

# STATISTICAL RELEASE

P0351.4

## Documented immigrants in South Africa

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## **Preface**

This statistical release on *Documented immigrants in South Africa, 2015* (P03051.4) presents information on immigrants into South Africa who were issued with temporary and permanent residence permits in 2015. 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 and sex structure of the 2015 recipients of both temporary and permanent residence permits are presented in this statistical release.

**PJ Lehohla**

## **Acknowledgement**

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

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## 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
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 focus of the second 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 or 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 immigration officers of the Department of Home Affairs (DHA) 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 permit 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 finalised. 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, 2015* (P0351.4) is the fourth statistical release in the series on documented immigrants.

## 1.2 Objectives of the statistical release

The objectives are:

- To describe the distribution of approved temporary and permanent residence permits by the nationality of recipients;
- To describe the patterns in the types of temporary residence permits (TRPs);
- To describe the category type that is used to apply for permanent residence permits (PRPs); and
- To provide the age and sex distributions of the recipients.

## 1.3 Scope of this statistical release

This statistical release is based on data for applications of TRPs and PRPs that were finalised in 2015. All applications go through the DHA's processes and delegation levels from the time of submission until finalised. 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, subregion 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, subregion 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.
- 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 on page 48.

1. Business permit (to establish own business or to invest in an existing business venture)
2. Exchange permit
3. Medical treatment permit
4. Relative's permit
5. Retired person's permit
6. Study permit
7. Treaty permit
8. Visitor's permit
9. Waiver permit
10. Work permit
  - a. Critical skills permit
  - b. General work permit
  - c. Corporate work permit

## 2.2 Permanent residence permits

The 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 extra ordinary 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 permit (TRP) and permanent residence permit (PRP) applications on which a decision has been made. The data pertained to decisions taken from January 2015 to December 2015. There were two main decisions/outcomes, namely finalised and pending. The data file contains a number of captured variables.

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

- application type;
- visa category;
- present nationality;
- counter delivery;
- date of birth;
- sex.

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

- **Editing**
  - All the pending cases (i.e. cases that were not finalised in 2015) as shown by the “*Decision*” variable were not included.
  - Duplication of cases was checked by using all the variables for each case.
  - The “*Present 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. Dates of births that were not consistent with the type of permit issued 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 data file)**

- *Age*: Year of birth and the year that the visa application was finalised were used to derive the age of the applicant.
- *Subregions*: 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 subregions 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.

- **Recoding of variables**

- *Type of permit*

In the TRP file, the *Visa Category* variable stands for the different types of temporary residence permits that are issued. The variable was therefore recoded *Permit Type*. The various categories were grouped into ten types under the *Permit Type* variable for analysis. These ten types are business, exchange, medical treatment, relative’s, retired person’s, study, treaty, waiver, work and visitor’s temporary permits.

- *Visa 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 *Visa Category* variable were re-coded into six statuses under *Permit Type*. These were business and finance, relative’s, retired person’s, refugee, waiver, 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, one crucial missing variable is *occupation* of permit applicants. This variable is valuable since it could be used to discuss a number of immigration issues. 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.

Four variables, namely present nationality, type of permit, and age and sex, were used for analyses. Descriptive analyses were done to provide information on the volume, nationality, type of permit, age and sex profile of the recipients of permits. Besides the overall description of all the 2015 recipients, five detailed analyses showing the different patterns of the distribution of the types of permits were performed.

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

- The overall description of all the recipients by permit type; nationality; the ten leading countries with the largest number of recipients; and the age and sex distribution of all the recipients;
- The distribution of the number of recipients by region and subregion;
- The distribution of the permit types by region and subregion;
- The distribution of the permit types by the ten leading countries from overseas and Africa;
- The distribution of each of the main permit types among the ten leading countries;
- Age and sex structure of the recipients by region and the ten leading countries from both 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 permit type used for applying for the PRP; nationality; the ten leading countries with the largest number of recipients; and the age and sex distribution of all the recipients;
- The distribution of the number of recipients by region and subregion;
- The distribution of the permit types by region and subregion;
- The distribution of the permit types by the ten leading countries from overseas and Africa;
- The distribution of each of the main permit types among the ten leading countries;
- Age and sex structure of the recipients by region and the ten leading countries from both overseas and Africa.

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

### 3. Temporary residence permits

#### 3.1 Overall distribution

A total of 75 076 temporary residence permits (TRPs) issued in 2015 were processed and analysed. The distribution of the 75 076 permits is presented in Table 3.1. The highest proportion of permits were issued for visitors (30,8%), followed by relatives (30,0%). Study permits made up 17,3% of temporary permits, whilst 16,5%; 1,5% and 1,3% were work, waiver and medical treatment permits, respectively. Fewer permits were issued for business (1,2%), retired persons (1,2%) and treaty agreements (0,2%). Only 37 exchange permits were issued.

**Table 3.1: Distribution of all recipients of temporary residence permits by permit type, 2015**

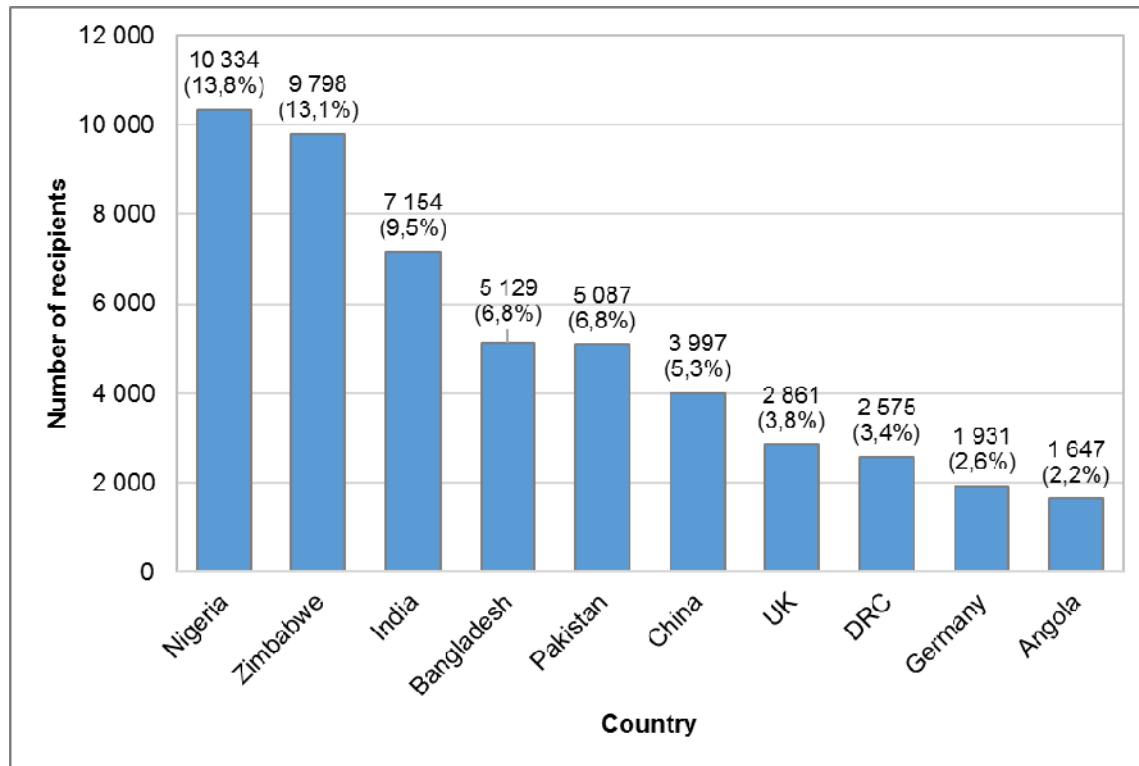
Permit type	Total	Percentage
Visitor	23 138	30,8
Relative	22 541	30,0
Study	12 998	17,3
Work	12 354	16,5
Waiver	1 143	1,5
Medical treatment	949	1,3
Business	905	1,2
Retired person	875	1,2
Treaty	136	0,2
Exchange	37	0,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>75 076</b>	<b>100,0</b>

\*Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding



Figure 3.1 indicates that the largest number of permits were issued to nationals from the following ten countries: Nigeria (13,8%), Zimbabwe (13,1%), India (9,5%), Bangladesh (6,8%), Pakistan (6,8%), China (5,3%), UK (3,8%), DRC (3,4%), Germany (2,6%) and Angola (2,2%) . Recipients of permits from these ten countries contributed about two-thirds (67,3%) of the permits issued in 2015. Four of these countries were from Africa and six were from the overseas region.

**Figure 3.1: Distribution of recipients of temporary residence permits from the ten leading countries from all regions, 2015**



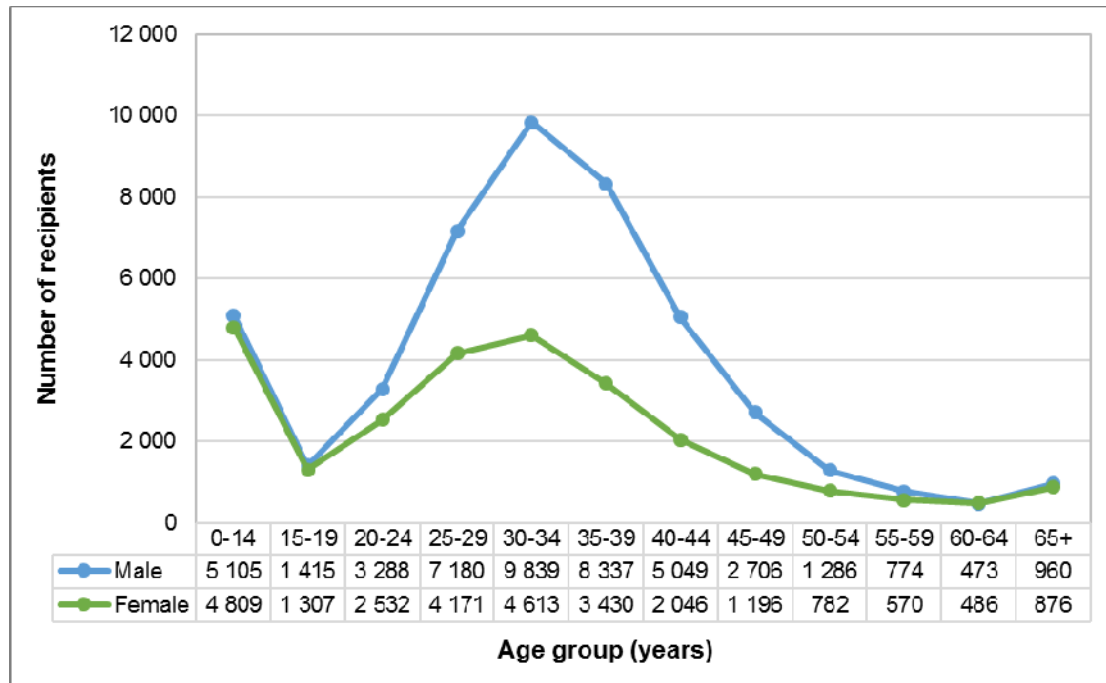
From the age data given in Table 3.2, it is observed that almost half of the recipients (46,5%) of temporary residence permits in South Africa were in the age group 15–34 years. A broader distribution of the age data reveals that 10 115 (13,5%) were children aged below 15 years; 62 596 (83,4%) were adults in the 15–64 years age group, while 1 863 (2,5%) were older persons aged 65 years and above.

**Table 3.2: Distribution of all recipients of temporary residence permits by age group, 2015**

Age group	Number	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
0–14	10 115	13,5	13,5
15–19	2 774	3,7	17,2
20–24	5 913	7,9	25,0
25–29	11 545	15,4	40,4
30–34	14 699	19,6	60,0
35–39	11 961	15,9	75,9
40–44	7 246	9,7	85,6
45–49	3 991	5,3	90,9
50–54	2 107	2,8	93,7
55–59	1 376	1,8	95,5
60–64	984	1,3	96,9
65+	1 863	2,5	99,3
Unspecified	502	0,7	100,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>75 076</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

\*Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding

**Figure 3.2: Distribution of the recipients of temporary residence permits by age group and sex, 2015**



\* Figure 3.2 excludes recipients with unspecified sex and age group

Figure 3.2 above shows that male recipients received more temporary residence permits than female recipients in all age groups except for the age group 60–64 years. The highest peak for males was the age group 30–34 years, while for females, the highest peak was among children under 15 years, closely followed by adults aged 30–34 years.

Table 3.3 on page 11 shows that the majority of temporary residence permits (46 719 or 62,2%) were issued to male recipients and 27 010 (36,0%) were issued to female recipients, while 1 347 (1,8%) recipients did not specify their sex. Male recipients aged 15–64 years received 40 347 (86,4%) permits, and female recipients in the same age group category received 21 133 (78,2%) permits. The number of male visa recipients were higher than the number of female recipients for almost every visa type, with the exception of the medical treatment and exchange permits, where there were more female recipients.

**Table 3.3: Percentage distribution of recipients of temporary residence permits by permit type, sex and age group, 2015**

Sex	Age group	Total	Permit type									
			Business	Exchange	Medical treatment	Relative	Retired person	Study	Treaty	Visitor	Waiver	Work
Male	<b>Total</b>	<b>46 719</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>14 989</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>7 500</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>12 135</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>9 548</b>
	0–14	5 105	-	-	17	1 157	-	1 689	-	2 234	8	-
	15–64	40 347	781	12	233	13 644	98	5 811	74	9 407	797	9 490
	65+	960	6	-	73	188	134	-	4	494	16	45
	Unspecified	307	2	4	-	-	288	-	-	-	-	13
Female	<b>Total</b>	<b>27 010</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>7 155</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>5 272</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>10 603</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>2 558</b>
	0–14	4 809	-	-	17	1 028	-	1 611	-	2 145	8	-
	15–64	21 133	93	19	529	5 930	82	3 660	49	7 946	281	2 544
	65+	876	-	-	65	197	84	1	3	512	1	13
	Unspecified	192	1	2	-	-	186	-	2	-	-	1
Unspecified	<b>Total</b>	<b>1 347</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>248</b>
	0–14	201	-	-	-	52	-	57	-	92	-	-
	15–64	1 116	22	-	13	338	1	169	4	292	32	245
	65+	27	-	-	2	7	1	-	-	16	-	1
	Unspecified	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2

## 3.2 Nationality and type of permit

### 3.2.1 Region, subregion and nationality

The distribution of the recipients of temporary residence permits by region, subregion and country of nationality of all the 75 076 recipients is presented in Appendix II. Summary information, showing the distribution of recipients by regions and subregions, is provided in Table 3.4.

Of the 75 076 recipients, 48,5% were from overseas and 51,0% from African countries. With respect to the subregional groupings, the overseas recipients (36 387) came mainly from Asia (63,6%), followed by Europe (26,3%), while the African region recipients (38 337) came mostly from SADC (47,9%) and West Africa (34,0%).

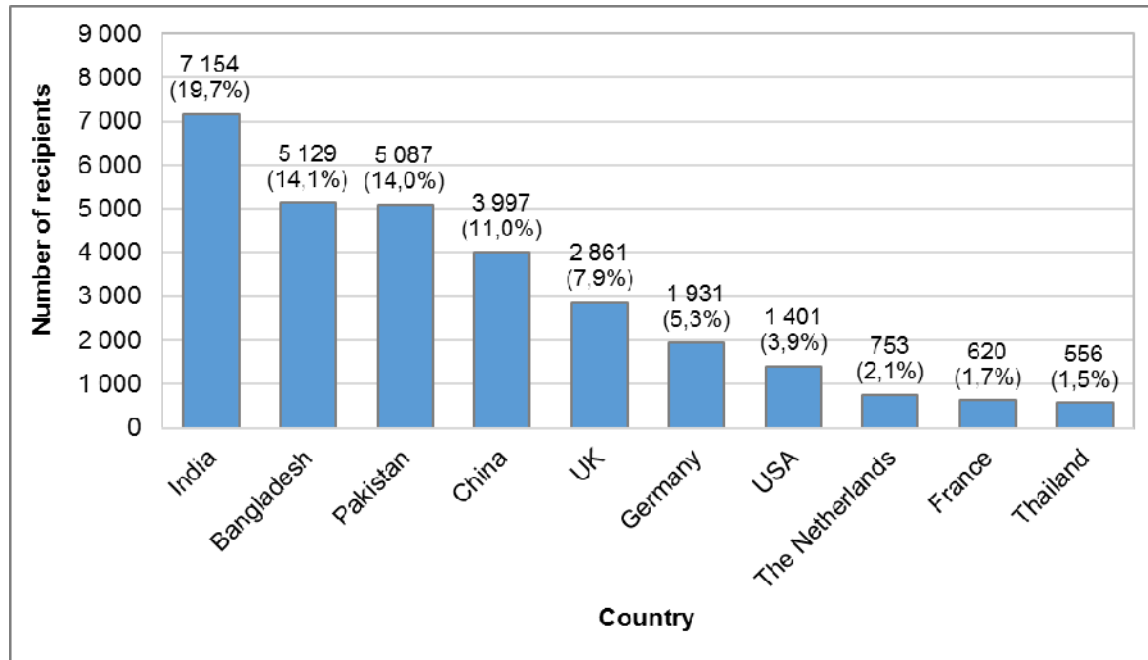
**Table 3.4: Distribution of all recipients of temporary residence permits by region and subregion, 2015**

Region/subregion	Number	Percentage
<b>Overseas</b>	<b>36 387</b>	<b>48,5</b>
Europe	9 587	26,3
North America	1 741	4,8
Central and South America	917	2,5
Australasia	415	1,1
Middle East	568	1,6
Asia	23 159	63,6
<b>Africa</b>	<b>38 337</b>	<b>51,0</b>
SADC	18 345	47,9
East and Central Africa	5 327	13,9
West Africa	13 032	33,9
North Africa	1 633	4,3
<b>Unspecified</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>0,5</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>75 076</b>	<b>100,0</b>

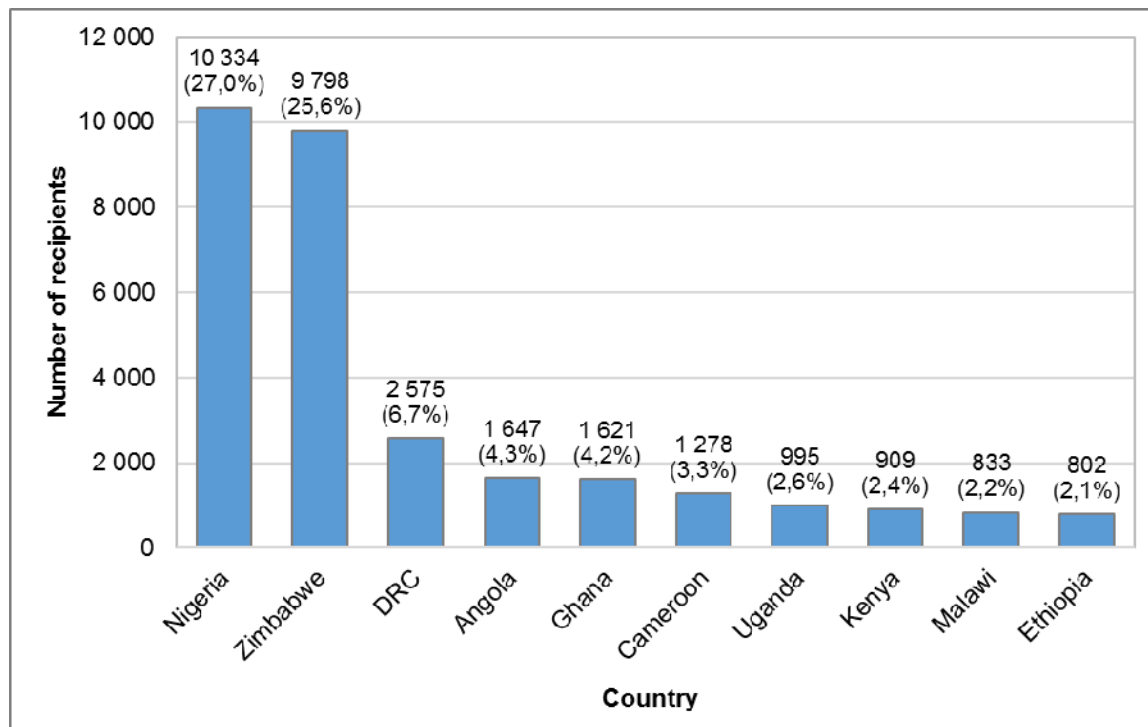
\*Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding

Information on temporary residence permits in the ten leading countries from overseas and Africa is shown in Figure 3.3 and Figure 3.4 on page 13, respectively. The ten leading overseas countries were India (19,7%); Bangladesh (14,1%); Pakistan (14,0%); China (11,0%); UK (7,9%); Germany (5,3%); USA (3,9%); the Netherlands (2,1%); France (1,7%) and Thailand (1,5%) (see Figure 3.3). These countries together contributed 81,2% of the total recipients from overseas countries. Nigeria (27,0%); Zimbabwe (25,6%); DRC (6,7%); Angola (4,3%); Ghana (4,2%); Cameroon (3,3%); Uganda (2,6%); Kenya (2,4%); Malawi (2,2%) and Ethiopia (2,1%) were the ten leading countries from the African region (see Figure 3.4). Recipients from these countries received 80,4% of all the temporary residence permits issued to nationals from the African region.

**Figure 3.3: Distribution of recipients of temporary residence permits from the ten leading countries from the overseas region, 2015**



**Figure 3.4: Distribution of recipients of temporary residence permits from the ten leading countries from the African region, 2015**



### **3.2.2 Patterns of the distribution of the type of permits**

The following analyses on nationality and type of permits cover regions and subregions 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, which will be explained in each subsection.

#### ***3.2.2.1 Region and subregion by type of permit***

The first analysis examines the pattern of the regional and subregional share of the 75 076 permits granted in 2015. The analysis focuses on the proportions of recipients of different types of permits for each region and subregion; therefore the denominator was the total number of permits granted for each region or subregion in question. Table 3.5 shows that a large proportion of the overseas nationals received visitor's (36,7%), relative's (31,9%) and work (16,4%) permits. Only 2,2% and 1,1% of the overseas recipients were issued with retired person's and business permits, respectively. All the overseas subregions had visitor's permits as their largest proportion, except Asia. Asia had relative's permits (42,3%) as the largest proportion, followed by visitor's permits (27,5%). The proportion of retired person's permits was much higher among overseas recipients compared to African recipients, while the proportion of study permits was higher among African recipients compared to their overseas counterparts.

When comparing the African region's recipients and the overseas region's recipients, the results show a number of similarities as well as differences. A large proportion of the recipients from Africa were given relative's (28,3%), visitor's 25,3% and study (25,2%) permits. The highest proportion of relative's permits was among West African recipients (37,2%). Study permits were more prominent among SADC (29,5%), East and Central Africa (28,8%) and North Africa (27,9%) recipients compared to West Africa (17,3%). Furthermore, the highest proportion of business permits was among recipients from East and Central Africa (3,3%).

**Table 3.5: Percentage distribution of the types of temporary residence permits by region and subregion, 2015**

Region/subregion	Permit							Total
	Business	Work	Relative	Retired person	Study	Visitor	Other	
<b>Overseas</b>	<b>1,1</b>	<b>16,4</b>	<b>31,9</b>	<b>2,2</b>	<b>9,0</b>	<b>36,7</b>	<b>2,6</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Europe	0,5	10,8	14,1	3,4	13,4	53,5	4,3	100,0
North America	0,5	10,2	11,8	1,4	17,6	55,0	3,6	100,0
Central and South America	0,1	17,4	11,0	0,1	15,5	46,8	9,1	100,0
Australasia	0,5	8,0	13,7	1,0	19,5	51,8	5,5	100,0
Middle East	3,0	9,7	17,3	0,7	19,9	46,5	3,0	100,0
Asia	1,5	19,4	42,3	1,9	5,9	27,5	1,6	100,0
<b>Africa</b>	<b>1,3</b>	<b>16,3</b>	<b>28,3</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>25,2</b>	<b>25,3</b>	<b>3,4</b>	<b>100,0</b>
SADC	0,3	18,5	23,1	0,2	29,5	23,5	4,9	100,0
East and Central Africa	3,3	13,2	24,3	0,3	28,8	27,2	2,8	100,0
West Africa	1,9	15,6	37,2	0,2	17,3	26,1	1,6	100,0
North Africa	1,0	8,1	29,5	0,0	27,9	31,6	1,9	100,0

\*Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding



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

This section examines the pattern of the distribution of the permits, highlighting the ten leading countries from both overseas and African regions as presented in Table 3.6.

Table 3.6 shows that a relatively large proportion of the overseas nationals received visitor's (36,7%) and relative's permits (31,9%). Furthermore, India and Thailand were the only countries that followed the overall overseas pattern for the four main permit types (visitor, relative, work and study – ranked in descending order) among the top ten. It is noticed that Bangladesh and Pakistan had similar distribution patterns for relative's, visitor's and work permits – ranked in descending order. A significant proportion of Bangladesh recipients were issued with relative's permits (72,0%), only 14,9% and 8,4% of them received visitor's and work permits, respectively.

A large proportion of recipients from Germany (62,7%), the Netherlands (59,0%), Thailand (56,8%), USA (52,4%), UK (51,6%) and France (42,7%) were given visitor's permits. But Thailand (24,3%) had a relatively higher proportion of recipients with relative's permits than UK (16,1%), USA (12,4%), the Netherlands (9,6%), France (8,2%) and Germany (6,2%). Less than 15,0% of permits from each of these five countries were for work. The proportion for study was higher for France (26,5%), USA (18,3%), UK (13,1%), the Netherlands (12,1%) and Germany (11,3%). The countries with notable proportions of recipients with retired person's permits are China (8,1%), the Netherlands (5,2%), UK (4,6%) and Germany (3,5%). Bangladesh (2,8%), Pakistan (1,7%) and China (1,4%) showed a relatively high proportion of nationals with business permits compared to the remaining seven countries that all had less than 1% of nationals who were issued with business permits.

For the African countries as a whole, the highest proportion of permits was the relative's (28,3%), visitor's (25,3%), study (25,2%) and work (16,3%) permits, which accounted for 95,1% of permits granted. Nigeria followed a similar sequence whereas for three countries (Ghana, Uganda and Malawi), the sequence was relative's, visitor's, work and study permits, which accounted for over 95% of permits granted. For DRC, Angola, Cameroon and Kenya, the highest proportion was for study permits, followed by visitor's, relative's and work permits, which accounted for 80% or more of permits granted. Zimbabwe followed an almost similar sequence, but with study permits in the first place, followed by work, visitor's and relative's permits. Ethiopia had the highest proportion of business permits (15,1%) compared to all other countries, both overseas and African, where the number of business permits issued was less than 3%.

**Table 3.6: Percentage distribution of the types of temporary residence permits by region and the ten leading countries from each region, 2015**

Region/subregion	Permit							Total
	Business	Work	Relative	Retired person	Study	Visitor	Other	
<b>Overseas</b>	<b>1,1</b>	<b>16,4</b>	<b>31,9</b>	<b>2,2</b>	<b>9,0</b>	<b>36,7</b>	<b>2,7</b>	<b>100,0</b>
India	0,5	25,2	25,4	0,1	7,5	39,0	2,3	100,0
Bangladesh	2,8	8,4	72,0	0,2	1,1	14,9	0,6	100,0
Pakistan	1,7	15,4	61,3	0,2	2,4	18,3	0,7	100,0
China	1,4	30,5	21,1	8,1	6,2	30,5	2,3	100,0
UK	0,5	9,2	16,1	4,6	13,1	51,6	5,0	100,0
Germany	0,4	11,9	6,2	3,5	11,3	62,7	4,0	100,0
USA	0,3	11,3	12,4	1,4	18,3	52,4	3,8	100,0
The Netherlands	0,9	9,0	9,6	5,2	12,1	59,0	4,2	100,0
France	0,6	14,4	8,2	1,5	26,5	42,7	6,1	100,0
Thailand	0,4	9,5	24,3	0,4	7,0	56,8	1,6	100,0
<b>Africa</b>	<b>1,3</b>	<b>16,3</b>	<b>28,3</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>25,2</b>	<b>25,3</b>	<b>3,4</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Nigeria	2,3	17,0	34,7	0,3	19,0	25,4	1,4	100,0
Zimbabwe	0,2	26,3	20,7	0,1	27,6	22,2	3,0	100,0
DRC	0,5	12,3	15,8	0,5	43,0	22,4	5,4	100,0
Angola	0,2	2,6	6,4	0,5	40,7	30,0	19,6	100,0
Ghana	0,9	14,2	37,6	0,0	9,3	35,5	2,5	100,0
Cameroon	1,5	17,4	20,2	0,2	33,8	24,4	2,6	100,0
Uganda	0,9	14,0	47,0	0,1	10,9	25,3	1,8	100,0
Kenya	1,8	16,2	16,3	0,2	33,0	30,0	2,5	100,0
Malawi	0,2	13,9	45,1	0,0	10,9	25,8	4,0	100,0
Ethiopia	15,1	10,3	30,3	0,5	7,5	32,4	3,9	100,0

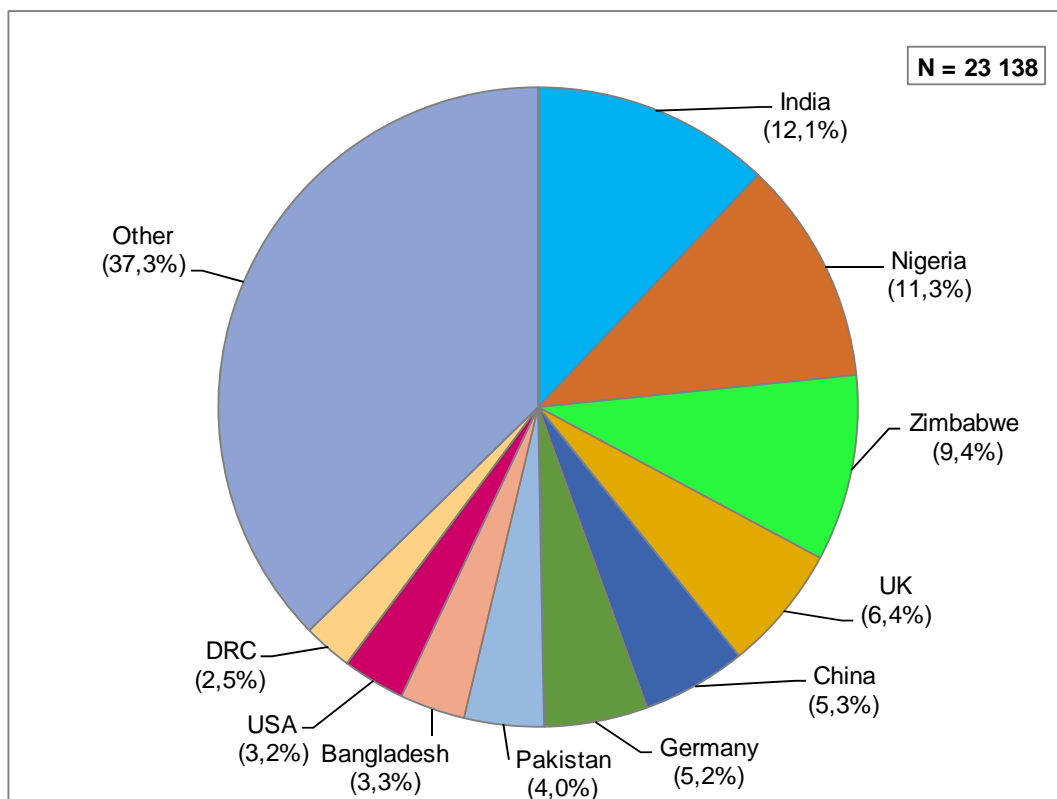
\*Percentages may not add up due to rounding

**3.2.2.3 Distribution of each type of permit by nationality**

This section 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 total number of recipients of each type of permit. The results are presented in Figure 3.5 to Figure 3.12. 'Other country' includes cases where the country of residence was not specified.

As shown in Figure 3.5, the top ten countries for visitor's permits received 62,7% of the 23 138 permits that were issued in 2015. The three countries from Africa – Nigeria (11,3%), Zimbabwe (9,4%) and DRC (2,5%) received a total of 23,2% of the visitor's permits, whereas 39,5% went to nationals from the seven overseas countries.

**Figure 3.5: Percentage distribution of recipients of all visitor's permits by nationality, highlighting the ten leading countries, 2015**



According to Figure 3.6, the top ten countries collectively received 76,0% of the 22 541 relative’s permits that were granted in 2015 (Figure 3.6). Moreover, nationals from only three countries (Bangladesh, Nigeria and Pakistan) were issued with 46,1% of the permits. The top ten countries were quite evenly spread – five from overseas countries and five from African countries. In total, more permits went to nationals from overseas countries as compared to nationals from African countries. More than a quarter (30,2%) of the relative’s permits were issued to nationals from Bangladesh and Pakistan.

**Figure 3.6: Percentage distribution of recipients of all relative’s permits by nationality, highlighting the ten leading countries, 2015**

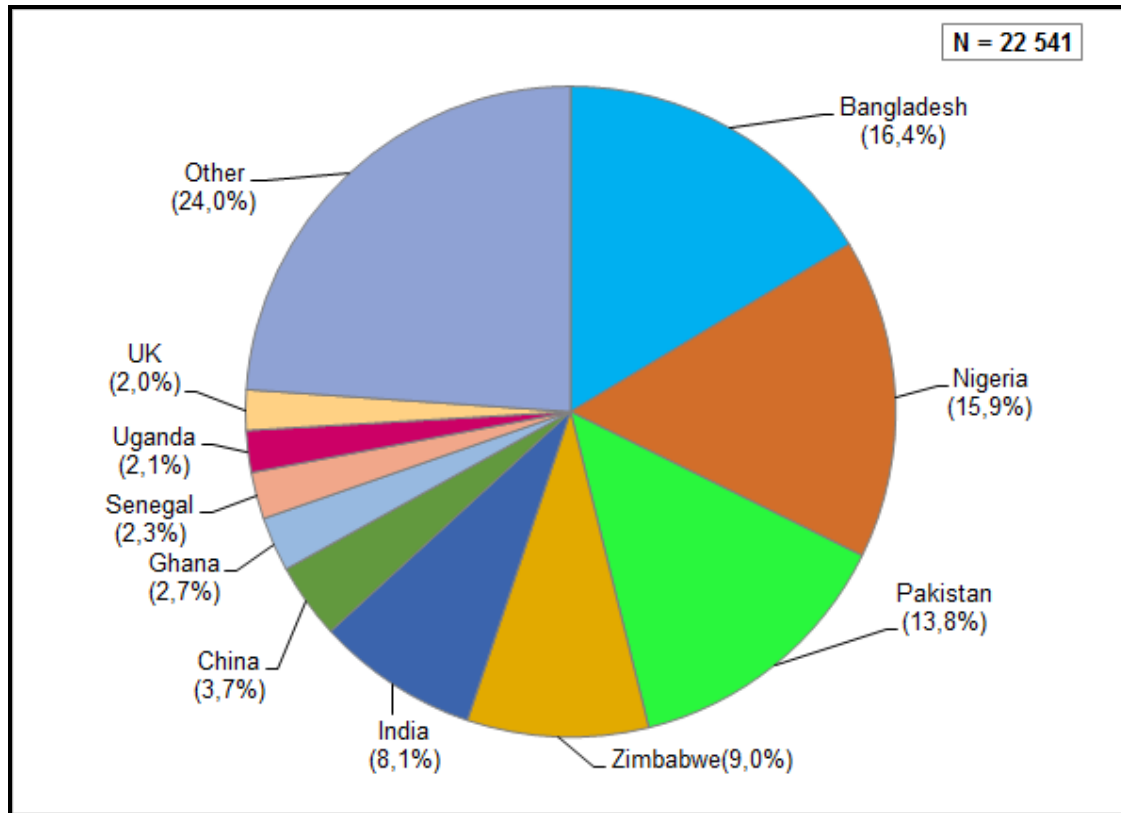


Figure 3.7 shows the results on study permits issued to foreign nationals. Nationals from the ten leading countries received 67,0% of the 12 998 study permits. Of the top ten countries for which study permits were issued, more than half (58,0%) of the recipients of these permits were nationals from the African region. The three countries from overseas which made it in the list of ten leading countries of study permit recipients are India (4,1%), UK (2,9%) and USA (2,0%).

**Figure 3.7: Percentage distribution of recipients of all study permits by nationality, highlighting the ten leading countries, 2015**

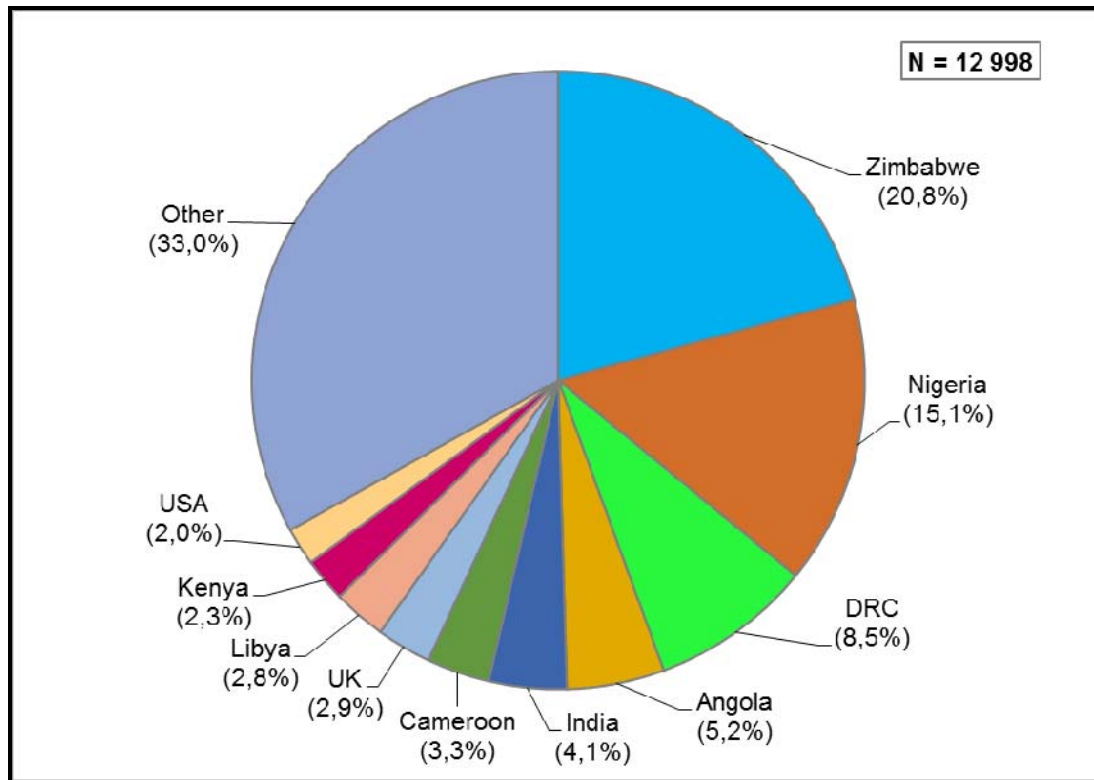
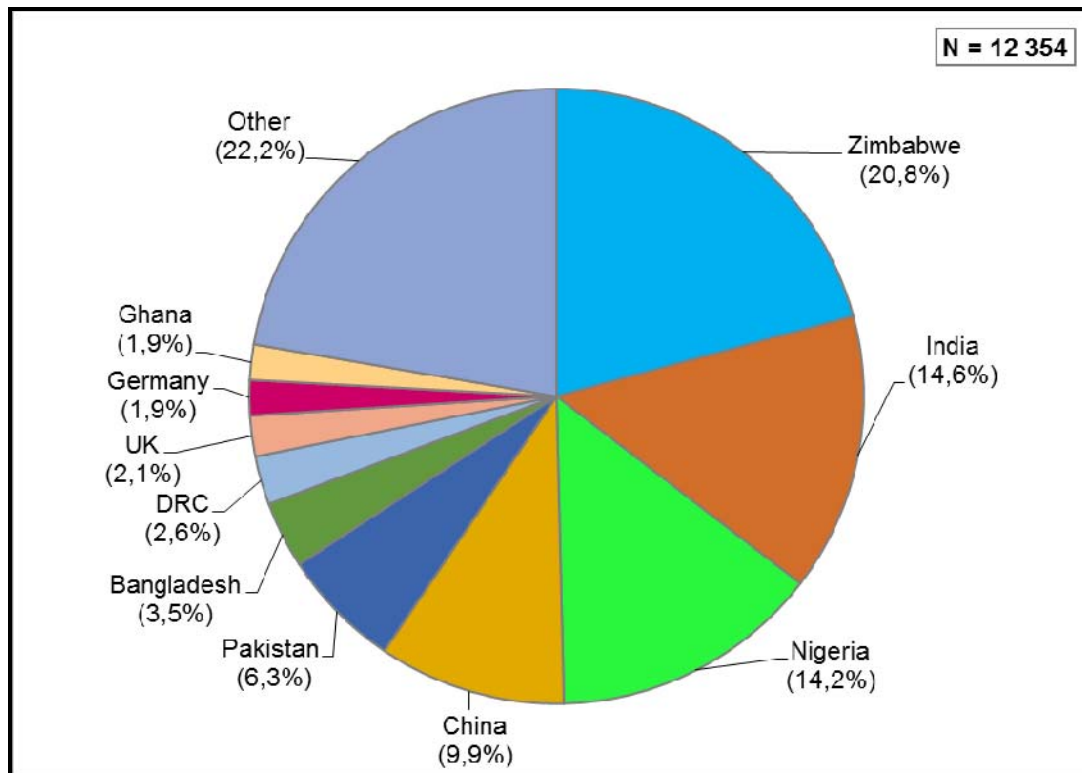


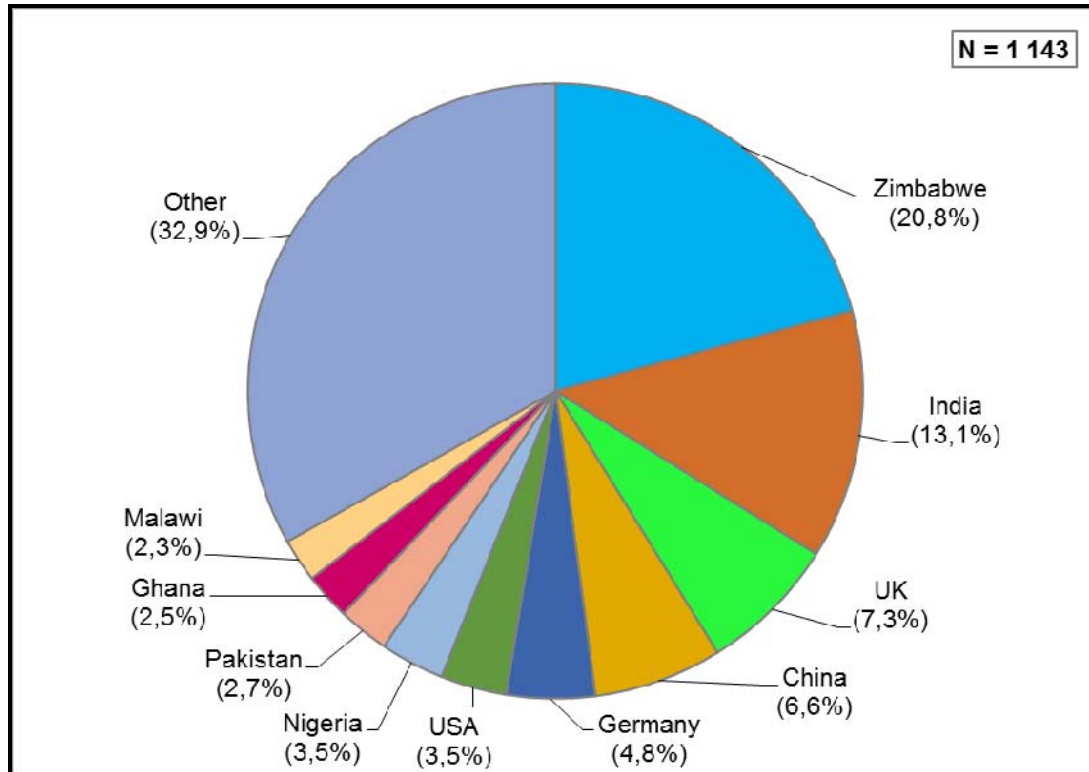
Figure 3.8 shows that nationals from the top ten countries were issued with 77,8% then other should be 22,2% of the 12 354 work permits issued in 2015. About 40% of work permits were received by nationals from four African countries, namely Zimbabwe (20,8%), Nigeria (14,2%), DRC (2,6%) and Ghana (1,9%), whilst 38,3% were received by nationals from six overseas countries, namely India (14,6%), China (9,9%), Pakistan (6,3%), Bangladesh (3,5%), UK (2,1%) and Germany (1,9%).

**Figure 3.8: Percentage distribution of recipients of all work permits by nationality, highlighting the ten leading countries, 2015**



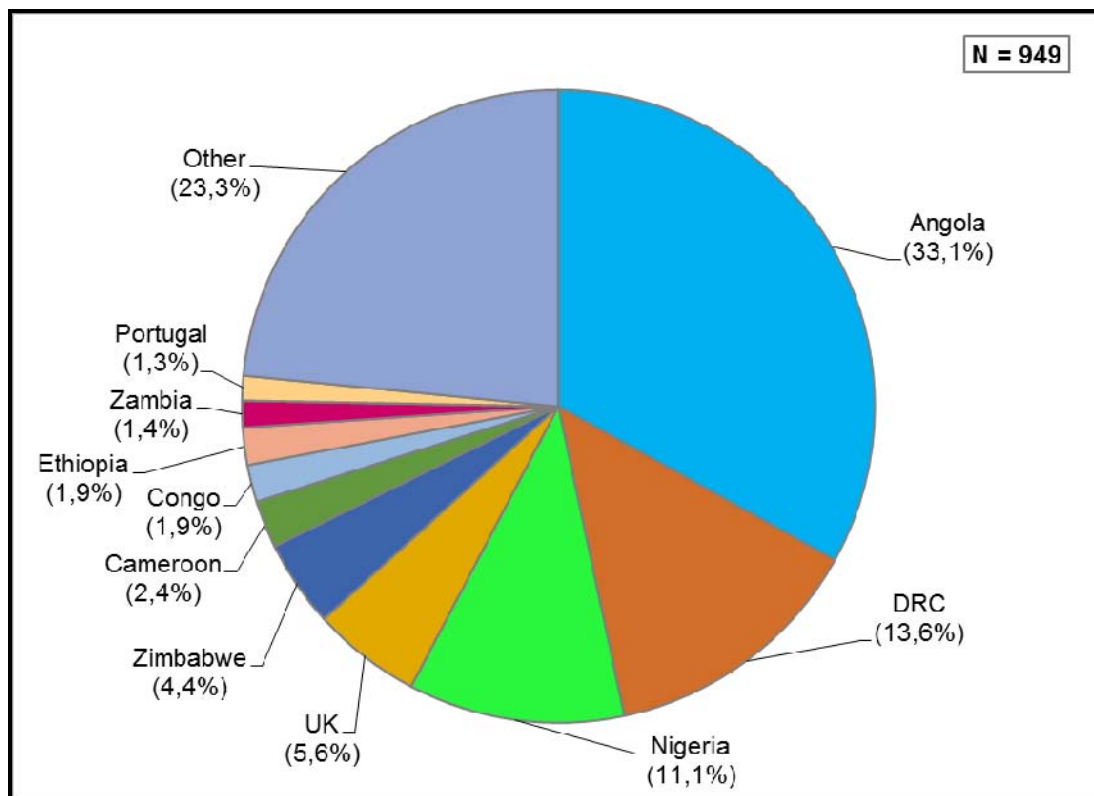
According to Figure 3.9, nationals from the top ten countries received 67,1% of the 1 143 waiver permits issued in 2015. The ten leading countries were made up of six overseas countries and four African countries. The four African countries received 29,1% of the waiver permits, of which most (20,8%) went to Zimbabwean nationals.

**Figure 3.9: Percentage distribution of recipients of all waiver permits by nationality, highlighting the ten leading countries, 2015**



A total of 949 medical treatment permits were issued in 2015 (see Figure 3.10). Eight of the ten leading countries whose nationals received medical treatment permits were from the African region, with UK and Portugal being the only two overseas countries receiving such permits. The top ten countries made up 76.7% of the total number of medical treatment permits issued. Nationals from Angola alone received a third (33,1%) of the medical treatment permits.

**Figure 3.10: Percentage distribution of recipients of all medical treatment permits by nationality, highlighting the ten leading countries, 2015**





Results in Figure 3.11 indicate that nationals from the top ten countries received 82,8% of the 905 business permits issued in 2015. Nigeria recorded the largest proportion for business permits issued (25,7%), followed by nationals from Bangladesh (15,7%) and Ethiopia (13,4%). The other seven top countries received less than 10,0% each of the business permits.

**Figure 3.11: Percentage distribution of recipients of all business permits by nationality, highlighting the ten leading countries, 2015**

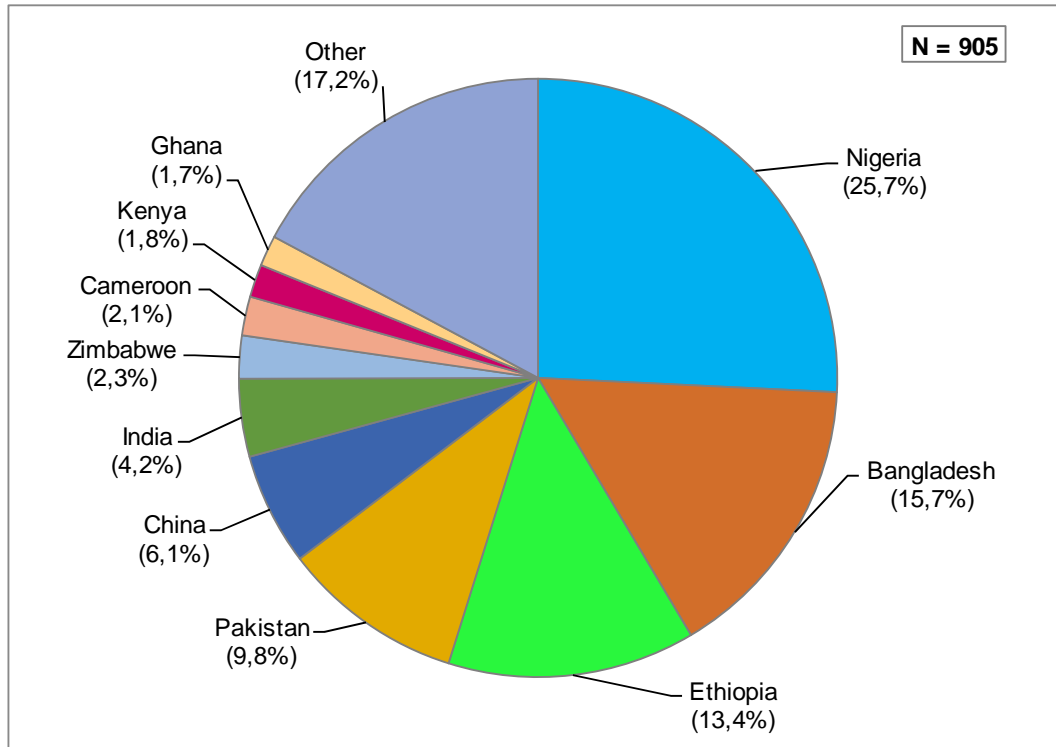
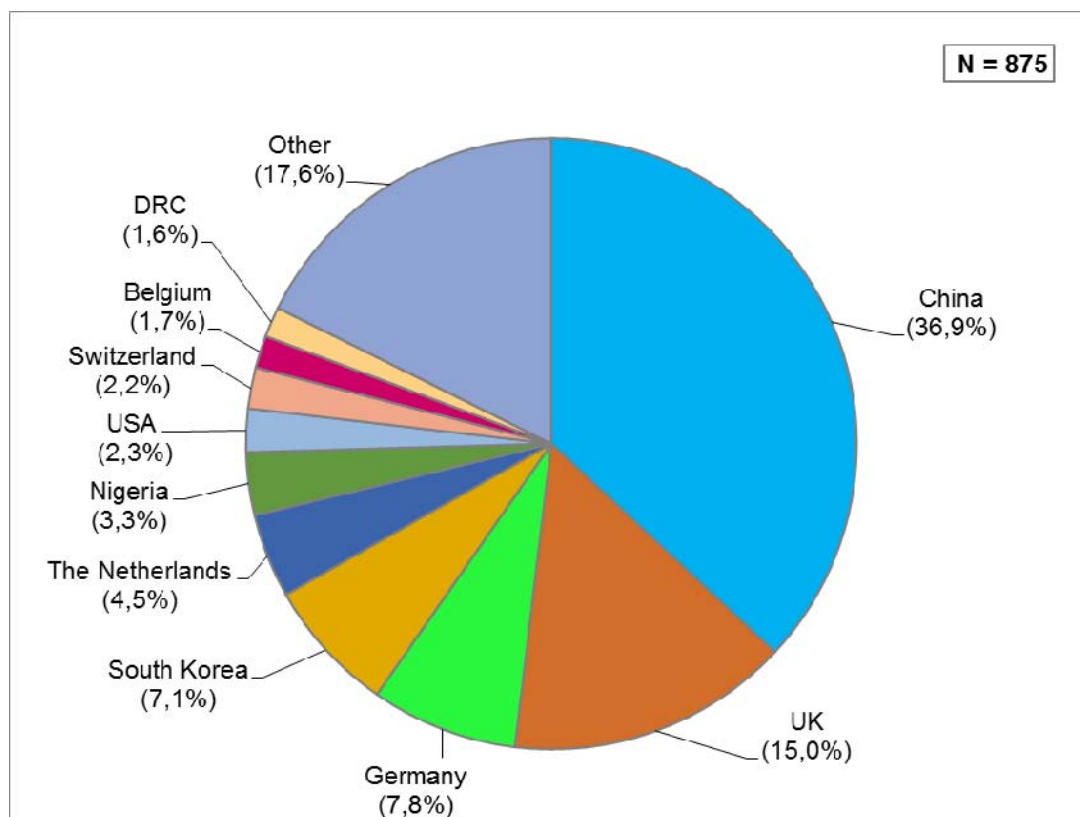


Figure 3.12 shows that, with the exception of Nigeria and DRC, the eight leading countries for the 875 retired person's permits that were issued in 2015 were all from the overseas region. Nationals from the ten leading countries collectively received 82,4% of the permits, leaving 17,7% for nationals from other countries. Nationals from China alone received 36,9% of the permits. They were followed by nationals from UK (15,0%), Germany (7,8%) and South Korea (7,1%). The other top ten countries received less than 5% of retired person's permits each.

**Figure 3.12: Percentage distribution of recipients of all retired persons' permits by nationality, highlighting the ten leading countries, 2015**



**Treaty and exchange permit types**

Data on the distribution of the remaining two permit types [treaty (136) and exchange (37) permits] were not analysed in the same way as the previous eight types of permits, because there were relatively fewer cases. As shown in Appendix II, 105 and 31 recipients of treaty permits came from the overseas and African regions, respectively. The highest number of treaty permits went to nationals from Cuba (44), Germany (12) and Tunisia (9), and 8 permits each were issued to nationals from China, France and Iran. With regard to the 37 exchange permits, overseas nationals received 23, while 14 went to nationals from the African region. Within the overseas region, nationals from China, Germany, the Russian Federation and the Netherlands received 4 exchange permits each, while within the African region, nationals from Zimbabwe received 10 of the 14 exchange permits issued.

### 3.3 Age structure and nationality of temporary permit recipients

#### 3.3.1 Region, subregion and country of nationality

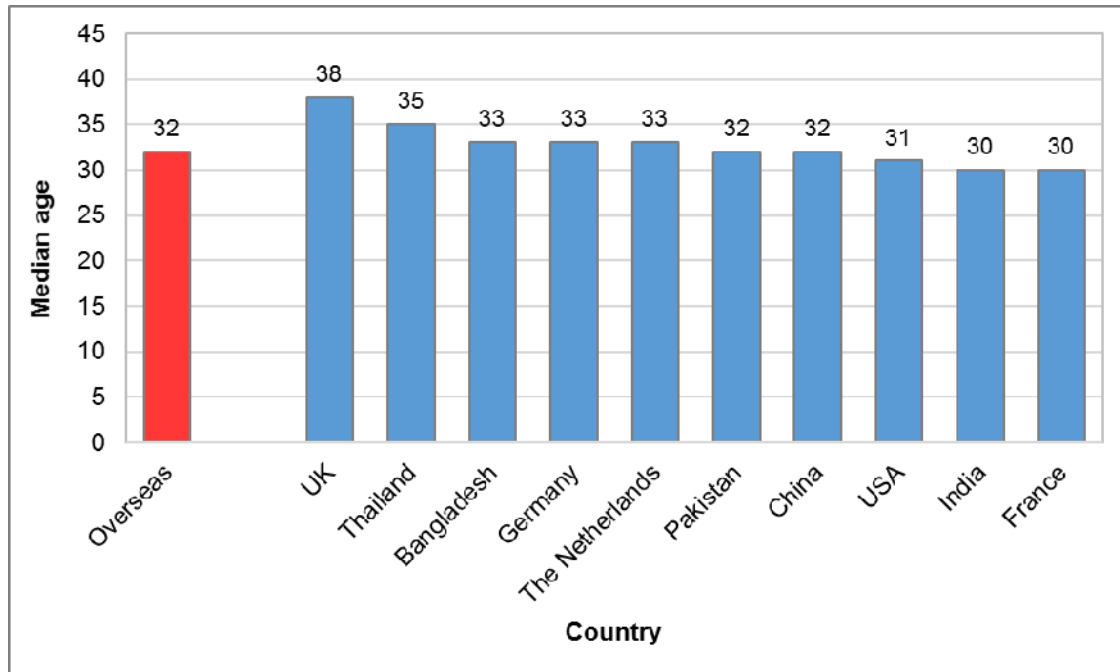
The regional patterns of the age distributions reveal distinct similarities and differences. As observed from Figure 3.13 and Figure 3.14, the median age for nationals from the overseas region was 32 years, compared to the 31 years for nationals from the African region. Furthermore, the results in Table 3.7 show that the proportion of adults (15–64 years) from the overseas region (80,8%) was 5% less than that of adults from the African region (85,9%). However, the proportion of children (less than 15 years old) was more or less the same at 13,9% for overseas and 12,9% for Africa. There was a relatively higher proportion of older persons (65 years and above) among overseas (4,1%) nationals than among those from Africa (1,0%).

#### 3.3.2 Age structure of temporary permit recipients among the ten leading countries

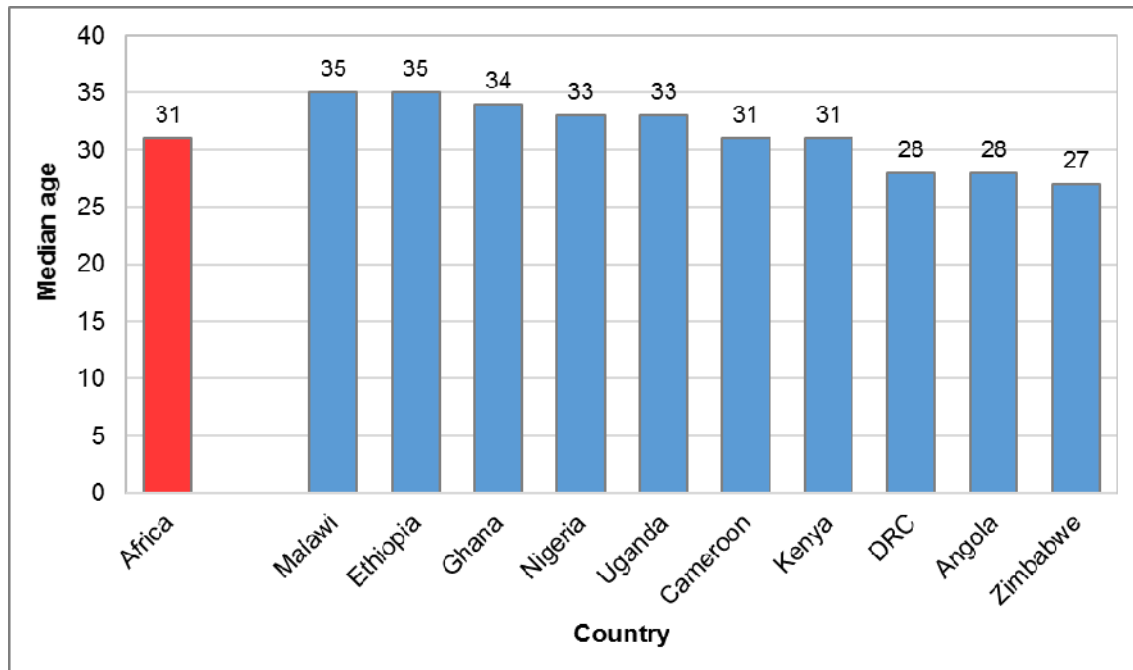
With a median age of 38 years, UK nationals who received temporary permits were the oldest (see Figure 3.13). They were followed by Thailand nationals (35 years). Nationals from India and France had the lowest median age (30 years). The median ages for the nationals from the remaining six overseas countries were between 31 and 33 years. Additional information from Table 3.7 indicates that 14,4% of UK nationals, 12,5% of the Netherlands and 10,0% of Germany were older persons. However, only 0,1% of nationals from Bangladesh were older persons. The proportion of older persons in each of the remaining four Asian countries (India, China, Pakistan and Bangladesh) was less than 3,0%.

In the African region, Malawian and Ethiopian recipients showed the highest median age (35 years), followed by Ghana with a median age of 34 years (see Figure 3.14 on page 27). The youngest recipients were from Zimbabwe with a median age of 27 years. Results from Table 3.7 on page 28 show that Zimbabwe (26,2%) had the highest proportion of children, followed by Ethiopia (14,2%). The lowest proportion of children came from Ghana (3,8%). The highest and lowest proportions of permit recipients aged 15–64 years were from Ghana (95,9%) and Zimbabwe (73,1%), respectively. The highest proportion of older recipients aged 65 years and above came from DRC (2,6%), while the lowest proportions were recorded among Ghana and Uganda nationals with 0,3% each.

**Figure 3.13: Median ages of recipients of temporary residence permits from overseas and the ten leading countries, 2015**



**Figure 3.14: Median ages of recipients of temporary residence permits from Africa and the ten leading countries, 2015**



**Table 3.7: Percentage distribution of recipients of temporary residence permits by broad age groups, region and the ten leading countries from each region, 2015**

Region/ten leading countries	Age group				
	0–14	15–64	65+	Unspecified	Total
<b>Overseas</b>	<b>13,9</b>	<b>80,8</b>	<b>4,1</b>	<b>1,2</b>	<b>100,0</b>
India	22,5	74,8	2,7	0,1	100,0
Bangladesh	1,8	97,9	0,1	0,2	100,0
Pakistan	8,1	90,9	0,8	0,2	100,0
China	13,8	77,9	1,4	6,9	100,0
UK	14,3	70,6	14,4	0,8	100,0
Germany	13,3	76,2	10,0	0,5	100,0
USA	26,0	68,7	4,9	0,4	100,0
The Netherlands	14,7	72,5	12,5	0,3	100,0
France	26,8	70,0	2,7	0,5	100,0
Thailand	5,4	93,9	0,4	0,4	100,0
<b>Africa</b>	<b>12,9</b>	<b>85,9</b>	<b>1,0</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Nigeria	6,3	92,7	0,7	0,3	100,0
Zimbabwe	26,2	73,1	0,6	0,1	100,0
DRC	9,1	88,1	2,6	0,2	100,0
Angola	12,6	85,2	1,7	0,5	100,0
Ghana	3,8	95,9	0,3	0,0	100,0
Cameroon	8,7	90,5	0,7	0,2	100,0
Uganda	4,7	95,0	0,3	0,0	100,0
Kenya	13,4	85,3	0,9	0,4	100,0
Malawi	7,1	92,1	0,8	0,0	100,0
Ethiopia	14,2	83,9	1,5	0,4	100,0

\*Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding

## 4. Permanent residence permits

### 4.1 Overall distribution

In 2015, 6 397 permanent residence permits (PRPs) were granted. Over two-thirds (68,1%) of recipients were granted work permits. Relative's and business permits were granted to 20,7% and 5,6% recipients, respectively. Refugee and retired person's permits were granted to less than 4,0% of the recipients.

**Table 4.1: Distribution of all recipients of permanent residence permits by permit type, 2015**

Permit type	Total	Percentage
Work	4 354	68,1
Relative	1 327	20,7
Business	356	5,6
Refugee	204	3,2
Retired person	117	1,8
Waiver	39	0,6
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 397</b>	<b>100,0</b>

As observed from Figure 4.1, the top ten countries for the 2015 PRPs were Zimbabwe (33,6%), India (9,7%), China (9,2%), Nigeria (5,5%), DRC (5,1%), UK (4,0%), Pakistan (3,5%), Ghana (2,0%), Germany (1,8%) and Lesotho (1,7%). Nationals from these countries made up around three-quarters 76.1% of the 6 397 permit recipients.

**Figure 4.1: Distribution of recipients of permanent residence permits from the ten leading countries from all regions, 2015**

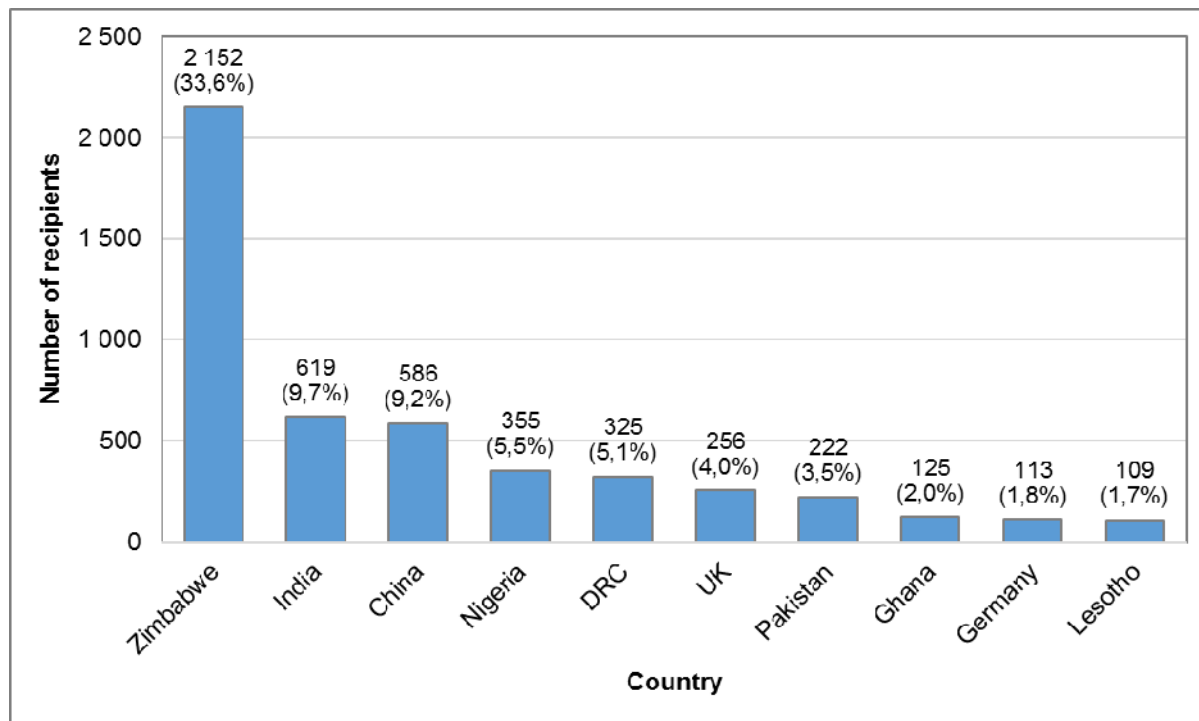


Table 4.2 on page 32 indicates that a total of 93,0% of the permits were issued to persons aged 15–64 years. In addition, 3,8% of the permits were given to those aged less than 15 years old, while older persons (65 years and above) made up 2,6% of the recipients.

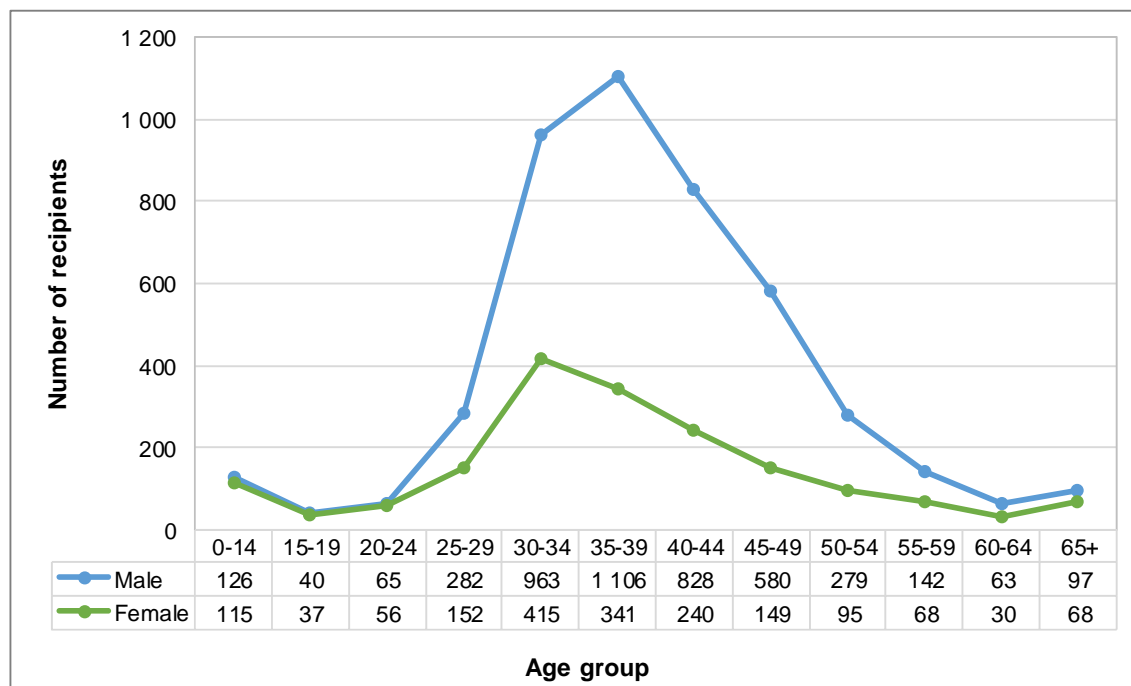
Figure 4.2 shows that in general, more males received permanent residence permits than females. The highest number of male recipients was recorded for the age group 35–39 years, while that of females was for the age group 30–34 years. The figure shows a decline in the number of male recipients in the age group 40–44 years, and a slight increase for the age group 65 years and above. The number of female recipients declined for the age group 35–39 years, and slightly increased for the age group 65 years and above.

**Table 4.2: Distribution of all recipients of permanent residence permits by age group, 2015**

Age group	Total	Percentage
0–14	241	3,8
15–19	77	1,2
20–24	121	1,9
25–29	434	6,8
30–34	1 379	21,6
35–39	1 452	22,7
40–44	1 071	16,7
45–49	732	11,4
50–54	376	5,9
55–59	210	3,3
60–64	95	1,5
65+	165	2,6
Unspecified	44	0,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 397</b>	<b>100,0</b>

\*Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding

**Figure 4.2: Distribution of the recipients of permanent residence permits by age group and sex, 2015**



\* Figure 4.2 excludes recipients with unspecified sex and age group



In line with Figure 4.2, Table 4.3 shows that the majority of permanent residence permits were issued to male (4 591 or 71,8%) rather than female (1 790 or 28,0%) recipients. The highest number of permanent residence permit recipients received work permits in 2015. Out of 4 591 male recipients who received PRPs, 3 405 (74,2%) received work permits, whilst 941 (52,6%) of 1 790 female recipients received the same permit type. Table 4.3 further indicates that for every type of PRP, the proportion of male recipients was higher than that of females.

**Table 4.3: Percentage distribution of recipients of permanent residence permits by permit type, sex and age group, 2015**

Sex	Age group	Total	Permit type					
			Business	Refugee	Relative	Retired person	Work	Waiver
Male	<b>Total</b>	<b>4 591</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>3 405</b>	<b>21</b>
	0–14	126	-	10	115	-	-	1
	15–64	4 348	288	113	541	15	3 372	19
	65+	97	10	-	27	32	27	1
	Unspecified	20	-	-	-	14	6	-
Female	<b>Total</b>	<b>1 790</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>16</b>
	0–14	115	-	18	97	-	-	-
	15–64	1 583	56	63	506	19	925	14
	65+	68	1	-	35	19	11	2
	Unspecified	26	1	-	-	18	5	2
Unspecified	<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>
	0–14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15–64	16	-	-	6	-	8	2
	65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## 4.2 Nationality and category status of permit

### 4.2.1 Region, subregion and nationality

The results of the distribution of the 6 397 permanent residence permits by permit type, region, subregion and country are presented in Appendix III on page 58. According to Table 4.4, 2 523 (39,5%) permits were issued to nationals from the overseas region and 3 872 (60,5%) were issued to those from the African region. It is further observed from the subregional distribution in Table 4.4 that 63,8% of the overseas recipients came from Asia, followed by Europe with 28,9%. With regard to the African region, nationals from SADC received three-quarters (75,3%) of the 2015 permanent residence permits.

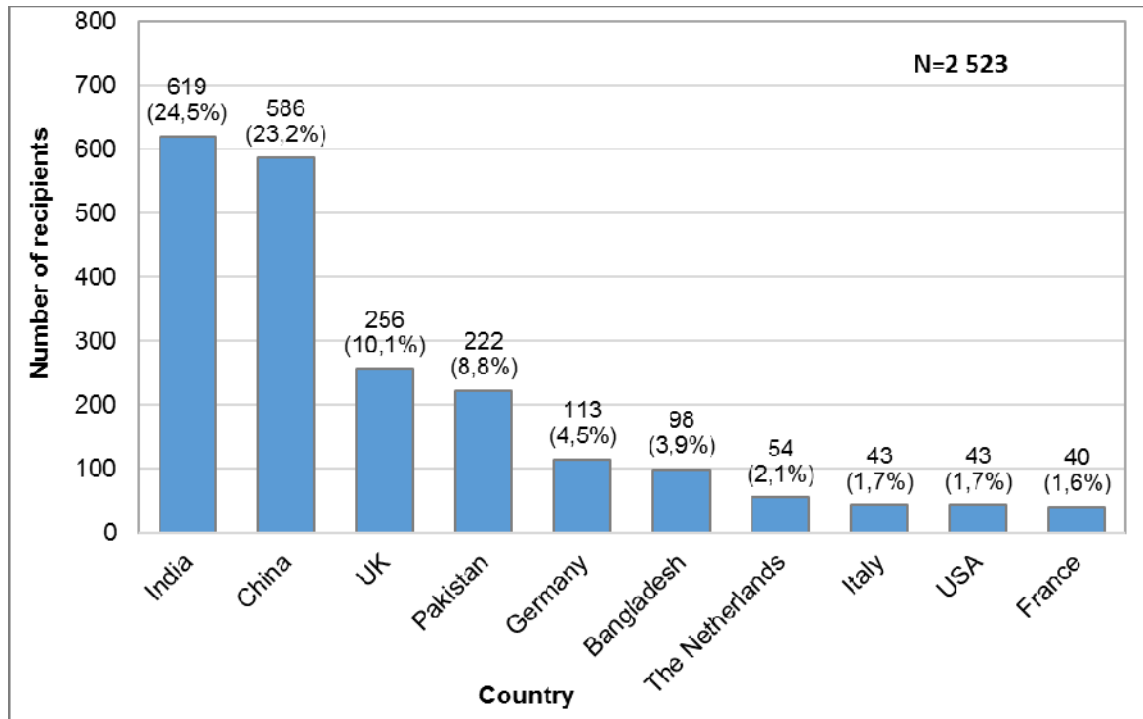
**Table 4.4: Distribution of all recipients of permanent residence permits by region and subregion, 2015**

Region/subregion	Number	Percentage
<b>Overseas</b>	<b>2 523</b>	<b>39,5</b>
Europe	728	28,9
North America	57	2,3
Central and South America	44	1,7
Australasia	23	0,9
Middle East	61	2,4
Asia	1 610	63,8
<b>Africa</b>	<b>3 872</b>	<b>60,5</b>
SADC	2 915	75,3
East and Central Africa	389	10,0
West Africa	509	13,1
North Africa	59	1,5
<b>Unspecified</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0,0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 397</b>	<b>100,0</b>

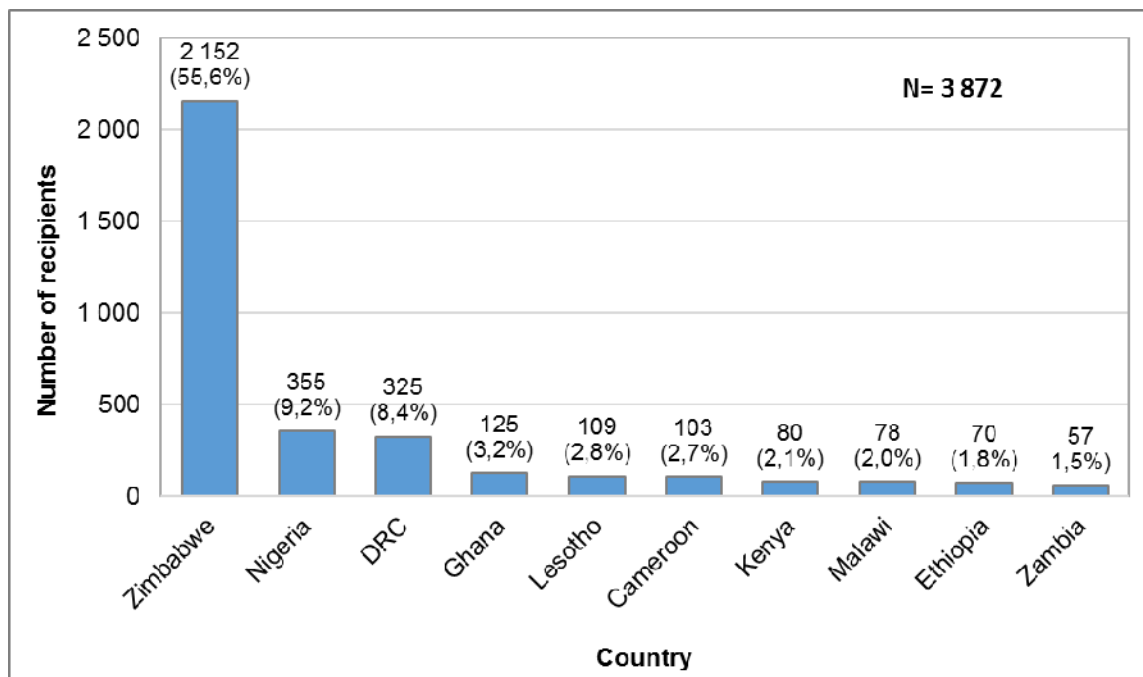
Figure 4.3 on page 34 shows that the ten leading countries from the overseas region accounted for 82.1% of the permanent residence permits granted to recipients in 2015. These leading countries were India (24,5%), China (23,2%), UK (10,1%), Pakistan (8,8%), Germany (4,5%), Bangladesh (3,9%), the Netherlands (2,1%), Italy and USA (both at 1,7%), and France (1,6%).

Figure 4.4 on page 34 shows that the ten leading countries from the African region accounted for 89.3% of the permanent residence permits issued in 2015 to countries in Africa. Among those countries, Zimbabwe received more than half (55,6%) of PRPs, and the other nine countries received 33.7% Nigeria received the second highest number of permits (9,2%), and Zambia recorded the smallest proportion (1,5%).

**Figure 4.3: Distribution of recipients of permanent residence permits for the ten leading overseas countries, 2015**



**Figure 4.4: Distribution of recipients of permanent residence permits for the ten leading African countries, 2015**



#### **4.2.2 Distribution of permit types and permit category status used in applying for permanent residence**

Sections 4.2.2.1, 4.2.2.2 and 4.2.2.3 focus on nationality and the type of permit used in obtaining permanent residence. The three sections cover the following: Region and subregion by permit type; the leading countries from overseas and Africa by permit type; and the distribution of each of the main permit types by country of nationality.

##### **4.2.2.1 Region and subregion by permit category status**

Most of the 2 523 nationals from the overseas region received permanent residence permits based on work (63,3%), relative's (23,3%), business (8,0%), retired person's (4,4%) and waiver (1,0%) permit types, as shown in Table 4.5 on page 36. The majority of the overseas recipients from each of the overseas subregions were granted permanent residence based on applications for work permits. For example, 75,4% of the recipients from Asia and 66,7% from North America were granted permanent residence based on work permits. A higher proportion of recipients from Europe (38,7%) and Australasia (30,4%) compared to the other subgroups used their relative's permit status to apply for permanent residence. More than 10,0% of the recipients from Europe (10,9%) and Central and South America (11,4%) used their retired person's permits to apply for permanent residence. The highest proportion of recipients of permanent residence based on business permit came from Australasia (17,4%). Nationals from Australasia (8,7%) received a higher proportion of waiver permits compared to other overseas subregions, which received less than 5%. There were no recipients of permanent residence permits with refugee status from all of the overseas subregions except Asia, where 0,1% of permanent residence recipients obtained the permit based on refugee status.

Table 4.5 shows a similar pattern for the African subregions when compared with what was observed among the overseas subregions. Like the overseas recipients, over two-thirds of the African recipients (71,2%) used the work category status to acquire permanent residence in South Africa. SADC (75,5%) recorded about three-quarters of the proportion of recipients with work category status. All subregions had more than 50,0% of their applicants receiving work permits. The proportions that used the relative's permit category was higher in North Africa (28,8%), West Africa (27,7%) and East and Central Africa (22,6%), while SADC had 16,9%. The proportions of recipients with business category status were relatively low for SADC (1,3%) nationals and higher for North Africa (15,3%) nationals. The highest proportion of recipients based on the refugee category status came from East and Central Africa (9,3%), followed by SADC (5,7%). Nationals from African subregions received less than 1% of permanent residence permits based on the retired person's and waiver permits.

**Table 4.5: Percentage distribution of the permanent residence by category status, region and subregion, 2015**

Region/subregion	Permit type						Total
	Relative	Work	Business	Refugee	Retired person	Waiver	
<b>Overseas</b>	<b>23,3</b>	<b>63,3</b>	<b>8,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>4,4</b>	<b>1,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Europe	38,7	38,9	10,6	0,0	10,9	1,0	100,0
North America	24,6	66,7	5,3	0,0	1,8	1,8	100,0
Central and South America	25,0	59,1	2,3	0,0	11,4	2,3	100,0
Australasia	30,4	39,1	17,4	0,0	4,3	8,7	100,0
Middle East	27,9	45,9	16,4	0,0	6,6	3,3	100,0
Asia	16,0	75,4	6,6	0,1	1,2	0,8	100,0
<b>Africa</b>	<b>19,1</b>	<b>71,2</b>	<b>4,0</b>	<b>5,2</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>100,0</b>
SADC	16,9	75,5	1,3	5,7	0,2	0,4	100,0
East and Central Africa	22,6	54,0	13,4	9,3	0,3	0,5	100,0
West Africa	27,7	61,1	11,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	100,0
North Africa	28,8	55,9	15,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0
<b>Unspecified</b>	<b>50,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>50,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

\*Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding

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

The second analysis examines the pattern among the ten leading countries from overseas and Africa with regard to the six temporary permit types on which the granting of a permanent residence permit was based. India (85,0%) and China (82,3%) had relatively high proportions of recipients who obtained the permit based on their work category status. UK (44,1%), Bangladesh (42,9%) and the Netherlands (42,6%) showed a relatively high proportion of recipients who obtained the permit based on their relative's category status. Similarly, Bangladesh (27,6%), France (17,5%) and Italy (16,3%) had relatively higher proportions than other recipients from other countries who used their business category status to obtain their permit. However, the use of the retired person's category was more prominent among nationals from Italy (14,0%), UK (13,7%) and Germany (12,4%). Using the waiver permit was more noticeable among nationals from USA (2,3%) than the other nine overseas countries. The smaller proportion of recipients who received refugee permits was only from Pakistan (0,5%).

With respect to the pattern observed among nationals from the leading African countries, generally more permits were issued based on their work category status. The African countries that had higher proportions of work permits are Zimbabwe (85,9%), Cameroon (68,9%), Ghana (68,8%) and Zambia (68,4%). Nationals from Lesotho received two categories of permanent residence permits, namely work (49,5%) and the relative's permit (50,5%). Lesotho was the only country with half (50,5%) of its nationals receiving relative's permits, otherwise the rest of the countries received less than 50% each. The proportion of DRC nationals who received a refugee permit was 50,2%, while the other nine of the ten top countries had less than 5% of refugee permits. Ethiopia received the highest proportion of business permits (47,1%), followed by Nigeria (14,1%) and Kenya (7,5%), whilst the other seven African countries received less than 5% each. Retired person's permits were received by nationals from only three countries, and these permits were issued to a small proportion of nationals: Cameroon (1,0%), DRC (0,9%) and Zimbabwe (0,1%). The four African countries that received waiver permits are Kenya (2,5%), Malawi (1,3%), Zimbabwe and DRC (both with 0,3%).

**Table 4.6: Percentage distribution of the permanent residence permit by category status, region and the ten leading countries from each region, 2015**

Region and country	Permit type						Total
	Work	Relative	Business	Refugee	Retired person	Waiver	
<b>Overseas</b>	<b>63,3</b>	<b>23,3</b>	<b>8,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>4,4</b>	<b>1,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
India	85,0	12,8	1,5	0,0	0,2	0,6	100,0
China	82,3	9,9	6,5	0,0	0,7	0,7	100,0
UK	34,8	44,1	6,3	0,0	13,7	1,2	100,0
Pakistan	61,7	25,7	11,3	0,5	0,5	0,5	100,0
Germany	36,3	38,1	13,3	0,0	12,4	0,0	100,0
Bangladesh	27,6	42,9	27,6	0,0	0,0	2,0	100,0
The Netherlands	38,9	42,6	11,1	0,0	7,4	0,0	100,0
Italy	44,2	25,6	16,3	0,0	14,0	0,0	100,0
USA	69,8	25,6	2,3	0,0	0,0	2,3	100,0
France	50,0	22,5	17,5	0,0	10,0	0,0	100,0
<b>Africa</b>	<b>71,2</b>	<b>19,1</b>	<b>4,0</b>	<b>5,2</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Zimbabwe	85,9	13,2	0,5	0,0	0,1	0,3	100,0
Nigeria	58,6	27,0	14,1	0,3	0,0	0,0	100,0
DRC	32,3	11,7	4,6	50,2	0,9	0,3	100,0
Ghana	68,8	28,8	2,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0
Lesotho	49,5	50,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0
Cameroon	68,9	26,2	3,9	0,0	1,0	0,0	100,0
Kenya	62,5	27,5	7,5	0,0	0,0	2,5	100,0
Malawi	59,0	38,5	1,3	0,0	0,0	1,3	100,0
Ethiopia	32,9	15,7	47,1	4,3	0,0	0,0	100,0
Zambia	68,4	29,8	1,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0

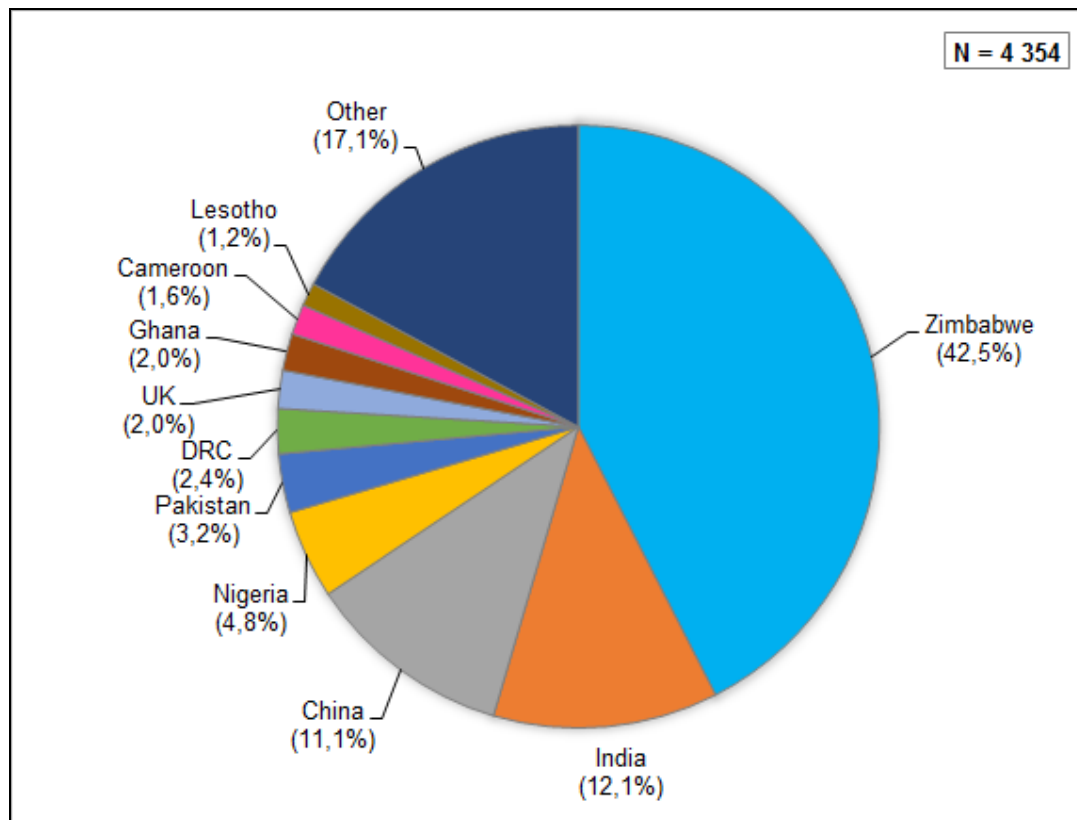
\*Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding

**4.2.2.3 Distribution of each category status by nationality**

The focus in this third analysis is the allocation patterns of the status categories by selecting the ten top countries for work, relative’s and business permits. The results are presented in Figure 4.5 to Figure 4.7 below. ‘Other country’ includes cases where country of residence was not specified. The refugee, retired person’s and waiver categories were not analysed the same way as the work, relative’s and business categories because recipients came from very few countries.

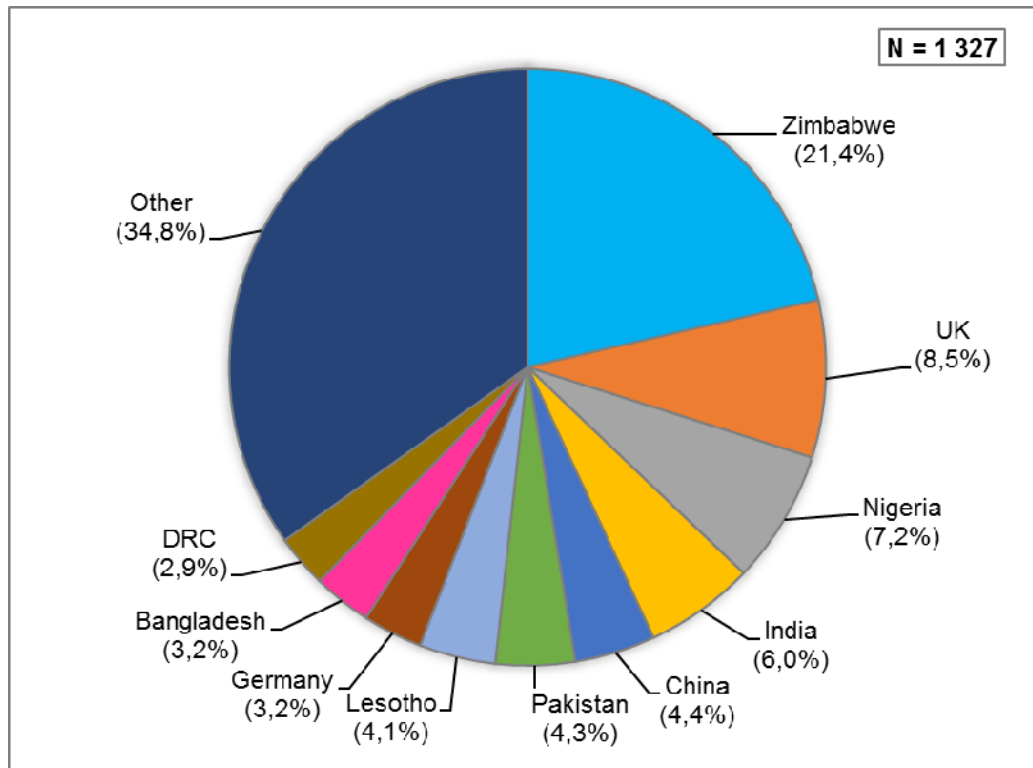
As presented in Figure 4.5, six of the ten leading countries with permits based on work category status were from the African region, whereas four countries were overseas. These ten countries received 82.9% of the 4 354 permits. Nationals from Zimbabwe alone received 42,5% of these permits, whereas the six African countries contributed 54,5% in total.

**Figure 4.5: Percentage distribution of all permanent residence permit recipients who used work category status by nationality, highlighting the ten leading countries, 2015**



Contrary to the work permit, nationals from six overseas countries and four African countries cited the relative's permit category in their application for a PRP (see Figure 4.6). Together, these countries received 65,2% of the 2015 permits based on the relative's category status. The African countries were Zimbabwe (21,4%), Nigeria (7,2%), Lesotho (4,1%) and DRC (2,9%). Among the overseas countries, the UK (8,5%) recorded the highest proportion of nationals who used their relative's permits to apply for a PRP.

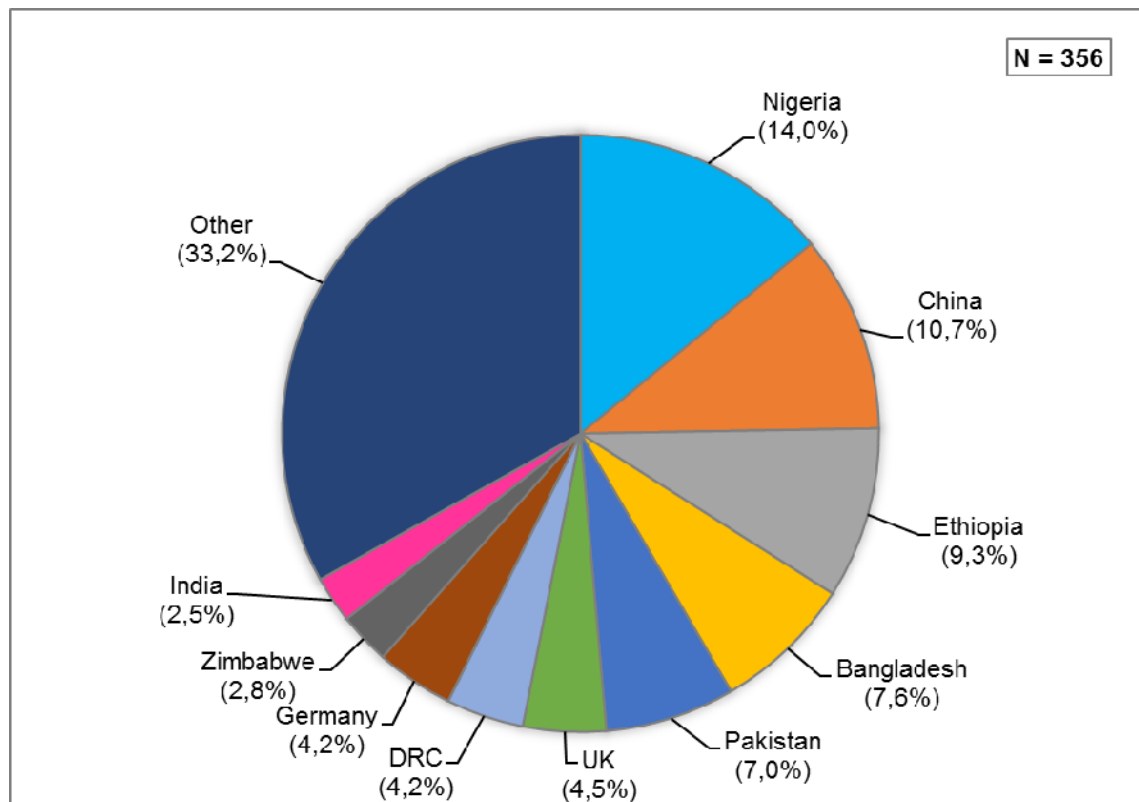
**Figure 4.6: Percentage distribution of all permanent residence permit recipients who used relative's category status by nationality, highlighting the ten leading countries, 2015**





As presented in Figure 4.7, a total of 66,8% of the permits based on the business category status went to recipients from the top ten countries. Nationals from Nigeria received 14,0% of the permits, whilst those from China and Ethiopia received 10,7% and 9,3% of the permits, respectively. Nationals from six overseas countries and four African countries were issued business permits.

**Figure 4.7: Percentage distribution of all permanent residence permit recipients who used the business category status by nationality, highlighting the ten leading countries, 2015**



**Refugee, retired person’s and waiver permits**

Data on the distribution of the remaining three permits [refugee (204), retired person (117) and waiver (39)] were not analysed in the same way as the previous three types of permits because there were relatively fewer cases. Appendix III on page 58 shows that out of 204 refugee permit applications, 203 were from the African region and only one came from the overseas region. The refugee permit was issued to more recipients from SADC (166), as compared to the 37 that were distributed to other African regions. Appendix III further shows that the 117 retired person’s permits were issued to 110 overseas nationals and to 7 African nationals. SADC nationals received 6 out of the 7 retired person’s permits (the other recipient came from East and Central Africa). The waiver permit was more predominant for overseas recipients (25), while only 13 nationals in Africa received this permit type.

## 4.3 Age structure and nationality

### 4.3.1 Age structure by region

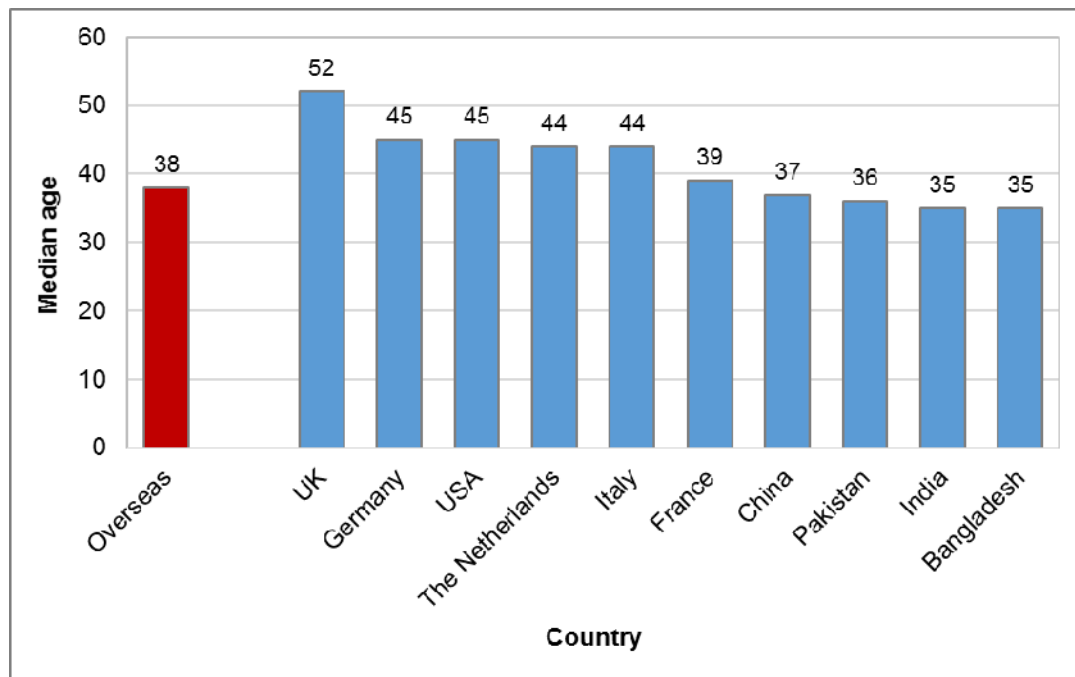
Figure 4.8 and Figure 4.9 on page 42 show that the median age for the overseas region was 38 years, whilst that of the African region was 37 years. It is further indicated in Table 4.7 that 89,8% and 95,0% of the recipients from the overseas and the African region respectively were in the age group 15–64. Minor differences were observed among the two regions regarding the proportion of children less than 15 year (about 3,1% for overseas and 4,2% for African countries). In the case of older persons, there was a higher proportion among overseas (5,6%) recipients than among recipients from Africa (0,5%).

### 4.3.2 Age structure of the ten leading countries

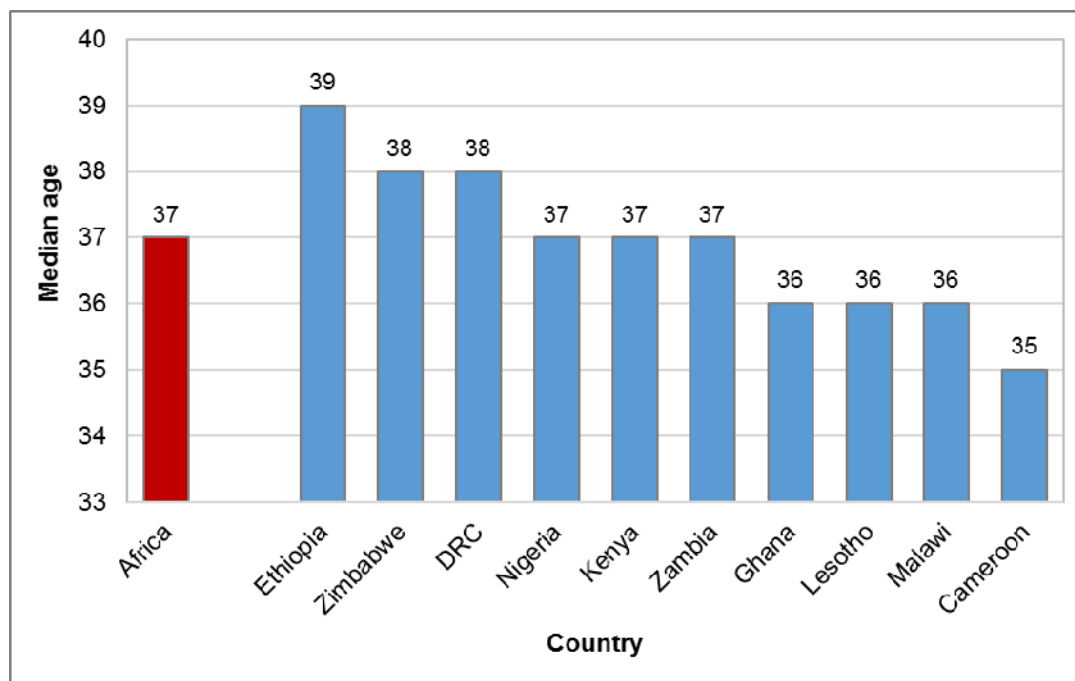
Further analyses were done to find out the similarities and differences in the age structure of the ten leading countries from each of the regions. As shown in Figure 4.8, with a median age of 35 years, India and Bangladesh nationals were the youngest permit applicants, whilst nationals from UK (52 years) were the oldest among the ten leading overseas countries. Generally, nationals from the four Asian countries (India, China, Pakistan and Bangladesh) 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 4.7. The proportion of recipients in the age group 15–64 years was at least 70% for all ten leading countries from the overseas region. The highest proportions came from Bangladesh (99,0%), China (96,4%), Pakistan (95,9%) and India (94,8%). UK (24,2%) had the highest proportion of older persons; followed by Italy (23,3%).

As observed from Figure 4.9, the median ages of the ten leading countries from Africa were less varied than those observed among the countries from overseas. Cameroon and Ethiopia recipients were the youngest and oldest group with a median age of 35 years and 39 years, respectively. As shown in Table 4.7 on page 43, Malawi (85,9%) was the only country with a proportion of less than 90% in the age group 15–64 years. All recipients from Cameroon were issued PRPs in the age group 15–64 years. Nationals from DRC (9,5%) and Malawi (9,0%) had higher proportions of children below 15 years. Kenya (2,5%) had the highest proportion of elderly (65 and above) permit applicants.

**Figure 4.8: Median ages of recipients of permanent residence permits from overseas and the ten leading countries, 2015**



**Figure 4.9: Median ages of recipients of permanent residence permits from Africa and the ten leading countries, 2015**



**Table 4.7: Percentage distribution of recipients of permanent residence permits by broad age group, region and ten leading countries from overseas and Africa, 2015**

Region and country	Age group				Total
	0–14	15–64	65+	Unspecified	
<b>Overseas</b>	<b>3,1</b>	<b>89,8</b>	<b>5,6</b>	<b>1,5</b>	<b>100,0</b>
India	3,9	94,8	1,3	0,0	100,0
China	2,0	96,4	0,5	1,0	100,0
UK	2,7	71,5	24,2	1,6	100,0
Pakistan	2,7	95,9	1,4	0,0	100,0
Germany	5,3	77,0	14,2	3,5	100,0
Bangladesh	1,0	99,0	0,0	0,0	100,0
The Netherlands	1,9	83,3	13,0	1,9	100,0
Italy	4,7	69,8	23,3	2,3	100,0
USA	9,3	83,7	7,0	0,0	100,0
France	5,0	87,5	5,0	2,5	100,0
<b>Africa</b>	<b>4,2</b>	<b>95,0</b>	<b>0,5</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Zimbabwe	4,1	95,7	0,1	0,0	100,0
Nigeria	4,8	94,4	0,6	0,3	100,0
DRC	9,5	90,2	0,3	0,0	100,0
Ghana	5,6	94,4	0,0	0,0	100,0
Lesotho	2,8	95,4	1,8	0,0	100,0
Cameroon	0,0	100,0	0,0	0,0	100,0
Kenya	1,3	96,3	2,5	0,0	100,0
Malawi	9,0	85,9	1,3	3,8	100,0
Ethiopia	2,9	97,1	0,0	0,0	100,0
Zambia	7,0	93,0	0,0	0,0	100,0

\*Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding

## 5. Summary and concluding remarks

This statistical release is the fourth to be published after the discussion document on documented immigrants published in 2012. Since *Documented immigrants in South Africa* (P0351.4) is an annual statistical release, the results in this release will serve as the baseline against which data in subsequent years will be compared. This release provides information on the number, nationality, permit types, category statuses and the age structure of the recipients of the 2015 temporary and permanent residence permits. The data on these recipients come 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 81 473 foreign nationals whose permit applications were approved in 2015. Of these, 75 076 were temporary residence permits (TRPs) and 6 397 were permanent residence permits (PRPs).

### Temporary residence permits

The TRPs were grouped into ten types of permits. The four most prominent among them were: visitor's, relative's, study and work permits, which together made up 94,6% of the 75 076 TRPs issued. The remaining six types were waiver, medical treatment, business, retired person's, treaty and exchange permits, which made up 5,4% of the permits. The recipients were mainly young adults with a median age of 32 years. Although the recipients came from several countries in the world, more than half, 67.5% of them were from the following ten countries: Nigeria, Zimbabwe, India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, China, UK, DRC, Germany and Angola.

There were more TRP recipients (51,0%) from the African region than from the overseas region (48,5%). Information on African subregions indicates that there were more SADC (47,9%) recipients than from other subregions. Asia (63,6%) recorded more recipients compared to other overseas subregions. Nationals from North Africa (4,3%) and Australasia (1,1%) received very few permits.

The ten leading countries from overseas were: India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, China, UK, Germany, USA, the Netherlands, France and Thailand. Similarly, from the African region, Nigeria, Zimbabwe, DRC, Angola, Ghana, Cameroon, Uganda, Kenya, Malawi and Ethiopia were identified as the top ten countries. The top ten countries from overseas received 81,2% of the permits issued to nationals from overseas, whereas the top ten countries from Africa received 80,4% of permits given to nationals from Africa.

Information on the distribution of the types of permit by region and subregion indicates that visitor's, relative's, work and study permits were the four major permits given to overseas nationals. The ranking of the permits differed among the subregions. The sequence (in descending order) for the nationals from the African region was: relative's, visitor's, study and work permits. Whilst there were obvious differences in the proportional allocations of the permits among the overseas recipients, those of the African recipients tended to cluster. Thus there was not much difference between the proportion who received relative's, visitor's and study permits.

The largest number of work permits was received by nationals from China and India, while nationals from Bangladesh received more relative's permits. Furthermore, nationals from Germany, the Netherlands, Thailand, USA and UK received more visitor's permits. Ethiopia was the only country from the top ten African countries with the majority of her nationals receiving business permits. Most of the nationals from Uganda, Malawi and Ghana received relative's permits. On the other hand, most nationals from DRC and Angola received study permits.

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 30 years, whilst those from UK had the highest median age of 38 years. From the African region, the youngest group was nationals from Zimbabwe with a median age of 27 years, whereas nationals from Malawi and Ethiopia were the oldest group with a median age of 35 years. The results on sex differentials show that male recipients received more temporary residence permits than female recipients in all age groups.

## Permanent residence permits

Over half (68,1%) of the 6 397 PRPs were issued based on the work category status, whereas 20,7% were based on recipients of the relative's category status. The remaining 11,2% of the permits were distributed among business (5,6%), refugee (3,2%), retired person's (1,8%) and waiver (0,6%) category statuses. Zimbabwe, India, China, Nigeria, DRC, UK, Pakistan, Ghana, Germany and Lesotho were the top ten countries taking a combined share of 76,1% of the PRPs. The recipients of PRPs in 2015 were generally in their late 30s with a median age of 38 years.

The regional distribution of the recipients indicates that there were more recipients from Africa (60,5%) than those from overseas (39,5%). The top ten countries from Africa were Zimbabwe, Nigeria, DRC, Ghana, Lesotho, Cameroon, Kenya, Malawi, Ethiopia and Zambia. Nationals from these countries received 89,3% of the PRPs given to recipients from Africa. From the overseas region, India, China, UK, Pakistan, Germany, Bangladesh, the Netherlands, Italy, USA and France were the top ten overseas countries. Together they collected 82,1% of the permits for overseas nationals.

The sequencing pattern of the distribution of the category status was generally similar for all the subregions, with most recipients using work, relative's, business, retired person's and waiver permits (in descending order) to apply for PRPs. Asia is the only overseas subregion that used the refugee category status to apply for PRPs. On the contrary, the African subregions were more diverse in the allocation of permits. The work category status was the first for all subregions in Africa, followed by the relative's category status. The business category status was the third for East and Central Africa, West Africa and North Africa, whereas the refugee status was the third for SADC. Only East and Central Africa and SADC had recipients for the retired person's and waiver category statuses.

The allocation of the top ten leading countries from all regions indicate that the five African countries received 47,9% of PRPs, whereas five countries from overseas received 28,2% of PRPs. Zimbabwe (33,6%) had more nationals who received permanent residence permits in 2015. Zimbabwe (85,9%), Cameroon (68,9%), Ghana (68,8%) and Zambia (68,4%) are the African countries that received higher proportions of work permits. India (85,0%) and China (82,3%) had relatively high proportions of recipients who obtained the permit based on the work category status. UK (44,1%), Bangladesh (42,9%) and the Netherlands (42,6%) showed a relatively high proportion of recipients who obtained the permit based on the relative's category status.

The results on the distribution of the median ages of nationals from the ten top countries for the overseas region show that India and Bangladesh recipients were the youngest (35 years), whereas those from UK (52 years) were the oldest. In the case of the African region, the youngest and the oldest groups were nationals from Cameroon (35 years) and Ethiopia (39 years), respectively. The results on sex differentials show that more males received permanent residence permits than females. The highest peak for males was for the age group 35–39 years, while that of females was recorded for age group 30–34 years.

## Conclusion

Since the interest in this release is to measure the chronological **flow** of documented immigrants, the 2015 total number of 81 473 should not be interpreted as the total number of all immigrants in South Africa in 2015. Even though the number of immigrants in the 2015 data is not a measure of all the immigrants in South Africa in 2015, the number indicates 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 2015. Furthermore, the results indicate that a large number of the recipients came from the SADC subregion, which concur with the findings from the 2011 South African 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 2015 data have revealed that the recipients of temporary and permanent residence permits 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 a concentration of recipients from countries such as Nigeria, Zimbabwe, China, India, Pakistan and UK.

The findings also show that South Africa closely follows the general international criteria for eligibility for either a temporary or permanent residence permit. These tend to be relative's 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.

The 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 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 contribute to the decision to move or not to move into another country. The data on the age structure of the 2015 recipients, to some extent, followed the expected pattern of young populations found in less developed countries (i.e. for African countries) and older 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.

## References

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Department of home Affairs. *General information about temporary residence visas*

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## Appendices

### Appendix I: Visas and permits

#### 1. Visitor's 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 the Visitor's Visa and the Transit Visa. You must apply for a visitor's 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 the visitor's visa (converted to the visitor's permit once admission to the country is granted at the ports of entry) are available in the DHA's Movement Control System. These data pertain mainly to same-day visitors and tourists who are granted a maximum number of stay days (that correspond with the nationality of the travelling document). However, one can apply for an extension of the visitor's permit. In addition, there is a special visitor's 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 a government-to-government treaty needs to be obtained from the Department of International Relations and Cooperation or it needs to be confirmed with the Department Home Affairs that such a 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 a business permit at your nearest Home Affairs office or at a 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 R2.5 million. Note: You may not conduct work other than that related to business in respect the permit that 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 relative's 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: 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 an 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 person's 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 person's permit. To apply for the retired person's 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 person's 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**

Exchange Visas may be issued to foreigners who are not older than 25 years of age and who wish to participate in cultural, economic or social exchange programmes administered by an organ of the State or a public higher educational institution in conjunction with an organ of a foreign state. The programme must be a 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 a 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 a government-to-government treaty needs to be obtained from the Department of International Relations and Cooperation or confirmed with the Department Home Affairs that such a 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 the activities as provided in the treaty, and may be renewed.

**Appendix II: Number of recipients of temporary residence permits by country of nationality and permit type, 2015**

Country	2015	Permit type									
		Business	Exchange	Medical treatment	Relative	Retired person	Study	Treaty	Visitor	Waiver	Work
<b>Total</b>	<b>75 076</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>22 541</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>12 998</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>23 138</b>	<b>1 143</b>	<b>12 354</b>
<b>Overseas</b>	<b>36 387</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>11 605</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>3 291</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>13 362</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>5 963</b>
<b>Europe</b>	<b>9 587</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>1 354</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>1 288</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>5 125</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>1 038</b>
Albania	17	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	7	-	2
Austria	104	-	-	-	13	2	12	-	66	1	10
Belgium	261	1	-	3	31	15	45	-	136	6	24
Bosnia-Herzegovina	10	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	4	2	-
Bulgaria	111	-	-	1	46	1	7	-	43	2	11
Croatia	24	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	15	1	4
Cyprus	21	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	14	-	-
Czech Republic	39	-	-	-	6	-	7	-	24	-	2
Denmark	85	3	-	-	12	-	14	-	50	-	6
Estonia	15	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	8	-	1
Finland	29	-	-	-	8	-	5	1	9	1	5
France	620	4	2	4	51	9	164	8	265	24	89
Georgia	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2
Germany	1 931	7	4	6	120	68	218	12	1 211	55	230
Greece	67	-	-	1	16	-	4	1	40	-	5
Hungary	45	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	25	-	8
Iceland	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Ireland	353	1	-	6	56	12	48	-	180	9	41
Italy	376	2	1	2	43	8	46	2	177	11	84
Jersey	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1
Latvia	13	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	8	-	-
Lithuania	20	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	9	2	1
Luxembourg	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

**Appendix II: Number of recipients of temporary residence permits by country of nationality and permit type, 2015, continued**

Country	2015	Permit type									
		Business	Exchange	Medical treatment	Relative	Retired person	Study	Treaty	Visitor	Waiver	Work
Macedonia	6	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	1
Malta	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Moldova	24	-	-	-	11	-	3	-	8	-	2
Norway	57	-	-	-	15	-	2	-	37	1	2
Poland	125	-	-	3	24	2	5	-	67	6	18
Portugal	273	1	-	12	64	2	45	3	112	7	27
Republic of Belarus	26	-	-	2	12	-	-	-	7	1	4
Romania	59	-	-	-	17	-	12	-	25	-	5
Russian Federation	158	-	4	3	60	2	18	-	51	3	17
Serbia	62	-	-	-	22	-	10	-	24	1	5
Slovakia	25	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	15	-	6
Slovenia	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-
Spain	235	-	-	-	9	2	39	-	155	3	27
Sweden	209	2	-	2	31	7	31	-	103	7	26
Switzerland	269	3	-	1	28	19	41	-	164	3	10
The Netherlands	753	7	4	9	72	39	91	6	444	13	68
Turkey	140	3	-	-	29	3	21	-	65	4	15
UK	2 861	13	2	53	461	131	376	4	1 475	83	263
Ukraine	146	-	-	-	47	1	10	-	71	1	16
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>North America</b>	<b>1 741</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>178</b>
British Virgin Islands	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
Canada	337	4	-	4	30	4	48	-	223	5	19
USA	1 401	4	2	8	174	20	257	3	734	40	159
<b>Central and South America</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>160</b>
Argentina	78	-	-	-	12	-	20	-	28	4	14
Bahamas	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Barbados	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Appendix II: Number of recipients of temporary residence permits by country of nationality and permit type, 2015, continued**

Country	2015	Permit type									
		Business	Exchange	Medical treatment	Relative	Retired person	Study	Treaty	Visitor	Waiver	Work
Bermuda	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Bolivia	7	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	4	-	-
Brazil	336	-	-	1	37	-	41	-	185	16	56
Chile	23	1	-	-	6	-	5	-	7	-	4
Colombia	119	-	-	-	2	-	15	-	68	10	24
Costa Rica	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	151	-	-	-	10	1	27	44	53	-	16
Dominican Republic	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Ecuador	14	-	-	3	1	-	3	-	4	-	3
El Salvador	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	2
Guiana French	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-
Haiti	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Honduras	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1
Jamaica	9	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	4	-	2
Mexico	65	-	-	1	8	-	6	-	44	1	5
Nicaragua	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Panama	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Paraguay	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Peru	25	-	-	-	5	-	2	-	12	1	5
St Vincent And Grenadines	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suriname	18	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	17
Trinidad and Tobago	8	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	3	-	1
Uruguay	6	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	2
Venezuela	28	-	-	1	5	-	8	-	8	1	5
<b>Australasia</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>33</b>
American Samoa	19	-	-	-	3	-	4	-	11	-	1
Australia	299	-	-	2	45	4	62	1	145	14	26

**Appendix II: Number of recipients of temporary residence permits by country of nationality and permit type, 2015, continued**

Country	2015	Permit type									
		Business	Exchange	Medical treatment	Relative	Retired person	Study	Treaty	Visitor	Waiver	Work
Fiji	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	-
New Zealand	87	2	-	1	9	-	14	-	50	5	6
Samoa	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Tonga	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>55</b>
Iran	149	8	-	-	18	1	50	8	43	1	20
Iraq	6	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-
Israel	161	6	-	-	26	1	21	1	89	4	13
Jordan	80	2	-	-	20	-	11	-	44	-	3
Kuwait	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	51	1	-	-	22	-	5	-	21	-	2
Palestine	18	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	6	1	3
Syria	58	-	-	-	5	-	7	-	35	-	11
United Arab Emirates	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Yemen	42	-	-	-	2	-	13	-	24	-	3
<b>Asia</b>	<b>23 159</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>9 790</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>1 361</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6 371</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>4 499</b>
Afghanistan	22	1	-	-	4	-	4	-	13	-	-
Armenia	4	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-
Azerbaijan	4	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bangladesh	5 129	142	-	4	3 692	11	58	-	764	25	433
Bhutan	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
China	3 997	55	4	4	842	323	248	8	1 219	76	1 218
India	7 154	38	-	10	1 818	8	533	2	2 790	150	1 805
Indonesia	37	-	-	-	15	-	4	-	11	-	7
Japan	151	1	-	1	10	1	38	-	48	7	45
Kazakhstan	18	-	-	-	5	2	6	-	3	1	1
Kyrgyzstan	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-

## Appendix II: Number of recipients of temporary residence permits by country of nationality and permit type, 2015, continued

Country	2015	Permit type									
		Business	Exchange	Medical treatment	Relative	Retired person	Study	Treaty	Visitor	Waiver	Work
Malaysia	38	-	-	-	9	-	3	-	19	-	7
Mongolia	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	14	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	6	-	1
Nepal	53	2	-	-	6	-	6	-	20	1	18
North Korea	50	-	-	-	1	7	22	-	19	-	1
Pakistan	5 087	89	-	4	3 117	10	123	1	930	31	782
Philippines	246	-	-	2	60	-	31	-	58	14	81
Singapore	19	-	-	-	3	1	5	-	5	-	5
South Korea	452	3	-	-	32	62	218	-	109	5	23
Sri Lanka	42	-	-	-	10	1	6	-	10	4	11
Taiwan	26	-	-	-	8	-	5	-	7	2	4
Tajikistan	4	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
Thailand	556	2	-	4	135	2	39	-	316	5	53
Uzbekistan	7	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	4	-	-
Vietnam	41	2	-	-	6	6	6	-	17	1	3
<b>Africa</b>	<b>38 337</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>10 858</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>9 666</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>9 682</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>6 261</b>
<b>SADC</b>	<b>18 345</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>4 237</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>5 421</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4 316</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>3 388</b>
Angola	1 647	3	-	314	106	8	670	1	494	8	43
Botswana	312	-	-	1	85	-	85	1	84	7	49
DRC	2 575	12	-	129	408	14	1 108	1	577	10	316
Lesotho	716	1	-	3	419	-	120	-	110	2	61
Madagascar	48	-	-	-	8	-	16	1	13	2	8
Malawi	833	2	-	6	376	-	91	1	215	26	116
Mauritius	226	1	-	10	27	-	64	1	87	-	36
Mozambique	531	4	-	10	262	2	85	2	119	9	38
Namibia	312	-	1	9	39	-	180	-	69	3	11
Seychelles	15	-	-	4	2	-	1	-	8	-	-
Swaziland	364	-	-	4	188	-	51	1	69	8	43



## Appendix II: Number of recipients of temporary residence permits by country of nationality and permit type, 2015, continued

Country	2015	Permit type									
		Business	Exchange	Medical treatment	Relative	Retired person	Study	Treaty	Visitor	Waiver	Work
Tanzania	375	1	-	6	136	-	61		146	4	21
Zambia	593	4	2	13	151	1	188		148	12	74
Zimbabwe	9 798	21	10	42	2 030	5	2 701	2	2 177	238	2 572
<b>'Other' African</b>	<b>19 992</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>6 621</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>4 245</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>5 366</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>2 873</b>
<b>East and Central Africa</b>	<b>5 327</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>1 295</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1 536</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1 449</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>705</b>
Burundi	35	-	-	-	18	-	4		10	-	3
Cameroon	1 278	19	-	23	258	2	432	2	312	8	222
Central African Republic	5	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	-
Chad	28	-	-	5	1	-	11	1	9	-	1
Comoros	56	-	-	1	10	-	27	-	15	1	2
Congo	599	4	-	18	79	7	256	-	180	3	52
Djibouti	7	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	13	-	-	-	1	-	10	-	1	-	1
Eritrea	81	1	-	3	16	-	12	-	39	-	10
Ethiopia	802	121	-	18	243	4	60	-	260	13	83
Gabon	297	1	-	9	8	-	217	-	41	-	21
Kenya	909	16	1	7	148	2	300	4	273	11	147
Réunion	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Rwanda	115	-	-	1	9	2	81	-	10	-	12
São Tomé and Príncipe	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Somalia	104	3	-	2	29	-	15	-	42	1	12
Uganda	995	9	-	10	468	1	108	1	252	7	139
<b>West Africa</b>	<b>13 032</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>4 844</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>2 254</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3 401</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>2 036</b>
Benin	52	1	-	7	11	-	16	-	12	1	4
Burkina Faso	44	-	-	1	16	-	9	-	8	1	9
Cape Verde Island	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire	103	-	-	-	31	-	39	-	16	4	13

**Appendix II: Number of recipients of temporary residence permits by country of nationality and permit type, 2015, concluded**

Country	2015	Permit type									
		Business	Exchange	Medical treatment	Relative	Retired person	Study	Treaty	Visitor	Waiver	Work
Gambia	17	-	-	-	7	-	3	-	6	1	-
Ghana	1 621	15	-	10	610	-	150	1	576	29	230
Guinea	52	-	-	3	6	2	21	-	14	1	5
Guinea-Bissau	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Liberia	26	1	-	-	7	-	10	-	5	2	1
Mali	48	-	-	-	34	-	4	-	10	-	-
Mauritania	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Niger	18	-	-	1	2	-	2	-	9	-	4
Nigeria	10 334	233	-	105	3 585	29	1 965	2	2 620	40	1 755
Senegal	656	1	-	2	525	-	17	-	104	2	5
Sierra Leone	38	-	-	-	8	-	10	-	15	-	5
Togo	19	-	-	-	2	1	6	-	5	-	5
<b>North Africa</b>	<b>1 633</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>132</b>
Algeria	201	4	-	4	63	-	14	-	71	4	41
Egypt	615	9	-	-	345	-	37	-	156	6	62
Libya	639	3	-	4	26	-	370	-	230	-	6
Morocco	75	-	-	-	35	-	3	-	25	2	10
South Sudan	7	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	-	1
Sudan	62	-	-	2	5	-	28	-	19	-	8
Tunisia	34	1	-	-	7	-	2	9	11	-	4
<b>Unspecified</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>130</b>

**Appendix III: Number of recipients of permanent residence permits by country of nationality and permit type, 2015**

Country	2015	Permit type					
		Business	Refugee	Relative	Retired person	Work	Waiver
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 397</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>1 327</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>4 354</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Overseas</b>	<b>2 523</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>1 598</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Europe</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>7</b>
Austria	10	2	-	1	1	5	1
Belgium	20	4	-	7	5	4	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2	-	-	-	-	2	-
Bulgaria	7	-	-	6	-	1	-
Croatia	2	-	-	-	-	2	-
Cyprus	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Denmark	6	4	-	1	1	-	-
Estonia	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
France	40	7	-	9	4	20	-
Germany	113	15	-	43	14	41	-
Gibraltar	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	4	-	-	4	-	-	-
Hungary	3	2	-	-	-	1	-
Ireland	25	-	-	15	1	8	1
Italy	43	7	-	11	6	19	-
Lithuania	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Moldova	3	-	-	2	-	1	-
Montenegro	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Norway	5	-	-	5	-	-	-
Poland	7	-	-	2	-	5	-
Portugal	24	-	-	7	3	14	-
Republic of Belarus	4	-	-	2	-	2	-
Romania	4	-	-	2	-	2	-
Russian Federation	13	1	-	10	-	2	-

**Appendix III: Number of recipients of permanent residence permits by country of nationality and permit type, 2015, continued**

Country	2015	Permit type					
		Business	Refugee	Relative	Retired person	Work	Waiver
Serbia	7	2	-	3	-	2	-
Spain	12	1	-	3	1	7	-
Sweden	8	2	-	2	-	3	1
Switzerland	13	-	-	4	3	6	-
The Netherlands	54	6	-	23	4	21	-
Turkey	24	6	-	2	-	16	-
UK	256	16	-	113	35	89	3
Ukraine	12	-	-	5	-	6	1
Yugoslavia	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
<b>North America</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1</b>
Canada	14	2	-	3	1	8	-
USA	43	1	-	11	-	30	1
<b>Central and South America</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1</b>
Argentina	8	-	-	-	-	8	-
Brazil	15	-	-	2	4	8	1
Chile	3	-	-	2	1	-	-
Colombia	2	-	-	-	-	2	-
Cuba	7	-	-	3	-	4	-
Ecuador	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Honduras	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Mexico	3	-	-	2	-	1	-
Venezuela	4	1	-	1	-	2	-
<b>Australasia</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>
Australia	18	3	-	6	1	6	2
New Zealand	4	1	-	1	-	2	-
Papua New Guinea	1	-	-	-	-	1	-

**Appendix III: Number of recipients of permanent residence permits by country of nationality and permit type, 2015, continued**

Country	2015	Permit type					
		Business	Refugee	Relative	Retired person	Work	Waiver
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>10</b>	-	<b>17</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2</b>
Iran	18	1	-	2	2	11	2
Israel	17	3	-	8	-	6	-
Jordan	3	-	-	-	1	2	-
Lebanon	12	5	-	3	-	4	-
Palestine	4	1	-	1	-	2	-
Syria	6	-	-	3	-	3	-
Yemen	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
<b>Asia</b>	<b>1 610</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1 214</b>	<b>12</b>
Afghanistan	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Bangladesh	98	27	-	42	-	27	2
China	586	38	-	58	4	482	4
Hong Kong	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
India	619	9	-	79	1	526	4
Indonesia	3	-	-	2	-	-	1
Japan	5	-	-	2	-	3	-
Kazakhstan	2	-	-	-	-	2	-
Nepal	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Pakistan	222	25	1	57	1	137	1
Philippines	15	-	-	7	1	7	-
Singapore	3	-	-	-	-	3	-
South Korea	24	1	-	3	12	8	-
Sri Lanka	5	-	-	2	-	3	-
Taiwan	6	1	-	2	-	3	-
Thailand	13	3	-	2	-	8	-
Vietnam	5	-	-	1	1	3	-

**Appendix III: Number of recipients of permanent residence permits by country of nationality and permit type, 2015, continued**

Country	2015	Permit type					
		Business	Refugee	Relative	Retired person	Work	Waiver
<b>Africa</b>	<b>3 872</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2 756</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>SADC</b>	<b>2 915</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2 202</b>	<b>11</b>
Angola	25	4	2	12	1	5	1
Botswana	31	-	-	11	-	19	1
DRC	325	15	163	38	3	105	1
Lesotho	109	-	-	55	-	54	-
Madagascar	3	-	-	1	-	2	-
Malawi	78	1	-	30	-	46	1
Mauritius	17	1	-	1	-	15	-
Mozambique	51	3	-	19	1	28	-
Namibia	7	2	-	4	-	1	-
Swaziland	38	-	-	16	-	22	-
Tanzania	22	1	-	4	-	17	-
Zambia	57	1	-	17	-	39	-
Zimbabwe	2 152	10	1	284	1	1 849	7
<b>'Other' African</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>East and Central Africa</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>2</b>
Burundi	15	-	8	2	-	5	-
Cameroon	103	4	-	27	1	71	-
Chad	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Congo	18	1	2	6	-	9	-
Eritrea	9	2	1	-	-	6	-
Ethiopia	70	33	3	11	-	23	-
Gabon	8	1	-	1	-	6	-
Kenya	80	6	-	22	-	50	2
Rwanda	8	-	3	2	-	3	-
Somalia	21	2	18	-	-	1	-
Uganda	56	2	1	17	-	36	-

**Appendix III: Number of recipients of permanent residence permits by country of nationality and permit type, 2015, concluded**

Country	2015	Permit type					
		Business	Refugee	Relative	Retired person	Work	Waiver
<b>West Africa</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>141</b>	-	<b>311</b>	-
Benin	5	1	-	-	-	4	-
Côte d'Ivoire	6	-	-	1	-	5	-
Ghana	125	3	-	36	-	86	-
Guinea	2	1	-	-	-	1	-
Mauritania	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Nigeria	355	50	1	96	-	208	-
Senegal	12	1	-	8	-	3	-
Sierra Leone	2	-	-	-	-	2	-
Togo	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
<b>North Africa</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>9</b>	-	<b>17</b>	-	<b>33</b>	-
Algeria	11	1	-	3	-	7	-
Egypt	32	8	-	10	-	14	-
Libya	2	-	-	1	-	1	-
Morocco	3	-	-	2	-	1	-
Sudan	7	-	-	-	-	7	-
Tunisia	4	-	-	1	-	3	-
<b>Unspecified</b>	<b>2</b>	-	-	<b>1</b>	-	-	<b>1</b>