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Preface

Statistics South Africa is publishing a new annual statistical release – *Documented immigrants in South Africa, P03051.4*. The data source for the annual release comes from data generated by 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 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 2012 recipients are presented in this publication.

Pali Lehohla
Statistician-General

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List of abbreviations

DESIPASD	Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis Statistical Division
DHA	Department of Home Affairs
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
OECD	organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PRP	Permanent residence permit
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
TRP	Temporary residence permit
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organization
USA	United States of America

1. Introduction

1.1. Background

Migration is the most difficult to define and least understood component of population change. Unlike birth and death, migration is not a once-off event in a person's life. It is also not a natural event and therefore more driven by complex interactions of social, economic and political determinants. Spatial and time dimensions are very crucial in measuring and understanding migration. These complexities necessitate different ways of conceptualising and measuring migration. There are varied ways in which migration can be categorised. One way is to look at migration as either internal or international. Internal migration relates to population movement within the borders of a country whilst international migration deals with movement across the borders of a country. Because of its spatial nature, movements are always linked to two locations namely – the place where it starts and the place where it ends. Thus an international migrant is always an emigrant with respect to the previous country of residence; and an immigrant with reference to the current country of residence.

Not all population movements within or across the borders of a country are migratory in nature. With respect to international population movements, the United Nations World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO) makes a distinction between visitors and migrants. 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 (e.g. recreation, visiting friends and relatives, or medical care) is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the country visited [UNWTO & Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis Statistical Division (DESIPASD), 1994]. These are largely same-day visitors and tourists. According to the United Nations (UN) an **international migrant** on the other hand 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). Similar to visitors, there are also different types of international migrants.

Two crucial distinctions made by the UN definition is the importance of time and purpose in identifying migratory movements and who a migrant is. Although the UN has provided this useful definition of the concept, it needs to be made operational and used within a given context. The expected consequence of this is the myriad ways in which international migration or an international migrant is perceived by individuals, communities, governments, *etc.* Thus a discussion on international migration always needs to be put in a context with defined concepts and measurements.

The definition and the type of measurement chosen provide direction to the collection of data that will in turn be analysed to identify the migratory movement and the migrant. The focus of this release is on immigrants. These are persons who have moved from elsewhere across the borders of South Africa with the intention of changing their country of residence. These persons can be identified in different ways depending on how they are conceptualised. These different ways and the kind of information used for identifying them will invariably yield a variety of migrants.

There are a number of data sources that can be used to identify immigrants. Among these are: censuses, surveys, border statistics, and administrative registers dealing with registrations or applications of such persons. Each of these sources has its strengths and limitations. A comprehensive discussion on each of these sources was given in the discussion document on *Documented immigrants in South, 2011 (D0351-D)* published on 10 December 2012 by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA). This discussion document serves as a prelude to the current statistical release. The conclusion arrived at from the discussion document is that the data generated by the Department of Home Affairs (DHA) on temporary and permanent permits can be used to describe some relevant characteristics of South Africa's immigrants. The data source is based on 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 DHA upon which the applications were approved. Furthermore, the data source is sustainable to provide chronological flows of documented immigrants.

In South Africa, the governmental responsibility of managing the cross border movements of South Africans and non-South Africans is the responsibility of the DHA. This jurisdiction is currently enshrined in the Immigration Act, 2002 (Act No. 13 of 2002) and the Citizenship Act, 1995 (Act No. 88 of 1995) with their regulations and amendments. In addition to the issuance of visas and permits, the department is in charge of the collection of

arrival and departure data on all travellers that pass through all the air, land and sea ports of entry/exit of South Africa. Facilitated by a comprehensive Immigration Act, well-designated air, land and sea ports of entry/exit; and competent infrastructure support for the collection and archiving of cross border movements, DHA is the hub for data on movements and registration of foreign travellers.

Visas and permits are generally issued to travellers at the various South African consulate offices before they proceed to travel to South Africa. On arrival at each of the air, land and sea ports of entry, DHA immigration officers have the mandate, if satisfied with immigration requirements fulfilment by the traveller, to convert visas into temporary permits and grant admission into the country. All temporary permits have duration and conditions of stay attached to them. Whilst in the country, DHA provides opportunity for non-nationals to renew their permits or apply for different permits. Over the years, these administrative procedures have generated valuable databases of administrative records on issuance of temporary and permanent residence permits that can be processed to provide statistical information on immigrants.

1.2. Objectives of this statistical release

This statistical release is the first to be published after the discussion document on documented immigrants referred to previously. The 2012 data will serve as the baseline against which data in subsequent years will be compared. The objectives are:

- To monitor trends in the number of approved temporary and permanent resident permits according to the nationality of the recipients.
- To describe the patterns in the types of temporary resident permit (TRP) and the category type that is used to apply for permanent resident permit (PRP); and
- To provide the characteristics in the age structure 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 2012. All applications go through DHA's processes and delegation levels from the time of submission till approval. Although 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. Organisational 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 country background; as well as the age distribution by region and nationality of the TRP recipients are presented in Section 3.
- The key findings on the distribution of the category status by region, sub-region and country background; as well as the age distribution by region and nationality of the PRP recipients are presented in Section 4.
- Section 5 contains the summary and concluding remarks.

2. Source of data

According to the DHA, “*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.” www.dha.gov.za/IMS*

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

2.1. Temporary residence permits

Ten categories of permits were identified from the 2012 data 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

DHA 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*” (www.dha.gov.za/IMS).

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.

For more than three decades, DHA had provided data on permanent residents from its border statistics and administrative registers to Stats SA for the production of statistics on documented immigrants. However, due to challenges encountered by DHA that mainly affected coverage and the quality of the contents of the migration-related administrative registers, subsequent publications of the results based on them were suspended in 2005, with the publication of 2003 data.

However, since then, DHA has undertaken various revamping exercises and introduced new systems that have contributed greatly in clearing backlogs and processing of applications for renewals and new temporary and permanent residence permits. DHA also now provides captured data to Stats SA electronically. Current background information on the types of permits issued by DHA and the general eligibility criteria for applying for these permits is given in Appendix I. However, users are encouraged to visit the DHA website, www.dha.gov.za for additional information that could further explain the results presented in this release.

The DHA provided Stats SA with an electronic data file containing data on the TRP and PRP applications on which a decision has been made. The data pertained to decision as of end of 2012. There were three main decision outcomes namely: approved, pending and rejected. The data file contains a number of captured variables.

2.3. Data processing

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

- application type
- country of nationality
- date of birth
- category name
- year of approval

The variable, **Application type** was used to separate TRP and PRP into 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 2012) 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.
 - 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; 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 using 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** is 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 immigration 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 in 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 2012 recipients, five detailed analyses showing the different patterns of the distribution of the types of permit 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 top eight 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 permit by region and sub-regions
- The distribution of the types of permit by the eight leading countries from overseas and Africa
- The distribution of each of the main types of permit among its eight leading countries
- Age structure of the recipients by region and the eight 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 top eight 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 eight and nine leading countries from Africa and overseas respectively
- The distribution of each of the main category status among its eight leading countries
- Age structure of the recipients by region and the eight leading countries from overseas and Africa

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

3. Temporary residence permits

3.1 Overall

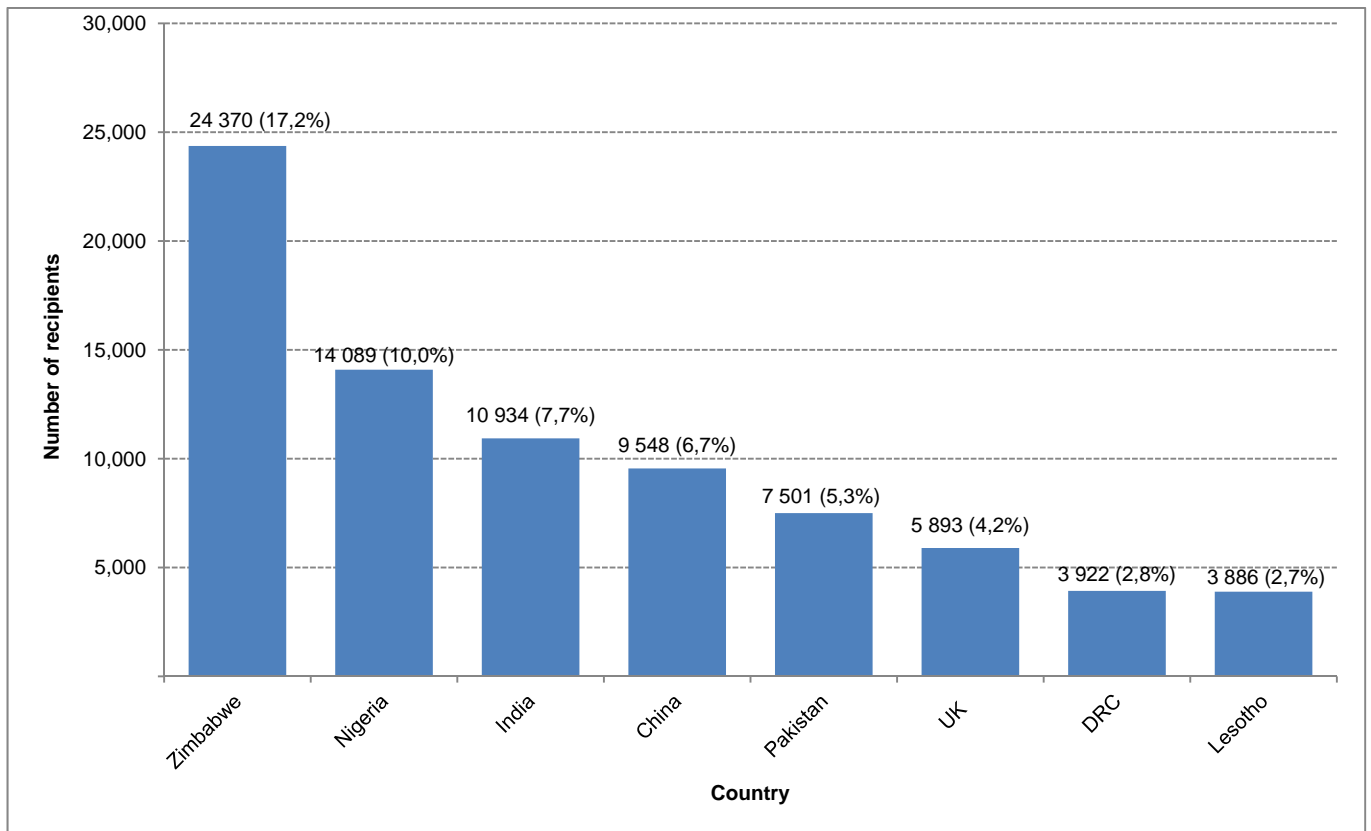
A total of 141 550 temporary residence permits (TRPs) issued in 2012 were processed and analysed. The distribution of the 141 550 permits is presented in Table 1. The highest proportion of permits were issued for visitors (31,7%) followed by relatives (26,6%). Work permits made up 23,5% of temporary permits whilst 14,2%, 1,3% and 1,1% were study, medical and business permits respectively. Fewer permits were issued for waiver (0,8%), retired persons (0,7%); treaty (0,1%). Only 61 exchange permits were issued.

Table 1: Distribution of all recipients of temporary residence permits by type of permit, 2012

Type of status	Frequency	Percent
Visitors'	44 828	31,7
Relatives'	37 612	26,6
Work	33 253	23,5
Study	20 087	14,2
Medical	1 870	1,3
Business	1 585	1,1
Waiver	1 068	0,8
Retired persons'	980	0,7
Treaty	206	0,1
Exchange	61	0,0
Total	141 550	100,0

As shown in Figure 1, the largest number of permits were issued to nationals from the following eight countries: Zimbabwe (17,2%), Nigeria (10,0%), India (7,7%), China (6,7%), Pakistan (5,3%), UK (4,2%), DRC (2,8%) and Lesotho (2,7%). Recipients of permits from these eight countries contributed slightly more than half (55,6%) of the permits issued in 2012. Four of these countries were from Africa and four from the overseas regions.

Figure 1: Number of recipients of temporary residence permits from the eight leading countries from all regions, 2012



The age structure indicates that the median age of all the 2012 recipients was 31 years. It is observed from the age data, given in Table 2, that almost half (46,6%) were in the age group 20–34. A broader distribution of the age data reveals that 16 615 (11,8%) were children aged below 15 years; 120 109 (85,4%) were adults in the 15 to 64 age group while 3 983 (2,8%) were older persons aged 65 years and above.

Table 2: Distribution of all recipients of temporary residence permits by age group, 2012

Age group	Frequency	Percent
0-14	16 615	11,7
15-19	5 171	3,7
20-24	14 672	10,4
25-29	24 210	17,1
30-34	26 713	18,9
35-39	19 955	14,1
40-44	12 703	9,0
45-49	7 252	5,1
50-54	4 232	3,0
55-59	2 845	2,0
60-64	2 356	1,7
65+	3 983	2,8
Unspecified	843	0,6
Total	141 550	100,0

3.2 Nationality and type of permit

3.2.1 Region, sub-region and country of nationality

The distribution of the recipients of temporary residence permits by region, sub-region and country of nationality of all the 141 550 recipients is presented in Appendix II. Summary information, showing the number of recipients by sub-regions only, is provided in Table 3.

Out of the 141 550 recipients, 45,6% were from overseas and 54,4% from Africa. With respect to the sub-regional groupings, the recipients came mainly from the SADC (32,7%) and Asia (25,6%). These were followed by Europe (14,5%), West Africa (12,8%), East and Central Africa (7,5%), North America (2,4%), North Africa (1,4%), Central and South America (1,3%) and Middle East (1,1%). The least number of recipients (0,7%) was from Australasia.

Table 3: Distribution of all recipients of temporary residence permits by region and sub–region, 2012

Region / Sub-region		Number	Percentage
Overseas Region		64 603	45,6
Sub-region	Europe	20 565	14,5
	North America	3 464	2,4
	Central and South America	1 772	1,3
	Australasia	945	0,7
	Middle East	1 592	1,1
	Asia	36 265	25,6
Africa Region		76 947	54,4
Sub-region	SADC	46 339	32,7
	East and Central Africa	10 584	7,5
	West Africa	18 060	12,8
	North Africa	1 964	1,4
Total		141 550	100,0

Information on the temporary residence permits from eight leading countries in overseas and Africa is shown in Figure 2 and Figure 3. The top eight top overseas countries were: India (16,9%); China (14,8%); Pakistan (11,6%); UK (9,1%); Bangladesh (6,0%); Germany (5,6%); USA (4,2%) and The Netherlands (3,0%) (see Figure 2). These countries together contributed 71,2% of the total recipients from overseas countries. Zimbabwe (31,7%); Nigeria (18,3%); DRC (5,1%); Lesotho (5,1%); Malawi (3,6%); Angola (3,6%), Ghana (3,4%); and Cameroon (2,9%) were the eight leading countries from the Africa region (see Figure 3). Recipients from these countries combined received 73,6% of all the temporary residence permits issued to nationals from the Africa region.

Figure 2: Number of recipients of temporary residence permits from the eight leading countries from overseas region, 2012

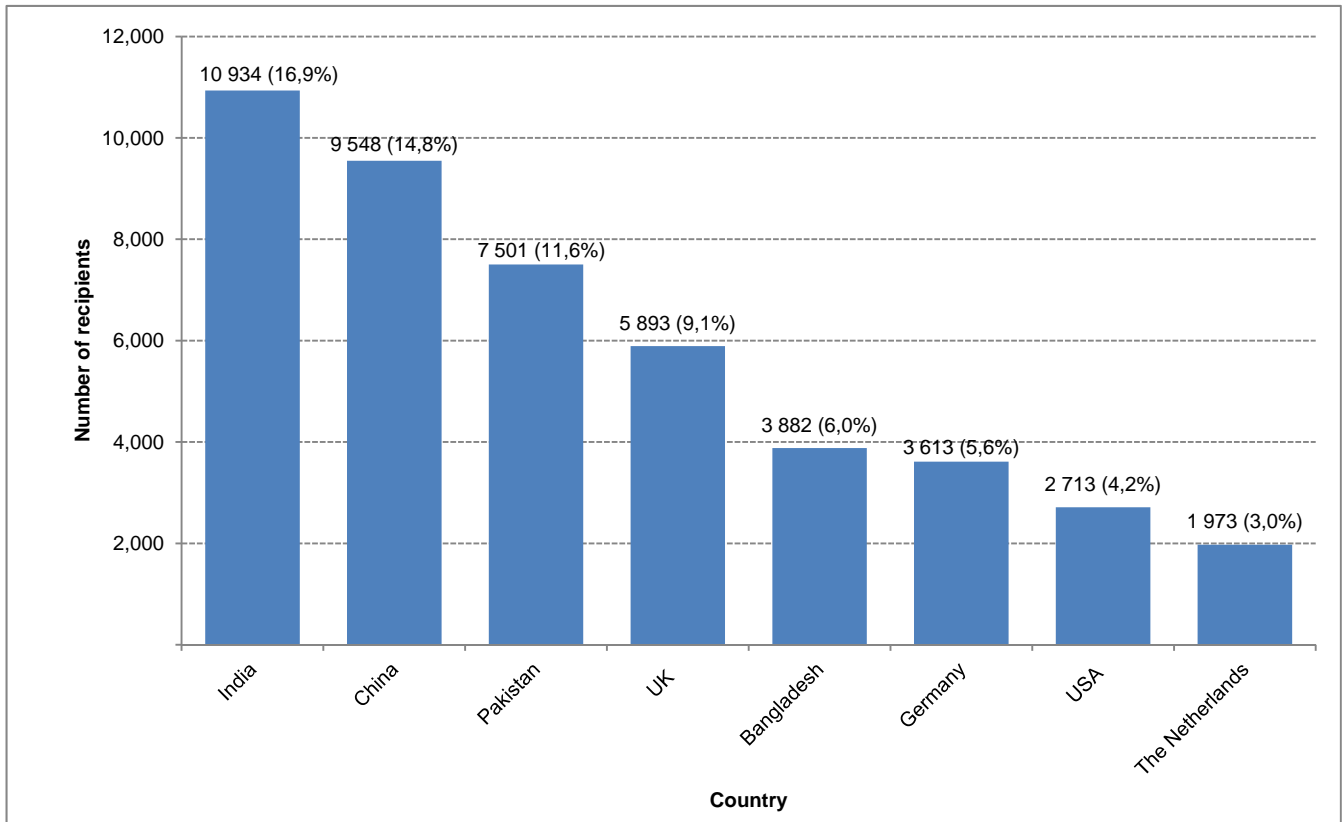
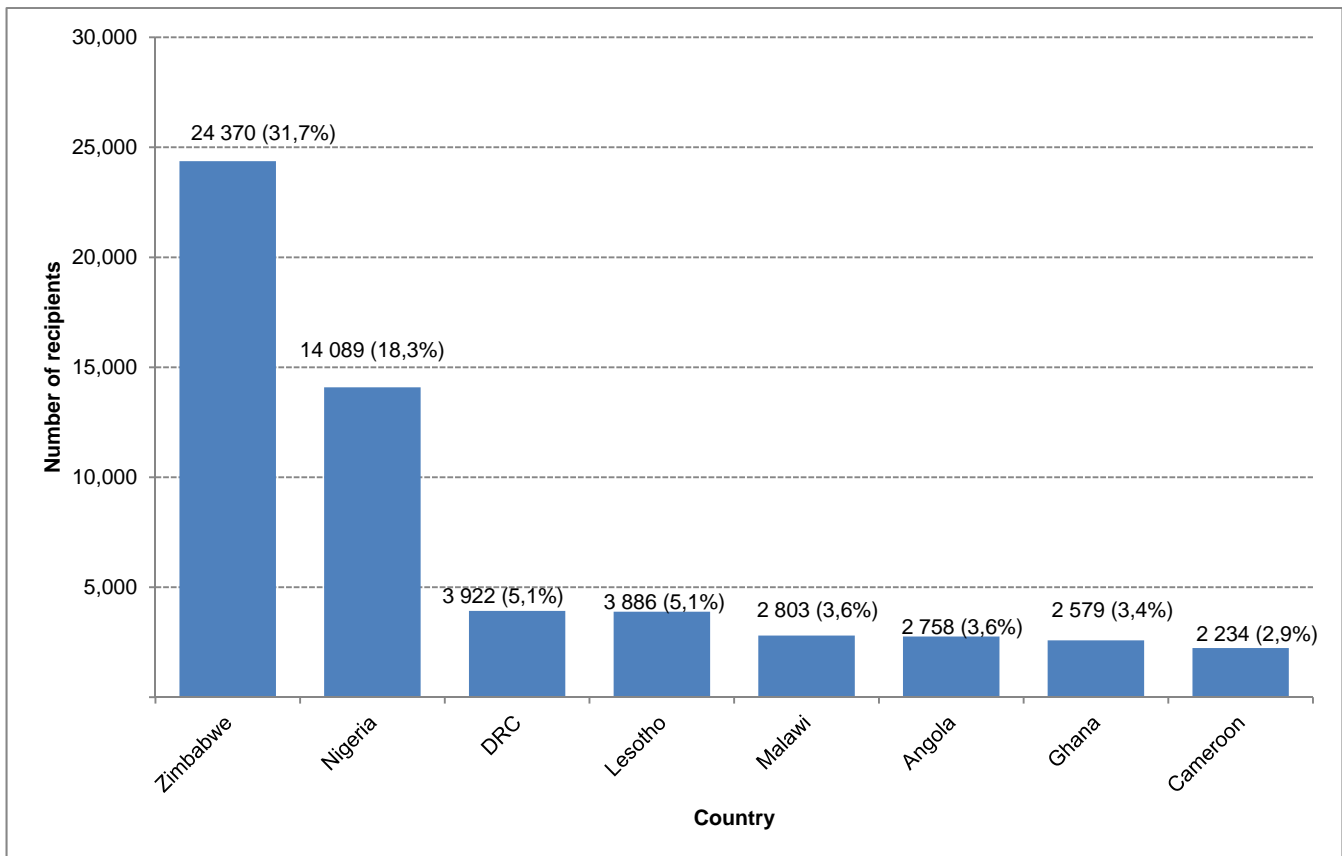


Figure 3: Number of recipients of temporary residence permits from the eight leading countries, from African region, 2012



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

3.2.2.1 Region and sub-region by type of permit

The first analysis examines the pattern of the regional and sub-regional share of the 141 550 permits. The analysis focuses on the proportions of recipients of different types of permits for each region and sub-region. Therefore the denominator was the region or sub-region. Table 4 shows that a large proportion of the overseas nationals received visitors' (35,9%), work (27,7%) and relatives' (24,4%) permits. Only 7,2%, 1,5% and 1,4% of the overseas recipients were issued with study, business and retired persons' permits respectively. All the overseas sub-regions had visitors' and relatives' permits as their first and second highest proportion of permits with the exception of Asia and Central and South America. Out of the permits received by nationals from Asia and Central and South America, 36,4% and 20,0% respectively were for work. Asia (4,9%) had the lowest proportion in study. Middle East (2,0%) showed the highest proportion in business permits. Europe (3,5%) had the highest proportion of retired persons' permits among its recipients.

The results on the Africa region's recipients showed a number of similarities as well as differences with the observation among the overseas region's recipients. A large proportion of the Africa recipients were given relatives' (28,4%) and visitors' (28,1%) permits. About one in four of the recipients each were issued with study and work permits. West Africa was the only sub-region that 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 were given relatives' and visitors' permits. The highest proportion of relatives' permits was among North Africa (43,4%) recipients. They were followed by West Africa with 39,7%. West Africa (34,3%) showed the highest proportion of visitors' permit. Although each of the sub-groups had less than 20,0% of their recipient with work permit, SADC recipients had 23,6%. Study permits were more prominent among East and Central Africa (25,7%) and SADC (22,3%) recipients compared to West Africa (12,1%) and North Africa (10,7%). Furthermore, a relatively high proportion of business permit was observed among recipients from East and Central Africa (3,1%).

Table 4: The percentage distribution of the types of temporary residence permits by region and sub-region, 2012

Region / Sub-region		Type of permits							Total
		Relatives'	Visitors'	Work	Study	Business	Retired persons'	Others	
Overseas Region		24,4	35,9	27,7	7,2	1,5	1,4	1,9	100,0
Sub-region	Europe	17,1	49,6	16,5	9,4	1,2	3,5	2,7	100,0
	North America	17,3	50,9	16,1	10,9	0,9	1,5	2,4	100,0
	Central and South America	19,0	39,7	20,0	12,1	0,3	0,7	8,2	100,0
	Australasia	20,6	45,6	19,4	10,6	0,6	0,8	2,4	100,0
	Middle East	17,4	52,4	13,1	12,9	2,0	0,3	1,9	100,0
	Asia	29,9	25,5	36,4	4,9	1,8	0,4	1,1	100,0
Africa Region		28,4	28,1	20,0	20,1	0,8	0,1	2,6	100,0
Sub-region	SADC	24,4	26,5	23,6	22,3	0,2	0,0	3,0	100,0
	East and Central Africa	23,4	25,6	19,0	25,7	3,1	0,2	3,0	100,0
	West Africa	39,7	34,3	11,3	12,1	1,0	0,1	1,5	100,0
	North Africa	43,4	24,4	18,6	10,7	1,5	0,2	1,2	100,0

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 eight leading countries from both overseas and Africa regions are presented in Table 5.

Considering the permit recipients' distribution pattern for overseas region with its eight leading countries, Germany and The Netherlands were the only countries that followed the overall overseas pattern for the four main permits (visitors', work, relatives' and study ranked in descending order). It is noticed from the table that India and China have similar distribution pattern of recipients and similar ranking of the types of permits. Another pair of countries, UK and USA, 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 61,4%, while India had 38,1% of her recipients for work permit. Visitors' and relatives' permits accounted for 33,5% and 23,7% respectively of the permits received by Indian nationals.

While a huge proportion of China recipients were issued with work permits, only 18,4% and 13,9% of them received visitors' and relatives' permits respectively. Relatives' permits were the largest type of permit received by Bangladesh (63,3%) and Pakistan (49,1%) nationals. However, whereas 25,1% of recipients from Pakistan were given work permit, only 15,7% was observed among Bangladesh recipients. A large proportion of recipients from The Netherlands (62,5%), Germany (56,7%), USA (50,7%) and UK (49,0%) were given visitors' permits. But UK (20,3%) and USA (17,4%) had relatively higher proportion of recipients with relatives' permits than Germany (10,6%) and The Netherlands (10,0%). Less than 20,0% of permits from each of these four countries were for work.

However, the proportion for study permits for these countries [USA (11,0%); UK (8,5%); The Netherlands (8,4%); and Germany (8,1%)] was higher for each of them than the remaining four countries. Furthermore, these countries were also the only ones with notable proportions of recipients with retired persons' permit. Thus, 5,7%, 4,1%, 3,5% and 1,6% of recipients from UK, Germany, The Netherlands and USA respectively had retired persons' permit. Pakistan (3,9%) and Bangladesh (2,5%) showed a relatively high proportion of nationals with business permits compared to the remaining six countries.

For the African countries, Nigeria was the only country that followed the Africa regional sequence for the first four permits (relatives', visitors', study and work permits in descending order). DRC and Angola shared a sequence pattern whilst Malawi and Ghana patterns were similar. Work permit was ranked first only among Zimbabwe recipients (35,3%); about a quarter (23,7%) of the Zimbabwe recipients were issued with visitors' permits whilst 21,8% received study permits. A large proportion of permits for Nigeria nationals were visitors' (40,6%) and relatives' permits (33,4%). Study and work permits were issued to 12,9% and 10,5% recipients from Nigeria respectively. A high proportion of recipients from Angola (41,1%), DRC (34,8%) and Cameroon (32,3%) compared with the other countries were issued with study permits. Despite the similarities in their patterns, the proportion of work permit among DRC recipients (12,2%) was quite high compared to that among Angola nationals (3,8%).

More than half of the permits issued to recipients from Lesotho (62,9%) were relatives' permits. Only 6,4% of permits to nationals from Lesotho were for work. 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, 15,2% and 8,1% of permits received by nationals from Malawi were for work and study purposes respectively. Similarly work permits accounted for 15,4% and study permit 7,2% of the permits granted to nationals from Ghana. In a noticeable similar distribution pattern of recipients to that of nationals from DRC and Angola, nationals from Cameroon had a higher proportion of permits for study (32,3%) than for work (21,6%). 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 5: The percentage distribution of the types of temporary residence permits by region and sub-region, 2012

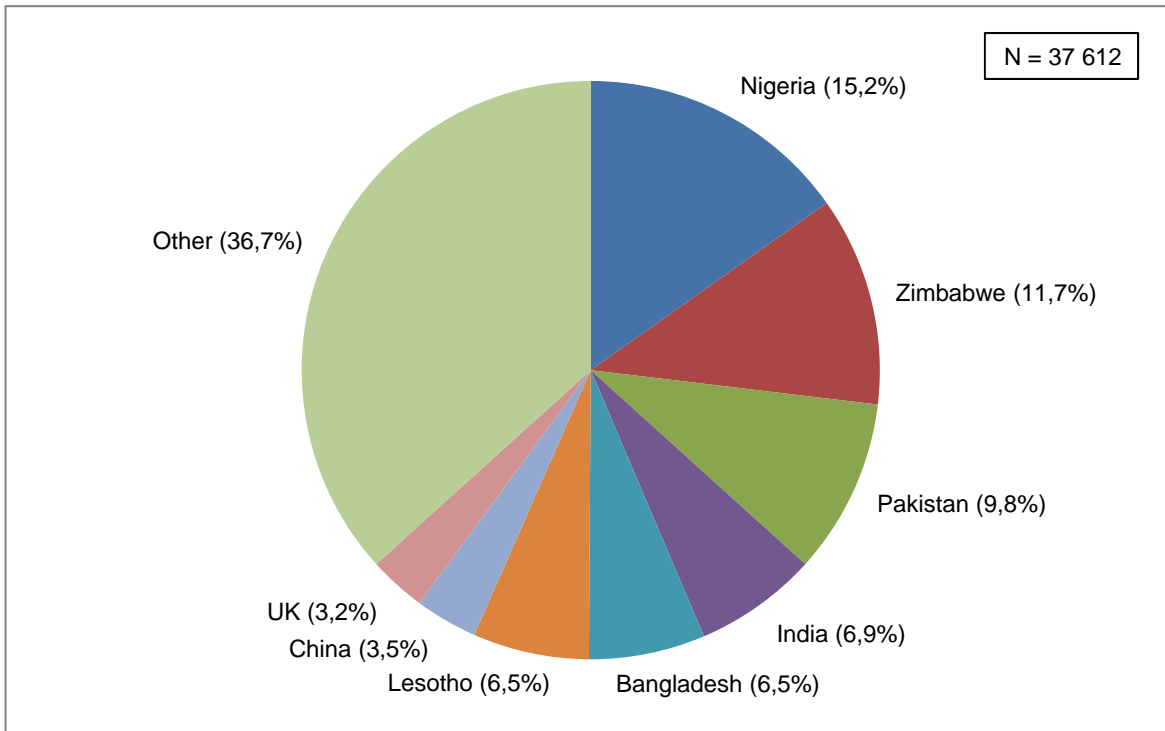
Region and Leading Countries		Types of temporary residence permits							Total
		Relatives'	Visitors'	Work	Study	Business	Retired Persons'	Others	
Overseas Region		24,4	35,9	27,7	7,2	1,5	1,4	1,9	100,0
Leading Countries	India	23,7	33,5	38,1	4,4	0,7	0,0	1,6	100,0
	China	13,9	18,4	61,4	3,3	1,8	0,0	0,8	100,0
	Pakistan	49,1	19,9	25,1	1,7	3,9	0,1	0,2	100,0
	UK	20,3	49,0	12,5	8,5	1,0	5,7	3,0	100,0
	Bangladesh	63,3	16,8	15,7	1,4	2,5	0,1	0,1	100,0
	Germany	10,6	56,7	16,9	8,1	0,8	4,1	2,8	100,0
	USA	17,4	50,7	16,1	11,0	0,6	1,6	2,6	100,0
	The Netherlands	10,0	62,5	12,7	8,4	1,2	3,5	1,7	100,0
Africa Region		28,4	28,1	20,0	20,1	0,8	0,1	2,6	100,0
Leading Countries	Zimbabwe	18,0	23,7	35,3	21,8	0,1	0,0	1,0	100,0
	Nigeria	40,6	33,4	10,5	12,9	1,1	0,0	1,5	100,0
	DRC	13,4	31,7	12,2	34,8	0,8	0,0	7,0	100,0
	Lesotho	62,9	13,0	6,4	16,4	0,1	0,0	1,2	100,0
	Angola	7,4	29,0	3,8	41,1	0,3	0,2	18,2	100,0
	Malawi	35,9	39,0	15,2	8,1	0,2	0,0	1,6	100,0
	Ghana	32,8	42,7	15,4	7,2	0,4	0,1	1,4	100,0
	Cameroon	21,2	20,9	21,6	32,3	0,1	0,1	2,7	100,0

3.2.2.3 Distribution of each type of permit by country of nationality

The third analysis involves the allocation patterns of the permits by identifying the eight top countries for each type of permit. In this case, the denominator was the type of permit. The results are presented in Figure 4 to Figure 10.

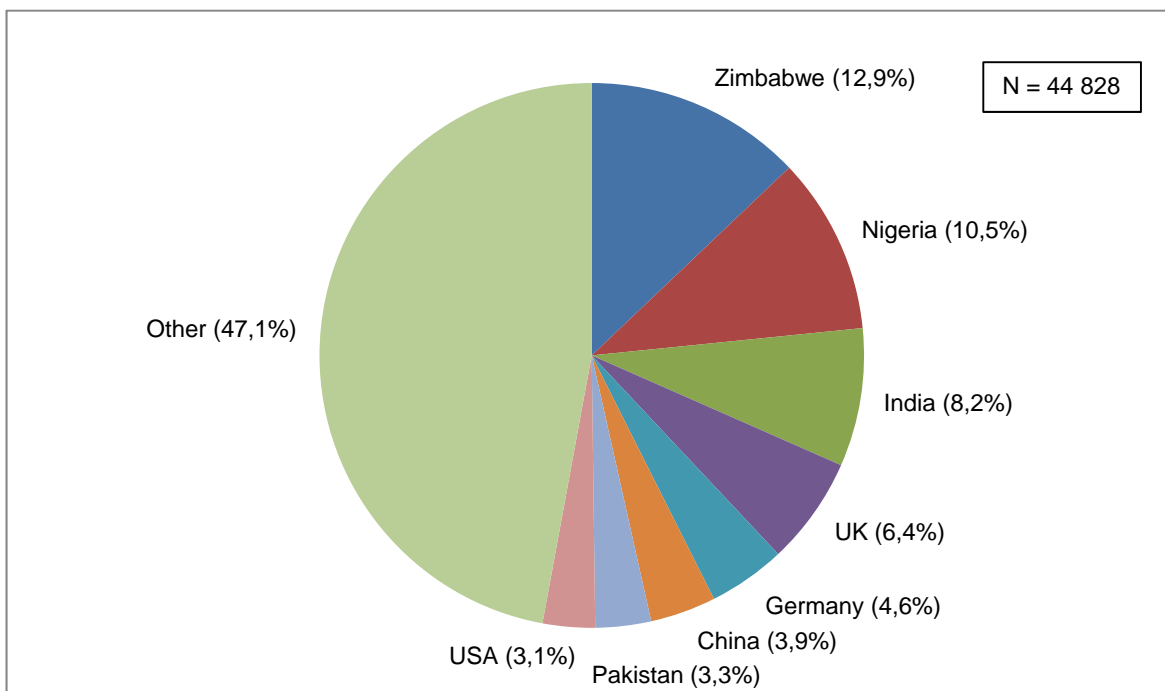
Figure 4 shows the results on the relatives' permits. Nationals from the eight countries received 63,3% of the 37 614 relatives' permits. The top eight countries were quite spread – three from Africa and five from overseas. However, more permits (29,9%) went to nationals from African (33,4%) than overseas (29,9%) countries.

Figure 4: Percentage distribution of recipients of all relatives' permits by nationality, highlighting the top eight countries, 2012



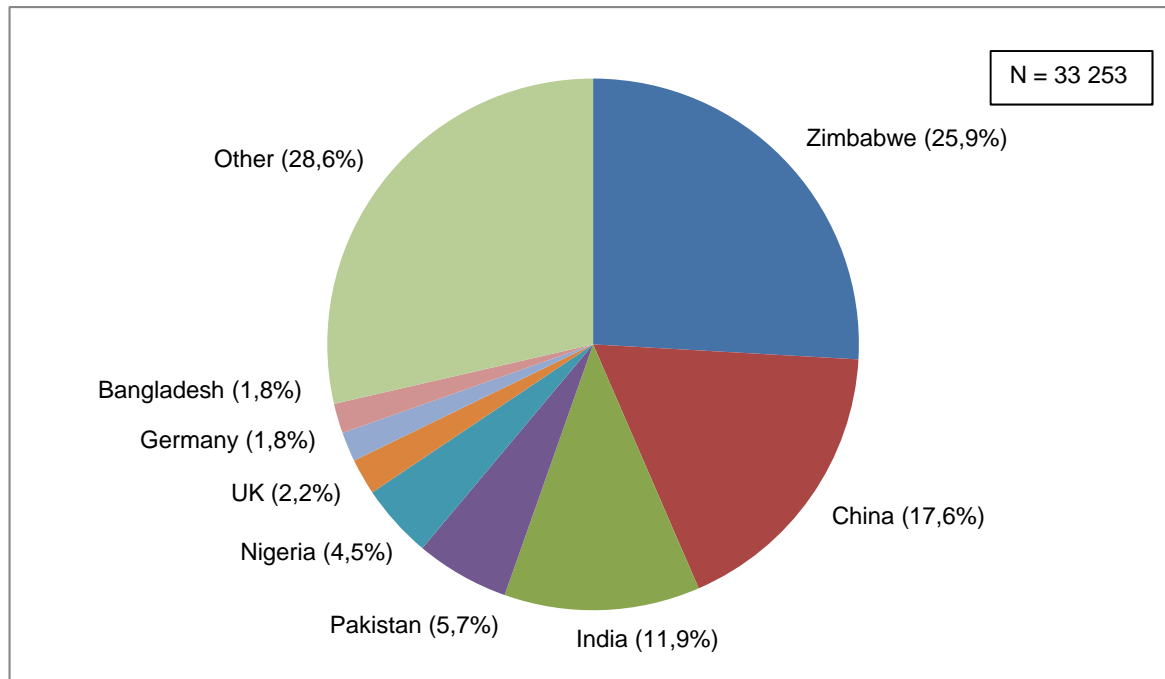
As shown in Figure 5 the top eight countries for visitors' permits received 52,9% of the 44 828 permits. Germany and USA were the only countries among the top eight for visitors' permit that did not feature in the leading countries for relatives' permits the two countries from Africa – Zimbabwe and Nigeria received almost a quarter (23,4%) of the visitors' permit whereas almost 30,0% went to nationals from the six overseas countries.

Figure 5: Percentage distribution of recipients of all visitors' permits by nationality, highlighting the top eight countries, 2012



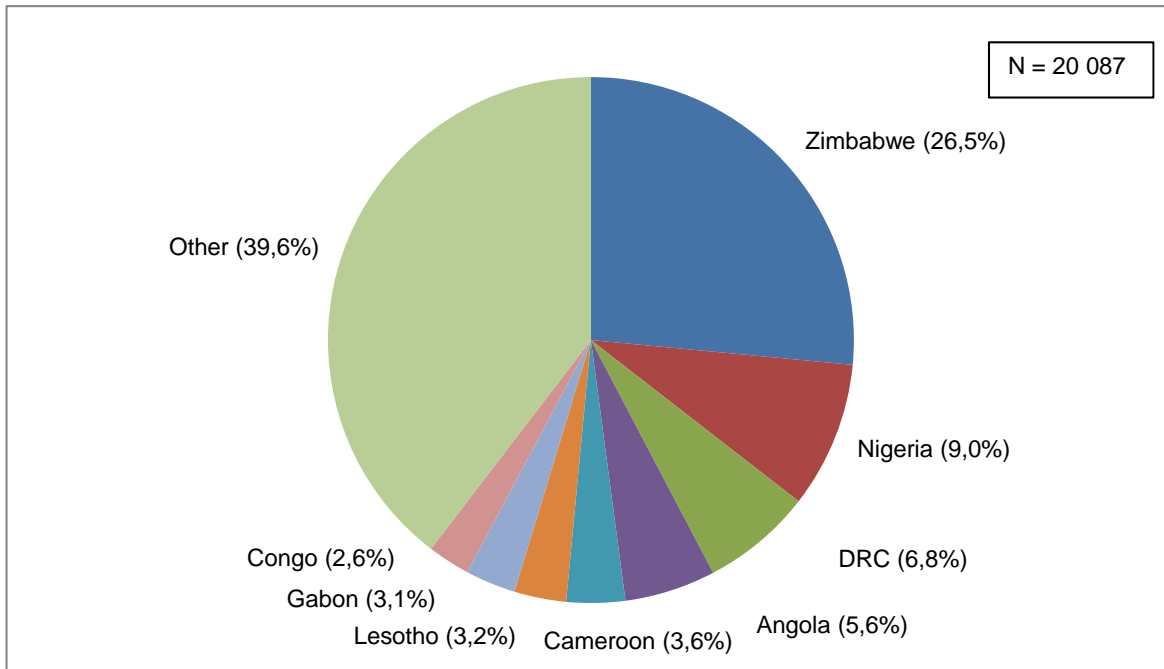
Contrary to the findings from visitors' and relatives' permits, the allocation of work permits as shown in Figure 6 was less widespread among the 2012 recipients. Hence the eight top countries received 71,4% of the 33 253 work permits leaving only 28,6% to be shared among the remaining countries. Moreover nationals from only three countries (Zimbabwe, China and India) received 57,4% of the permits. Four of the eight countries were from the Asia sub-region whereas UK and Germany were the only country from Europe. Zimbabwe and Nigeria were the two countries from the Africa region.

Figure 6: Percentage distribution of recipients of all work permits by nationality, highlighting the top eight countries, 2012



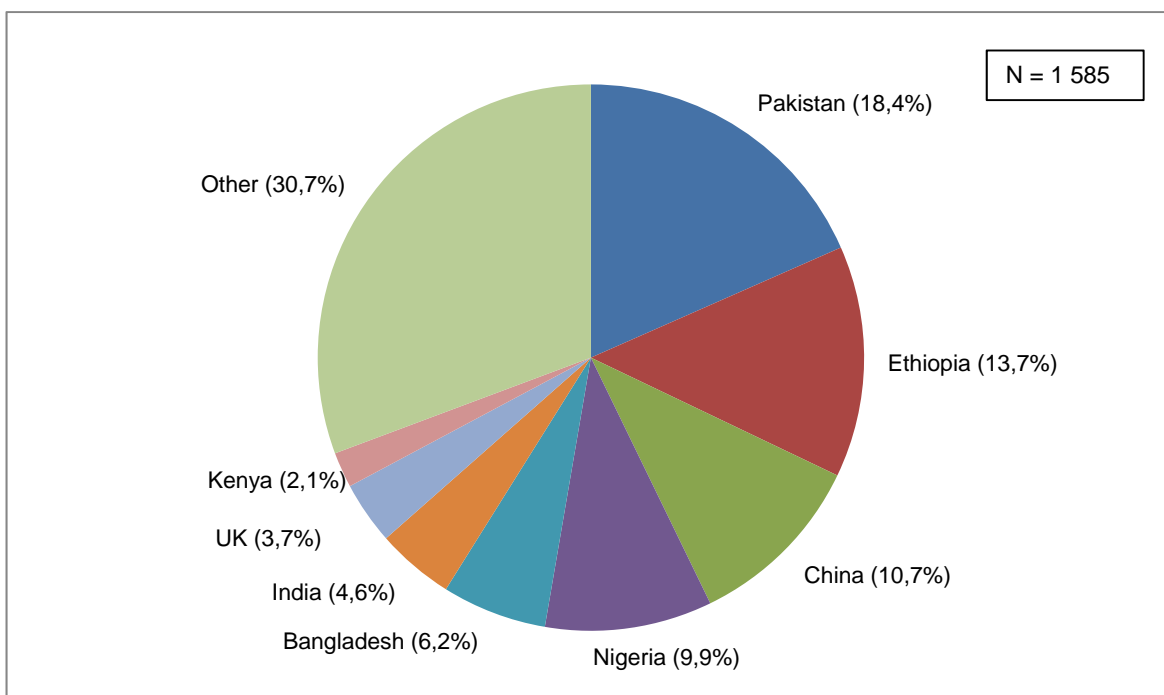
As presented in Figure 7, all the eight leading countries for study permits were from the Africa region. About 60,0% of the 20 087 study permits were issued to nationals from these eight countries. Zimbabwe nationals alone received a quarter of the 2012 study permits. These were followed by Nigeria, DRC and Angola nationals that were issued with 9,0%, 6,8% and 5,6% respectively of the study permits.

Figure 7: Percentage distribution of recipients of all study permits by nationality highlighting the top eight countries, 2012



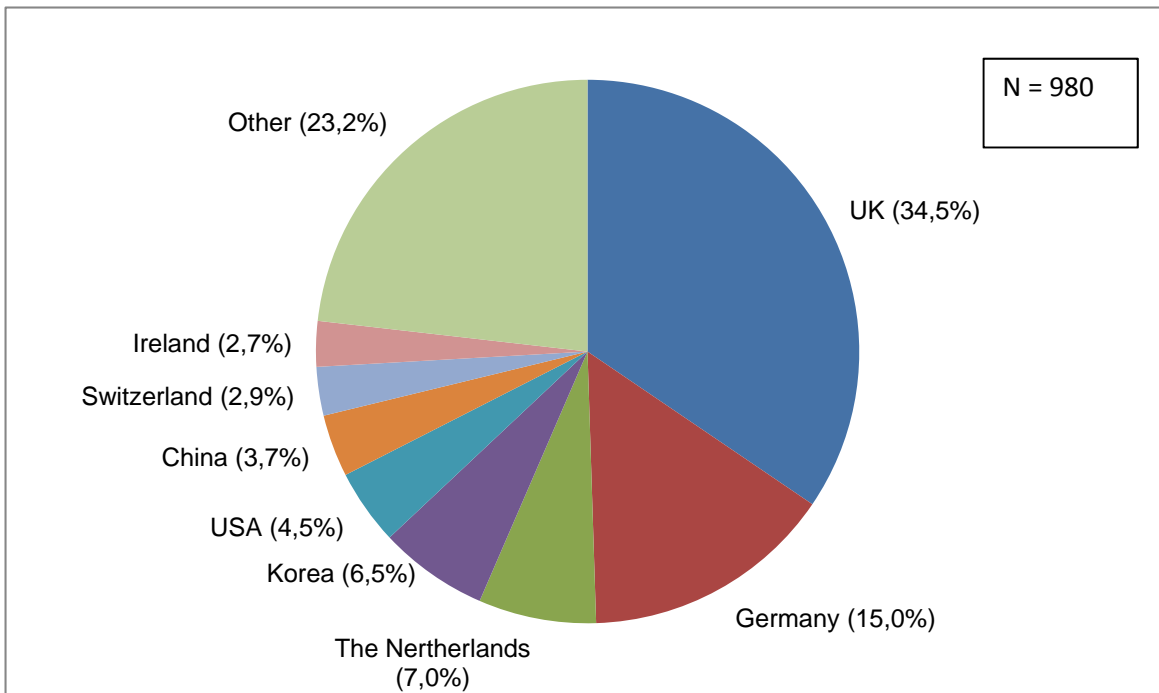
As observed from Figure 8, nationals from the top eight countries received 69,3% of the 1 585 business permits issued in 2012. The eight leading countries were made up of four from Asia; two from East and Central Africa; one from West Africa and one from Europe. Pakistan, China, Bangladesh and India nationals together received 39,9% of the permits. Nationals from Ethiopia and Kenya received 15,8% of the permits. Nigeria and UK recipients were given 9,9% and 3,7% of the permits respectively.

Figure 8: Percentage distribution of recipients of all business permits by nationality, highlighting the top eight countries, 2012



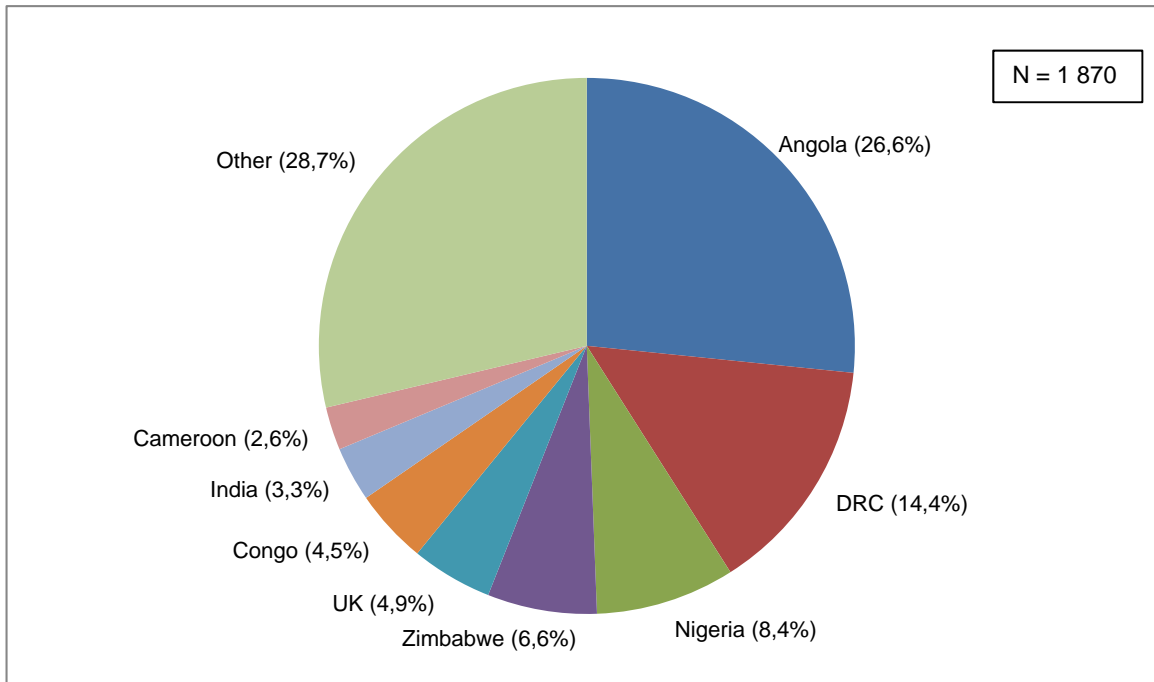
Results in Figure 9 indicate that all the eight leading countries with retired persons' permit were nationals from the overseas region. These nationals were issued with 76,8% of the 978 permits. Out of the 980 permits, 34,5% were issued to UK nationals. Recipients from Germany and The Netherlands were issued with 15,0% and 7,0% of the permits respectively. The two countries from the Asia sub-region, Asia and China, received 6,5% and 3,7% respectively.

Figure 9: Percentage distribution of recipients of all retired persons' permits by nationality, highlighting the top eight countries, 2012



With the exception of UK and India, the top countries for medical permits were all from the Africa region. As presented in Figure 10, slightly more than a quarter (26,6%) of the 1 870 permits were issued to Angola nationals followed by 14,4% to nationals from DRC. UK and India nationals that received 4,9% and 3,3% respectively. The eight top countries received 71,3% of the permits leaving only 28,7% of the permits for nationals from other countries.

Figure 10: Percentage distribution of recipients of all medical permits by nationality, highlighting the top eight countries, 2012



Data on the distribution of the remaining three permits (waiver, treaty and exchange) were not analysed in the same way as the previous seven types of permits. Data on each of the three permits provided in Appendix II was used. Only the leading two countries were selected for comments.

Waiver permit was excluded because unlike the others, it is not an entity permit as such. As explained in Appendix I, certain foreign employees and business persons can apply for this permit in order for the DHA to waive certain prescribed requirements for the permit they are applying for. It is observed from data presented in Appendix II (country of nationality and type of permit for all the 2012 recipients) that the 1 088 waiver permits were widely distributed with respect to nationality among the recipients. But nationals from only two countries received at least 10,0% each of the permits. Nationals from Zimbabwe received 11,7% and those from India received 10,8%.

Treaty and exchange permits were excluded because of relatively few recipients compared to the other eight types of permits. The distribution of treaty permits was heavily skewed. Hence out of the 206 issued permits, nationals from Cuba received 67 (32,4%). These were followed by nationals from Germany who were given 19 (9,2%). Although the number of countries under exchange permit was fewer than that of treaty, the permits were relatively more widely allocated than that of treaty. Nationals from UK and China received 14,8% and 11,5% respectively.

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 Figure 11 and Figure 12, the median age for nationals from overseas countries was 32 years compared to 31 years for nationals from the African countries. The results in Table 6 show that the proportion of children (less than 15 years) from overseas and Africa countries that received temporary permits was also more or less the same at around 12,0% from each region. However, there were differences among the adult and the older person's age groups. Thus 84,1% of overseas recipients were in the adult group (15 to 64 years) whereas 86,4% of the Africa recipients were in that group. There was a relatively higher proportion (4,7%) of older persons (65 years and above) among overseas nationals than that among those from Africa (1,3%).

3.3.2 Age structure of the eight leading countries

With a median age of 39 years, UK nationals who received temporary permits were the oldest (see Figure 11). They were followed by German nationals (33 years). Nationals from The Netherlands had the lowest median age of 28 years. The median ages for the nationals from the remaining five overseas countries were below 35 years. Additional information from Table 6, indicates that 15,9% of UK nationals and 11,7% of nationals from Germany were older persons. The proportion of older persons in each of the four Asian countries namely, India, China, Pakistan and Bangladesh was less than 3,0%. Indeed Bangladesh nationals showed the lowest proportion (0,2%) of older persons. Recipients from USA had the highest proportion (18,3%) 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 with 33 years (see Figure 12). The youngest recipients were from Angola with a median age of 27 years. The broad age distribution presented in Table 6, shows that Zimbabwe had the highest proportion (23,2%) of children who received permits. These were followed by Angola with 9,6% of children who received permits. Lesotho had the lowest (4,1%) proportion of children with permits. Similarly, the proportion of older persons was highest among nationals from DRC (3,0%) and lowest among Ghana (0,3%) nationals.

Figure 11: Median age of recipients of temporary residence permits from overseas and the eight leading countries, 2012

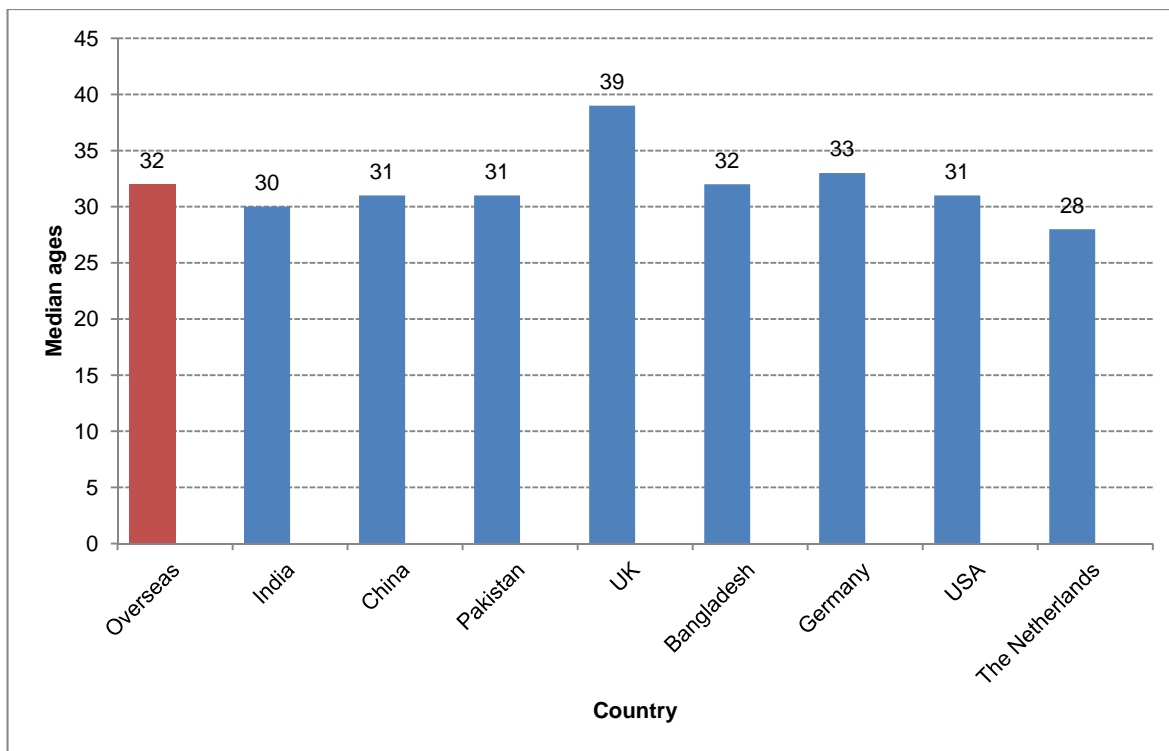


Figure 12: Median age of temporary residence permit recipients from Africa and the eight leading countries, 2012

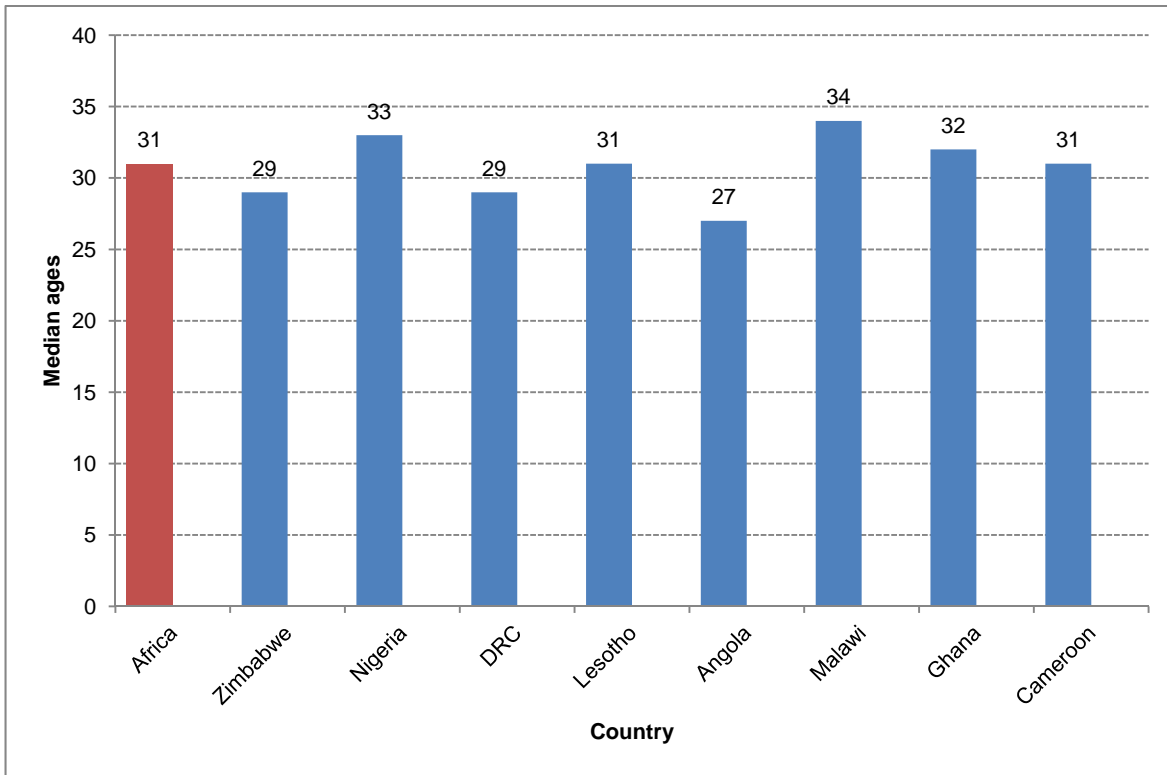


Table 6: Percentage distribution of recipients of temporary residence permits by broad age groups, region and the eight leading countries from each region, 2012

Region / Leading countries		Age group			Total
		0-14	15-64	65 and over	
Region / Countries		11,7	85,4	2,8	100,0
Overseas Region		11,2	85,4	4,7	100,0
Leading countries	India	15,6	81,9	2,5	100,0
	China	7,1	91,5	1,4	100,0
	Pakistan	7,0	91,7	1,4	100,0
	UK	12,2	71,8	15,9	100,0
	Bangladesh	2,7	97,1	0,2	100,0
	Germany	8,7	79,6	11,7	100,0
	USA	18,3	76,7	5,1	100,0
	The Netherlands	10,7	80,4	8,9	100,0
Africa Region		12,3	86,4	1,3	100,0
Leading countries	Zimbabwe	23,2	75,9	0,9	100,0
	Nigeria	6,3	92,9	0,8	100,0
	DRC	9,2	87,8	3,0	100,0
	Lesotho	4,1	94,3	1,6	100,0
	Angola	9,6	88,6	1,8	100,0
	Malawi	6,8	91,8	1,4	100,0
	Ghana	4,7	95,0	0,3	100,0
	Cameroon	5,9	93,0	1,1	100,0

4. Permanent residence permits

4.1 Overall

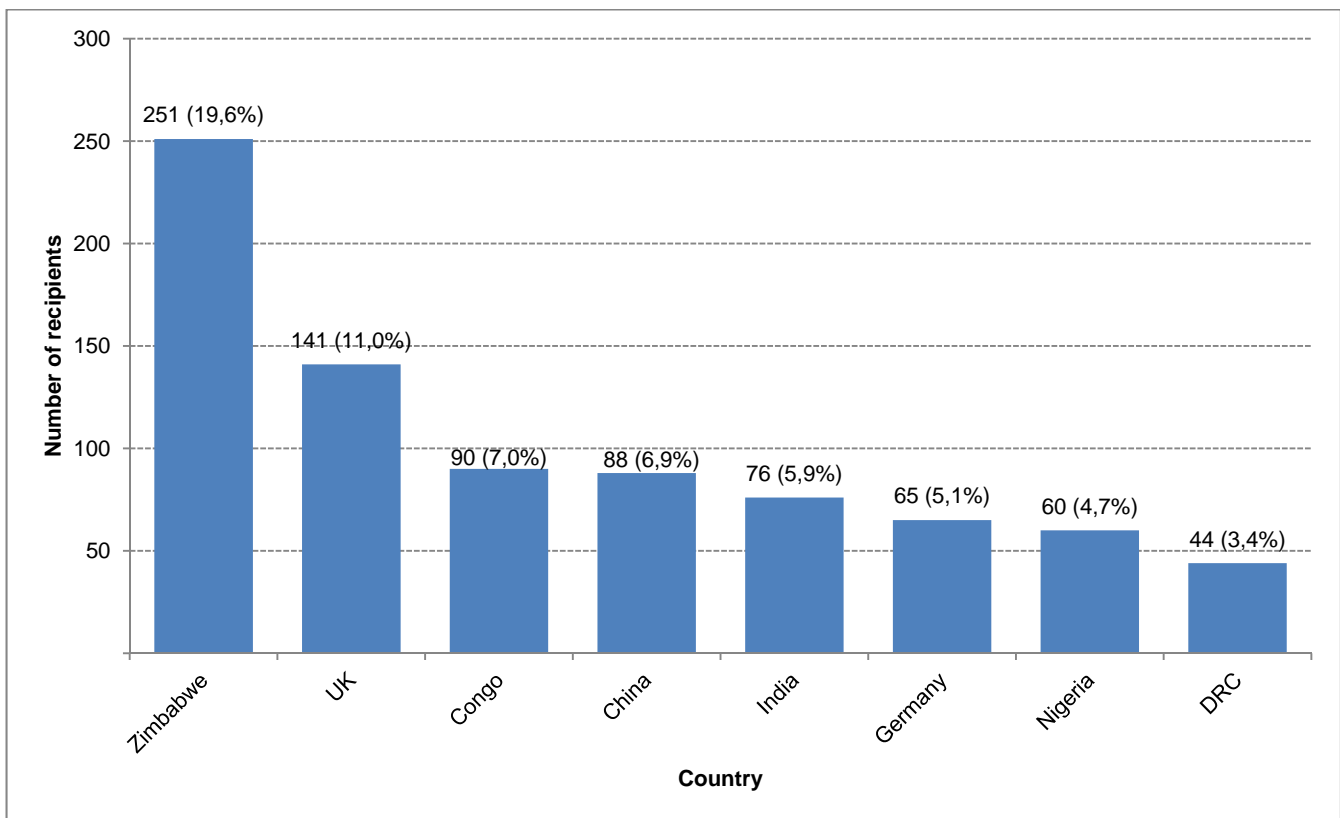
In 2012, 1 283 permanent residence permits (PRP) were processed by Stats SA. The distribution of the category status of the temporary residence permits (TRP) used to apply for the PRP is presented in Table 7. About half of the issued permits were acquired using the relatives' category status. Work and business and finance statuses were used by 34,4% and 7,3% respectively. Retired persons' and refugee category statuses were used in less than 5,0% of the applications respectively.

Table 7: Distribution of recipients of permanent residence permits by type of category status, 2012

Type of status	Frequency	Percent
Relatives'	640	49,9
Work	441	34,4
Business and Finance	94	7,3
Retired persons'	58	4,5
Refugee	50	3,9
Total	1 283	100,0

It is observed from Figure 13, that the top eight countries for the 2012 PRP were: Zimbabwe (19,6%), UK (11,0%), Congo (7,0%), China (6,9%), India (5,9%), Germany (5,1%), Nigeria (4,7%) and DRC (3,4%). Nationals from these countries made up more than half (63,9%) of the 1 283 recipients.

Figure 13: Distribution of recipients of permanent residence permits from the eight leading countries, 2012



Data given in Table 8 indicate that about half (47,2%) of the permits were issued to persons aged 30 to 44 years. In addition, 16,1% of the permits were given to children (aged less than 15 years old); 80,2% were issued to persons in the 15 to 64 year group while older persons made up 3,7% of the recipients. The median age of all the PRP recipients was 35 years

Table 8: Distribution of all recipients of permanent residence permits by age group, 2012

Age group	Frequency	Percent
0-14	207	16,1
15-19	70	5,5
20-24	44	3,4
25-29	77	6,0
30-34	227	17,7
35-39	198	15,4
40-44	181	14,1
45-49	110	8,6
50-54	60	4,7
55-59	36	2,8
60-64	26	2,0
65+	47	3,7
Total	1 283	100,0

4.2 Nationality and category status of permit

4.2.1 Region, sub-region and country of nationality

The 1 283 PRP were issued to recipients from seventy-eight countries. The results of the distribution of the category status by region, sub-region and country are presented in Appendix III. According to Table 9, there were 601 (46,8%) permits issued to nationals from the overseas region and 682 (53,2%) to those from the Africa region. It is further observed from the sub-regional distribution given in Table 9 that slightly more than a quarter of the recipients came from the SADC (28,5%) region. These were closely followed by recipients from Europe (23,8%). Recipients from Asia and East and Central Africa made up 17,9% and 16,6% respectively. Recipients from West Africa received 7,0% of the permits but each of the remaining sub-regions received less than 5,0% of the 2012 permits.

Table 9: Distribution of recipients of all permanent residence permits by region and sub–region, 2012

Region / Sub–Region		Frequency	Percent
Overseas Region		601	46,8
Sub-regions	Europe	305	23,8
	North America	25	1,9
	Central and South America	21	1,6
	Australasia	11	0,9
	Middle East	9	0,7
	Asia	230	17,9
Africa Region		682	53,2
Sub-regions	SADC	366	28,5
	East and Central Africa	213	16,6
	West Africa	90	7,0
	North Africa	13	1,0
Total		1 283	100,0

Instead of selecting eight leading countries, nine countries were selected from the overseas region because Belgium and France had the same number of recipients. Nationals from the following nine countries received most (79,9%) of the permits given to recipients from the overseas region (see Figure 14): UK (23,5%), China (14,6%), India (12,6), Germany (10,8%), Pakistan (6,8%), The Netherlands (4,2%), USA (3,0%), Belgium (2,2%) and France (2,2%). It is also observed from Figure 15 that the top eight countries from the Africa region were: Zimbabwe (36,8%), Congo (13,2%), Nigeria (8,8%), DRC (6,5%), Cameroon (4,4%), Kenya (4,3%), Rwanda (4,0%) and Lesotho (2,3%). The recipients from these countries received 80,5% of the permits issued to nationals from the Africa region.

Figure 14: Number of recipients of permanent residence permits from the top nine overseas countries, 2012

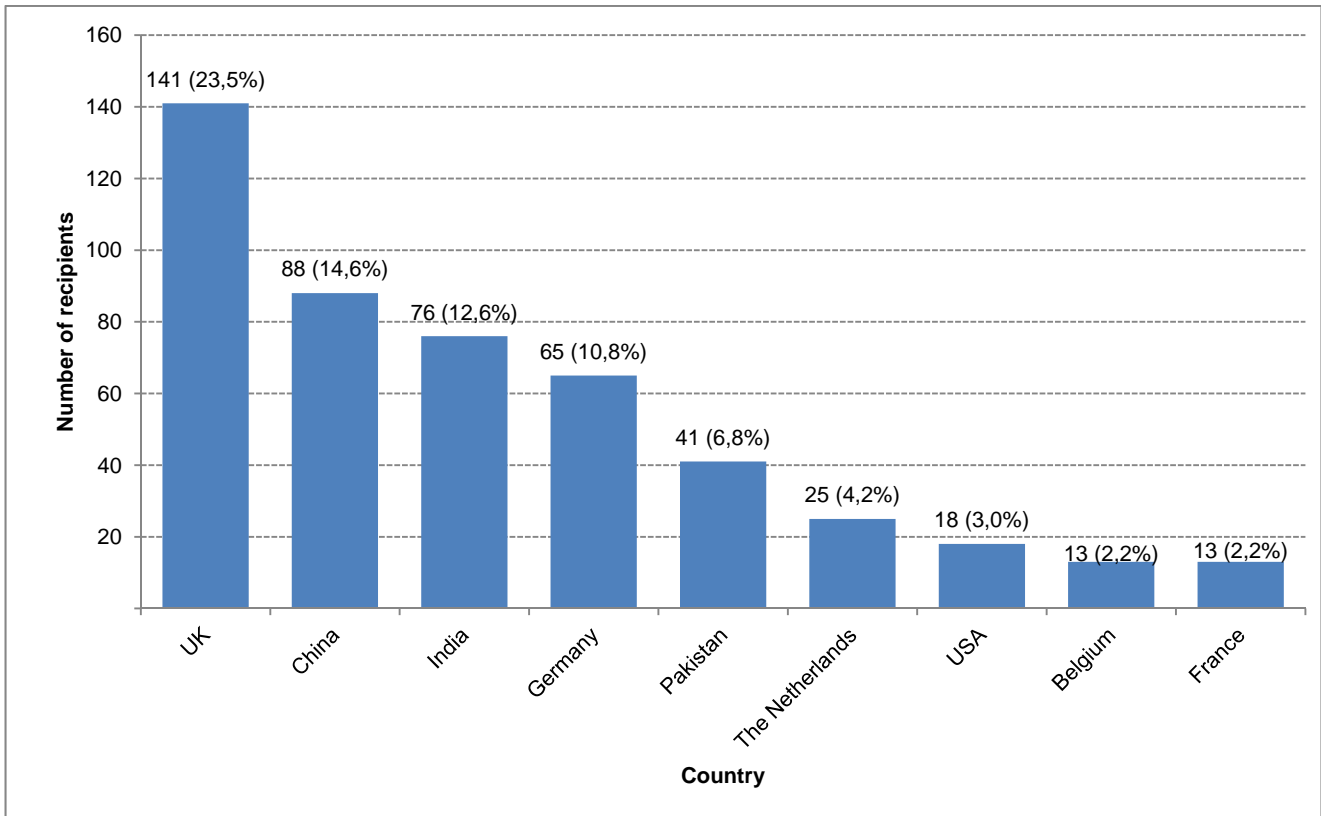
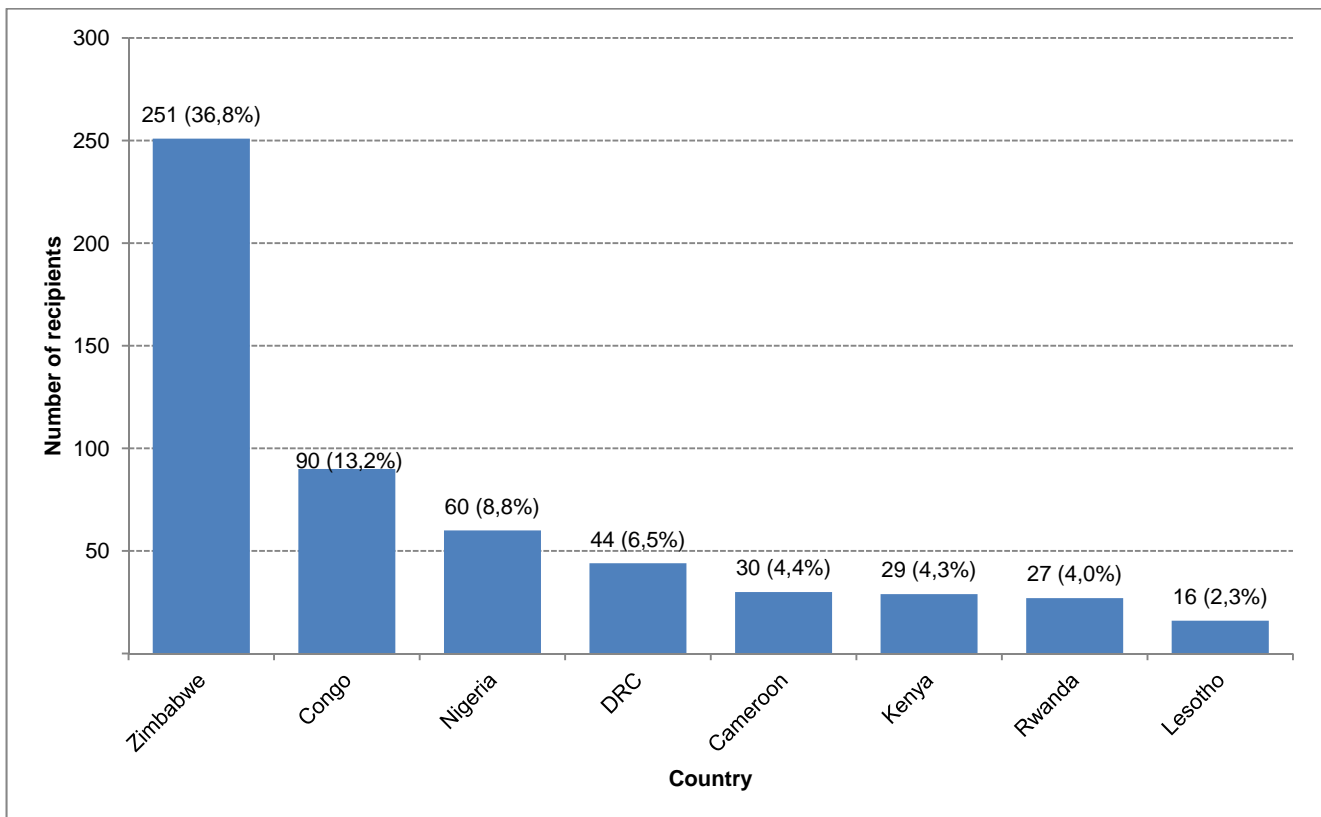


Figure 15: Number of recipients of permanent residence permits from the top eight African countries, 2012



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

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

4.2.2.1 Region and sub-region by category status

Most of the 601 nationals from the overseas region received their permits based on relatives' (57,9%), work (21,5%), business and finance (11,5%) and retired persons' (9,2%) category statuses as shown in Table 10. Most of the recipients (over 50%) from each of the overseas sub-regions were given permanent permits based on relatives' category status. For example, 90,9% of recipients from Australasia used their relatives' category status. A higher proportion of recipients from Asia (34,8%) and North America (32,0%) compared to the other sub-groups used their work category status to apply for the PRP. Similarly, more than 10,0% of the recipients from Asia (12,6%), Europe (11,8%) and Middle East (11,1%) used their business and finance permit category status. The highest proportion of recipients based on retired persons' category status came from Europe (15,1%). There were no recipients with refugee category status from the overseas sub-regions.

Data from Table 10 further show a contrary pattern for the Africa sub-regions to what was observed among the overseas sub-regions. Unlike the overseas recipients, less than half of the Africa (42,8%) recipients used the relatives' category status to acquire permanent residence in South Africa. North Africa (61,3%) and SADC (49,5%) had a higher proportion of recipients who used relatives' category status. With the exception of North Africa, each of the remaining three sub-regions, particularly West Africa, had more than 40,0% of their recipients who used the work category status. The proportions of recipients who used business and finance category status were relatively low (less than 10,0%) in each of the Africa sub-regions even though West Africa had proportion of 7,8%. 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 (17,4%) and SADC (3,6%). a relatively high

Table 10: Percentage distribution of the permanent residence permits category status by region and sub-region, 2012

Region and Sub-region		Permanent residence permit category status					Total
		Relatives'	Work	Business & Finance	Retired persons'	Refugee	
Overseas Region		57,9	21,5	11,5	9,2	0,0	100,0
Sub-regions	Europe	62,0	11,1	11,8	15,1	0,0	100,0
	North America	52,0	32,0	8,0	8,0	0,0	100,0
	Central and South America	66,7	19,0	4,8	9,5	0,0	100,0
	Australasia	90,9	9,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0
	Middle East	66,7	22,2	11,1	0,0	0,0	100,0
	Asia	50,4	34,8	12,6	2,2	0,0	100,0
Africa Region		42,8	45,7	3,7	0,4	7,3	100,0
Sub-regions	SADC	49,5	44,5	2,2	0,3	3,6	100,0
	East and Central Africa	31,0	46,5	4,7	0,5	17,4	100,0
	West Africa	41,1	50,0	7,8	1,1	0,0	100,0
	North Africa	61,5	38,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0

4.2.2.2 The leading countries from overseas and Africa by category status

The second analysis examines the pattern of the five category statuses among the leading countries from overseas and Africa. At least half of the nationals from each of the nine leading overseas countries, with the exception of China (36,4%) and Germany (49,2%) used their relatives' category status to obtain their permit (see Table 11). France (84,6%) and Pakistan (70,7%) had relatively high proportions. China (40,9%), India (40,8%), followed by USA (27,8%) showed a relatively high proportion of recipients that obtained the permit based on work category status. Similarly, The Netherlands (24,0%), China (19,3%) and Germany (18,5%) had relatively high proportions of recipients that used their business and finance category status to obtain their permit. However, the use of retired persons' category was more prominent among nationals from the UK (21,3%), Germany (16,9%) and USA (11,1%).

With respect to the pattern observed from the leading African countries, generally more permits were issued based on work category status. However, some differences were noted. Apart from Kenya, Lesotho and Rwanda, each of the remaining countries had a higher proportion of their nationals obtaining permits using their work category status rather than relatives' category status. For example, 72,4% of Kenya recipients used relatives' category status compared to 24,1% that used work category status. Similarly, 87,5% and 12,5% of Lesotho recipients obtained permits based on their relatives' and work category statuses. Unlike the overseas countries, the African countries seldom obtained their permits based on business and finance category status. Cameroon (20,0%) 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 Rwanda (44,4%), DRC (27,3%) and Congo (18,9%).

Table 11: Percentage distribution of the category statuses by region and the top eight countries, 2012

Region and Leading Countries		Permanent residence permit category status					Total
		Relatives'	Work	Business & Finance	Retired persons'	Refugees	
Overseas Region		57,9	21,5	11,5	9,2	0,0	100,0
Leading countries	UK	63,1	7,8	7,8	21,3	0,0	100,0
	China	36,4	40,9	19,3	3,4	0,0	100,0
	India	50,0	40,8	9,2	0,0	0,0	100,0
	Germany	49,2	15,4	18,5	16,9	0,0	100,0
	Pakistan	70,7	19,5	9,8	0,0	0,0	100,0
	The Netherlands	52,0	16,0	24,0	8,0	0,0	100,0
	USA	50,0	27,8	11,1	11,1	0	100,0
	Belgium	69,2	15,4	7,7	7,7	0,0	100,0
	France	84,6	15,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0
Africa Region		42,8	45,7	3,7	0,4	7,3	100,0
Leading countries	Zimbabwe	49,4	49,8	0,8	0,0	0,0	100,0
	Congo	12,2	68,9	0,0	0,0	18,9	100,0
	Nigeria	40,0	55,0	3,3	1,7	0,0	100,0
	DRC	22,7	45,5	2,3	2,3	27,3	100,0
	Cameroon	33,3	46,7	20,0	0,0	0,0	100,0
	Kenya	72,4	24,1	3,4	0,0	0,0	100,0
	Rwanda	51,9	0,0	3,7	0,0	44,4	100,0
		Lesotho	87,5	12,5	0,0	0,0	0,0

4.2.2.3 Distribution of each category status by country of nationality

The focus in this third analysis is to show the allocation patterns of the category status by selecting the eight top countries for three category statuses namely: relatives', work and business and finance. The analysis is limited to these three categories because of the relatively few cases on retired persons' and refugees category statuses. The results are presented in Figure 16, Figure 17 and Figure 18.

As presented in Figure 16, three and five of the eight leading countries are from the Africa and overseas regions respectively; these eight countries received 60,8% of the 640 permits based on relatives' category status. Nationals from Zimbabwe alone received almost 20,0% of these permits. Contrary to the pattern observed from the relatives' category status, there were five African countries among the eight leading countries for work category status (see Figure 17). These countries were: Zimbabwe, Congo, Nigeria, DRC and Cameroon. Together these countries received 57,6% of the 2012 permits based on work category status. Nationals from both China and India were issued with 15,2% of the permits applied using work category status whilst the UK recipients were given 2,5%.

Figure 16: Percentage distribution of all permanent residence permit recipients who used relatives' category status by nationality, highlighting the top eight countries, 2012

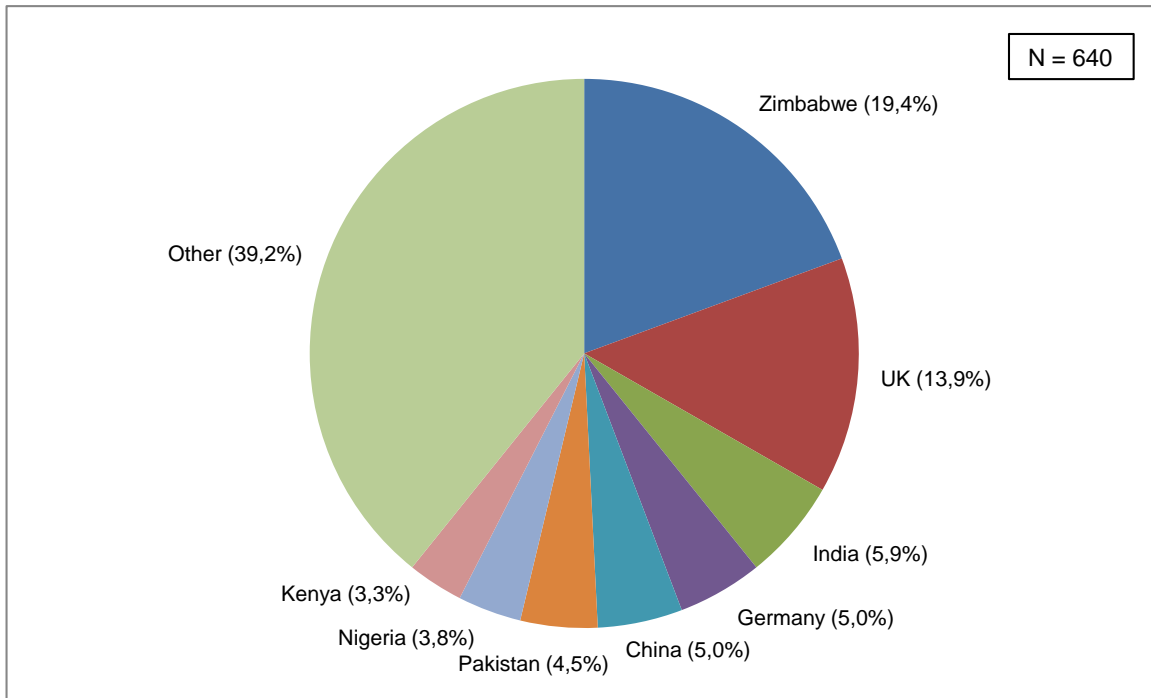
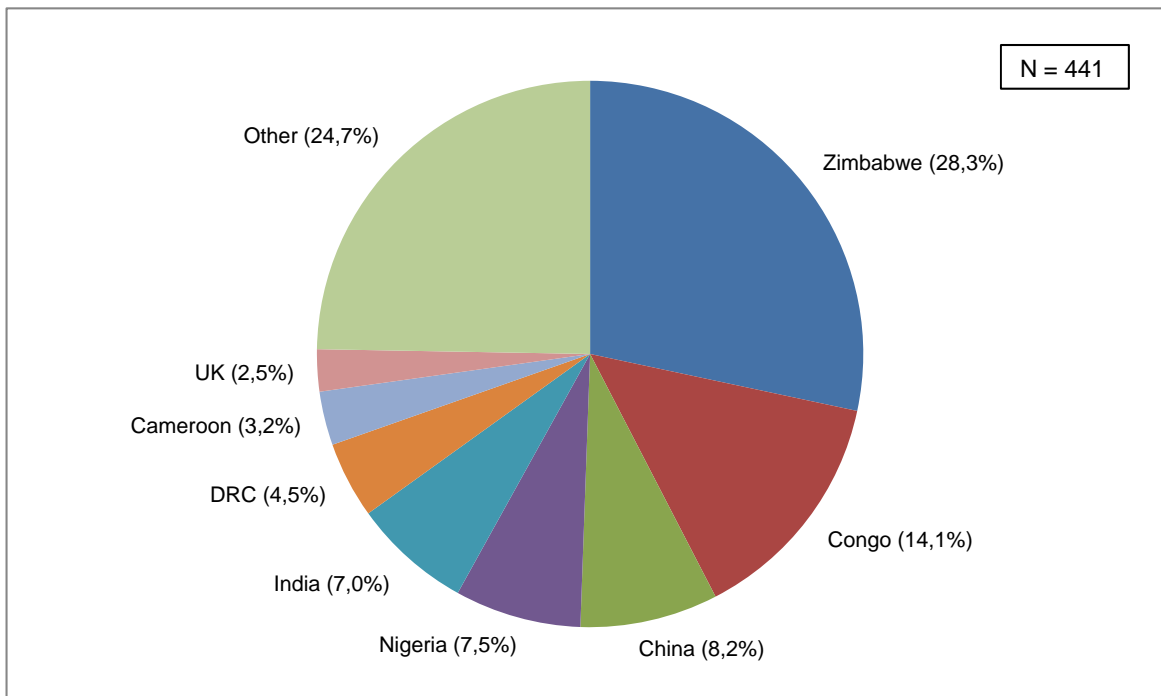
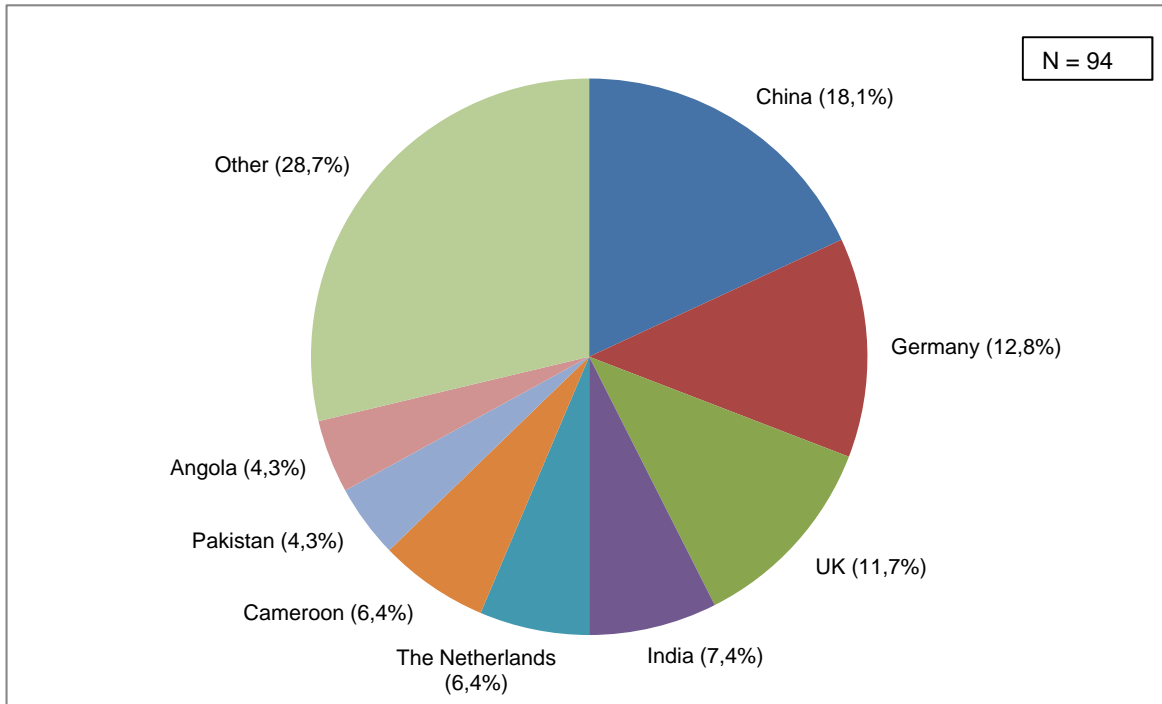


Figure 17: Percentage distribution of all permanent residence permit recipients who used work category status by nationality, highlighting the top eight countries, 2012



As presented in Figure 18, 71,3% of the permits based on business category status went to recipients from the top eight countries. Nationals from China received 18,1% whilst those from Germany received 12,8% and UK received 11,7% of the permits. Nationals from the two countries from the Africa region namely Cameroon and Angola received 6,4% and 4,3% respectively.

Figure 18: Percentage distribution of all permanent residence permit recipients who used business and finance category status by nationality, highlighting the top eight countries, 2012



As shown in Appendix III, with the exception of China and the USA, the remaining six leading countries from Europe received almost 80,0% of the permits based on retired persons' category status. Indeed half of the 58 permits went to UK nationals, followed by those from Germany (19,0%). With respect to permits that were offered based on refugee category status, all of them went to recipients from Africa. These refugees were mainly from East and Central Africa sub-region. Nearly all the 50 permits were issued to nationals from Congo (17), DRC (12), Rwanda (12) and Somalia (6). The remaining three were from Burundi, Ethiopia and Malawi.

4.3 Age structure and nationality

4.3.1 Age structure by region

Table 12 provides detailed results of the age distribution of permit recipients of the leading countries from overseas and Africa regions by the country of their nationality. As indicated earlier, the 2012 recipients were generally adults aged between 30 and 44 years old. This pattern notwithstanding, sub-regional and country level differentials were also noted. It is shown in the regional results presented in Figure 19 and Figure 20 that the median age for overseas recipients was 36 years compared to 34 years for recipients from Africa. The proportion of children (less than 15 years old) among overseas recipients was 14,0% whereas they made up 18,0% of the Africa group. On the contrary, there was a higher proportion (7,0%) of older persons among overseas nationals than that of the Africa recipients (0,7%).

4.3.2 Age structure of the leading countries

Further analyses were done to find out the similarities and differences in the age structure of the leading countries from each of the regions. As shown in Figure 19, with a median age of 21 years, Belgium nationals were the youngest whilst nationals from Germany (44 years) were the oldest among the nine leading overseas countries.

Generally nationals from the three Asian countries (China, India and Pakistan) were younger than those from the remaining countries. Similarly, the difference in the age structure between the Asian and non-Asian countries is observed in Table 12, whereby 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 China and UK were 1,1% and 17,0% respectively.

As observed from Figure 20, the median ages of the Africa group were less varied than the overseas group. Rwanda and DRC recipients were the youngest and oldest group with a median age of 20 years and 37 years respectively. As observed from Table 12, more than a quarter of the nationals from Kenya (41,4%), Cameroon (33,3%) and Rwanda (30,3%) were children. Congo (95,6%) and DRC (90,9%) data show very high proportions of recipients in the working age group (15 to 64 years) whereas less than half of Kenya (48,3%) recipients were in the working age group. On the contrary, whereas Kenya (10,3%) exhibited the highest proportion of older persons, Zimbabwe (0,8%) showed the lowest proportion of older persons among the Africa group.

Figure 19: Median age of recipients of permanent residence permits from the nine leading overseas countries, 2012

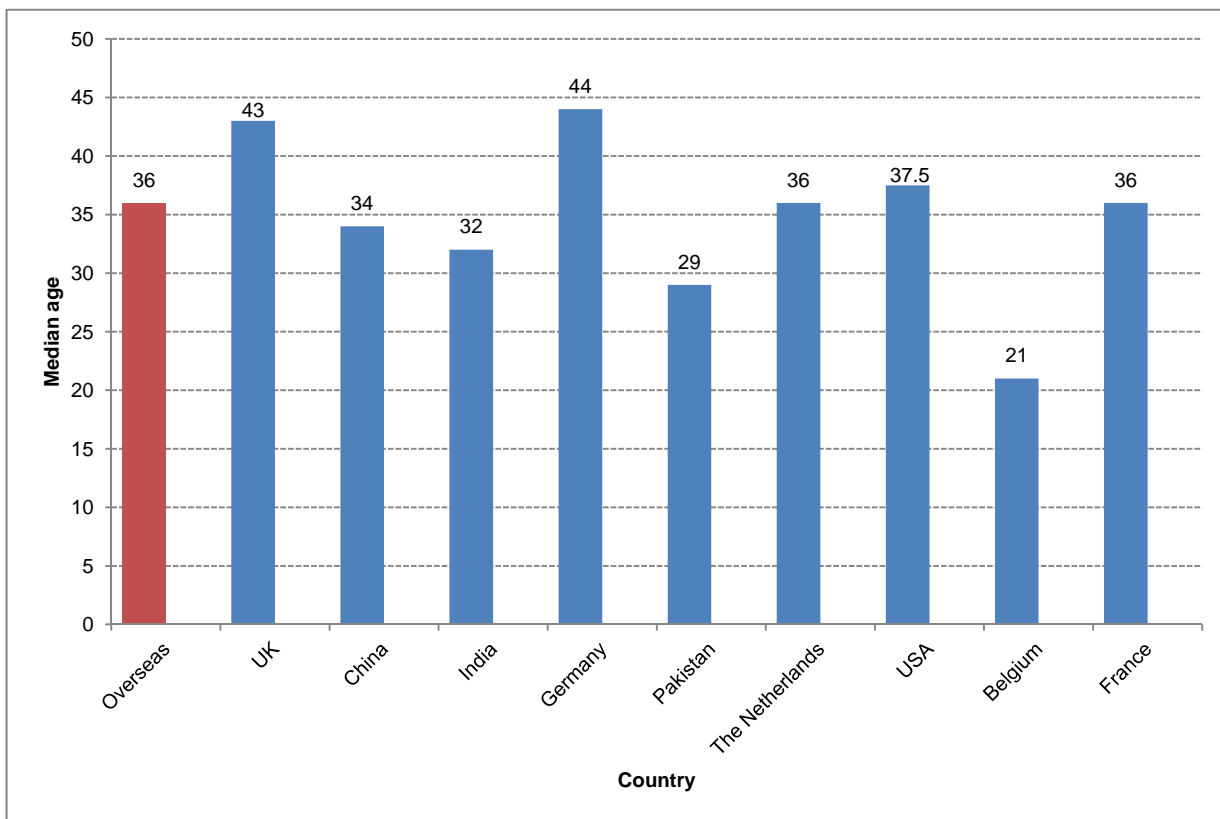


Figure 20: Median age of permanent residence permit recipients from the eight leading countries, Africa

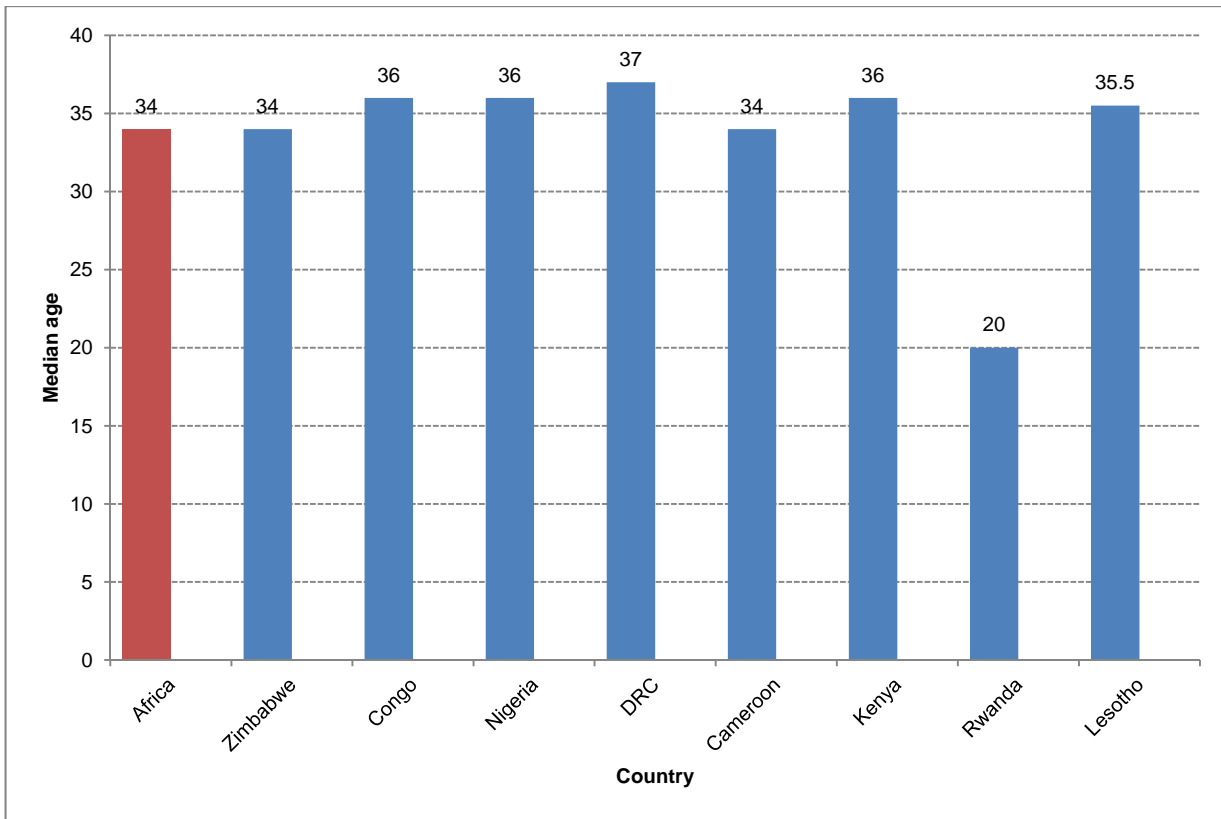


Table 12: Percentage distribution of recipients of permanent residence permits by broad age groups by region and eight leading countries from overseas and Africa, 2012

Region / Leading countries		Age group			Total
		0-14	15-64	65 and over	
Region / Countries		16,1	80,2	3,7	100,0
Overseas Region		14,0	79,0	7,0	100,0
Leading countries	UK	15,6	67,4	17,0	100,0
	China	6,8	92,1	1,1	100,0
	India	17,1	81,6	1,3	100,0
	Germany	15,4	73,8	10,8	100,0
	Pakistan	29,3	68,3	2,4	100,0
	The Netherlands	8,0	88,0	4,0	100,0
	USA	11,1	72,2	16,7	100,0
	Belgium	15,4	76,9	7,7	100,0
	France	23,1	61,5	15,4	100,0
Africa Region		18,0	81,3	0,7	100,0
Leading countries	Zimbabwe	21,5	77,7	0,8	100,0
	Congo	3,3	95,6	1,1	100,0
	Nigeria	13,3	83,4	3,3	100,0
	DRC	6,8	90,9	2,3	100,0
	Cameroon	33,3	63,4	3,3	100,0
	Kenya	41,4	48,3	10,3	100,0
	Rwanda	30,3	66,0	3,7	100,0
	Lesotho	12,5	81,2	6,3	100,0

5. Summary and concluding remarks

This statistical release is the first to be published after the discussion document on documented immigrants published on 10 December 2012. Since *Documented immigrants in South Africa, P0351.4* will be an annual statistical release; the results in this first publication will serve as the baseline against which data in subsequent years will be compared. This release provides information on the number, nationality, types of permits, category statuses and the age structure of the recipients of the 2012 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 142 833 foreign nationals whose permits applications were approved in 2012. There were 141 550 temporary residence permits (TRP) and 1 283 permanent residence permits (PRP).

Temporary residence permits

The TRP were grouped into ten types of permits. The four most prominent among them were: visitors', relatives', work and study permits; together they made up 96,0% of the 141 550 TRP. The remaining six types were: medical, business, waiver, retired persons', treaty and exchange permits; these made up 4,0% of the permits. The recipients were mainly young adults with a median age of 31 years. Almost half of them were in the 20 to 34 age group. Although the recipients came from several countries in the world, slightly more than half (55,5%) of them were from the following eight countries: Zimbabwe, Nigeria, India, China, Pakistan, UK, DRC and Lesotho. Nationals from Zimbabwe received 17,2% of all the TRP issued in 2012.

There were more TRP recipients (54,5%) from the Africa region than the 45,5% from the overseas region. Information on the sub-regions indicates that there were more recipients from the SADC (32,7%) and Asia (25,6%) sub-regions compared to the other sub-regions. Nationals from Middle East (1,1%) and Australasia (0,7%) received very few permits.

The eight leading countries from overseas were: India, China, Pakistan, UK, Bangladesh, Germany, USA and The Netherlands. Similarly, from the African region, Zimbabwe, Nigeria, DRC, Lesotho, Malawi, Angola, Ghana and Cameroon were identified as the top eight countries. The eight countries from overseas received 71,2% of the permits issued to nationals from overseas whereas the eight countries from Africa received 73,6% 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 major permits given to overseas nationals. The ranking of the permits differed among the sub-regions. The sequence (in descending order) for the nationals from the Africa region was: relatives', visitors', 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, USA and UK received visitors' permits. Zimbabwe was the only country from Africa with majority of her nationals receiving work permit. Most of the nationals from Lesotho and Nigeria received relatives' permits. On the other hand, most nationals from Angola and DRC received study permits.

A number of patterns emerged from the allocation of the various types of permits. There were three countries from Africa and five from overseas that made up the top eight countries that received relatives' permits. Together they were given 63,3% of the relatives' permits. The top eight countries for visitors' permits received 52,9%; two of these countries were from Africa and six were from overseas. Similarly, with respect to work permit, two countries came from Africa and six from overseas; together they were received 71,4% of the work permits. It is further noted that Zimbabwe and China nationals received 57,4% of the work permits. Unlike the composition of recipients of work permits, there were three countries from Africa and five from overseas among the top eight countries issued with business permits. These eight countries were issued with 69,3% of the business permits. All the top eight countries that received study permits were from Africa; together they were given 60,0% of the study permits. With respect to

medical permits, the top eight recipient countries were made up of six Africa and two overseas countries. These countries were issued with 71,3% of the medical permits. Recipients of retired persons' permit were all from overseas. Notably among them were nationals from UK and Germany that were given 34,5% and 15,0% respectively.

The results on the median ages of the top eight countries from overseas and Africa show that generally the recipients were young adults in their early 30s. Nationals from The Netherlands had the lowest median age of 28 years whilst those from UK had the highest median age of 39 years. From the Africa region, the youngest group was nationals from Angola with a median age of 27 years whereas nationals from Malawi were the oldest group with a median age of 34 years.

Permanent residence permit

Almost half (49,9%) of the 1 283 PRP were issued based on relatives' category status, whereas 34,4% were based on recipients of work category status. The remaining 15,7% of the permits were distributed into business and finance (7,3%), retired persons' (4,5%) and refugee (3,9%) category statuses. Zimbabwe, UK, Congo, China, India, Germany, Nigeria and DRC were the top eight countries taking a combined share of 63,9% of the PRP. The 2012 recipients were generally in their mid 30s with a median age of 35 years. About half (47,2%) of them were in the 30 to 44 age group.

The regional distribution of the recipients indicates that there were recipients from (53,2%) than those from overseas (46,8%). The top eight countries from Africa were Zimbabwe, Congo, Nigeria, DRC, Cameroon, Kenya, Rwanda and Lesotho. Nationals from these countries received 80,5% of the PRP given to recipients from Africa. From the overseas region, UK, China, India, Germany, Pakistan, The Netherlands, USA, Belgium and France were the top nine overseas countries. Together they collected (79,9%) of the permits for overseas nationals.

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

On the contrary, the Africa sub-regions were more diverse in the allocation of permits. Whereas relative category status was the first for North Africa and the SADC; work category status was the number one for West Africa and East and Central Africa. Business and Finance category status was third for West Africa whilst refugee category status was the number three for East and Central Africa and the SADC sub-regions.

With respect to the top eight overseas countries, most of their nationals were given their PRP based on the relatives' category status except nationals from China that used work category status. However, whereas majority of nationals from Lesotho, Kenya and Rwanda were given their PRP through relatives' category status, most of the recipients from Congo, Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Cameroon and DRC used their work category status.

The allocation pattern of the 640 PRP based on relatives' category status indicate that 60,8% were issued to nationals from five overseas and three African countries. Conversely, nationals from five and three Africa and overseas countries respectively were issued with 57,6% of the PRP based on work category status. Nationals from the top eight countries (five from Africa and three from overseas) received 71,3% of the permits based on business and finance category status. Permits based on retired persons' category status were predominantly issued to overseas nationals, particularly those from UK and Germany. The 50 PRP based on refugee status were given to recipients from Congo, DRC, Rwanda, Somali, Burundi, Ethiopia and Malawi.

The results on the distribution of the median ages of nationals from the eight top countries for overseas region show that Belgium recipients were the youngest (21 years) whereas those from Germany (44 years) were the oldest. In the case of the Africa region, the youngest and the oldest groups were nationals from Rwanda (20 years) and DRC (37 years) respectively.

Concluding remarks

Since the interest in this release is to measure the chronological **flow** of documented immigrants, the 2012 total number of 142 833 should not be interpreted as the total number of all immigrants in South Africa in 2012. Even though the number of immigrants in the 2012 data is not a measure of all the immigrants in South Africa in 2012, 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 2012. Furthermore, the results that indicate that a large number of the recipients came from the SADC sub-region concur with the findings from the 2011 South Africa census (Stats SA, 2012). 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 2012 data have revealed that the recipients of the temporary and permanent residence were widely distributed across the world. However, despite this widespread, the findings on the various eight leading countries show clustering of nationality around relatively few countries. Both types of permits show concentration of recipients from countries such as Zimbabwe, Nigeria, China, India, Pakistan and UK. Historically, since 2000 (Stats SA, 2001), these countries have been among the leading immigrant sending countries.

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

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

One of the laws of migration is that not everyone is likely to move. Hence migration is highly selective. Sex and age are among the prominent personal characteristics of an individual that do contribute to the decision to move or not to move into another country. Data on the sex of the applicants are currently not captured by DHA. The data on the age structure of the 2012 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 2012 immigrants are typically young adults in their 30s; about half of them found in the 20 to 44 age group. There are several implications of the presence of such a young immigrant population for the socio-economic and demographic structures of the country.

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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 for academic, research and charitable activities, *etc* 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 country of nationality and type of permit, 2012

Country	2012	Business	Waiver	Work	Exchange	Treaty	Retired persons'	Medical	Study	Relatives'	Visitors'
Total	141 550	1 585	1 068	33 253	61	206	980	1 870	20 087	37 612	44 828
Overseas	64 606	969	743	17 896	49	151	926	276	4 623	15 791	23 182
Europe	20 573	238	313	3 397	31	40	718	159	1 943	3 524	10 210
Albania	27	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	13	10
Andorra	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	5
Austria	167	2	1	26	-	1	5	-	12	19	101
Belarus	64	1	-	14	-	-	1	2	2	20	24
Belgium	501	20	10	92	-	2	18	2	63	68	226
Bosnia Herzegovina	23	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	2	3	10
Bulgaria	247	-	1	57	-	-	-	-	14	77	98
Croatia	44	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	1	11	24
Czech Republic	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	4
Czechoslovakai	69	-	1	11	-	-	1	-	6	11	39
Denmark	216	1	-	29	-	4	3	-	18	37	124
Estonia	27	1	2	4	-	-	-	-	3	6	11
Finland	67	1	1	9	-	-	3	-	5	14	34
France	1 335	14	54	293	6	8	23	4	232	175	526
Germany	3 613	30	64	611	4	19	147	15	291	382	2 050
Gibraltar	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Greece	135	-	-	20	-	-	1	4	9	26	75
Hungary	87	1	-	12	-	-	-	-	2	16	56
Iceland	25	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4	7	10
Ireland	1 319	15	26	326	1	-	27	8	139	247	530
Italy	566	14	12	126	-	1	16	-	57	72	268
Kosovo	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	3	-
Latvia	27	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	13	9

Appendix II: Number of recipients of temporary residence permits by country of nationality and type of permit, 2012

Country	2012	Business	Waiver	Work	Exchange	Treaty	Retired persons'	Medical	Study	Relatives'	Visitors'
Liechtenstein	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lithuania	27	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	1	9	9
Luxembourg	6	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Macedonia	17	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	6	5
Malta	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Moldova	41	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	7	9	17
Norway	198	3	1	20	-	-	1	1	23	28	121
Poland	264	2	2	41	-	-	-	1	21	67	130
Portugal	473	5	8	90	-	-	4	9	66	126	165
Romania	156	1	2	22	-	-	-	-	10	56	65
Russia	467	7	9	112	5	-	4	-	43	133	154
Serbia	118	-	2	31	-	-	-	-	5	42	38
Slovakia	60	-	-	9	-	-	-	1	3	20	27
Slovenia	25	-	2	6	-	-	-	1	2	4	10
Spain	318	4	8	71	1	-	2	-	43	51	138
Sweden	393	6	5	75	-	-	20	-	43	61	183
Switzerland	536	7	7	66	3	-	28	1	49	66	309
The Netherlands	1 973	26	19	250	2	1	68	13	163	195	1 236
Turkey	665	10	-	137	-	-	-	1	72	98	347
UK	5 893	59	70	738	9	4	339	93	499	1 199	2 883
Ukraine	344	5	4	44	-	-	5	2	28	128	128
Yugoslavia	11	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	3
North America	3 464	30	50	558	2	14	53	18	377	598	1 764
Canada	751	13	8	122	-	-	9	6	79	126	388
USA	2 713	17	42	436	2	14	44	12	298	472	1 376

Appendix II: Number of recipients of temporary residence permits by country of nationality and type of permit, 2012

Country	2012	Business	Waiver	Work	Exchange	Treaty	Retired persons'	Medical	Study	Relatives'	Visitors'
Central And South America	1 767	4	58	352	1	73	13	10	215	337	704
Antigua And Barbuda	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	1
Argentina	138	-	5	35	-	-	-	-	15	34	49
Bahamas	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Barbados	15	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	4	4	5
Belize	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Bolivia	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	7
Br Virgin Islands	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Brazil	618	-	22	162	-	6	6	2	61	105	254
British Guinea	97	-	23	10	-	-	3	1	5	22	33
Chile	73	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	4	21	28
Colombia	125	-	2	26	1	-	1	-	16	14	65
Costa Rica	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	8
Cuba	269	-	-	39	-	67	-	1	38	39	85
Dominican.Rep	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Ecuador	48	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	22	4	18
El Salvador	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
French Guiana	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grenada	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Guatemala	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Haiti	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Honduras	12	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	3	5
Jamaica	13	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
Leeward Island	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-
Mexico	88	2	2	11	-	-	1	-	10	25	37
Nicaragua	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Panama	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Paraguay	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4

Appendix II: Number of recipients of temporary residence permits by country of nationality and type of permit, 2012

Country	2012	Business	Waiver	Work	Exchange	Treaty	Retired persons'	Medical	Study	Relatives'	Visitors'
Peru	70	1	-	6	-	-	-	1	8	12	42
St.Vincent	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Suriname	15	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	2	3	6
Trinidad & Tobago	26	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4	9	9
Turks Island	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Uruguay	30	-	1	7	-	-	1	2	3	6	10
US Virgin Islands	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Venezuela	62	1	-	15	-	-	-	-	15	10	21
West Indies	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Australasia	945	6	14	183	2	1	8	5	100	195	431
Australia	681	5	9	128	2	1	8	2	63	137	326
Christmas Islands	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Fiji	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	3
New Guinea	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
New Herbrides	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
New Zealand	238	1	4	52	-	-	-	3	30	54	94
Niue	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2
Papua New Guinea	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Samoa Islands	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Middle East	1 592	32	8	209		15	4	6	206	277	835
Bahrain	7	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
Cyprus	28	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	7	17
Iran	291	13	2	57	-	11	1	5	53	49	100
Iraq	20	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	7
Israel	628	4	3	84	-	4	-	1	75	65	392

Appendix II: Number of recipients of temporary residence permits by country of nationality and type of permit, 2012

Country	2012	Business	Waiver	Work	Exchange	Treaty	Retired persons'	Medical	Study	Relatives'	Visitors'
Jordan	222	1	1	17	-	-	1	-	14	63	125
Kuwait	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Lebanon	138	6	1	27	-	-	1	-	4	34	65
Palestine	52	2	-	9	-	-	-	-	3	21	17
Qatar	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Saudi Arabia	70	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	21	5	41
Oman	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2
Syria	58	1	-	8	-	-	1	-	4	17	27
United Arab Emirates	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	2
Yemen	54	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	2	33
Asia	36 265	659	300	13 197	13	8	130	78	1 782	10 860	9 238
Afghanistan	23	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	11	4
Armenia	9	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Azerbaijan	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	2
Bangladesh	3 882	98	3	610	-	-	2	2	54	2 457	656
Cambodia	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1
China	9 548	170	67	5 852	7	4	36	5	316	1 327	1 764
Georgia	17	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	2	6	5
Guyana	10	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	7	-	1
India	10 934	73	115	3 944	5	3	5	61	477	2 593	3 658
Indonesia	155	1	5	44	-	-	1	-	36	32	36
Japan	263	-	10	90	-	-	2	-	26	44	91
Kazakhstan	35	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	17	13
Kyrgyzstan	21	2	1	5	-	-	-	-	2	2	9
Laos	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Malaysia	172	3	6	19	-	-	-	-	29	36	79
Mongolia	11	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	6	1

Appendix II: Number of recipients of temporary residence permits by country of nationality and type of permit, 2012

Country	2012	Business	Waiver	Work	Exchange	Treaty	Retired persons'	Medical	Study	Relatives'	Visitors'
Myanmar	18	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	2	5	7
Nepal	43	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	6	17	10
Pakistan	7 501	292	10	1 884	-	-	7	6	124	3 682	1 496
Phillippines	498	1	8	144	-	-	1	-	62	121	161
Singapore	41	1	2	10	-	-	-	-	4	8	16
South Korea	1 072	10	9	123	1	1	64	-	440	110	314
Sri Lanka	152	1	4	42	-	-	-	-	25	41	39
Taiwan	113	3	-	18	-	-	-	-	10	33	49
Tajikistan	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Thailand	1 625	1	56	360	-	-	3	2	128	284	791
Uzbekistan	20	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	4	5	7
Vietnam	84	1	-	16	-	-	9	-	19	16	23
Africa	76 944	616	325	15 357	12	55	54	1 594	15 464	21 821	21 646
SADC	46 334	78	205	10 948	9	39	21	1 103	10 353	11 319	12 259
Angola	2 758	9	-	104	-	3	5	498	1 134	204	801
Botswana	1 059	2	13	218	-	-	-	6	198	305	317
DRC	3 922	30	6	480	1	1	2	270	1 364	527	1 241
Lesotho	3 886	3	10	249	1	1	-	35	636	2 446	505
Madagascar	78	-	1	6	-	-	-	1	24	14	32
Malagasy	13	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	2	1	6
Malawi	2 803	6	10	427	3	3	1	28	228	1 005	1 092
Mauritius	361	-	3	70	-	-	1	2	75	72	138
Mozambique	1 656	1	6	164	-	6	1	35	161	866	416
Namibia	922	2	9	47	-	-	-	34	329	68	433
Seychelles	35	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	3	5	22
Swaziland	1 557	1	9	196	-	11	-	24	312	704	300

Appendix II: Number of recipients of temporary residence permits by country of nationality and type of permit, 2012

Country	2012	Business	Waiver	Work	Exchange	Treaty	Retired persons'	Medical	Study	Relatives'	Visitors'
Tanzania	922	2		83	-	1	-	14	181	310	331
Zambia	1 992	1	19	290	1	4	2	33	389	402	851
Zimbabwe	24 370	21	119	8 606	2	9	9	123	5 317	4 390	5 774
'Other Africa'	30 610	538	120	4 409	3	16	33	491	5 111	10 502	9 387
East and Central Africa	10 589	329	51	2 011	1	9	17	266	2 718	2 474	2 713
Burundi	129	2	1	22	-	-	1	3	14	43	43
Cameroon	2 234	24	8	483	-	4	2	49	722	474	468
Central African Republic	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	5
Chad	29	-	-	4	-	1	-	4	11	5	4
Comoros	55		1	3			1		31	11	8
Congo	1 667	9	5	236	1	1	2	85	527	244	557
Djibouti	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5
Eritrea	226	6	-	50	-	-	-	8	33	28	101
Ethiopia	1 736	217	4	583	-	1	1	40	106	472	312
Gabon	847	2	3	47	-	-	6	23	616	17	133
Kenya	1 706	33	19	331	-	1	4	18	352	341	607
Quat. Guinea	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Rwanda	231	4	2	46	-	-	-	6	100	25	48
Sao Tome	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Somalia	120	21	-	19	-	-	-	4	12	31	33
Tristan Da Cunha	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Uganda	1 581	9	8	186	-	1	-	24	185	780	388
West Africa	18 057	179	64	2 033		2	12	214	2 182	7 176	6 195
Benin	142	2	2	27	-	-	2	2	34	26	47
Burkina Faso	45	-	-	6	-	-	-	2	10	16	11

Appendix II: Number of recipients of temporary residence permits by country of nationality and type of permit, 2012

Country	2012	Business	Waiver	Work	Exchange	Treaty	Retired persons'	Medical	Study	Relatives'	Visitors'
Cape Verde Islands	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	9
Gambia	25	-	-	7	-	-	-	1	1	9	7
Ghana	2 579	11	13	398	-	-	2	22	185	847	1 101
Guinea	86	4	1	4	-	-	-	8	31	14	24
Guinea-Bissau	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	5
Côte D'Ivoire	183	-	3	28	-	-	-	1	48	65	38
Liberia	49	-	1	5	-	-	-	2	5	14	22
Mali	103	2	1	10	-	-	-	1	9	57	23
Mauritania	9	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	4	2
Niger	53	1	1	12	-	-	-	-	6	16	17
Nigeria	14 089	157	36	1 484	-	2	7	157	1 817	5 718	4 711
Cape Verde	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Senegal	553	1	3	28	-	-	1	4	11	363	142
Sierra Leone	78	-	1	15	-	-	-	10	11	20	21
St.Helena	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	37	1	2	5	-	-	-	-	10	6	13
North Africa	1 964	30	5	365	2	5	4	11	211	852	479
Algeria	331	10	1	134	-	-	-	4	18	122	42
Egypt	1 064	7	4	153	2	3	3	4	16	606	266
Libya	204	2	-	15	-	-	-	-	99	20	68
Morocco	159	7	-	23	-	-	-	-	9	72	48
The Sudan	161	4	-	24	-	-	1	3	66	22	41
Tunisia	45	-	-	16	-	2	-	-	3	10	14

Appendix III: Number of recipients of permanent residence permits by country of nationality and category status, 2012

Country	2012	Category status				
		Relative	Worker	Business	Retired	Refugee
Total	1 283	640	441	94	58	50
Overseas	601	348	129	69	55	-
Europe	305	189	34	36	46	-
Austria	3	2	-	1	-	-
Belgium	13	9	2	1	1	-
Bosnia-Herzegovena	1	1	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	1	1	-	-	-	-
Denmark	2	1	-	1	-	-
Finland	1	1	-	-	-	-
France	13	11	-	2	-	-
Germany	65	32	10	12	11	-
Ireland	10	8	1	-	1	-
Italy	5	2	1	2	-	-
Poland	5	4	1	-	-	-
Portugal	1	1	-	-	-	-
Romania	3	3	-	-	-	-
Russian Federation	7	7	-	-	-	-
Serbia And Montenegro	2	1	1	-	-	-
Sweden	2	-	2	-	-	-
Switzerland	2	1	-	-	1	-
The Netherlands	25	13	4	6	2	-
UK	141	89	11	11	30	-
Ukraine	2	2	-	-	-	-
Yugoslavia	1	-	1	-	-	-
North America	25	13	8	2	2	-
Canada	7	4	3	-	-	-
USA	18	9	5	2	2	-
Central and South America	21	14	4	1	2	-
Barbados	3	3	-	-	-	-
Brazil	1	1	-	-	-	-
Chile	1	-	-	-	1	-
Colombia	2	1	1	-	-	-

Appendix III: Number of recipients of permanent residence permits by country of nationality and category status, 2012

Country	2012	Category status				
		Relative	Worker	Business	Retired	Refugee
Cuba	4	1	3	-	-	-
Guyana	10	8	-	1	1	-
Australasia	11	10	1	-	-	-
Australia	11	10	1	-	-	-
Middle East	9	6	2	1	-	-
Iran	6	4	1	1	-	-
Iraq	2	2	-	-	-	-
Israel	1	-	1	-	-	-
Asia	230	116	80	29	5	-
Bangladesh	3	2	1	-	-	-
China	88	32	36	17	3	-
Georgia	1	-	-	-	1	-
India	76	38	31	7	-	-
Indonesia	1	-	1	-	-	-
Malaysia	1	-	1	-	-	-
Pakistan	41	29	8	4	-	-
Philippines	1	1	-	-	-	-
South Korea	9	8	-	1	-	-
Sri Lanka	4	3	1	-	-	-
Taiwan	3	2	1	-	-	-
Thailand	2	1	-	-	1	-
Africa	682	292	312	25	3	50
SADC	366	181	163	8	1	13
Angola	10	5	1	4	-	-
Botswana	3	1	2	-	-	-
DRC	44	10	20	1	1	12
Lesotho	16	14	2	-	-	-
Malawi	7	-	6	-	-	1
Mauritius	2	2	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	2	1	1	-	-	-
Namibia	4	4	-	-	-	-

Appendix III: Number of recipients of permanent residence permits by country of nationality and category status, 2012

Country	2012	Category status				
		Relative	Worker	Business	Retired	Refugee
Swaziland	9	7	2	-	-	-
Tanzania	6	4	1	1	-	-
Zambia	12	9	3	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	251	124	125	2	-	-
'Other' Africa	316	111	149	17	2	37
East and Central Africa	213	66	99	10	1	37
Burundi	1	-	-	-	-	1
Cameroon	30	10	14	6	-	-
Chad	4	3	-	-	1	-
Congo	90	11	62	-	-	17
Eritrea	1	-	1	-	-	-
Ethiopia	14	2	9	2	-	1
Gabon	1	1	-	-	-	-
Kenya	29	21	7	1	-	-
Rwanda	27	14	-	1	-	12
Somalia	7	1	-	-	-	6
Uganda	9	3	6	-	-	-
West Africa	90	37	45	7	1	-
Côte D'Ivoire	8	2	6	-	-	-
Ghana	10	5	5	-	-	-
Guinea	4	2	-	2	-	-
Nigeria	60	24	33	2	1	-
Senegal	6	3	-	3	-	-
Sierra Leone	2	1	1	-	-	-
North Africa	13	8	5	-	-	-
Algeria	5	2	3	-	-	-
Egypt	3	2	1	-	-	-
Morocco	1	1	-	-	-	-
The Sudan	4	3	1	-	-	-