



The South Africa I know, the home I understand



---

# Statistical release

## P0351.4

# Documented immigrants in South Africa, 2013

**Embargoed until:  
15 July 2014  
10:30**

**Enquiries:**

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

**Forthcoming issue:**

2013

**Expected release date:**

July 2015

## General information

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

© Statistics South Africa, 2014

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

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

This publication is available on the Internet at [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)

### Stats SA products

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

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

Stats SA also provides a subscription service.

### Enquiries

#### Printing and distribution

Tel: (012) 310 8251

Fax: (012) 321 7381

Email: [distribution@statssa.gov.za](mailto:distribution@statssa.gov.za)

#### User information services

(012) 310 8600

(012) 310 8500 / 8495

[info@statssa.gov.za](mailto:info@statssa.gov.za)

## **Preface**

This statistical release on *Documented immigrants in South Africa, 2013* (P03051.4) presents information on immigrants into South Africa that were issued with temporary and permanent residents permits in 2013. The data source for this annual release is derived from data generated by the Department of Home Affairs on the issuance of temporary and permanent residence permits. Statistics South Africa analyses these data to produce information on the annual flow and other characteristics of documented immigrants in South Africa. The results on the number; types and category status of the permits; nationality; and the age structure of the 2013 recipients of both temporary and permanent residence permits are presented in this statistical release.

**Pali Lehohla**  
**Statistician-General**

## **Acknowledgement**

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

# Contents

<b>General information</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>Preface</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>Acknowledgement</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>List of tables</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>List of figures</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>List of abbreviations</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>1. Introduction</b> .....	<b>10</b>
1.1. Background .....	10
1.2. Objectives of this statistical release .....	11
1.3. Scope of this statistical release .....	11
1.4. Organisational and presentation of this statistical release .....	11
<b>2. Source of data and methodology</b> .....	<b>12</b>
2.1. Temporary residence permits.....	12
2.2. Permanent residence permits .....	13
2.3. Data processing.....	13
2.4. Data analyses.....	15
<b>3. Temporary residence permits</b> .....	<b>16</b>
3.1 Overall distribution.....	16
3.2 Nationality and type of permit.....	18
3.2.1 Region, sub-region and nationality.....	19
3.2.2 Patterns of the distribution of the types of permits .....	21
3.2.2.1 Region and sub-region by type of permit .....	21
3.2.2.2 The leading countries from overseas and Africa by type of permit.....	23
3.2.2.3 Distribution of each type of permit by nationality .....	25
3.3 Age structure and nationality.....	33
3.3.1 Age structure by region .....	33
3.3.2 Age structure of the ten leading countries.....	33
<b>4. Permanent residence permits</b> .....	<b>36</b>
4.1 Overall distribution.....	36
4.2 Nationality and category status of permit .....	37
4.2.1 Region, sub-region and nationality .....	38
4.2.2 Patterns of the distribution of the types of the category statuses used in applying for permanent residence permits .....	40
4.2.2.1 Region and sub-region by category status.....	40
4.2.2.2 The leading countries from overseas and Africa by category status .....	41
4.2.2.3 Distribution of each category status by nationality .....	42
4.3 Age structure and nationality.....	45
4.3.1 Age structure by region .....	46
4.3.2 Age structure of the ten leading countries.....	46
<b>5. Summary and concluding remarks</b> .....	<b>49</b>
<b>References</b> .....	<b>53</b>
<b>Appendices</b> .....	<b>54</b>

## List of tables

Table 3.1:	Distribution of all recipients of temporary residence permits by type of permit, 2011–2013.....	16
Table 3.2:	Distribution of all recipients of temporary residence permits by age group, 2013 .....	18
Table 3.3:	Distribution of all recipients of temporary residence permits by region and sub–region, 2013.....	19
Table 3.4:	Percentage distribution of the types of temporary residence permits by region and sub-region, 2013.....	22
Table 3.5:	Percentage distribution of the types of temporary residence permits by region and the ten leading countries in each region, 2013.....	24
Table 3.6:	Age distribution of recipients of temporary resident permits by region of residence, 2013.....	33
Table 3.7:	Percentage distribution of recipients of temporary residence permits by broad age groups region and the ten leading countries from each region, 2013 .....	35
Table 4.1:	Distribution of all recipients of permanent residence permits by category status, 2011–2013 .....	36
Table 4.2:	Distribution of all recipients of permanent residence permits by age group, 2013 .....	37
Table 4.3:	Distribution of all recipients of permanent residence permits by region and sub–region, 2013.....	38
Table 4.4:	Percentage distribution of the permanent residence permits category status by region and sub-region, 2013.....	41
Table 4.5:	Percentage distribution of the permanent residence category status by region and the ten leading countries from each region, 2013 .....	42
Table 4.6:	Age distribution recipients of permanent resident permits by region of residence, 2013.....	46
Table 4.7:	Percentage distribution of recipients of permanent residence permits by broad age groups by region and the ten leading countries from each region, 2013 .....	48

## List of figures

Figure 3.1:	Distribution of recipients of temporary residence permits from the ten leading countries from all regions, 2013 .....	17
Figure 3.2:	Distribution of recipients of temporary residence permits from the ten leading countries from the overseas region, 2013 .....	20
Figure 3.3:	Distribution of recipients of temporary residence permits from the ten leading countries from the Africa region, 2013.....	20
Figure 3.4:	Percentage distribution of recipients of all visitors' permits by nationality, highlighting the ten leading countries, 2013 .....	25
Figure 3.5:	Percentage distribution of recipients of all work permits by nationality, highlighting the ten leading countries, 2013 .....	26
Figure 3.6:	Percentage distribution of recipients of all relatives' permits by nationality, highlighting the ten leading countries, 2013 .....	27
Figure 3.7:	Percentage distribution of recipients of all study permits by nationality highlighting the ten leading countries, 2013 .....	28
Figure 3.8:	Percentage distribution of recipients of all business permits by nationality, highlighting the ten leading countries, 2013 .....	29
Figure 3.9:	Percentage distribution of recipients of all medical treatment permits by nationality, highlighting the ten leading countries, 2013 .....	30
Figure 3.10:	Percentage distribution of recipients of all waiver permits by nationality, highlighting the ten leading countries, 2013 .....	31
Figure 3.11:	Percentage distribution of recipients of all retired persons' permits by nationality, highlighting the ten leading countries, 2013 .....	32
Figure 3.12:	Median ages of recipients of temporary residence permits from overseas and the ten leading countries, 2013 .....	34
Figure 3.13:	Median age of recipients of temporary residence permits from Africa and the ten leading countries, 2013 .....	34
Figure 4.1:	Distribution of recipients of permanent residence permits from the ten leading countries from all regions, 2013 .....	37
Figure 4.2:	Distribution of recipients of permanent residence permits from the ten leading overseas countries, 2013 .....	39
Figure 4.3:	Distribution of recipients of permanent residence permits from the ten leading African countries, 2013 .....	39
Figure 4.4:	Percentage distribution of all permanent residence permit recipients who used relatives' category status by nationality, highlighting the ten leading countries, 2013 .....	43
Figure 4.5:	Percentage distribution of all permanent residence permit recipients who used work category status by nationality, highlighting the ten leading countries, 2013 .....	43

Figure 4.6: Percentage distribution of all permanent residence permit recipients who used refugee category status by nationality, highlighting the ten leading countries, 2013 ..... 44

Figure 4.7: Percentage distribution of all permanent residence permit recipients who used business and finance category status by nationality, highlighting the ten leading countries, 2013..... 45

Figure 4.8: Median age of recipients of permanent residence permits from the ten leading overseas countries, 2013 ..... 47

Figure 4.9: Median age of recipients of permanent residence permits from the ten leading countries, African countries, 2013 ..... 47



## List of abbreviations

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

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1. Background

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 1.2. Objectives of the statistical release

The objectives are:

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

## 1.3. Scope of this statistical release

This statistical release is based on data on applications for TRP and PRP that were approved in 2013. All applications go through the DHA's processes and delegation levels from the time of submission until approval. Although the DHA may give minimum processing periods for the different types of permits, practically, the processing period differs from one application to the other. Accordingly, the data cover all successful applications in a given calendar year irrespective of when the application was submitted. In addition, the data do not include applications that were not successful.

## 1.4. Organisation and presentation of this statistical release

The remaining sections of this release are organised as follows:

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

## 2. Source of data and methodology

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

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

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

### 2.1. Temporary residence permits

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

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

## 2.2. Permanent residence permits

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

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

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

## 2.3. Data processing

For the purpose of enabling the production of this statistical release, the DHA provided Stats SA with an electronic data file containing data on temporary residence permits (TRP) and permanent residence permits (PRP) applications on which a decision has been made. The data pertained to decisions taken from January 2013 to December 2013. There were three main decisions/outcomes, namely: approved, pending and rejected. The data file contains a number of captured variables.

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

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

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

- **Editing:**
  - All the pending and rejected cases (i.e. cases that were not approved in 2013) as shown by the “*Decision*” variable were removed.
  - Category permits given to businesses to enable them recruit foreign workers were also removed.

- Duplication of cases was checked by using all the variables for each case.
  - The “*Nationality*” variable was checked to pick out names of countries with wrong spellings; same countries with different names, etc. (e.g. Ugandan instead of Uganda; Holland instead of The Netherlands; Eire instead of Ireland); use of old names like Yugoslavia – currently the former Yugoslavia consists of seven countries, former Czechoslovakia is now two countries; and use of group names such as Leeward Islands (referring to a group of Caribbean islands).
  - The “*Date of Birth*” variable was cleaned and formatted from text to date format. Cases with ‘unreasonable’ year of birth were corrected (e.g. 1760, 1835 were changed to 1960 and 1935, respectively); dates of birth that did not ‘correctly’ correspond to the type of permit were coded as unspecified (e.g. a retired person born in 2010).
- **Creation of new variables: new variables were derived from existing variables provided in the file.**
- *Age*: Year of birth and year of approval were used to derive the age of the applicant in the year of approval.
  - *Sub-regions*: the countries of nationality were grouped into Europe, North America, Central and South America, Australasia, Middle East, Asia, SADC, East and Central Africa, West Africa and North Africa.
  - *Regions*: the sub-regions were further grouped into regions namely: (i) **overseas** – consists of Europe, North America, Central and South America, Australasia, Middle East and Asia; and (ii) **Africa** – made up of SADC, East and Central Africa, West Africa and North Africa.
- **Renaming of variables**
- *Type of Permit*:  
In the TRP file, the *Category Name* variable stands for the different types of temporary permits that are issued. The variable was therefore renamed *Type of Permit*. The various categories were grouped into ten types under the *Type of Permit* variable for analysis. These ten types are: business, exchange, medical, relatives’, retired persons’, study, treaty, waiver, work and visitors’ temporary permits.
  - *Category status*:  
Only one type of permanent residence permit is issued. However, the issuance is based on the current temporary permit status of the applicant. For example, an applicant who has a work permit applies for a permanent residence permit with that permit. Similarly someone who has a refugee permit can use it to apply for a PRP. The various categories under the *Category Name* variable were re-coded into five statuses under *Category Status*. These were: business and finance, relatives, retired person, refugee and work.

## 2.4. Data analyses

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

Three variables, namely: nationality, type of permit / category status and age, were used for analyses. Descriptive analyses were done to provide information on the volume, nationality, type of permit, category status and the age profile of the recipients. Besides the overall description of all the 2013 recipients, five detailed analyses showing the different patterns of the distribution of the types of permits or the category statuses were performed.

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

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

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

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

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

### 3. Temporary residence permits

#### 3.1 Overall distribution

The number and type of temporary residence permits (TRPs) approved in 2011, 2012 and 2013 are presented in Table 3.1. The number of TRPs issued increased from 106 173 in 2011 to 141 550 in 2012 and decreased to 101 910 in 2013. The fluctuations in the approved permits per year are largely a reflection of the processing procedures and regulations in place at the time of considering the applications. Despite the changes in the numbers per type of permit and the total number of permits issued, the pattern of types of permits remained virtually the same.

A total of 101 910 TRPs were issued in 2013. The distribution indicates that the highest proportion of permits were issued for visitors' (32,6%) followed by work permits (23,6%). Relatives' permits made up 23,4% of permits issued, whilst 15,1%, 1,9% and 1,4% were study, business and medical treatment permits respectively. Fewer retired persons' permits were issued (0,7%). The remaining permits made up 1,4% of all the permits issued in 2013.

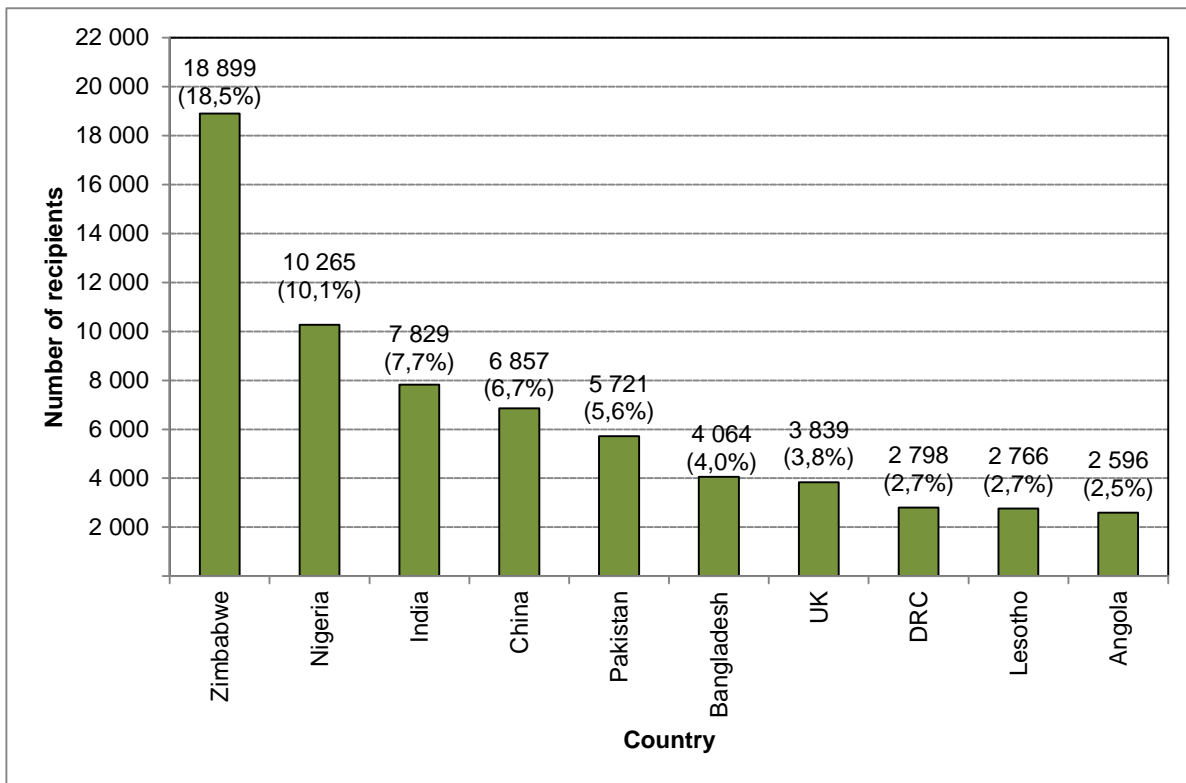
**Table 3.1: Distribution of all recipients of temporary residence permits by type of permit, 2011-2013**

Type of Status	2011		2012		2013	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Visitors' permit	28 468	26,8	44 828	31,7	33 186	32,5
Work permit	20 673	19,5	33 253	23,5	24 027	23,6
Relatives' permit	36 135	34,0	37 612	26,6	23 845	23,4
Study permit	16 928	15,9	20 087	14,2	15 378	15,1
Business permit	1 346	1,3	1 585	1,1	1 911	1,9
Medical treatment permit	1 399	1,3	1 870	1,3	1 407	1,4
Waiver permit	-	-	1 068	0,8	1 355	1,3
Retired persons' permit	732	0,7	980	0,7	680	0,7
Others ( corporate, exchange and treaty)	492	0,5	267	0,9	121	0,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>106 173</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>141 550</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>101 910</b>	<b>100,0</b>



As shown in Figure 3.1, the largest number of permits were issued to nationals from the following ten countries: Zimbabwe (18,5%), Nigeria (10,1%), India (7,7%), China (6,7%), Pakistan (5,6%), Bangladesh (4,0%), UK (3,8%), the DRC (2,7%), Lesotho (2,7%) and Angola (2,5%). Recipients of permits from these ten countries represents 64,4% of the permits issued in 2013. In terms of regional distribution, five of the ten leading countries were from Africa, while the other five were from overseas.

**Figure 3.1: Distribution of recipients of temporary residence permits from the ten leading countries from all regions, 2013**



The age structure indicates that the median age of all the 2013 temporary residence permit recipients was 32 years. It is observed from the age data given in Table 3.2 that a total of 47,0% of the 2013 temporary resident permit recipients were in the age groups 20–24, 25–29 and 30–34. A broader distribution of the age data reveals that 12 279 (12,0%) were children aged below 15 years; a total of 86 902 (85,3%) were adults in the 15 to 64 age group while 2 717 (2,7%) were older persons aged 65 years and above.

**Table 3.2: Distribution of all recipients of temporary residence permits by age group, 2013**

Age Group	Number	Percentage
0-14	12 279	12,0
15-19	3 815	3,7
20-24	11 201	11,0
25-29	17 878	17,5
30-34	18 836	18,5
35-39	14 209	13,9
40-44	9 074	8,9
45-49	5 397	5,3
50-54	2 977	2,9
55-59	2 072	2,0
60-64	1 443	1,4
65+	2 717	2,7
Unspecified	12	0,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>101 910</b>	<b>100,0</b>

### 3.2 Nationality and type of permit

#### 3.2.1 Region, sub-region and nationality

The distribution of the recipients of temporary residence permits by region, sub-region and nationality of all the 101 910 recipients is presented in Appendix II. Summary information, showing the number of recipients by sub-regions only, is provided in Table 3.3.

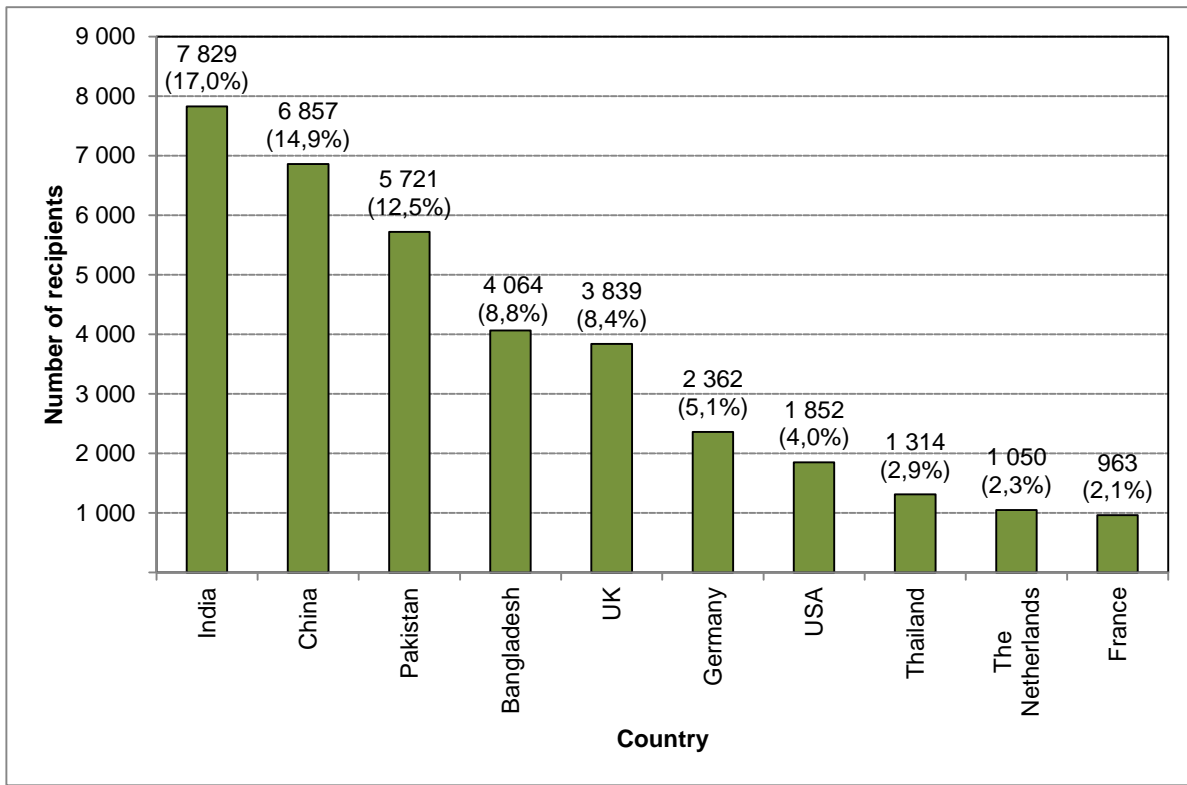
Out of the 101 910 recipients, 45,1% were from overseas and 54,9% from Africa. With respect to the sub-regional groupings, the recipients came mainly from SADC (34,0%) and Asia (27,1%). These were followed by Europe (13,1%), West Africa (13,0%), East and Central Africa (6,5%), North America (2,3%), North Africa (1,4%), Central and South America (1,0%) and Middle East (1,0%). The least number of recipients (0,6%) were from Australasia.

**Table 3.3: Distribution of all recipients of temporary residence permits by region and sub–region, 2013**

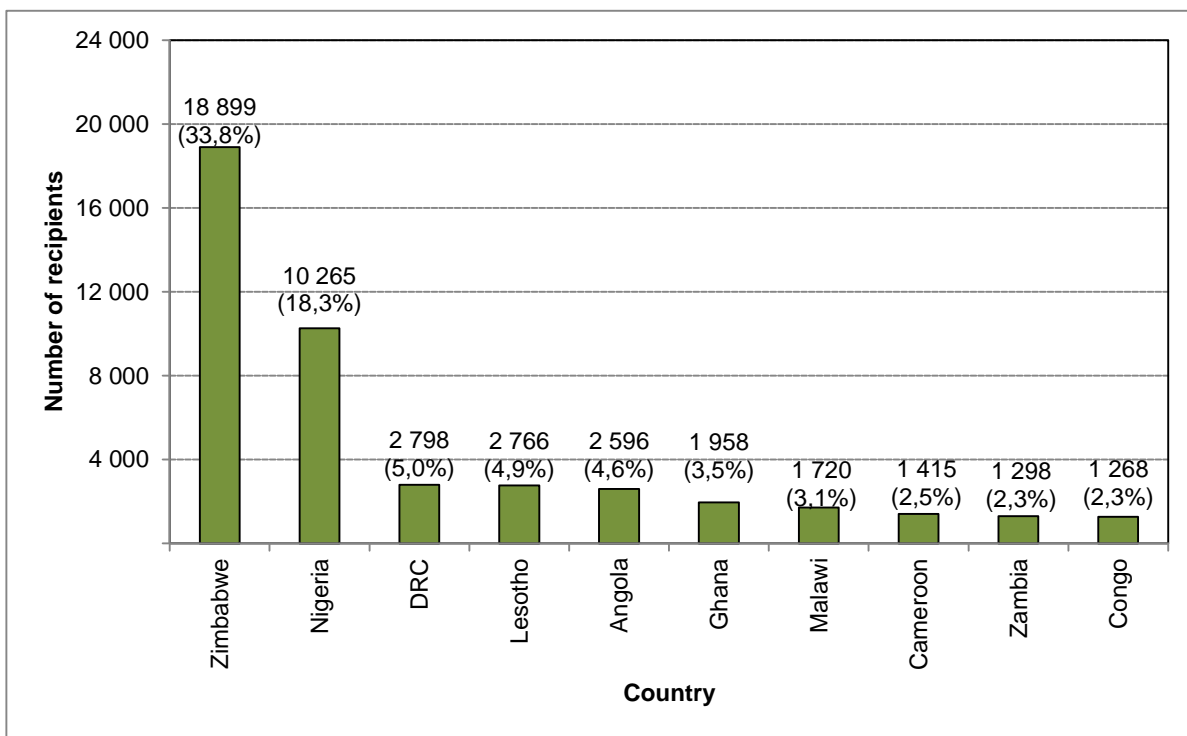
Region / Sub-region	Number	Percentage
<b>Overseas Region</b>	<b>45 938</b>	<b>45,1</b>
Europe	13 385	13,1
North America	2 364	2,3
Central and South America	1 016	1,0
Australasia	579	0,6
Middle East	994	1,0
Asia	27 600	27,1
<b>Africa Region</b>	<b>55 951</b>	<b>54,9</b>
SADC	34 641	34,0
Other Africa	21 310	20,9
East and Central Africa	6 670	6,5
West Africa	13 227	13,0
North Africa	1 413	1,4
<b>Unspecified</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0,0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>101 910</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Figure 3.2 and Figure 3.3 present information on the ten leading countries in terms of the number of temporary residence permit recipients from overseas and Africa respectively. The ten leading overseas countries were: India (17,0%); China (14,9%); Pakistan (12,5%); Bangladesh (8,8%); UK (8,4%); Germany (5,1%); USA (4,0%), Thailand (2,9%), The Netherlands (2,3%) and France (2,1%) (see Figure 3.2). These countries together represent 78,0% of the total recipients from overseas countries. Zimbabwe (33,8%); Nigeria (18,3%); DRC (5,0%); Lesotho (4,9%); Angola (4,6%), Ghana (3,5%); Malawi (3,1%); Cameroon (2,5%); Zambia (2,3%) and Congo (2,3%) were the ten leading countries from the Africa region (see Figure 3.3). Recipients from these countries combined received 80,3% of all the temporary residence permits issued to nationals from Africa.

**Figure 3.2: Distribution of recipients of temporary residence permits from the ten leading countries from the overseas region, 2013**



**Figure 3.3: Distribution of recipients of temporary residence permits from the ten leading countries from the Africa region, 2013**



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

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

#### **3.2.2.1 Region and sub-region by type of permit**

The first analysis examines the pattern of the regional and sub-regional share of the 101 910 permits. The analysis focuses on the proportions of recipients of different types of permits for each region and sub-region. Therefore, the denominator is the region or sub-region. Table 3.4 shows that overall, a relatively high large proportion of the overseas nationals received visitors' (34,1%), work (30,0%) and relatives' (22,6%) permits. Only 6,4% and 2,6% of the overseas recipients were issued with study and business permits respectively. All the overseas sub-regions had visitors' and work permits as their first and second highest proportion of permits with the exception of Asia and Australasia. Out of the permits received by nationals from Asia and Australasia, 27,7% and 18,0% respectively were for relatives. On one hand, Asia (4,2%) had the lowest proportion of permits issued for study. On the other hand, the Middle East (4,1%) showed the highest proportion in business permits while Europe (3,5%) had the highest proportion of retired persons' permits among its recipients.

The results on the Africa's recipients showed a number of similarities. A large proportion of the Africa recipients were given visitors' (31,2%) and relatives' (24,0%) permits. Nearly one in four of the recipients each were issued with study (22,2%) and work (18,3%) permits. None of the sub-regions followed the sequencing of the four main types of permits as observed from the overall Africa region. However, most of the recipients from all the sub-regions in Africa were given relatives' and visitors' permits. The highest proportion of relatives' permits was among North Africa (34,0%) recipients. They were followed by West Africa with 30,4%. West Africa (38,0%) showed the highest proportion of visitors' permit. North Africa (21,8%) and SADC (21,1%) had the highest proportion of their recipients with work permits. Study permits were more prominent among East and Central Africa (27,3%) and SADC (24,5%) recipients compared to the West Africa (14,7%) and North Africa (13,6%). Furthermore, a relatively high proportion of recipients of business permits was observed among recipients from East and Central Africa (3,6%).

**Table 3.4: Percentage distribution of the types of temporary residence permits by region and sub-region, 2013**

Region / Sub-region	Permits										
	Visitors	Work	Relatives	Study	Business	Medical	Waiver	Retired persons	Treaty	Exchange	Total
<b>Overseas</b>	<b>34,1</b>	<b>30,0</b>	<b>22,6</b>	<b>6,4</b>	<b>2,6</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>2,3</b>	<b>1,4</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Europe	50,2	15,8	15,1	9,1	1,2	0,8	4,0	3,5	0,2	0,2	100,0
North America	52,7	15,5	14,5	11,4	0,9	0,4	2,7	1,7	0,1	0,0	100,0
Central and South America	46,5	19,6	16,5	11,3	0,6	0,9	2,9	0,6	1,2	0,0	100,0
Australasia	51,1	17,1	18,0	8,8	0,9	0,9	2,1	0,9	0,3	0,0	100,0
Middle East	52,7	17,0	12,4	12,4	4,1	0,3	0,2	0,6	0,1	0,2	100,0
Asia	23,3	39,3	27,7	4,2	3,4	0,2	1,5	0,4	0,0	0,0	100,0
<b>Africa Region</b>	<b>31,2</b>	<b>18,3</b>	<b>24,0</b>	<b>22,2</b>	<b>1,3</b>	<b>2,2</b>	<b>0,5</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
SADC	29,1	21,1	21,7	24,5	0,3	2,5	0,6	0,1	0,0	0,0	100,0
East and Central Africa	30,0	14,7	21,2	27,3	3,6	2,5	0,5	0,1	0,0	0,0	100,0
West Africa	38,0	12,5	30,4	14,7	2,6	1,3	0,4	0,0	0,1	0,0	100,0
North Africa	26,0	21,8	34,0	13,6	2,7	0,4	1,1	0,0	0,4	0,0	100,0
<b>Unspecified</b>	<b>33,3</b>	<b>23,8</b>	<b>9,5</b>	<b>19,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>14,3</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,5</b>	<b>23,6</b>	<b>23,4</b>	<b>15,1</b>	<b>1,9</b>	<b>1,4</b>	<b>1,3</b>	<b>0,7</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

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

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

Considering the permit recipients' distribution pattern for overseas region with its ten leading countries, Germany, USA, Thailand and The Netherlands were the only countries that followed the overall overseas pattern for the four main permits (visitors', followed by work, relatives' and study). It is noticed from the Table that India and China had similar distribution pattern of recipients and similar ranking of the types of permits. Another pair of countries, Pakistan and Bangladesh, also displayed similar sequence in the distribution of their recipients by type of permit.

The proportion of China recipients' of work permit was quite high at 60,3%, while India had 41,2% of her recipients with work permits. Visitors' and relatives' permits accounted for 29,4% and 21,0% respectively of the permits received by Indian nationals. While a huge proportion of China recipients were issued with work permits, only 17,7% and 12,2% of them received visitors' and relatives' permits respectively.

Relatives' permits were the largest type of permit received by Bangladesh (58,3%) and Pakistan (40,9%) nationals. However, whereas 32,5% of recipients from Pakistan were given work permit, only 21,9% was observed among Bangladesh recipients. Pakistan (5,8%) and Bangladesh (5,5%) showed a relatively high proportion of nationals with business permits compared to the remaining eight countries.

The majority of recipients from The Netherlands (60,5%), Germany (57,2%), USA (51,8%), UK (51,5%) and Thailand (51,4%) were given visitors' permits. France had 39,1% of her recipients with visitors' permits and had the highest proportion of residents with study permits (18,5%) compared to other overseas countries. The UK (18,2%), USA (15,4%) and Thailand (11,4%) had relatively higher proportion of recipients with relatives' permits than The Netherlands (10,3%), France (9,4%) and Germany (9,0%). With the exception of Thailand (29,2%) and France (20,6%), less than 20,0% of permits from each of the remaining four countries were for work. The proportion for recipients with retired persons' permits was notable in Germany, UK and The Netherlands. Thus, 4,7%, 4,6% and 4,4% of recipients from Germany, UK and The Netherlands respectively had retired persons' permit.

None of the African countries followed the Africa regional sequence for the first four permits (relatives' followed by visitors', study and work permits in descending order). Work permit was ranked first only among Zimbabwe recipients (30,8%); over a quarter (28,9%) of the Zimbabwe recipients were issued with visitors' permits whilst 21,9% received study permits. A large proportion of permits for Nigeria nationals were recipients of visitors' (37,7%) and relatives' (29,7%) permits. Study and work permits were issued to 16,3% and 11,6% recipients from Nigeria respectively. A high proportion of recipients from Angola (38,1%), DRC (34,5%), Congo (33,9%) and Cameroon (30,4%) compared with the other countries were issued with study permits. Despite the similarities in their patterns, the proportion of work permit among DRC recipients (11,8%) was lower compared to that among Angola nationals (13,2%).

More than half of the permits issued to recipients from Lesotho (56,8%) were relatives' permits. Only 3,4% of permits to nationals from Lesotho were for work. Malawi and Ghana shared a sequence pattern whilst Congo and Cameroon patterns were similar. Not only did Ghana and Malawi show the same pattern but the magnitude of the proportions of the different types of permits was also quite similar. For example, 11,0% and 9,9% of permits received by nationals from Malawi were for work and study purposes respectively. Similarly, work permits accounted for 19,0% and study permit 7,2% of the permits granted to nationals from Ghana.

Nationals from Congo and Cameroon had a higher proportion of permits for study 33,9% and 30,4% than for work 11,8% and 22,8%. In addition, each of the following permits – relatives', visitors' and work permits accounted for about 20,0% of all the permits issued to nationals from Cameroon.

**Table 3.5: Percentage distribution of the types of temporary residence permits by region and the ten leading countries in each region, 2013**

Region / Sub-region	Permits										Total
	Visitors	Work	Relatives	Study	Business	Medical	Waiver	Retired persons	Treaty	Exchange	
<b>Overseas</b>	<b>31,1</b>	<b>33,4</b>	<b>24,4</b>	<b>4,9</b>	<b>2,9</b>	<b>1,5</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>1,2</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>100,0</b>
India	29,4	41,2	21,0	4,1	1,0	0,4	2,7	0,1	0,0	0,0	100,0
China	17,7	60,3	12,2	3,9	4,1	0,0	1,1	0,5	0,1	0,1	100,0
Pakistan	19,0	32,5	40,9	1,3	5,8	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	100,0
Bangladesh	13,5	21,9	58,3	0,6	5,5	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0
UK	51,5	12,1	18,2	9,1	1,2	1,5	1,6	4,6	0,0	0,1	100,0
Germany	57,2	16,9	9,0	7,6	0,7	0,4	2,8	4,7	0,4	0,4	100,0
USA	51,8	15,7	15,4	11,5	0,8	0,4	2,9	1,5	0,1	0,1	100,0
Thailand	51,4	29,2	11,4	5,7	0,2	0,2	1,9	0,1	0,0	0,0	100,0
The Netherlands	60,5	13,6	10,3	7,4	1,7	0,2	1,8	4,4	0,1	0,0	100,0
France	39,1	20,6	9,4	18,5	1,8	0,2	7,4	1,9	0,8	0,3	100,0
<b>African Region</b>	<b>31,7</b>	<b>20,0</b>	<b>22,4</b>	<b>22,0</b>	<b>1,0</b>	<b>2,3</b>	<b>0,5</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Zimbabwe	28,9	30,8	16,9	21,9	0,2	0,5	0,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0
Nigeria	37,7	11,6	29,7	16,3	3,1	1,3	0,2	0,0	0,1	0,0	100,0
DRC	33,0	11,8	11,1	34,5	1,1	7,7	0,3	0,4	0,0	0,0	100,0
Lesotho	13,7	3,4	56,8	25,7	0,0	0,3	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0
Angola	23,7	13,2	6,4	38,1	0,7	17,4	0,0	0,5	0,0	0,0	100,0
Ghana	43,4	19,0	28,2	7,2	0,6	0,8	0,8	0,0	0,1	0,0	100,0
Malawi	46,8	11,0	30,6	9,9	0,4	0,8	0,5	0,1	0,0	0,0	100,0
Cameroon	22,0	22,8	20,2	30,4	3,0	1,3	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	100,0
Zambia	43,6	12,6	20,0	20,0	0,5	1,4	1,7	0,1	0,0	0,0	100,0
Congo	38,0	11,8	11,0	33,9	0,4	4,5	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,0	100,0

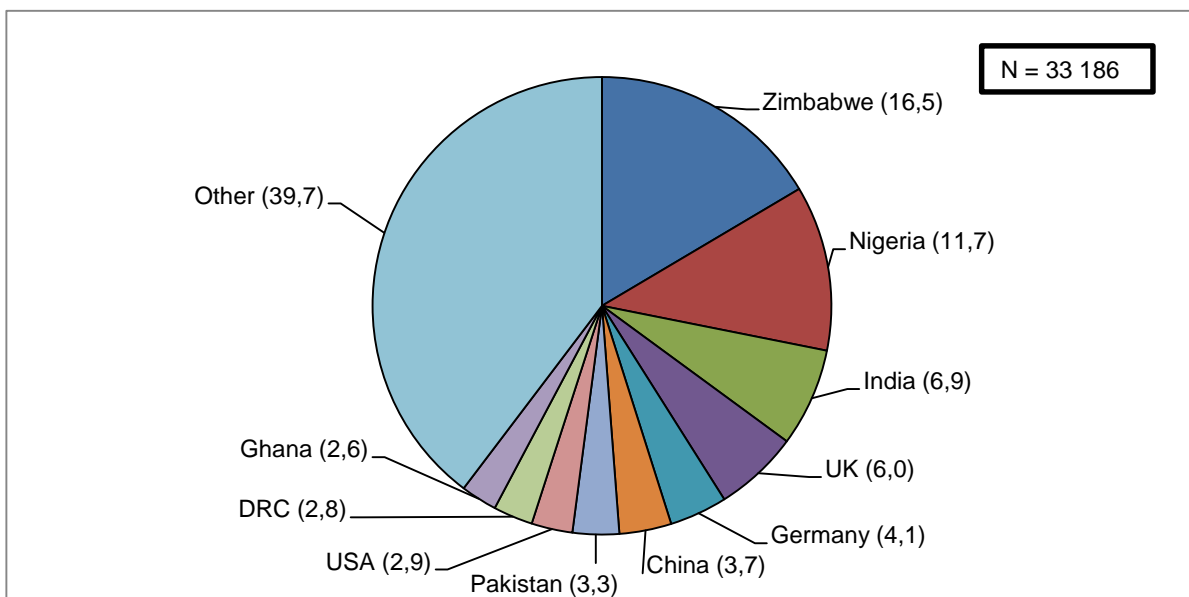


**3.2.2.3 Distribution of each type of permit by nationality**

The third analysis involves the allocation patterns of the permits by identifying the ten top countries for each type of permit. In this case, the denominator was the type of permit. The results are presented from Figure 3.4 to Figure 3.10.

As shown in Figure 3.4 the top ten countries for visitors' permits received 60,3% of the 33 186 permits. The four countries from Africa – Zimbabwe (16,5%), Nigeria (11,7%), DRC (2,8%) and Ghana (2,6%) received a total of about a third (33,6%) of the visitors' permit whereas 26,9% went to nationals from the six overseas countries.

**Figure 3.4: Percentage distribution of recipients of all visitors' permits by nationality, highlighting the ten leading countries, 2013**



Contrary to the findings from visitors' and relatives' permits, the allocation of work permits as shown in Figure 3.5 was less widespread among the 2013 recipients. Hence the ten top countries received 78,0% of the 24 027 work permits leaving only 22,0% to be shared among the remaining countries. Moreover nationals from only three countries [Zimbabwe (24,2%), China (17,2%) and India (13,4%)] received 54,8% of the permits. Five of the ten countries were from the Asia sub-region whereas UK and Germany were the only country from Europe; Zimbabwe, Nigeria and Ghana were the three countries from the Africa region.

**Figure 3.5: Percentage distribution of recipients of all work permits by nationality, highlighting the ten leading countries, 2013**

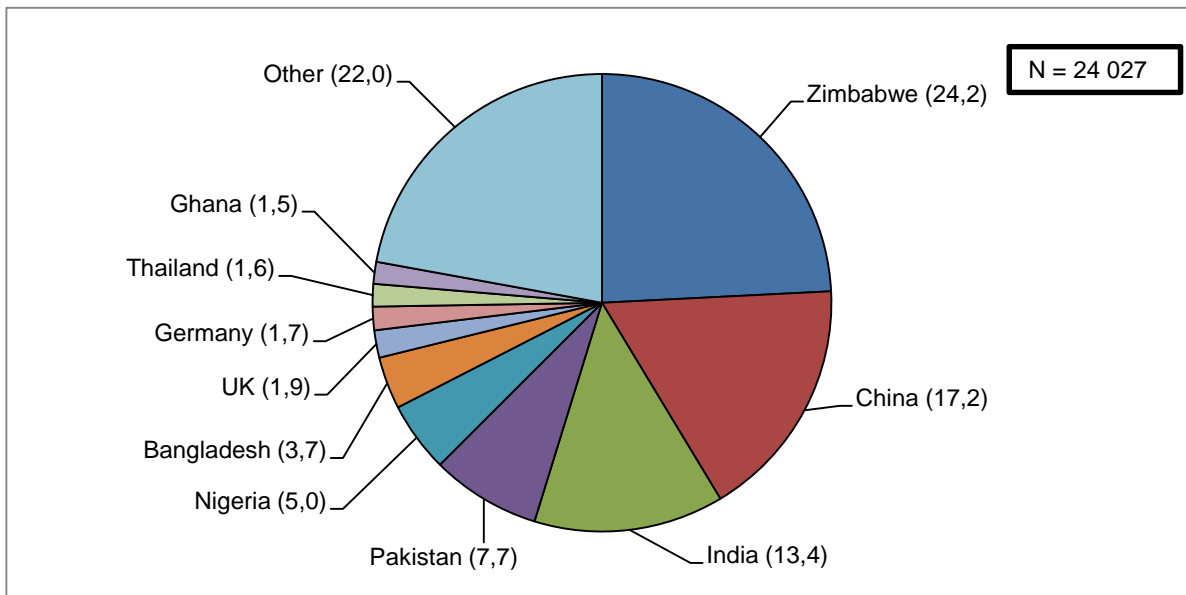
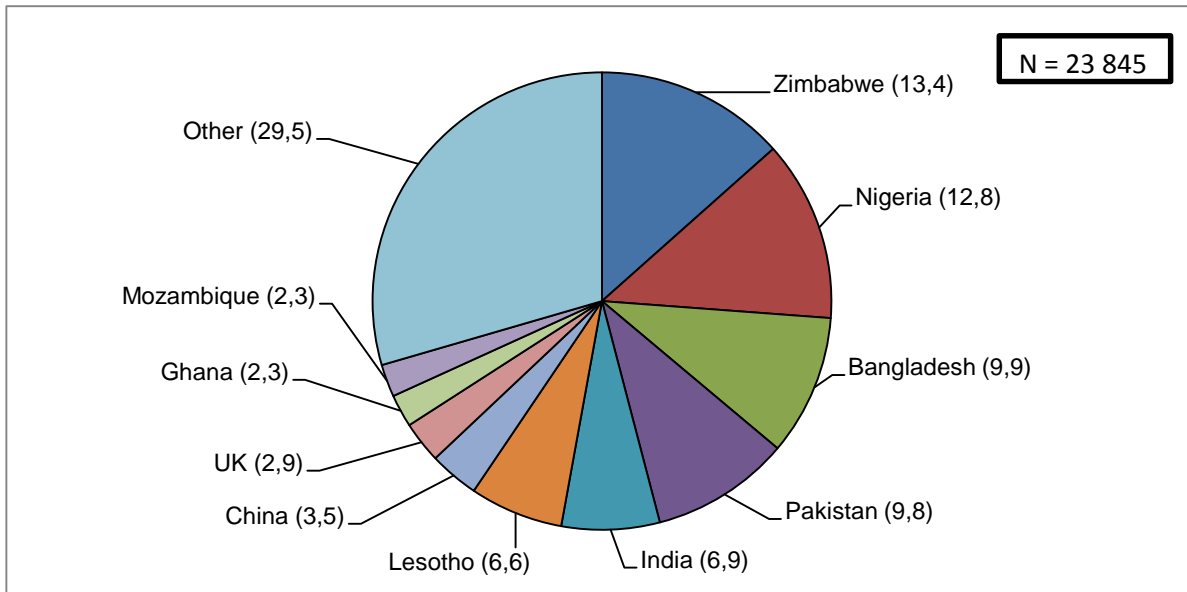


Figure 3.6 shows the results on the relatives' permits. Nationals from the ten leading countries received 70,5% of the 23 845 relatives' permits. The top ten countries were quite spread – five from Africa and five from overseas. In total, more permits went to nationals from African countries as compared to nationals from overseas countries. Specifically, Zimbabwe (13,4%) and Nigeria (12,8%) had the highest proportion – with a total of about a quarter of all relatives' permits issued to only these two countries.

**Figure 3.6: Percentage distribution of recipients of all relatives' permits by nationality, highlighting the ten leading countries, 2013**



As presented in Figure 3.7, nine of the ten leading countries for study permits were from the Africa region. About 68,5% of the 15 378 study permits were issued to nationals from the leading ten countries. Zimbabwe (26,9%) nationals alone received over a quarter of the 2013 study permits. These were followed by Nigeria (10,9%), Bangladesh (6,4%), Pakistan (6,3%), India (4,6%) and China (2,8%) nationals received a total of 20,1% of study permits.

**Figure 3.7: Percentage distribution of recipients of all study permits by nationality highlighting the ten leading countries, 2013**

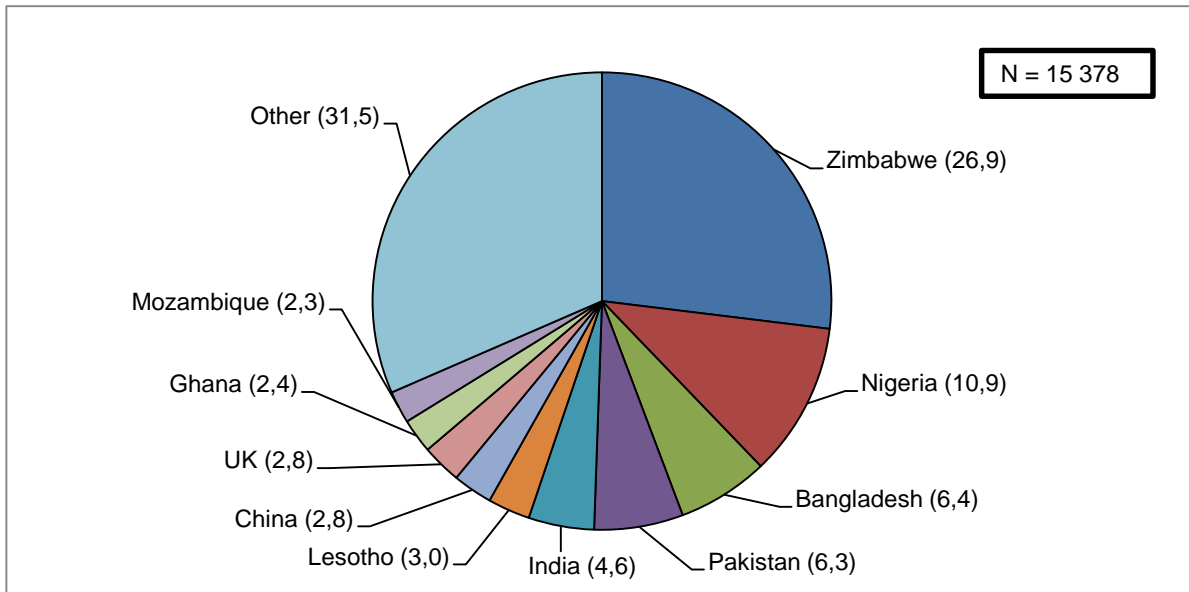
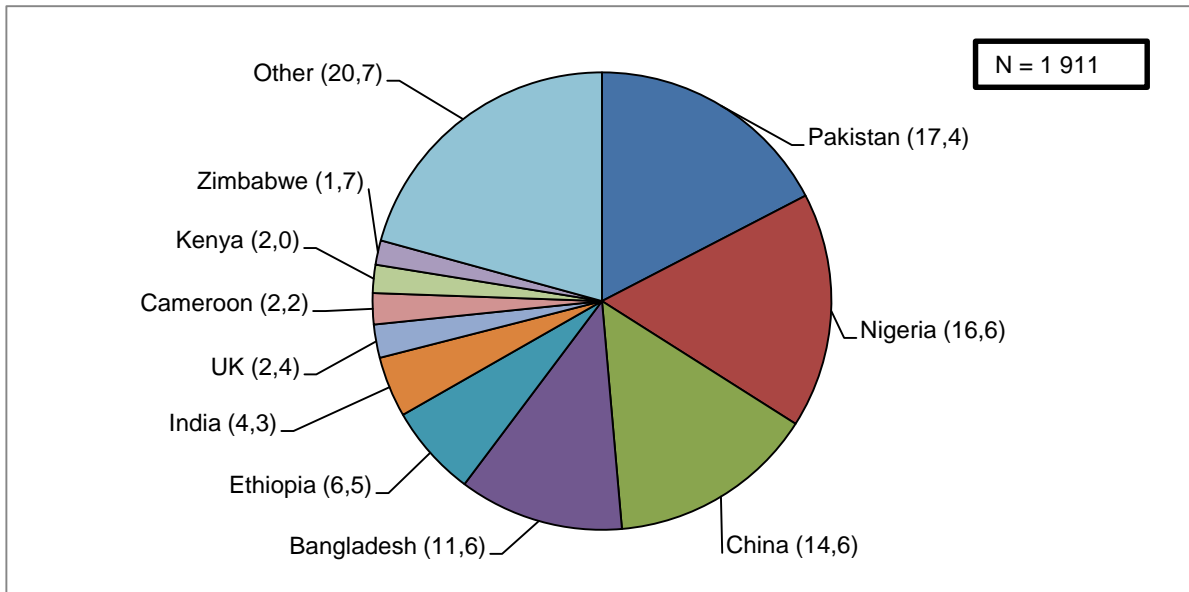


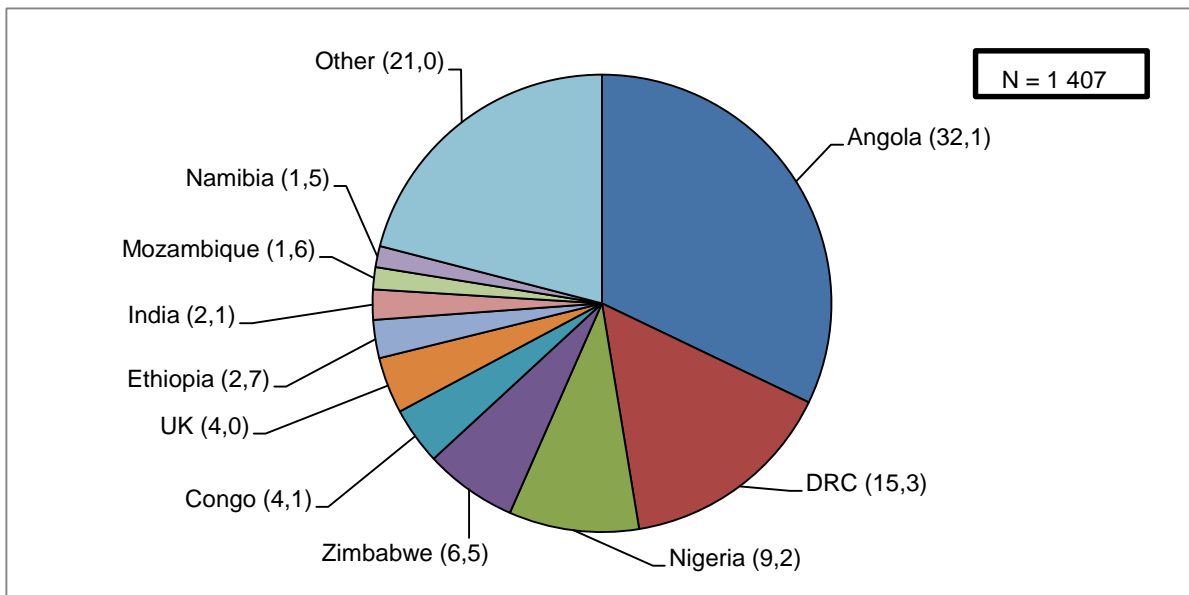
Figure 3.8 shows that nationals from the top ten countries received a total of 79,3% of the 1 911 business permits issued in 2013. The ten leading countries were made up of four from Asia; three from East and Central Africa; one from West Africa, one from SADC region and one from Europe. Pakistan, China, Bangladesh and India nationals together received 47,9% of the permits. Nationals from Ethiopia, Cameroon and Kenya received 10,7% of the permits. Nigeria and UK recipients were given 16,6% and 2,4% of the permits respectively.

**Figure 3.8: Percentage distribution of recipients of all business permits by nationality, highlighting the ten leading countries, 2013**



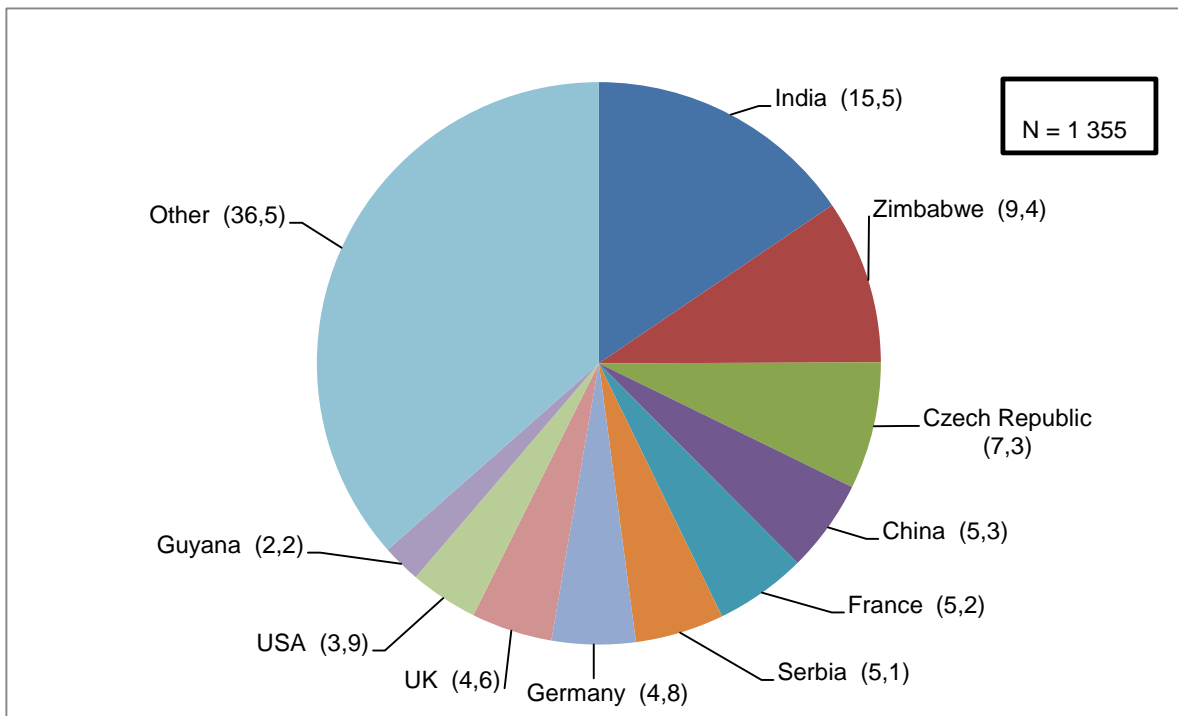
With the exception of UK and India, the top countries for medical permits were all from the Africa region. As presented in Figure 3.9, nearly a third (32,1%) of the 1 407 permits were issued to Angola nationals followed by 15,3% to nationals from DRC. UK and India nationals received 4,0% and 2,1% respectively. The ten top countries received 79,0% of the permits leaving only 21,0% of the permits for nationals from other countries.

**Figure 3.9: Percentage distribution of recipients of all medical treatment permits by nationality, highlighting the ten leading countries, 2013**



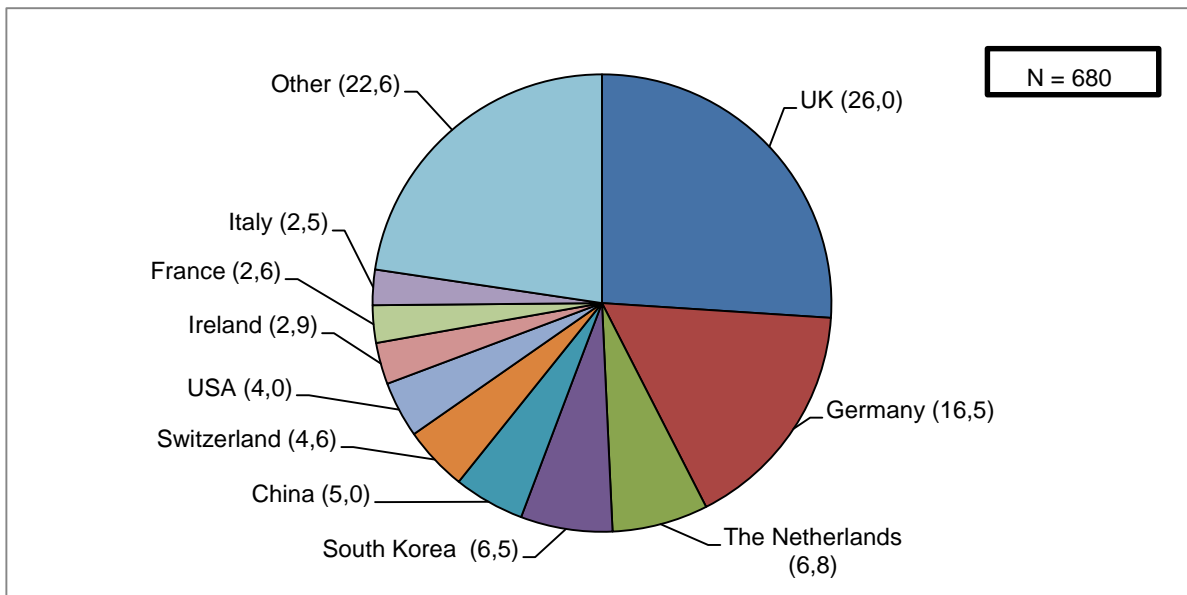
A total of 1 355 temporary residence permits were issued waiver permits (see Figure 3.10). Nine of the ten leading countries whose nationals received waiver permits were from the overseas region, with Zimbabwe being the only African country. Most of the waiver permits were issued to nationals of India (15,5%), followed by Zimbabwe (9,4%), China (5,3%), France (5,2%) and Serbia (5,1%). Germany, UK, USA and Guyana each received less than 5% of waiver permits. These top ten countries received 63,5% of all waiver permits.

**Figure 3.10: Percentage distribution of recipients of all waiver permits by nationality, highlighting the ten leading countries, 2013**



Results in Figure 3.11 indicate that all the ten leading countries with retired persons' permit were nationals from the overseas region. These nationals were issued with 77,4% of the 680 permits. Out of this total number, 26,0% were issued to UK nationals. Recipients from Germany and The Netherlands were issued with 16,5% and 6,8% of the permits respectively. The two countries from the Asia sub-region, South Korea and China, received 6,5% and 5,0% respectively.

**Figure 3.11: Percentage distribution of recipients of all retired persons' permits by nationality, highlighting the ten leading countries, 2013**



Data on the distribution of the remaining three permits (treaty and exchange) were not analysed in the same way as the previous seven types of permits because there were relatively fewer cases. Data on each of the three permits provided in Appendix II were analysed. Only the leading two countries were selected for comments.

It is observed from data presented in Appendix II (nationality and type of permit for all the 2013 recipients) that, with respect to treaty permits, immigrants from Cuba received 12 (14,8%) out of the 81 issued permits. These were followed by nationals of Germany and China who were given 9 (11,1%) permits per country. A total of 40 exchange permits were issued. Nationals of Germany received nearly a quarter (22,5%) of these exchange permits. Nationals of China, Namibia, UK and Zimbabwe were given four exchange permits per country.



### 3.3 Age structure and nationality

#### 3.3.1 Age structure by region

The regional patterns of the age distributions reveal distinct similarities and differences. As observed from Table 3.6, the median age for nationals from overseas countries was 32 years compared to 30 years for nationals from the African countries. The table further shows that the proportion of children (less than 15 years) from overseas and African countries that received temporary permits was also relatively different at 9,7% and 14,6% respectively. In addition, some differences were observed among the adult and the older person's age groups. Thus 86,3% of overseas recipients were in the adult group (15 to 64 years) whereas 84,2% of the Africa recipients were in that group. There was a relatively higher proportion (4,0%) of older persons (65 years and above) among overseas nationals than that among those from Africa (1,2%).

**Table 3.6: Age distribution of recipients of temporary resident permits by region of residence, 2013**

Region	Median age	Percentage distribution				
		0–14	15–64	65+	Unspecified	Total
Overseas	32	9,7	86,3	4,0	0,0	100,0
Africa	30	14,6	84,2	1,2	1,1	100,0
<b>Total</b>	32	12,0	85,3	2,7	0,0	100,0

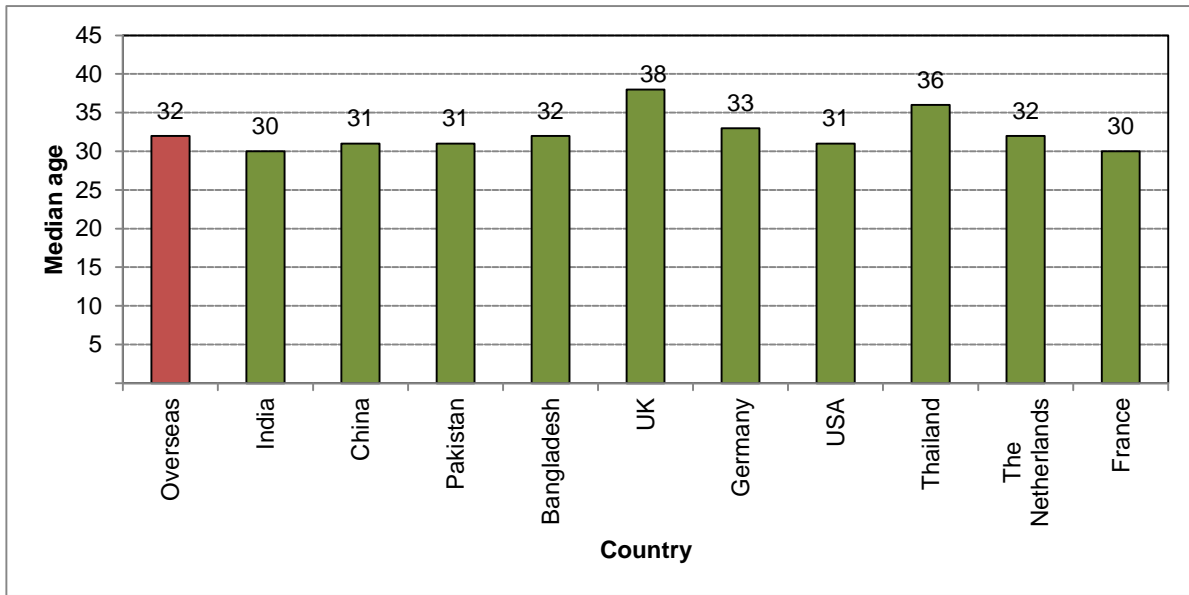
#### 3.3.2 Age structure of the ten leading countries

With a median age of 38 years, UK nationals who received temporary permits were the oldest (see Figure 3.12). They were followed by Thailand nationals at 36 years. Nationals from India and France had the lowest median age of 30 years. The median ages for the nationals from the remaining six overseas countries were below 34 years. Additional information from Table 3.7, indicates that 15,0% of UK nationals, 10,9% of nationals from Germany and 10,4% from The Netherlands were older persons. The proportion of older persons in each of the five Asian countries namely, India, China, Pakistan, Thailand and Bangladesh was less than 3,0%. Indeed Bangladesh nationals showed the lowest proportion (0,1%) of older persons. Recipients from USA had the highest proportion (17,8%) followed by France with 17,3% of children aged 0 to 14 years who received temporary permits.

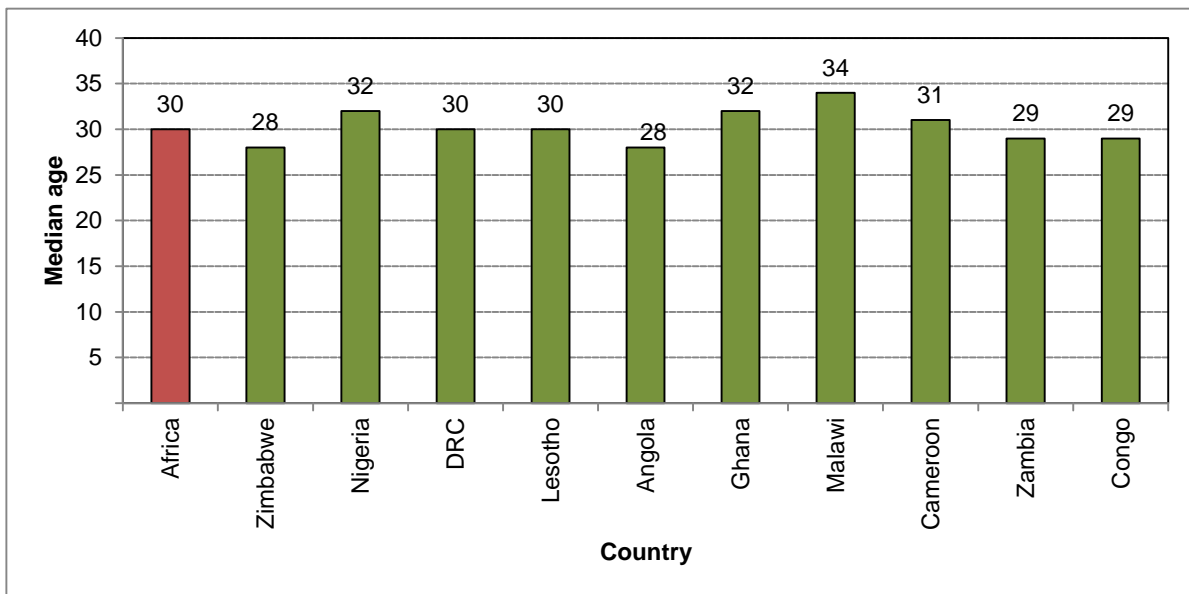
With regards to the African group, Malawi recipients showed the highest median age of 34 years followed by Nigeria and Ghana with 32 years each (see Figure 3.13). The youngest recipients were from Zimbabwe and Angola with a median age of 28 years each country.

The broad age distribution presented in Table 3.7, shows that Zimbabwe had the highest proportion (24,6%) of children who received permits. These were followed by Zambia with 15,2% of children who received permits. Ghana had the lowest (4,5%) proportion of children with permits. Similarly, the proportion of older persons was highest among nationals from DRC (3,4%) and lowest among Ghana (0,4%) nationals.

**Figure 3.12: Median ages of recipients of temporary residence permits from overseas and the ten leading countries, 2013**



**Figure 3.13: Median age of recipients of temporary residence permits from Africa and the ten leading countries, 2013**



**Table 3.7: Percentage distribution of recipients of temporary residence permits by broad age groups region and the ten leading countries from each region, 2013**

Region / Ten leading countries	Age group				
	0–14	15–64	65+	Unspecified	Total
<b>Overseas region</b>	<b>9,7</b>	<b>86,3</b>	<b>4,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
India	13,8	83,9	2,2	2,0	100,0
China	8,4	90,6	1,0	0,0	100,0
Pakistan	8,2	90,3	1,5	0,0	100,0
Bangladesh	1,7	98,2	0,1	0,0	100,0
UK	12,2	72,8	15,0	0,0	100,0
Germany	7,8	81,3	10,9	0,0	100,0
USA	17,8	75,9	6,3	0,1	100,0
Thailand	2,8	96,9	0,3	0,0	100,0
The Netherlands	10,0	79,6	10,4	0,0	100,0
France	17,3	80,4	2,3	0,0	100,0
<b>Africa region</b>	<b>14,6</b>	<b>84,2</b>	<b>1,2</b>	<b>1,1</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Zimbabwe	24,6	74,5	0,8	1,0	100,0
Nigeria	6,6	92,3	1,2	0,0	100,0
DRC	8,2	88,3	3,4	0,0	100,0
Lesotho	5,0	93,9	1,2	0,0	100,0
Angola	10,4	87,5	2,1	0,0	100,0
Ghana	4,5	95,1	0,4	0,0	100,0
Malawi	7,4	91,2	1,3	0,0	100,0
Cameroon	6,4	93,1	0,5	0,0	100,0
Zambia	15,2	83,1	1,6	0,1	100,0
Congo	7,4	90,5	2,1	0,0	100,0

## 4. Permanent residence permits

### 4.1 Overall distribution

The number of permanent residence permits (PRPs) approved in 2011, 2012 and 2013 is presented in Table 4.1. In 2011, a total of 10 011 PRPs were approved and these decreased drastically to 1 283 in 2012 and then increased to 6 801 in 2013. The huge fluctuations in the approved permits per year are mainly due to the processing procedures and regulations in place at the time of adjudicating of the applications. Although the total number of permits numbers of permits issued per year changed, the ranking of the type of category status used was practically the same in each year.

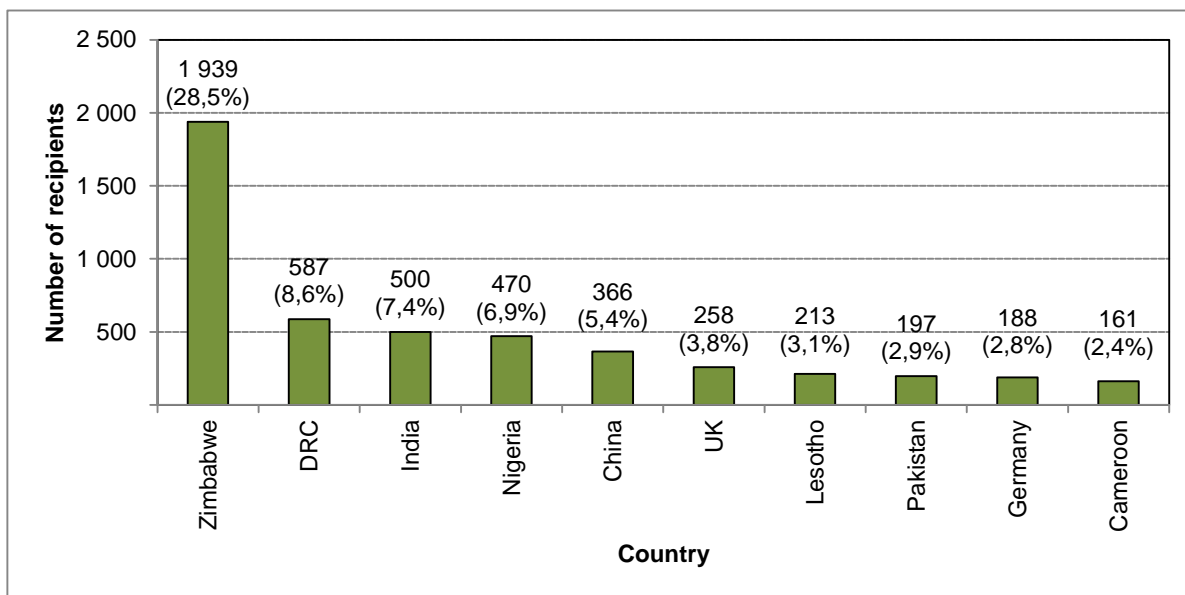
In 2013, 6 801 PRP were approved. The distribution of the category status of the temporary residence permits (TRP) used to apply for the PRP shows that more than half (58,3%) of the issued permits were acquired using the relatives' category status. Work and refugee statuses were used by 31,6% and 5,5% respectively. Business and finance as well as retired persons' category statuses were used in less than 5,0% of the applications respectively.

**Table 4.1: Distribution of all recipients of permanent residence permits by category status, 2011-2013**

Type of status	2011		2012		2013	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Relatives' permit	5 653	56,5	640	49,9	3 962	58,3
Work permit	2 060	20,6	441	34,4	2 152	31,6
Refugee	1 664	16,6	50	3,9	374	5,5
Business permit	316	3,2	94	7,3	176	2,6
Retired persons' permit	318	3,2	58	4,5	137	2,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 011</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>1 283</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>6 801</b>	<b>100,0</b>

It is observed from Figure 4.1 that the ten leading countries for the 2013 PRP were: Zimbabwe (28,5%), DRC (8,6%), India (7,4%), Nigeria (6,9%), China (5,4%), UK (3,8%), Lesotho (3,1%), Pakistan (2,9%), Germany (2,8%) and Cameroon (2,4%). Nationals from these countries made up 71,7% of the 6 801 recipients.

**Figure 4.1: Distribution of recipients of permanent residence permits from the ten leading countries from all regions, 2013**



Data given in Table 4.2 indicate that a total of 77,8% of the permits were issued to persons aged 15–64 years. In addition, 20,0% of the permits were given to those aged less than 15 years old while older persons (65 years and older) made up 2,2% of the recipients. The median age of all the PRP recipients was 34 years.

**Table 4.2: Distribution of all recipients of permanent residence permits by age group, 2013**

Age group	Number	Percent
0-14	1 361	20,0
15-19	275	4,0
20-24	210	3,1
25-29	568	8,4
30-34	1 324	19,5
35-39	1 176	17,3
40-44	781	11,5
45-49	481	7,1
50-54	235	3,5
55-59	144	2,1
60-64	95	1,4
65+	151	2,2
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 801</b>	<b>100,0</b>

## 4.2 Nationality and category status of permit

### 4.2.1 Region, sub-region and nationality

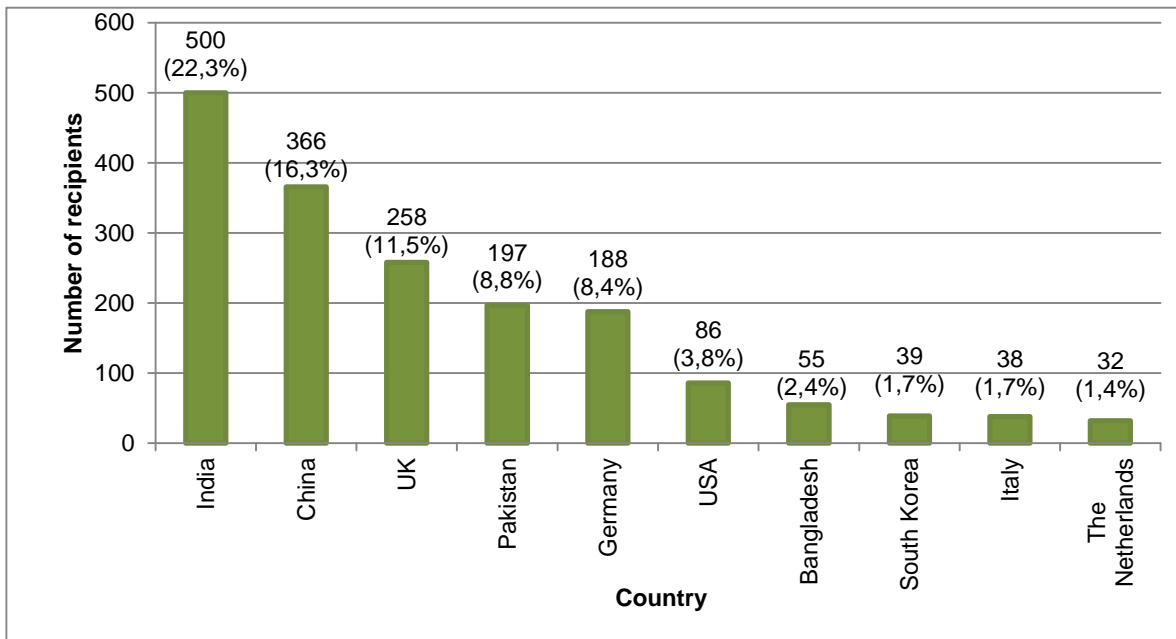
The 6 801 PRP were issued to recipients from 114 countries. The results of the distribution of the category status by region, sub-region and all country are presented in Appendix III. According to Table 4.3, there were 2 245 (33,0%) permits issued to nationals from the overseas region and 4 555 (67,0%) issued to those from Africa. It is further observed from the sub-regional distribution given in Table 4.3 that slightly less than half of the recipients came from SADC (46,6%). They were followed by recipients from Asia (18,1%). Recipients from Europe and East and Central Africa made up 11,6% and 10,6% respectively. Recipients from West Africa received 8,6% of the permits while the remaining sub-regions collectively received less than 5,0% of the 2013 permits.

**Table 4.3: Distribution of all recipients of permanent residence permits by region and sub–region, 2013**

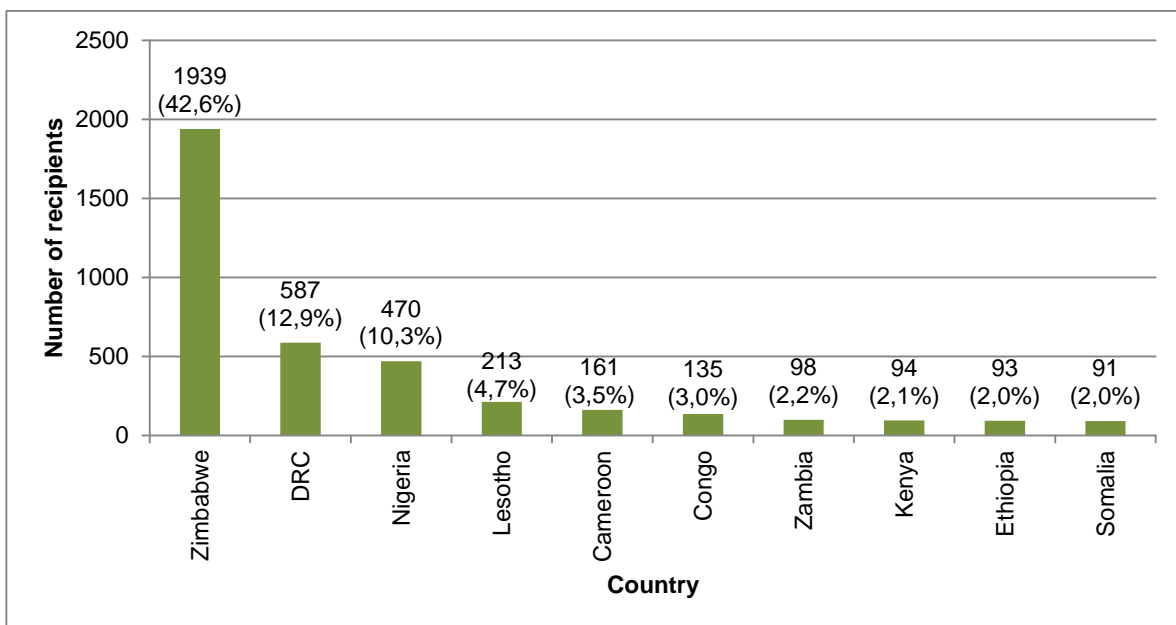
Region / Sub-region	Number	Percentage
<b>Overseas Region</b>	<b>2 245</b>	<b>33,0</b>
Europe	791	11,6
North America	112	1,6
Central and South America	45	0,7
Australasia	28	0,4
Middle East	41	0,6
Asia	1 228	18,1
<b>Africa region</b>	<b>4 555</b>	<b>67,0</b>
SADC	3 169	46,6
Other Africa	1 386	20,4
East and Central Africa	721	10,6
West Africa	587	8,6
North Africa	78	1,1
<b>Unspecified</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0,0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 801</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Nationals from the following ten countries received most (78,3%) of the permits given to recipients from the overseas region (see Figure 4.2): India (22,3%), China (16,3%), UK (11,5%), Pakistan (8,8%), Germany (8,4%), USA (3,8%), Bangladesh (2,4%), South Korea (1,7%), Italy (1,7%) and The Netherlands (1,4%). It is also observed from Figure 4.3 that the ten leading countries from the Africa region were: Zimbabwe (42,6%), DRC (12,9%), Nigeria (10,3%), Lesotho (4,7%), Cameroon (3,5%), Congo (3,0%), Zambia (2,2%), Kenya (2,1%), Ethiopia (2,0%) and Somalia (2,0%). The recipients from these countries received 85,2% of the permits issued to recipients from Africa.

**Figure 4.2: Distribution of recipients of permanent residence permits from the ten leading overseas countries, 2013**



**Figure 4.3: Distribution of recipients of permanent residence permits from the ten leading African countries, 2013**



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

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

### 4.2.2.1 Region and sub-region by category status

Most of the 2 245 nationals from the overseas region received their permanent residence permits based on relatives' (60,4%), work (29,0%), business and finance (4,7%) and retired persons' (5,7%) category statuses as shown in Table 4.4. The majority of the overseas recipients from each of the overseas sub-regions were given permanent permits based on relatives' category status. For example, 68,9% of recipients from Central and South America used their relatives' category status. With the exception of the Middle East and Asia, recipients who used their work, retired persons' category status were the second and third groups respectively for all the sub-regions. A higher proportion of recipients from Asia (36,3%) and Middle East (34,1%) compared to the other sub-groups used their work category status to apply for the PRP. Similarly, more than 5,0% of the recipients from Asia (5,1%) and Middle East (7,3%) used their business and finance permit category status. The highest proportion of recipients based on retired persons' category status came from Europe (13,8%). A higher proportion of Middle East recipients (2,4%) got permanent residence permits using their refugee status.

Data from Table 4.4 further show a similar pattern for the Africa sub-regions to what was observed among the overseas sub-regions. Similar to the overseas recipients, more than half of the Africa (57,2%) recipients used the relatives' category status to acquire permanent residence in South Africa. West Africa (62,9%) and North Africa (62,8%) had a higher proportion of recipients with relatives' category status. Work category status was used by 34,4% of the recipients from SADC and the West Africa sub-region. The proportions that used work category from North Africa and East and Central Africa were 29,5% and 25,8% respectively. The proportions of recipients with business and finance category status were relatively low (less than 10,0%) in each of the Africa sub-regions even though North Africa (7,7%) and East and Central Africa (5,7%) had higher proportions. Similarly, retired persons' category status was rarely used by nationals from the Africa sub-groups. However, all the recipients with refugee status were from East and Central Africa (21,9%), SADC (6,6%) and West Africa (0,7%).



**Table 4.4: Percentage distribution of the permanent residence permits category status by region and sub-region, 2013**

Region / Sub-region	Permit					
	Relatives	Work	Business and finance	Retired persons	Refugee	Total
<b>Overseas Region</b>	<b>60,4</b>	<b>29,0</b>	<b>4,7</b>	<b>5,7</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Europe	63,6	17,8	4,8	13,8	0,0	100,0
North America	67,9	25,9	1,8	4,5	0,0	100,0
Central and South America	68,9	28,9	0,0	2,2	0,0	100,0
Australasia	64,3	28,6	0,0	7,1	0,0	100,0
Middle East	56,1	34,1	7,3	0,0	2,4	100,0
Asia	57,4	36,3	5,1	1,0	0,2	100,0
<b>Africa Region</b>	<b>57,2</b>	<b>33,0</b>	<b>1,5</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>8,1</b>	<b>100,0</b>
SADC	58,4	34,4	0,3	0,2	6,6	100,0
East and Central Africa	46,5	25,8	5,7	0,1	21,9	100,0
West Africa	62,9	34,4	2,0	0,0	0,7	100,0
North Africa	62,8	29,5	7,7	0,0	0,0	100,0
<b>Unspecified</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>58,3</b>	<b>31,6</b>	<b>2,6</b>	<b>2,0</b>	<b>5,5</b>	<b>100,0</b>

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

The second analysis examines the pattern of the five category status among the ten leading countries from overseas and Africa. At least half of the nationals from each of the leading overseas countries, with the exception of China (44,3%) used their relatives' category status to obtain their permit (see Table 4.5). On one hand, the UK (72,5%) and Pakistan (70,6%) had relatively high proportions of recipients who used the relatives' category status. On the other hand, China (46,2%), India (38,4%), and Bangladesh (25,5%) showed a relatively high proportion of recipients that obtained the permit based on work category status. Similarly, Italy (13,2%), South Korea (12,8%) and Bangladesh (12,7%) had relatively high proportions of recipients that used their business and finance category status to obtain their permit. The use of retired persons' category was more prominent among nationals from Germany (21,8%), South Korea (15,4%) and the UK (10,5%).

With respect to the pattern observed from the leading African countries, generally more permits were issued based on relatives' category status. However, some differences were noted. Apart from Somalia and Cameroon, each of the remaining countries had a higher proportion of their nationals obtaining permits using their relatives' category status rather than work and refugee category statuses. For example, 62,3% of Nigeria recipients used relative' category status whereas 34,9% used the work category status. Similarly, 93,0% and 6,6% of Lesotho nationals obtained permits based on their relatives' and work category statuses respectively. Unlike their counterparts from overseas countries, recipients from African countries seldom obtained their permits based using the business and finance category status. Ethiopia (22,6%) was the only country with a relatively high proportion of recipients who used their business and finance category status. Recipients with refugee category status came from Somalia (75,8%), Congo (38,5%), DRC (34,8%), Ethiopia (12,9%), Zambia (4,1%), Cameroon (3,1%), Nigeria (0,4%) and Zimbabwe (0,1%).

**Table 4.5: Percentage distribution of the permanent residence category status by region and the ten leading countries from each region, 2013**

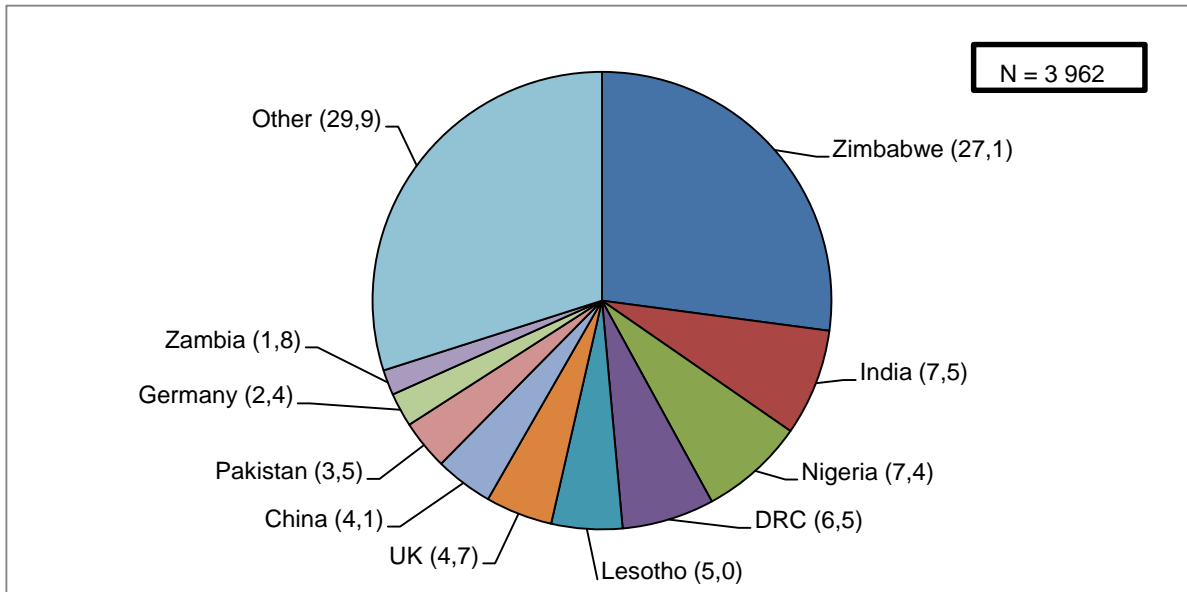
Region / Sub-region	Permit					
	Relatives	Work	Business and finance	Retired persons	Refugee	Total
<b>Overseas region</b>	60,4	29,0	4,7	5,7	0,1	100,0
India	59,8	38,4	1,4	0,2	0,2	100,0
China	44,3	46,2	8,5	1,1	0,0	100,0
UK	72,5	14,0	3,1	10,5	0,0	100,0
Pakistan	70,6	23,4	6,1	0,0	0,0	100,0
Germany	50,5	20,2	7,4	21,8	0,0	100,0
USA	64,0	31,4	1,2	3,5	0,0	100,0
Bangladesh	60,0	25,5	12,7	1,8	0,0	100,0
South Korea	56,4	15,4	12,8	15,4	0,0	100,0
Italy	60,5	21,1	13,2	5,3	0,0	100,0
<b>Africa region</b>	57,2	33,0	1,5	0,2	8,1	100,0
Zimbabwe	55,4	44,4	0,1	0,1	0,1	100,0
DRC	44,0	20,1	1,0	0,2	34,8	100,0
Nigeria	62,3	34,9	2,3	0,0	0,4	100,0
Lesotho	93,0	6,6	0,0	0,5	0,0	100,0
Cameroon	42,9	45,3	8,7	0,0	3,1	100,0
Congo	45,9	14,8	0,0	0,7	38,5	100,0
Zambia	72,4	21,4	0,0	2,0	4,1	100,0
Kenya	57,4	41,5	1,1	0,0	0,0	100,0
Ethiopia	46,2	18,3	22,6	0,0	12,9	100,0
Somalia	23,1	0,0	1,1	0,0	75,8	100,0

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

The focus in this third analysis is to show the allocation patterns of the status categories by selecting the ten top countries for four categories (relatives', work, refugee and business and finance). The analysis is limited to these four categories because of the relatively few cases on retired persons' categories. The results are presented in Figure 4.4, Figure 4.5 and Figure 4.6.

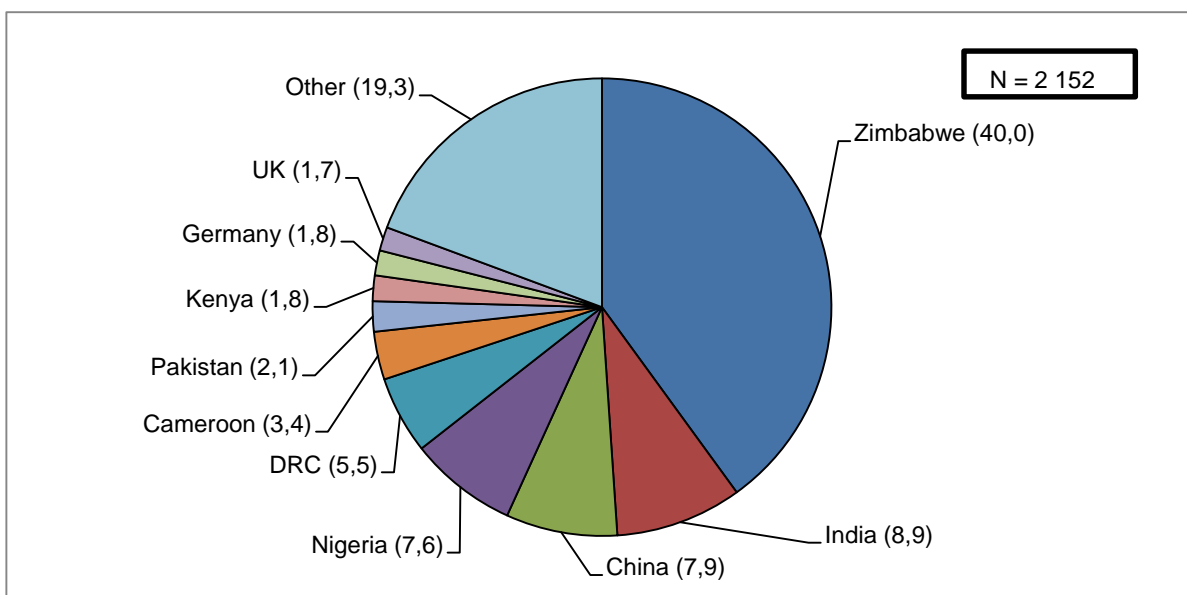
As presented in Figure 4.4, five of the ten leading countries are from the Africa region and five are from overseas region. These ten countries received a total of 70,1% of the 3 962 permits based on relative category status. Nationals from Zimbabwe alone received 27,1% of these permits.

**Figure 4.4: Percentage distribution of all permanent residence permit recipients who used relatives' category status by nationality, highlighting the ten leading countries, 2013**



There were five African countries among the ten leading countries for work category status (see Figure 4.5). These countries were: Zimbabwe, Nigeria, DRC, Cameroon and Kenya. Together these countries received 58,3% of the 2013 permits based on work category status, with Zimbabwe alone receiving 40,0%. China and India nationals both were issued with a total of 21,7% whilst the Pakistan recipients were given 2,1%. The only two European countries, Germany and the UK received 1,8% and 1,7% respectively.

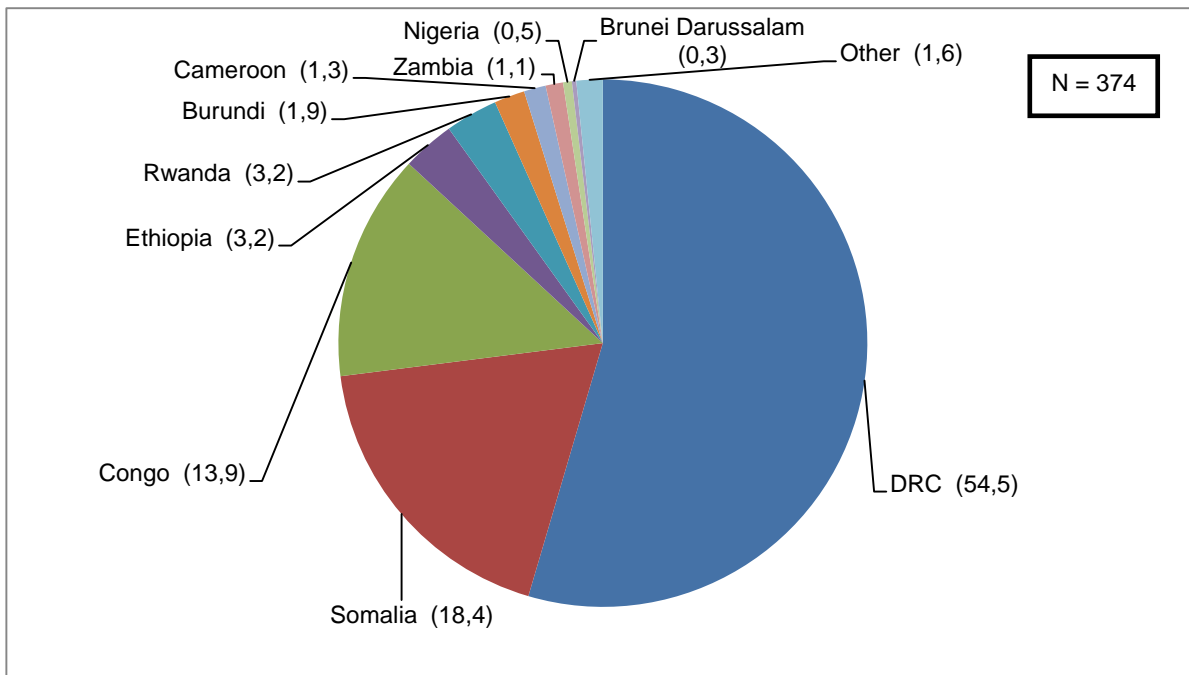
**Figure 4.5: Percentage distribution of all permanent residence permit recipients who used work category status by nationality, highlighting the ten leading countries, 2013**



With the exception of Brunei Darussalam (0,3%), the leading countries with recipients using their refugee category status were from the Africa region (see Figure 4.6). The ten leading countries together received 98,4% of all permant residence permits using refugee status category.

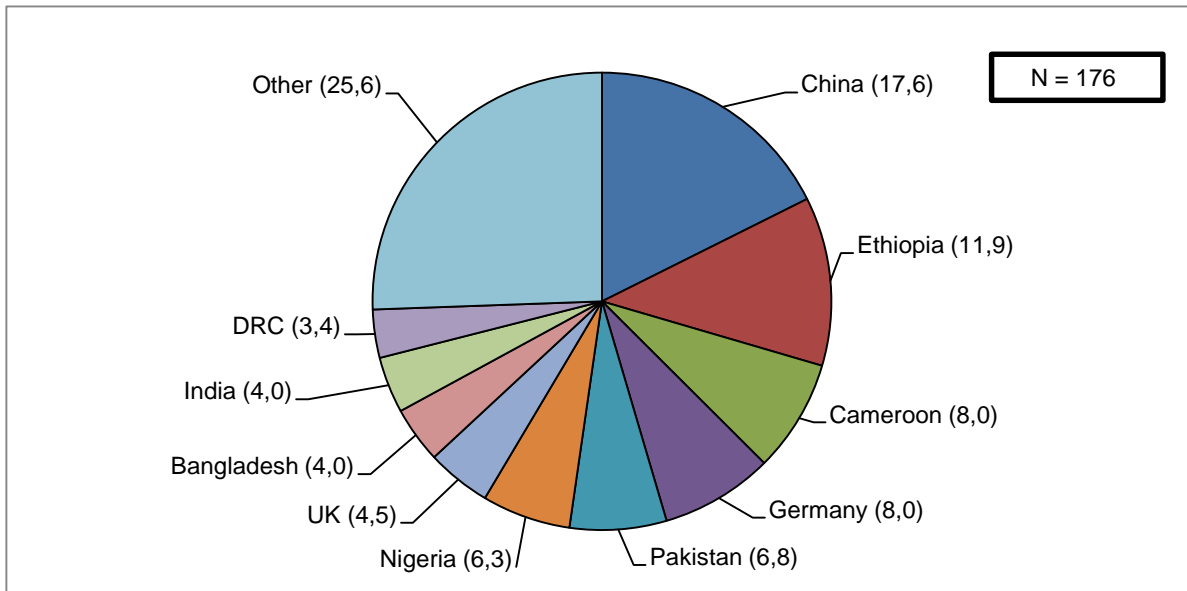
Slightly more than half (54,5%) of permanent residence permit recipients who used refugee status category were from DRC. These were followed by nationals from Somalia (18,4%) and Congo (13,9%). Ethiopia (3,2%), Rwanda (3,2%), Burundi (1,9%), Cameroon (1,3%). Zambia (1,1%), Nigeria (0,5%) and Brunei Darussalam (0,3) in total recevied 11,5% of these permits.

**Figure 4.6: Percentage distribution of all permanent residence permit recipients who used refugee category status by nationality, highlighting the ten leading countries, 2013**



As presented in Figure 4.7, a total of 74,4% of the permits based on business and finance category status went to recipients from the top ten countries. Nationals from China received 17,6% whilst those from Ethiopia received 11,9% and Cameroon and Germany each received 8,0% of the permits. Nationals from the three countries in the Africa region namely Ethiopia, Cameroon and Nigeria received 11,9%; 8,0% and 6,3% respectively.

**Figure 4.7: Percentage distribution of all permanent residence permit recipients who used business and finance category status by nationality, highlighting the ten leading countries, 2013**



As shown in Appendix III., 18 countries from Europe made up 79.6% of all permits from retired persons' category status. Nationals from Germany (29,9%) held the highest percentage of all retired persons permits followed by the UK at 19,7%. Only four countries from Asia made up 8,7% of the permits issued, while only eight (8) permits were issued to nationals from Africa.

### 4.3 Age structure and nationality

#### 4.3.1 Age structure by region

Table 4.6 provides detailed results of the overall age distribution of permit recipients of the leading countries from overseas and Africa regions. As indicated earlier, the 2013 recipients were generally adults aged between 30 and 44 years old. It is shown in the table that the median age for overseas recipients was 35 years compared to 33 years for recipients from Africa. The proportion of children (less than 15 years old) among overseas recipients was 14,2% whereas they made up 22,9% of the Africa group. On the contrary, there was a higher proportion (5,7%) of older persons among overseas nationals than that of the Africa recipients (0,5%).

**Table 4.6: Age distribution recipients of permanent resident permits by region of residence, 2013**

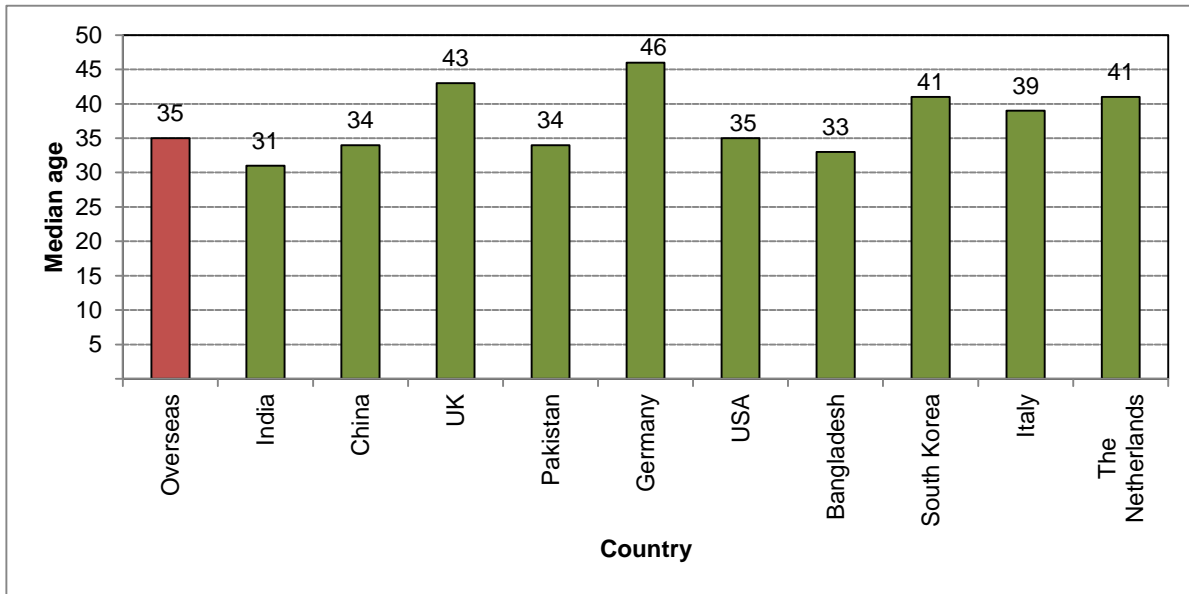
Region	Median age	Percentage distribution			
		0–14	15–64	65+	Total
Overseas	35	14,2	80,1	5,7	100,0
Africa	33	22,9	76,6	0,5	100,0
<b>Total</b>	34	20,0	77,8	2,2	100,0

#### 4.3.2 Age structure of the ten leading countries

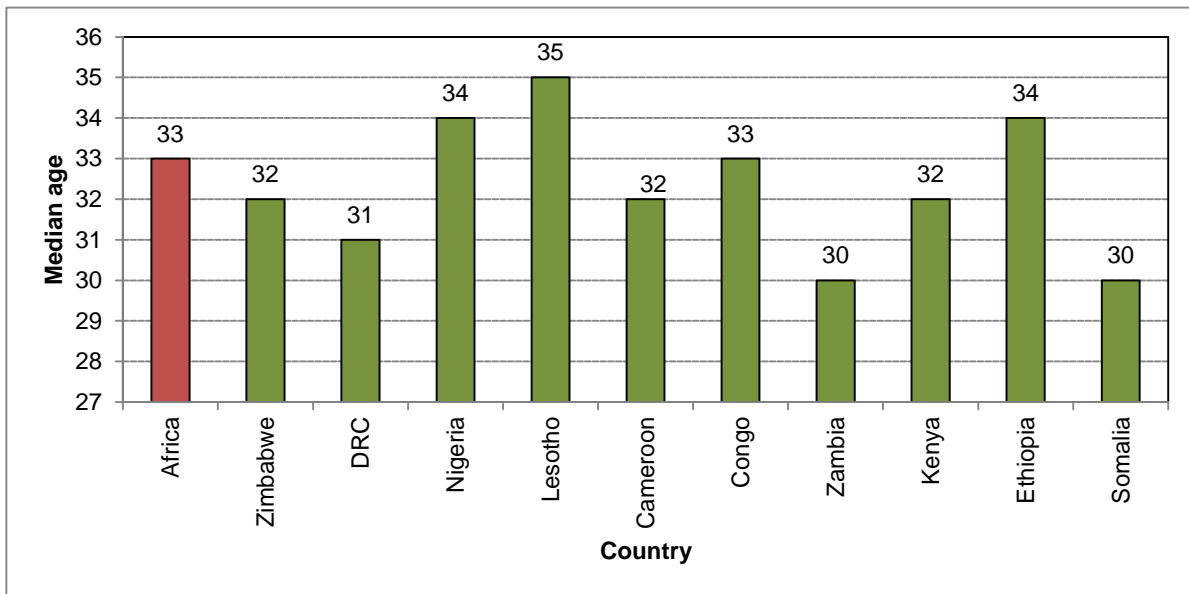
Further analyses were done to find out the similarities and differences in the age structure of the ten leading countries from each of the regions. As shown in Figure 4.8, with a median age of 31 years, India nationals were the youngest whilst nationals from Germany (46 years) were the oldest among the ten leading overseas countries. Generally nationals from the three remaining Asian countries (Bangladesh, China and Pakistan) were younger than those from the remaining non-Asian countries. Similarly, the difference in the age structure between the Asian and non-Asian countries are observed in Table 4.7. It is observed that the nationals from the non-Asian countries exhibited high proportions of recipients aged 65 years and above. For example, the proportions of the elderly from Bangladesh and Germany were 0,0% and 19,1% respectively.

As observed from Figure 4.9, the median ages of the African group were less varied than the overseas group. Zambia and Somalia (each at 30 years) recipients were the youngest group while Lesotho recipients were the oldest group with a median age of 35 years. As observed from Table 4.7, more than a quarter of the nationals from the DRC (29,1%), Zambia (27,6%), Zimbabwe (26,8%) and Somalia (25,3%) were aged less than 15 years. Lesotho (92,5%) and Cameroon (87,0%) data show very high proportions of recipients in the working age group (15–64 years). On the contrary, whereas Lesotho (3,3%) exhibited the highest proportion of older persons, Nigeria, Cameroon, Congo, Ethiopia and Somalia (0,0%) showed the lowest proportion of older persons among the Africa group.

**Figure 4.8: Median age of recipients of permanent residence permits from the ten leading overseas countries, 2013**



**Figure 4.9: Median age of recipients of permanent residence permits from the ten leading countries, African countries, 2013**



**Table 4.7: Percentage distribution of recipients of permanent residence permits by broad age groups by region and the ten leading countries from each region, 2013**

Region / Ten leading countries	Age group			
	0–14	15–64	65+	Total
<b>Overseas region</b>	<b>14,2</b>	<b>80,1</b>	<b>5,7</b>	<b>100,0</b>
India	22,6	76,8	0,6	100,0
China	10,9	87,2	1,9	100,0
UK	8,1	77,1	14,7	100,0
Pakistan	12,7	85,3	2,0	100,0
Germany	10,1	70,7	19,1	100,0
USA	18,6	77,9	3,5	100,0
Bangladesh	1,8	98,2	0,0	100,0
South Korea	23,1	76,9	0,0	100,0
Italy	15,8	76,3	7,9	100,0
The Netherlands	3,1	87,5	9,4	100,0
<b>Africa region</b>	<b>22,9</b>	<b>76,6</b>	<b>0,5</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Zimbabwe	26,8	72,8	0,5	100,0
DRC	29,1	70,5	0,3	100,0
Nigeria	22,6	77,4	0,0	100,0
Lesotho	4,2	92,5	3,3	100,0
Cameroon	13,0	87,0	0,0	100,0
Congo	23,7	76,3	0,0	100,0
Zambia	27,6	71,4	1,0	100,0
Kenya	21,3	77,7	1,1	100,0
Ethiopia	18,3	81,7	0,0	100,0
Somalia	25,3	74,7	0,0	100,0



## 5. Summary and concluding remarks

This statistical release is the second to be published after the discussion document on documented immigrants published in 2012. The first annual release on *Documented immigrants in South Africa, 2012, P0351.4* was published in 2013. This annual statistical release provided information on the number, nationality, types of permits, category statuses and the age structure of recipients of 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 108 711 foreign nationals whose temporary and permanent permit applications were approved in 2013. There were 101 910 temporary residence permits (TRP) and 6 801 permanent residence permits (PRP) recipients.

### *Temporary residence permits*

The TRP were grouped into ten types of permits. The four most prominent among them were: visitors', relatives', work and study permits; together they made up 94,6% of the 101 910 TRP. The remaining six types were: medical, business and finance, waiver, retired persons', treaty and exchange permits; these made up 5,4% of permits issued. The recipients were mainly young adults with a median age of 32 years. Almost half of them were in the 20 to 34 age group. Although the recipients came from several countries in the world, a total of 64,6% of them were from the following ten countries: Zimbabwe, Nigeria, India, China, Pakistan, Bangladesh, UK, DRC, Lesotho and Angola. Nationals from Zimbabwe alone received 18,5% of all the TRP issued in 2013.

There were more TRP recipients (54,9%) from the Africa region than the 45,1% from the overseas region. Information on the sub-regions indicates that there were more recipients from the SADC (34,0%) and Asia (27,1%) sub-regions compared to the other sub-regions. Nationals from Middle East (1,0%) and Australasia (0,6%) received very few permits.

The ten leading countries from overseas were: India, China, Pakistan, Bangladesh, UK, Germany, USA, Thailand, The Netherlands and France. Similarly, from the African region, Zimbabwe, Nigeria, DRC, Lesotho, Angola, Ghana, Malawi, Cameroon, Zambia and Congo were identified as the ten leading countries. The ten leading countries from overseas received 78,3% of the permits issued to nationals from overseas whereas the ten leading countries from Africa received 80,3% of permits given to nationals from Africa.

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

Whereas the largest number of permits received by nationals from China and India was for work, Bangladesh and Pakistan nationals were issued more of relatives' permits. Furthermore, nationals from The Netherlands, Germany, Thailand, USA and UK received visitors' permit. Zimbabwe was the only country from Africa with the majority of its nationals receiving work permit. Most of the recipients from Lesotho and Nigeria received relatives' permits while most recipients from Angola and the DRC received study permits. Permit recipients from Zambia and Congo mostly received visitors' permits over any other permit.

A number of patterns emerged from the allocation of the various types of permits. There were five countries from Africa and five from overseas that made up the ten leading countries that received relatives' permits. Together the ten were given 70,5% of the relatives' permits. The ten leading countries for visitors' permits received 60,3%; four of these countries were from Africa and six were from overseas. Among the ten leading countries with respect to work permits issued three countries came from Africa and seven from overseas; together they received 77,9% of the work permits issued in 2013. It is further noted that Zimbabwe and China nationals received a total of 41,4% of the work permits. Unlike the composition of recipients of work permits, there were five countries from Africa and five from overseas among the ten leading countries issued with business permits. These ten countries were issued with 79,3% of the business permits. Five of the ten leading countries that received study permits were from Africa; together the ten were given 68,5% of the study permits.

With respect to medical permits, the ten leading recipient countries were made up of eight African countries and two overseas countries. These countries were issued with 79,0% of the medical permits. Most of the recipients of retired persons' permit came from overseas. Notable among them were recipients from UK and Germany that received 26,0% and 16,5% respectively.

The results on the median ages of the ten leading countries from overseas (32 years) and Africa (30 years) show that, generally, the recipients were young adults in their early 30s. Recipients from India and France had the lowest median age of 30 years whilst those from UK had the highest median age of 38 years. From the Africa region, the youngest group were immigrants from Angola with a median age of 28 years whereas Malawi nationals were the oldest group with a median age of 34 years.

### ***Permanent residence permit***

Over half (58,3%) of the 6 801 PRP were issued based on relatives' category status, whereas 31,6% were based on the work category status. The remaining 10,1% of the permits were distributed into refugee (5,5%), business and finance (2,6%) and retired persons' (2,0%) category statuses. Zimbabwe, DRC, India, Nigeria, China, UK, Lesotho, Pakistan, Germany and Cameroon were the ten leading countries taking a combined share of 71,7% of the permanent residence permits issued in 2013. The 2013 recipients were generally in their mid 30s with a median age of 34 years. About half (48,2%) of them were in the 30 to 44 age group.

The regional distribution of the recipients indicates that there were more recipients from Africa (67,0 %) than those from overseas (33,0%). The ten leading countries from Africa were Zimbabwe, DRC, Nigeria, Lesotho, Cameroon, Congo, Zambia, Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia. Recipients from these countries received 85,2% of the PRP issued to recipients from Africa. From the overseas region, India, China, UK, Pakistan, Germany, USA, Bangladesh, South Korea, Italy and The Netherlands were the ten leading overseas countries. Together they collected 78,3% of the permits for overseas recipients.

The sequencing pattern of the distribution of the category status was generally similar for all the sub-regions with most recipients using relatives' followed by work, business & finance and retired persons' category statuses. The exceptions were Europe, which had retired persons' category as third in the sequence, and Central and South America with business and finance category status in the fourth position.

On the contrary, the Africa sub-regions were more diverse in the allocation of permits. Whereas relatives' category status was the first for all African sub-regions, work category status followed at number two. Business and finance category status was third for all African sub-regions except for East and Central Africa which had refugee category status at number three.

With respect to the ten leading overseas countries, most of their nationals were given their PRP based on the relatives' category status, with the exception of recipients from China that used work category status. Whereas majority of nationals from Lesotho, Zambia and Nigeria were given their PRP through relatives' category status, most recipients from Somalia used refugee category status.

The allocation pattern of the 3 962 PRP based on relatives' category status indicate that 70,1% were issued to nationals of five overseas and five African countries. Conversely, nationals from four and six African and overseas countries respectively were issued with 80,7% of the PRP based on work category status (2 152). Nationals of the ten leading countries (four from Africa and six from overseas) received 74,4% of the permits based on business and finance category status. The 374 PRP based on refugee status were given mainly to recipients from DRC, Somalia and Congo.

Permits based on retired persons' category status (137) were predominantly issued to overseas nationals, particularly those from UK and Germany. The results on the distribution of the median ages of nationals from the ten leading countries for the overseas region show that Indian recipients were the youngest (31 years) whereas those from Germany (46 years) were the oldest. In the case of the Africa region, the youngest groups were nationals of Zambia and Somalia (30 years each) and Lesotho (35 years) had the oldest..

### **Concluding remarks**

Since the interest in this release is to measure the chronological **flow** of documented immigrants, the 2013 total number of 108 711 should not be interpreted as the total number of all immigrants in South Africa in 2013. Even though the number of immigrants in the 2013 data is not a measure of all the immigrants in South Africa in 2013, the number does give a sense of the magnitude of annual processed documented information on temporary residents as well as immigrants who have been given permanent residence status in the country in 2013. Furthermore, the results indicate that a large number of the recipients came from the SADC sub-region concur with the findings from the 2011 South African census. 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 2013 data have revealed that the recipients of the temporary and permanent residence were widely distributed across the world. However, despite this widespread nature, the findings on the ten leading countries in various categories show clustering of nationality around relatively few countries. Both types of permits show concentration of recipients from countries such as Zimbabwe, Nigeria, China, India, Pakistan and UK. Historically these countries have been among the leading immigrant sending countries.

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

Indeed administrative, political, economic and social environments in South Africa and the potential sending countries can impact positively or negatively on immigration into South Africa. For example, amendments to the Immigration Act or changes in the requirements and procedures for processing applications can affect the annual number of issued permits. The flow data on documented immigrants are an effective source of data that can be used to monitor and evaluate the short and long term effects of government's policies and legislation 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. Data on the sex of the applicants are currently not captured by DHA. The data on the age structure of the 2013 recipients, to some extent, followed the expected pattern of young populations found in less developed countries (i.e. for African countries) and old populations in more developed countries (i.e. for overseas countries). Besides the working population, the relatively large number of students from Africa and retired persons from overseas also are reflected in the age structure. Any major shift in the age structure of future permit recipients would be picked up in the analysis. Furthermore, the results clearly point out that the 2013 immigrants are typically young adults in their 30s; about half of them found in the 20 to 44 age group. There are several current and future implications of the presence of such a young immigrant population for the socio-economic and demographic structures of the country.

## References

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

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

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

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

UNWTO and DESIPASD. (1994). *Recommendations on tourism statistics*. Statistical Papers. Series M No. 83. United Nations Publications: New York.

## Appendices

### Appendix I: VISAS AND PERMITS

#### 1. Visitors' visa

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

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

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

#### 2. About applying for a study permit

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

#### 3. About applying for treaty permit

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

#### 4. About applying for a business permit

If you are a foreigner and intend to establish or invest in an existing business in South Africa in which you may be employed, you must apply for the business permit at your nearest Home Affairs offices or South African representative abroad. You must undertake to comply with relevant registration requirements set out in law and administrated by South African Revenue Service (SARS). To set up a business in South Africa, you must have a capital of at least R2.5-million or if you want to invest in an existing business, your capital contribution must be part of the intended book value of the business and it must not be less than R2.5million. Note: You may not conduct work other than that related to business in respect the permit has been issued.

## **5. About applying for a medical treatment permit**

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

## **6. About applying for a relatives' permit**

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

## **7. Work permits:**

### **(a) About applying for a quota work permit**

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

### **(b) About applying for general work permit**

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

### **(c) About applying for an exceptional skills work permit**

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

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

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

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

## **8. About applying for a retired persons' permit**

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

## **9. Waiver permit**

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

## **10. About applying for an exchange permit**

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

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



**Appendix II: Number of recipients of temporary residence permits by nationality and type of permit, 2013**

Nationality	2013	Business	Exchange	Medical treatment	Relatives	Retired persons	Study	Treaty	Visitors	Waiver	Work
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>101 910</b>	<b>1 911</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1 407</b>	<b>23 845</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>15 378</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>33 186</b>	<b>1 355</b>	<b>24 027</b>
<b>Overseas</b>	<b>45 938</b>	<b>1 175</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>10 403</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>2 920</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>15 683</b>	<b>1 051</b>	<b>13 804</b>
<b>Europe</b>	<b>13 385</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>2 027</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>1 214</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6 725</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>2 112</b>
Albania	22	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	12	-	3
Andorra	7	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	-
Austria	149	3	-	-	18	4	15	-	84	4	21
Belarus	36	2	-	-	15	-	1	-	12	-	6
Belgium	334	6	-	3	47	13	44	-	162	12	47
Bosnia-Herzegovena	13	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	4	-	6
Bulgaria	159	2	-	1	53	1	9	-	51	2	40
Crete	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Croatia	58	-	-	-	11	1	-	-	21	-	25
Cyprus	48	2	-	-	9	-	-	-	33	-	4
Czech Republic	141	-	-	-	9	-	5	-	20	99	8
Denmark	149	2	-	-	19	9	9	-	84	3	23
Estonia	6	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	-
Finland	33	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	19	-	7
France	963	17	3	2	91	18	178	8	377	71	198
Germany	2 362	16	9	9	213	112	179	9	1 351	65	399
Gibraltar	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Greece	97	1	-	2	25	2	7	-	45	-	15
Hungary	75	-	-	-	16	-	6	-	41	-	12
Iceland	16	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	8	-	5
Ireland	540	7	-	3	111	20	55	1	258	9	76
Italy	517	14	1	4	47	17	60	1	224	12	137
Jersey	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Latvia	18	1	-	-	7	-	1	-	8	-	1

**Appendix II: Number of recipients of temporary residence permits by nationality and type of permit, 2013**

Nationality	2013	Business	Exchange	Medical treatment	Relatives	Retired persons	Study	Treaty	Visitors	Waiver	Work
Liechtenstein	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-
Lithuania	16	-	-	-	8	-	1	-	6	-	1
Luxembourg	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Macedonia	6	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Malta	6	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	1
Moldova	29	-	-	-	11	-	3	-	9	2	4
Monaco	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Norway	134	-	-	1	15	4	10	-	89	4	11
Poland	204	2	-	2	35	2	6	1	109	4	43
Portugal	326	1	-	10	86	-	32	-	121	4	72
Rep. of Chechnya	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Romania	142	1	-	-	22	-	20	-	57	25	17
Russian Federation	261	-	3	-	80	7	25	-	103	-	43
Serbia	153	-	-	2	25	-	7	-	33	69	17
Slovakia	53	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	19	21	3
Slovenia	13	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	10	2	-
Spain	224	1	-	1	23	3	24	-	91	6	75
Sweden	234	-	1	3	28	7	14	-	139	11	31
Switzerland	334	7	-	-	35	31	15	-	213	5	28
The Netherlands	1 050	18	-	2	108	46	78	1	635	19	143
Turkey	418	6	-	-	61	-	46	-	208	6	91
UK	3 839	45	4	56	699	177	351	-	1 978	63	466
Ukraine	183	-	-	1	61	-	8	-	69	13	31
Yugoslavia	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
<b>North America</b>	<b>2 364</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1 245</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>367</b>
Canada	512	8	-	2	58	14	56	-	285	12	77
USA	1 852	14	1	7	285	27	213	2	960	53	290

**Appendix II: Number of recipients of temporary residence permits by nationality and type of permit, 2013**

Nationality	2013	Business	Exchange	Medical treatment	Relatives	Retired persons	Study	Treaty	Visitors	Waiver	Work
<b>Central and South America</b>	<b>1 016</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>199</b>
Antigua And Barbuda	5	-	-	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
Argentina	101	-	-	1	22	1	9	-	47	3	18
Bahamas	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Barbados	8	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	1	-	1
Bermuda	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	3
Brazil	408	3	-	1	56	3	51	-	198	17	79
Chile	46	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	29	2	9
Colombia	96	-	-	-	21	-	11	-	35	1	28
Costa Rica	12	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	7	-	-
Cuba	86	-	-	1	16	-	8	12	42	-	7
Dominican Republic	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-
Ecuador	28	-	-	1	2	-	11	-	10	-	4
El Salvador	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
French Guinea	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1
Guatemala	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Haiti	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Honduras	6	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	1
Jamaica	13	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	4	-	4
Mexico	44	1	-	-	10	1	-	-	16	2	14
Nicaragua	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Panama	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Peru	49	-	-	2	8	-	5	-	30	1	3
St Lucia	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
St Vincent And Grenadines	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3
Suriname	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	6
Trinidad And Tobago	12	1	-	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	2

**Appendix II: Number of recipients of temporary residence permits by nationality and type of permit, 2013**

Nationality	2013	Business	Exchange	Medical treatment	Relatives	Retired persons	Study	Treaty	Visitors	Waiver	Work
Turks And Caicos Island	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Uruguay	18	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	6	-	7
Venezuela	34	-	-	-	6	-	4	-	15	2	7
<b>Australasia</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>99</b>
Australia	397	4	-	2	70	4	33	2	198	11	73
Christmas Island	7	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	4
Fiji	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1
Kiribati	5	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
New Guinea	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
New Zealand	160	1	-	2	30	1	15	-	91	1	19
Tasmania	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-
Tonga Island	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>169</b>
Bahrain	7	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	2
Iran	189	8	-	-	23	4	43	-	67	-	44
Iraq	17	1	-	-	4	-	2	-	4	-	6
Israel	381	15	2	-	32	1	33	-	235	2	61
Jordan	142	3	-	1	24	1	10	-	87	-	16
Kuwait	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	80	9	-	-	22	-	1	-	34	-	14
Oman	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Palestine	42	1	-	-	9	-	9	1	12	-	10
Saudi Arabia	38	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	30	-	1
Syria	48	-	-	-	5	-	2	-	30	-	11
United Arab Emirates	4	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Yemen	42	2	-	-	1	-	16	-	19	-	4

**Appendix II: Number of recipients of temporary residence permits by nationality and type of permit, 2013**

Nationality	2013	Business	Exchange	Medical treatment	Relatives	Retired persons	Study	Treaty	Visitors	Waiver	Work
<b>Asia</b>	<b>27 600</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>7 638</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>1 148</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6 421</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>10 858</b>
Afghanistan	35	2	-	-	16	-	5	-	9	-	3
Armenia	10	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	3	1
Azerbaijan	8	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	2	-	2
Bangladesh	4 064	222	-	5	2 371	-	25	-	548	3	890
Brunei Darussalam	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Cambodia	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
China	6 857	279	4	3	836	34	270	9	1 217	72	4 133
Georgia	10	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	1	2
Guyana	79	1	-	-	11	-	11	-	18	30	8
Hong Kong	7	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	-	1
India	7 829	82	-	30	1 648	7	322	2	2 305	210	3 223
Indonesia	82	-	-	-	25	1	16	-	20	-	20
Japan	194	1	-	-	33	-	17	-	52	27	64
Kazakhstan	18	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	2
Kyrgystan	5	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	-
Malaysia	95	-	-	-	10	-	20	-	50	-	15
Mongolia	11	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	6
Myanmar	16	-	-	-	9	-	4	-	3	-	-
Nepal	57	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	20	2	23
Pakistan	5 721	332	1	13	2 339	5	75	2	1 087	7	1 860
Philippines	349	3	-	1	62	2	17	-	100	27	137
Singapore	17	1	-	1	2	-	1	-	7	2	3
South Korea	642	18	1	-	55	44	250	-	227	3	44
Sri Lanka	71	-	-	1	16	-	11	-	22	-	21
Taiwan	58	-	-	-	19	-	8	-	19	-	12
Tajikistan	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
Thailand	1 314	2	-	2	150	1	75	-	675	25	384
Uzbekistan	14	-	-	-	7	-	1	-	6	-	-
Vietnam	32	2	-	-	5	7	7	-	7	-	4

**Appendix II: Number of recipients of temporary residence permits by nationality and type of permit, 2013**

Nationality	2013	Business	Exchange	Medical treatment	Relatives	Retired persons	Study	Treaty	Visitors	Waiver	Work
<b>Africa</b>	<b>55 951</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1 218</b>	<b>13 440</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>12 454</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>17 496</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>10 218</b>
<b>SADC</b>	<b>34 641</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>7 524</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>8 495</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10 100</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>7 273</b>
Angola	2 596	17	-	452	167	12	990	-	615	-	343
Botswana	748	7	-	10	207	1	217	-	199	12	95
DRC	2 798	32	1	215	311	12	965	-	924	7	331
Lesotho	2 766	-	-	7	1 571	-	711	-	378	5	94
Madagascar	59	-	-	1	10	-	16	-	20	4	8
Malawi	1 720	7	-	14	526	1	170	-	805	8	189
Mauritius	206	-	-	2	38	-	48	-	71	2	45
Mozambique	1 225	5	-	22	548	1	186	3	400	9	51
Namibia	683	-	4	21	59	-	374	-	212	3	10
Seychelles	25	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	16	-	1
Swaziland	1 051	-	-	11	453	-	268	4	234	4	77
Tanzania	567	5	-	9	172	-	143	1	195	3	39
Zambia	1 298	7	-	18	260	1	260	-	566	22	164
Zimbabwe	18 899	33	4	92	3 198	3	4 143	7	5 465	128	5 826
<b>'Other' Africa</b>	<b>21 310</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>5 916</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3 959</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7 396</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>2 945</b>
<b>East and Central Africa</b>	<b>6 670</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>1 416</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1 821</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2 003</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>978</b>
Burundi	87	3	-	8	30	-	12	-	22	1	11
Cameroon	1 415	42	-	19	286	2	430	-	312	2	322
Central African Republic	15	-	-	-	3	-	4	-	6	-	2
Chad	19	2	-	-	2	-	12	-	2	-	1
Comoros	28	-	-	-	7	-	16	-	5	-	-
Congo	1 268	5	-	57	139	2	430	1	482	2	150
Djibouti	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-
Eritrea	121	3	-	7	18	-	7	-	60	-	26

**Appendix II: Number of recipients of temporary residence permits by nationality and type of permit, 2013**

Nationality	2013	Business	Exchange	Medical treatment	Relatives	Retired persons	Study	Treaty	Visitors	Waiver	Work
Ethiopia	788	124	-	38	242	-	57	-	228	2	97
Gabon	611	-	-	16	9	1	459	-	109	-	17
Kenya	1 069	38	-	11	193	3	227	-	396	15	186
Reunion	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Rwanda	121	2	-	1	18	1	48	-	30	3	18
Sao Tome and Principe	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Somalia	91	14	-	2	16	-	2	-	45	-	12
Uganda	1 030	10	-	9	451	-	117	-	301	6	136
<b>West Africa</b>	<b>13 227</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>4 019</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1 946</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5 026</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>1 659</b>
Ascension	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	101	3	-	4	16	-	29	1	25	4	19
Burkina Faso	29	-	-	-	12	-	3	-	11	1	2
Cape Verde Island	14	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	10	-	1
Cote D'Ivoire	84	1	-	-	23	1	24	-	22	2	11
Gambia	24	2	-	6	5	-	5	-	4	-	2
Ghana	1 958	11	-	16	552	-	140	1	850	16	372
Guinea	59	2	-	4	4	-	27	-	21	-	1
Guinea-Bissau	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	26	1	-	4	3	-	5	-	10	1	2
Madeira Islands	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Mali	62	1	-	2	25	-	11	1	20	-	2
Mauritania	12	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	5	-	3
Niger	21	-	-	-	7	-	3	-	8	2	1
Nigeria	10 265	318	1	129	3 046	4	1 676	6	3 875	16	1 194
Saint Helena	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Senegal	487	2	-	2	307	-	3	-	138	4	31
Sierra Leone	45	-	-	1	7	-	15	-	14	-	8
Togo	33	1	-	-	6	-	4	-	11	4	7

**Appendix II: Number of recipients of temporary residence permits by nationality and type of permit, 2013**

Nationality	2013	Business	Exchange	Medical treatment	Relatives	Retired persons	Study	Treaty	Visitors	Waiver	Work
<b>North Africa</b>	<b>1 413</b>	<b>38</b>	-	<b>6</b>	<b>481</b>	-	<b>192</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>308</b>
Algeria	252	20	-	1	66	-	5	-	39	-	121
Egypt	716	16	-	1	349	-	27	-	166	8	149
Libya	199	-	-	1	18	-	99	-	77	1	3
Morocco	118	2	-	1	38	-	10	1	47	-	19
The Sudan	97	-	-	1	8	-	44	-	26	7	11
Tunisia	31	-	-	1	2	-	7	4	12	-	5
<b>Unspecified</b>	<b>21</b>	-	-	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	-	<b>4</b>	-	<b>7</b>	-	<b>5</b>



**Appendix III: Number of recipients of permanent residence permits by nationality and category status, 2013**

Nationality	2013	Category Status				
		Business	Refugee	Relatives	Retired Persons	Work
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 801</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>3 962</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>2 152</b>
<b>Overseas</b>	<b>2 245</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1 356</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>651</b>
<b>Europe</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>141</b>
Austria	19	1	-	12	5	1
Belarus	4	-	-	1	-	3
Belgium	20	2	-	11	2	5
Bulgaria	19	1	-	14	-	4
Croatia	1	-	-	1	-	-
Czech Republic	4	-	-	3	-	1
Denmark	14	-	-	11	3	-
Estonia	2	-	-	2	-	-
Finland	2	-	-	1	-	1
France	23	-	-	13	4	6
Germany	188	14	-	95	41	38
Greece	3	-	-	2	1	-
Hungary	3	-	-	1	1	1
Iceland	2	-	-	1	-	1
Ireland	26	2	-	18	5	1
Italy	38	5	-	23	2	8
Latvia	3	-	-	3	-	-
Moldova	4	-	-	1	-	3
Norway	5	-	-	3	2	-
Poland	6	-	-	4	-	2
Portugal	16	-	-	12	1	3
Romania	7	-	-	6	1	-
Russian Federation	24	1	-	19	3	1

**Appendix III: Number of recipients of permanent residence permits by nationality and category status, 2013**

Nationality	2013	Category Status				
		Business	Refugee	Relatives	Retired Persons	Work
Serbia	8	-	-	4	-	4
Slovakia	2	-	-	2	-	-
Spain	10	-	-	6	-	4
Sweden	14	-	-	9	2	3
Switzerland	12	2	-	3	6	1
The Netherlands	32	1	-	18	2	11
Turkey	7	-	-	6	-	1
UK	258	8	-	187	27	36
Ukraine	15	1	-	11	1	2
<b>North America</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>29</b>
Canada	26	1	-	21	2	2
USA	86	1	-	55	3	27
<b>Central and South America</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>
Argentina	3	-	-	1	-	2
Brazil	14	-	-	9	1	4
Chile	4	-	-	2	-	2
Cuba	7	-	-	6	-	1
Honduras	6	-	-	5	-	1
Jamaica	1	-	-	1	-	-
Mexico	5	-	-	4	-	1
Paraguay	4	-	-	2	-	2
Venezuela	1	-	-	1	-	-
<b>Australasia</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>
Australia	15	-	-	11	2	2

**Appendix III: Number of recipients of permanent residence permits by nationality and category status, 2013**

Nationality	2013	Category Status				
		Business	Refugee	Relatives	Retired Persons	Work
New Zealand	12	-	-	7	-	5
Samoa	1	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14</b>
Bahrain	1	-	-	-	-	1
Iran	14	1	1	8	-	4
Iraq	1	-	-	1	-	-
Israel	8	1	-	3	-	4
Jordan	6	-	-	4	-	2
Lebanon	7	-	-	6	-	1
Palestine	4	1	-	1	-	2
<b>Asia</b>	<b>1 228</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>446</b>
Azerbaijan	1	-	-	-	-	1
Bangladesh	55	7	-	33	1	14
Brunei Darussalam	2	-	1	1	-	-
China	366	31	-	162	4	169
Guyana	7	1	-	6	-	-
Hong Kong	1	-	-	1	-	-
India	500	7	1	299	1	192
Japan	5	-	-	2	-	3
Kazakhstan	2	-	-	1	-	1
Malaysia	1	-	-	1	-	-
Mongolia	1	-	-	1	-	-
Pakistan	197	12	-	139	-	46
Philippines	20	-	-	12	-	8
South Korea	39	5	-	22	6	6
Sri Lanka	8	-	-	5	-	3

**Appendix III: Number of recipients of permanent residence permits by nationality and category status, 2013**

Nationality	2013	Category Status				
		Business	Refugee	Relatives	Retired Persons	Work
Taiwan	6	-	-	3	-	3
Thailand	15	-	-	15	-	-
Vietnam	2	-	-	2	-	-
<b>Africa</b>	<b>4 555</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>2 605</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1 501</b>
<b>SADC</b>	<b>3 169</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>1 852</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1 090</b>
Angola	38	1	-	23	1	13
Botswana	30	1	-	23	-	6
DRC	587	6	204	258	1	118
Lesotho	213	-	-	198	1	14
Madagascar	3	-	-	2	-	1
Malawi	81	-	-	51	1	29
Mauritius	21	-	-	15	-	6
Mozambique	50	-	-	43	-	7
Namibia	7	-	-	7	-	-
Swaziland	60	-	-	56	-	4
Tanzania	42	1	-	31	-	10
Zambia	98	-	4	71	2	21
Zimbabwe	1 939	2	1	1 074	1	861
<b>'Other' Africa</b>	<b>1 386</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>411</b>
<b>East and Central Africa</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>186</b>
Burundi	21	-	7	11	-	3
Cameroon	161	14	5	69	-	73
Chad	2	-	-	2	-	-
Comoros	2	-	1	1	-	-

**Appendix III: Number of recipients of permanent residence permits by nationality and category status, 2013**

Nationality	2013	Category Status				
		Business	Refugee	Relatives	Retired Persons	Work
Congo	135	-	52	62	1	20
Eritrea	4	-	-	2	-	2
Ethiopia	93	21	12	43	-	17
Gabon	2	-	-	2	-	-
Kenya	94	1	-	54	-	39
Rwanda	30	1	12	14	-	3
Somalia	91	1	69	21	-	-
Uganda	86	3	-	54	-	29
<b>West Africa</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>202</b>
Benin	6	-	-	5	-	1
Burkina Faso	1	-	-	-	-	1
Côte D'Ivoire	7	-	1	5	-	1
Ghana	74	1	1	47	-	25
Guinea	4	-	-	2	-	2
Mauritania	2	-	-	-	-	2
Niger	1	-	-	1	-	-
Nigeria	470	11	2	293	-	164
Senegal	16	-	-	14	-	2
Sierra Leone	5	-	-	2	-	3
Togo	1	-	-	-	-	1
<b>North Africa</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>23</b>
Algeria	20	4	-	8	-	8
Egypt	47	2	-	32	-	13
Libya	1	-	-	1	-	-
Morocco	5	-	-	5	-	-

**Appendix III: Number of recipients of permanent residence permits by nationality and category status, 2013**

Nationality	2013	Category Status				
		Business	Refugee	Relatives	Retired Persons	Work
The Sudan	4	-	-	3	-	1
Tunisia	1	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Unspecified</b>	<b>1</b>	-	-	<b>1</b>	-	-