



The South Africa I know, the home I understand

Statistical release

P0351.4

Documented immigrants in South Africa, 2014

**Embargoed until:
15 December 2015
14:30**

Enquiries:

User Information Services
Tel.: (012) 310 8600 / 4892 / 8390

Forthcoming issue:

2015

Expected release date:

June 2016

General information

Published by Statistics South Africa, Private Bag X 44, Pretoria 0001

© Statistics South Africa, 2015

Users may apply or process this data, provided Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) is acknowledged as the original source of data; that it is specified that the application and/or analysis is the result of the user's independent processing of the data; and that neither the basic data nor any reprocessed version or application thereof may be sold or offered for sale in any form whatsoever without prior permission from Stats SA.

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 internationally, Stats SA releases are published in English only.

This publication is available on the Internet at www.statssa.gov.za

Stats SA products

A complete set of Stats SA publications is available at the Stats SA Library and the following libraries:

- National Library of South Africa, Pretoria Division
- National Library of South Africa, Cape Town Division
- Natal Society Library, Pietermaritzburg
- Library of Parliament, Cape Town
- Bloemfontein Public Library
- Johannesburg Public Library
- Eastern Cape Library Services, King William's Town
- Central Regional Library, Polokwane
- Central Reference Library, Mbombela
- Central Reference Collection, Kimberley
- Central Reference Library, Mafikeng

Stats SA also provides a subscription service.

Enquiries

Printing and distribution

Tel: (012) 310 8251
Fax: (012) 321 7381
Email: distribution@statssa.gov.za

User information services

(012) 310 8600
(012) 310 8500 / 8495
info@statssa.gov.za

Preface

This statistical release on *Documented immigrants in South Africa, 2014* (P0351.4) presents information on immigrants in South Africa that were issued with temporary and permanent residence permits in 2014. The data source for this annual release is derived from data generated by the Department of Home Affairs on the issuance of temporary and permanent residence permits. Statistics South Africa analyses these data to produce information on the annual flow and other characteristics of documented immigrants in South Africa. The results on the number; types and category status of the permits; nationality; and the age structure of the 2014 recipients of both temporary and permanent residence permits are presented in this statistical release.

Pali Lehohla
Statistician-General

Acknowledgement

Statistics South Africa is grateful to the Department of Home Affairs for its cooperation in the production of this statistical release.

Contents

General information.....	2
Preface.....	3
Acknowledgement	4
List of tables.....	6
List of figures	7
List of abbreviations.....	9
1. Introduction.....	10
1.1. Background	10
1.2. Objectives of this statistical release	11
1.3. Scope of this statistical release	11
1.4. Organisational and presentation of this statistical release	11
2. Source of data and methodology	12
2.1. Temporary residence permits.....	12
2.2. Permanent residence permits	13
2.3. Data processing.....	13
2.4. Data analyses.....	15
3. Temporary residence permits	16
3.1 Overall distribution.....	16
3.2 Nationality and type of permit.....	19
3.2.1 Region, sub-region and nationality	19
3.2.2 Patterns of the distribution of the type of permits	21
3.2.2.1 Region and sub-region by type of permit	21
3.2.2.2 The ten leading countries from overseas and Africa by type of permit	23
3.2.2.3 Distribution of each type of permit by nationality	25
3.3 Age structure and nationality.....	34
3.3.1 Age structure by region and sub-region	34
3.3.2 Age structure of the ten leading countries.....	34
4. Permanent residence permits	37
4.1 Overall distribution.....	37
4.2 Nationality and category status of permit	39
4.2.1 Region, sub-region and nationality	39
4.2.2 Patterns of the distribution of the types of the category statuses used in applying for permanent residence permits	41
4.2.2.1 Region and sub-region by category status.....	41
4.2.2.2 The ten leading countries from overseas and Africa by category status	42
4.2.2.3 Distribution of each category status by nationality	43
4.3 Age structure and nationality.....	47
4.3.1 Age structure by region	47
4.3.2 Age structure of the ten leading countries.....	47
5. Summary and concluding remarks	50
References.....	53
Appendices.....	54

List of tables

Table 3.1	Distribution of all recipients of temporary residence permits by type of permit, 2014.....	16
Table 3.2	Distribution of all recipients of temporary residence permits by age group, 2014.....	18
Table 3.3	Distribution of all recipients of temporary residence permits by region and sub-region, 2014....	19
Table 3.4	Percentage distribution of the types of temporary residence permits by region and sub-region, 2014.....	22
Table 3.5	Percentage distribution of the types of temporary residence permits by region and the ten leading countries from each region, 2014.....	24
Table 3.6	Percentage distribution of recipients of temporary residence permits by broad age groups by region and the ten leading countries from each region, 2014.....	36
Table 4.1	Distribution of all recipients of permanent residence permits by type of category status, 2014.....	37
Table 4.2	Distribution of all recipients of permanent residence permits by age group, 2014.....	38
Table 4.3	Distribution of all recipients of permanent residence permits by region and sub-region, 2014...	39
Table 4.4	Percentage distribution of the permanent residence permits category status by region and sub-region, 2014	41
Table 4.5	Percentage distribution of the permanent residence category statuses by region and the ten leading countries from each region, 2014.....	42
Table 4.6	Percentage distribution of recipients of permanent residence permits by broad age groups by region and the ten leading countries from overseas and Africa, 2014.....	49

List of figures

Figure 3.1:	Distribution of recipients of temporary residence permits from the ten leading countries from all regions, 2014	17
Figure 3.2:	Distribution of recipients of temporary residence permits from the ten leading countries from the overseas region, 2014	20
Figure 3.3:	Distribution of recipients of temporary residence permits from the ten leading countries from the Africa region, 2014.....	20
Figure 3.4:	Percentage distribution of recipients of all visitors' permits by nationality, highlighting the ten leading countries, 2014	25
Figure 3.5:	Percentage distribution of recipients of all work permits by nationality, highlighting the ten leading countries, 2014	25
Figure 3.6:	Percentage distribution of recipients of all relatives permits by nationality, highlighting the ten leading countries, 2014	26
Figure 3.7:	Percentage distribution of recipients of all study permits by nationality, highlighting the ten leading countries, 2014	28
Figure 3.8:	Percentage distribution of recipients of all business permits by nationality, highlighting the ten leading countries, 2014	29
Figure 3.9:	Percentage distribution of recipients of all waiver permits by nationality, highlighting the ten leading countries, 2014	30
Figure 3.10:	Percentage distribution of recipients of all retired persons permits by nationality, highlighting the ten leading countries, 2014	31
Figure 3.11:	Percentage distribution of recipients of all medical permits by nationality, highlighting the ten leading countries, 2014	32
Figure 3.12:	Median ages of recipients of temporary residence permits from overseas and the ten leading countries, 2014	34
Figure 3.13:	Median ages of recipients of temporary residence permits from Africa and the ten leading countries, 2014	35
Figure 4.1:	Distribution of recipients of permanent residence permits from the ten leading countries from all regions, 2014	38
Figure 4.2:	Distribution of recipients of permanent residence permits from the ten leading overseas countries, 2014	40
Figure 4.3:	Distribution of recipients of permanent residence permits from the ten leading African countries, 2014	40
Figure 4.4:	Percentage distribution of all permanent residence permit recipients who used relatives category status by nationality, highlighting the ten leading countries, 2014	43
Figure 4.5:	Percentage distribution of all permanent residence permit recipients who used work category status by nationality, highlighting the ten leading countries, 2014	44

Figure 4.6:	Percentage distribution of all permanent residence permit recipients who used retired persons category status by nationality, highlighting the ten leading countries, 2014	45
Figure 4.7:	Percentage distribution of all permanent residence permit recipients who used business category status by nationality, highlighting the ten leading countries, 2014	46
Figure 4.8:	Median ages of recipients of permanent residence permits from overseas and the ten leading countries, 2014	48
Figure 4.9:	Median ages of recipients of permanent residence permits from Africa and the ten leading countries, 2014	49

List of abbreviations

DESIPASD	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis, Statistical Division
DHA	Department of Home Affairs
PRP	Permanent Residence Permit(s)
SADC	Southern African Development Community
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
TRP	Temporary Residence Permit(s)
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organisation
USA	United States of America

1. Introduction

1.1. Background

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) currently produces two publications on the population movements of non-citizens into South Africa. The first publication focuses on international visitors while the second one is on immigrants.

According to the United Nations World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO) an **international visitor** refers to any person travelling to a country other than that of his or her usual residence but outside his or her usual environment for a period not exceeding 12 months and whose main purpose of visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the country visited (UNWTO and DESIPASD, 1994). Basically international visitors enter into another country for a *short period* with the main purpose of having some recreation; leisure; visiting friends and relatives, *etc* and not for a long or permanent period and for work purposes. Their intention therefore is not to seek long-term stay or residence in the country they are visiting. International visitors are generally categorised into same-day visitors and overnight visitors or tourists.

Statistics South Africa processes and analyses data collected by the Department of Home Affairs' (DHA) immigration officers at all air, land and sea ports of entry/exit to produce statistics on international visitors. These statistics are published monthly in the *Tourism and Migration statistical release P0351*. The focus of the publication is to provide information on the monthly arrival of tourists pertaining to the number of arrivals; country of residence; mode of travel; purpose of visit; and the sex and age distribution.

In addition to statistics on international visitors, the second publication provides statistics on documented immigrants in the country. According to the United Nations, an **international migrant** is a person who changes his or her country of usual residence for a period of at least a year [12 months] (UN, 1998; Lemaitre, 2005). Among the main differences between the international visitor and the international migrant are the length of stay and the purpose of the move into another country. An international migrant is regarded as an **emigrant** in the country of origin and an **immigrant** in the country of destination.

There are a number of data sources that can be used to identify immigrants in a country. Among these are: censuses, surveys, border statistics, and administrative registers dealing with registrations or applications of residence of such immigrants both in the country of origin and the country of destination. Each of these sources has its strengths and limitations. These sources are available in South Africa. The conclusion arrived at from the comprehensive discussion document (*Documented immigrants in South Africa, 2011 (D0351-D)*) published by Stats SA in 2012 was that the data generated by the DHA on temporary and permanent permits applications and renewals can be used to describe some relevant characteristics of South Africa's immigrants.

This conclusion was based on the fact that the DHA data source is made up of immigrants who are generally persons that have voluntarily moved into South Africa. The data on them are largely objective and credible since they are generated through the information the applicants had given to the DHA, upon which the applications were approved. Furthermore, the data source is sustainable since they are generated through the routine administrative processes of the issuance of temporary and permanent residence permits. Hence the data would provide information on the chronological flows of documented immigrants. Based on these conclusions, the first statistical release on *Documented immigrants in South Africa, 2012 (P0351-4)* was published in 2013. The focus on this release therefore is on persons who have moved from another country into South Africa with the intention of changing their country of residence, temporarily or permanently. This current report, *Documented immigrants in South Africa, 2014 (P0351-4)* is the third statistical release in the series on documented immigrants.

1.2. Objectives of the statistical release

The objectives are:

- To monitor trends in the number of approved temporary and permanent residence permits according to the nationality of recipients.
- To describe the patterns in the types of temporary residence permits (TRP) and the category type that is used to apply for permanent residence permits (PRP); and
- To provide the age distribution of the recipients.

1.3. Scope of this statistical release

This statistical release is based on data on applications for TRP and PRP that were approved in 2014. All applications go through the DHA's processes and delegation levels from the time of submission until approval. Although the DHA may give minimum processing periods for the different types of permits, practically, the processing period differs from one application to the other. Accordingly, the data cover all successful applications in a given calendar year irrespective of when the application was submitted. In addition, the data do not include applications that were not successful.

1.4. Organisation and presentation of this statistical release

The remaining sections of this release are organised as follows:

- The data source, data processing, methods of analysis and presentations of the results are given in Section 2.
- The key findings on the distribution of the type of permits by region, sub-region and nationality as well as the age distribution of the TRP recipients are presented in Section 3.
- The key findings on the distribution of the category status by region, sub-region and nationality as well as the age distribution of the PRP recipients are presented in Section 4.
- Section 5 contains the summary and concluding remarks.

2. Source of data and methodology

The Department of Home Affairs (DHA) states that “the objectives of the Immigration Act, 2002 (Act No. 13 of 2002), which was implemented on 7 April 2003, include:

- facilitating and simplifying the issuance of permits,
- regulating the influx of foreigners by facilitating foreign investment and attracting skilled and qualified foreigners to South Africa, and
- promoting tourism to South Africa.” (<http://www.dha.gov.za/index.php/immigration-services/temporary-residency>).

The first and second objectives are of immediate relevance to issues on documented immigrants. In order to fulfil these two objectives, the DHA issues temporary and permanent residence permits for intended immigrants.

2.1. Temporary residence permits

There are ten categories of permits as indicated below. The eligibility criteria for each of them are given in Appendix I.

1. Business permit (to establish own business or to invest in an existing business venture)
2. Exchange permit
3. Medical treatment permit
4. Relatives permit
5. Retired persons permit
6. Study permit
7. Treaty permit
8. Visitors permit
9. Waiver permit
10. Work permits
 - a. Quota work permit check DHA
 - b. General work permit
 - c. Exceptional skills work permit
 - d. Intra-company transfer work permit

2.2. Permanent residence permits

Department of Home Affairs indicates that “in terms of granting Permanent Residence Permits, emphasis is placed on immigrants who are in a position to make a meaningful contribution to broadening the economic base of South Africa” (<http://www.dha.gov.za/index.php/immigration-services/permanent-residency>).

In view of the above, “*direct or permanent residence permits*” are issued to the following persons: (i) Persons (spouses included) who have been residing in South Africa on the basis of having (in their possession) a work permit for a minimum period of five years; and (ii) Dependents of South African citizens and permanent residence permit holders. However, permanent residence permits can also be issued as a “*residency-on-other-grounds*” permit to applicants on the basis that they:

- are in possession of a permanent work offer in South Africa, or have exceptional skills and qualifications;
- intend to establish a business or invest in an existing business in South Africa;
- qualify as refugees in terms of Section 27(c) of the Refugees Act, 1998 (Act No. 130 of 1998);
- qualify as retired persons;
- are financially independent; and
- are relatives (biologically or judicially adopted) of a South African citizen / permanent residence permit holder within the first step of kinship.

2.3. Data processing

For the purpose of enabling the production of this statistical release, the DHA provided Stats SA with an electronic data file containing data on temporary residence permits (TRP) and permanent residence permits (PRP) applications on which a decision has been made. The data pertained to decisions taken from January 2014 to December 2014. There were three main decisions/outcomes, namely: approved, pending and rejected. The data file contains a number of captured variables.

During data processing, the following relevant variables were identified from the data file:

- application type;
- nationality;
- date of birth;
- category name;
- year of approval.

The variable, “*Application type*” was used to separate TRP and PRP into two different files. Although the two files were processed separately each followed the steps below:

- **Editing:**
 - All the pending and rejected cases (i.e. cases that were not approved in 2014) as shown by the “*Decision*” variable were removed.
 - Category permits given to businesses to enable them to recruit foreign workers were also removed.

- Duplication of cases was checked by using all the variables for each case.
 - The “*Nationality*” variable was checked to pick out names of countries with wrong spellings; same countries with different names, etc. (e.g. Ugandan instead of Uganda; Holland instead of The Netherlands; Eire instead of Ireland); use of old names like Yugoslavia – currently the former Yugoslavia consists of seven countries, former Czechoslovakia is now two countries; and use of group names such as Leeward Islands (referring to a group of Caribbean islands).
 - The “*Date of Birth*” variable was cleaned and formatted from text to date format. Cases with ‘unreasonable’ year of birth were corrected (e.g. 1760, 1835 were changed to 1960 and 1935, respectively); dates of birth that did not ‘correctly’ correspond to the type of permit were coded as unspecified (e.g. a retired person born in 2010).
- **Creation of new variables: new variables were derived from existing variables provided in the file.**
- *Age*: Year of birth and year of approval were used to derive the age of the applicant in the year of approval.
 - *Sub-regions*: the countries of nationality were grouped into Europe, North America, Central and South America, Australasia, Middle East, Asia, SADC, East and Central Africa, West Africa and North Africa.
 - *Regions*: the sub-regions were further grouped into regions namely: (i) **overseas** – consists of Europe, North America, Central and South America, Australasia, Middle East and Asia; and (ii) **Africa** – made up of SADC, East and Central Africa, West Africa and North Africa.
- **Renaming of variables**
- *Type of Permit*:

In the TRP file, the *Category Name* variable stands for the different types of temporary permits that are issued. The variable was therefore renamed *Type of Permit*. The various categories were grouped into ten types under the *Type of Permit* variable for analysis. These ten types are: business, exchange, medical, relatives, retired persons, study, treaty, waiver, work and visitors temporary permits.
 - *Category status*:

Only one type of permanent residence permit is issued. However, the issuance is based on the current temporary permit status of the applicant. For example, an applicant who has a work permit applies for a permanent residence permit with that permit. Similarly someone who has a refugee permit can use it to apply for a PRP. The various categories under the *Category Name* variable were re-coded into five statuses under *Category Status*. These were: business and finance, relatives, retired persons, refugee and work.

2.4. Data analyses

As indicated earlier, the number of relevant variables in the DHA data file is very limited. This is because other relevant information on the applicants is not captured into the database. For example, two very crucial missing variables are *sex* and *occupation* of permit applicants. These variables are valuable since they could be used to discuss a number of immigration issues. For example, the gender dynamics in the acquisition of resident permits as well as the skills background of the permit recipients could provide information on the type of skills being attracted and absorbed into the country's economy through the immigrants.

Three variables, namely: nationality, type of permit / category status and age, were used for analyses. Descriptive analyses were done to provide information on the volume, nationality, type of permit, category status and the age profile of the recipients. Besides the overall description of all the 2014 recipients, five detailed analyses showing the different patterns of the distribution of the types of permits or the category statuses were performed.

The following analyses were done using data from the temporary residence permits' file:

- The overall description of all the recipients by types of permit; nationality; the ten leading countries with the largest number of recipients; and the age distribution of all the recipients;
- The distribution of the number of recipients by region and sub-regions;
- The distribution of the types of permits by region and sub-regions;
- The distribution of the types of permits by the ten leading countries from overseas and Africa;
- The distribution of each of the main types of permits among its ten leading countries;
- Age structure of the recipients by region and the ten leading countries from overseas and Africa

The following analyses were done using data from the permanent residence permits' file:

- The overall description of all the recipients by the category statuses used for applying for the PRP; nationality; the ten leading countries with the largest number of recipients; and the age distribution of all the recipients;
- The distribution of the number of recipients by region and sub-regions;
- The distribution of the category statuses by region and sub-regions;
- The distribution of the category statuses by the ten and nine leading countries from Africa and overseas respectively;
- The distribution of each of the main category statuses among its ten leading countries;
- Age structure of the recipients by region and the ten leading countries from overseas and Africa.

The results from the above analyses are presented in table and graph formats showing frequencies, percentages and median ages in this statistical release. Key findings from the TRP and PRP files are presented separately.

3. Temporary residence permits

3.1 Overall distribution

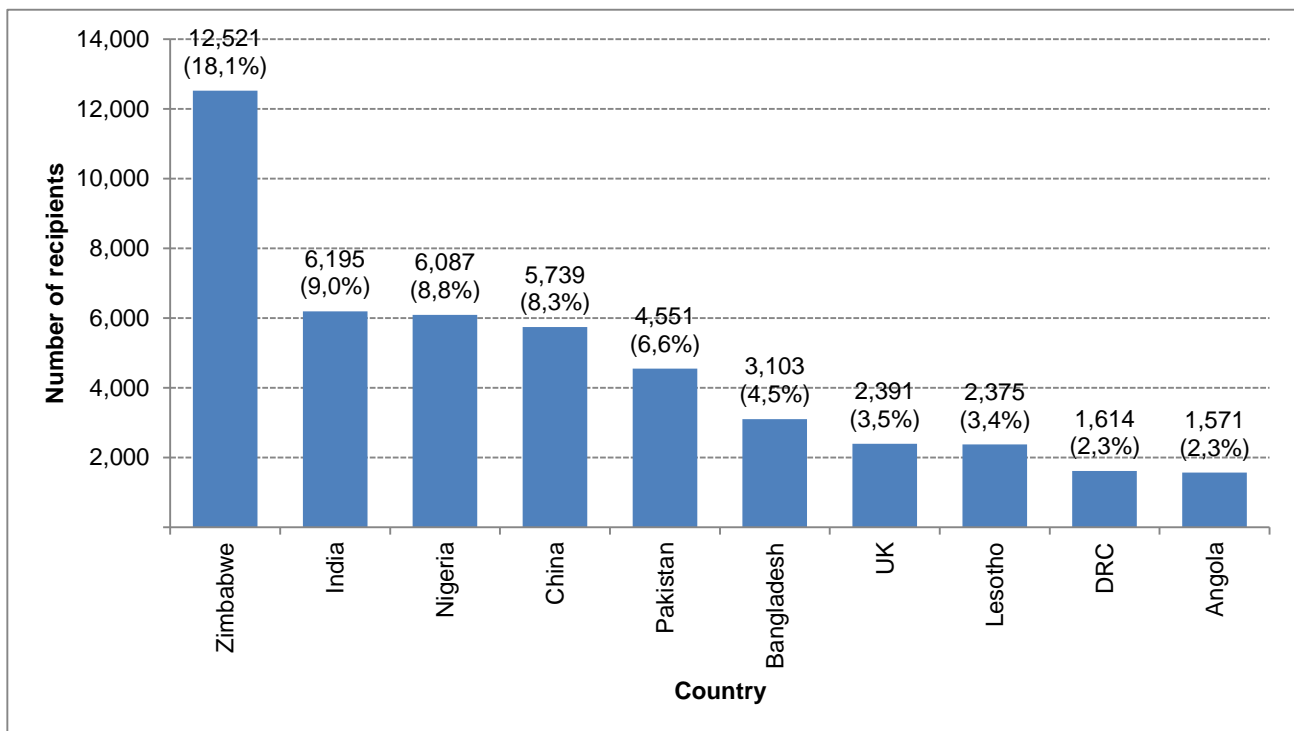
A total of 69 216 temporary residence permits (TRPs) issued in 2014 were processed and analysed. The distribution of the 69 216 permits is presented in Table 3.1. The highest proportion of permits were issued for visitors' (30,8%) followed by work (26,3%). Relatives permits made up 21,6% of temporary permits whilst 16,2%, 2,9% and 1,2% were study, business and waiver permits respectively. Fewer permits were issued for retired persons (0,7%), medical (0,2%) and treaty (0,1%). Only 36 exchange permits were issued.

Table 3.1: Distribution of all recipients of temporary residence permits by type of permit, 2014

Type Permit	Total	Percentage
Visitors	21 350	30,8
Work	18 184	26,3
Relatives	14 918	21,6
Study	11 208	16,2
Business	2 003	2,9
Waiver	811	1,2
Retired persons	504	0,7
Medical	159	0,2
Treaty	43	0,1
Exchange	36	0,1
Grand Total	69 216	100,0

Figure 3.1 indicates that the largest number of permits were issued to nationals from the following ten countries: Zimbabwe (18,1%), India (9,0%), Nigeria (8,8%), China (8,3%), Pakistan (6,6%), Bangladesh (4,5%), UK (3,5%), Lesotho (3,4%), DRC (2,3%) and Angola (2,3%). Recipients of permits from these ten countries contributed more than half (66,7%) of the permits issued in 2014. Five of these countries were from Africa and five from the overseas region.

Figure 3.1: Distribution of recipients of temporary residence permits from the ten leading countries from all regions, 2014



It is observed from the age data, given in Table 3.2, that almost half (45,6%) were in the age group 20–34. A broader distribution of the age data reveals that 8 162 (11,8%) were children aged below 15 years; 56 996 (82,3%) were adults in the 15 to 64 age group while 1 540 (2,2%) were older persons aged 65 years and above.

Table 3.2: Distribution of all recipients of temporary residence permits by age group, 2014

Age Group	Number	Percentage
0-14	8 162	11,8
15-19	2 699	3,9
20-24	7 549	10,9
25-29	11 714	16,9
30-34	12 267	17,7
35-39	9 161	13,2
40-44	952	8,6
45-49	3 517	5,1
50-54	2 034	2,9
55-59	1 219	1,8
60-64	884	1,3
65 and above	1 540	2,2
Unspecified	2 518	3,6
Total	69 216	100,0

3.2 Nationality and type of permit

3.2.1 Region, sub-region and nationality

The distribution of the recipients of temporary residence permits by region, sub-region and country of nationality of all the 69 216 recipients is presented in Appendix II. Summary information, showing the distribution of recipients by regions and sub-regions is provided in Table 3.3

Out of the 69 216 recipients, 47,4% were from overseas and 52,6% from Africa. With respect to the sub-regional groupings, the recipients came mainly from the SADC (33,3%) and Asia (30,6%). These were followed by Europe (12,2%), West Africa (11,3%), East and Central Africa (6,5%), North America (2,1%), North Africa (1,6%), Central and South America (1,0%) and Middle East (0,9%). Australasia had the least recipients (0,6%).

Table 3.3: Distribution of all recipients of temporary residence permits by region and sub-region, 2014

Region / Sub-region	Number	Percentage
Overseas	32 785	47,4
Europe	8 473	12,2
North America	1 450	2,1
Central and South America	696	1,0
Australasia	417	0,6
Middle East	593	0,9
Asia	21 156	30,6
Africa	36 390	52,6
SADC	23 037	33,3
East and Central Africa	4 481	6,5
West Africa	7 788	11,3
North Africa	1 084	1,6
Unspecified	85	0,1
Total	69 216	100,0

Information on the temporary residence permits from ten leading countries in overseas and Africa is shown in Figure 3.2 and Figure 3.3. The ten leading overseas countries were: India (18,9%); China (17,5%); Pakistan (13,9%); Bangladesh (9,5%); UK (7,3%); Germany (4,5%); USA (3,5%); The Netherlands (2,1%); France (2,0%) and Thailand (1,6%) (see Figure 3.2). These countries together contributed 80,7% of the total recipients from overseas countries. Zimbabwe (34,4%); Nigeria (16,7%); Lesotho (6,5%); DRC (4,4%); Angola (4,3%); Ghana (3,1%); Mozambique (3,0%); Cameroon (2,7%); Malawi (2,5%) and Ethiopia (2,2%) were the ten leading countries from the African region (see Figure 3.3). Recipients from these countries combined received 79,8% of all the temporary residence permits issued to nationals from the Africa region.

Figure 3.2: Distribution of recipients of temporary residence permits from the ten leading countries from the overseas region, 2014

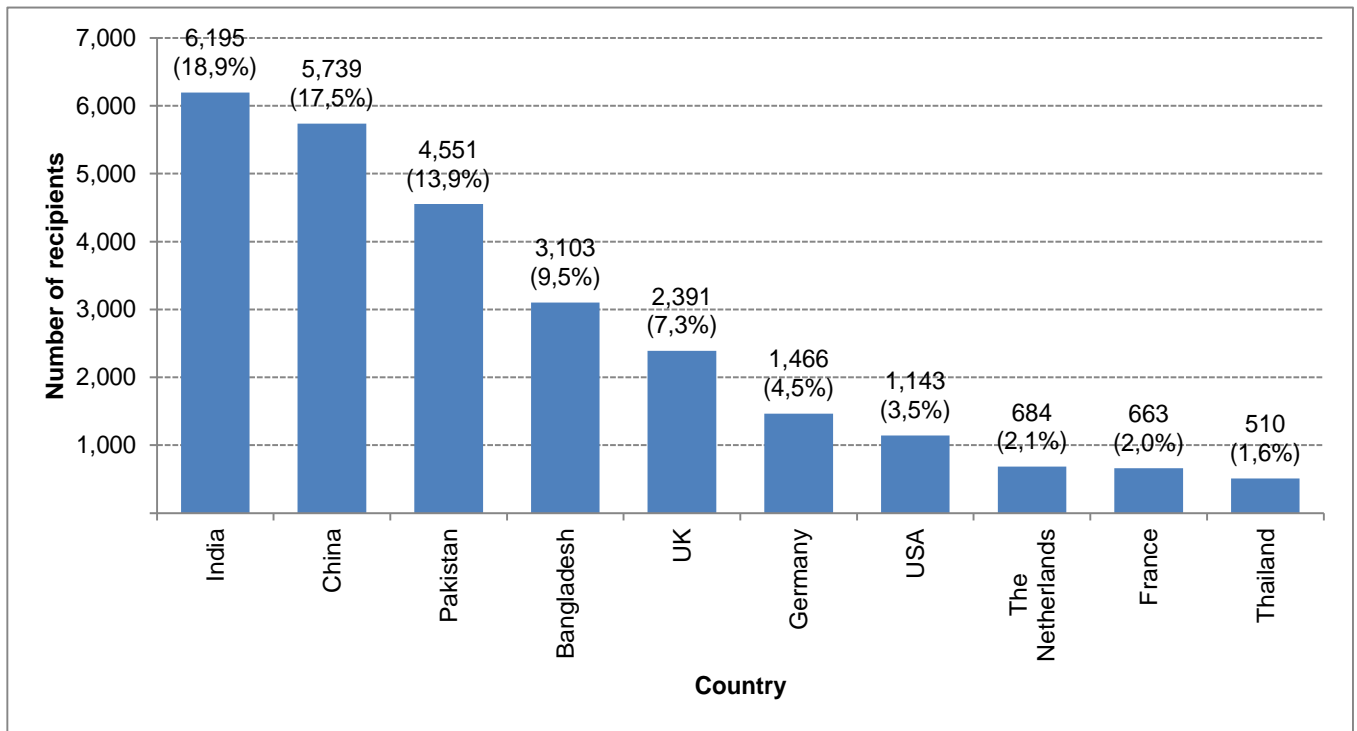
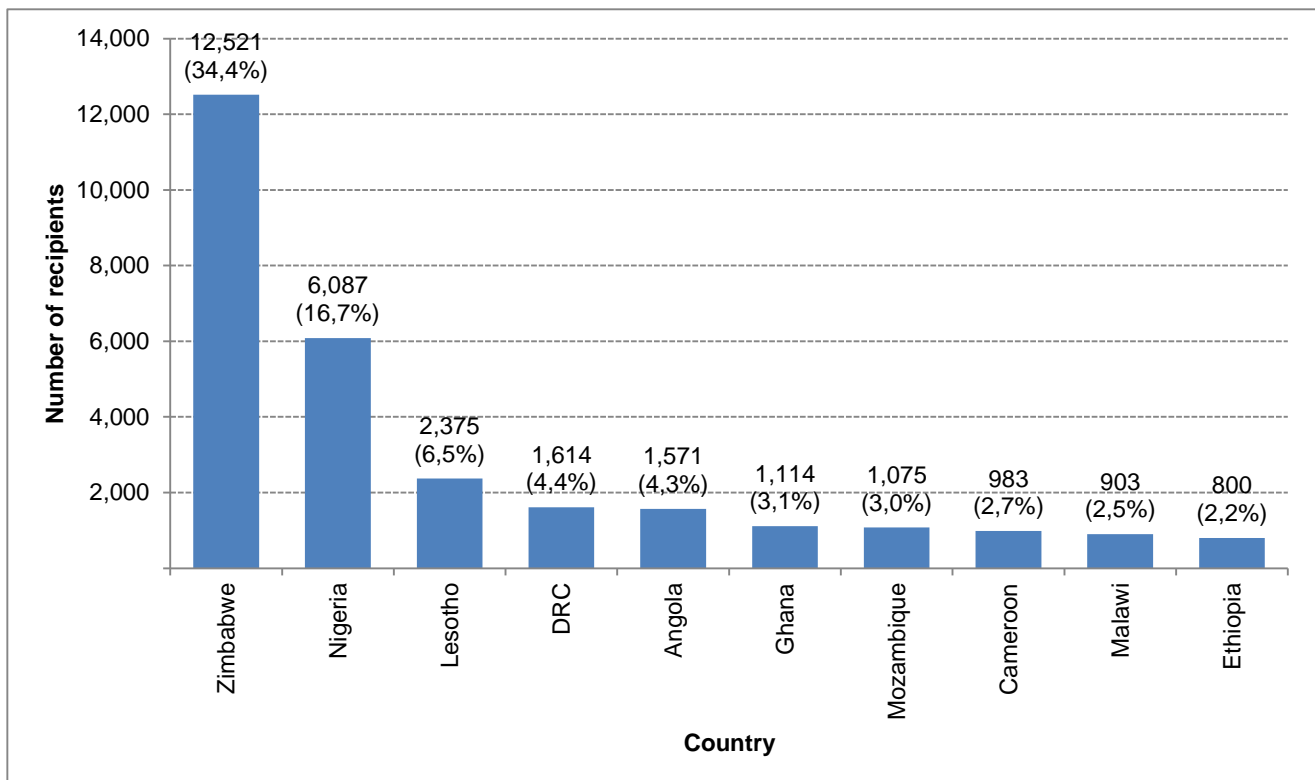


Figure 3.3: Distribution of recipients of temporary residence permits from the ten leading countries from the Africa region, 2014



3.2.2 Patterns of the distribution of the type of permits

The following analyses on nationality and type of permits involve three types of analysis covering regions and sub-regions by type of permit; the leading countries from overseas and Africa by type of permit; and the distribution of each type of permit by country of nationality. These analyses are undertaken to provide further breakdown of information on nationality and type of permit for a better understanding of temporary migration patterns. The main difference in these analyses is the denominator used for the calculation of proportions as shall be explained in each sub-section.

3.2.2.1 Region and sub-region by type of permit

The first analysis examines the pattern of the regional and sub-regional share of the 69 216 permits. The analysis focuses on the proportions of recipients of different types of permits for each region and sub-region. Therefore the denominator was the region or sub-region. Table 3.4 shows that a large proportion of the overseas nationals received work (34,6%), visitors (31,3%) and relatives (21,2%) permits. Only 5,9% and 3,4% of the overseas recipients were issued with study and business permits respectively. All the overseas sub-regions had visitors and work permits as their first and second highest proportion of permits with the exception of Australasia, Asia and Middle East. Out of the permits received by nationals from Australasia, Asia and Middle East, 19,2%, 24,2% and 17,0% respectively were for relatives. Asia (3,4%) had the lowest proportion in study while the Middle East (4,9%) showed the highest proportion in business permits. Europe (4,1%) had the highest proportion of retired persons permits among its recipients.

The results on the Africa region's recipients showed a number of similarities as well as differences with the observation among the overseas region's recipients. A large proportion of the recipients from Africa were given visitors' (30,4%) and study (25,4%) permits. Over half of the recipients were issued with study and visitors permits. The highest proportion of relatives' permits was among North Africa (33,0%) recipients. They were followed by West Africa with 30,8%. West Africa (32,9%) showed the highest proportion of visitors' permit. Although two of the sub-groups had less than 20,0% of their recipient with work permit, North Africa and East and Central Africa recipients had 23,5% and 20,3% respectively. Study permits were more prominent among SADC (30,4%) and East and Central Africa (24,3%) recipients compared to the North Africa (14,6%) and West Africa (12,9%). Furthermore, a relatively high proportion of business permit was observed among recipients from East and Central Africa (6,8%).

Table 3.4: Percentage distribution of the types of temporary residence permits by region and sub-region, 2014

Region / Sub-region	Permits							
	Busines	Work	Relatives	Retired persons	Study	Visitors	Other	Total
Overseas	3,4	34,6	21,2	1,3	5,9	31,3	2,2	100,0
Europe	1,7	17,2	15,7	4,1	9,8	47,8	3,7	100,0
North America	1,7	14,3	14,1	1,3	11,2	53,9	3,5	100,0
Central and South America	0,7	20,0	15,8	1,3	13,4	43,5	5,3	100,0
Australasia	0,5	17,7	19,2	0,5	9,6	47,5	5,0	100,0
Middle East	4,9	15,9	17,0	1,3	16,5	42,7	1,7	100,0
Asia	4,3	44,3	24,2	0,3	3,4	22,1	1,3	100,0
Africa	2,4	18,7	21,9	0,2	25,4	30,4	0,9	100,0
SADC	0,5	18,6	19,0	0,2	30,4	30,3	1,0	100,0
East and Central Africa	6,8	20,3	18,5	0,2	24,3	28,7	1,2	100,0
West Africa	5,4	17,4	30,8	0,1	12,9	32,9	0,4	100,0
North Africa	3,6	23,5	33,0	0,4	14,6	22,9	2,0	100,0

3.2.2.2 The ten leading countries from overseas and Africa by type of permit

The analysis in this section examines the pattern of the distribution of the permits highlighting the ten leading countries from both overseas and Africa regions as presented in Table 3.5.

Considering the permit recipients' distribution pattern for overseas region with its ten leading countries, Germany, USA, The Netherlands and Thailand were the only countries that followed the overall overseas pattern for the four main permits (visitors, work, relatives and study ranked in descending order). It is noticed that Germany, USA, The Netherlands and Thailand had similar distribution patterns and similar rankings amongst them. Visitors and relatives permits accounted for 20,9% and 9,8% respectively of the permits received by Chinese nationals.

While a huge proportion of Bangladesh recipients were issued with relatives permits, only 31,1% and 12,4% of them received work and visitors permits respectively. Work permits were the largest type of permit received by China (62,9%), India (42,0%) and Pakistan (41,7%) nationals. However, whereas 47,1% of recipients from Bangladesh were given relatives permits, only 34,6% was observed among Pakistan recipients. A large proportion of recipients from The Netherlands (57,3%), USA (53,8%), Germany (52,5%), UK (48,2%), Thailand (46,5%) and France (41,2%) were given visitors permits. But Thailand (20,8%) and UK (19,7%) had relatively higher proportion of recipients with relatives permits than USA (13,9%), Germany (10,4%), France (9,8%) and The Netherlands (9,6%). Less than 20,0% of permits from each of these four countries were for work.

However, the proportion for study permits for these countries [France (17,9%); USA (10,9%); The Netherlands (9,4%); Germany (9,0%); and UK (8,1%)] was higher for each of them than the remaining five countries. Furthermore, these countries were also the only ones with notable proportions of recipients with retired persons permit. Thus, 6,3%, 4,6%, 3,5%, 2,0% and 1,4% of recipients from UK, Germany, The Netherlands, France and USA respectively had retired persons' permit. Bangladesh (8,7%) and Pakistan (6,8%) showed a relatively high proportion of nationals with business permits compared to the remaining eight countries.

For the African countries, none of the top ten countries followed the Africa regional sequence for the first four permits (relatives, visitors, study and work permits in descending order). DRC and Angola shared a sequence pattern whilst Nigeria and Malawi patterns were similar. Work permit was ranked first only among Cameroon recipients (31,9%). Over a quarter (27,0%) of the Zimbabwe recipients were issued with study permits whilst 26,3% received work permits. A large proportion of permits for Ghana nationals were visitors (41,9%) and relatives permits (27,6%). Work and study permits were issued to 21,0% and 7,8% recipients from Ghana respectively. More than half (50,7%) of all Angola recipients received study permits. This was followed by Lesotho (39,5%) and DRC (36,9%) compared with the other countries that were issued with study permits. Just under half of the permits issued to recipients from Lesotho (42,2%) were relatives permits. Only 3,7% of permits to nationals from Lesotho were for work.

Table 3.5: Percentage distribution of the types of temporary residence permits by region and the ten leading countries from each region, 2014

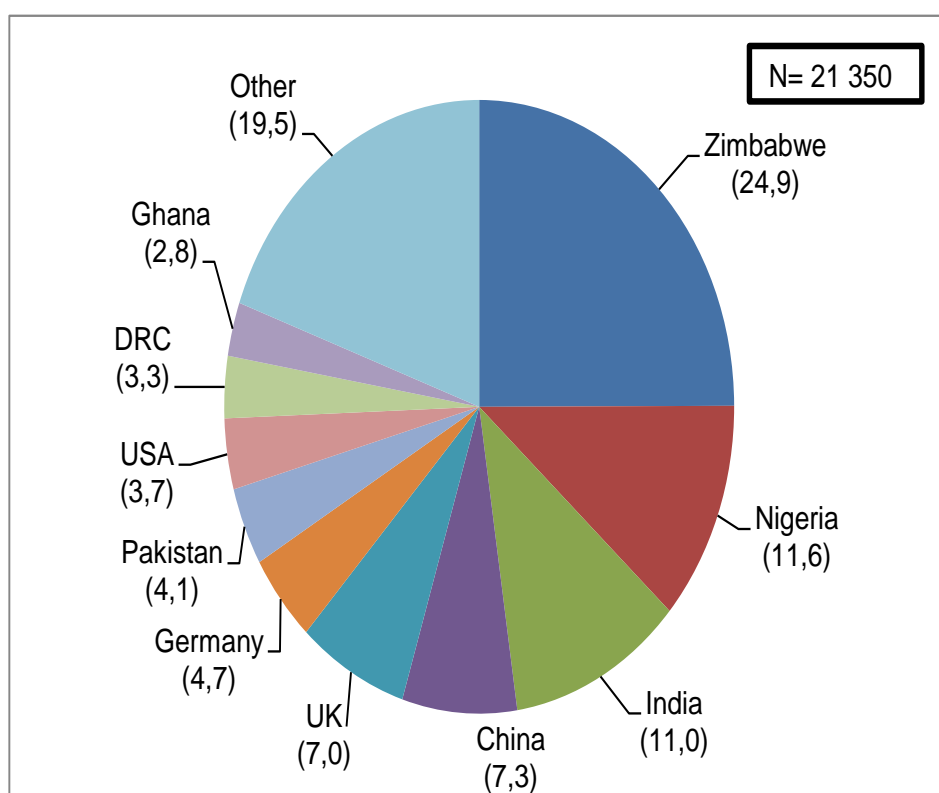
Region / Sub-region	Permits							Total
	Business	Work	Relatives	Retired persons	Study	Visitors	Other	
Overseas	3,8	38,4	22,1	1,1	4,3	28,4	1,9	100,0
India	1,7	42,0	19,7	0,0	4,3	29,3	3,0	100,0
China	3,7	62,9	9,8	0,3	1,8	20,9	0,8	100,0
Pakistan	6,8	41,7	34,6	0,0	1,9	14,9	0,1	100,0
Bangladesh	8,7	31,1	47,1	0,0	0,6	12,4	0,1	100,0
UK	1,3	14,0	19,7	6,3	8,1	48,2	2,4	100,0
Germany	1,8	16,5	10,4	4,6	9,0	52,5	5,1	100,0
USA	1,4	14,7	13,9	1,4	10,9	53,8	3,8	100,0
The Netherlands	2,3	13,0	9,6	3,5	9,4	57,3	4,8	100,0
France	1,7	19,5	9,8	2,0	17,9	41,2	8,0	100,0
Thailand	0,0	26,5	20,8	0,0	6,3	46,5	0,0	100,0
Africa	2,6	20,0	21,1	0,1	24,7	30,8	0,7	100,0
Zimbabwe	0,3	26,3	13,0	0,0	27,0	32,8	0,5	100,0
Nigeria	6,4	17,4	30,6	0,1	13,8	31,5	0,3	100,0
Lesotho	0,0	3,7	42,2	0,0	39,5	14,4	0,2	100,0
DRC	1,4	15,7	10,3	0,6	36,9	33,3	1,8	100,0
Angola	0,3	16,7	4,2	0,5	50,7	24,6	3,0	100,0
Ghana	1,3	21,0	27,6	0,0	7,8	41,9	0,4	100,0
Mozambique	3,6	3,4	37,4	1,0	20,3	33,2	1,0	100,0
Cameroon	3,6	31,9	16,1	0,0	19,0	29,1	0,3	100,0
Malawi	0,3	10,9	38,6	0,0	10,1	39,2	0,9	100,0
Ethiopia	25,0	22,5	21,8	0,3	4,3	25,0	1,3	100,0

3.2.2.3 Distribution of each type of permit by nationality

The third analysis involves the allocation patterns of the permits by identifying the ten top countries for each type of permit. In this case, the denominator was the type of permit. The results are presented in Figure 3.4 to Figure 3.11.

As shown in Figure 3.4 the top ten countries for visitors permits received 80,4% of the 16 467 permits. Zimbabwe, Nigeria and India received almost half (47.8%) of the permits. The recipients came from four African countries and six overseas countries.

Figure 3.4: Percentage distribution of recipients of all visitors permits by nationality, highlighting the ten leading countries, 2014



The allocation of work permits as presented in Figure 3.5 was less widespread than relatives permits among the 2014 recipients. Hence the top ten countries received 91,2% of the 18 184 work permits leaving only 8,8% to be shared among the remaining countries. Moreover nationals from only three countries (China, Zimbabwe and India) got almost 60% of the permits. Four of the ten countries were from the Asia sub-region whereas UK was the only country from Europe. Zimbabwe, DRC and Angola were from SADC; Nigeria from West Africa and Cameroon from East and Central Africa.

Figure 3.5: Percentage distribution of recipients of all work permits by nationality, highlighting the ten leading countries, 2014

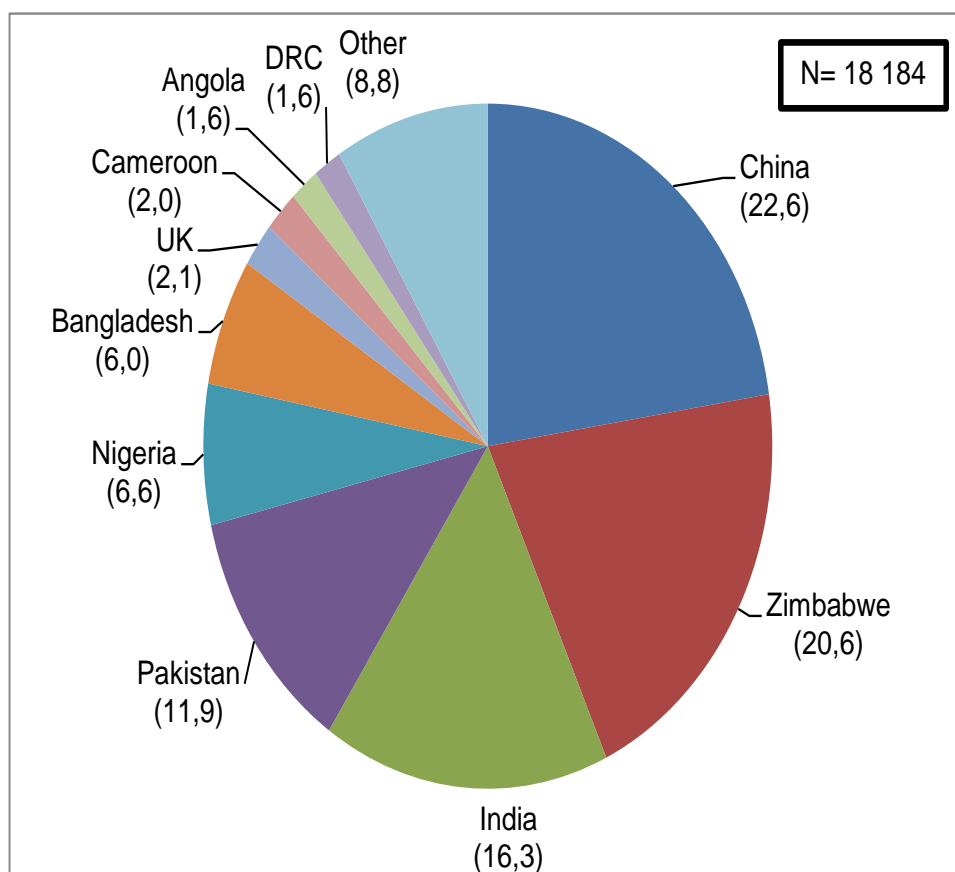
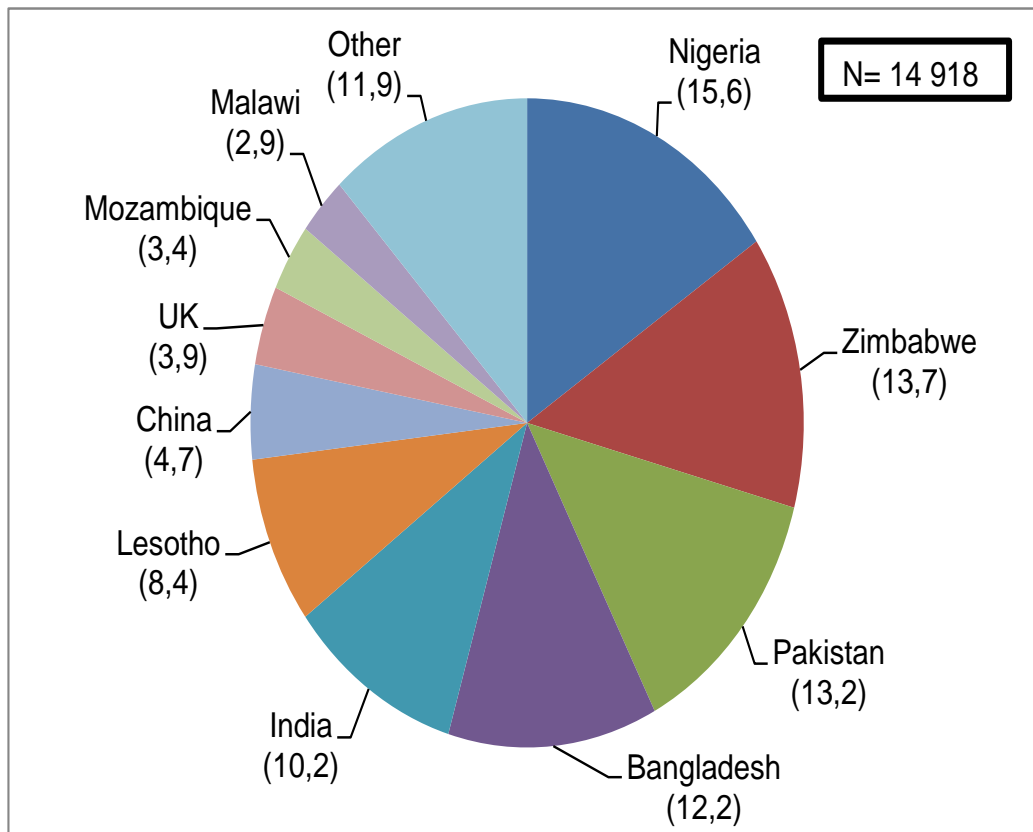


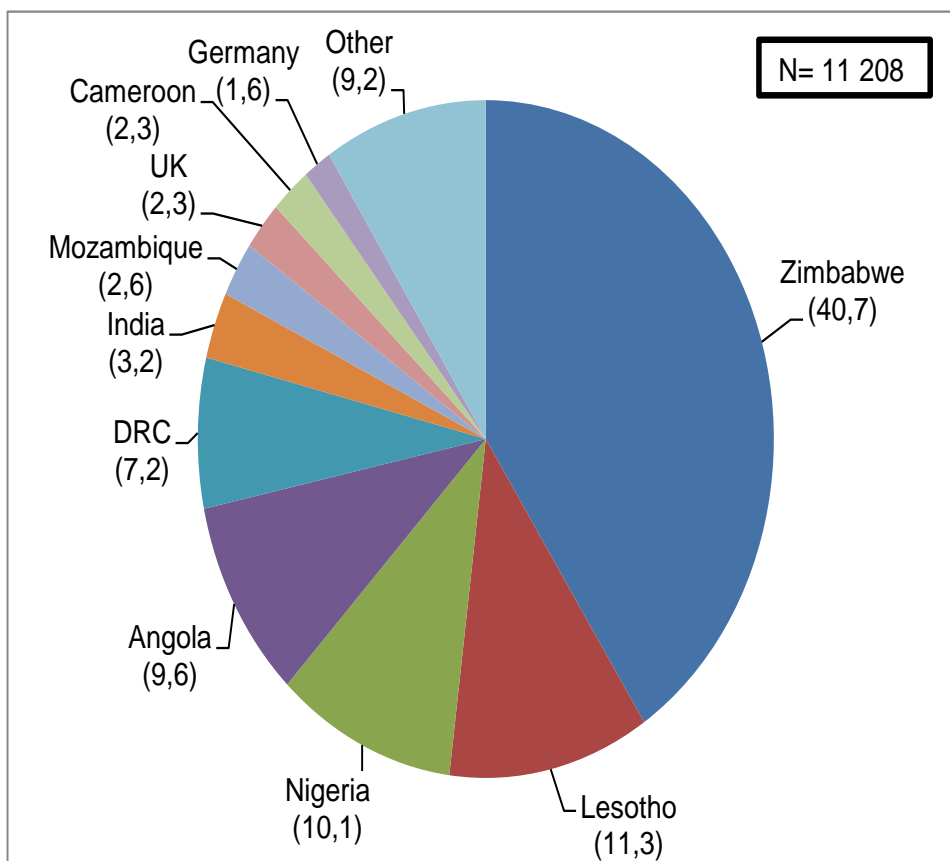
Figure 3.6 shows the results on the relatives permits. Nationals from the ten countries received 88,1% of the 14 918 relatives permits. The top ten countries were quite spread – five from Africa and five from overseas. However, a large proportion, 54,7%, went to nationals from two African countries (Nigeria and Zimbabwe) and two overseas countries (Pakistan and Bangladesh).

Figure 3.6: Percentage distribution of recipients of all relatives permits by nationality, highlighting the ten leading countries, 2014



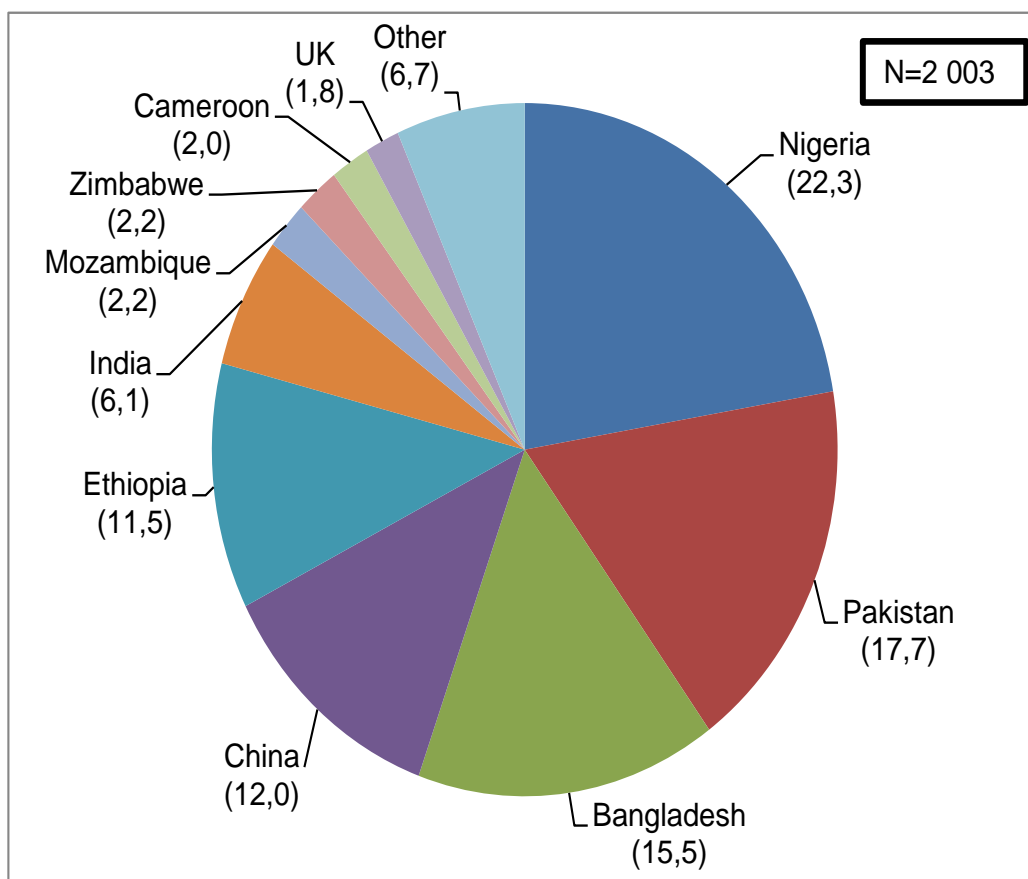
As presented in Figure 3.7, all the ten leading countries for study permits were African countries except India, UK and Germany from overseas. Nationals from these ten countries were issued with 90,8% of the 11 208 study permits. Zimbabwe nationals alone received 40,7% of all the study permits. The Zimbabweans were followed by Lesotho, Nigeria, Angola and DRC nationals that were issued with 11,3%, 10,1%, 9,6% and 7,2% study permits respectively.

Figure 3.7: Percentage distribution of recipients of all study permits by nationality, highlighting the ten leading countries, 2014



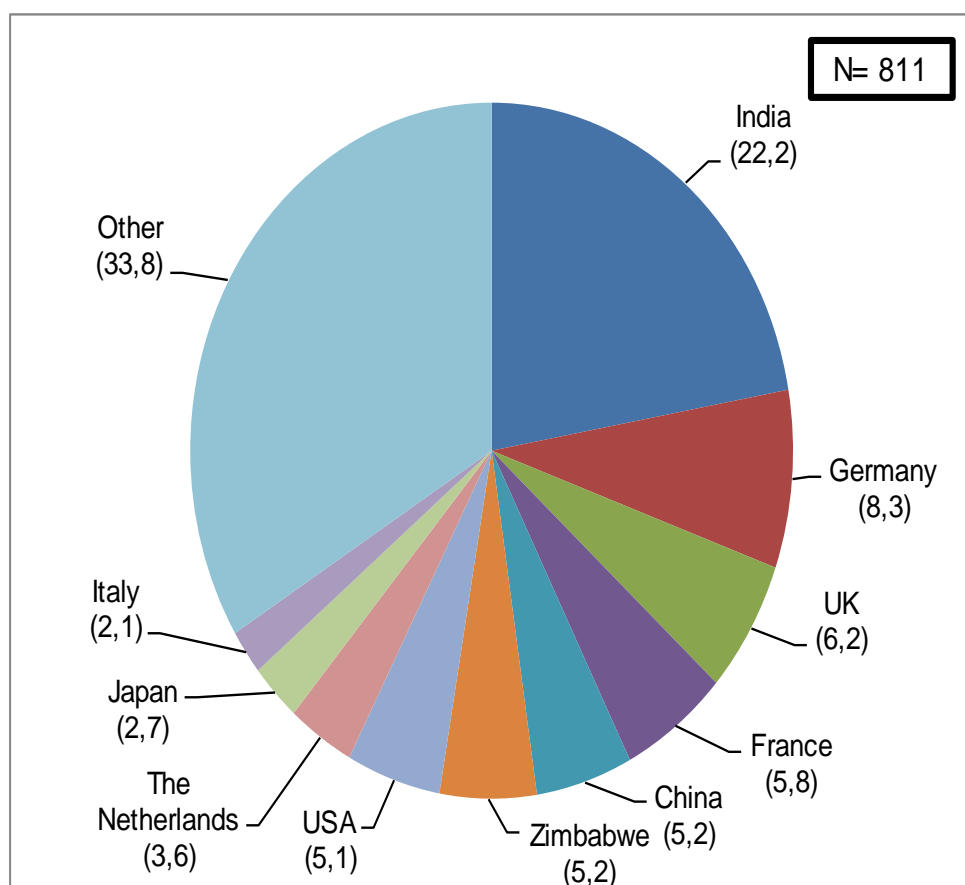
According to Figure 3.8 nationals from the top ten countries received 93,3% of the 2 003 business permits issued in 2014. The ten leading countries were made up of four from Asia; two from East and Central Africa; two from SADC and one from West Africa. Nigeria (22,3%) nationals alone received almost a quarter of the permits. Pakistan, Bangladesh, China, and India nationals together received about half (51,3%) of the permits. Nationals from Ethiopia and Cameroon received 13,5% of the permits.

Figure 3.8: Percentage distribution of recipients of all business permits by nationality, highlighting the ten leading countries, 2014



A total of 811 waiver permits were issued (see Figure 3.9). Nine of the ten leading countries whose nationals received waiver permits were from the overseas region, with Zimbabwe being the only African country. Unlike the above permits, waiver permits were widely distributed. Thus the top ten countries made up only 66,2%. Nationals from India alone were given almost a quarter (22,2%) of the waiver permits. The other Asian countries namely China and Japan got 5,2% and 2,7% respectively. Zimbabwe nationals received 5,2% and those from USA got 5,1%. The remaining top countries came from Europe with about a quarter of the permits (26,0%).

Figure 3.9: Percentage distribution of recipients of all waiver permits by nationality, highlighting the ten leading countries, 2014



Results in Figure 3.10 indicate that nationals from the ten leading countries received 74,2% of the 504 retired persons permits. All ten leading countries came from the overseas region with two from Asia and one from the North America sub-regions. Nationals from UK alone got 30,0% of the permits. Nationals from South Korea, China and the USA got 6,2%; 3,0% and 3,2% of the permits respectively.

Figure 3.10: Percentage distribution of recipients of all retired persons permits by nationality, highlighting the ten leading countries, 2014

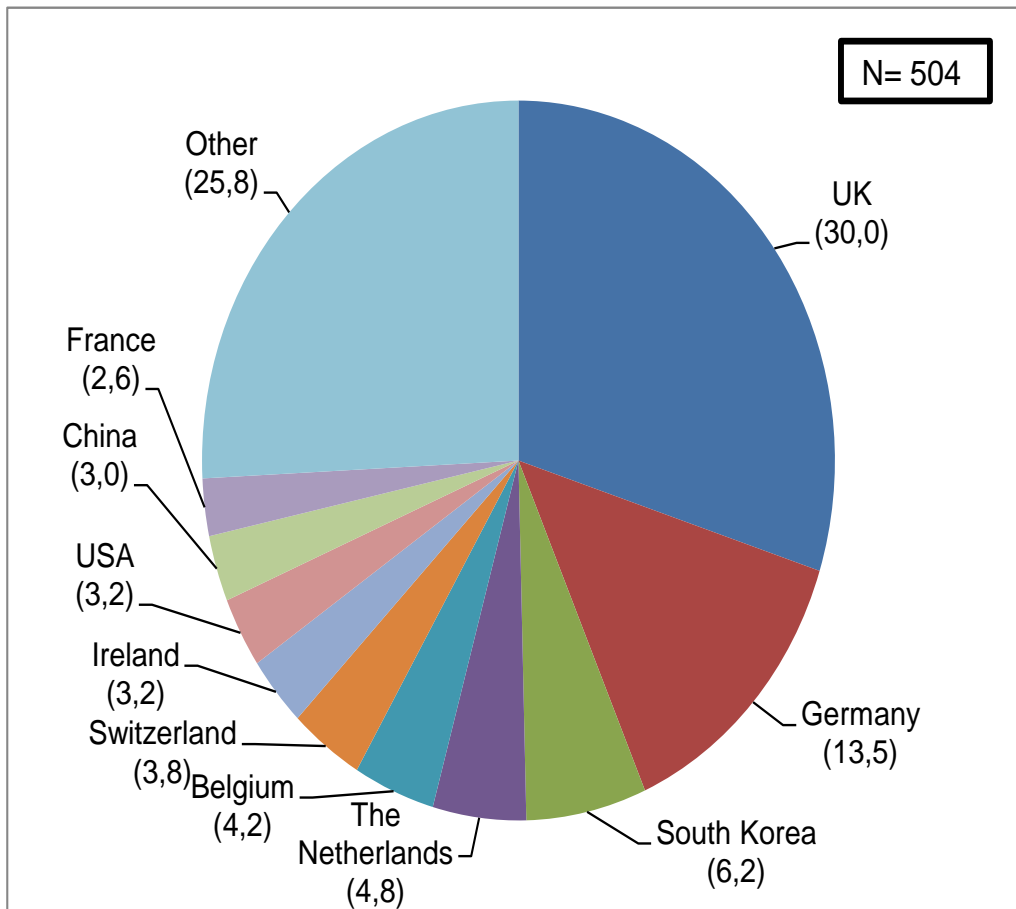
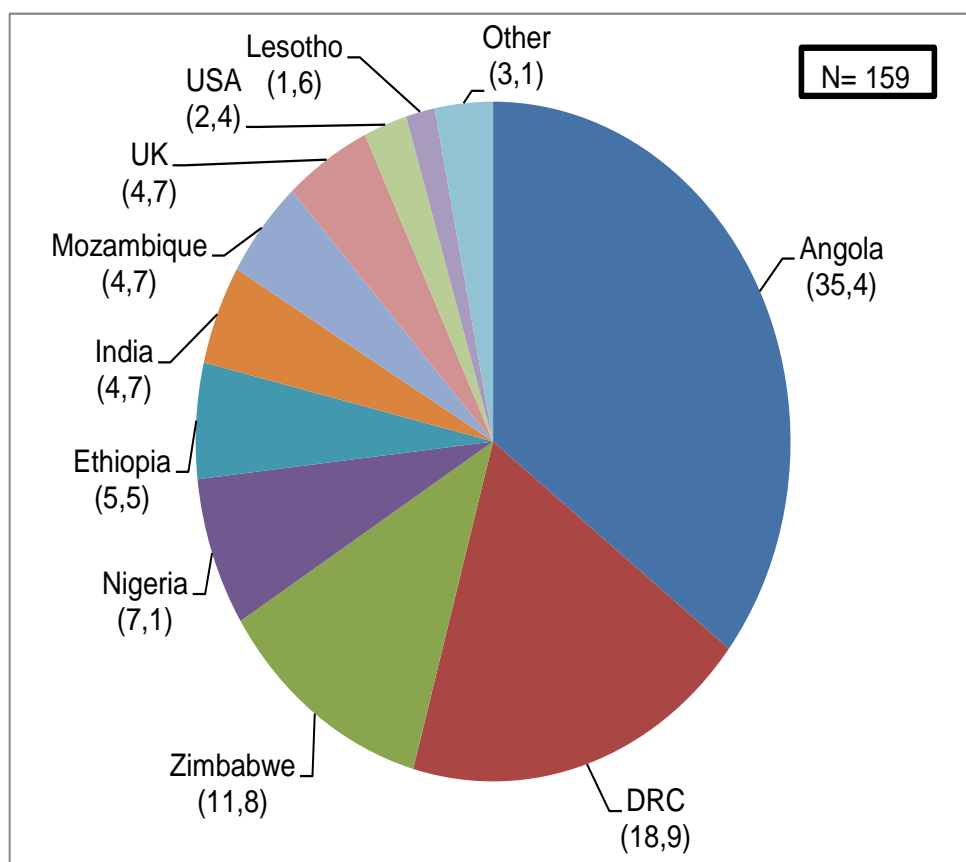


Figure 3.11 reveals that with the exception of India, UK and USA, the ten leading countries for the 159 medical permits were all from the Africa region. Nationals from the ten countries received 96,9% of the permits leaving only 3,1% for nationals from other countries. Nationals from Angola alone got 35,4% of the permits. They were followed by nationals from DRC (18,9%) and Zimbabwe (11,8%). India, UK and USA nationals received 4,7%; 4,7% and 2,4% permits respectively.

Figure 3.11: Percentage distribution of recipients of all medical permits by nationality, highlighting the ten leading countries, 2014



Treaty and exchange permits

Data on the distribution of the remaining two permits [treaty (43) and exchange (36)] were not analysed in the same way as the previous seven types of permits because there were relatively fewer cases. As shown in Appendix II, 24 and 19 recipients came from the overseas and Africa regions. The highest number of permits went to nationals from Cuba (7) followed by 3 permits each to nationals from France, Germany and Italy. Regarding the 19 permits, nationals from Tunisia collected 15 of them whilst Mozambique (2); Gabon (1) and Zimbabwe (1) received the remaining permits.

It is further observed that out of the 36 exchange permits, overseas nationals received 29 and 7 went to nationals from the Africa region. Nationals from Germany received 5 of these permits followed by nationals from France and The Netherlands that got 3 each. The rest went to nationals from various countries. Regarding the Africa region, 5 of the 7 permits were given to Zimbabwe nationals whilst nationals from Namibia and Zambia received 1 permit each.

3.3 Age structure and nationality

3.3.1 Region, sub-region and country of nationality

The regional patterns of the age distributions reveal distinct similarities and differences. As observed from Figure 3.12 and Figure 3.13, the median age for nationals from overseas region was 32 years compared to 30 years for nationals from the Africa region. Furthermore the results in Table 3.6 show that the proportions of adults (15 to 64 years) from the overseas (82,1%) and the Africa (83,1%) regions were more or less the same. However, there were differences among the children (less than 15 years old) and the older persons (aged 65 years and above). Thus 10,3% of overseas recipients were children compared to 12,8% from the Africa region. There was a relatively higher proportion of older persons among overseas (3,6%) nationals than among those from Africa (0,9%).

3.3.2 Age structure of the ten leading countries

With a median age of 39 years, UK nationals who received temporary permits were the oldest (see Figure 3.12). They were followed by Thailand nationals (36 years). Nationals from France had the lowest median age of 29 years. The median ages for the nationals from the remaining seven overseas countries were below 35 years. Additional information from Table 3.6, indicates that 15,7% of UK nationals were older persons. However only 0,4% of nationals from Thailand were older persons. The proportion of older persons in each of the remaining four Asian countries namely, India, China, Pakistan and Bangladesh was less than 2,0%. Bangladesh nationals showed the lowest proportion (0,0%) of older persons, Recipients from France had the highest proportion (21,5%) of children.

Malawian recipients showed the highest median age of 35 years followed by Ethiopians with 34 years (see Figure 3.13). The youngest recipients were from Angola with a median age of 24 years. Results from Table 6, show that Zimbabwe (20,8%) had the highest proportion of children. These were followed 16,9% of children from Angola with the lowest from Lesotho (5,0%). Likewise the highest proportion of older persons came from DRC (1,9%) and the lowest from Lesotho (0,4%) nationals.

Figure 3.12: Median ages of recipients of temporary residence permits from overseas and the ten leading countries, 2014

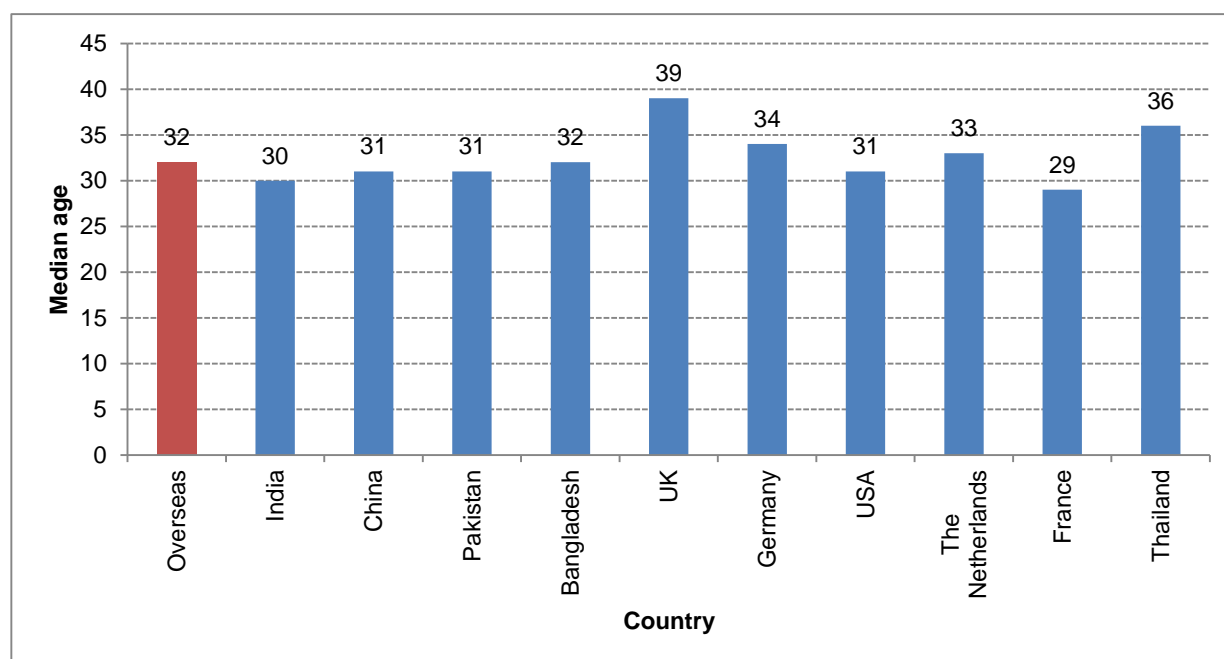


Figure 3.13: Median ages of recipients of temporary residence permits from Africa and the ten leading countries, 2014

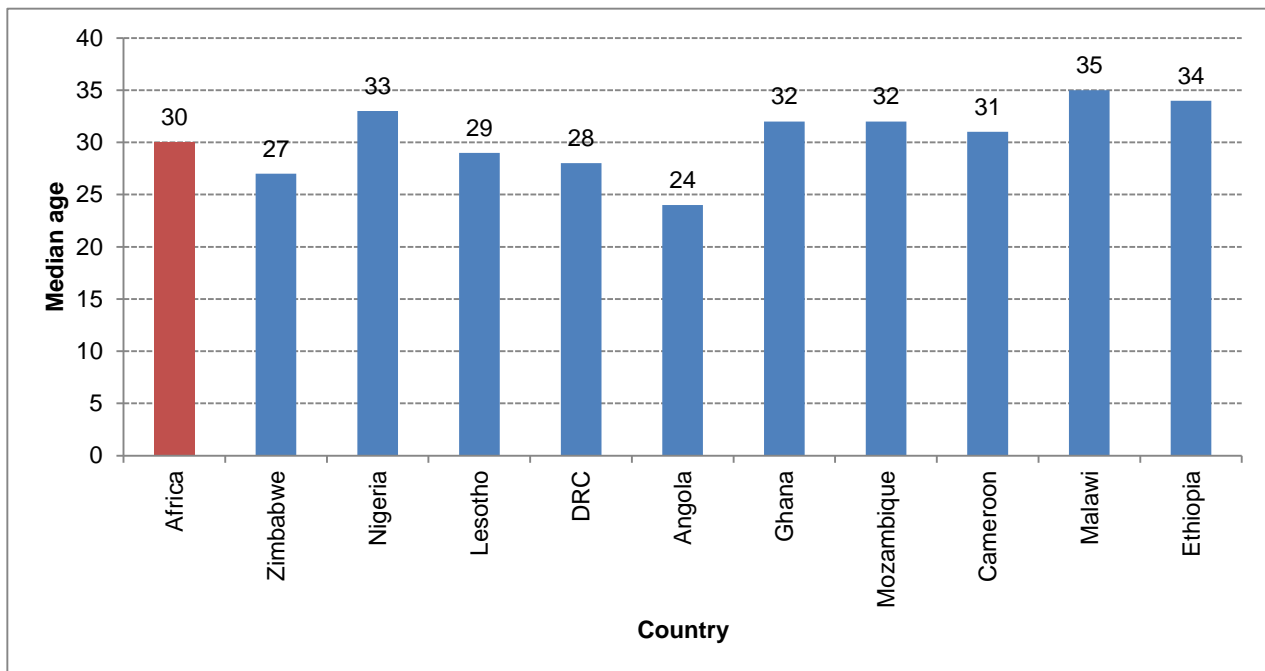


Table 3.6: Percentage distribution of recipients of temporary residence permits by broad age groups by region and the ten leading countries from each region, 2014

Region / Ten leading countries	Age group				
	0–14	15–64	65 and above	Unspecified	Total
Overseas	10,3	82,1	3,6	4,0	100,0
India	14,5	80,5	1,6	3,4	100,0
China	7,3	89,0	1,1	2,5	100,0
Pakistan	5,6	88,1	0,9	5,4	100,0
Bangladesh	1,3	91,3	0,0	7,4	100,0
UK	12,9	68,7	15,7	2,7	100,0
Germany	11,6	74,5	11,8	2,1	100,0
USA	20,1	71,3	5,2	3,4	100,0
The Netherlands	10,3	76,6	10,2	2,9	100,0
France	21,5	71,9	1,5	5,1	100,0
Thailand	3,7	88,9	0,4	7,0	100,0
Africa	12,8	83,1	0,9	3,2	100,0
Zimbabwe	20,8	76,5	0,6	2,1	100,0
Nigeria	7,0	88,3	0,8	4,0	100,0
Lesotho	5,0	87,8	0,8	6,4	100,0
DRC	9,7	85,8	1,9	2,5	100,0
Angola	16,9	82,0	0,7	0,4	100,0
Ghana	5,2	91,6	0,6	2,5	100,0
Mozambique	14,5	79,5	1,7	4,4	100,0
Cameroon	6,5	88,8	0,4	4,4	100,0
Malawi	6,4	89,0	0,7	4,0	100,0
Ethiopia	8,8	86,3	1,1	3,8	100,0

4. Permanent residence permits

4.1 Overall distribution

In 2014, 4 136 permanent residence permits (PRP) were issued. The distribution of the category status of the temporary residence permits (TRP) used to apply for the PRP is presented in Table 4.1. Over half of the issued permits were acquired using the relatives category status. Work and refugee status were used by 29,7% and 4,0% respectively. Retired persons and business category statuses were used in less than 5,0% of the applications respectively.

Table 4.1: Distribution of all recipients of permanent residence permits by type of category status, 2014

Type Permit	Total	Percentage
Relatives	2 613	63,1
Work	1 228	29,7
Refugee	164	4,0
Retired persons	90	2,2
Business	41	1,0
Grand Total	4 136	100,0

As observed from Figure 4.1, the top ten countries for the 2014 PRP were: Zimbabwe (36,2%), India (9,6%), China (8,1%), DRC (6,7%), Nigeria (4,2%), UK (3,9%), Lesotho (2,9%), Pakistan (2,1%), Germany (1,8%) and Zambia (1,7%). Nationals from these countries made up around three quarters (77,4%) of the 4 136 recipients.

Figure 4.1: Distribution of recipients of permanent residence permits from the ten leading countries from all regions, 2014

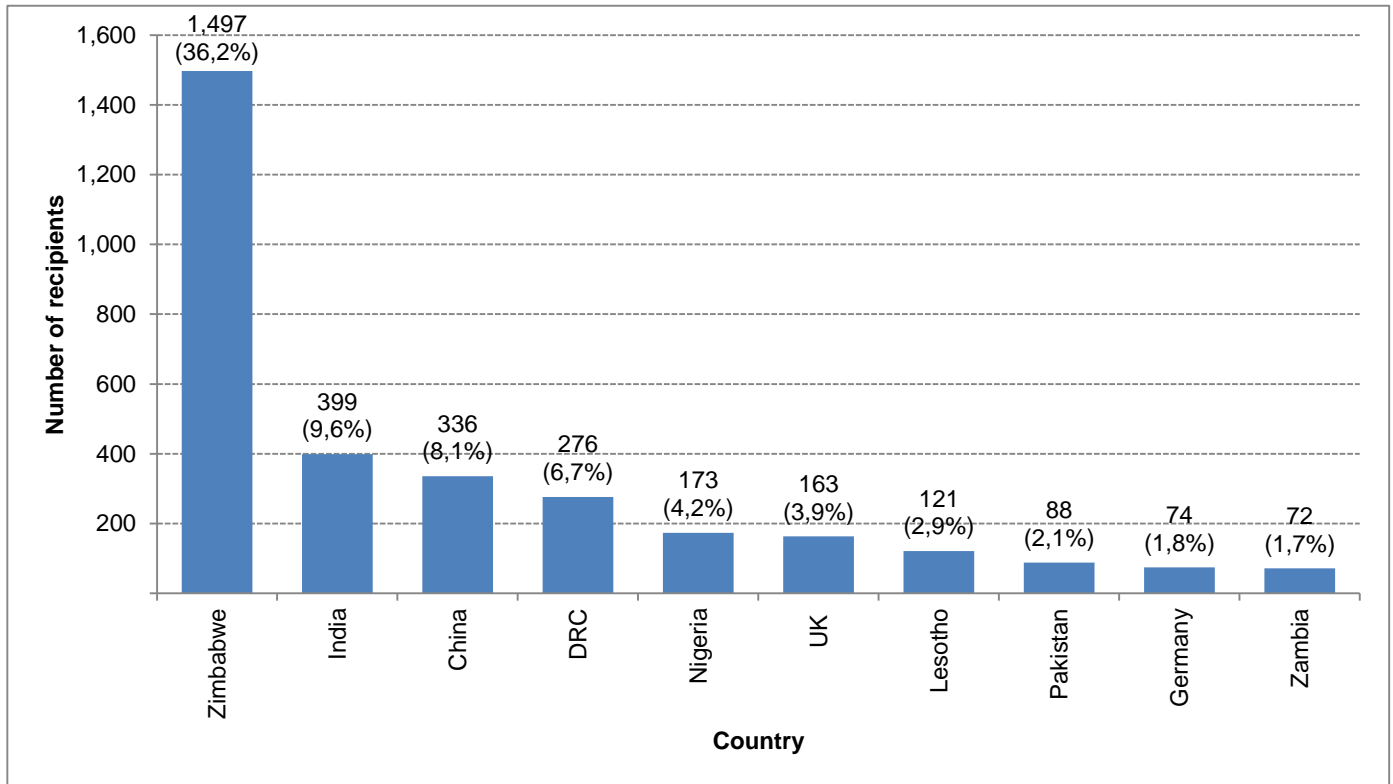


Table 4.2 shows that about half (50,5%) of the permits were issued to persons aged 20 to 44 years. In addition, 26,9% of the permits were given to children (aged less than 15 years old); 70,2% were issued to persons in the 15 to 64 year group while older persons (65 years and above) made up 2,3% of the recipients. The median age of all the PRP recipients was 32 years.

Table 4.2: Distribution of all recipients of permanent residence permits by age group, 2014

Age group	Total	Percentage
0-14	1 114	26,9
15-19	251	6,1
20-24	142	3,4
25-29	243	5,9
30-34	650	15,7
35-39	620	15,0
40-44	432	10,4
45-49	285	6,9
50-54	135	3,3
55-59	86	2,1
60-64	59	1,4
65 and above	97	2,3
Unspecified	22	0,5
Total	4 136	100,0

4.2 Nationality and category status of permit

4.2.1 Region, sub-region and nationality

The results of the distribution of the 4 136 PRP by category status, region, sub-region and country are presented in Appendix III. According to Table 4.3, there were 1 497 (36,2%) permits issued to nationals from the overseas region and 2 638 (63,8%) to those from the African region. It is further observed from the sub-regional distribution given in Table 4.3 that slightly more than a half of the recipients came from the SADC (51,0%) region. These were followed by recipients from Asia (22,5%), Recipients from Europe and West Africa made up 10,9% and 6,2% respectively. Recipients from East and Central Africa received 5,9% of the permits. Each of the remaining sub-regions received less than 2,0% of the 2014 permits.

Table 4.3: Distribution of all recipients of permanent residence permits by region and sub-region, 2014

Region/ Sub-region	Total	Percentage
Overseas	1 497	36,2
Europe	451	10,9
North America	46	1,1
Central and South America	19	0,5
Australasia	12	0,3
Middle East	41	1,0
Asia	929	22,5
Africa	2 638	63,8
SADC	2 109	51,0
East and Central Africa	245	5,9
West Africa	255	6,2
North Africa	29	0,7
Unspecified	1	0,0
Total	4 136	100,0

Nationals from the following ten countries received the largest proportion (82,0%) of the permits given to recipients from the overseas region (see Figure 14): India (26,7%), China (22,4%), UK (10,9%), Pakistan (5,9%), Germany (4,9%), South Korea (3,9%), USA (2,2%), France (2,0%), The Netherlands (1,7%) and Belgium (1,5%). It is also observed from Figure 15 that the top ten countries from the African region were: Zimbabwe (56,7%), DRC (10,5%), Nigeria (6,6%), Lesotho (4,6%), Zambia (2,7%), Ghana (2,2%), Kenya (2,0%), Congo (1,7%), Cameroon (1,4%) and Malawi (1,3%). The recipients from these countries received 89,7% of the permits issued to nationals from the Africa region.

Figure 4.2: Distribution of recipients of permanent residence permits from the ten leading overseas countries, 2014

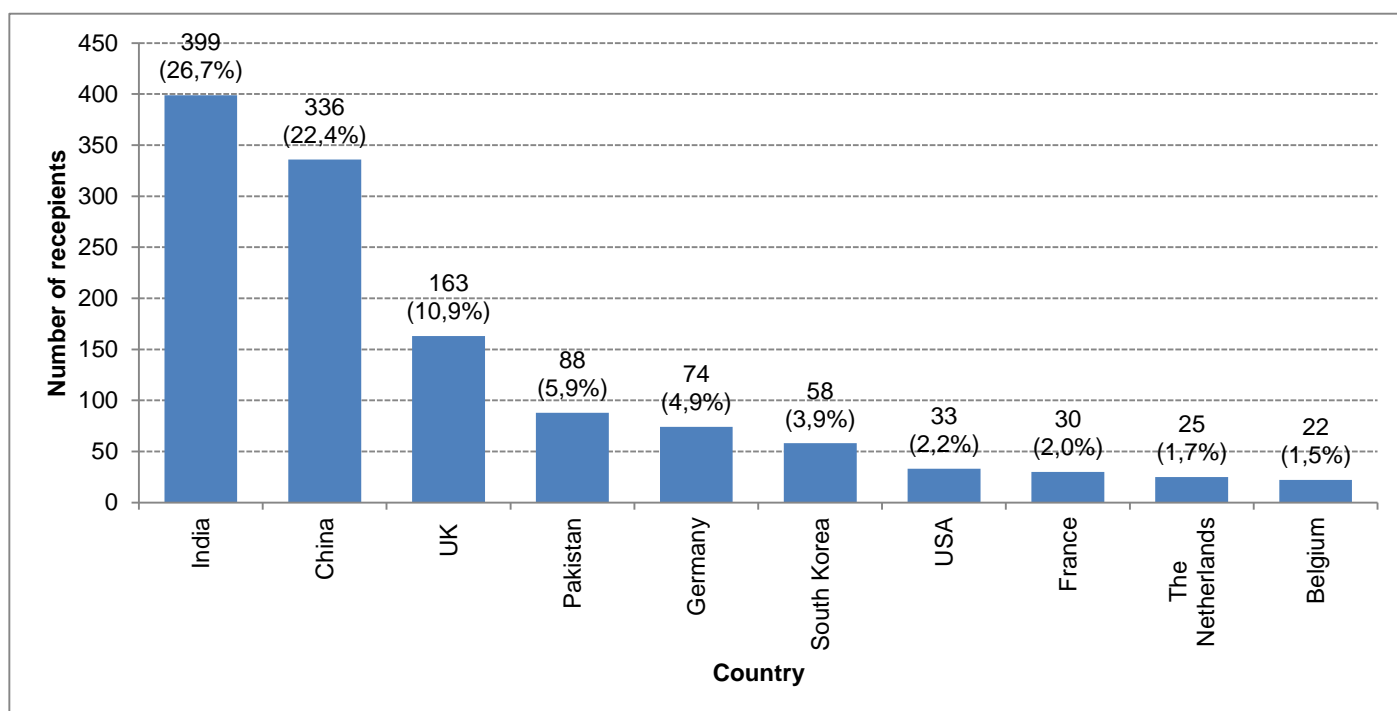
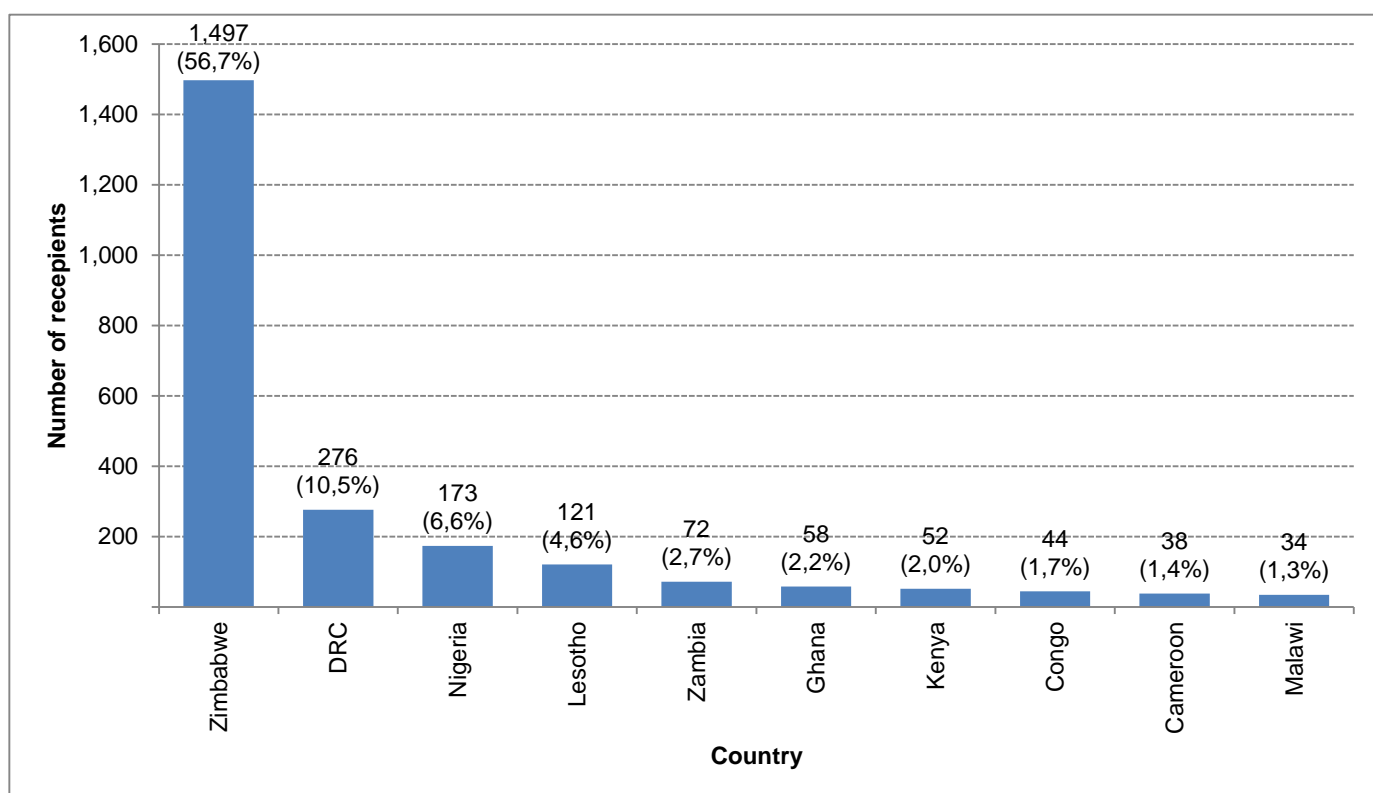


Figure 4.3: Distribution of recipients of permanent residence permits from the ten leading African countries, 2014



4.2.2 Patterns of the distribution of the types of the category statuses used in applying for permanent residence permits

The following analyses are on nationality and the category statuses used in obtaining PRP. The three analyses cover the following: three types of analysis on regions and sub-regions by category statuses; the leading countries from overseas and Africa by category statuses; and the distribution of each of the main category statuses by country of nationality. These analyses are undertaken to provide further breakdown of information on the patterns that emerged from data on nationality and the use of the category statuses to obtain permanent residence permits. The main difference in these analyses is the denominator used for the calculation of proportions as shall be explained in each sub-section.

4.2.2.1 Region and sub-region by category status

Most of the 1 497 nationals from the overseas region received their permits based on relatives (65,7%), work (26,3%), retired persons (5,7%) and business (2,2%) category statuses as shown in Table 4.4. Most of the recipients (over 50%) from each of the overseas sub-regions were given permanent permits based on relatives category status. For example, 91,7% of recipients from Australasia used their relatives category status. A higher proportion of recipients from Central and South America (31,6%) and Asia (30,7%) compared to the other sub-groups used their work category status to apply for the PRP. Similarly, more than 10,0% of the recipients from Europe (14,0%) and Central and South America (10,5%) used their retired persons permit category status. The highest proportion of recipients based on business category status came from North America (4,3%). There were no recipients with refugee category status from the overseas sub-regions.

Data from Table 4.4 show a similar pattern for the Africa sub-regions to what was observed among the overseas sub-regions. Like the overseas recipients, more than half of the Africa (61,7%) recipients used the relatives category status to acquire permanent residence in South Africa, North Africa (72,4%) had a higher proportion of recipients with relatives category status. All sub-regions had more than 50,0% of their recipients received relatives permits.

The proportions of recipients with business category status were relatively low (less than 5,0%) in each of the Africa sub-regions even though North Africa had the highest proportion of 3,4%. Similarly, retired persons category status was rarely used by nationals from the Africa sub-groups. Only West Africa (0,4%) and SADC (0,1%) showed permits for retired persons. However, all the recipients with refugee status were from East and Central Africa (21,6%) and SADC (5,3%).

Table 4.4: Percentage distribution of the permanent residence permits category status by region and sub- region, 2014

Region/ Sub-region	Type of permits					Total
	Relatives	Work	Business	Refugee	Retired Persons	
Overseas	65,7	26,3	2,2	0,0	5,7	100,0
Europe	63,2	20,2	2,7	0,0	14,0	100,0
North America	76,1	10,9	4,3	0,0	8,7	100,0
Central and South America	57,9	31,6	0,0	0,0	10,5	100,0
Australasia	91,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	8,3	100,0
Middle East	80,5	17,1	2,4	0,0	0,0	100,0
Asia	65,6	30,7	1,9	0,0	1,7	100,0
Africa	61,7	31,6	0,3	6,2	0,2	100,0
SADC	62,8	31,7	0,1	5,3	0,1	100,0
East and Central Africa	52,2	24,9	1,2	21,6	0,0	100,0
West Africa	60,8	38,0	0,8	0,0	0,4	100,0
North Africa	72,4	24,1	3,4	0,0	0,0	100,0

4.2.2.2 The ten leading countries from overseas and Africa by category status

The second analysis examines the pattern of the five category status among the ten leading countries from overseas and Africa. At least half of the nationals from each of the leading overseas countries, with the exception of Germany (41,9%) used their relatives category status to obtain their permit (see Table 4.5). USA (81,8%) and Pakistan (72,7%) had relatively high proportions. China (36,9%), Germany (35,1%), followed by India (31,3%) showed a relatively high proportion of recipients that obtained the permit based on work category status. Similarly, The Netherlands (8,0%), Belgium (4,5%) and France (3,3%) had relatively higher proportions than other recipients from other countries that used their business category status to obtain their permit. However, the use of retired persons' category was more prominent among nationals from Germany (20,3%), South Korea (19,0%) and Belgium (18,2%).

With respect to the pattern observed from the leading African countries, generally more permits were issued based on relatives' category status. However, some differences were noted. Apart from DRC and Congo, each of the remaining countries had a higher proportion of their nationals obtaining permits using their work category status rather than refugee category status. For example, whereas 40,2% of DRC recipients used refugee category compared to 8,7% that used work category status. Similarly, 34,1% and 11,4% of Congo nations obtained permits based on their refugee and work category statuses. Unlike the overseas countries, the African countries seldom obtain their permits based on business category. Ghana (1,7%), Zambia (1,4%), Nigeria (0,6%) and DRC (0,4%) were the only countries with recipients who used their business category status. Recipients with retired category status came from Zambia (1,4%) and DRC (0,4%).

Table 4.5: Percentage distribution of the permanent residence category statuses by region and the ten leading countries from each region, 2014

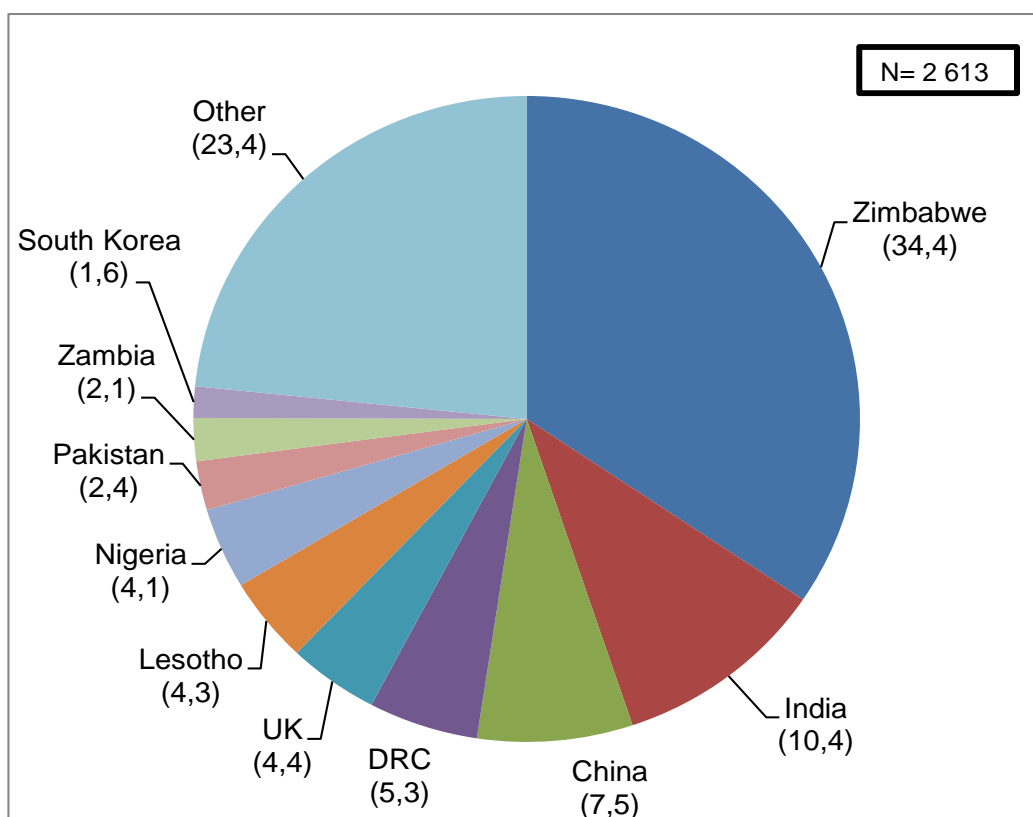
Region and Countries	Type of permits					Total
	Relatives	Work	Business	Refugee	Retired Persons	
Overseas	65,7	26,3	2,2	0,0	5,7	100,0
India	68,2	31,3	0,5	0,0	0,0	100,0
China	58,6	36,9	3,0	0,0	1,5	100,0
UK	70,6	12,9	1,8	0,0	14,7	100,0
Pakistan	72,7	25,0	2,3	0,0	0,0	100,0
Germany	41,9	35,1	2,7	0,0	20,3	100,0
South Korea	70,7	10,3	0,0	0,0	19,0	100,0
USA	81,8	6,1	3,0	0,0	9,1	100,0
France	70,0	16,7	3,3	0,0	10,0	100,0
The Netherlands	64,0	16,0	8,0	0,0	12,0	100,0
Belgium	54,5	22,7	4,5	0,0	18,2	100,0
Africa	61,7	31,6	0,3	6,2	0,2	100,0
Zimbabwe	60,1	39,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0
DRC	50,4	8,7	0,4	40,2	0,4	100,0
Nigeria	61,3	38,2	0,6	0,0	0,0	100,0
Lesotho	92,6	7,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0
Zambia	77,8	19,4	1,4	0,0	1,4	100,0
Ghana	51,7	46,6	1,7	0,0	0,0	100,0
Kenya	61,5	38,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0
Congo	54,5	11,4	0,0	34,1	0,0	100,0
Cameroon	63,2	36,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0
Malawi	70,6	29,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0

4.2.2.3 Distribution of each category status by nationality

The focus in this third analysis is to show the allocation patterns of the status categories by selecting the ten top countries for relatives, work, retired persons and business. The results are presented in Figure 4.4 to Figure 7. The refugee category was not analysed this way because recipients came from very few countries.

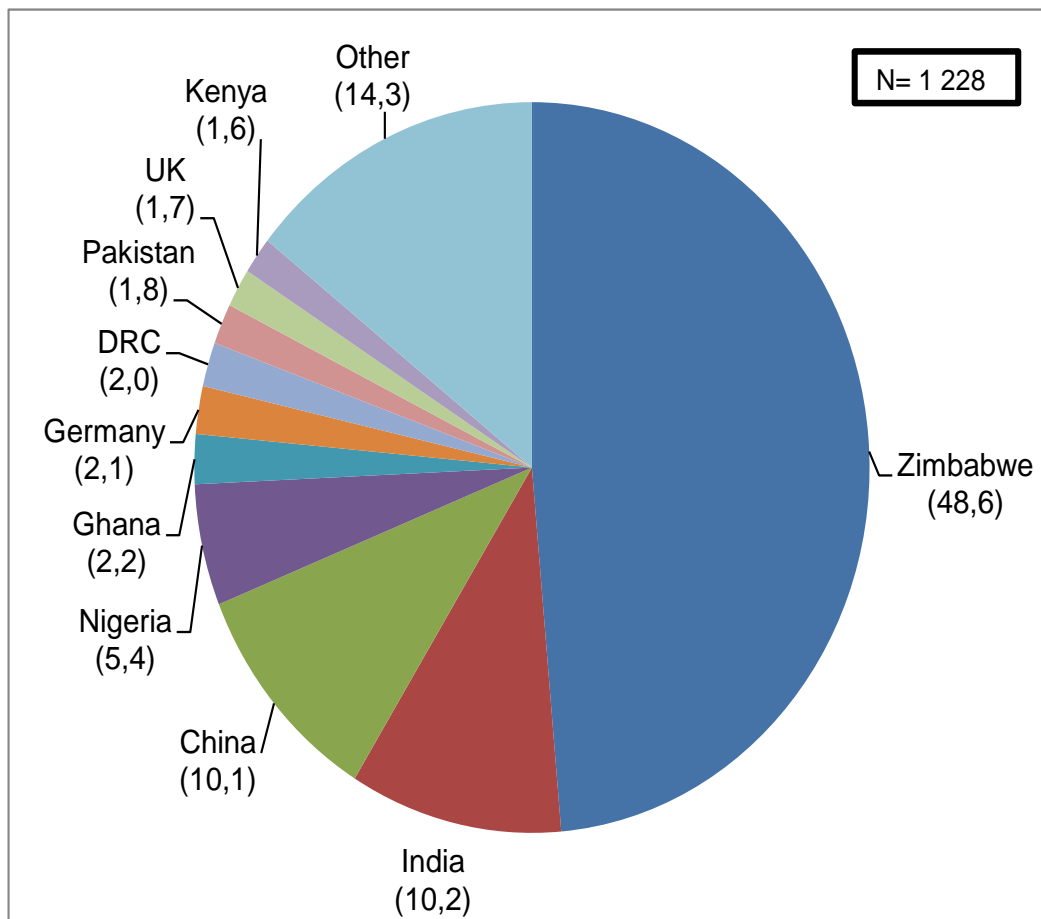
As presented in Figure 4.4, half of the ten leading countries with permits based on relative category status were from the Africa region whereas the other half came from the overseas. These ten countries received 76,6% of the 2 613 permits. Nationals from Zimbabwe alone received over 30,0% of these permits. They were followed by nationals from India (10,4%) and China (7,5%).

Figure 4.4: Percentage distribution of all permanent residence permit recipients who used relatives category status by nationality, highlighting the ten leading countries, 2014



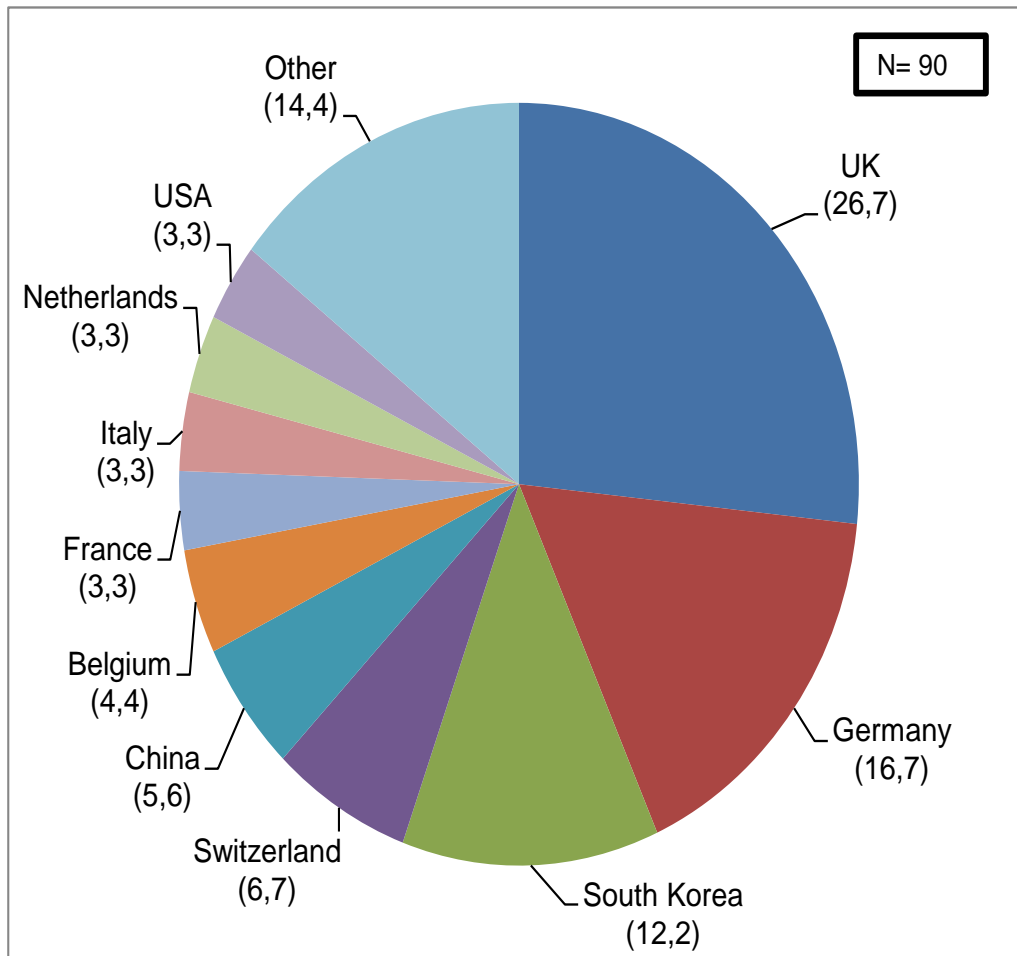
Similar to the pattern observed from the relative category status, there were five African countries among the ten leading countries for work category status (see Figure 4.5). These countries were: Zimbabwe, Nigeria, Ghana, DRC and Kenya. Together these countries received 59,8% of the 2014 permits based on work category status. India, China and Pakistan nationals all were issued with 22,1% whilst the Germany and UK recipients were given 3,8%.

Figure 4.5: Percentage distribution of all permanent residence permit recipients who used work category status by nationality, highlighting the ten leading countries, 2014



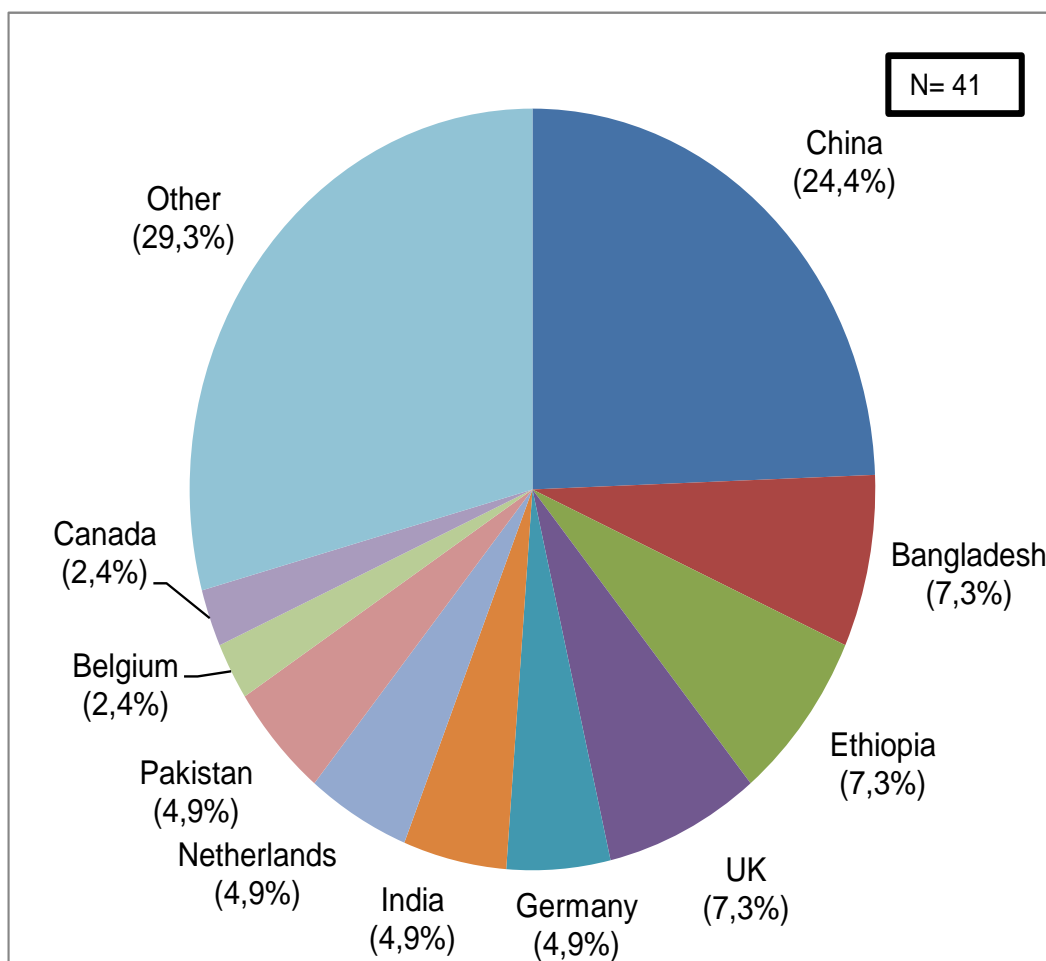
As presented in Figure 4.6, a total of 85,6% of the permits based on retired persons category status went to recipients from the top ten countries. Nationals from UK received 26,7% whilst those from Germany and South Korea received 16,7% and 12,2% of the permits respectively. There was no country from the African region in the top ten.

Figure 4.6: Percentage distribution of all permanent residence permit recipients who used retired persons category status by nationality, highlighting the ten leading countries, 2014



Recipients from a large number of countries used business category status to obtain their residence permits. Thus as shown in Figure 4.7, 70,7% of permits based on this category status went to recipients from the top ten countries. Nationals from China received almost a quarter (24,4%) whilst those from Bangladesh, Ethiopia and UK received 7,3% each of the permits respectively. Ethiopia was the only country from the African region.

Figure 4.7: Percentage distribution of all permanent residence permit recipients who used business category status by nationality, highlighting the ten leading countries, 2014



Refugee category status

Although more permanent residence permits were issued based on the refugee (164) category status than on retired persons (90) and business (41) category statuses, nationals from only six countries received all the permits. Nationals from DRC alone got 67,7% whilst those from Somalia got 17,7%. The remaining permits went to nationals from Congo (15), Rwanda (6), Ethiopia (2) and Burundi (1).

4.3 Age structure and nationality

4.3.1 Age structure by region

It is shown from Figure 4.8 and Figure 4.9 that the median age for the overseas region was 33 years whilst that of the Africa region was 31 years. It is further from Table 4.6 that 71,6% and 69,4% of the recipients from the overseas and the Africa region respectively were in the age group 15-64. Major differences were observed among the two regions regarding the proportion of children and that of older persons. Children constituted 22,6% among the recipients from overseas whereas their proportion among the recipients from Africa was 29,4%. In the case of the older persons, there was a higher proportion among overseas (5,5%) recipients than among recipients from Africa (0,6%).

4.3.2 Age structure of the ten leading countries

Further analyses were done to find out the similarities and differences in the age structure of the ten leading countries from each of the regions. As shown in Figure 4.8, with a median age of 21 years, South Korea nationals were the youngest whilst nationals from The Netherlands (51 years) were the oldest among the ten leading overseas countries. Generally, nationals from the four Asian countries (India, China, Pakistan and South Korea) were younger than those from the remaining countries. Similarly, the difference in the age structure between the Asian and non-Asian countries are observed in Table 4.6. The proportion of recipients in the age group 15-64 years was at least 60% in nearly all the ten leading countries from the overseas region. The high proportions came from China (76,8%), The Netherlands (76,0%), South Korea (75,9%) and Germany (75,7%). With regards to the older persons, with the exception of USA and France, the non-Asian countries have lower proportions of older persons than the Asian countries. UK (23,3%) had the highest proportion of older persons; followed by The Netherlands (16,0%)

As observed from Figure 4.9, the median ages of the ten leading countries from Africa were less varied than that observed among the countries from overseas. Congo and Malawi recipients were the youngest and oldest group with a median age of 17 years and 37 years respectively. As shown in Table 4.6, Lesotho, (92,6%), Ghana (87,9%) and Malawi (85,3%) had relatively high proportions of recipients in the age group 15-64. Nationals from Lesotho (3,3%) had the lowest proportion of children with the highest proportion from Congo (45,5%). In the case of the older persons, Cameroon (2,6%) and Congo (2,3%) showed the highest proportions.

Figure 4.8: Median ages of recipients of permanent residence permits from overseas and the ten leading countries, 2014

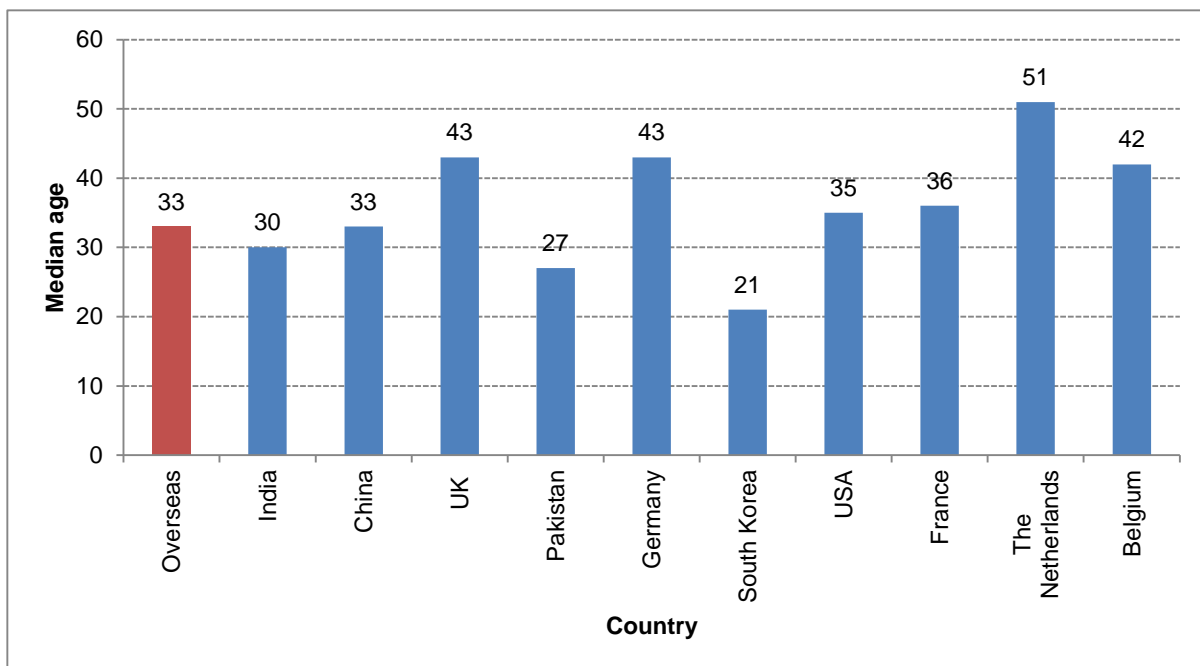


Figure 4.9: Median ages of recipients of permanent residence permit from Africa and the ten leading countries, 2014

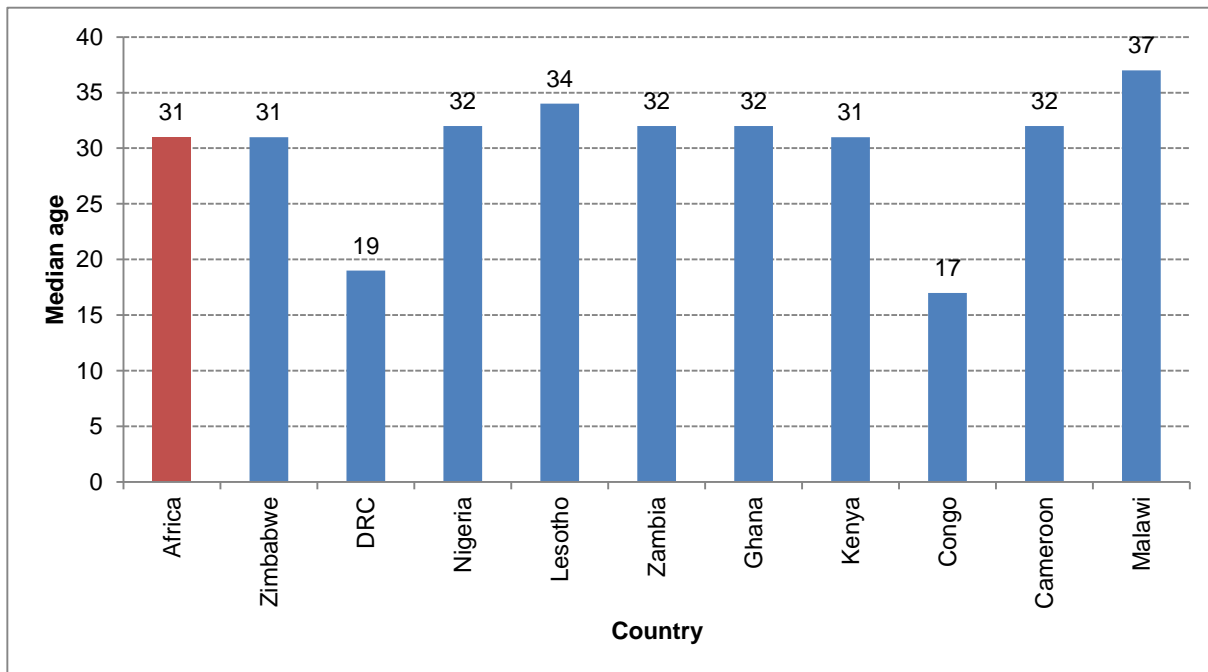


Table 4.6: Percentage distribution of recipients of permanent residence permits by broad age groups by region and the ten leading countries from overseas and Africa, 2014

Region/ Sub-region	Age group				Total
	0-14	15-64	65 and above	Unspecified	
Overseas	22,6	71,5	5,5	0,4	100,0
India	30,3	68,4	0,8	0,5	100,0
China	21,1	76,8	1,8	0,3	100,0
UK	14,1	61,3	23,3	1,2	100,0
Pakistan	30,7	65,9	3,4	0,0	100,0
Germany	10,8	75,7	13,5	0,0	100,0
South Korea	19,0	75,9	5,2	0,0	100,0
USA	39,4	60,6	0,0	0,0	100,0
France	36,7	63,3	0,0	0,0	100,0
The Netherlands	8,0	76,0	16,0	0,0	100,0
Belgium	27,3	59,1	13,6	0,0	100,0
Africa	29,4	69,4	0,6	0,6	100,0
Zimbabwe	30,9	68,7	0,3	0,1	100,0
DRC	39,9	58,3	0,7	1,1	100,0
Nigeria	35,8	61,8	0,6	1,7	100,0
Lesotho	3,3	92,6	2,5	1,7	100,0
Zambia	25,0	75,0	0,0	0,0	100,0
Ghana	12,1	87,9	0,0	0,0	100,0
Kenya	25,0	75,0	0,0	0,0	100,0
Congo	45,5	52,3	0,0	2,3	100,0
Cameroon	23,7	73,7	0,0	2,6	100,0
Malawi	14,7	85,3	0,0	0,0	100,0

5. Summary and concluding remarks

This statistical release is the third to be published after the discussion document on documented immigrants published in 2012. *Documented immigrants in South Africa, 2014* (P0351.4) provides information on the number, nationality, types of permits, category statuses and the age structure of the recipients of the 2014 temporary and permanent residence permits. The data on these recipients came from the permit administrative system maintained by the Department of Home Affairs (DHA). The results from the release contribute to information regarding the number and characteristics of documented immigrants in South Africa. Statistics South Africa processed data on 73 352 foreign nationals whose permits applications were approved in 2014. There were 69 216 temporary residence permits (TRP) and 4 136 permanent residence permit (PRP).

Temporary residence permits

The TRP were grouped into ten types of permits. The four most prominent among them were: visitors, relatives, work and study permits; together they made up 94,9% of the 69 216 TRP. The remaining six types were: medical, business, waiver, retired persons, treaty and exchange permits; these made up 5,1% of the permits. The recipients were mainly young adults with a median age of 31 years. Almost half of them were in the 20 to 34 age group. Although the recipients came from several countries in the world, more than half (66,7%) of them were from the following ten countries: Zimbabwe, India, Nigeria, China, Pakistan, Bangladesh, UK, Lesotho, DRC and Angola. Nationals from Zimbabwe received 18,1% of all the TRP issued in 2014.

There were more TRP recipients (52,6%) from the African region than from the overseas region (47,4%). Information on the sub-regions indicates that there were more recipients from the SADC (33,3%) and Asia (30,6%) sub-regions compared to the other sub-regions. Nationals from Middle East (0,9%) and Australasia (0,6%) received very few permits.

The ten leading countries from overseas were: India, China, Pakistan, Bangladesh, UK, Germany, USA, The Netherlands, France and Thailand. Similarly, from the African region, Zimbabwe, Nigeria, Lesotho, DRC, Angola, Ghana, Mozambique, Cameroon, Malawi and Ethiopia were identified as the ten leading countries. The ten leading countries from overseas received 80,7% of the permits issued to nationals from overseas whereas the ten leading countries from Africa received 79,8% of permits given to nationals from Africa.

Information on the distribution of the types of permit by region and sub-region indicates that visitors work, relatives and study permits were the four major permits given to overseas nationals. The ranking of the permits differed among the sub-regions. The sequence (in descending order) for the nationals from the Africa region was: visitors, study, relatives and work. Whilst there were obvious differences in the proportional allocations of the permits among the overseas recipients, that of the Africa recipients tended to cluster. Thus there was not much difference between the proportion that received visitors and study permits; or as those who received relatives and work permits.

Whereas the largest number of permits received by nationals from India, China and Pakistan was for work, Bangladesh nationals were issued more of relatives permits. Furthermore, nationals from The Netherlands, USA Germany, UK, Thailand and France received visitors permit. Cameroon was the only country from the the top ten African countries with majority of her nationals receiving work permits. Most of the nationals from Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique and Nigeria received relatives permits. On the other hand, most nationals from Angola, DRC and Zimbabwe received study permits.

A number of patterns emerged from the allocation of the various types of permits. There were five countries from Africa and five from overseas that made up the top ten countries that received relatives permits. Together they were given 70,5% of the relatives permits. The top ten countries for visitors permits received 61,1%; four of these countries were from Africa and six were from overseas. Similarly, with respect to work permits, five countries came from Africa and five from overseas; together they received 80,2% of the work permits. It is further noted that China, Zimbabwe and India nationals received 52,2% of the work permits. Unlike the composition of recipients of work permits, there were six countries from Africa and four from overseas among the top ten countries issued with business permits. These ten countries were issued with 81,4% of the business permits. Nine of the top ten countries that received study permits were from Africa. India was the only overseas country in the top ten with

study permits. The top ten countries received a proportion of 70.8% of the study permits. With respect to medical permits, the top ten recipient countries were made up of eight Africa and two overseas countries. These countries were issued with 81,1% of the medical permits. Recipients of retired persons permits were all from overseas. Notably among them were nationals from UK and Germany that were given 29,8% and 13,5% respectively.

The results on the median ages of the top ten countries from overseas and Africa show that generally the recipients were young adults in their early 30s. Nationals from France had the lowest median age of 29 years whilst those from UK had the highest median age of 39 years. From the Africa region, the youngest group was nationals from Angola with a median age of 24 years whereas nationals from Malawi were the oldest group with a median age of 35 years.

Permanent residence permit

Over half (63,1%) of the 4 136 PRP were issued based on relatives category status, whereas 29,7% were based on recipients of work category status. The remaining 7,2% of the permits were distributed into refugee (4,0%) retired persons (2,2%) and business(1,0%) category statuses. Zimbabwe, India, China, DRC, Nigeria, UK, Lesotho, Pakistan, Germany and Zambia were the top ten countries taking a combined share of 77,2% of the PRP. The 2014 recipients were generally in their mid-30s with a median age of 32 years. Just over half (50,4%) of them were in the 20 to 44 age group.

The regional distribution of the recipients indicates that there were more recipients from Africa (63,8%) than those from overseas (36,2%). The top ten countries from Africa were Zimbabwe, DRC, Nigeria, Lesotho, Zambia, Ghana, Kenya, Congo, Cameroon and Malawi. Nationals from these countries received 89,6% of the PRP given to recipients from Africa. From the overseas region, India, China, UK, Pakistan, South Korea, USA, France, The Netherlands and Belgium were the ten leading overseas countries. Together they collected (82,0%) of the permits for overseas nationals.

The sequencing pattern of the distribution of the category status was generally similar for all the sub-regions with most recipients using relatives followed by work, retired persons and business & finance in descending order. The exceptions were Australasia that had retired persons category as second in the sequence, and Middle East and Asia with business category status in the third position. No sub-region in Europe used the refugee category status.

On the contrary, the African sub-regions were more diverse in the allocation of permits. Relative category status was the first for all sub-regions in Africa, followed by work category status. Refugee category status was third for East and Central Africa and SADC. Business category status was third for North Africa and West Africa. Only West Africa and SADC had recipients for retired persons category status.

With respect to the ten leading overseas countries, all of their nationals were given their PRP based on the relatives category status. This was the same with the ten leading African countries, whose nationals also received the majority of their permits with the relatives category status.

The allocation pattern of the 2 620 PRP based on relatives category status indicate that 76,5% were issued to nationals from five overseas and five African countries. Conversely, nationals from four and six African and overseas countries respectively were issued with 85,9% of the PRP based on work category status. Nationals from the top ten countries (one from Africa and nine from overseas) received 70,7% of the permits based on business category status. Permits based on retired persons category status were predominantly issued to overseas nationals, particularly those from UK and Germany. The 164 PRP based on refugee status were given to recipients from DRC, Somalia, Congo, Rwanda, Ethiopia and Burundi.

The results on the distribution of the median ages of nationals from the ten top countries for overseas region show that South Korean recipients were the youngest (21 years) whereas those from The Netherlands (51 years) were the oldest. In the case of the African region, the youngest and the oldest groups were nationals from Congo (17 years) and Malawi (37 years) respectively.

Concluding remarks

Since the interest in this release is to measure the chronological **flow** of documented immigrants, the 2014 total number of 73 352 should not be interpreted as the total number of all immigrants in South Africa in 2014. Even though the number of immigrants in the 2014 data is not a measure of all the immigrants in South Africa in 2014, the number does give a sense of the magnitude of annual processed documented information on temporary residents as well as immigrants who have been given permanent residence status in the country in 2014. Furthermore, the results that indicate that a large number of the recipients came from the SADC sub-region concur with the findings from the 2011 South Africa census (Stats SA, 2013). The **stock** of immigrants at a particular point in time can be obtained from a census or a household survey. The knowledge of the annual flow is important because in the long run, it is the cumulative data over a period of time that will contribute to the stock volume in the country.

The findings based on the 2014 data have revealed that the recipients of the temporary and permanent residence were widely distributed across the world. However, despite this widespread distribution, the findings on the various ten leading countries show clustering of nationality around relatively few countries. Both types of permits show concentration of recipients from countries such as Zimbabwe, Nigeria, China, India, Pakistan and UK. Historically, since 2000 (Stats SA, 2001), these countries have been among the leading immigrant sending countries.

The findings also show that South Africa closely follows the general international criteria for eligibility for either a temporary or permanent resident permit. These tend to be: relatives or family reunification; work, employment and skills; business and investments; study and humanitarian grounds (asylum seekers and refugees). Since these criteria and types are heavily influenced by government policies they are not static but subject to change. For example, a government policy that currently encourages immigration of international students to study in the country may change to a more stringent one in the near future. Such a change will affect the issuance of study permits – thus changing the future statistical results on study permits. The monitoring of these changes becomes quite effective using data from efficient permit issuance administrative sources.

Indeed administrative, political economic and social environments in South Africa and the potential sending countries can impact positively or negatively on immigration to South Africa. For example, amendments to the Immigration Act or changes in the requirements and procedures for processing applications can affect the annual number of issued permits. The flow data on documented immigrants are an effective source of data that can be used to monitor and evaluate the short and long term effects of government's policies and legislations on immigration (e.g., the first and second objectives of the 2002 Immigration Act).

One of the laws of migration is that not everyone is likely to move. Hence migration is highly selective. Sex and age are among the prominent personal characteristics of an individual that do contribute to the decision to move or not to move into another country. Data on the sex of the applicants are currently not captured by DHA. The data on the age structure of the 2014 recipients, to some extent, followed the expected pattern of young populations found in less developed countries (*i.e.*, for African countries) and old populations in more developed countries (*i.e.*, for overseas countries). Besides the working population, the relatively large number of students from Africa and retired persons from overseas also are reflected in the age structure. Any major shift in the age structure of future permit recipients would be picked up in the analysis. Furthermore, the results clearly point out that the 2014 immigrants are typically young adults in their 30s; about half of them found in the 20 to 44 age group. There are several implications of the presence of such a young immigrant population for the socio-economic and demographic structures of the country.

References

Lemaitre, G. (2005). *The comparability of international migration statistics – problems and prospects*. Statistics Brief, OECD. (July 2005), No 9. OECD: Paris.

Statistics South Africa. (2012). *Documented immigrants in South Africa, 2011 (D0351-D)*. Statistics South Africa. Pretoria.

Statistics South Africa. (2013). *Documented immigrants in South Africa, 2012 (P0351.4)*. Statistics South Africa. Pretoria

United Nations. (1998). *Recommendations on statistics on international migration – Revision 1*. United Nations Publications: New York.

UNWTO and DESIPASD. (1994). *Recommendations on tourism statistics*. Statistical Papers. Series M No. 83.

Appendices

Appendix I: VISAS AND PERMITS

1. Visitors' visa

If you want to visit South Africa, you might be required to produce a valid visa to be allowed to enter into the country. You can only be exempted from this requirement if your country is exempted from visa control. There are two types of visas you can apply for depending on your intending visit, namely: Visitors' Visa and Transit Visa. You must apply for a visitors' visa if you want to visit South Africa for the following reasons:

- holiday
- business
- attending conferences
- study purposes not exceeding three months
- medical treatment not exceeding three months
- academic sabbatical
- voluntary or charitable activities; and research

The data generated from visitors' visa (converted to visitors' permit once admission to the country is granted at the ports of entry) are available in the DHA's Movement Control System. These data are mainly on the same-day visitors and the tourists who are granted a maximum number of stay days (that correspond with the nationality of the travelling document). However, one can apply for extension of the visitors' permit. In addition, there is a special visitors' permit such as for academic, research and charitable activities that are granted longer period – more than 12 months. Information on such renewals and applications for new types of permits are part of the data on issuance of temporary permits.

2. About applying for a study permit

If you are a foreigner and want to study at a primary, secondary or tertiary or other educational institution in South Africa for a period longer than three months, you must apply for a study permit. In case of a higher educational institution, you will be allowed to stay in the country for the duration of your course. If you study at a primary or secondary institution, your stay will be limited to a period of 36 months. To study at any other institution, you will be allowed to stay in the country for a maximum of 24 months.

3. About applying for treaty permit

If you are a foreigner conducting official activities with one of the organs of the South African government, you may apply for a treaty permit, provided your country has a treaty agreement with South Africa. This means government to government treaty to be obtained from the Department of International Relations and Cooperation or confirmed with the Department Home Affairs that such treaty exists. A treaty permit is an official document that gives foreigners permission to enter South Africa to participate in programmes that have been agreed upon by South Africa and their respective countries. The permit is issued for the duration of activities as provided in the treaty and may be renewed.

4. About applying for a business permit

If you are a foreigner and intend to establish or invest in an existing business in South Africa in which you may be employed, you must apply for the business permit at your nearest Home Affairs offices or South African representative abroad. You must undertake to comply with relevant registration requirements set out in law and administrated by the South African Revenue Service (SARS). To set up a business in South Africa, you must have capital of at least R2.5-million or if you want to invest in an existing business, your capital contribution must be part

of the intended book value of the business and it must not be less than R2.5million. Note: You may not conduct work other than that related to business in respect the permit has been issued.

5. About applying for a medical treatment permit

If you intend to receive medical treatment in South Africa for more than three months you have to apply for a medical treatment permit. You must submit a letter from your medical practitioner indicating the reasons for the treatment and how long the treatment will take, as well as proof of sufficient funds to cover the medical expenses or membership to a medical scheme. The permit can only be extended once. Note: The medical treatment permit is issued for a period of six months and does not entitle you to conduct work.

6. About applying for a relatives' permit

If you are a foreigner who is an immediate family member of a South African citizen or permanent resident, you may apply for a relative's permit. Your South African relative must be willing and able to support you financially for the duration of your stay. The relative's permit is issued for a maximum period of two years. You will not be allowed to conduct work, study or enter into any business activities while still in possession of the relative's permit. Note: An immediate family refers to a biological or judicially adopted child, adoptive parent/s and spouse.

7. Work permits:

(a) About applying for a quota work permit

Apply for a quota work permit to work in South Africa if you are a foreigner with scarce skills. A quota permit is in accordance with the South African Government Joint Initiative for Priority Skills Acquisition (JIPSA), the Minister of Home Affairs in conjunction with the counterparts in Trade and Industry and Labour, on an annual basis publish specific professional categories for which a demand exists in the local labour market. Applicants for work permits in such professional categories are issued with quota work permits for an unlimited period of time. You must fall within a specific professional category or within occupational class determined by the Minister by notice in the government gazette. The quota permit is issued for a period of five years at a time.

(b) About applying for general work permit

If you do not qualify for a quota work permit, you may apply for a general work permit. A general work permit is issued to a foreigner who does not qualify for a quota work permit provided the prospective employer inter alia submits proof that the local labour market was tested and that no suitable qualified or experienced South African citizen was available for employment in the position offered to the foreign candidate.

(c) About applying for an exceptional skills work permit

If you are a highly skilled foreign national who wants to work in South Africa, you may apply for an exceptional skills permit at a Home Affairs office or at a South African representative if you are applying from abroad. An exceptional skills work permit is issued to foreigners who excel in their field of specialisation and possess exceptional skills or qualifications. An exceptional skills work permit is valid for three years and may be extended to your immediate family (biological or judicially adopted child, adoptive parent/s and spouse), at the discretion of the Director General of Home Affairs Please note: You can apply for permanent residence with an exceptional skills work permit.

(d) About applying for an intra-company transfer permit

If you are transferred by your company to work at another branch which is located in South Africa, you must have an intra-company transfer permit to enter the country. An intra-company transfer permit may be issued to a foreigner who is employed abroad by a business operating in South Africa in a branch, subsidiary or affiliated relationship and is required to conduct work in the Republic. The permit is valid for two years and cannot be extended.

Note: You cannot do any other work apart from the one specified on your permit.

8. About applying for a retired persons' permit

If you are a retired person who intends to retire in South Africa, you may apply for a temporary residence permit under the category of retired persons' permit. To apply for the retired persons' permit, you must provide evidence that you are financially secure, in the form of a lifelong pension or proof that you are receiving income of not less than R20 000 per month. The retired persons' permit is issued for a period of up to four years and it may be renewed.

9. Waiver permit

Foreign nationals may apply for a waiver permit requesting the Department of Home Affairs to set aside certain requirements and conditions attached to their current permit or the permit they are applying for. These requests are usually requested for by foreign workers and persons who would like to set up business or invest in a business in South Africa.

10. About applying for an exchange permit

If you are a foreigner participating in a cultural, economic or social exchange programme organised or administered by an organ of state or a learning institution in South Africa, you may apply for an exchange permit. The programme must be collaboration between a South African institution and an institution from your country of origin. The exchange permit allows you to stay in the country for the duration of the programme. It is usually issued for 12 months and may not be renewed or extended. You cannot apply for the temporary residence permit after the expiry of the permit. You can only re-apply after you have stayed outside South Africa for at least 12 months.

If you are a foreigner conducting official activities with one of the organs of the South African government, you may apply for a treaty permit, provided your country has a treaty agreement with South Africa. This means government to government treaty to be obtained from the Department of International Relations and Cooperation or confirmed with the Department Home Affairs that such treaty exists. A treaty permit is an official document that gives foreigners permission to enter South Africa to participate in programmes that have been agreed upon by South Africa and their respective countries. The permit is issued for the duration of activities as provided in the treaty and may be renewed.

Appendix II: Number of recipients of temporary residence permits by country of nationality and type of permit, 2014

Country	2014	Business	Exchange	Medical	Relatives	Retired Persons	Study	Treaty	Visitors	Waiver	Work
Total	69 216	2 003	36	159	14 918	504	11 208	43	21 350	811	18 184
Overseas	32 785	1 125	29	19	6 948	442	1 949	24	10 265	644	11 340
Europe	8 473	146	23	7	1 328	348	831	13	4 048	270	1 459
Albania	18	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	9	-	1
Andorra	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Austria	89	4	1	-	10	3	4	-	46	5	16
Belarus	18	-	-	-	8	-	1	-	7	-	2
Belgium	205	3	2	-	24	21	30	-	97	4	24
Bosnia Herzegovina	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-
Bulgaria	83	-	-	-	28	1	2	-	44	1	7
Croatia	99	-	-	-	7	-	1	-	18	-	73
Cyprus	19	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	12	-	3
Denmark	82	3	-	-	19	3	7	-	37	2	11
Estonia	7	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	4	-	-
Finland	28	-	-	-	6	-	3	-	13	1	5
France	663	11	3	-	65	13	119	3	273	47	129
Germany	1 466	26	5	-	153	68	132	3	770	67	242
Greece	63	1	-	-	13	2	4	1	32	-	10
Hungary	40	3	-	-	6	1	1	-	24	1	4
Iceland	7	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	2	-	1
Ireland	357	4	-	-	57	16	25	-	180	14	61
Italy	350	14	2	-	30	8	41	3	147	17	88
Latvia	6	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	2	-	-
Liechtenstein	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Lithuania	14	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	6	-	4
Luxembourg	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-
Macedonia	10	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	3	-	3
Malta	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Moldova	14	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	6	-	3
Norway	62	1	-	-	9	2	3	-	35	-	12
Poland	128	3	-	-	26	1	5	1	67	2	23
Portugal	252	5	-	-	50	-	40	-	92	7	58
Romania	61	-	-	-	18	-	7	-	26	-	10

Appendix II: Number of recipients of temporary residence permits by country of nationality and type of permit, 2014

Country	2014	Business	Exchange	Medical	Relatives	Retired Persons	Study	Treaty	Visitors	Waiver	Work
Russia	183	5	1	1	65	9	16	-	64	2	20
Serbia	54	-	-	-	13	-	3	-	22	3	13
Slovakia	26	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	16	1	2
Slovenia	11	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	6	-	1
Spain	163	2	2	-	23	-	23	-	75	4	34
Sweden	169	2	2	-	24	4	15	-	77	2	43
Switzerland	205	2	-	-	15	19	19	-	131	3	16
The Czech Republic	16	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	11	-	1
The Netherlands	684	16	3	-	66	24	64	1	392	29	89
Turkey	317	8	-	-	42	-	52	1	111	7	96
UK	2 391	31	2	6	472	151	193	-	1 152	50	334
Ukraine	101	1	-	-	36	1	11	-	31	1	20
North America	1 450	24	1	3	204	19	162	-	782	47	208
Canada	307	8	1	-	45	3	37	-	167	6	40
USA	1 143	16	-	3	159	16	125	-	615	41	168
Central and South America	696	5	-	1	110	9	93	7	303	29	139
Antigua and Barbuda	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-
Argentina	61	-	-	-	11	-	12	-	20	3	15
Bahamas	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
Barbados	8	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	5
Belize	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	6	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	-	-
Brazil	287	1	-	1	36	5	41	-	140	8	55
Chile	26	-	-	-	6	-	3	-	8	2	7
Colombia	47	-	-	-	9	2	2	-	14	-	20
Costa Rica	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Cuba	72	-	-	-	11	-	11	7	38	3	2
Dominica	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dominican Republic	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Ecuador	13	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	4	2	2
Grenada	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	42	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	16	9	11

Appendix II: Number of recipients of temporary residence permits by country of nationality and type of permit, 2014

Country	2014	Business	Exchange	Medical	Relatives	Retired Persons	Study	Treaty	Visitors	Waiver	Work
Haiti	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Honduras	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-
Jamaica	6	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	1
Mexico	39	-	-	-	6	-	5	-	17	2	9
Panama	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Paraguay	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Peru	21	-	-	-	6	1	3	-	9	-	2
St. Lucia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Suriname	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	1
Trinidad & Tobago	6	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	1	-	-
Uruguay	7	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	2
Venezuela	23	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	16	-	3
Australasia	417	2	2	-	80	2	40	2	198	17	74
Australia	309	-	2	-	60	2	25	2	145	14	59
Fiji	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Kiribati	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
New Guinea	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
New Zealand	90	-	-	-	17	-	8	-	48	3	14
Niue	11	2	-	-	2	-	3	-	4	-	-
Papua New Guinea	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Middle East	593	29	-	-	101	8	98	-	253	10	94
Bahrain	3	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
Iran	134	6	-	-	18	5	27	-	48	2	28
Iraq	13	-	-	-	6	1	4	-	2	-	-
Israel	229	8	-	-	28	2	39	-	112	5	35
Jordan	76	4	-	-	16	-	4	-	45	1	6
Kuwait	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	61	9	-	-	12	-	9	-	16	2	13
Oman	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Palestine	24	-	-	-	10	-	3	-	7	-	4
Saudi Arabia	20	-	-	-	3	-	6	-	11	-	-
Syria	28	2	-	-	4	-	3	-	11	-	8
United Arab Emirates	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-

Appendix II: Number of recipients of temporary residence permits by country of nationality and type of permit, 2014

Country	2014	Business	Exchange	Medical	Relatives	Retired Persons	Study	Treaty	Visitors	Waiver	Work
Asia	21 156	919	3	8	5 125	56	725	2	4 681	271	9 366
Afghanistan	21	6	-	-	6	-	2	-	7	-	-
Armenia	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
Azerbaijan	8	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	1	-	1
Bangladesh	3 103	271	1	-	1 462	1	19	-	384	1	964
Burma	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-
China	5 739	210	1	1	563	15	102	-	1 197	42	3 608
Georgia	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Hong Kong	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	-	1
India	6 195	106	-	6	1 221	2	264	1	1 816	180	2 599
Indonesia	40	-	-	-	9	-	6	-	9	1	15
Japan	133	2	-	-	12	-	13	-	59	22	25
Kazakhstan	16	-	-	-	9	-	1	-	6	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Laos	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-
Macao	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Malaysia	43	1	-	-	11	-	5	-	18	2	6
Mongolia	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Myanmar	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-
Nepal	36	3	-	-	2	-	5	-	14	-	12
Pakistan	4 551	308	-	1	1 574	2	87	-	677	5	1 897
Philippines	179	-	1	-	57	-	14	-	64	8	35
Singapore	31	-	-	-	5	1	1	-	10	5	9
South Korea	402	10	-	-	46	31	156	1	128	5	25
Sri Lanka	53	-	-	-	15	-	3	-	17	-	18
Taiwan	27	2	-	-	7	-	1	-	10	-	7
Tajikistan	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Thailand	510	-	-	-	106	-	32	-	237	-	135
Uzbekistan	7	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	2	-	1
Vietnam	26	-	-	-	5	3	6	-	11	-	1

Appendix II: Number of recipients of temporary residence permits by country of nationality and type of permit, 2014

Country	2014	Business	Exchange	Medical	Relatives	Retired Persons	Study	Treaty	Visitors	Waiver	Work
Africa	36 390	877	7	140	7 968	61	9 258	19	11 079	167	6 814
SADC	23 037	117	7	104	4 380	41	7 002	3	6 983	109	4 291
Angola	1 571	5	-	45	66	8	796	-	386	2	263
Botswana	491	-	-	2	130	2	143	-	145	15	54
DRC	1 614	23	-	24	166	10	595	-	538	5	253
Lesotho	2 375	1	-	2	1 002	-	937	-	342	3	88
Madagascar	55	1	-	-	6	-	12	-	26	3	7
Malawi	903	3	-	1	349	-	91	-	354	7	98
Malaya	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
Mauritius	172	1	-	-	28	-	30	-	72	4	37
Mozambique	1 075	39	-	6	402	11	218	2	357	3	37
Namibia	417	-	1	3	40	1	246	-	109	5	12
Seychelles	6	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	3	-	-
Swaziland	795	-	-	-	313	2	270	-	160	7	43
Tanzania	335	2	-	1	97	2	99	-	107	-	27
Zambia	704	3	1	5	144	-	183	-	275	13	80
Zimbabwe	12 521	39	5	15	1 633	5	3 381	1	4 108	42	3 292
East and Central Africa	4 481	304	-	21	829	9	1 090	1	1 285	32	910
Burundi	44	2	-	-	13	-	5	-	14	1	9
Cameroon	983	35	-	-	158	-	187	-	286	3	314
Central African Republic	5	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	-
Chad	16	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	5	-	4
Comoro Islands	14	-	-	-	4	-	7	-	1	-	2
Congo	736	10	-	7	80	3	261	-	259	6	110
Djibouti	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Eritrea	69	10	-	2	8	-	7	-	26	-	16
Ethiopia	800	200	-	7	174	2	34	-	200	3	180
Gabon	430	1	-	-	5	-	346	1	53	2	22
Kenya	619	33	-	3	112	3	120	-	208	12	128
Rwanda	100	2	-	1	5	-	38	-	35	2	17
Sao Tome	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Somalia	31	4	-	-	8	-	1	-	9	-	9

Appendix II: Number of recipients of temporary residence permits by country of nationality and type of permit, 2014

Country	2014	Business	Exchange	Medical	Relatives	Retired Persons	Study	Treaty	Visitors	Waiver	Work
Uganda	632	7	-	1	260	1	75	-	186	3	99
West Africa	7 788	417	-	15	2 401	7	1 008	-	2 563	19	1 358
Benin	53	3	-	-	8	1	15	-	16	-	10
Burkina Faso	13	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	6	-	1
Cape Verde Islands	8	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	3	-	-
Gambia	17	-	-	-	5	-	3	-	4	2	3
Ghana	1 114	15	-	1	307	-	87	-	467	3	234
Guinea	44	3	-	2	5	-	10	-	18	1	5
Guinea Bissau	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Ivory Coast	83	2	-	-	21	1	26	-	19	2	12
Liberia	14	1	-	1	2	-	3	-	5	-	2
Mali	34	1	-	-	15	-	3	-	11	-	4
Mauritania	6	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	-
Niger	14	2	-	-	7	-	1	-	3	-	1
Nigeria	6 087	389	-	9	1 860	5	837	-	1 916	10	1 061
Senegal	254	1	-	-	158	-	6	-	70	-	19
Sierra Leone	29	-	-	1	4	-	5	-	15	-	4
Togo	17	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	8	1	2
North Africa	1 084	39	-	-	358	4	158	15	248	7	255
Algeria	223	20	-	-	58	-	7	-	37	1	100
Egypt	524	16	-	-	244	-	25	-	113	3	123
Libya	152	-	-	-	4	2	96	-	47	-	3
Morocco	78	2	-	-	39	1	1	-	16	1	18
Sudan	53	1	-	-	8	1	24	-	12	1	6
Tunisia	54	-	-	-	5	-	5	15	23	1	5
Unspecified	41	1	-	-	2	1	1	-	6	-	30

Appendix III: Number of recipients of permanent residence permits by country of nationality and category status, 2014

Country	2014	Business	Refugee	Relatives	Retired persons	Work
Total	4 136	41	164	2 613	90	1 228
Overseas	1 497	33	-	984	86	394
Europe	451	12	-	285	63	91
Austria	2	-	-	1	-	1
Belarus	2	-	-	2	-	-
Belgium	22	1	-	12	4	5
Bulgaria	12	-	-	7	-	5
Croatia	2	-	-	2	-	-
Denmark	4	1	-	3	-	-
Finland	2	-	-	-	-	2
France	30	1	-	21	3	5
Germany	74	2	-	31	15	26
Greece	1	-	-	1	-	-
Hungary	4	-	-	3	-	1
Iceland	1	-	-	1	-	-
Ireland	10	-	-	8	-	2
Italy	11	-	-	6	3	2
Latvia	1	-	-	1	-	-
Lithuania	1	-	-	1	-	-
Luxembourg	2	-	-	-	2	-
Macedonia	1	-	-	-	-	1
Moldova	1	-	-	1	-	-
Norway	2	-	-	2	-	-
Poland	7	-	-	5	-	2
Portugal	7	1	-	4	1	1
Romania	3	-	-	3	-	-
Russia	15	-	-	12	2	1
Serbia	10	-	-	9	-	1
Slovakia	1	-	-	1	-	-
Slovenia	1	-	-	1	-	-
Spain	6	-	-	3	-	3
Sweden	1	-	-	-	-	1

Appendix III: Number of recipients of permanent residence permits by country of nationality and category status, 2014

Country	2014	Business	Refugee	Relatives	Retired persons	Work
Switzerland	15	1	-	7	6	1
The Netherlands	25	2	-	16	3	4
Turkey	6	-	-	4	-	2
UK	163	3	-	115	24	21
Ukraine	6	-	-	2	-	4
North America	46	2	-	35	4	5
Canada	13	1	-	8	1	3
USA	33	1	-	27	3	2
Central and South America	19	-	-	11	2	6
Argentina	1	-	-	-	-	1
Brazil	10	-	-	7	-	3
Chile	2	-	-	1	-	1
Colombia	2	-	-	2	-	-
Cuba	1	-	-	1	-	-
Guyana	1	-	-	-	1	-
Jamaica	1	-	-	-	-	1
Peru	1	-	-	-	1	-
Australasia	12	-	-	11	1	-
Australia	9	-	-	8	1	-
New Zealand	3	-	-	3	-	-
Middle East	41	1	-	33	-	7
Iran	13	-	-	10	-	3
Israel	17	1	-	15	-	1
Jordan	4	-	-	2	-	2
Lebanon	7	-	-	6	-	1
Asia	928	18	-	609	16	285
Bangladesh	12	3	-	6	-	3
China	336	10	-	197	5	124
India	399	2	-	272	-	125
Indonesia	2	-	-	2	-	-

Appendix III: Number of recipients of permanent residence permits by country of nationality and category status, 2014

Country	2014	Business	Refugee	Relatives	Retired Persons	Work
Japan	2	-	-	2	-	-
Kazakhstan	1	-	-	1	-	-
Malaysia	1	-	-	1	-	-
Pakistan	88	2	-	64	-	22
Philippines	16	-	-	13	-	3
South Korea	58	-	-	41	11	6
Sri Lanka	5	-	-	3	-	2
Taiwan	1	1	-	-	-	-
Thailand	7	-	-	7	-	-
Africa	2 638	8	164	1 628	4	834
SADC	2 109	2	111	1 324	3	669
Angola	9	-	-	8	-	1
Botswana	24	-	-	22	-	2
DRC	276	1	111	139	1	24
Lesotho	121	-	-	112	-	9
Malawi	34	-	-	24	-	10
Mauritius	16	-	-	12	-	4
Mozambique	14	-	-	13	1	-
Namibia	16	-	-	15	-	1
Swaziland	22	-	-	16	-	6
Tanzania	8	-	-	7	-	1
Zambia	72	1	-	56	1	14
Zimbabwe	1 497	-	-	900	-	597
East and Central Africa	245	3	53	128	-	61
Burundi	4	-	1	2	-	1
Cameroon	38	-	-	24	-	14
Congo	44	-	15	24	-	5
Eritrea	1	-	-	1	-	-
Ethiopia	22	3	2	14	-	3
Gabon	6	-	-	3	-	3
Kenya	52	-	-	32	-	20

Appendix III: Number of recipients of permanent residence permits by country of nationality and category status, 2014

Country	2014	Business	Refugee	Relatives	Retired Persons	Work
Rwanda	19	-	6	8	-	5
Somalia	34	-	29	5	-	-
Uganda	25	-	-	15	-	10
West Africa	255	2	-	155	1	97
Benin	10	-	-	8	1	1
Burkina Faso	2	-	-	2	-	-
Ghana	58	1	-	30	-	27
Ivory Coast	1	-	-	1	-	-
Mali	1	-	-	1	-	-
Niger	1	-	-	-	-	1
Nigeria	173	1	-	106	-	66
Senegal	4	-	-	4	-	-
Sierra Leone	5	-	-	3	-	2
North Africa	29	1	-	21	-	7
Algeria	9	-	-	6	-	3
Egypt	17	1	-	13	-	3
Libya	1	-	-	1	-	-
Morocco	1	-	-	1	-	-
Sudan	1	-	-	-	-	1
Unspecified	1	-	-	1	-	-