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NOTICE

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

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KEY FINDINGS

1. Travellers

1.1 Number of travellers

The routine data collected by the Department of Home Affairs' (DHA) immigration officers at the ports of entry into South Africa show that a total of 2 828 992 travellers (arrivals and departures) passed through South African ports of entry in July 2010. As presented in Table 1, these travellers are made up of 899 828 South African residents and 1 929 164 foreign travellers. A further breakdown of the figures indicates that there were 474 118 and 425 710 South African residents' arrivals and departures respectively. The corresponding volumes for foreign arrivals and departures were 1 021 406 and 907 758 respectively. A comparison between the movements in June 2010 and July 2010 indicates that the volume of arrivals for both South African residents and foreign travellers increased, as well as departures for foreign travellers. However, South African departures decreased. There was an increase of 16,3% from 407 623 in June 2010 to 474 118 in July 2010 for South African arrivals and a decline of 12,2% from 485 042 in June 2010 to 425 710 in July 2010 for their departures. Foreign arrivals increased by 2,3% from 997 960 in June 2010 to 1 021 406 in July 2010 and foreign departures by 6,6% from 851 375 in June 2010 to 907 758 in July 2010. A comparison between movements in July 2009 and July 2010 indicates that there was an increase in all movements. Thus, South African residents arrivals increased by 6,1% from 446 725 in July 2009 to 474 118 in July 2010 and foreign arrivals increased by 16,1% from 879 884 in July 2009 to 1 021 406 in July 2010.

Detailed information on the departure of travellers is not available in the movement data. Data on the purpose of travel and the number of days South African travellers intend to spend or spent abroad are not collected by South Africa immigration officers. Hence, it is not possible to categorise them as tourists and non tourists. However, data are available on foreign arrivals for this categorisation. As presented in Table 1, in July 2010, 15 910 (1,6%) foreign arrivals were classified as non-visitors while 1 005 496 (98,4%) were visitors. The visitors were categorised into three groups: arrivals only comprising of visitors who entered the country in July but did not depart in July 356 913 (35,5%); visitors who came once and left in July 322 197 (32,0%); and those who came more than once and left in July 317 386 (31,6%). Visitors were further grouped as same day visitors 325 082 (32,3%) and overnight visitors/tourists 680 414 (67,7%).

1.2 Mode of travel of travellers and same day visitors

Travellers who cross South Africa's borders rarely use trains and ships since these are mainly used for transporting goods. Data presented in Table 2 show that in July 2010, road transport was the most common mode of travel used by 2 131 305 (75,3%) out of the 2 828 992 travellers. The total number of travellers who used air transport was 691 292 (24,4%). The arrivals data on South African residents show that 136 378 (28,8%) came by air and 337 237 (71,1%) by road. For departures, 103 501 (24,3%) and 321 529 (75,5%) used air and road transport respectively. In the case of foreign travellers, 239 696 (23,5%) arrived by air. Those who came by road were 779 572 (76,3%). When departing South Africa, 211 717 (23,3%) foreign travellers left by air whilst 692 967 (76,3%) left by road. As shown in Table 2 an overwhelming majority, 306 174 (94,2%) of same day visitors arrived in the country by road. Only 18 863 (5,8%) same day visitors flew into the country. However, data on overnight visitors/tourists show that, 466 670 (68,6%) used road transport whereas 213 476 (31,4%) came by air.

2. Tourists

2.1 Mode of travel of tourists

The country of residence of tourists is used to categorise them into their respective regions and countries. Information on the specific region and country of residence of the tourists and the mode of travel used to enter South Africa is provided in Table 3. In July 2010, the majority of overseas tourists arrived in the country by air 161 790 (88,4%) whilst 21 103 (11,5%) came in by road. This is in contrast to tourists from SADC countries who came into South Africa predominantly by road 442 653 (92,1%) whereas 37 930 (7,9%) came in by air. A relatively high number 12 166 (86,0%) of tourists from 'other' African countries flew into the country while 1 950 (13,8%) used road transport.

2.2 Regional and national distribution of tourists

In July 2010, overseas tourists came mainly from Europe, 99 069 (54,1%); followed by North America, 32 068 (17,5%); Asia, 26 209 (14,3%); Central and South America, 11 731 (6,4%); Australasia, 8 911 (4,9%); and Middle East, 5 054 (2,8%). Virtually all tourists from Africa came from the SADC countries, 480 667 (97,1%). The distribution of the remaining tourists from Africa is as follows: East and Central Africa, 6 592 (1,3%); West Africa, 5 984 (1,2%) and North Africa 1 572 (0,3%).

Data presented in Figure 1 indicate that UK, 29 779 (16,3%); USA, 27 690 (15,1%); Germany, 14 258 (7,8%); The Netherlands, 13 743 (7,5%); France, 8 741 (4,8%); Australia, 7 630 (4,2%); India, 7 043 (3,8%); and China, 6 173 (3,4%) were the eight leading overseas countries. Tourists from these eight countries constitute 62,9% of all tourists from overseas countries. A comparison between movements in July 2009 and July 2010 shows that the number of tourists increased in all these countries with the exception of UK and France. The volume of tourists from UK declined by 9,8% from 33 013 in July 2009 to 29 779 in July 2010 and the tourists from France declined by 5,2% from 9 223 in July 2009 to 8 741 in July 2010.

The eight leading countries from SADC (see Figure 2) were Zimbabwe, 131 905 (27,4%); Lesotho, 113 876 (23,7%); Mozambique, 94 785 (19,7%); Swaziland, 52 079 (10,8%); Botswana, 41 495 (8,6%); Namibia, 15 508 (3,2%); Zambia, 12 342 (2,6%) and Malawi, 9 285 (1,9%). Tourists from these eight countries constitute 98,0% of all tourists from SADC countries.

A comparison between movements in July 2009 and July 2010 shows that the number of tourists increased in five of these countries and declined in the following: Malawi, Swaziland and Botswana. The volume of tourists from Malawi declined by 32,1% from 13 679 in July 2009 to 9 285 in July 2010, the volume of tourists from Swaziland declined by 5,1% from 54 906 in July 2009 to 52 079 in July 2010 and the tourists from Botswana declined by 3,3% from 42 904 in July 2009 to 41 495 in July 2010.

The eight leading countries from 'other' African countries, shown in Figure 3, were Nigeria, 3 296 (23,3%); Kenya, 2 631 (18,6%); Ghana, 1 265 (8,9%); Uganda, 1 224 (8,7%); Ethiopia, 703 (5,0%); Egypt, 677 (4,8%); Gabon, 553 (3,9%) and Cameroon, 484 (3,4%). Tourists from these eight countries constitute 76,6% of all tourists from 'other' African countries. A comparison between movements in July 2009 and July 2010 shows that the number of tourists increased in all these countries with the exception of Ethiopia and Nigeria. The volume of tourists from Ethiopia declined by 10,3% from 784 in July 2009 to 703 in July 2010 and the volume of tourists from Nigeria declined by 5,5% from 3 487 in July 2009 to 3 296 in July 2010.

2.3 Purpose of visit of tourists

As observed from data given in Table 4, in July 2010, the majority (87,1%) of tourists were in South Africa for holidays compared to only 1,9% and 4,7% of tourists who were in South Africa to study and do business. A detailed analysis reveals that all the overseas regions had at least 67% of their tourists coming to South Africa for holidays. Tourists from Middle East (88,9%), Europe (83,7%), North America (81,6%), Australasia (81,2%), Central and South America (80,2%) and Asia (67,5%) were in South Africa mostly for holidays. A relatively high proportions of tourists from Asia were in the country on business (4,5%) and in transit (26,7%). Similarly, 0,6% and 18,8% of tourists from Central and South America were on business and in transit respectively.

The majority (89,5%) of African tourists came to South Africa for holidays (89,9% of tourists from the SADC countries and 76,2% from 'other' African countries). Proportionally, the lowest percentage (74,8%) of tourists on holidays came from West Africa, a region from where 3,3% of tourists had come to study. North Africa recorded the highest proportion of its tourists in the country for business (6,0%). The region with the highest proportion of students was East and Central Africa (6,5%). Business persons and students made up 5,8% and 2,0% respectively of tourists from SADC.

2.4 Sex and age distribution of tourists

As indicated in Table 5, in July 2010, there were 404 887 (59,5%) male and 274 520 (40,3%) female tourists. The overseas tourists were made up of 115 669 (63,2%) male tourists and 67 222 (36,7%) female tourists. Tourists from 'other' African countries had a high proportion (70,2%) of males compared with that of SADC (57,8%). The proportions of female tourists from 'other' African countries and SADC countries were 29,7% and 42,1% respectively.

The ages of the tourists were categorised into three broad groups, namely those younger than 15 years, those aged between 15 and 64 years, and persons 65 years and older. The overall results presented in Table 5 show that 91,9% of tourists were aged between 15 and 64 years; 5,0% aged less than 15 years and 2,7% aged 65 years and older. Taking the country of residence into consideration, the results further show that 87,0% of overseas tourists were aged between 15 and 64 years compared to 93,7% and 92,4% of tourists from SADC and 'other' African countries respectively. There were few tourists younger than 15 years and those aged 65 years and older. The data show relatively high proportions of the elderly among both male (4,3%) and female (4,2%) tourists from overseas. This is in contrast to tourists from SADC countries amongst which 1,7% of males and 2,6% of females were aged 65 years and older. Similarly among tourists from 'other' African countries 1,2% of males and 1,0% of females were aged 65 years and older.

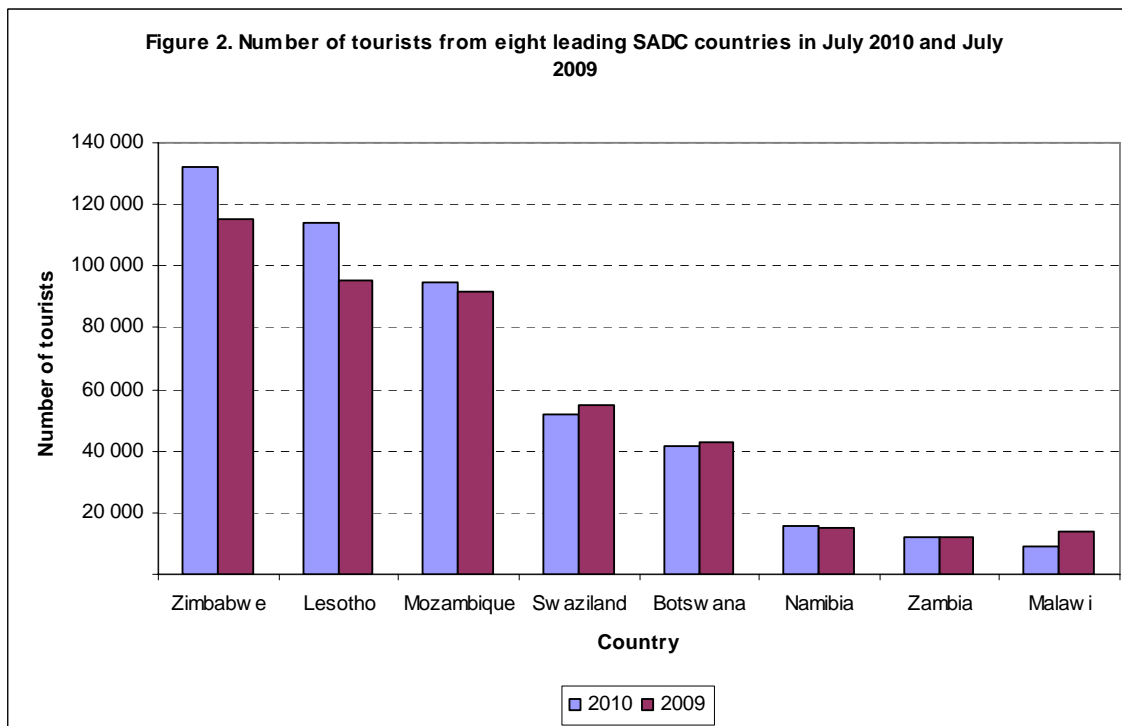
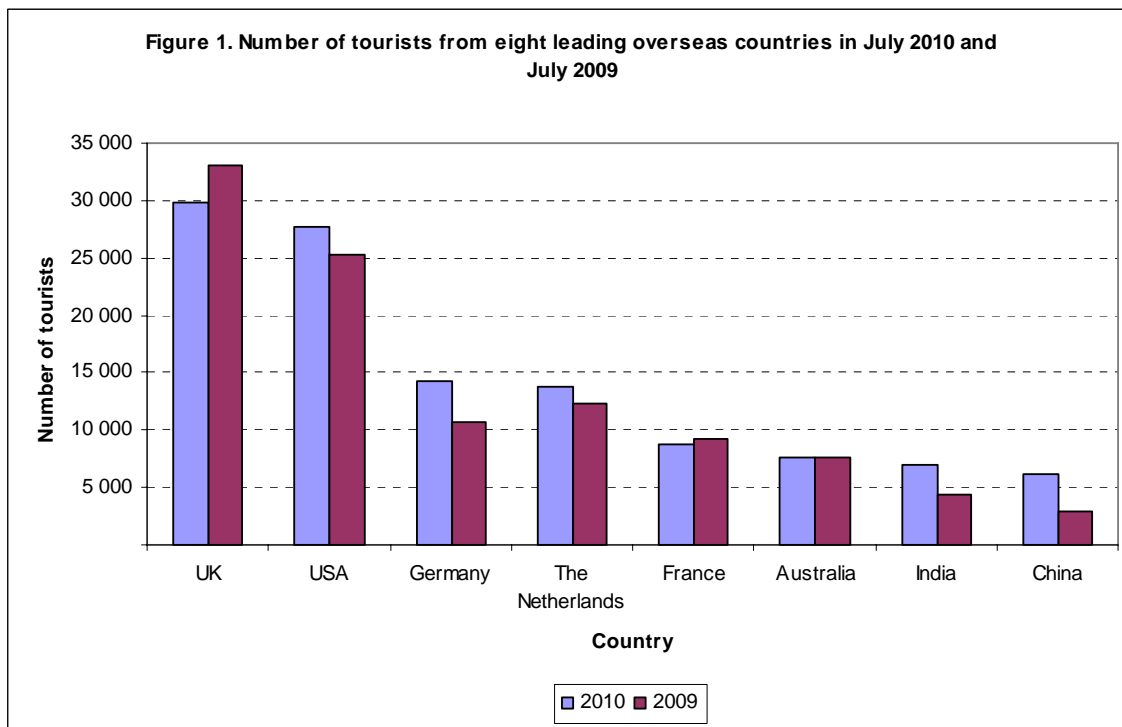


Figure 3. Number of tourists from eight leading 'other' African countries in July 2010 and July 2009

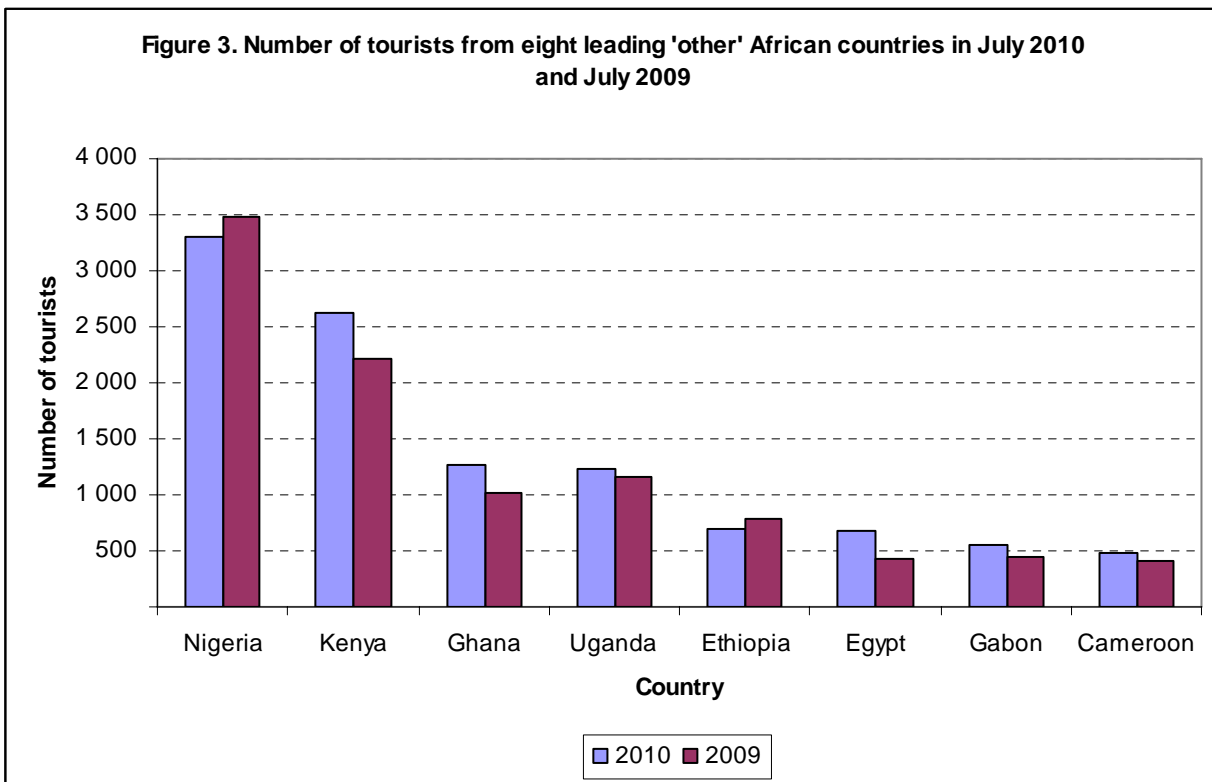


Table 1. Number of South African residents and foreign travellers by travel direction

Travel direction	July	June	July	% change	% change
	2009	2010	2010	July 09 - July 10	June 10 - July 10
Grand total	2 442 469	2 742 000	2 828 992	15,8	3,2
South African residents	833 354	892 665	899 828	8,0	0,8
Arrivals	446 725	407 623	474 118	6,1	16,3
Departures	386 629	485 042	425 710	10,1	-12,2
Foreign travellers	1 609 115	1 849 335	1 929 164	19,9	4,3
Arrivals	879 884	997 960	1 021 406	16,1	2,3
Departures	729 231	851 375	907 758	24,5	6,6
Foreign arrivals	879 884	997 960	1 021 406	16,1	2,3
Non-visitors	34 154	16 368	15 910	-53,4	-2,8
Visitors	845 730	981 592	1 005 496	18,9	2,4
Visitors	845 730	981 592	1 005 496	18,9	2,4
Arrivals only	294 059	348 646	356 913	21,4	2,4
Single trips	338 784	374 356	322 197	-4,9	-13,9
Multiple trips	212 887	258 590	317 386	49,1	22,7
Visitors	845 730	981 592	1 005 496	18,9	2,4
Same day	222 316	260 281	325 082	46,2	24,9
Overnight (tourists)	623 414	721 311	680 414	9,1	-5,7

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

Travel direction	July		Mode of travel (July 2010)								
			Air					Rail	Road	Sea	Unspecified
	2009	2010	Cape Town	K. Shaka	OR Tambo	Other	Total				
Grand total	2 442 469	2 828 992	97 285	14 870	552 924	26 213	691 292	550	2 131 305	5 675	170
South African residents	833 354	899 828	36 029	8 375	184 078	11 397	239 879	285	658 766	877	21
Arrivals	446 725	474 118	20 719	4 811	103 384	7 464	136 378	119	337 237	363	21
Departures	386 629	425 710	15 310	3 564	80 694	3 933	103 501	166	321 529	514	-
Foreign travellers	1 609 115	1 929 164	61 256	6 495	368 846	14 816	451 413	265	1 472 539	4 798	149
Arrivals	879 884	1 021 406	30 000	3 453	196 282	9 961	239 696	120	779 572	1 869	149
Departures	729 231	907 758	31 256	3 042	172 564	4 855	211 717	145	692 967	2 929	-
Visitors	845 730	1 005 496	28 576	3 150	191 268	9 345	232 339	113	772 844	170	30
Same day	222 316	325 082	219	41	13 805	4 798	18 863	32	306 174	4	9
Overnight (tourists)	623 414	680 414	28 357	3 109	177 463	4 547	213 476	81	466 670	166	21

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

Country	Mode of travel (July 2010)										
	July		Air					Rail	Road	Sea	Unspecified
	2009	2010	Cape Town	K. Shaka	OR Tambo	Other	Total				
Total	623 414	680 414	28 357	3 109	177 463	4 547	213 476	81	466 670	166	21
Overseas	156 846	183 042	25 593	2 786	131 357	2 054	161 790	7	21 103	121	21
Europe	92 466	99 069	17 235	1 739	66 849	1 042	86 865	5	12 129	63	7
Austria	1 061	1 335	186	22	986	6	1 200	-	134	1	-
Belgium	3 904	3 106	448	19	2 063	22	2 552	-	554	-	-
Denmark	1 671	1 389	130	9	1 016	8	1 163	-	226	-	-
France	9 223	8 741	1 027	75	6 455	55	7 612	-	1 129	-	-
Germany	10 638	14 258	2 835	305	9 289	170	12 599	2	1 655	2	-
Ireland	2 661	1 967	414	6	1 261	8	1 689	-	278	-	-
Italy	4 344	4 182	746	92	2 960	30	3 828	-	354	-	-
Portugal	2 073	3 138	175	27	1 537	33	1 772	-	1 366	-	-
Russian Federation	548	1 391	379	101	817	68	1 365	-	25	-	1
Spain	3 068	5 211	396	200	4 079	190	4 865	-	346	-	-
Sweden	1 123	1 756	395	4	1 127	18	1 544	-	207	5	-
Switzerland	2 060	2 784	319	36	2 095	39	2 489	-	295	-	-
The Netherlands	12 299	13 743	2 476	166	9 116	44	11 802	-	1 938	2	1
UK	33 013	29 779	6 164	480	19 863	181	26 688	-	3 039	52	-
Other	4 780	6 289	1 145	197	4 185	170	5 697	3	583	1	5
North America	28 951	32 068	3 113	239	24 682	343	28 377	-	3 688	3	-
Canada	3 695	4 378	556	66	3 113	36	3 771	-	606	1	-
USA	25 250	27 690	2 557	173	21 569	307	24 606	-	3 082	2	-
Other	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central and South America	5 699	11 731	1 412	66	9 112	198	10 788	-	943	-	-
Argentina	1 022	1 454	250	11	1 030	8	1 299	-	155	-	-
Brazil	3 173	5 619	431	44	4 515	146	5 136	-	483	-	-
Mexico	364	1 058	38	5	950	13	1 006	-	52	-	-
Other	1 140	3 600	693	6	2 617	31	3 347	-	253	-	-

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

Country	Mode of travel (July 2010)										
	July		Air					Rail	Road	Sea	Unspecified
	2009	2010	Cape Town	K. Shaka	OR Tambo	Other	Total				
Australasia	9 464	8 911	394	90	7 501	49	8 034	2	875	-	-
Australia	7 571	7 630	319	47	6 548	41	6 955	-	675	-	-
New Zealand	1 833	1 244	70	43	925	8	1 046	2	196	-	-
Other	60	37	5	-	28	-	33	-	4	-	-
Middle East	4 562	5 054	840	84	3 821	92	4 837	-	217	-	-
Israel	1 268	1 974	56	-	1 801	10	1 867	-	107	-	-
Lebanon	136	481	47	13	379	4	443	-	38	-	-
Saudi Arabia	1 816	871	349	15	494	7	865	-	6	-	-
Other	1 342	1 728	388	56	1 147	71	1 662	-	66	-	-
Asia	15 704	26 209	2 599	568	19 392	330	22 889	-	3 251	55	14
China	2 879	6 173	581	92	4 873	42	5 588	-	585	-	-
India	4 314	7 043	513	234	4 965	59	5 771	-	1 267	1	4
Indonesia	240	882	160	16	662	14	852	-	6	24	-
Japan	1 781	2 100	136	25	1 841	-	2 002	-	98	-	-
Korea	1 568	1 539	176	24	1 201	4	1 405	-	134	-	-
Malaysia	414	1 027	231	10	731	33	1 005	-	22	-	-
Pakistan	1 004	1 354	116	80	806	6	1 008	-	342	4	-
Philippines	276	1 779	38	45	1 325	117	1 525	-	221	23	10
Thailand	431	946	184	6	725	2	917	-	29	-	-
Other	2 797	3 366	464	36	2 263	53	2 816	-	547	3	-
Africa	461 630	494 815	2 694	315	44 623	2 464	50 096	74	444 603	42	-
SADC	448 795	480 667	2 318	277	32 986	2 349	37 930	74	442 653	10	-
Angola	2 883	3 186	377	1	2 632	51	3 061	-	124	1	-
Botswana	42 904	41 495	19	2	3 129	71	3 221	73	38 200	1	-
DRC	2 877	2 393	5	-	1 949	33	1 987	-	406	-	-
Lesotho	95 074	113 876	1	-	674	1 985	2 660	-	111 216	-	-
Madagascar	211	315	1	-	303	1	305	-	10	-	-

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

Country	Mode of travel (July 2010)										
	July		Air					Rail	Road	Sea	Unspecified
	2009	2010	Cape Town	K. Shaka	OR Tambo	Other	Total				
Malawi	13 679	9 285	3	2	2 014	5	2 024	-	7 261	-	-
Mauritius	1 267	1 626	258	184	962	15	1 419	-	207	-	-
Mozambique	91 618	94 785	174	75	3 265	34	3 548	-	91 236	1	-
Namibia	14 926	15 508	1 395	-	2 806	30	4 231	-	11 276	1	-
Swaziland	54 906	52 079	2	2	825	23	852	-	51 227	-	-
Tanzania	1 240	1 872	5	2	1 299	-	1 306	-	566	-	-
Zambia	11 904	12 342	11	2	4 852	19	4 884	-	7 458	-	-
Zimbabwe	115 306	131 905	67	7	8 276	82	8 432	1	123 466	6	-
'Other' African	12 835	14 148	376	38	11 637	115	12 166	-	1 950	32	-
East and Central Africa	6 339	6 592	98	5	5 432	56	5 591	-	994	7	-
Burundi	98	63	1	-	52	2	55	-	8	-	-
Cameroon	418	484	7	-	435	1	443	-	41	-	-
Central African Republic	4	3	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	-
Chad	12	26	-	-	24	-	24	-	1	1	-
Comoros	5	20	-	-	20	-	20	-	-	-	-
Congo	511	307	5	-	254	13	272	-	35	-	-
Djibouti	4	8	-	-	8	-	8	-	-	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	27	14	-	-	7	-	7	-	7	-	-
Eritrea	50	58	5	2	45	2	54	-	4	-	-
Ethiopia	784	703	5	2	580	-	587	-	116	-	-
Gabon	444	553	22	-	499	28	549	-	4	-	-
Kenya	2 216	2 631	21	-	2 143	4	2 168	-	463	-	-
Reunion	54	39	15	-	24	-	39	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	268	292	1	-	268	1	270	-	22	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	14	23	1	-	22	-	23	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	152	114	3	-	101	2	106	-	8	-	-
Somalia	121	24	5	-	16	-	21	-	3	-	-
Tristan Da Cunha	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Uganda	1 153	1 224	7	1	932	3	943	-	281	-	-

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

Country	Mode of travel (July 2010)										
	July		Air					Rail	Road	Sea	Unspecified
	2009	2010	Cape Town	K. Shaka	OR Tambo	Other	Total				
West Africa	5 500	5 984	106	11	4 973	56	5 146	-	813	25	-
Ascension	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Benin	118	108	4	-	93	-	97	-	11	-	-
Burkina Faso	50	76	-	-	60	14	74	-	2	-	-
Cape Verde Island	41	29	2	-	19	2	23	-	6	-	-
Cote D'Ivoire	181	177	5	-	170	1	176	-	1	-	-
Gambia	55	92	-	-	79	-	79	-	13	-	-
Ghana	1 009	1 265	8	7	1 045	3	1 063	-	202	-	-
Guinea	125	247	2	-	171	-	173	-	74	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	10	29	-	-	23	-	23	-	6	-	-
Liberia	39	46	-	-	44	-	44	-	2	-	-
Madeira Islands	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	57	129	1	-	101	-	102	-	27	-	-
Mauritania	9	56	1	-	53	-	54	-	2	-	-
Niger	11	26	-	-	26	-	26	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	3 487	3 296	80	1	2 734	35	2 850	-	443	3	-
Saint Helena	19	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-
Senegal	189	250	-	-	241	1	242	-	8	-	-
Sierra Leone	60	97	3	3	78	-	84	-	13	-	-
Togo	32	38	-	-	36	-	36	-	2	-	-
North Africa	996	1 572	172	22	1 232	3	1 429	-	143	-	-
Algeria	94	145	49	1	74	-	124	-	21	-	-
Egypt	431	677	32	10	600	3	645	-	32	-	-
Libya	73	188	8	1	117	-	126	-	62	-	-
Morocco	60	204	38	6	153	-	197	-	7	-	-
The Sudan	214	240	27	3	199	-	229	-	11	-	-
Tunisia	124	117	18	1	88	-	107	-	10	-	-
Western Sahara	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Unspecified	4 938	2 557	70	8	1 483	29	1 590	-	964	3	-

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

Country	July		Purpose of visit (July 2010)			
	2009	2010	Business	Holiday	Study	Transit
Total	623 414	680 414	31 739	592 375	12 848	43 452
Overseas	156 846	183 042	3 544	147 912	2 338	29 248
Europe	92 466	99 069	1 702	82 920	1 401	13 046
Austria	1 061	1 335	23	1 064	16	232
Belgium	3 904	3 106	45	2 545	41	475
Denmark	1 671	1 389	20	1 043	11	315
France	9 223	8 741	125	7 196	94	1 326
Germany	10 638	14 258	238	11 711	446	1 863
Ireland	2 661	1 967	63	1 611	28	265
Italy	4 344	4 182	70	3 401	13	698
Portugal	2 073	3 138	24	2 645	24	445
Russian Federation	548	1 391	43	1 102	19	227
Spain	3 068	5 211	30	4 532	15	634
Sweden	1 123	1 756	38	1 372	51	295
Switzerland	2 060	2 784	19	1 964	22	779
The Netherlands	12 299	13 743	116	12 868	135	624
UK	33 013	29 779	698	24 777	343	3 961
Other	4 780	6 289	150	5 089	143	907
North America	28 951	32 068	384	26 154	453	5 077
Canada	3 695	4 378	49	3 668	26	635
USA	25 250	27 690	335	22 486	427	4 442
Other	6	-	-	-	-	-
Central and South America	5 699	11 731	67	9 405	48	2 211
Argentina	1 022	1 454	4	1 259	4	187
Brazil	3 173	5 619	29	4 063	16	1 511
Mexico	364	1 058	7	1 008	6	37
Other	1 140	3 600	27	3 075	22	476

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

Country	July		Purpose of visit (July 2010)			
	2009	2010	Business	Holiday	Study	Transit
Australasia	9 464	8 911	95	7 237	39	1 540
Australia	7 571	7 630	82	6 189	33	1 326
New Zealand	1 833	1 244	12	1 029	6	197
Other	60	37	1	19	-	17
Middle East	4 562	5 054	127	4 493	56	378
Israel	1 268	1 974	36	1 755	6	177
Lebanon	136	481	22	328	2	129
Saudi Arabia	1 816	871	9	823	34	5
Other	1 342	1 728	60	1 587	14	67
Asia	15 704	26 209	1 169	17 703	341	6 996
China	2 879	6 173	290	3 613	99	2 171
India	4 314	7 043	408	5 123	68	1 444
Indonesia	240	882	27	617	2	236
Japan	1 781	2 100	50	1 549	4	497
Korea	1 568	1 539	33	1 139	92	275
Malaysia	414	1 027	20	877	4	126
Pakistan	1 004	1 354	82	986	17	269
Philippines	276	1 779	105	489	8	1 177
Thailand	431	946	18	902	5	21
Other	2 797	3 366	136	2 408	42	780
Africa	461 630	494 815	28 164	442 744	10 168	13 739
SADC	448 795	480 667	27 644	431 970	9 509	11 544
Angola	2 883	3 186	56	1 839	396	895
Botswana	42 904	41 495	330	38 042	1 532	1 591
DRC	2 877	2 393	80	2 030	133	150
Lesotho	95 074	113 876	11 013	101 503	972	388
Madagascar	211	315	3	176	7	129

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

Country	July		Purpose of visit (July 2010)			
	2009	2010	Business	Holiday	Study	Transit
Malawi	13 679	9 285	194	8 313	135	643
Mauritius	1 267	1 626	61	1 216	101	248
Mozambique	91 618	94 785	11 406	81 482	152	1 745
Namibia	14 926	15 508	2 105	10 186	2 108	1 109
Swaziland	54 906	52 079	428	49 488	1 670	493
Tanzania	1 240	1 872	68	1 256	135	413
Zambia	11 904	12 342	600	9 918	308	1 516
Zimbabwe	115 306	131 905	1 300	126 521	1 860	2 224
'Other' Africa	12 835	14 148	520	10 774	659	2 195
East and Central Africa	6 339	6 592	261	5 096	428	807
Burundi	98	63	3	35	7	18
Cameroon	418	484	20	378	28	58
Central African Republic	4	3	-	3	-	-
Chad	12	26	2	17	1	6
Comoros	5	20	1	14	3	2
Congo	511	307	16	245	18	28
Djibouti	4	8	2	5	-	1
Equatorial Guinea	27	14	-	11	3	-
Eritrea	50	58	4	41	2	11
Ethiopia	784	703	14	589	16	84
Gabon	444	553	7	467	44	35
Kenya	2 216	2 631	127	2 001	194	309
Reunion	54	39	-	38	-	1
Rwanda	268	292	18	201	18	55
Sao Tome and Principe	14	23	-	11	-	12
Seychelles	152	114	2	96	6	10
Somalia	121	24	1	16	-	7
Tristan Da Cunha	4	6	-	6	-	-
Uganda	1 153	1 224	44	922	88	170

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

Country	July		Purpose of visit (July 2010)			
	2009	2010	Business	Holiday	Study	Transit
West Africa	5 500	5 984	165	4 479	200	1 140
Ascension	1	1	-	1	-	-
Benin	118	108	2	94	2	10
Burkina Faso	50	76	5	56	-	15
Cape Verde Island	41	29	-	23	1	5
Cote D'Ivoire	181	177	11	121	9	36
Gambia	55	92	2	29	1	60
Ghana	1 009	1 265	30	1 036	19	180
Guinea	125	247	1	146	5	95
Guinea-Bissau	10	29	-	14	-	15
Liberia	39	46	2	35	2	7
Madeira Islands	7	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	57	129	5	82	1	41
Mauritania	9	56	5	43	-	8
Niger	11	26	-	24	-	2
Nigeria	3 487	3 296	87	2 520	154	535
Saint Helena	19	22	-	22	-	-
Senegal	189	250	13	150	2	85
Sierra Leone	60	97	2	56	3	36
Togo	32	38	-	27	1	10
North Africa	996	1 572	94	1 199	31	248
Algeria	94	145	10	123	-	12
Egypt	431	677	28	501	7	141
Libya	73	188	12	108	2	66
Morocco	60	204	15	180	1	8
The Sudan	214	240	23	183	18	16
Tunisia	124	117	6	103	3	5
Western Sahara	-	1	-	1	-	-
Unspecified	4 938	2 557	31	1 719	342	465

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

Sex	Age group	Total	Region			
			Overseas	SADC	'other' African	Unspecified
All	Total	680 414	183 042	480 667	14 148	2 557
	<15	33 823	15 066	17 779	815	163
	15-64	625 283	159 310	450 569	13 077	2 327
	65+	18 169	7 875	10 076	164	54
	Unspecified	3 139	791	2 243	92	13
Males	Total	404 887	115 669	277 648	9 936	1 634
	<15	17 832	8 475	8 869	404	84
	15-64	375 253	101 635	262 748	9 361	1 509
	65+	9 959	5 007	4 797	124	31
	Unspecified	1 843	552	1 234	47	10
Females	Total	274 520	67 222	202 170	4 208	920
	<15	15 988	6 591	8 907	411	79
	15-64	249 174	57 542	187 104	3 712	816
	65+	8 145	2 855	5 228	40	22
	Unspecified	1 213	234	931	45	3
Unspecified	Total	1 007	151	849	4	3
	<15	3	-	3	-	-
	15-64	856	133	717	4	2
	65+	65	13	51	-	1
	Unspecified	83	5	78	-	-

Explanatory notes

1. Introduction

Legal movements across South African borders as well as legal immigration into South Africa fall under the jurisdiction of the DHA. Stats SA then processes and publishes this information.

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

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

The information on documented migrants provides crucial information on receiving countries of South African emigrants which could be targeted in initiatives geared towards attracting back migrants into the country. In addition, the data on permanent residents are valuable in assessing not only the demographic and economic profiles of immigrants but also their contribution to national social and economic programmes.

2. Purpose of the statistical release

This release reports on arrivals and departures of foreign and South African travellers. Detailed information on the gender and age structure; mode of travel; national and regional distribution; and purpose of travel of overnight visitors or tourists are provided.

3. Scope and coverage

The release covers data on arrival and departure of South African residents and foreign travellers. A detailed analysis of the data on foreign tourists with respect to: mode of travel, purpose of visit, sex and age distribution is covered in the release. Statistics on documented migration, that is self-declared emigrants, are not reported due to the unavailability of data.

4. Data

Information published in this release is based on data obtained from the following data sources within the DHA.

- Data routinely collected by immigration officers at all land, air and sea entry ports on all travellers (South African residents and foreign travellers) arriving into or departing from South Africa are captured into the DHA's population Movement Control System (MCS). The counts / statistics relate to the number of individual movements, rather than to the number of people. Hence, the multiple movements of individual people during the calendar month are each counted separately. Generally the data are collected directly from travel documents either by scanning or capturing onto the port's electronic database. No forms or cards are used (except in rare occasions when the capturing system is down) to collect information from travellers. Individual ports regularly transmit data onto the national database at the head office of the DHA.
- Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) downloads the data covering a particular calendar month from the mainframe of the State Information Technology Agency (SITA), where the DHA stores its data.
- As part of data interrogation, data from the OR Tambo International Airport, which has the highest volume of travellers, are compared with passenger statistics from the Airport Company of South Africa (ACSA). As expected, in any specific month, an increase in the volume of passengers reported by ACSA has been accompanied by an increase in the volume of travellers recorded by DHA. A similar pattern was also observed when the volume of travellers decreased. However, the volume of passengers recorded by ACSA is higher than that of the DHA because of, among other reasons, travellers who are in transit and those who boarded airplanes but refused entry into the country. In July 2010, the DHA data was 28,1% lower than that of ACSA.

5. Limitations

The information on the total number of arrivals and departures of South African residents is collected from the scanning of passports. However, data are not collected from passengers on country visited; country of final destination, the duration of stay; intended duration of stay and purpose of visit. With this limitation, it is impossible to identify the number of tourists from the data on South African residents.

Due to unavailability of data from the DHA, information on documented immigrants is not included in this current publication. The documented immigration information will be provided as soon as it is made available to Stats SA.

6. Definitions of terms

6.1 Definitions used by the United Nations World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO)

Traveller is someone who moves between different geographical locations for any purpose and any duration.

Visitor refers to any person travelling to a place other than that of his/her usual environment for less than 12 months and whose main purpose of the trip is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited.

Same-day visitor is a visitor who visits a place for less than one night.

Tourist (overnight visitor) is a visitor who stays at least one night in collective or private accommodation in the place visited.

Tourism comprises the activities of persons travelling to, and staying in places outside their usual environment, for not more than one consecutive year, for leisure, business and other purposes. The usual environment of a person consists of a certain area around his/her place of residence, plus all other places he/she frequently visits.

6.2 Definitions used specifically in this report

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

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

Region refers to the following country classification: Overseas: Europe, North America, Central and South America, Australasia, the Middle East, Asia, Africa: SADC, East and Central Africa, West Africa and North Africa.

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

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

SADC refers to the thirteen countries, excluding South Africa, that belong to the Southern African Development Community.

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

Overseas refers to all countries outside Africa.

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

7. Symbols and abbreviations used

- = nil

Unspec. = unspecified

General information

Stats SA publishes approximately 300 different statistical releases each year. It is not economically viable to produce them in more than one of South Africa's eleven official languages. Since the releases are used extensively, not only locally but also by international economic and social-scientific communities, Stats SA releases are published in English.

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