austria	825	1 646	842	16	704	1	1 563	78	5
Belgium	1 919	4 454	1 438	34	2 450	13	3 935	519	-
Denmark	977	1 907	416	22	1 392	5	1 835	70	2
France	3 946	9 435	2 301	43	6 152	15	8 511	924	-
Germany	9 783	22 752	11 494	234	9 187	27	20 942	1 736	74
Ireland	647	1 791	749	49	906	1	1 705	86	-
Italy	942	2 923	1 235	32	1 458	10	2 735	179	9
Portugal	1 073	1 321	236	11	615	5	867	454	-
Russian Federation	1 572	2 117	1 102	20	925	13	2 060	57	-
Spain	1 135	1 898	583	21	1 113	6	1 723	175	-
Sweden	720	2 116	1 027	21	984	1	2 033	83	-
Switzerland	2 517	4 514	2 020	40	2 133	28	4 221	286	7
The Netherlands	3 679	9 801	3 536	45	4 914	6	8 501	1 300	-
UK	6 699	26 928	8 783	446	16 630	87	25 946	982	-
Other	2 710	5 604	2 194	155	2 869	8	5 226	376	2
<b>North America</b>	<b>10 866</b>	<b>26 922</b>	<b>8 425</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>16 626</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>25 421</b>	<b>1 501</b>	<b>-</b>
Canada	1 205	3 832	1 243	18	2 217	58	3 536	296	-
USA	9 661	23 090	7 182	113	14 409	181	21 885	1 205	-
<b>Central and South America</b>	<b>1 633</b>	<b>2 957</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1 795</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2 739</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>-</b>
Argentina	65	191	62	1	107	1	171	20	-
Brazil	971	1 484	510	22	816	4	1 352	132	-
Mexico	237	432	139	2	286	2	429	3	-
Other	360	850	188	11	586	2	787	63	-

**Table 3 – Number of tourists by country of residence and mode of travel, October 2022 (continued)**

Country of residence	October		October 2022						
	2021	2022	Air					Road	Sea
			Cape Town	King Shaka	OR Tambo	Other	Total		
<b>Australasia</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>6 456</b>	<b>1 204</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>4 766</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6 171</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>-</b>
Australia	484	5 202	982	134	3 841	15	4 972	230	-
New Zealand	91	1 240	220	50	915	2	1 187	53	-
Other	1	14	2	-	10	-	12	2	-
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>1 726</b>	<b>3 123</b>	<b>1 153</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1 791</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2 969</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>-</b>
Israel	559	1 734	542	9	1 070	3	1 624	110	-
Jordan	111	165	32	5	109	-	146	19	-
Saudi Arabia	685	661	385	3	267	-	655	6	-
Other	371	563	194	4	345	1	544	19	-
<b>Asia</b>	<b>5 530</b>	<b>12 524</b>	<b>2 504</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>7 807</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>10 755</b>	<b>1 767</b>	<b>2</b>
Bangladesh	364	733	65	81	497	-	643	90	-
China	663	1 316	105	14	981	1	1 101	215	-
India	2 511	6 120	1 372	116	3 875	1	5 364	756	-
Japan	166	532	125	44	340	8	517	14	1
Malaysia	62	297	70	12	186	6	274	23	-
Pakistan	767	1 050	68	90	553	-	711	339	-
Philippines	324	452	75	43	243	1	362	90	-
Singapore	17	335	156	-	173	-	329	6	-
South Korea	178	427	108	7	238	2	355	72	-
Vietnam	14	385	90	1	291	-	382	3	-
Other	464	877	270	17	430	-	717	159	1
<b>Africa</b>	<b>187 837</b>	<b>413 481</b>	<b>7 017</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>35 907</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>43 381</b>	<b>370 100</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>SADC</b>	<b>182 532</b>	<b>402 365</b>	<b>5 157</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>27 419</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>32 980</b>	<b>369 385</b>	<b>-</b>
Angola	1 467	3 002	1 031	-	1 572	6	2 609	393	-
Botswana	11 447	24 834	378	16	1 833	20	2 247	22 587	-
DRC	1 419	1 208	34	1	1 007	8	1 050	158	-
Eswatini	17 951	44 130	3	92	566	-	661	43 469	-

**Table 3 – Number of tourists by country of residence and mode of travel, October 2022 (continued)**

Country of residence	October		October 2022						
	2021	2022	Air					Road	Sea
			Cape Town	King Shaka	OR Tambo	Other	Total		
Lesotho	33 865	73 357	4	4	428	2	438	72 919	-
Madagascar	19	267	13	-	252	-	265	2	-
Malawi	6 329	13 920	53	6	1 535	3	1 597	12 323	-
Mauritius	364	1 071	57	2	933	-	992	79	-
Mozambique	51 196	84 072	250	9	2 310	4	2 573	81 499	-
Namibia	9 106	12 013	1 592	-	2 009	10	3 611	8 402	-
Seychelles	62	339	19	1	277	-	297	42	-
Tanzania	1 497	2 556	253	2	1 299	1	1 555	1 001	-
Zambia	7 309	10 714	55	2	3 223	2	3 282	7 432	-
Zimbabwe	40 501	130 882	1 415	191	10 175	22	11 803	119 079	-
<b>'Other' African</b>	<b>5 305</b>	<b>11 116</b>	<b>1 860</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>8 488</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10 401</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>East and Central Africa</b>	<b>2 396</b>	<b>5 625</b>	<b>1 189</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4 058</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5 256</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>-</b>
Burundi	66	89	23	-	61	-	84	5	-
Cameroon	160	389	73	-	304	-	377	12	-
Central African Republic	10	19	5	-	14	-	19	-	-
Chad	22	38	8	-	27	1	36	2	-
Comoros	10	21	2	-	17	2	21	-	-
Congo	133	168	46	1	118	-	165	3	-
Djibouti	12	7	-	-	7	-	7	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	12	75	50	-	25	-	75	-	-
Eritrea	11	37	2	-	34	-	36	1	-
Ethiopia	307	542	77	-	408	1	486	56	-
Gabon	148	302	39	-	255	-	294	8	-
Kenya	966	2 733	706	-	1 897	1	2 604	129	-
Rwanda	38	87	20	-	54	-	74	13	-
São Tomé and Príncipe	-	10	2	-	8	-	10	-	-
Somalia	24	133	10	-	39	-	49	84	-
Uganda	477	975	126	1	790	2	919	56	-

**Table 3 – Number of tourists by country of residence and mode of travel, October 2022 (concluded)**

Country of residence	October		October 2022						
	2021	2022	Air					Road	Sea
			Cape Town	King Shaka	OR Tambo	Other	Total		
<b>West Africa</b>	<b>2 392</b>	<b>4 260</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3 483</b>	-	<b>3 937</b>	<b>323</b>	-
Benin	42	136	17	-	116	-	133	3	-
Burkina Faso	14	82	21	-	60	-	81	1	-
Cape Verde Island	14	28	4	1	20	-	25	3	-
Côte d'Ivoire	110	221	28	-	189	-	217	4	-
Gambia	12	62	11	-	49	-	60	2	-
Ghana	913	1 438	78	5	1 316	-	1 399	39	-
Guinea	52	133	13	1	55	-	69	64	-
Guinea-Bissau	2	6	2	-	3	-	5	1	-
Liberia	25	102	15	-	82	-	97	5	-
Mali	45	86	16	-	40	-	56	30	-
Mauritania	1	22	1	1	20	-	22	-	-
Niger	8	43	16	-	27	-	43	-	-
Nigeria	1 012	1 585	180	6	1 239	-	1 425	160	-
Saint Helena	1	5	-	-	5	-	5	-	-
Senegal	112	190	26	1	156	-	183	7	-
Sierra Leone	21	54	4	-	47	-	51	3	-
Togo	8	67	7	-	59	-	66	1	-
<b>North Africa</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>1 231</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>947</b>	-	<b>1 208</b>	<b>23</b>	-
Algeria	52	138	56	2	79	-	137	1	-
Egypt	263	537	59	18	450	-	527	10	-
Libya	28	52	12	1	37	-	50	2	-
Morocco	41	133	25	1	101	-	127	6	-
South Sudan	33	102	22	-	80	-	102	-	-
The Sudan	57	180	32	3	143	-	178	2	-
Tunisia	42	88	26	4	56	-	86	2	-
Western Sahara	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
<b>Unspecified</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>1 192</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>866</b>	-	<b>948</b>	<b>244</b>	-

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

Country of residence	October			Purpose of visit (October 2022)			
	2021	2022	% change 2021–2022	Business	Holiday	Study	Medical treatment
<b>Total</b>	<b>247 833</b>	<b>565 862</b>	<b>128,3%</b>	<b>21 609</b>	<b>540 818</b>	<b>3 012</b>	<b>423</b>
<b>Overseas</b>	<b>59 475</b>	<b>151 189</b>	<b>154,2%</b>	<b>4 126</b>	<b>146 468</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Europe</b>	<b>39 144</b>	<b>99 207</b>	<b>153,4%</b>	<b>2 336</b>	<b>96 586</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>35</b>
Austria	825	1 646	99,5%	23	1 620	3	-
Belgium	1 919	4 454	132,1%	75	4 362	15	2
Denmark	977	1 907	95,2%	48	1 858	1	-
France	3 946	9 435	139,1%	261	9 143	30	1
Germany	9 783	22 752	132,6%	314	22 368	69	1
Ireland	647	1 791	176,8%	59	1 731	1	-
Italy	942	2 923	210,3%	121	2 789	11	2
Portugal	1 073	1 321	23,1%	31	1 283	5	2
Russian Federation	1 572	2 117	34,7%	47	2 067	3	-
Spain	1 135	1 898	67,2%	86	1 810	2	-
Sweden	720	2 116	193,9%	75	2 033	6	2
Switzerland	2 517	4 514	79,3%	55	4 445	12	2
The Netherlands	3 679	9 801	166,4%	167	9 606	22	6
UK	6 699	26 928	302,0%	733	26 142	37	16
Other	2 710	5 604	106,8%	241	5 329	33	1
<b>North America</b>	<b>10 866</b>	<b>26 922</b>	<b>147,8%</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>26 244</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>6</b>
Canada	1 205	3 832	218,0%	75	3 751	6	-
USA	9 661	23 090	139,0%	531	22 493	60	6
<b>Central and South America</b>	<b>1 633</b>	<b>2 957</b>	<b>81,1%</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>2 811</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>2</b>
Argentina	65	191	193,8%	10	174	7	-
Brazil	971	1 484	52,8%	48	1 412	23	1
Mexico	237	432	82,3%	11	419	2	-
Other	360	850	136,1%	40	806	3	1



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

Country of residence	October			Purpose of visit (October 2022)			
	2021	2022	% change 2021–2022	Business	Holiday	Study	Medical treatment
<b>Australasia</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>6 456</b>	<b>1020,8%</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>6 368</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>
Australia	484	5 202	974,8%	76	5 123	3	-
New Zealand	91	1 240	1262,6%	6	1 231	3	-
Other	1	14	1300,0%	-	14	-	-
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>1 726</b>	<b>3 123</b>	<b>80,9%</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>2 943</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>3</b>
Israel	559	1 734	210,2%	27	1 698	9	-
Jordan	111	165	48,6%	17	145	2	1
Saudi Arabia	685	661	-3,5%	35	615	11	-
Other	371	563	51,8%	53	485	23	2
<b>Asia</b>	<b>5 530</b>	<b>12 524</b>	<b>126,5%</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>11 516</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>2</b>
Bangladesh	364	733	101,4%	13	715	5	-
China	663	1 316	98,5%	162	1 142	12	-
India	2 511	6 120	143,7%	389	5 670	61	-
Japan	166	532	220,5%	71	452	9	-
Malaysia	62	297	379,0%	17	277	3	-
Pakistan	767	1 050	36,9%	56	986	8	-
Philippines	324	452	39,5%	24	424	3	1
Singapore	17	335	1870,6%	18	315	2	-
South Korea	178	427	139,9%	27	393	7	-
Vietnam	14	385	2650,0%	10	374	1	-
Other	464	877	89,0%	74	768	34	1
<b>Africa</b>	<b>187 837</b>	<b>413 481</b>	<b>120,1%</b>	<b>17 394</b>	<b>393 247</b>	<b>2 465</b>	<b>375</b>
<b>SADC</b>	<b>182 532</b>	<b>402 365</b>	<b>120,4%</b>	<b>16 116</b>	<b>383 774</b>	<b>2 137</b>	<b>338</b>
Angola	1 467	3 002	104,6%	76	2 799	82	45
Botswana	11 447	24 834	116,9%	799	23 535	338	162
DRC	1 419	1 208	-14,9%	53	1 092	47	16
Eswatini	17 951	44 130	145,8%	1 566	42 359	205	-

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

Country of residence	October			Purpose of visit (October 2022)			
	2021	2022	% change 2021–2022	Business	Holiday	Study	Medical treatment
Lesotho	33 865	73 357	116,6%	823	71 871	662	1
Madagascar	19	267	1305,3%	13	253	1	-
Malawi	6 329	13 920	119,9%	353	13 525	33	9
Mauritius	364	1 071	194,2%	22	1 038	10	1
Mozambique	51 196	84 072	64,2%	2 383	81 586	92	11
Namibia	9 106	12 013	31,9%	3 388	8 343	260	22
Seychelles	62	339	446,8%	3	334	2	-
Tanzania	1 497	2 556	70,7%	139	2 387	20	10
Zambia	7 309	10 714	46,6%	3 436	7 214	50	14
Zimbabwe	40 501	130 882	223,2%	3 062	127 438	335	47
<b>'Other' African</b>	<b>5 305</b>	<b>11 116</b>	<b>109,5%</b>	<b>1 278</b>	<b>9 473</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>East and Central Africa</b>	<b>2 396</b>	<b>5 625</b>	<b>134,8%</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>4 704</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>26</b>
Burundi	66	89	34,8%	13	75	-	1
Cameroon	160	389	143,1%	48	326	11	4
Central African Republic	10	19	90,0%	3	15	-	1
Chad	22	38	72,7%	4	31	2	1
Comoros	10	21	110,0%	3	15	1	2
Congo	133	168	26,3%	28	133	7	-
Djibouti	12	7	-41,7%	3	4	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	12	75	525,0%	31	39	4	1
Eritrea	11	37	236,4%	-	36	1	-
Ethiopia	307	542	76,5%	66	467	7	2
Gabon	148	302	104,1%	13	265	22	2
Kenya	966	2 733	182,9%	363	2 309	54	7
Rwanda	38	87	128,9%	15	70	1	1
São Tomé and Príncipe	-	10	-	2	8	-	-
Somalia	24	133	454,2%	63	65	4	1
Uganda	477	975	104,4%	99	846	27	3

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

Country of residence	October			Purpose of visit (October 2022)			
	2021	2022	% change 2021–2022	Business	Holiday	Study	Medical treatment
<b>West Africa</b>	<b>2 392</b>	<b>4 260</b>	<b>78,1%</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>3 800</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>8</b>
Benin	42	136	223,8%	12	121	3	-
Burkina Faso	14	82	485,7%	17	63	2	-
Cape Verde Island	14	28	100,0%	6	22	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire	110	221	100,9%	15	201	5	-
Gambia	12	62	416,7%	9	53	-	-
Ghana	913	1 438	57,5%	85	1 329	22	2
Guinea	52	133	155,8%	3	123	5	2
Guinea-Bissau	2	6	200,0%	3	3	-	-
Liberia	25	102	308,0%	7	93	2	-
Mali	45	86	91,1%	12	73	1	-
Mauritania	1	22	2100,0%	4	18	-	-
Niger	8	43	437,5%	7	35	1	-
Nigeria	1 012	1 585	56,6%	104	1 399	79	3
Saint Helena	1	5	400,0%	-	5	-	-
Senegal	112	190	69,6%	30	158	2	-
Sierra Leone	21	54	157,1%	9	43	1	1
Togo	8	67	737,5%	4	61	2	-
<b>North Africa</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>1 231</b>	<b>138,1%</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>3</b>
Algeria	52	138	165,4%	33	105	-	-
Egypt	263	537	104,2%	89	425	23	-
Libya	28	52	85,7%	5	35	12	-
Morocco	41	133	224,4%	23	108	2	-
South Sudan	33	102	209,1%	10	86	3	3
The Sudan	57	180	215,8%	23	136	21	-
Tunisia	42	88	109,5%	13	74	1	-
Western Sahara	1	1	0,0%	1	-	-	-
<b>Unspecified</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>1 192</b>	<b>128,8%</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>1 103</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

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

Sex	Age group	October		Region (October 2022)			
		2021	2022	Overseas	SADC	'Other' African	Unspecified
<b>All</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>247 833</b>	<b>565 862</b>	<b>151 189</b>	<b>402 365</b>	<b>11 116</b>	<b>1 192</b>
	0-14	11 847	27 153	11 206	15 645	296	6
	15-24	16 223	39 695	9 400	29 679	600	16
	25-34	56 970	139 007	28 426	107 669	2 765	147
	35-44	78 140	168 221	25 206	138 799	3 867	349
	45-54	48 630	102 620	26 368	73 569	2 303	380
	55-64	24 402	55 446	27 619	26 590	961	276
	65+	11 621	33 720	22 964	10 414	324	18
<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>156 794</b>	<b>330 188</b>	<b>80 442</b>	<b>241 969</b>	<b>7 048</b>	<b>729</b>
	0-14	5 903	13 644	5 809	7 690	142	3
	15-24	8 513	21 098	4 554	16 215	321	8
	25-34	34 049	78 378	14 055	62 705	1 537	81
	35-44	53 965	105 773	14 601	88 429	2 534	209
	45-54	33 244	63 877	14 953	47 050	1 649	225
	55-64	14 840	30 304	14 456	15 001	653	194
	65+	6 280	17 114	12 014	4 879	212	9
<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>91 039</b>	<b>235 674</b>	<b>70 747</b>	<b>160 396</b>	<b>4 068</b>	<b>463</b>
	0-14	5 944	13 509	5 397	7 955	154	3
	15-24	7 710	18 597	4 846	13 464	279	8
	25-34	22 921	60 629	14 371	44 964	1 228	66
	35-44	24 175	62 448	10 605	50 370	1 333	140
	45-54	15 386	38 743	11 415	26 519	654	155
	55-64	9 562	25 142	13 163	11 589	308	82
	65+	5 341	16 606	10 950	5 535	112	9

## 4. Annexures

### 4.1 Annexure A – Number of tourists' difference between Jan – Oct 2021 and Jan – Oct 2022 by country of residence

Country of residence	Jan – Oct 2021	Jan – Oct 2022	Difference between Jan – Oct 2021 and Jan – Oct 2022	% change between Jan – Oct 2021 and Jan – Oct 2022
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 716 944</b>	<b>4 454 466</b>	<b>2 737 522</b>	<b>159,4%</b>
<b>Overseas</b>	<b>252 609</b>	<b>1 100 233</b>	<b>847 624</b>	<b>335,5%</b>
<b>Europe</b>	<b>131 550</b>	<b>670 743</b>	<b>539 193</b>	<b>409,9%</b>
Austria	2 331	9 880	7 549	323,9%
Belgium	5 754	27 141	21 387	371,7%
Denmark	2 441	11 097	8 656	354,6%
France	13 861	59 314	45 453	327,9%
Germany	25 683	122 738	97 055	377,9%
Ireland	2 224	15 406	13 182	592,7%
Italy	4 690	25 399	20 709	441,6%
Portugal	4 138	12 559	8 421	203,5%
Russian Federation	7 871	11 053	3 182	40,4%
Spain	5 036	18 823	13 787	273,8%
Sweden	2 503	11 049	8 546	341,4%
Switzerland	6 659	24 368	17 709	265,9%
The Netherlands	11 999	69 115	57 116	476,0%
UK	22 792	212 877	190 085	834,0%
Other	13 568	39 924	26 356	194,3%
<b>North America</b>	<b>66 133</b>	<b>233 477</b>	<b>167 344</b>	<b>253,0%</b>
Canada	4 842	26 057	21 215	438,1%
USA	61 291	207 420	146 129	238,4%
<b>Central and South America</b>	<b>7 303</b>	<b>22 449</b>	<b>15 146</b>	<b>207,4%</b>
Argentina	427	1 914	1 487	348,2%
Brazil	3 894	11 566	7 672	197,0%
Mexico	1 082	2 838	1 756	162,3%
Other	1 900	6 131	4 231	222,7%

**Annexure A – Number of tourists' difference between Jan – Oct 2021 and Jan – Oct 2022 by country of residence (continued)**

Country of residence	Jan – Oct 2021	Jan – Oct 2022	Difference between Jan – Oct 2021 and Jan – Oct 2022	% change between Jan – Oct 2021 and Jan – Oct 2022
<b>Australasia</b>	<b>3 040</b>	<b>45 649</b>	<b>42 609</b>	<b>1401,6%</b>
Australia	2 480	37 934	35 454	1429,6%
New Zealand	548	7 551	7 003	1277,9%
Other	12	164	152	1266,7%
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>9 743</b>	<b>34 253</b>	<b>24 510</b>	<b>251,6%</b>
Israel	2 462	14 348	11 886	482,8%
Saudi Arabia	4 281	9 978	5 697	133,1%
United Arab Emirates	175	2 822	2 647	1512,6%
Other	2 825	7 105	4 280	151,5%
<b>Asia</b>	<b>34 840</b>	<b>93 662</b>	<b>58 822</b>	<b>168,8%</b>
Bangladesh	2 169	6 212	4 043	186,4%
China	5 593	9 471	3 878	69,3%
India	13 770	44 539	30 769	223,4%
Japan	963	4 069	3 106	322,5%
Malaysia	465	2 136	1 671	359,4%
Pakistan	5 198	10 394	5 196	100,0%
Philippines	2 696	3 488	792	29,4%
Singapore	148	1 904	1 756	1186,5%
South Korea	989	3 804	2 815	284,6%
Thailand	998	2 253	1 255	125,8%
Other	1 851	5 392	3 541	191,3%
<b>Africa</b>	<b>1 461 093</b>	<b>3 346 259</b>	<b>1 885 166</b>	<b>129,0%</b>
<b>SADC</b>	<b>1 424 033</b>	<b>3 267 875</b>	<b>1 843 842</b>	<b>129,5%</b>
Angola	6 867	25 717	18 850	274,5%
Botswana	75 942	197 587	121 645	160,2%
DRC	9 567	14 365	4 798	50,2%
Eswatini	137 108	339 772	202 664	147,8%

**Annexure A – Number of tourists' difference between Jan – Oct 2021 and Jan – Oct 2022 by country of residence (continued)**

Country of residence	Jan – Oct 2021	Jan – Oct 2022	Difference between Jan – Oct 2021 and Jan – Oct 2022	% change between Jan – Oct 2021 and Jan – Oct 2022
Lesotho	277 395	667 336	389 941	140,6%
Madagascar	173	1 357	1 184	684,4%
Malawi	42 915	90 963	48 048	112,0%
Mauritius	821	8 219	7 398	901,1%
Mozambique	414 855	752 428	337 573	81,4%
Namibia	71 346	107 776	36 430	51,1%
Seychelles	201	1 879	1 678	834,8%
Tanzania	10 274	20 656	10 382	101,1%
Zambia	54 159	93 322	39 163	72,3%
Zimbabwe	322 410	946 498	624 088	193,6%
<b>'Other' African</b>	<b>37 060</b>	<b>78 384</b>	<b>41 324</b>	<b>111,5%</b>
<b>East and Central Africa</b>	<b>16 116</b>	<b>37 818</b>	<b>21 702</b>	<b>134,7%</b>
Burundi	289	580	291	100,7%
Cameroon	1 456	2 838	1 382	94,9%
Central African Republic	46	94	48	104,3%
Chad	111	254	143	128,8%
Comoros	64	268	204	318,8%
Congo	799	1 253	454	56,8%
Djibouti	27	50	23	85,2%
Equatorial Guinea	102	222	120	117,6%
Eritrea	95	352	257	270,5%
Ethiopia	2 166	4 114	1 948	89,9%
Gabon	1 588	2 259	671	42,3%
Kenya	5 784	16 976	11 192	193,5%
Rwanda	200	567	367	183,5%
São Tomé and Príncipe	8	43	35	437,5%
Somalia	149	912	763	512,1%
Uganda	3 232	7 036	3 804	117,7%

**Annexure A – Number of tourists' difference between Jan – Oct 2021 and Jan – Oct 2022 by country of residence (concluded)**

Country of residence	Jan – Oct 2021	Jan – Oct 2022	Difference between Jan – Oct 2021 and Jan – Oct 2022	% change between Jan – Oct 2021 and Jan – Oct 2022
<b>West Africa</b>	<b>17 296</b>	<b>32 263</b>	<b>14 967</b>	<b>86,5%</b>
Benin	372	925	553	148,7%
Burkina Faso	105	463	358	341,0%
Cape Verde Island	42	195	153	364,3%
Côte d'Ivoire	438	1 504	1 066	243,4%
Gambia	66	260	194	293,9%
Ghana	5 663	12 185	6 522	115,2%
Guinea	379	746	367	96,8%
Guinea-Bissau	22	39	17	77,3%
Liberia	163	350	187	114,7%
Mali	317	579	262	82,6%
Mauritania	16	106	90	562,5%
Niger	67	165	98	146,3%
Nigeria	8 963	13 044	4 081	45,5%
Saint Helena	9	49	40	444,4%
Senegal	492	1 022	530	107,7%
Sierra Leone	118	369	251	212,7%
Togo	64	262	198	309,4%
<b>North Africa</b>	<b>3 648</b>	<b>8 303</b>	<b>4 655</b>	<b>127,6%</b>
Algeria	254	776	522	205,5%
Egypt	1 770	3 883	2 113	119,4%
Libya	325	481	156	48,0%
Morocco	277	912	635	229,2%
South Sudan	253	519	266	105,1%
The Sudan	559	1 078	519	92,8%
Tunisia	204	648	444	217,6%
Western Sahara	6	6	-	0,0%
<b>Unspecified</b>	<b>3 242</b>	<b>7 974</b>	<b>4 732</b>	<b>146,0%</b>



## **5. Explanatory notes**

### **5.1 Introduction**

Legal movements across South African borders, as well as legal immigration into South Africa, fall under the jurisdiction of the Department of Home Affairs (DHA). Stats SA then processes, analyses and publishes this information.

Administrative data sources from the DHA, that is, information from all the country's ports of entry and applications for permanent residence, constitute the only comprehensive source of information on foreign arrivals and departures, documented immigrants and emigrants. The information from this source of data provides the best national coverage (both in terms of space and time) of the population movements of South African residents and foreign travellers. The data can be used for the following:

- To estimate, monitor and understand salient characteristics of foreign travellers and volumes of South African residents travelling outside South Africa.
- To provide information that can be used to (a) assess the extent of government's progress in strengthening bilateral political and economic relations by assessing the number of international tourist arrivals, and (b) benchmark surveys focusing on the demand for local tourism services by foreign travellers.

### **5.2 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.

### **5.3 Scope and coverage**

The release covers data collected by DHA officials on travellers who departed from or entered the Republic of South Africa (RSA).

### **5.4 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 ports' electronic database. No forms or cards are used (except on rare occasions when the capturing system is down) to collect information from travellers. Individual ports regularly transmit data onto the national database at the head office of the DHA.
- Stats SA receives downloaded data covering a particular calendar month from the DHA.
- As part of data interrogation, data from O.R. Tambo International Airport, which has the highest volume of travellers, are compared with passenger statistics from the Airports Company of South Africa (ACSA). As expected, in any specific month, an increase in the volume of passengers reported by ACSA is also reflected in an increase in the volume of travellers recorded by DHA. A similar pattern is observed when the volume of travellers decreases. In October 2022, the DHA data was 2,4% lower than that of ACSA.

## 5.5 Limitations

### 5.5.1 Outbound tourists

The information on the total number of arrivals and departures of South African residents is collected from the scanning of passports. However, data on the country visited are not collected from passengers; country of final destination; 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.

### 5.5.2 Purpose of visit

The holiday category includes tourists who came for vacation, visiting friends and relatives, shopping and other personal reasons such as attending weddings. While it's possible to separate 'visiting friends and relatives' from the broad category of holiday, shopping and other reasons for visiting South Africa are all combined with vacation in the DHA's Movement Control System. Discussions are in progress with the Department of Home Affairs to capture vacation and shopping as separate categories for a clearer breakdown of tourists by purpose of visit.

## 5.6 Definition of terms

### 5.6.1 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 the other places he/she frequently visits.

### 5.6.2 Definitions used specifically in this release

**South African resident** refers to either a South African citizen or a non-South African citizen with a South African permanent residence permit.

**Foreign traveller** refers to a traveller who is not a South African citizen or permanent resident.

**Region** refers to the following country classification:

- Overseas: Europe, North America, Central and South America, Australasia, the Middle East and Asia.
- Africa: SADC and 'other' Africa (East and Central Africa, West Africa and North Africa).

**Country** refers to individual countries within a region. The country of residence is used. The country of residence should not be confused with the country from which the visitor travelled.

**Africa** refers to all the countries in Africa (both mainland and island countries).

**SADC** refers to the fourteen countries, excluding South Africa, which belong to the Southern African Development Community.

**'Other' African** refers to all non-SADC African countries.

**Overseas** refers to all countries outside Africa.

**Trip** refers to the arrival and departure of a visitor in a specified month.

## 5.7 Symbols used

- = nil
- < = less than

## 5.8 Rounding off

Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

## 6. 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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### Advance release calendar

An advance release calendar is disseminated at [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)

### Stats SA products

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