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Evidences from an Innovative Survey

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Profiling the French Community in the Western Cape, South Africa: Evidences from an Innovative Survey

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A Thesis submitted in Fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Philosophy
in Population Studies

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July, 2016

Declaration

I declare that “*Profiling the French Community in the Western Cape South Africa: Evidences from and Innovative Survey*” is my work; which has not been submitted for any degree or examination in any other university, and all the sources I used have been referenced.

Chinelo Ogujiuba

July 2016

Signed

Dedication

To God Almighty for his Mercy

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Abstract

In South Africa, demographics consequently play a prominent role in public policy and the country (rainbow nation) or often called a World in One Country, provide interesting interactions between the whites, coloured and blacks. South Africa remains the highest-ranked country in sub-Saharan Africa and the second-placed among the BRICS economies. Furthermore, the country benefits from the large size of its economy, particularly by regional standards, but the profile of various immigrant groups is poorly understood, thereby creating ambivalence in policy frameworks. A major weakness of research in this area has been the tendency to study *causes* and *impacts* of migration separately, which constitute largely separate strands of migration literature. More in general, the scholarly debate has tended to separate the determinants and impacts of migration artificially from more general processes of socioeconomic contexts. Thus, there is a clear need to study migrant profiles in their wider societal context, which makes this study contemporaneous.

Our research profiles both the demographics and socioeconomic dynamics of the French immigrants in South Africa on one hand and highlights the differences between French emigrants in Western Cape, South Africa and their counterparts residing in France vis-à-vis South Africans in Western Cape. In determining the effect of socioeconomic and demographic profiles of the French immigrants in the Western Cape, a Google web design was used. Prior to this, a pilot study using samples of French and Anglophones persons was done to validate the instrument. Two questionnaires were used for the study; one in English and the other in French. Likert scales, multiple choice, open ended and close ended questions were contained in our instrument. Only registered households with French Consulate were included in the population sample.

The population of South Africans is much younger than that of the French in Western Cape or French in France. The latter group is ageing but live longer than the South Africans because of advancement in health infrastructure. Thus, the French community in the Western Cape are better placed economically, socially, and health-wise compared to the South Africans (WC) and the French in France. However, in few areas like education, rent and medical insurance coverage, the French in France are better placed than the French and South Africans in the Western Cape, because of structural issues peculiar in a country like South Africa. These social issues in France have more optimality than in South Africa. Our results further confirm the validity of the New Economics of Labour Migration Theory, which

recognises the role of households as against individuals in jointly making the decision to migrate. Migration of a household member is a way to spread the risk of insufficient household income. Nonetheless, the survey indicates that the Western Cape is a city of choice for French migrants. However, a comparative analysis of the influx of the French to other regions would further show the real reasons for French deciding to pitch tent in a particular region. Analysis suggests an imbalance in the labour supply of the French immigrants which could be a structural phenomenon akin to also to the South Africans themselves. Enlightenment programmes for the target population and host population could help in this regard to balance the labour mix.

There is no doubt that the socioeconomic impact of migration has been intensively studied by scholars, but it is still often driven by ill-informed opinions, which, in turn, can lead to public resentment towards migration. This is exactly the case for South Africa that has witnessed rounds of xenophobic attacks on migrants. These negative assessments risk on-going efforts to adapt migration policies to the new economic and demographic challenges facing many countries. Results confirm that labour supply becomes the pull factor for the French immigrants. Furthermore, it is likely that the bureaucratic set up at the Home Affairs is still inhibiting the French Immigrants from processing their documentation. On the average, it takes about 2 to 3 years to process legal permit documents for foreigners in South Africa. This process could be discouraging others from migrating to South Africa. Also, the xenophobic syndrome and inconsistent policy framework could also be a deterrent to foreigners who genuinely want to reside on a permanent basis in the country. The development potential of migrants is not expressed to its fullest extent, partly because of the lack of migration-supporting policies, which pushes many migrants to illegality despite the demand for their labour in certain sectors. Being undocumented not only encourages exploitation in the workplace but also prevents migrants from contributing to the development of the host country by paying taxes. A step in the right direction would be to encourage government service providers to mainstream migration into policies and programmes. This would set the framework for greater respect for migrants' rights, as well as facilitate the integration of migrants and acknowledge their contribution to the development of host and home countries.

Key Words: Expatriation, education, profile, France, Western-Cape, Economic status, health, demography, survey, Association Francaise D'Entraide du Cap

Table of Contents

Abstract.....	6
cronyms and Abbreviations	10
List of Figures.....	11
List of Tables	12
Chapter One: Introduction	13
1.0 Preamble: Stylized Facts about South Africa and Migration Pattern.....	13
1.0.1: South Africa as a Migration Hub for Foreigners	15
1.0.2 French Ties with South Africa	17
1.2 Research Hypothesis.....	20
1.3 Research Questions.....	20
1.3.1 Study Objectives	20
1.4 Significance of Study.....	21
Chapter Two: Literature Review.....	22
2.0 Historical Trends of the French Arrival in South Africa	22
2.1 Life Style of the French in France	23
2.2 Conceptual Framework on Migration.....	29
2.3 Theory of Demographic Transition Model.....	34
2.4 Stages of Demographic Transition Model	34
Chapter Three: Methodology.....	36
3.0 Research Framework and Design	36
3.1 Research Design.....	36
3.2 Pilot Study and Study Population	37
Chapter Four: Data Analysis and Discussion of Results	39
4.0 Analytical Framework	39
4.1 Objective 1: <i>Profiling the French Population in Western Cape based on Demographic, Social, Economic and Health characteristics</i>	39
4.1.1 Demographic Characteristics	39
4.1.2 Social Characteristics	45
4.1.3 Economic characteristics.....	51
A. Active Population	52
B. Non-Active Population.....	53
4.2 Objective 2: <i>Comparative Analysis of Socioeconomic Characteristics of French residing in Western Cape, France and South Africans in Western Cape based on Demographics and Socioeconomic characteristics(all in terms of averages).</i>	61
4.2.1 Demographic Characteristics	61

4.2.2.4 Health Insurance	78
4.3 Discussion of Results	81
A. <i>Profiling of the French in Western Cape</i>	81
B. <i>Comparism of Socioeconomic Indicators between the French in Western Cape, French in France and South Africans in Western Cape</i>	85
Chapter Five: Conclusion and Recommendations	90
5.1 Conclusion	90
5.2 Policy Recommendations.....	91
5.3 Scientific Contribution of the Research	93
5.4 Reflection and Implications of Study Findings for Migration Theory.....	93
5.5 Reflection on Methodological Issues	94
References/ Bibliography.....	95
Index	99
Appendix.....	100
I. Innovative Survey Questionnaire.....	100
II. SummaryStatistical Results (Descriptive) of the French Community in Western Cape.....	100
III. Tables.....	100
IV. Graphs.....	100

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AFEC	-----	Association Francaise D'Entraide du Cap (AFEC)
ANC	-----	African National Congress
BRICS	-----	Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa
CFL	-----	Caisse des Francaise a L' Etranger
FAMC	-----	French Association of Mutual Cape
GHS	-----	General Household Survey
OECD	-----	Organization of Economic Countries for Development
SA	-----	South Africa
SADC	-----	Southern Africa Development Cooperation
SES	-----	Socio Economic Status
STAT SA	-----	Statistics South Africa
UN DESA	-----	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
WC	-----	Western Cape

List of Figures

1. Figure 1: Factors Affecting Migrants during Migration Process
2. Figure 1.1: Western Cape Layout
3. Figure 2.1: Living Composition in France
4. Figure 2.2: Theoretical Framework (Migration)
5. Figure 2.2: Inter-linkages (Migration)
6. Figure 2.4: Stages of Demographic Transition Model
7. Figure 4.3: Average household size by district municipality – 1996, 2001 and 2011
8. Figure 4.3: French population 2014
9. Figure 4.4: French population growth 2014
10. Figure 4.5: Age structure of the French population in France (2014)
11. Figure 4.6: Age structure of the Western Cape Population 2011
12. Figure 4.7: Distribution of the population by marital status and district municipality – 1996, 2001 and 2011
13. Figure 4.8: France median Age (1950 -2015)
14. Figure 4.9: Age Structure Western Cape
15. Figure 4.10: Percentage distribution of educational attainment for persons aged 20 years and older, 2002–2013
16. Figure 4.11: Percentage of persons aged 20 years and older with no formal schooling per province, 2002 and 2013
17. Figure 4.12: Distribution of average household income by district municipality – 1996, 2001 and 2011
18. Figure 4.13: Percentage of individuals who are members of medical aid schemes per province, 2010-2013
19. Figure 4.14:
20. Figure 4.15: Employment rate in France (2005 – 2015)
21. Figure 4.16: Unemployment rate in France from 2004 to 2014
22. Figure 4.17: Youth unemployment rate in France 2014 (January – October)
23. Figure 4.18: Unemployment rate South Africa starting from 2012 to 2014

List of Tables

1. Table 2.1: Average Monthly Salary in France across Job Lines
2. Table 2.2: Annual Salary Distribution by Academic Qualification
3. Table 2.3: Rental and Buy Price of Mortgage in France
4. Table 2.4: Health Spending in France and Selected Countries
5. Table 2.5: Theories of International Migration
6. Table 4.1: Household Size
7. Table 4.2: Nationality
8. Table 4.3: Marital Status
- 5 Table 4.4: Residential Status
9. Table 4.5: Education
10. Table 4.6: Reasons for not Enrolling Children under 18 in Schools
11. Table 4.7: Occupational Category
12. Table 4.8: Active Population: Married to a Foreigner (neither French nor South African)
13. Table 4.9: Active Population: Married to a French
14. Table 4.10: Active Population: Married to a South African Citizen
15. Table 4.11: Non-Active Population: Married to a Foreigner (neither French nor South African)
16. Table 4.12: Non-active population: Married to a French
17. Table 4.13: Non-active population: Married to a South African citizen
18. Table 4.14: Sources of Income
19. Table 4.15: Earnings
20. Table 4.16: Medical Insurance
21. Table 4.17: Household size of the French population in France (Innovative Survey, 2013)
22. Table 4.18: Average household size France
23. Table 4.19: Marital status French in Western Cape (innovative Survey, 2013)
24. Table 4.20: Monthly Household Expenditure and Income Details
25. Table 4.21: Average household income target population
26. Table 4.22: Social Characteristics
27. Table 4. 23: Occupational category French in Western Cape (Innovative Survey, 2013)
28. Table 4.24: Medical Aid Details
29. Table 4.25: Medical Aid Coverage (total number and percentages) of Western Cape and South Africa by population group (2013)

Chapter One: Introduction

1.0 Preamble: Stylized Facts about South Africa and Migration Pattern

The first group of French citizens that arrived at the Cape of Good Hope on April 13 1688 were refugees. Previous to the large scale arrival of the Huguenots at the Cape of Good Hope in the 17th century, a small number of individual Huguenot refugees settled there (Britz, 2009).

They came as a component of a bureaucrat colonisation plan of the Netherlands through the Dutch East Indian Company (DEIC) which started operating in 1688. There were two sets of refugees who arrived at the Cape – those (Huguenots) who came to South Africa on their own proposal and those who came as part of the official colonisation system of the Dutch East Indian Company (Botha, 1919).

South Africa is often known as a (World in One Country) and provides a competitive environment in which people can study, work and conduct businesses (World Economic Forum, 2013). In South Africa, demographics consequently play a prominent role in public policy. Blacks compose about 80% (2011 est. STAT SA) of the population and represent different ethnic groups, including Zulu, Xhosa, Ndebele, Tsonga, Venda, Pedi, Sotho, Tswana and Swazi, as well as recent immigrants from other parts of Africa (particularly Zimbabwe and Nigeria). Whites compose about 9% (2011 est. STAT SA), being the descendants of Dutch, French, British, Irish, and German settlers who began arriving at the Cape from the late 17th century (STAT New Zealand). Immigrants from Europe, who arrived in South Africa in the twentieth century, and Portuguese who left the former Portuguese colonies of southern Africa (Angola and Mozambique) after their independence in the mid-1970s also make up this group. Also, the Coloureds (9%, 2011 est. STAT SA) are mixed-ethnicities people primarily descended from the earliest settlers, their slaves, and the indigenous peoples¹. These migrants came to South Africa in the mid-19th (particularly around Natal).

Howbeit, of all the African countries, South Africa is the most modern (Lark Tours, 2012), with well-developed infrastructure and modern amenities. Cities like Cape Town, Johannesburg, Pretoria, Durban, and many other cities in South Africa have the kinds of

¹The remaining 2.4% are categorized as 'Indian/Asian', including the descendants of Indian indentured sugar state workers and traders ref

structures, services, entertainment, restaurants, and offerings you would expect to find in American or European cities. Better yet, South Africa is further improving its infrastructure to a comparative level with other developing nations. At the moment, South Africa is becoming increasingly accessible to tourists as more and more airline companies begin offering cheaper, direct flights to Cape Town and Johannesburg. Furthermore, South Africa has good airports, which are comparatively the best in Africa and no visa is required for American and most European citizens.

Nonetheless, the character of migration patterns in South Africa is however, traced from colonial times (including migrant labour in mining) juxtaposed with contemporary forms of migration associated with the opening of the borders after 1994. Urbanization and economic development also induced an increase in formal and informal migration into South Africa. The factors that enabled this cross-border migration also encouraged internal migration from poor rural areas towards urban centres where new migrants often concentrate in semi-urban informal settlements (Williams et al., 2002; Landau and Segatti, 2009; Vearey, 2009). However, accurate information on the total number of migrants in South Africa is hard to obtain partly because of the phenomenon of irregular migration and the inadequate data collection systems (Crush, 2011a; Segatti and Landau, 2011). The total number of cross-border migrants residing in South Africa was estimated at more than two million economically active people, or 3.7 per cent of the total population in 2005 (UN DESA, 2010), and an unspecified number of undocumented migrants, bringing the total number of migrants up considerably (IOM, 2010b). Available data from Segatti and Landau (2011) estimate the total number of foreigners in South Africa, documented and undocumented, at about three million².

Migration is a feature of social and economic life across many countries, but the profile of most migrant populations varies considerably (OECD, 2014) and also mostly unknown. In part, this is because of the variety of sources of migration. In much of Europe, for example, citizens enjoy extensive rights of free movement and in Australia, Canada and New Zealand; managed labour migration plays an important role. Other sources include family and humanitarian migration. Whatever its source, migration has important impacts on our societies, and these can be controversial. Understanding the impacts of migration is important if our societies are to maximize the potentials therein. Furthermore, there are debates that

²This figure is grossly underestimated, given current statistics and trends of migrants' influx into the country.

ensues, which in turn, are essential to designing policies in areas like health, education and employment that maximize the benefits of migration, especially by improving migrants' employment situation. This policy mix will, of course, vary from country to country. Nonetheless, the fundamental question of how to maximize the benefits of migration, both for host countries and the migrants themselves, needs to be addressed.

1.0.1: South Africa as a Migration Hub for Foreigners

South Africa remains the highest-ranked country in sub-Saharan Africa and the second-placed among the Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS economies). The country benefits from the large size of its economy, particularly by regional standards (it is ranked 25th in the market size pillar). It also does well on measures of the quality of institutions and factor allocation, such as intellectual property protection (30th), property rights (30th), the accountability of its private institutions (3rd), and its goods market efficiency (32nd). Particularly impressive is the country's financial market development (4th), indicating high confidence in South Africa's financial markets at a time when trust is returning only slowly in many other parts of the world. South Africa also does reasonably well in more complex areas such as business sophistication (38th) and innovation (41st), benefiting from good scientific research institutions (30th) and strong collaboration between universities and the business sector in innovation (26th). These combined attributes make South Africa the most competitive economy in the region. However, in order to further enhance its competitiveness the country will need to address some weaknesses (The Global Competitiveness Report, 2014; <http://reports.weforum.org/global-competitiveness-report-2014-2015/economies/#economy=FRA>, accessed April 2015)

Despite being the most modern African country, South Africa still offers many of the attractions that draw people to Africa. It has a rare mix of modern development, African culture, outdoor attractions, and untamed wildlife that you will find nowhere else in the world. South Africa has a long history of migration, both organized and informal labour migration, mostly as a result of employment purposes. However, today, with the end of Apartheid era and the still silently existing Xenophobic signs³. There is still a remarkable increase in the volume of migration. Immigrants from many parts of the world, both skilled and unskilled citizens (Crush and Williams, 2005) are in South Africa. These attractions have

³A recent attack on foreigners in 2015 attracted a wide spread condemnation and dented the image of the country.

increased the influx of Foreign immigrants, both African and abroad. According to the 2001 Census in South Africa, more than 65% of these immigrants are from SADC countries, below 5% from other Africa and about 22% of them from Europe (Crush and Williams, 2005).

In general, South Africa is a sunny country, with many areas experiencing over 300 sunny days per year. The Western Cape, where Cape Town is located, has a Mediterranean climate with hot, dry summers and mild, wet winters, which is attractive to foreigners. The interior of the country is generally temperate and the northeast region, where Johannesburg and Kruger National Park are located, has sun-drenched, hazy summers. This northeast region, much of which is subtropical, has mild winters with chilly mornings and warm afternoons. Furthermore, South Africa and Cape Town in particular have also continued to win major travel awards and Travel Tours have been heaping awards on Johannesburg and Cape Town as two of the world's best travel destinations. Here are just a few examples: In 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009, Cape Town was ranked as one of the world's top-ten best cities to visit in Travel & Leisure's "World's Best Cities" List, amongst others (Lark Tours, 2012 <http://www.larktours.com/articles.html>, accessed August 2014).

Figure 1.1: Western Cape Layout



The Western Cape is a multicultural city (Renata Harper, 2015) and a major destination for expatriates and immigrants. Cape Town is the second-most populous city in South Africa behind Johannesburg and it is the provincial capital of the Western Cape. Located on the shore of Table Bay, Nonetheless, Cape Town is famous around the world for its beautiful harbour. Cape Town and the Western Cape are attracting many migrants, largely due to the area being an employment hub. In terms of demographics, the Western Cape of South Africa is the 4th largest province in South Africa, occupying 129,462km², approximately 10% of the total area of South Africa. The province is divided into the following six district

municipalities; Cape Winelands, Central Karoo, City of Cape Town, Eden, the West Coast and Overberg (Lisa Brown, 2013). The ethnic groups are made up of 53.9% of people described themselves as coloured, about 26.7% as black, 18.4% as white, and 9% as Indian or Asian; 55.3% of residents speak Afrikaans at home, 23.7% speak Xhosa, 19.3% speak English, while less than 2% speak another language. In 2011, Cape Town has an estimated population of 3.75 million (World Population Review, 2015).

1.0.2 French Ties with South Africa

Empirical studies on why the French themselves emigrate to other places, however, is scarce. However, available (Lark Tours, 2013) suggests that favourable economic conditions and tourist attractions explain why South Africa is a destination of choice for the French.

There are strong diplomatic and economic ties between France and South Africa. France is South Africa's 9th largest importer and ranks 16th on the list of South African export destinations. Regarding the establishment of French companies, France is the 9th largest investor in South Africa, which makes an economic tie inevitable. South Africa, as a large emerging market and a BRICS member, represents a major economic force for France. In many key-fields for South Africa's development (infrastructure, energy, water, environment, transport, telecommunications, tourism), French companies are well-known and appreciated for their experience and know-how in South Africa. Thus, their potential for growth in South Africa is high, with the possibility to benefit from the development of Africa's most productive economy. Furthermore, as a member of the G20, South Africa is an important partner in the international field and it has been shown that France has continued to strengthen its business relation, as well as solidifying its strategic interests shared with South Africa (French Consulate, 2015).

The Joint Economic Committee, established in 1995 and revived in 2013, has continued to strengthen trade and industrial cooperation between France and South Africa. Statistics indicate that France is the fourth European supplier to South Africa, with total trade between the two countries climaxing to R33 billion last year - up from R23.6 billion in 2009 (French Consulate, 2015). On the other hand, South Africa, exports vehicles, machinery, turbo-jets and aircraft parts to France and France is well-known for pharmaceutical and chemical

exports to South Africa. More than 300 French companies, employing close to 30,000 people, are based in South Africa ⁴(French Consulate, 2015).

The cultural and people life style in South Africa is another reason that makes it attractive to the French. South Africa's culture is a unique blend of many people descending from African, Asian, and European groups (Lark Tours 2012 and about-france.com). Some of the predominant groups are the Venda, Sotho, Nguni (for which the Zulus and Xhosa are the largest, most well-known sub-groups), and the Shangaan-Tsonga, the four largest ethnic groups in South Africa. Other predominant groups are the Afrikaners of Dutch descent, whites of British ancestry, and large groups with Indian roots.

Major urban areas are melting pots of culture where you will find shops and vendors selling foods and goods of all different types. On the streets of Cape Town, for example, you will find shops selling samosas and curries, corner stores with racks of slowly cured biltong (like beef jerky) which was perfected by the Dutch, tea shops where locals eat fresh scones alongside their hot tea, and many local vendors peddling hand-made African art, paintings, and wood-carvings. Furthermore, South Africa's Winelands are world-famous and compares to those of France.

The history of South Africa's Winelands dates back to the mid-1600s when Jan van Riebeeck produced South Africa's first recorded wine. Later, at the end of the 17th century, Huguenots, who were largely experienced in oenology (the growing of grapes and making of wine), immigrated to South Africa where they established vast vineyards in the Cape region. Today, this area in the Western Province is where you will find most of South Africa's vineyards and wine estates. Some of the more reputable areas are Stellenbosch, Robertson, and Constantia Valley, which is actually located in Cape Town.

1.1 Research Problem

A major weakness of migration and development research has been the tendency to study *causes* and *impacts* of migration separately, which constitute largely separate strands of migration literature (Hein de Haas 2009). This is unfortunate, since the developmental factors

⁴ Employment opportunities are envisaged through Alstom's contract with the Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa.

influencing migration decisions are also likely to shape the development outcomes in sending countries and communities (Taylor 1999). Generally, the scholarly debate has tended to separate the determinants and impacts of migration artificially from more general processes of socioeconomic change and integration. There is therefore, a clear need to study migration impacts in their wider societal context and profile immigrants.

The movement of skilled personnel from a developing country to a developed country is common, but not the other way. In this scenario the case is different; French immigrants from France are moving to a developing country (South Africa). The French community in South Africa is made up of a group of young, influential, self-motivated and hardworking individuals of which almost fifty-eight % of them have an established profession (French Embassy Pretoria, 2011). Roughly seven thousands of the French population is living in South Africa, mostly in areas like Gauteng and the Western Cape (French Embassy Pretoria, 2011).

Also, the only information available for the French in South Africa is on population size. Nevertheless, available material on the French Community in the Western Cape in South Africa is slim, blurred and also a new area of research. However, the extents to which French households in Western Cape, South-Africa succeeds in achieving these goals have been largely unknown before now. Nonetheless, little to nothing has been said about the French living in Cape Town, especially in areas like their preferences on issues like education, expenditure, security, medical aid and vis-à-vis the French community in other parts of the world.

In-addition, the demand pull factors causing influx of French immigrants into South Africa makes it paramount to investigate the well-being of the French in Western Cape in comparison to the French in France and average South Africans in Western Cape Province. This forms the fulcrum of the research questions. Our study is premised on the *New Economics of Labour Migration Theory* (Oded Stark and David Bloom, 2001; *Frontiers in Demographic Research*). Moreover, recent global economic effects have also necessitated the investigation and profiling of the French residing in South Africa, which would support further comparative studies.

1.2 Research Hypothesis

- i. The profile of the French in Western Cape, South Africa is the same with the French in France because of comparative infrastructure in both countries.
- ii. The French in Western Cape are better off when compared to their counterparts in France or South Africans in Western Cape because of a better socioeconomic livelihood in South Africa based on *demographic, social, health and economic indicators*

1.3 Research Questions

Main Research Question

What are the socio-economic conditions of the French immigrants in the Western Cape and their general perceptions about South Africa?

Sub Research Questions

1. Is the profile of the French population in the Western Cape same as those in France?
2. Compared to the South Africans living in the Western Cape and the French living in France, are the French in Western Cape better off?

1.3.1 Study Objectives

The aim of this study is to understand better, the French immigrants in the Western Cape – South Africa, focusing on their individual and demographic characteristics. This will enable the analysis of separate outcomes and compare them with French people (*living in France*) and South Africans (*living in Western Cape*) to gain in-depth understanding of the challenges, concerns and needs common to the French community in Western Cape. The research further highlights the difference in livelihoods between these groups of French emigrants in Western Cape -South Africa and other French in other parts of the world.

Specifically, there are two broad objectives:

1. Profiling the French Population in Western Cape based on:
 - i. Demographics; and
 - ii. Social/Economic/Health characteristics.

2. Comparative Analysis of Socioeconomic Characteristics of the French residing in Western Cape, France and South Africans in Western Cape based on:
 - i. Demographics of the Population Groups; and
 - ii. Socioeconomic Characteristics.

1.4 Significance of Study

The past two decades have seen a tremendous increase in internet use communication (Nie, Hillygus, and Erbring, 2002). As an increasing amount of communicative activity takes place through this new medium, there has likewise been a significant increase in primary research. According to Andrews, Nonnecke, and Preece, 2003, studies of online populations have led to an increase in the use of online surveys, presenting scholars with new challenges in terms of applying traditional survey research.

Thus, our research was based on an online survey. Nonetheless, the technology for online survey research is young and evolving. Until recently, creating and conducting an online survey was a time-consuming task. Today, survey authoring software packages and online survey services make online survey research much easier and faster. Advantages include access to individuals in distant locations, the ability to reach difficult to contact participants, and the convenience of having automated data collection, which reduces researcher time and effort. Disadvantages of online survey research include uncertainty over the validity of the data and sampling issues, and concerns surrounding the design, implementation, and evaluation of an online survey.

Generally, the study is an evaluation of the French Population in Western Cape, South Africa. It is concerned with determining how much demographic, social and economic characteristics, influences the choices made by French immigrants. Firstly, the result of the study provides basic information about the French in Western Cape that is not readily available in literature.

Also, it provides data for the Association Francaise Du Cap organization in the Western Cape as an input to its social integration programme. This would further support the framing of evidence based policies within the context of quantitative assessment across different population groups.

Chapter Two: Literature Review

2.0 Historical Trends of the French Arrival in South Africa

Little to nothing has been documented about the French in South Africa. Moreover, a lot has been documented about the French in France. Only one or two articles have documented the history of the French in South Africa. Therefore, these two pieces of information will be the source of the discussion in this section; in order to give a broader picture of who this group of people are.

The first group of French citizens that arrived at the Cape of Good Hope on April 13 1688 were refugees. Previous to the large scale arrival of the Huguenots at the Cape of Good Hope in the 17th century, a small number of individual Huguenot refugees settled there (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Huguenots_in_South_Africa). They came as a component of a bureaucrat colonisation plan of the Netherlands through the Dutch East Indian Company (DEIC) which started operating in 1688. There were two sets of refugees who arrived at the Cape – those (Huguenots) who came to South Africa on their own proposal and those who came as part of the official colonisation system of the Dutch East Indian Company (Botha, 1919).

The Huguenots of South Africa originally came to South Africa as expatriates and settlers to aid in the establishment of a Dutch supply station as well as a buy and sell post at the Cape. Most of them were basically established in the Drakenstein district. In a period of 4 decades, the French language disappeared since everyone was speaking Dutch. Owing to the policy instituted in 1701 of the Dutch East India Company which ordered that schools should teach solely in Dutch. The strict laws of assembly insisted that all bureaucratic communication had to be done in Dutch, and, as such by the middle of the 18th century the Huguenots ceased to sustain divergent characteristics. Consequently, the familiarity of the French weakened and disappeared in the long run as a home language (M. Charles Weiss, 1854 (Translated from the French by Henry William Herbert) In addition, owing to the fact that a lot of these Huguenot descendants married individuals from the Dutch population they were thus easily absorbed into the imposing population.

Available facts and figures have not been able to give the exact number of French refugees who arrived at the Cape. However, between the year 1688 and 1729, a grand total of 279 French refugees had arrived at the Cape. Out of the 279 refugees, 193 came as component of

the official colonisation system (DEIC). The total European populace at the Cape by 1692 were about 856 freemen. Furthermore, working on a total Huguenot population of about 193 by 1692 it means that by that year they formed 22,54% of the total European population. This significant percentage of Huguenots showed that they had substantial control in South Africa during the early years of their settlement (Britz, 2009; Britz D, 2009.).

Furthermore, majority of these refugees entered the Cape with empty hands; most of them were very poor people. These Huguenots were very much interested in agriculture. However, they had little knowledge about farming and as such were a great burden to the Company (DEIC). In addition, the material they needed for agriculture as well as building their homes was much more expensive at the Cape than in their nation. Consequently, they were deliberately spread out and given farms amongst the Dutch farmers. Many of them were allocated farms in an area later called Franschhoek, Dutch for "French corner", in the present-day Western Cape province of South Africa. This small body of immigrants had a marked influence on the character of the Dutch settlers who named their new farms after the areas in France from which they came (Britz, 2009; Britz D, 2009.).

2.1 Life Style of the French in France

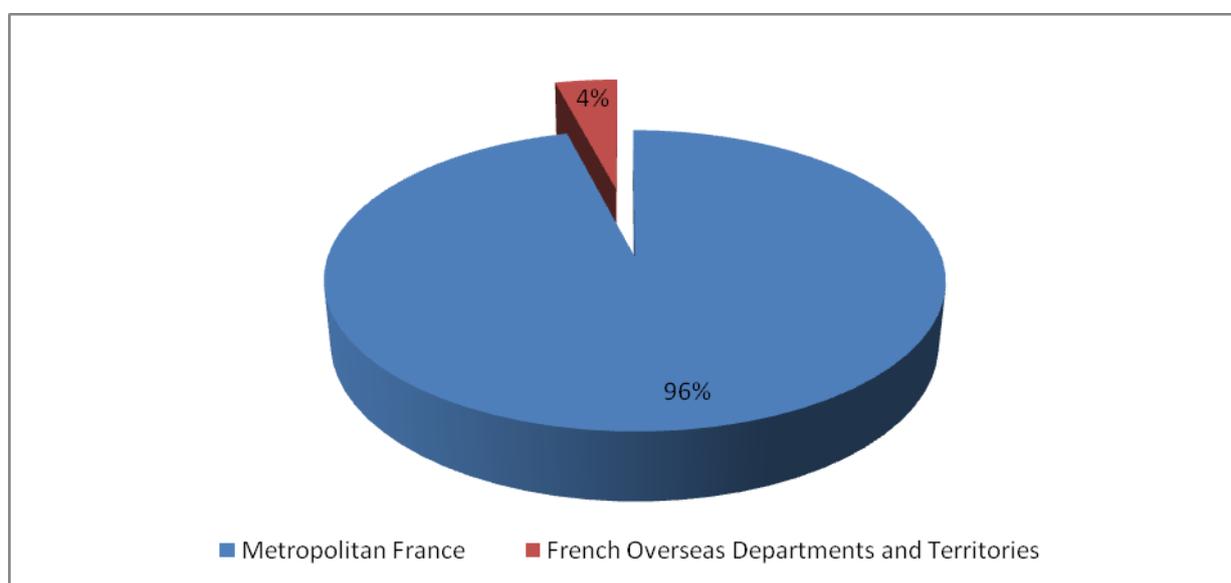
France's economy is the fifth largest in the world and represents around one fifth of the Euro area gross domestic product (GDP) (Focus Economics, 2014). Currently, services are the main contributor to the country's economy, with over 70% of GDP stemming from this sector (Focus Economics, 2014). In manufacturing, France is one of the global leaders in the automotive, aerospace and railway sectors as well as in cosmetics and luxury goods. However, the French community has a homogenous population organized as a nation (EUPrint, 2014). Their traditional backgrounds, culture, and mother tongue (i.e. the French language) are similar in nature irrespective of the country of Origin (French people, Wikipedia). The French population is estimated to be around 65.8 million; thus an increase of nearly 0.57 % from the last record of population (EUPrint, 2014).

However based on the French total land area and its population density, it is expected that roughly 252.5 people exist per square mile (French Population 2013). The most populated ethnic group in France is the native French population; which makes up about 92 % of the entire population. The next most populated ethnic group is the North African group, which makes up roughly 4 % of the entire population. Besides these, there also exists others like the

German, Breton, Catalan, and Italian population also within the country (French Population 2013).

According to (INED 2015), about 66,986,000 people live in the French Republic. Of this number, an approximate of 64,295,000 of this number resides in Metropolitan France, while 2,691,000 lived in the French overseas departments and territories. The French conservative think-tank Institute (Sabege and Méhaignerie 2004) estimated that 85% of French livings in Metropolitan France are white people of European origin, 10% North African people, 3.5% Black people and 1.5% people of Asian origin (including all generations of immigrant descendants).

Figure 2.1: Living Composition in France



Source: Sabege and Méhaignerie (2004)

The average household in France contains 1.8 rooms per person and 99.5% of people in France live in dwellings with private access to an indoor flushing toilet. This is more than the OECD average of 97.6%. There is a however a gap between the richest and poorest in France. The top 20% of the population earn close to five times as much as the bottom 20%. According to the Better Life Index of the OECD, the average net-adjusted disposable income of the top 20% of the population in France is an estimated USD 57,228 a year, whereas the bottom 20% lives on an estimated USD 12,267 a year. To complicate issues, unemployment rate has continued to increase, reaching 10.3% of the labour force in the first quarter of 2015 moving from 7% in the first quarter of 2013 (OECD 2015). France, however, invests

considerably in unemployment benefits, which accounted for 1.41% of GDP in 2012 compared to 0.92% on average in the OECD.

The median wage is about 62.8%, therefore, making, France the third highest minimum wage after Turkey and Chile (OECD 2015). Average and median monthly salary in France is 4,575 Euros and 3,750 Euros respectively. The maximum is 17,000 Euros while minimum is 795 Euros. Furthermore, France has a highly educated labour force and the highest number of science graduates per thousand workers in Europe. Available data from salaryexplorer.com summarizes average monthly salary in France as presented in Table 2.1 Likewise, the annual salary distribution across educational qualification is also presented in Table 2.2

Table 2.1: Average gross Monthly Salary in France across Job Lines

Job Category	Average Salary
Health and Medical	900 EUR
Food /Hospitality / Tourism / Catering	1,917 EUR
Architecture	3,125 EUR
Factory and Manufacturing	3,339 EUR
Automotive	3,500 EUR
Construction / Building / Installation	3,586 EUR
Import and Export	3,750 EUR
Teaching / Education	3,750 EUR
Real Estate	4,000 EUR
Fashion and Apparel	4,005 EUR
Business Planning	4,306 EUR
Information Technology	4,394 EUR
Marketing	4,506 EUR
Banking	4,676 EUR
Insurance	4,746 EUR
Legal	5,278 EUR
Accounting and Finance	6,421 EUR

Source: salaryexplorer.com

Table 2.2: Annual Salary Distribution by Academic Qualification

Educational Qualification	Salary Range
Associate's Degree	€3,197 - €3,561
Bachelor's Degree	€2,215 - €6,328
Doctor of Medicine	€4,500 - €5,000
Doctorate (PhD)	€4,342 - €41,236
Master of Arts	€5,711 - €8,571
Master of Business Administration	€1,225 - €120,452
Master of Business Management	€13,448 - €102,500

Source: salaryexplorer.com

Available data (Numeo, 2015) shows that Consumer prices in France are 90.49% higher than elsewhere. Rent prices are also 78.56% higher in France than in South Africa. Likewise, Restaurant prices, groceries prices and local purchasing power in France are 103.52%, 106.13% and 3.61% respectively, are higher in France than in South Africa. The data from Numeo (2015) also show, that while a meal in an inexpensive restaurant would cost 12 Euros in France, it would go for 6.68 Euro in South Africa for instance. Furthermore, while a McMeal at Macdonald's (or equivalent) would cost 8 Euro in France, it would cost 3.34 Euro in South Africa.

Health indicators for the French in France are however well above the average. According to (WHO, 2015) Life expectancy at birth in France is 82 years: 85 years for women and 79 years for men; and health-care coverage, provided under the social security system, is of high quality. Covered individuals are reimbursed for a portion of their medical expenses in return for a low basic payment. For students, the payment was 198 Euros in 2010 and they join the plan at the institution when they register for classes at the beginning of the academic year. The social security system reimburses a minimum of 60% of expenses related to an illness, on average, and caters for all chronic and serious diseases. Operating alongside this mandatory national system, supplemental group health plans (with annual premiums starting at 110 Euros) allow students to obtain coverage for all or part of the expenses not covered by the basic national plan.

Furthermore, OECD (2014), shows that France's education system is also well above the average, compared to other developed countries. Education is compulsory in France from the ages of 6-16 years, but a large majority of children start school well before the minimum age, often as young as two years old. Furthermore, over 50% of 18-21 year olds in France are still in full-time education, or following a vocational training course. Some 64% of all school pupils in France complete their secondary education, and take the high-school leaving certificate examinations, known as the baccalaureate or the baccalaureate professionnel. The official target - estimated as necessary for the needs of the nation - is 80% (OECD, 2014).

Kindergarten or pre-school (Ecoles Maternelles), take pupils from age 2 to age 6, and prepare them for entry into primary school. The French école maternelle is more than just a playschool; the curriculum includes reading and writing, numeracy and even sometimes a foreign language, as well as artistic and creative activities. There are three classes, "les petits", "les moyens" and "les grands". Prior to nursery schools, there are also a lot of private

and public nurseries, called *crèches*. These day care centres keep babies from 2 months to 3 years old, until they can attend the Ecole Maternelle.

There are several types of *crèches* (*Crèches Collectives*, *Haltes-Garderies*, *Micro-Crèches*, *Crèches Parentales*, etc.) providing different services (regular or temporary child care), size (from 10 to 60 children) and management (*crèches Parentales* require the parents to help).

There are more than 11,000 *Crèches* in France, but getting a slot can be hard, and mothers are advised to look for a slot as soon as they are pregnant. Other alternatives exist; *Assistants Maternelles* can keep 3 or 4 babies at their home and are recognized by the French State. The primary school (for ages 6-11) curriculum in France is similar to that in other countries, and includes literacy and numeracy, with classes in French, arithmetic, but also geography and history, the arts, and more and more frequently a foreign language, usually English. Until 2008, the school week was Monday to Saturday morning, with Wednesday free. From September 2008, there are no more classes on Saturday morning. Pupils have an average of 28 hours classes per week. The five classes in the Ecole Primaire are, in order, CP, CE1, CE2, CM1, and CM2 : CP is *Cours préparatoire*, preparatory class, CE means *cours élémentaire* - elementary class - , and CM is *cours moyen*, middle class; the two middle classes are a preparation for the next level, which is middle school.

The Middle school has four levels, normally for pupils aged 11 - 15. The "collège unique" as it is called, is the backbone of the French school system. All pupils go to collège, usually at age 11, but sometimes at an older age, if they have been made to repeat a year in primary school. The collège is designed to provide all pupils with a fundamental secondary education, after which a certain degree of specialization will be introduced. In practice, pupils are frequently oriented during their collège years either towards general classes, from which they will be expected to continue their education in a traditional lycée, or towards more technical classes, after which they will be expected to take an exam called the "brevet" (a kind of GCSE), and then either stop their secondary education (if they have reached school leaving age), or continue in a "lycée professionnel" or vocational high school. The programme in collège includes French, maths, history, geography, technical education, art/music, physical education, civic education, some science, and at least one foreign language. The four classes, corresponding to grades 6 to 9, are called *sixième*, *cinquième*, *quatrième* and *troisième*.

Table 2.3 below suggests that accommodation is on the high side in France and above the EU average. The costs of renting a bedroom apartment in the city centre of France is at least 651.26 Euros while outside the city cost 497.73 Euros. In the same vein, while rent for a three

bedroom in the city centre would cost 1,173.66 Euros in the city centre of France, it would go for 913.98 Euros outside the Centre.

Table 2.3: Rental and Buy Price of Mortgage in France

Acquiring a Home	France (Euros)	South Africa (Euros)
Rent Per Month		
Apartment (1 bedroom) in City Centre	651.26	312.85
Apartment (1 bedroom) Outside of Centre	497.73	265.66
Apartment (3 bedrooms) in City Centre	1,173.66	667.41
Apartment (3 bedrooms) Outside of Centre	913.98	566.67
Buy Apartment Price		
Price per Square Meter to Buy Apartment in City Centre	4,617.82	761.58
Price per Square Meter to Buy Apartment Outside of Centre	3,107.49	622.02

Source: Nomeo (2015)

Relative to comparative places of the world, the price for owning a house in France is also considered to be enormously high. Data from Nomeo (2015) show that the prices per square meter of apartment in the city centre of France cost at least 4,617.82 Euros, and would sell for 3,107.49 Euros outside the city centre.

Out of pocket health expenses are also higher in France than in comparative places of the world like in the UK (see Table 2.4). Per capita total out of pocket expenses in France for a year could amount up to 4,021 Euros compared to the UK with 3,480 Euros for instance. When compared to South Africa, however, this amount drops to 935 Euros. The high per capita government spending on health in France, which is higher than the UK, further makes it ironical why the government will spend higher on health care per person in France yet, its citizens still pay higher for access to health care relative to the UK and South Africa for instance.

Furthermore, the French are profoundly committed to the public healthcare system (called "sécurité sociale") and to their "pay-as-you-go" social welfare system (EuroHealth, 2006). In 1998, 75% of health payments in France were paid through the public healthcare system. Since 27 July 1999, France has a universal medical coverage for permanent residents in France (stable residence for more than three months). Using five performance indicators to measure health systems in 191 member states, it finds that France provides the best overall

health care followed among major countries by Italy, Spain, Oman, Austria and Japan (The World Health Report, 2013).

Table 2.4: Health Spending in France and Selected Countries

Country	Per capita total spending on health (PPP int. \$)	Per capita government spending on health (PPP int. \$)	Doctors, per 10,000 population
France	4,021	3,130	34.47
South Africa	935	412	7.7
United Kingdom	3,480	2,919	27.43
United States	8,362	4,437	24.22

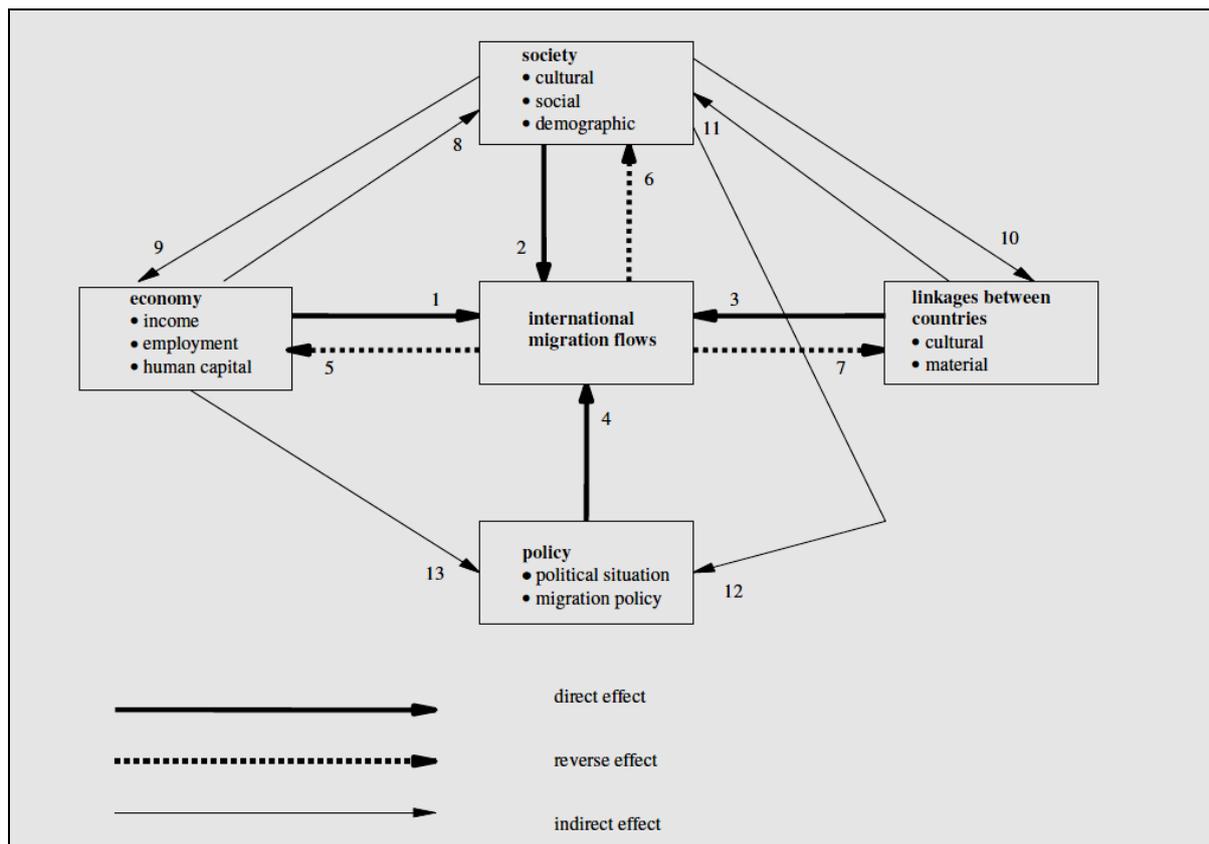
Source: WHO (2015) Global Health Observatory Data Repository

According to a French Magazine, (*le Point*, 2013) an editorial - *Are the French lazy*, generated some responses. These responses, backed up with international comparisons shows that a) the French work shorter hours than other major European economies (1,679 hours a year, compared to 1904 hours in Germany), b) they retire earlier than people in other European economies (average retirement age 60.3 years in France, compared to 62.6 in Germany, and 64.1 in the UK), and c) they take more holidays than people in most other major European holidays... 36 days per year, the same as the British, but 7 days more than the Germans. *Le Point* concludes with the observation that the number of hours' work per year per inhabitant in France (total number of hours worked divided by total population) is among the lowest of any developed economy - 11% lower than in Germany, 22 % less than in Scandinavia, and almost 40% less than South Korea.

2.2 Conceptual Framework on Migration

Several theoretical models have been proposed to explain (part of) the international migration puzzle. A more recent theory on which our study takes its cue is the *New Economics of Labour Migration* by Stark (1991), Taylor (1999). According to this theory, migration decisions are based on households' rather than individuals' responses to income risk and market failures. Unlike the neoclassical theory, migration is possible in the absence of international wage and employment rate differentials as families attempt to diversity risks. This theory analyzes migration from the labour supply view and recognises the role of households as against individuals in jointly making the decision to migrate. The perspective of this theory is from a micro level. However, its applications is limited due to the problems of isolating the effects of market imperfections and risks from other income and employment variable.

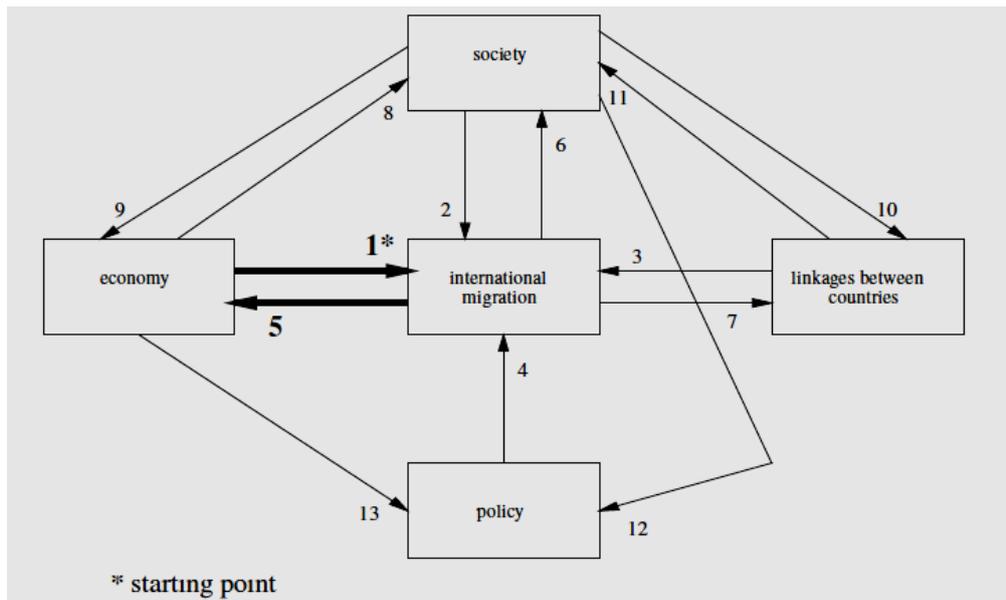
Figure 2.2: Theoretical Framework (Migration)



Source: Adapted from Chapter 3; A Theoretical Framework of International Migration, International Migration and Social Theory, Palgrave Macmillan; (2012)

In the theoretical framework, depicted in *Figure 2.1* above, causalities are located between international migration and its determinants. These determinants have been divided into four categories: economy, society, policy and linkages between countries, which are derived from the systems approach to international migration presented by Kritz and Zlotnik 1999. The categories may be further divided into components that act on international migration. In general, the economic, social and political factors have an impact in both sending and receiving countries. The causalities in the framework can be direct, reverse and indirect. The direct effects are straightforward effects of the determinants of international migration. The reverse effects are subsequent effects of international migration on the various determinants. The indirect effects are effects between the different categories that subsequently have an impact on international migration

Figure 2:3: Inter-linkages (Migration)



Source: Adapted from Chapter 3; A Theoretical Framework of International Migration, International Migration and Social Theory, Palgrave Macmillan; (2012)

Three components of the economy category can be identified: income, employment and the amount of human capital. Following Fielding (1993) society is comprised of cultural, social and demographic components. The cultural component is related to lifestyles and ethnicity. The social component concerns both inequality and cohesion in societies. The demographic component relates to the age and sex distribution of the population. Within the policy category two components may be distinguished: the political situation and migration policy. The ‘linkages between countries’ category consists of cultural and material linkages.

Cultural linkages include, for instance, the colonial past or sharing the same language. Material linkages in this instance, determines the distance between countries (also in time) or the costs of moving between countries. The different components of a particular category may have an opposite (positive or negative) effect on international migration or on (components of) the other categories. International migration may also exert opposite effects on the different components of the categories. Hence, the final direction of influence is determined by the relative strength of each of the components. Insufficient literature and basically the evocative nature of much pragmatic work has preoccupied the enhancement of theories; thus a universal need of a common theoretical thread, most especially from external migration economics – which is still inaccessible, spread, and theoretically under-surveyed. Bona fide progress in understanding factors which determine the elementary *heterogeneity* of

migration-development interactions is only doable if additional experiential work is premeditated to investigate theoretically derived hypotheses and, thus improve the indiscriminate understanding of migration-development interactions.

Table 2.5: Theories of International Migration

S/N	Theory	Key Variables	Measurable Indicator	Claimed Causality or Association
1.	NeoClassical Economic Theory of Migration	Real wage country A Real wage country B	Real GDP per capita in A Real GDP per capita in B	GDPpc in A GDPpc in B has a positive effect on Migration from B to A.
2.	Keynesian Economic Theory of Migration	Unemployment country B Unemployment country A	Total unemployment as percentage of the total Labour force in B Total unemployment as percentage of the total Labour force in A	Unemployment in B Unemployment in A has a positive effect on Migration from B to A.
3.	Dual Labour Market Theory of Migration	Shortages at the bottom of the labour market in country A Unemployment in country A	Average years of education of the Labour force in A Total unemployment as percentage of the total Labour force in A	Education in A has a Positive effect on Migration from B to A. Unemployment in A has a negative effect on Migration from B to A.
4.	The New Economics of Labour Migration	The certainty of sufficient Household Income in Country B	Total Unemployment as percentage of the total Labour force in B	Unemployment in B may have a Positive effect on Migration from B to A.
5.	Relative deprivation Theory	The degree of (income) inequality in country B	Average years of education in B	Education in B has a negative effect on Migration from B to A
6.	World systems Theory of Migration	Material and cultural linkages between country A and country B	The migrant population of country B in country A per capita	Migrant stock of B per capita in A has a positive effect on migration from B to A
7.	Network Theory of Migration	The size and quality of the network of the migrant population of country B in country A	The migrant population of country B in country A per capita	Migrant stock of B per capita in A has a positive effect on migration from B to A.

Source: Adapted from Chapter 3; A Theoretical Framework of International Migration, International Migration and Social Theory, Palgrave Macmillan; (2012) (See explanation above)

2.3 Theory of Demographic Transition Model

The Demographic Transition Model, which helps explain and make sense of changes in population demographics. Using the Demographic Transition Model, aids demographers to properly comprehend a nation's recent population growth based on its position within one of the five demographic stages as well as help analyse data on socio-economic policies within an across nations (Grover D., 2014).

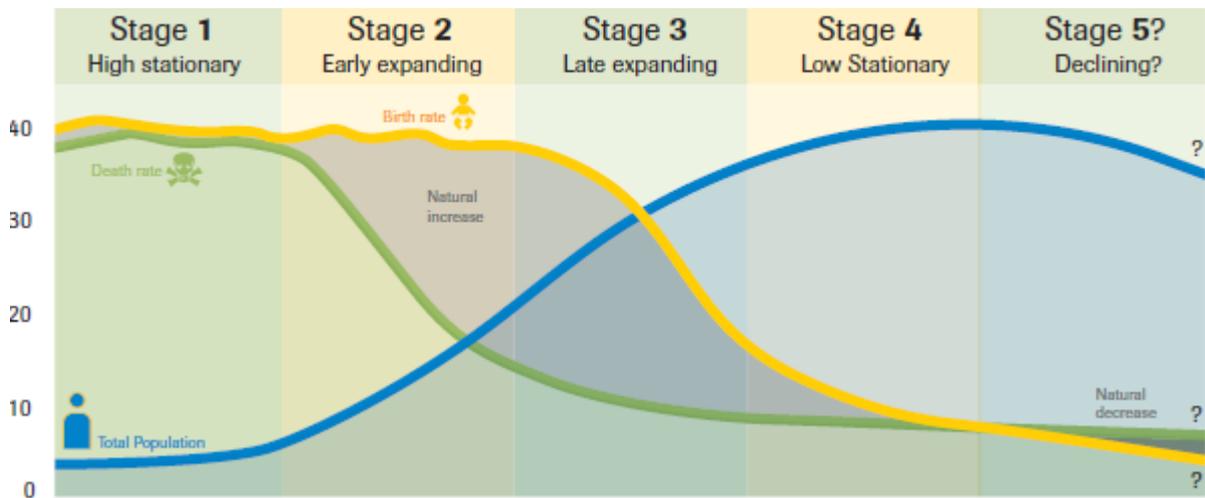
Generally, the Demographic Transition Model (DTM) focuses on historical the population trends of birth and death rates; to propose that a nation's total population growth rate goes through phases as that nation advances economically. Every phase is categorizes an unambiguous rapport among birth rate (number of annual births per 1000 persons) and death rate (number of annual deaths per 1000 persons). Just as these rates vary in relationship to each other, their impact greatly has an effect on a nation's entire population. In the model, a country will progress over time from one period to the other subsequently as certain social and economic trends operate upon the birth and death rates. Although each country can be placed in the DTM, not every phase of the model has a country that meets its specific meaning (Grover D., 2014).

2.4 Stages of Demographic Transition Model

There are five main stages within the Demographic transition model; both birth rates and death rates are high, lower death rates and high birth rates, gradually decreasing birth rates but at low rates, low birth and death rates and finally the stage in which fertility rates have fallen significantly below replacement level.

The first phase 'High birth and death rates' is mostly relevant to most of the world especially before the period of Industrial Revolution. Consequently, the size of the population remains fairly constant however it can have major back and forth movements with events such as warfare or endemics. The second phase 'Low death rate and high birth rate' in which the preamble of contemporary medicine lowers death rates, especially among children, while birth rates remain high; the produces speedy population expansion. Most low developed countries are within this phase. The third phase 'Gradually decreasing Birth rates' usually occurs due to enhanced economic circumstances as well as increase in women's status, and right to use to contraception. Population growth continues, but at a lower rate. Most developing countries fall in this phase as well (Grover D., 2014).

Figure 2.4: Stages of Demographic Transition Model



(Source; Drew Grover, 2014; Population Education)

In the fourth stage birth and death rates are both low, and eventually even out the population. Countries within this stage are predisposed to have well-built economies, advanced educational levels, improved healthcare, a higher percentage of working females, and a fertility rate suspended at approximately 2 children per woman. Most developed countries are within this phase. The fifth stage includes nations where fertility rates have considerably fallen below replacement point (2 children); the aged population is larger than the young population (Grover D., 2014).

Chapter Three: Methodology

3.0 Research Framework and Design

This chapter of the study, outlines, the processes and methods used in analysis of the data; including a sketch of the study design, piloting, research setting, study participants and data collection. We used descriptive statistics to answer our research questions which also addressed the specific objective. Descriptive statistics incorporates gathering, arranging, condensing information. The regularly utilized measurement is the mean, which is an educational measure of the "focal inclination" of the variable on the off chance that it is accounted for alongside its certainty interims. The certainty interims for the mean give us a scope of qualities around the mean, where we expect the "genuine" (populace) mean is situated with a given level of assurance.

3.1 Research Design

The survey data on the French population in the western Cape were collected in 2013, with the aim of obtaining adequate information about them and be able to make generalizations. The cross-sectional design can be used to provide data for both an exploratory or descriptive research investigation; looking for as well as examining the relationships between variables. It was used because it is more appropriate, especially as it consists of taking a sample of individuals, collecting responses about their backgrounds, experiences and attitudes. For analytical purposes, the study made use of both descriptive and explanatory study designs.

We used this study design because it would provide better answers to questions on what, where, when, how and who is associated with the French (France) profile in the Western Cape; presenting adequate information on the individualistic, socio-economic, demographic and profiler characteristics of the French Population in Western Cape. Since descriptive statistics are fundamental procedures used to explain survey data (Eugene M. And Christine E. Lynn, 2013), we adopt the approach in this study. Our analysis consists of summary descriptions of single variables which better known as "univariate" analysis alongside the associated survey sample. This means, statistics like frequency, percentage response *distributions*, measures of *central*, and *dispersion* measures such as the range and standard deviation, which describe how close the values or responses are to central tendencies were used. Ultimately, due to the limited amount of material available on the French (France)

population in the Western Cape, the use of descriptive design was essential in expanding existing knowledge on the French in Western Cape South Africa.

3.2 Pilot Study and Study Population

A pilot study was conducted among ten French and ten Anglophone persons with similar characteristics to those of the main study. This preliminary study helped the French consulate to revise the questionnaire. This was done prior to the main data collection in order to establish the intelligibility of the questions, make certain the quantity of time necessary to complete the interview, make the field workers ourselves acquainted with the interview guide and the two questionnaires. After the pilot study, changes were made to these questionnaires, especially after realizing that some questions were monotonous and as such they were thus omitted.

Most of the questions in the questionnaire are quantitative in nature; however only a few are qualitative. The modules in the questionnaire include the following: individualistic modules (*age, nationality, marital status, mother tongue*), demographically (*education, occupational category, residential status, registration at consulate, number of years spent in South Africa, Household size, number of children in the household*) characterized modules, socio-economic (*earnings, household expenditure, safety*) distinctiveness, confidence about the South African republic, social cohesion (*advice request, financial and social availability*), French Association of Mutual Cape (*awareness and contact*) and finally, the fund for the French Abroad (*awareness*).

Before these changes were made, there were in total, forty (40) questions. After the piloting phase, the questionnaire was edited; question(s) 26 and 27 were edited and question 28 was completely left out in order to avoid ambiguity – this made the entire questionnaire more interesting and more user-friendly. In addition, question 26 was changed from “*What are the details of the Reference person affiliated with a medical aid?*” to “*Is the reference person in your household affiliated with a medical insurance?*” while question 27 was changed from “*How many household’s members in the household are affiliated to a medical aid?*” to “*What are the details of the reference person affiliated to a medical aid?*”. Furthermore, question 28 which was on “*How many children in your household go to school?*” was totally excluded. 7) In this way the quality of the instrument was assured. To avoid factual errors, the data was

cleaned to minimize bias and questions that were somehow leading and repetitive in nature were avoided.

There are in total, seven thousand, six hundred (7600) French in South Africa, of which three thousand (3000) are in the Western Cape. About 40% have a double nationality, 60% are purely French. One thousand, eight hundred (1800) households was sampled, and one hundred and eighty responded (188), showing a response rate of 12%. However, about 75.53% of the respondents surveyed in the Western Cape are French citizens, 12.23% are both French and South African, 3.72% are from France and other countries and finally 8.51% are from South Africa.

The population of this study was obtained from the French consulate in Cape Town. The population under study is the registered French (France) individuals with the French Consulate in Cape Town. Target population includes those who have been in South Africa irrespective of the time period. For the purpose of collecting relevant information for this study, a sample was obtained using web survey from the population of French (France) in Cape Town. Only French (France) heads of households, who had registered with the French Consulate on arrival in South Africa, were included into the study.

In addition, all French (France) citizens who had travelled to South Africa before or during the year 2013 (irrespective of the time period or year) and were not registered with the French Consulate were excluded from the study. However, the French (France) households in Western Cape, South Africa who were registered with the French Consulate and who had also left their email addresses were included into the study. Furthermore, only one adult per household was allowed to fill in the questionnaire. Also, French citizens who had registered with the French Consulate but did not provide details of their email addresses were automatically excluded from the study.

Data collected on the demographics of the respondents for this study was done using Google web surveys with the aid of a petite questionnaire. The survey was sent to all email addresses that the consulate had (i.e. everyone who is registered at the consulate and also has an email address). The researcher sent the surveys to the French Consulate who then sent them to all registered respondents with available email addresses.

Chapter Four: Data Analysis and Discussion of Results

4.0 Analytical Framework

SPSS was used to derive the descriptive estimates of the study. We also made use of inferential statistics for the analysis.

In the study, there was no complete list from which French individuals were selected. The study questionnaire was sent to the French Consulate in Cape Town. The Consulate then sent these questionnaires to those respondents who had registered with them – making use of their email addresses. In all, a total of 1580 households received the survey questions (one in French and the other in English); out of which 188 households completed and returned. This means, that the sample size of 188 is 12 % representative of the French population which is actually quite a large sample. Data for this research was collected between November and December 2013.

Throughout these processes ethical considerations and confidentiality were all considered. Each respondent's confidentiality was guaranteed by giving the demographic questionnaire a number instead of using names of participants. *Participants gave their consent to be interviewed and a consent letter was sent to participants by the consulate and the procedure of conducting a research was done online. The language of communication was both English and French.*

4.1 Objective 1: Profiling the French Population in Western Cape based on Demographic, Social, Economic and Health characteristics

4.1.1 Demographic Characteristics

The third phase in the migration process is the arrival and integration phase. This phase deals with issues such as residential status, social integration, exclusion, discrimination, exploitation, legal status and access to services, language and cultural values. Profiling the French migrants cuts across the issues within this phase. This is the focus of this objective.

Thus, the social class and education of the migrant people, the duration of relocation and the geographical distribution of the settlement can be classified as the effects migration decisions. In addition, there is a distinction between to whether their contact with the

'dormant' culture is deemed voluntary or involuntarily. In this case, it is voluntary. In this first objective, our *demographic* characteristics include variables such as; *population size (median age), household size, number of children below 18 years within the household, nationality, marital status, mother tongue, residential status, level of education, year of arrival/year of registration, year of leaving South Africa, years spent in south Africa, interval between the year of arrival and year of registration at the consulate.*

- i. *Population size and median age:*The target population (French in Western Cape) is made up of all registered French people (from France) living in the Western Cape. There are in total, 3000 registered French people living in the Western Cape with about 200 households.

The adult population comprises people ranging from the ages of 19 to 88 years old. The percentage of French adults in the Western Cape between the ages of 19 to 53 years is 66.4%; 54 to 74 years is 20% and above 74 years is 3.2%. According to the innovative survey, there are more males than females in the province, (58.51%) males and (41.48%) females'.The median age for the French in the Western Cape from the survey is 45.52 years, which shows that the first half of the population is below 45 years and the second half is above 45 years. This scenario suggests that the French population in the Western Cape is ageing.

The results of the survey confirm that migration of the French into South Africa is done at adulthood, with a mature and skilled labour potential. However, overtime, the population would be dependent on grants, pensions and accumulated savings because of ageing. It is also plausible that French immigrants would return back to base as they age. This further confirms that labour is an important variable consideration in the migration pattern of the French, which is in tandem with the new economics of labour migration theory. This theory, posits, that the certainty of household income is the main determinant of labour.

- ii. *Household size:* According to the (US Census Briefs, 2010), a household includes all of the people who occupy a housing unit where one person in each household is designated as the "householder". From the innovative survey, the average household size for the French population in the Western Cape is 2. The size varies for the French in Western

cape; 28% of the French in Western Cape had one person living in a household, the highest which is approximately 31% had 2 persons each living in a household, 20% had 3 persons, about 16% of the population had 4 persons in a household, the lowest were 2% and 1% who had 5 and 6 persons respectively living in the households.

Although the highest percentage was approximately 31% who had only 2 persons living in the household, on average the number of children below 18 years per household is 0.52. In terms of age group, 20% of these households have no child, 13% have just one child, 1% has two children and finally the least 0.5% has 3 children.

The French immigrants have relatively maintained the European culture, and have not been influenced by the local African philosophy of many children. Thus, the household size dynamics observed, eases the burden of pressure that is prevalent amongst the traditional South Africans.

Table 4.1: Household Size

<u>Number of Members in the Household</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1	28.72
2	30.85
3	20
4	15.96
5	2.13
6	1
Undeclared	1
Total	100
<u>Number of Children in Household</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
0	64.36
1	20.74
2	13.30
3	1.06
4	0.53
Total	100
<i>Average number of children under 18 per household</i>	<i>0.52</i>

- iii. *Marital status:* The marital status is the civil status of each individual in relation to the marriage laws or customs of the country, i.e. never married, married, widowed and not remarried, divorced and not remarried, married but legally separated, de facto union (Handbook of Vital Statistics Systems and Methods, Volume 1, 1991).

The survey illustrates that the out of the total population about 57% is married, approximately 24.5% are single, 13.8% are divorced and 4.8% are widowed. The high percentage of married couples as immigrants validates the New Economics of Labour Migration Theory, which maintains that the decision to migrate is done at the household level (micro).

Table 4.3: Marital Status

Marital status of the person who responded	Percentage
Single never married	24.47
Married or couple	56.91
Divorced , separate	13.83
Widowed	4.79
Total	100

- iv. *Mother tongue:* A first language (also native language, mother tongue, arterial language) is what a person has learned from birth or that a person speaks the best (Leonard B, 2005).From the survey 3.2% of the population speaks Afrikaans, 0.53% speaks German, 16% speak English, 79% speak French, 1.1% speaks both French and English and finally 0.53% of them speak Portuguese. This scenario suggests that most of the French migrants, have not adapted firmly to other languages. This could possibly limit the productive nature of the immigrants.
- v. *Residential Status:* Survey results shows, that the number of French people with a temporary residence permit is over 45%, those with a permanent residence is about 29%,while those with South African Citizenship make up 25% of the population. In all, there are more foreigners in the survey. This statistic confirms the nationality status discussed earlier; less than 30% are citizens of South Africa. A number of reasons could be responsible for this scenario, but it should be noted that the recent changes in immigration laws and requirements for permits in South Africa could be a major factor for this statistics.

Table 4.4: Residential Status

Residential status of the person who answered	Percentage
Residence Temporary	45.74
Residence Permanent	29.26
Citizenship of South Africa	25.00
Total	100

- vi. *Level of Education:* OECD, (2005) and (United Nations, 1998) defines educational level as the maximum grade completed within the most advanced level attended in the educational system of the country where the education was received. According to the survey, respondents who had completed second cycle higher education was highest (45.2%), followed by 22% of those who had completed undergraduate studies. In addition, those who have gone through high school were about 19%, while those with technical education are about 7.5%. Also, those who have completed college/High school are about (6.4%) of the target population, while finally those with the lowest qualification; Primary school are about 0.53%.

The French in Western Cape is a highly educated group and suggestive that they would belong to the scarce skill/critical skill segment of the South African population. The scarce/critical skill was designed by the South African government to attract the best of labour to the country. It is highly plausible that the French experts are taking advantage of this scenario to immigrate to South Africa, which further confirms validity of the new economics of labour migration theory.

Table 4.5: Education

Level of education of the person who responded	Percentage
Primary School	0.53
College / High School	6.38
Technical school	7.45
High School (BTS IUT; DUT, etc.)	18.62
Undergraduate Graduate	21.81
Second cycle higher education	45.21
All Levels of Education	100

vii. *Year of arrival/registration/leaving*: The variable 'year of arrival' defines how many years have elapsed since an individual's (year) arrival in Western Cape and the year during which the survey was conducted. Survey statistics show that there has been a steady influx of the French into Western Cape. According to the innovative survey, majority of the French population, precisely 32.3%; arrived Western Cape between 0-4 years before the year in which the survey was conducted. About 18.6% arrived between the ages of 5-9 years. On the other hand, about few French people (1%) settled in the Western Cape between 25-29 years and 45-49 years before the survey was conducted in 2013.

Besides, only a small percentage (2.2%) arrived 50 years before the survey was conducted and 8% arrived between 10-14 years. Furthermore, 4.8% of them arrived between 15-19 years, while 4.3% arrived between 30-34 years. Approximately, 3.7% arrived between 35-39 years while 5.3% arrived between 20-24 years and 40-44 years respectively. On the average, a French person arrived in the Western Cape just about 14 years before the survey was conducted.

In our analysis, the variable 'year of registration' is defined as the year in which an individual registered with the French Consulate. Survey results indicate that an approximate majority (63%) of the French (Western Cape) registered with the French Consulate within their first year arrival in South Africa. On the other hand, less than 1% of the French (Western Cape) only registered after a long period of time; 8 years after their arrival. Additionally, over 17% of the French in Western Cape registered after spending 2 years in the country. After 3 years of staying in the country, 6.3% registered. Furthermore, about 4.2% registered the Consulate after settling for 4 years in South Africa. After a long period of 7 years about 2.1% registered, while 3.5% registered in both periods of 5 years and above 10 years of stay in South Africa.

On average, a settled French person in Western Cape registered with the French Consulate after 1.45 years of stay in South Africa. Obviously, there is a gap between arrival and registration within the consulate. The survey does not show the reason, but this issue has to be addressed by the authorities. Paradoxically, the migrants are educated,

thus raising concerns as to why they don't register at the consulate immediately they arrive in the region.

However, the duration of the new settlement varies considerably for immigrants; individuals could either relocate semi-permanently or permanently. Migrants may move en masse or singly. For example, people who migrate for economic or educational reasons may move singly and at a later date be joined by their families, whereas people who move due to political reasons may move en masse but with or without their families. In our survey, most of the French migrants (75%) said that they would leave South Africa in less than one year. Among other responses, the smallest percentage 1%, said that they would continue to reside in South Africa. An additional 1% indicated that they shall depart South Africa in 2017 while the other 1% hinted that they would depart in 2020. On average, a settled French person in the Western Cape would leave South Africa in 2 years (i.e. 1 year, 3 months and 10 days). This attitude suggests that the French Immigrants in the Western Cape have left their choices open in case the labour pull factor is no longer available. This is quite understandable, that an expert adult would want to maximize his potential as quickly as possible.

4.1.2 Social Characteristics

Demographic statistics confirm that the migration of the French to Western Cape, mostly occur during adulthood, probably due to the current economic challenges in Europe and other western countries. The French in the Western Cape are educated and active which suggests high knowledge content. As a result of the ageing population, it is expected that the percentage of retirees (out of work French immigrants) would increase over time.

The variables discussed under social characteristics include *occupational category, type of school children below 18 years old attend, reasons for not enrolling children at a French school, safety issues, confidence about the future of the South African economy, awareness and contact with AFEC and social Cohesion.*

- i. *Type of school, children below 18 years old attend:* The survey shows that most parents (40%) sent their children to a South African private school. Approximately 33% sent theirs to a French school, while about 17% sent theirs to a South African public school.

More than 7% sent their wards to an international school and 3% enrolled their children into a Nursery school. It is apparent, that only the top notch sent their wards to an international school, which is directly connected to their level of income. This could also be as a result of the value placed on education by the French Migrants. On the average, about 70% of the immigrants sent their children to private schools, signifying that the emigrants are above the average lifestyle of indigenous residents in South Africa.

Furthermore, in South Africa there are many private and public schools but few French schools. This obviously makes it difficult for French people to send their kids to French schools even if they wanted to do so. In the survey, when respondents were asked why they did not enrol their kids in a French school, (25%) of them admitted that the school program was unsuitable for them. About 20% complained about the tuition fees, and another 20% complained about its location. Nonetheless, about 13% regarded the South African education culture as remote, while 5% said it was unsuitable with their vacation program and few of them (2.5%) said the school had unsuitable structures. Also, one set of 2.5% indicated that they were not aware of the offered programs while the other 2.5% suggested that the language used in the South African schools was a problem.

Table 4.6: Reasons for not Enrolling Children under 18 in French Schools

Reasons for not enrolling children under 18 years at the French school, for households with children enrolled in another school type	Percentage
Remoteness of the South African culture	12.5
Tuition fees	20
Location	20
Is not aware of the programs offered by the French school	2.5
Language problem	2.5
Not suitable program	25
Quality of teaching	10
Unsuitable structures	2.5
Holiday unsuitable	5
Total	100

- ii. *Degree of safety:* According to (Mary K. and Mark C. 2012), public safety systems affect the social well-being, quality of life and economic prosperity of people. This variable in

our analysis is divided into two parts – the state of safety within the home and the state of safety within the neighborhood.

According to the survey, over 40% of these respondents felt safe at their residencies. About 30.3% had neutral opinions, while 13.8% felt completely safe. Moreover, about 11% said they were a bit safe, and finally few of them (2.7%) said they were not safe at all. As per indoor safety, i.e. (that level of safety when one is at ‘home alone’), nearly 70% declared that they felt safe when they are at home alone. On the other hand, 17% and 11% declared that they do not feel safe and had neutral opinions respectively. Our results confirm the general perception of high crime rate in South Africa.

- iii. *Confidence about the future of the South African economy:* This variable just like the previous one is divided into two parts – degree of confidence about the future of the South African economy and confidence about the state of security.

According to the survey, when respondents were asked about the future of the South African economy, majority of them, 45.2% had a neutral opinion. More so while 41% had confidence in the economy, 7.5% did not have confidence in the future of the economy. It was also noted, that most of them had neutral opinions as high as 43%, in contrast to 25% regarding the security situation in South Africa.

- iv. *Awareness and contact with the Associate Francaise du Cap:* AFEC is a French association based on aid and solidarity which was recognized in 1969. It provides assistance to our French nationals, irrespective of their residential status (permanent residents or travellers). AFEC achieves its aims by closely working with the Consulate of France in Cape Town. Amongst others, their actions include maintaining privacy through mutual aid which is with the utmost preference; nevertheless it already has a huge amount of efficacious involvements. In addition, it also makes available assistance to those in need of monetary, psychosomatic, communal and therapeutic support. Again, AFEC pays unvarying visits to pensioners who desire to take the corporation and also do guarantee that they are healthy (Consulate of France in Cape Town).

According to an article ‘Cape Caring: "The French are attached to their culture"' (Julie Ilondo, 2012), the French are divided into several major cities in South Africa. In every town, they gather in many establishments/ associations that allow the French to encounter and quicken pleasant moments and also to find funding when necessary.

The responses from this variable is divided into (a.) awareness of the French Association; (b.) contact with the French Association and (c.) contact with the Caisse des Francaise a L’etranger.

1. Awareness of the French Association: From the survey more than 55% of the French said that they are aware of the French Association, while about 33% said they did not make contact.
2. Contact with the French Association: According to the survey most of the French (75%) in Western Cape said that they have not made any contact with the association while 7.98% agreed that they had made contact, and only 4.79% said they are not sure that they had made any contact.
3. Contact with the Caisse des Francaise a L’etranger: From the survey, about 40% (38.3%) of the French said that they had not made any contact with the association even though they were aware of its existence. More so, about 19.7% agreed that they had made contact and roughly 32% said they are not sure that they had made any contact.

The above statistics indicate that apparently, the migrants have not found any benefit of identifying with the associations. Probably, the associations have not played any role during their migration and settling down process in Western Cape, South Africa. It is also possible they already had relatives or links in Cape Town who would help them in settling in the country.

- v. *Social Cohesion*: This is defined as the degree of social integration and inclusion in communities and society at large, and the extent to which mutual solidarity finds expression among individuals and communities.

In our survey, the variable ‘social cohesion’, was partitioned into three parts – welfare, *financial support and advice accessibility*. As per welfare, about 27% of the survey respondents answered positively that they had some form of it. However, over 45% were neutral while 24% responded negatively. Financially, most of the respondents (37%) had access to financial support, whereas 30% answered negatively and 40% were neutral. In addition, when asked about their access to advice, approximately 50% replied ‘yes’, 33.5% said ‘no’, while 16.5% were neutral.

Migrant networks seem critical in influencing the type of job and the place of residence migrants are likely to choose when arriving in the country. Some nationalities seem to have a stronger network tradition than others. Besides, being in a network is instrumental in resisting social and economic shocks. Therefore, there is no doubt that the degree of social cohesion and integration in the Western Cape for the migrants is on the high side. The French are active participants in the community and working for the attainment and shared goals of all. This scenario supports Zilinde, (2013).

- vi. Health Statistics: According to (WHO, 1948), health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. However in our analysis, health was limited to affiliation with a medical insurance which was partitioned into three sub-variables – *affiliation with a medical insurance (reference person)*, *types of medical insurance*, and *affiliated to a medical insurance (households)*.

- a. *Medical Insurance Affiliation*

For this variable only those respondents who were filling out the questionnaires had to respond to this question. Out of all the respondents, the majority of them, i.e. 86.2% were affiliated to a medical insurance while only 13.8% were not affiliated to a medical insurance. *For households*, the scenario is different; only the household’s member’s responses were included. According to the survey, 74.5% of these household members were covered. About 11.7% comprises of households with some of its members not covered while 13.8% had households where no member was covered.

b. *Type of Medical Insurance within Households*

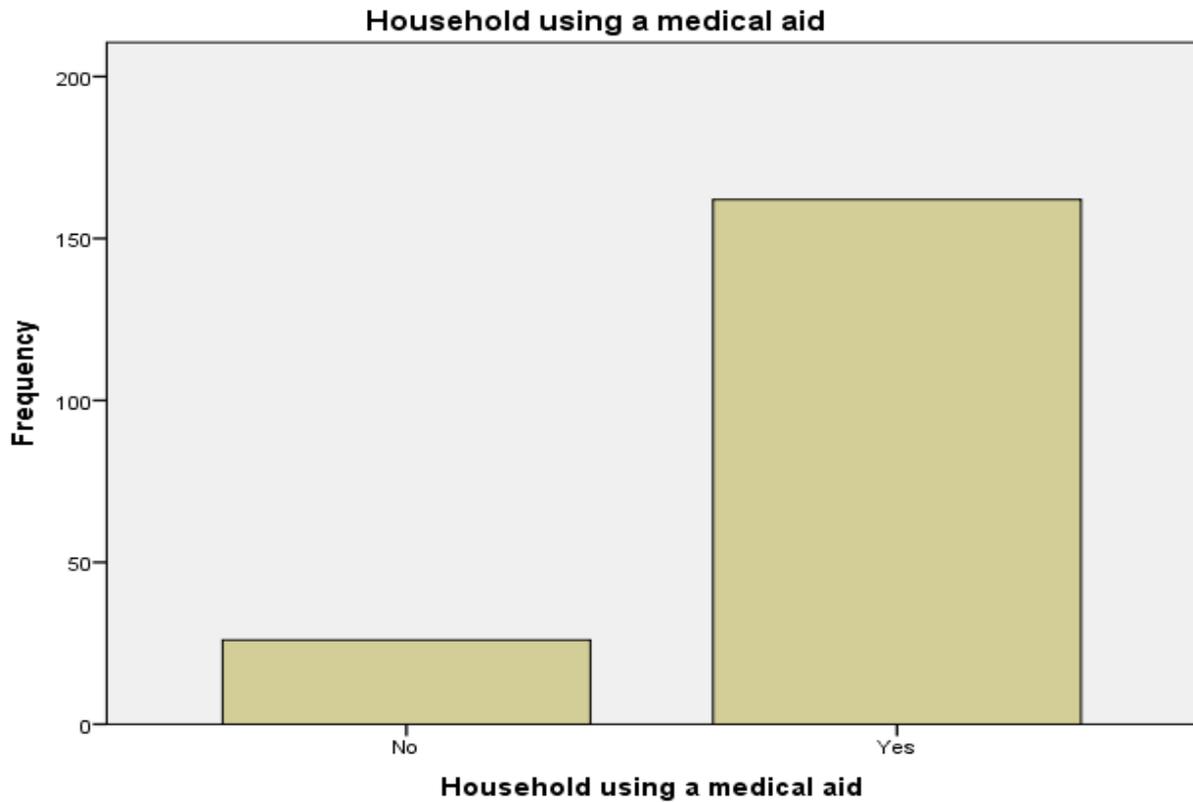
In this case, we aimed at knowing what types of medical schemes were common in Households. According to the survey, most respondents were using the South African Medical Insurance 53.2% compared to about 19.7% that used the Case of the French Abroad. In addition, 13.8% had no medical scheme and 6.91% used the French social security. Otherwise, only about 6.4% used other types of medical schemes.

Generally speaking from the survey, roughly 7.6% of household members (some of whom are covered) do not have medical insurance. Results show that human life is given a high premium by the migrants despite not being resident in France. In comparison to their duration of stay before registration, most French migrants value life and health more than early registration at the French Consulate. It is also suggestive of the fact that migrants find South African health facilities, standardized to meet their needs.

Table 4.16: Medical Insurance

<i>Affiliation with a medical insurance</i>	Percentage
Person responding is affiliated to medical insurance	86.17
Person responding is not affiliated to medical insurance	13.83
All affiliations	100
<i>Type of medical insurance</i>	
Case of French Abroad	19.68
French social security	6.91
South African medical insurance	53.19
Other medical insurance	6.38
No medical insurance	13.83
All medical insurance	100
<i>Medical coverage in households</i>	
Households where all members are covered	74.47
Households with me some Members are not covered	11.70
Households where no member is covered	13.83
All medical coverage	100

Figure 4.2: Medical Aid Usage



4.1.3 Economic characteristics

Economic characteristics describe financial situation existing within a specific region, city, state or even a country. The economic characteristics in this survey, include –*sources of income, earnings (income), household monthly expenditures on rent, property loans, food expenditure, health spending (health insurance costs and health costs), education (children below 18 years of age), pension funds, security, domestic workers and taxes.*

(i.) Occupational category (Active and Non Active Population)

This variable focused on the employment status of the respondent; employed or not employed. According to the survey, 56% of these respondents are employed. This migrant population has a share of workforce at 80.3%. It also has an inactive population of 19.7% and with an unemployment rate of 1.4%. The most employed groups are made up of respondents working under a South African contract (44.7%) and 11.7% who are employed under a French contract. Others include those who are self-employed (23%), retired (16%), students (3.2%), unemployed (1%) and those staying at home (about 0.53%) when others go to work.

Table 4.7: Occupational Category

Occupational category grouped the person who answered	Percentage
Employee (South African + French Contract)	56.38
Worker (Independent + Self Employed)	22.87
Unemployed, looking for a job	1.06
Stay at home	0.53
Student (s) / student / child	3.19
Retired	15.96
Total	100

Furthermore, the variables marital status and gender were analyzed and contextualized with occupational category (active population versus non-active population); only two categories were considered, married females and married males.

A. Active Population

The active population comprises of people within a country or area who work and earn money; making up three major categories - *those employed under a French contract, under a South African contract and self-employed persons.*

Among the respondents married to a foreigner (*in the active population*), there are more self-employed females (75%) than self-employed males (25%). However, more males (25%) are employed under a South African contract in contrast to no females employed under a South African contract. Moreover, there are equal males (25%) to females (25%) employed under a French contract. The dynamics of both sexes could be the reason for the imbalance in job structure.

For the respondents married to a French person (*in the active population*), there are more self-employed females (50%) than self-employed males (29%). More so, there are more females (50%) employed under a South African in contract to males (45.2%) employed under a South African contract. Additionally, there are more males (25.8%) to zero females for individuals employed under a French contract.

For the respondents married to a South African person (*in the active population*), there are more self-employed females (35.8%) to self-employed males (33.3%). Furthermore, there are more males (66.7%) employed under a South African contract than females (57.1%) employed under a

South African contract. Unlike those respondents married to a French person, there are more females (7.1%) to zero males for persons employed under a French contract.

On the other hand, for females married to a foreigner (neither French nor South African) only 17% were employed under a French contract while majority of them (50%) are self-employed. However, 40% of those married to French are employed under a South African contract and for those married to a South African, 6.3% are employed under a French contract. In addition, 50% employed under a South African contract and roughly 32% are self-employed. Compared to females, more males (married to Foreigner) are employed under a French contract by 2.4%. Approximately 15% of these males (married to Foreigner) are employed under a French contract while 14.3% are employed under a South African contract. Only, about 29% are self-employed. Alternatively, 20% of the males (married to French) are employed under a French contract compared to 35% who are employed under a South African and 22.5% are self-employed. Those males married to South African; 44.4% are employed under South African contract and 22.2% are self-employed.

B. Non-Active Population

These are a group of people who are neither working nor either earning money or salary. In this analysis, four categories were taken into consideration; *unemployed, student, stay at home and retired*.

In the non-active population for persons married to a foreigner it is interesting to note that none of them are either unemployed or stay at home. More so, there are more female to male students married to a foreigner. However, there are more retired males to retired females for individuals married to a foreigner. Therefore, there are older males than females who are married to a foreigner person. This however, justifies why most of them are neither employed nor stay at home, although an insignificant number is still studying.

Unlike those individuals married to both Foreigners and the French, none of these respondents are neither employed nor students. Unlikely, some of the males only do stay at home. Besides, about 16.7% of the males married to a South African citizen do stay at home compared to none of the females. More so, there are more retired females to males for those respondents married to a South African citizen. This means with regards to retirement, many

more aged men compared to women (married to a South African person) are retired. This justifies why neither unemployed nor a student and only one stays at home. Furthermore, about 17% of women married to foreigners (neither French nor South African) are retired with 17% as students. More so, 40% of the females married to French citizens stay at home, and roughly 13% (of those married to South African citizens) are retired. Compared to the females, more males (married to Foreigner) than females have retired. In addition, approximately 43% of the men married to a foreigner have retired, while 22.5% of men married to a French citizen are retired. Besides, 28% married to a South African citizen are retired while about 6% stay at home.

(ii). Income (main source)

This refers to whatever provides a regular quantity of money, such as employment or investments. There are various sources of income, and in this survey, respondents were asked to name – their main source of income as well as all sources of their income. The results below emphasized only the main source of income. The major source of income for these respondents are as follows: (58%) wages; dividends (12.3%); property income (5.8%); South African pension fund (1.6%); retirement fund by the French government (3.7%); pension fund by the French government (2.2%); South African retirement fund (4.3%), pension paid by both French and South African governments (1%), scholarships (1.6%) and family financial alimony (2.2%).

Nonetheless, there is a possibility that the other sources of income depend largely on accumulated savings from the wage income. Thus, if the working population age further, real income would decline. This confirms our earlier proposition that working adults constitute the major bulk of French migrants in the Western Cape.

Table 4.14: Sources of Income

Sources of household income	Percentage
Wages	58.51
Wages, from the French government	6.91
Wages / dividends / property income / savings	12.23
Dividends / é savings / property income	5.85
South African/dividends/savings retirement	4.26
Retirement paid by the government French	3.72
Pension paid by the government French / savings / inheritance / income property	2.13
Pension paid by the French government / retirement paid by the Funds South African pension	1.06
Pension funds paid by South African pension	1.60
Family financial support / alimony	2.13
Scholarships	1.60
All sources of income	100

Table 4.15: Earnings Bracket

Gross monthly income of the household in South African Rand	Percentage
No income	3.72
R1 to R4999	4.26
R5000 in 9999	5.32
R10000 to R14999	9.57
R15000 to R19999	9.04
R20000 to R24999	10.64
R25000 to R29999	5.85
R30000 to R34999	6.38
R35000 to R39999	5.32
R40000 to 44999	4.26
R45000 to 49999	0
R50000 to R59999	7.45
R60000 to R69999	3.19
R70000 to R79999	4.26
R80000 to R89999	2.13
R90000 to R99999	1.60
R100000 and more	6.38
Undeclared	10.64
Total	100

Earnings in the survey, suggests an amount of money a group of individuals living within a household unit have left after taxes have been subtracted. From the survey, it was observed that the highest monthly income of the French household in South Africa is above R20, 000. About 10.6% of these respondents earned between R20, 000 to R24, 000. Furthermore, 9%

earned between R15, 000 to R19, 999, while 9.6% earned between R10, 000 to R14, 999 and roughly 7.5% between R50,000 to R59,999. In addition, about 6.4% earn R100, 000 and more, another 6.4% earn between R30,000 to R34,999 while approximately 6% earn between R25,000 to R29,999. Finally, roughly 5.3% earn between R5000 to R9999, and another 5.3% earn between R35,000 to R39,999.

Other households, showed the following statistics; 4.26% earning R40, 000 to R44, 999, another 4.26% earning between R70,000 to R79,999, 3.19% earning R60,000 to R69,999, 2.13% earning R80,000 to R89,999 and finally 1.60% earning between R90,000 to R99,999.

Besides, it is interesting to note that there were other households (3.7%) who in a month earned no salary; simply because they were not employed. In addition, the average household monthly income is R37, 267, while the median household monthly income is R24,600. The earning structure shows a highly and upwardly mobile social group.

iii. **Household Monthly Expenditure(s)** –After taxes have been deducted, households are left with earnings which they begin spending; ranging from rent; health related cost, health insurance cost, mortgage, child-education etc.

a. Rent/Mortgage

In the survey, household rent refers to that regular payment made to a property-owner by household head on behalf of other individuals living within that space; for the use of property in a period of one month. A mortgage is a legal agreement or arrangement that conveys the conditional right of ownership of on an asset or property by its owner (the mortgagor) to a lender (the mortgagee) as security for a loan. The lender's security interest is recorded in the register of title documents to make it public information, and is voided when the loan is repaid in full.

Results from the survey, indicates that the number of households paying rent is about 47% versus 53% who are not paying rent. From those who paid rent, about 11% paid less than R5000, another 12% pay between R5000 to R9, 999. More so, roughly 10% pay R10,000 – R19,999, and another 10% paid more than R20,000. In addition, the average monthly salary of respondents paying household rent is R12,054 while the median monthly salary is R7,325.

Besides, about 28% of households did not have housing costs (free accommodation or free housing). A mean monthly mortgage of R9,015 and a median monthly mortgage of R7, 600 is observed. Statistics also indicate that about 25% of the French households in the Western Cape paid mortgage in contrast to 74% that did not pay mortgage.

b. *Food Expenditure, Health Cost and Expenditure on Health Insurance*

On average, French households within the Western Cape spent roughly R5, 257 on items within a period of one month. In addition, they also have a median monthly household expenditure of R3, 700 on food.

Household health expenditure consists of all expenditures for all household members on medical care. Household spending on health costs is divided into two – *monthly household expenditure on health insurance and monthly household expenditure on medical costs*. Health Insurance is a kind of insurance policy taken by the insured to avail benefit whenever one faces any medical contingencies. Medical and surgical expenses that are incurred by the insured is paid through either reimbursement or direct payment by the care provider (See <http://www.mapsofworld.com/thematic-maps/world-food-consumption-map.htm>) for details. The average median household expenditure for health insurance (R2, 328.5) is higher than the monthly median household expenditure of health insurance (R1,960). In addition, roughly 14% (13.83%) of the French community in the Western Cape spent nothing on health insurance. This therefore means that they were not using any type of medical insurance. However, 15% had health insurances but did not pay for them while more than half of them – 68% (67.55%) had health insurances which they paid for. Excluding health insurance, the average monthly median household expenditure for health costs (R716.95) just as the former is greater than the monthly median household expenditure of health insurance (R100). From the above table, 86% of the population spent less than R2000 on health cost in a month. Less than 5% (4.3%) spend between R2000 – R3999 and the other 4.2% spend above R4000 on health costs.

Table 4.20: Monthly Household Expenditure and Income Details (The Rand Exchange Rate is volatile as a result of the current economic challenges of the South African Economy)

Indicators (Monthly)	Rent	Average Tax Rate (%)	Food	Medical Aid	Medical costs	Pension	Average Household Income
French in Western Cape	R12,054	21.21% (R7,903)	R5,257	R2,326	R717	R3,633	R37, 267
French in France	R4,902	41.9%	R3,717	R1, 463 \$125	11.4% of GDP \$5,178 R60,583(yr) R5,049(mth)	33.6% of GDP \$14,720 R172,224 (yr) R14,352(mth)	R28, 595 - R23,342
South Africans (Western Cape)	SA -R 338 WC - R630	38.22%	SA - R 897 WC-R1, 319	SA - R454 Wc - R488	SA - R41 WC - R80	SA - R368 WC - R490	WC - R11, 955 SA - R8,600

Source: Various French and South African Databases as well as OECD and EU Reports

c. Monthly Expenditure on Child-Education (below 18 years) within Households

The amount of money spent on school fees was divided into 8 categories; ranging from R0 to R1999 and up to R17999. Across all categories, more people spent less money (R0 to R1999) on education i.e. roughly 75%. As little as 0.5% spend the most money (R16000 to R17999) on education. In addition, roughly more than 7% spent between R2000 to R3999 while less than 5% (4.3%) spent between R4000 to R5999. Furthermore, 6.4% spent R6000 to R7999 and 1.6% spent between R8000 to R9999 on education. More so, another 1.6% spent between R10000 to R11999 while 0.5% who spent between R14000 to R15999 on schooling. Generally speaking, the cost of public school education for under 18s in South Africa is moderate. The French understand the value of education, especially on the attitudes and behaviors, which enable individuals to learn to live together in a world characterized by diversity and pluralism. Education therefore, empowers people towards becoming active partakers in the revolution of their societies.

As little as 0.5% spend as much as about R18000 on education. This raises a lot of questions. It might be that the children are in a private, international or technical school. Also only those who are well paid can afford such expenses. In addition, it might also be that they are paying school fees for more than one child in a private or international school. In addition, the fact that 75% pay little on education might mean majority of them have children in a in a public school; which is much cheaper than a private school or an international school. On the other hand, it may indicate that most are unemployed migrants, retired migrants or students who cannot afford a expensive school for their children.

b. Monthly Expenditure on Pension Fund/Taxes

A post-sequestration benefit that an employee might get from his employer; essentially a compensation received by the employee after he or she has retired is referred to as pensions. Howbeit, South Africa has a residence based tax system; residents, subject to certain exclusions, are taxed on their worldwide income irrespective of where such income was earned. Non-residents are taxed only on their income from a South African source (South African Revenue Service, 2013).

The average pension is about R3,633, while the median monthly expense for contribution to pension funds is R1,940. Moreover, monthly expenditure contribution to pension funds according to the survey is that, roughly 27% of households contributed to pension funds. On the other hand, a majority of about 68% didn't partake in pension fund. Generally, few French households (Western Cape) spend on pension. Also, the average monthly (household) expenditure and the median monthly (household) expenditure in taxes for French households in the Western Cape are R7,902.95 and R3600 respectively.

Out of these households about 29% do not pay taxes and 45% pay taxes. In all, there are more French households paying taxes compared to those who are not paying by 16%.

c. Monthly Expenditure on Security/Domestic worker

Paying security bills as a foreigner is essential in a country like South Africa with an average murder rate of as high as 47 murders per day – a 5% increase from 9.2% (*SA Crime, 2014*). Overall, in the past eight years (2003-2011), crimes related to personal safety have reduced until a recent increase to 10.8% (*SA Crime, 2014*). The average monthly household expenditure on security for the French population (WC) is R749, with R460 as the median monthly household expenditure on security. About 52% of households (FWC) do not spend on security compared to 44.68% who spend on security.

In all, most households spend less on security. Furthermore, on the average (monthly expenditure), French households (WC) spend R2,299.35 on domestic workers with a median monthly expenditure of R1415. Approximately 62% of households (FWC) spend more on domestic workers, as opposed to about 35% who are not spending on domestic workers. In all, more households (French) spend on domestic personnel in the Western Cape. It is obvious that most households with children and ageing persons would spend more on domestic workers than on security.

4.2 Objective 2: Comparative Analysis of Socioeconomic Characteristics of French residing in Western Cape, France and South Africans in Western Cape based on Demographics and Socioeconomic characteristics (all in terms of averages).

4.2.1 Demographic Characteristics

According to Ira Gooding (2008), Demography is the study of a population in both its static and dynamic facets; static facet comprises of age, sex, race, marital status, economic characteristics, while dynamic facet comprises nuptiality, mortality, migration and fertility. In our analysis, only static facets were discussed such as *household size, population dynamics, number (averages) of children below 18 years within the household, marital status, median age, education (level of education and types of schools), employment status, and average household income.*

Our analysis for the static facet is categorized under the following headings: (a) French in Western Cape; (b) French in France; and (c) South Africans in Western Cape.

4.2.1.1 Household Size

Household size is the number of individuals for whom you claim an individual indemnity on a tax return or, the number of persons or individuals who occupy a housing unit and live together in it.

a. French in Western Cape

Household size varies for the French in Western Cape; about 28% of the French migrants had one (1) person living in a household. Approximately 31% which is the highest percentage had two (2) persons each living in a household. Besides, about 20% and 16% had three (3) persons and four (4) persons in a household respectively. Furthermore, roughly as small as 2% and 1% had five (5) and six (6) persons respectively living in the households. Although the highest percentage was approximately 31% who had only 2 persons living in a household, on average, the French (WC) household size 2 (2.34) persons per household..

Table 4.17: Household size for the French population in France (Innovative Survey, 2013)

Number of people in the household	Percentage
1	28.72
2	30.85
3	20.21
4	15.96
5	2.13
6	1.06
Undeclared	1.06
Total	100

b. *French in France*

The average household size for the French in France is 2 (2.38) persons per household which is similar to that of the French (WC). The life expectancy at birth in France in 2014 is 78.4 years for men and 85 years for women. On the other hand the mean life expectancy has continued to increase since 2011 (Beaumel and Pla, 2012) with an average household size of 2 (2.38) persons (www.oecd.org), where each woman has at least 2 (2.08) children (www.nationmaster.com/country-info/profiles/France/People). The moderately high level of fertility in France is described partly by the low fraction of females who remain infertile (Beaumel and Pla, 2012). See table 4.18: (Average Household Size in France) in the appendices. However, in 2011, fertility decreased slightly in France, with a total fertility rate of 2 (2.01) children per woman and 2 (1.99) in metropolitan France making a decrease of 1.1%.

c. *South Africans in Western Cape*

South Africa with a population size of about 53 million and a household size of over 1,669,000 persons is a sharp contrast to the Western Cape a population size of over 6 million and about 15,107,000 households (GHS, 2013). However, the number of households in Western Cape between 2002 to 2013 has been on the increase; from 1,198,000 in 2002, to 1,233,000 in 2003, 1,269,000 in 2004, 1,307,000 in 2005, 1,348,000 in 2006 to 1,389,000 in 2007, 1,477,000 in 2009 to 1,524,000 in 2010, 1,571,000 in 2011 to 1,619,000 in 2012 and finally to 1,669,000 persons in 2013 (General Household Survey 2013). The average percentage of households in the Western Cape to the total households in South African is about 11% of the total population. This is an average household size of 3 (3.6) persons per household

(Stats SA, 2013, Katherine Hall, 2010). See (Figure 4.3, Average household size by district municipality – 1996, 2001 and 2011) in the appendices

The average household size for the target population is 2 persons per household for the *French* in France which is equal to the *OECD average of 2 persons per household* (OECD, 2009), and approximately 3 for *South Africans* in the Western Cape, which is exactly the same as that for *South Africa in 2011* (Census, 2011). In all three populations, the average household size for the *South Africans* in Western Cape is greater by 1 person (per household) for both *French* populations in the Western Cape and France.

The smallest average household size (s) across all three groups are the *French* population in France (2 persons per household) as well as the *French population* in Western Cape (2 persons per household). This means the two French populations (France and Western Cape) are better placed socioeconomically and health-wise compared to a South African citizen living in the Western Cape. A small household size means a drop in general household expenditure like health, education, food, rent, medical aid and domestic workers. An increase in the number of children, will automatically increase household expenditures, while the less children, one has, the less the household size and the less he or she spends on socioeconomic and health facet.

4.2.1.2 Population Dynamics

Population growth rate is that standard yearly percentage change in a population which is usually caused by a deficit or surplus of number of births over number of deaths as well as the migrant-equilibrium of both those entering and leaving a nation. Moreover, it determines how enormous, a country's burden will be enforced by the changing need of its populace for infrastructure like electricity, water, food as well as jobs; this rate might be either positive or negative (CIA World Factbook).

a. French in Western Cape

The target population (*French* in Western Cape) is made up of all registered French people (from France) living in the Western Cape (2013). In total there are 3000 registered French people living in the Western Cape with about 200 households. The adult population comprises people ranging from the ages of 19 to 88 years old. The percentage of adults between the ages of 19 to 53 years is 66%, 54 to 74 years is 20% and above 74 years is 3%. Survey results suggest that there are more males than females (58.5% females to 41.48% males) in the province, who have spent on average 5 years in South Africa.

b. French in France

Since 1960, France's population has increased from 45.7 million to 63.1 million in 2011 (Census France, 2011); nevertheless in 2012 it remained on an average of 55.7 million (INSEE, 2015; Population in France, Trading economics). In 2013 this figure increased by 2.7 million to 65.8 million, so making it the 21st most heavily populated nation in the world at the time with 0.90% as the % of World population. Furthermore, the French in France represent about 1% of the world's total population which debatably means that there is a French resident out of every 107 persons in the world (Trading Economics, 2013; France Population).

As far back as 2007, the French population was 64,057,790 with an estimated population growth rate of about 0.59% (Countrymeters, 2015). In 2010, the population dropped to 62,962,000, making it the 21st largest country in the world slowly growing at a rate of 0.53% per annum. This population includes kids between the ages 0-14 years making up 18.6% of the population, teens and adults aged 15-64 years making up 65% of the population, and 16.4% over the age 66years. Age group 55-64 years make up to 12.5% of the total population and are 8,303,238 in number - with 4,012,614 as males and 4,290,624 as females.

Aged residents of at least 65 years of age, who represent 18.3% of the population, do have a total population of 12,139,126 of which 5,197,519 are males and 6,941,607 are females (www.worldbank.org). As at 2015, the population of France was estimated at 66,685,083 people with 48.7% males (32,463,177) and 51.3% females (34,234,107; a 0.50% increase of 331, 106 people (Countrymeters, 2015). This contrasts to the population in 2014 of 66, 353, 977 people where the natural increase was positive. The number of births was greater than the number of deaths by 234, 230 (Countrymeters, 2015). See Figure 4.4, French Population in the appendices.

Figure 4.4 in the appendix shows the changes in population growth from 2003 to 2013 and illustrates that in 2013, the total population in France stood at 65.8 million persons, indicating a 44% change from 45.7 million people in 1960.

c. South Africans in Western Cape

The Western Cape Province has a population mass of 34.97/km² with a total population of 4,524,336 persons as well as a household mass of 9.07/km² with 1,173,302 households living on it (Stats SA (2011).

Nonetheless, over the past 20 years, South Africa’s population has grown rapidly by 13 million – from about 36.1 million in 1990 to 49.1 million in 2010 due to high in-migration and fertility rates (Haldenwang, 2010; IFR, 2010). The population of the Western Cape Province was 3,956,875 million people in 1996. Four years later (2001) it increased to 4,524,335 million people and thus resulted to a 14.3% change between 1996 and 2001. In 2007, the population of Western Cape further increased from 4,524,335 million persons in 2001 to 5,278,585 million persons with a simultaneous increase in percentage change of 16.7% (2001 to 2007).

About 50.7% of the population in the Western Cape are females with 28.1% of them below 15 years. Roughly 65.4% between the working population of 35-64 years and finally 6.5% above 65 years of age (Census, 2011). Figures 4.6 in the appendix shows the age structure for Western Cape (2011) and also designates that the population is still young; and majority of the population is below 35 years (Census, 2011).

Compared to the *French* population in France and the *South African* population in the Western Cape, there are more males than females in the *French* population in the Western Cape. On the other hand, there are more females than males in the *French* population in France compared to the *South African* population in the Western Cape and *French* population in Western Cape 0.97% and 10.28%, respectively. However, there are more females than males in the French population Western Cape compared to South African population in the Western Cape by 9.31%.

4.2.1.3 Marriage

The marital status is the civil status of each individual in relation to the marriage laws or customs of the country, i.e. never married, married, widowed and not remarried, divorced and not remarried, married but legally separated, de facto union (United Nations, New York 1991).

a. French in Western Cape

According to the survey, from the total population, 56.9% are married, 24.5% are single, 13.8% are divorced while 4.8% are widowed.

Table 4.19: Marital status French in Western Cape (innovative Survey, 2013)

Marital status of the person who responded	Percentage (%)
Single never married	24
Married	56.91
Divorced or separate	13.83
Widowed	4.79
Total	100.00

b. French in France

In the early 1970s in France, almost every person stayed with their families until they got married and then moved in with their partners. Then marriage was meant forever while divorce which was a big dishonour and relatively tough to attain, was only well thought-out when connubial life had become excruciating. Recently, marriage is repeatedly preceded by cohabitation, and at the same time loads of more couples are not getting married at all. Marriages tend to be for a short period with separation and break-ups becoming more common (Cohabitation, marriage and separation: contrasts in Europe *France Prioux (created 2006, modified 2014)*). In 2011, the decline in the number of marriages in France made a historic record (*the number of marriages has dropped by more than a fifth*) – which has never happened; confirming couples' rising disaffection with marriage (Beaumel C., Pla A., 2012). The number of marriages decreased sharply; a total of 236,800 marriages were celebrated, out of which 231,100 were conducted in metropolitan France, representing a drop of more than 14,000 and nearly 6% relative to 2010 (Beaumel C., Pla A., 2012).

According to Eurostat 2012, the Crude marriage rates for France reached 3.7 per 1,000 inhabitants. In 2011, it was 3.6, while the divorce rate is 57% in the year 2009 (Europe in figures — Eurostat yearbook 2012). Mixed marriages have long been considered important indicators of the social integration of immigrants, as well as potential factors of social and cultural change (Lanzieri, 2012). In France there are in total 11.8% married French in France and 6.6% married native born French males. In addition, there are roughly 7.3% of married native born females, about 39% of married foreign born males, and 37% married foreign born females in France (Lanzieri G., 2012). Mixed marriage statistics indicates that more French people are getting married to foreigners compared to native born French people. More so, more French women compared to males, are married to foreigners (Europe in figures — Eurostat yearbook 2012). The number of mixed marriages between a French national and a foreign national rose rapidly between the years 1994 (23,900) and 2003 (47,500). This has greatly contributed to the marriage uptrend from 1994 to 2000; as such aiding to slow down the rate of decrease. However, in 2009, the crude marriage rate per 1000 individuals was 4% (3.9%), and the divorce rate was 2.1%. Recently in 2012 the crude marriage rate rose to 3.7% (marriage and divorce statistics, Eurostat, 2014).

The proportion of mixed marriages among marriages celebrated in France thus fell from 17% in 2003 to 12.2% in 2010 (Beaumel C., Pla A., 2012). However, while the number of marriages between two foreign nationals has remained fairly stable (around 3%), the proportion of marriages between two French nationals has increased since 2003. However, it reached about 85% in 2010 versus 80.1% 7 years earlier (79.9% in metropolitan France). The total number of marriages between French citizens

has also gone down since 2003 (-6% in metropolitan France), and particularly since 2000 (-19%), despite a slight rise between 2009 and 2010. Mixed marriages and marriages between French citizens have thus both contributed to the marriage decline in France (Beaumel C., Pla A., 2012).

c. South Africans in Western Cape

According to Census 2011, the total population of married people or people living together in the province is 2,151,682. The single / never married population is 3,303,992 while the widowed is 200,459, and the divorced population is 166,603 people. The marital statistics population within the Western Cape is 56.7% for unmarried population. Those married or living together make up 37.1%. In addition, widows and widowers make up 3.4%, while the percentage divorced is 2.9%. Figure 4.6 in the appendix explains a marginal drop in the percentage of the population who had never been wedded. It also shows an insignificant rise in the percentage of people who were married. Nevertheless, the fraction of the population that had been widowed increased across districts from 1996 up to 2001 and later in 2011 it dropped (Census, 2011).

The percentage of married people in France was 11.8%, a marriage rate of 3.7% per 1000 inhabitants and a divorce rate of 57%. However, the statistics in Western Cape is 37% (Census 2011) and 56.9% for the target population. Across all three groups, many more individuals in South Africa (i.e. both French and South Africans on the Western Cape) get married and remain married, compared to the French population in France.

4.2.1.4 Median Age

The median age of a population is an indicator that splits the population into two identical halves and recapitulates the age allocation of any population. On one hand, the first half of the population is younger than the median age while the second half of the population is older than the median age (Statistica, 2015).

a. *French* in Western Cape

The median age for the French in Western Cape in 2013 is 45.52 years which is approximately 46 years old. This means the first half of the population which is above the median age of 46 years is younger, while the second half which is below the median age of 46 years is older – thus the French population in Western Cape is ageing. Most of the population is made up of older people.

b. *French* in France

In 2014, the median age for males is 39.3 years and 42.4 years for females (The world Fact book, www.cia.gov/library/public). In 2014 the first half of the population which is above 40 years is the

younger population while the older population which is below the median age of 40 is more than the younger population, thus the French population (France) just like the French (Western Cape) is ageing - there are more older people in the nation compared to the younger people. The chart below illustrate the median age of France from the year 1950 to 2015.

c. South Africans in the WC

The South African population in the Western Cape is relatively young with 63.53% of the regional population being younger than 35 years of age. Furthermore, approximately 52% of the population is female. The median age is 26 years. Age distribution in the province is spread out, with 27.3% under the age of 15, 19.4% from 15 to 24 years, 33% from 25 to 44 years, 15.2% from 45 to 64 years, and 5.2% who are 65 years of age or older (STAS SA, 2011).

The median age in the target population is 46 years, in France is 40 years and in Western Cape 27 years. Across all three populations there are more old people in the target population and in France compared to the Western Cape which is mostly made up of young people. Compared to all three populations the young population is more amongst the South Africans in Western Cape whose median age (27 years) is slightly above the 2014 OECD (25.7 years) average by 1.3 years with 25.4 years for males and 26 years for females. The low median age within the South African population (in the Western Cape) indicates that there are existing high proportions of adolescents and teenagers. This signifies a high level of gangster-life, violence and poor safety within the nation.

In addition, it also indicates that the South African population have a high fertility rate, and in the long run this rate will increase. On the other hand, the median age for the French in France as well as those in Western Cape is high; however that of the Western Cape is highest by 6 years but the two are higher than OECD average median age of 38 years (2010).

Compared to the South Africans in Western Cape, the two French populations in France and Western Cape are semi infertile. They both have fewer children being born and also adults living longer. In all, the French in the Western Cape are better placed in France than in Western Cape due to safety concerns caused by increased youth dominance.

4.2.2 Socioeconomic Characteristics

Socioeconomic status (SES) is an economic and sociological combined total measure of a person's work experience and of an individual's or family's economic and social position in relation to others, based on income, general expenditure, education, and occupation.

In our analysis, we have combined all the factors within the subject context.

4.2.2.1 Expenditure

a. French in Western Cape

The survey results indicates that a French household (2 persons per household) living in the Western Cape Province on a monthly basis spends about R31, 890 on the following: R12,054 on house rent, R7,903 on taxes, R5,257 on food, R2,326 on medical aid. In addition, about R717 on medical costs, R3,633 on pension from a household income of R37,267. After deducting these expenses from the total average household income a household in Western Cape is left with an average amount of R5, 377. This amount is relatively above par, because major expenditure items have been paid for.

b. French in France

According to OECD (2013), the household net-adjusted disposable income is that amount of money that a household earns each year after taxes and transfers. That is, money available to a household for spending on goods or services. The OECD average household net-adjusted disposable income per capita is \$23 938 a year and (\$23,342) per month. This is actually less than the average in France of \$29 322 a year and (\$28, 595) per month. It also includes a tax rate of about 42% per income. On average the OECD households spend 21% of their gross adjusted disposable income on housing costs while the French in *France* spend 6.4% on average for shelter. This is roughly about R4, 902 for the OECD and R1,830 for housing costs in France..

Furthermore, the French spend up to 0.95 Euro for a regular litre of milk in France and up to 1.23 Euros for a loaf of fresh white bread (500 grams). It would also cost them 2.31 Euros for a kilogram of apple. A litre of Coke/ Pepsi in France cost 2.41 Euros as against 0.67 Euro in South Africa for instance. In terms of energy consumption, the French pay up to 1.37 Euros for a litre of gasoline and 152.56 Euros for electricity consumption for an 85m² apartment. In addition, average monthly disposable salary (after tax) in France is 1,953.78 Euros and the yearly interest rate on mortgage could be as low as 3.1%.

The take home pay of French employees is about 10% less than the gross. This is because social security contributions (covering right to health care, retirement, unemployment benefit and other advantages) will have been deducted. Income tax, however, will not have been deducted, as French income-tax is not deducted at source. For self-employed persons, all tax and social security payments due are based on actual earnings. Deductions, covering healthcare payments, retirement, and income tax, are 13% of gross income for activities involving sale of goods, and 23% of gross income for services.

c. South Africans in Western Cape

In the Western Cape Province, an average household of 2 persons, spend R7, 576 monthly with a 38.3% tax rate. This is much lower than the SA average of R5, 385 including such expenses; R630 (WC) compared to SA average of R338 on rent, R1,319 (WC) to SA average of R897 on food, R488 (WC) to R454 (SA) on Medical insurance, R80 (WC) in contrast to SA average of R41 on Medical costs, R4,569 (WC) weighed against SA average of R3,287 on taxes and R490 (WC) to SA average of R368 on pension.

After deducting all the above named expenditures, an average South African household living in the Western Cape region is left with R3, 215.

Across these three regions the household with the lowest money at hand (after all expenses are deducted) are the French people living in *France* with R2, 200 to survive on till the end of the month, followed by the South African household in the Western Cape region with R3, 215. On the other hand, the French household living in the Western Cape has the highest money (R5, 377) at hand after deductions.

However, available data (see Numeo 2015) shows that Consumer prices in France are 90.5% higher than in South Africa. Rent prices are also 78.6% higher in France than in South Africa. Likewise, restaurant prices, groceries prices and local purchasing power in France are 103.52%, 106.13% and 3.61% respectively, are higher in France than in South Africa. The data from Numeo (2015) also showed that while a meal in an inexpensive restaurant would cost 12 Euros in France, it would go for 6.68 Euro in South Africa. Furthermore, while a

McMeal at MacDonald's (or equivalent) would cost 8 Euro in France, it would cost 3.34 Euro in South Africa.

Furthermore, in comparison to the French in WC, a French household living in France spends roughly R26,411 monthly: R1,830 on rent (*which is far below the OECD average of 4,902*), and R3,717 on food. In addition, the French (WC) spend R1,463 on medical insurance, R5,094 on medical costs and R4,352 on pension. After all taxes have been deducted an average household in France is left with about R2,200 to live on till the next salary is paid. Therefore, in terms of income and expenditure flows within households, the French (WC) are better placed compared to the French (*France*) and the South Africans(WC). More so, after all major taxes and expenses have been made, the French (WC) are still left with more money at hand to spend until the next salary is paid; a difference of R2,162 (South Africans in WC) and R3,177 (French in France). The reason for this increased money at hand is as a result of the low tax rate of about 22% for the French (WC) unlike the higher tax rates of 42% in France (French in *France*) and about 39% for the South Africans (WC).

4.2.2.2 Average Household Income

a. French in Western Cape

The average monthly household income for the French in the Western Cape Province is estimated at about R37,267.45, approximately R37,268. The percentage contributions of the various components are shown below.

Table 4.21: Average Household Income Target Population

Sources of household income	Percentage
Wages	58.51
Wages from the French government	6.91
Wages / dividends / property income / savings	12.23
Dividends / é savings / property income	5.85
Sud-Africaine/dividendes/épargne retirement	4.26
Retraite paid by the government French	3.72
Pension paid by theFrenchgovernment /savings /inheritance /income property	2.13
Pension paid by the French government	1.06
South African pension	1.06
Pension funds paid by South African pension	1.60
Family financial support / alimony	2.13
Scholarships	1.60
All sources of income	100

b. French in France

In France, there is a fixed 35 hour work per week. Nearly half of all jobs are held by women. The average monthly household income in France is 2,449 Euros (French statistical Office.insee.fr, 2013), which is roughly about R32,697. Income is mainly generated from agriculture, industry and service sectors. Recently, in 2012, there has been a slight drop in agriculture and Industry by 0.8% and 4% respectively. On the other hand there has been an increase in services by about 5% (4.6%) resulting in a total of 76.4% (The world Factbook, 2013).

c. *South Africans in Western Cape*

The average monthly household income for the South Africans in Western Cape is R11,955 (GHS, 2013). This average in the Western Cape has increased by roughly 84% during the period 1996 to 2011 (Census 2011). See Figure 4.8 in appendix for details.

Across all three population groups, the average annual household income is more for the French (WC) compared to the French in *France* and South Africans (WC) by a huge difference. Summarily, with regards to the annual household income the French in (WC) are better off in Western Cape than in France. Moreover, although, the household size in the Western Cape is much higher than that in France, there is almost no difference in income between the French in *France* and French in (WC).

Table 4.22: Social Characteristics

Source	Averages			Social cohesion		
	Indicators	Confidence of the Economic Future (%)	Occupational Category (%)	Sources of Income (main) (%)	Welfare Access (%)	Financial Support Access (%)
Survey	Nca=7.45 FC=19.15 Neutral NT(s)=45.21 Ce=22.87 CC=2.66 Und=2.66	Un(r) = 1.34 Lb(f) = 80.32	W = 58.51	Y =27.13 N =24.47 Dnk=48.40	Y=36.17 N=29.26 Dnk=34.57	Y=50.00 N=33.51 Dnk=16.49
France	RP=65 N=16 Ro=16	Em=25.67 Un=10.1	S = 71.8	NA	NA	NA
Western Cape	C=84 Nc=16	Un =25.7 Em =70.1	S=78.5 G=36.7 Y(B)=11.7 R=9.7 P=6.2 (Employed) Ag = 7.9 MQ = 0.1	NA	NA	NA

Sources: Various Surveys, French/SA Datasets, OECD and EU Reports

Notations: UN – Unemployment; C – Confident; Y – Yes; N – No; DNK – Don’t Know; NT – Neutral; FC – Fully Confident; UND – Under Confident; Em – Employed; NC – Not Confident; Ag – Agriculture; MQ – Mining and Quarrying; NA – Not available

4.2.2.3 Employment Status

a. French in Western Cape

The percentage employed in the target population is roughly 79.3%, with a rate of unemployment of about 1.4%. The French in (WC) have an unemployed population of 1.1%, and an inactive population of 19.7%. The working population in the target population is 80%. Those employed with a French contract make up 11.70% of the population. Those French migrants employed with a South African contract are about 45%. On the other hand, the retired and self-employed population are approximately 16% and 23% respectively.

Table4.23: Occupational category French in Western Cape (Innovative Survey, 2013)

Occupational status of the person who answered	Percentage (%)
Employees under French contract (expatriate)	11.70
Employees in South African contract	44.68
Self Employed	22.87
Unemployed but looking for a job	1.06
Stay at home	0.53
Student	3.19
Retired	15.96
Total	100

b. French in France

In 2013, France's working population was 35.68% with a percentage employed of 25.67% and an unemployed population of 10.1% which is 9.9% of the entire labour force (Trading economics, 2014). In addition, France's long term unemployment rate in 2013 is 3.74%. A year later (2014), it further increased to about 4% (3.98%) including an unemployment rate of about 10.3% (https://ycharts.com/indicators/france_youth_unemployment_rate_lfs).

In terms of employment, the OECD (2013) Better Life Study indicates that about 64% of people aged 15 to 64 in France have a paid job, and more men are in paid job than women. Around 8% of employees work long hours, with 11% of men working long hours compared with 5% for women.

From the diagram (Figure 4.9) in appendix, the employment rate in France has progressively increased but it dropped slightly and averaged up till 2010. However ever since, it has been on the increase except for 2013 where it slightly dropped again; from 24.98% in 2005, to

25.08% in 2006, to 25.64% in 2007, to 25.97% in 2008, to 25.72% in 2009, average in 2010 at 25.72%, averaged again in 2011 and 2012 to an increase of 25.82%, to a drop of 25.76% in 2013, an increase to 25.9% in 2014 and then finally increased to 25.99% currently (2015).

Furthermore, the diagram (Figure 4.10) in the appendix, showed that the youth unemployment rate fluctuated between 23.7% in January (2014) to an increase of 25.4% in October that same year. However, it decreased to about 22.5% in April, increased again to 24% and then progressively increased up till 25.4% in October.

c. South Africans in Western Cape

The percentage of employed South Africans in the Western Cape is 70.1%, where 53% are males and 47% are females. In terms of age groups it varies; 31% for 15-24yrs, 37.3% for 25-34yrs, 19.5% for 35-44yrs, 9.2% for 45-54yrs and finally 3.1% for 55-65yrs (STATS SA, 2013). The percentage for the unemployed in the Western Cape in the year 2013 was 25.7%, with an unemployment rate of 11.8% in 2011 which later increased to 24% (23.8%) in 2014 (STAT SA, 2013).

Between 2008 and 2013, narrow unemployment in the Western Cape increased from 393 000 to 552 000 persons; a 7% drop in the amount of jobs. The unemployed who are not actively persons looking for a job make up only 1% of the provincial expanded labour force, in comparison to almost 12% nationally (Western Cape government; Western Cape provincial spatial development framework, annexures, 2014, PSDF Annexures).

From figure 4.11 below, unemployment rate has varied between 2012 and 2014 Furthermore, In January 2013 the youth unemployment rate greatly dropped to 24.5%, but in the month of July that same year it increased to 25.3% and finally dropped to 24.5%. Moreover, the following year (2014) in the month of January this rate dropped to its second lowest value of 24.1% and increased that same month to 25.2%. Later, in the month of July it increased to its highest of 25.5% and then finally dropped that same month to 25.4%.

In terms of age group the employed population varies; 9.9% for 15-24 years, 33.7% for 25-34 years, 30.2% for 35-44 years, 18.5% for 45-54 years, and finally 7.6% for age group 55-64 years. By gender, 53% are males while 47% are females (STAT SA, 2013). In addition, for

the unemployed persons, 53.4% are Black, 43.0% are Coloured, 0.4% are Indian/Asian, and 3.2% are White. 23.3% of Black is unemployed, 9.3% of Coloureds, 5.0% of Indians/Asians, and 2.0% of Whites. The median annual income of working adults aged 15–65 in the Western Cape is R 18,703. Males have a median annual income of R 21,048 versus R 17,035 for females. The median annual income by race is R 12,213 for Blacks, R 16,354 for Coloureds, R 42,803 for Indians/Asians, and R 64,968 for Whites.

Young adults in the (WC) are significantly more likely to be unemployed than those older. However, the young could be responsible of more than two-thirds of the unemployed population. Most unemployed persons in (WC) have not completed secondary education (54.8%) or matric (29.3%), and unemployment is more prevalent amongst females and Africans (Western Cape provincial spatial development framework, annexures, 2014).

The labour force rate in the Western Cape is highest across all three populations because the population is made up of mostly young people; 25.99% in France, 80% in the target population, and 70.13% for the South Africans in the Western Cape. Across all three populations the French in the Western Cape in terms of jobs are better placed in Western Cape compared to France which has a low employment rate – limited jobs.

4.2.2.4 Health Insurance

Health insurance, according to the Health Insurance Association of America is defined as "coverage that provides for the payments of benefits as a result of sickness or injury.

(<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/America%27>). Health insurance in this study was divided into three categories; *individuals affiliated to a medical aid, households affiliated to a medical aid type and reference person affiliated to a medical aid type.*

Table 4.24: Medical Aid Details

Source	Individuals affiliated to a Medical Aid (%)	Households affiliated to a medical Aid Type (%)
Survey	N=13.82; Y=86.178	C=74.47; SC=11.70; UN =13.83; CNo(mi)=7.6
France	W(i)=37; A(i)=54; Un (i)=8 Ns= 1	C=96.1; NC=3.9
Western Cape	N=74.38; Y=25.7	C=25.64; NC=73.97; DNK=0.0664; Und=0.3157

Sources: Various Surveys, French, SA Datasets, OECD and EU reports.

Notations: N-No; Y – Yes; UN Uninsured; UND – Under insured; C – Covered; NoC – Not Covered; SC – Semi Covered; W – Well insured; A – Adequately insured; NS – Not insured

a. French in Western Cape (Innovative Survey)

On average, more than 86% of the French people in Western Cape are insured in contrast to approximately 14% which are uninsured. More so, about 75% of them fully-covered or insured compared to 11.7% who are semi-insured.

b. French in France

The total public coverage in France in 2011 is 99.9% (OECD (2013), meaning that the entire population is covered. However amongst these, includes 37% who are well – insured, 54% who are adequately-insured (i.e. more than half of the population), then 8% who are under-insured and finally 1% that is not insured (*Survey of Health Care Consumers in France, 2011*). Statistics indicate that in 2011, the population covered by private health insurance increased from approximately 82% in 2002 to over 95% in 2011 (OECD 2013).

c. *South Africans in Western Cape*

Almost a quarter (24.5%) of South African households had at least one member who belonged to a medical aid scheme. Also, a relatively small proportion of 18.4% of the individuals in South Africa belonged to a medical aid scheme in 2013. Table 4.25 shows that, between 2002 and 2013, the percentage of individuals covered by a medical aid has increased approximately from 2.5% to 18.4%. Additionally, the number of individuals who were covered by a medical aid scheme (between 2002 and 2013) has increased from 7.3 million to 9.7 million persons, making a sub-total of 45.7 to 52.8 million people (GHS, 2013).

In 2010, the percentage of insured persons is 24.9% (WC) in contrast to 18.1% (SA). The year 2011 registered a small increase to 25.6% (WC) and a 2% drop to 16.5% (South Africa). In the following year (2012) it slightly dropped to 25.2% (WC) vs. 17.9% (SA). Finally in 2013 it increased faintly to 25.7% in the (WC) and increased to about 18% for South Africa.

Table 4.25: Medical Aid Coverage (total number and percentages) of Western Cape and South Africa by population group (2013)

Province	Population group	Western Cape medical coverage (thousands)	Western Cape Population (thousands)	Western Cape (%)	South African medical coverage (thousands)	South African population (thousands)	South Africa (%)
Covered	Black African	174	1764	11.28	4 567	42284	46.93
	Coloured	603	3222	39.08	1 024	4766	10.52
	Indian/Asian	15	24	0.97	607	1329	6.24
	White	751	1007	48.67	3 535	4602	36.33
	Total	1 543	6017	100	9 732	52982	100
Total percentage covered (%)		25.65 (WC)		18.37 (SA)			
Not covered	Black African	1 580		35.5	37 558		87.25

	Coloured	2 607	58.6	3 725	8.65
	Indian/Asian	9	0.20	709	1.65
	White	255	5.73	1 056	2.45
	Total	4 451	100	43 048	100
Total percentage not covered (%)			73.97 (WC)		81.25
Do not Know	Black African	*	*	32	88.89
	Coloured	*	*	*	*
	Indian/Asian	*	*	*	*
	White	*	*	*	*
	Total	3	100	36	100
Total percentage who do not Know (%)			0.05 (WC)		0.07 (SA)
Unspecified	Black African	9	47.37	127	76.51
	Coloured	10	52.63	17	10.24
	Indian/Asian	*	*	12	7.23
	White	*	*	10	6.03
	Total	19	100	166	100
Total percentage unspecified (%)			0.32 (WC)		0.32 (SA)

Source: General household Survey, 2013

From our observations, more than 86% of the French people in the Western Cape are insured in contrast to approximately 14% who are uninsured. On the other hand, over 95% of the French (in *France*) is insured in contrast to roughly 1% who is not insured. The percentage of those insured in the Western Cape is 26% which is more than the South African average of 18% thus indicating a difference of 7%. Those not covered in the Western Cape are 74% which is less than the South African average of 81%.

Again, 48% of medical insurance in the Western Cape is dominated by the whites. Although, these whites make up a minority group within the population, they are the most insured population. Only 39% of the colored are insured. Across all three populations, the French in *France* are more covered than the French (WC) as well as the South Africans (WC). As a result, in terms of medical coverage the French in *France* are much better when compared to the French in (WC).

4.3 Discussion of Results

A. Profiling of the French in Western Cape

The French population in the WC is a group of very vibrant persons making up a total of 3,000 households. With an average household size of 2 persons, majority of them (31%) at least have one child below 18 years of age. According to the survey, majority (56.9%) of the population is married; where 75.5% are French, with 78.7% speaking French and a lot of them (45.74%) having a temporary residence (mostly foreigners). According to South African Laws, the possession of Permanent Residency enables an individual to participate fully in economy. Majority of the French in WC has completed the second cycle higher education, which means that they have above average education and skill set. As such, the absence of residency permits by the French (WC) is a minus for the economy. Furthermore, a good number of them (32.32%) arrived 0-4 years before the year 2013. On the average, a French person who arrived Western Cape roughly 14 years before the survey was conducted, would register with the French Consulate after 1.45 years of stay in the country, and leave in less than a year. The average number of years an average French person in the WC would spend is about 4 years. The survey indicates that the Western Cape is a city of choice for French migrants. However, a comparative analysis of the influx of the French to other regions would further show the real reasons for French deciding to pitch tent in a particular region.

Additionally, it is likely that the bureaucratic set up at the Home Affairs is still inhibiting the French Immigrants from processing their documentation. On the average, it takes about 2 to 3 years to process legal permit documents. This process could be discouraging others from migrating to South Africa. Furthermore, the xenophobic syndrome and inconsistent policy framework could also be a deterrent to foreigners who genuinely want to reside on a permanent basis in South Africa. The development potential of migrants is not expressed to its fullest extent, partly because of the lack of migration-supporting policies, which pushes many migrants to illegality despite the demand for their labour in certain sectors. Being undocumented not only encourages exploitation in the workplace but also prevents migrants from contributing to the development of the host country by paying taxes.

As per Education, parents (36%) sent their children to a South African private school and not to a French school. In South Africa, there are many Private schools as well as few French schools. This makes it difficult for French (WC) to send their kids to French schools even if they wanted to do so. In the survey when respondents were asked why they did not enrol their kids in a French school, majority (25%) admitted that the school program was unsuitable for them. Twenty % complained about the tuition fees while another 20% complained about its location. About 13% of the respondents regarded the South African culture as remote. As low as 5% and 3% said it was unsuitable with their vacation program, and that the school had unsuitable structures. This scenario suggest that the French in WC still consider the environment below par with what was is obtainable in France.

With regards to social cohesion; less than 30% of the respondents said they had easy access to welfare. More so, about 37% said they had easy access to financial aid while 50% said they had easy access to advice. Despite the high level of social cohesion present amongst the French in (WC), majority of them had not made contact with the French Association of Mutual Cape. For the French Association of Mutual Cape many of these respondents said they were aware it existed, but most said they had not made contact with them. As for the Caisse des Francaise less than half of the respondents alleged that they had not made any contact with the association even though they were aware of its existence. More than half of the French population in (WC) said that they are aware of the French Association of the Mutual Cape. Again, about 33% said they did not know the AMC; mostly 75% of the French in (WC) said that they had not made any contact with the AMC, while a minority of 8% who

said they had made contact. Again, about 40% of the French in (WC) said that they had not made any contact with the association even though they were aware of its existence. The above scenario suggest that the target population do not see the essence of identifying with the French associations in WC.

Most of the respondents (45%) had a neutral opinion about the degree of confidence of the economic future of South Africa compared to only about 23% who said the economy was confident enough. Only few French migrants in (WC) declared that the future economy of South Africa is confident. Furthermore, the degree of confidence of the state of security in South Africa showed 43% in contrast to the 25% who said that the state of security in South Africa is fairly confident. Howbeit, 17% said that it is confident enough, while about 10% said it is not at all confident and 4.26% said it is completely confident. This suggests that public spaces in South Africa on the contrary to what obtains in most western jurisdictions do not give one a sense of security. This is a bit absurd and questions the structure of the security system in place. Nonetheless, a good number of respondents felt safe enough at their neighbourhood, while 30% had neutral opinions, and only approximately 14% felt completely safe. Eleven % of the respondents indicated that they were a bit safe, and a few (about 3%) said they were not safe at all. On a general note, results indicate that there are still security issues in the rainbow nation, which requires urgent attention of the Government. It is imperative that the South African government addresses the perception index of migrants via a sustainable framework.

In terms of gender, marital status and employment, both married males and females in the French population (WC) are hard working. However, the married females (*foreigner, French and South African*) do dominate the employment sector of the French community (WC) most especially in the area of self-employment. Nevertheless, the males are mostly employed under South African and French contracts. Females married to a foreigner are 75% more self – employed than males (25%). In addition, there are many more males employed under the South African contract compared to females by 25%. A study by Etaugh and Malstrom (1981) support the above statement; character traits of married persons were further evaluated positively compared to those of unmarried persons (*Etaugh & Malstrom, 1981*). Furthermore, a study by Elaugh and Petroski, 1985 added that in 10 out of 12 items, married women were perceived more favorably than one or more groups of unmarried women. They were rated as

the happiest, dependable, protected, individually content, more in the swing of things, sociable, powerful, eye-catching, and relaxing with others compared with either singles or divorcees (*Elaugh and Petroski, 1985*). Thus, married French immigrants are more socioeconomically stable than those unmarried, showing that the decision to migrate was constructively done at the household level.

Statistics indicate that about 19% of the French (WC) has completed high school and 72.5% in France for adults aged 25 to 64 years (France National Statistics; INSEE 2014; France 24, 2014, *French 'less educated than other Europeans'*). This is far below the OECD average of about 75%, and 14.08% in the Western Cape. Again, more than 6.4% in the target population have not completed their high school education and 84% for age group 25 to 34 years (which is 25 above OECD average). Also in France those with some education between age group 55 to 64 years is 56% (which is 6% below OECD average) and 38.27% in the WC population with some secondary education. On the average, the migrants possess skills that can help boost economic opportunities in the region. It is not surprising that most of the French Migrants earn a living working under a South African Contract. This buttresses the point that there is a shortage of skill set in South Africa. A re-engineering of education policy and awareness is needed amongst the indigenous South African black population. If this trend subsists, foreigners may likely be preferred for most jobs in South Africa. Furthermore, the migrants have still maintained their mother tongue. This will affect their integrity into the larger society and perhaps limit their economic productivity. Also, this attitude might also limit their interactions and possible business ventures.

The survey indicates that most of the French immigrants (WC), still maintained their identity and original nationalities. Apparently, they have not found an extra benefit of changing their nationalities. It may possibly be that their current socioeconomic status is not influenced by taking up a South African citizenship. Furthermore, it suggests that living and working in South Africa does not necessarily mean citizenship is required. Thus, this postulation suggests that labour supply becomes the pull factor for both French and other immigrants going to South Africa. Howbeit, the delay in the process of permits by the South African Home Affairs could also be discouraging to the French immigrants.

B. Comparism of Socioeconomic Indicators between the French in Western Cape, French in France and South Africans in Western Cape

The average number of household members living within a household in Western Cape (South Africans) is slightly greater than those of the French in *France* and *Western Cape* residents by one. In the target population, the average number of children (below 18 years old) is 0.53%, i.e. approximately 1 child per household, 2 children per household for the *French* in France, and 2 (2.34%) for the *South Africans* in the WC (StatsSa, 2013). Across all three population groups, there are more children (*below 18 years*) amongst South Africans living in WC compared to other population groups; approximately three children per household for the South Africans in WC, two children in France and the least with 1 child per household amongst the French in WC.

With regards to median age, the South African population is comparatively younger than the national population; 51.8% of the Western Cape population is younger than 27 years while 57.4% of the South African population is younger than 29 years. The Western Cape population has a median age of 27 years which is not only younger than the South African median age of 29 years but much younger than the French population in France of 40.1 years and that of the French population in Western Cape which is 45.52 years. Across all three population groups, the French in *France* as well as the French in WC are both ageing populations where more than half of the population is older than 40 years old. This scenario portends danger for the Europeans (*French*) in the long-run because of labour market productivity on one hand. On the other hand, an increased burden for the working group because of the increased number of dependants.

There are more females within the *South African* population in the WC by 0.13% than the French in *France* and by 10.39% for the *French* in the WC. Furthermore, there are more males in the *French* population in the WC than the *French* in France and the *South African* population in WC by 9.95% and 8.58% respectively. On the average, there is a gender balance amongst the three population groups which promotes equity.

In the area of education, more people have completed secondary school education; 72.5% for the French in France, followed by 28.58% for the South Africans in WC, and the least which is 18.62% for the French in WC. Unlike the target population, 85% of the French in France send most of their children to public schools (which are mostly catholic), while as little as 15% send theirs to private schools (about 11% attend private government dependent schools, while 4% attends private government independent schools (OECD, 2011) . For the Western Cape, the majority of the children go to public schools – precisely 94%, while only 6% attend private schools (GHS, 2012). Across all three population groups, more children attend public schools compared to private schools – as high as 94% in the Western Cape (South Africans), followed by 85% in France, and 36% in the target group. Generally, parents (especially for those who have more than 2 children) across all three groups - most especially in the Western Cape, prefer sending their children to public schools rather than sending them to public schools in order to help reduce the financial burden⁵.

Place of residence, type of job and the working conditions are key factors that define levels of wellbeing among economic migrants. Most of the time, there are more similarities between the well-being of migrants and non-migrants living in the same social and economic context than between the various groups of migrants. Even if within the same location, cross-border migrants are at times better than the nationals. Nonetheless, the *French* in WC are better placed in *France* than in the Western Cape; across all three groups. With regards to health insurance (Individuals), the *French* in France (99%) are more insured than the *French* in Western Cape (86%) and the *South Africans* in WC (25.7%). In terms of household's medical insurance, the French in *France* are better placed in France – which is rated higher in terms of health systems compared to South Africa (www.who.int).

In the area of expenditure on rent, the French population in Western Cape is not better placed than those in France; and South Africans in the Western Cape. On average French households in WC do spend as high as R12,054 on rent while the *French* in France spend only about R1,830 (which is below the OECD average of R4,902). The lowest amount spent on rent

⁵However, the French in Western Cape use more of private than public schools because of their perceived gaps in the public system which they think would not offer the best to their wards.

is R630 for the *South Africans* in the WC (which is far below the SA average of R338). This is expected because foreigners with a higher socioeconomic status in South Africa live in 'neighbourhoods' that are considerably safe and these places are usually high on rent or mortgage.

Similarly, in terms of food expenditure, the French in WC, spend more than the other two populations. The *French* in WC spend about R5,257 on food compared to the *French* in France and the *South Africans* in WC that spend about R3,717 and R1,391 respectively. The latter is far above the SA average of R897. However, in terms of tax rate, the target population is better placed in the WC with a lower tax rate compared to France. On average, the French population in France spends more on tax (42%) compared to the South Africans in WC (38.22%) and the French in WC (21.21%).

On health characteristics such as medical aid, the French in WC are better placed in France than in WC due to high cost of medical aid in South Africa. Households in the French population in Western Cape do spend as high as R2,326 on medical aid compared to the *French* in France with an expenditure of R1,463 and South Africans in Western Cape R488, which is more than the SA average of R454. But on the other hand, the high medical costs in France, gives an advantage to migrants in South Africa. The French in France spend high ON medical costs (R5,049) compared to the French in WC which spends R717, and the least of R80 for the South Africans living in the WC. In terms of average household income (AHI), the French in WC is better placed in the Western Cape than in France due to high tax rates which depletes income.

The highest average income across all three population groups is R37,267 (*French* in WC). This is followed by R28,595 (for the *French* in France), which is more than the OECD average of R23,342. The least R11,955 for the *South Africans* in WC is actually higher than the SA average of R8,600. In terms of employment the *French* in the WC are better placed in Western Cape compared to France because it has the lowest employment rate; therefore there is a high possibility that a French living in WC are more likely to get a job when compared to the a French living in France where jobs are scarce.

The *French* in France and the *French* in Western Cape have high median ages; 40.1 years and 46 years respectively. Such median ages are representative of an elderly population in which there is a rising proportion of adult persons (in the total population) when compared to

the *South Africans* in the WC⁶. According to *Pettinger (2013)*, an older population, results to increase in government spending on health care and pensions, whereas those who are retired end up paying lower income taxes since they are not employed. It also causes higher savings for pensions – where a higher percentage of income goes into pension as such reducing the amount of savings available for responsible capital investment and thus resulting to lower rates of economic growth (*Pettinger, 2013*).

The main sources of income in the target group indicate that 6.91% received wages from the French government. In addition, about 12.3% received combined wages, 5.85% dividends and property income. More so, South Africa spends 4.26% on wages while the French government spends 3.72% on retirement. The rest income came from combined pension paid by French government, savings, inheritance, income property, combined pension paid by the French government and retirement paid by the South African Pension Funds. Others also came from pension paid by South African pension funds, family financial support/ alimony and Scholarships. However, Agriculture, industry and services are the main sources of income for French citizens in France. Meanwhile, majority of households in South Africa have continued to rely on incomes from salaries. Nationwide statistics show that, salaries and grants were received by the highest percentages of households. Provincially, 78.5% of households in Western Cape received salaries as a source of income (GHS, 2013).

Generally, across all three groups, agriculture and salaries are the major sources of income. In Western Cape (French), agriculture wasn't one of the sources of income, as such there was no comparism done between all three groups. However, from observation, agricultural services are much higher in the Western Cape (South Africans) compared to the French population in France by 0.1%. With regards to wages, 58.51% of wages were generated by the target population compared to 72.7% salaries from the Western Cape (South Africans in Western Cape). This highlights a major difference of 14.19%. Both wages and agricultural activities are more yielding in South Africa compared to other sources of income. However, such activities are common among South Africans in the WC. Assuming that the services from France includes salaries; compared to other population groups the South African population

⁶This has caused a wide-ranging increase in socio-economic expenditures for the Western Cape (*French*) and France (*French*) governments and populace, especially on rent, tax rate, foodstuff, health cost and medical aid expenditures

in WC have the highest percentage of income coming from salaries. Salaries varies across all populations; 58.1% for the French in WC, 71.8% for the French in *France* and 74.7% for the South Africans in WC. In terms of employment in Western Cape people are more employed than in France. Therefore the French in Western Cape are better placed in South Africa than in France where they might not easily get jobs due to recent economic imbalance.

Chapter Five: Conclusion and Recommendations

5.1 Conclusion

Ever since the year 2000, there has been an extraordinary resurgence of buoyant views, especially in policy argument, including an expansion in pragmatic work on immigration and development. These debates have corresponded with the re-innovation on remittances as a foundation for development, financial investment and the festivity on the transnational responsibility of migrants and the expansion of their origin societies. Furthermore, there has been a remarkable renaissance of optimistic views, in particular in the policy debate, as well as a boom in empirical work on migration and development. This has coincided with the rediscovery of remittances as a source of development finance and the celebration of the transnational engagement of migrants with the development of their origin societies. However, such optimism has tended to go along with a striking level of amnesia of decades of prior research.

There is no doubt that the socioeconomic impact of migration has been intensively studied by scholars, but it is still often driven by ill-informed opinions, which, in turn, can lead to public resentment towards migration. This is exactly the case for South Africa that has witnessed rounds of xenophobic attacks on migrants. These negative assessments risk on-going efforts to adapt migration policies to the new economic and demographic challenges facing many countries⁷.

Migration management in South Africa is guided primarily by the Refugees Act (1998) and the Immigration Act (2002, amended in 2004) and has also been integrated in several key policy working documents in the past two years. They include the *National Development Plan Vision for 2030*, which states that, “If properly managed, migration will serve as an important instrument to fill the gap in the labour market and will positively contribute to the development of South Africa. However, the control and management of the country’s borders remains one of South Africa’s biggest security challenges. Furthermore, intolerance and violence against foreign nationals remains a cause for concern, linked to competition over scarce resources and the accompanying dynamics of human behaviour. Despite South

⁷This scenario typifies the case of South African for other African immigrants, which have suffered untold hardships and discrimination.

Africa's constitutional guarantee of basic rights and policy frameworks taking migrants into consideration, implementation challenges impact negatively on migrants' well-being.

Generally speaking, structural constraints such as highly unequal access to employment, markets, education and power do matter in the daily struggle of most people in the developing world. It also severely limits their capability to overcome the situation of poverty and general underdevelopment. While neo-classical and developmentalist perspectives on migration and development tend to underestimate, structuralist perspectives tend to overestimate the importance of structural constraints. Nevertheless in this case, the socioeconomic status of the French migrants discards the rigidity of classical structuralist and neo-Marxist approaches. Regarding migration is not to say that structural constraints do not matter.

5.2 Policy Recommendations

This study shows that the French migrants in WC are more confident about the economic future of South Africa (*especially with the lower rate of unemployment*) compared to the French in *France*. Thus, they continue looking for employment in WC rather than in France where jobs are scarce. The study also shows that the majority (56%) of the French (WC) are employed with most of them (45%) working under a South African contract. We recommend that good working conditions should be put in place for both migrants and non-migrants to enhance economic development.

In the area of education, this study shows that the French in *France* are more literate than the French and the South African citizens in WC. We therefore recommend that appropriate policies by the South African government are essential in this regard to bridge the observed gaps, for both its citizens and foreigners.

Furthermore, more than half (75%) of the French in (WC) said that they had not made any contact with the French Association of Mutual Cape (AMC). A minority of 8% said they had made contact. This huge gap depicts a crack in the administrative logistics of the association in reaching out to its citizens. This has to be addressed in order to help advance the interests of the French socioeconomically. Females married to French citizens are more employed than French males; where (50% to 29%) are self-employed and (50% to 45.2%) are employed

under a South African contract and only (25%) of the men are employed under a French contract. Results suggest an imbalance in the labour supply of the French immigrants which could be a structural phenomenon akin to also to the South Africans themselves. Enlightenment programmes for the target population and host population could help in this regard to balance the labour mix.

With regards to health insurance the *French* in Western Cape are better placed in *France* than in the Western Cape. Majority (99%) of the *French* in France are more insured than the *French* in Western Cape (86%) and the *South Africans* in Western Cape (26%). As such, it is therefore recommended that the Insurance system in WC be upgraded (medical insurance coverage) to accommodate the needs of the French migrants. In the area of medical aid cost, the French in *France* are better placed in France than in WC. Therefore we recommend that the South African government considers reducing medical cost to improve on the health needs of French migrants in the Province. The French in France spend more on medical costs compared to the French in WC and the South Africans living in the WC. Due to these high medical costs in France, the French in WC are better placed in WC than in France.

Encouraging local government and government service providers (such as police, healthcare workers and educators) to mainstream migration into policies and programmes. This would set the framework for greater respect for migrants' rights, as well as facilitate the integration of migrants and acknowledge their contribution to the development of host and home countries;

- a) Removing barriers that limit migrants' entrepreneurship potential, in particular by addressing their limited access to economic services, working and business visas.
- b) Developing research and identifying good practices on the best ways to enhance the development of impacts of remittance flows;
- c) Developing research comparing the well-being data of different categories of migrants (cross-border and internal);
- d) Developing research, portraying successful migrant life stories with positive development outcomes;

5.3 Scientific Contribution of the Research

- Advanced scholarly understanding of the determinants, processes and outcomes of human migration in its different dimensions
- Portray the lack of literature about the French in Western Cape and a need why they should be further studied
- Encourage research in this area to improve migrant welfare in existing countries.

5.3.1 Limitations

Generally there were indeed limitations throughout the study. This includes limited data and information on the French in WC. Little to nothing has been written on the French in Western Cape. The only material that was helpful was on the French history. In addition, problems with regards to language were another major concern. Reading huge materials in the French language and trying to make meaning of them as well as the searching and collection of data in French language was quite challenging. Furthermore, the low response rate (10%) from the Google web questionnaire was also limiting for a comprehensive analysis. All these concerns resulted in much time consumption during the data collection phase and write up of the entire work.

5.4 Reflection and Implications of Study Findings for Migration Theory

The absence of hypothetical rootedness and generally engaging nature of much exact work has haunted the improvement of theories. As a consequence of the general absence of a typical hypothetical string, most experimental work – particularly from outside migration economics – stays disconnected, scattered, and hypothetically under-explored. Genuine advance in the comprehension of the components deciding the crucial heterogeneity of movement and development co-operations is just conceivable. It's possible only if more observational work is intended to test hypothetically inferred theories in order to enhance the generalized understanding of migration-development interactions.

Our analysis has shown that the scholarly and policy debates on migration and development have tended to swing back and forth like a pendulum. From developmentalist optimism in the 1950s and 1960s, to structuralist and neo-Marxist pessimism and scepticism over the 1970s and 1980s and later to more nuanced views influenced by the new economics of labour

migration, “livelihood” approaches and the transnational turn in migration studies as of the 1990s. Since 2000, there has been a sudden renaissance of optimistic views, in particular in the policy debate, as well as a boom in empirical work on migration and development. The analysis has also exemplified that discursive shifts in the scholarly and policy debate on migration and development should therefore be primarily seen as part of more general paradigm shifts in social and development theory. For instance, the shift in the 1990s from plainly pessimistic to more nuanced and, since 2000. Plainly optimistic views cannot be dissociated from a more general shift in social theory from grand structuralist or functionalist theories towards more pluralist, hybrid and structuralist approaches attempting to integrate structure and actor perspectives.

5.5 Reflection on Methodological Issues

Case in point, quantitative family overviews have ended up being a to a great degree valuable device to build understanding in movement improvement collaborations, which numerous analysts applying subjective routines have tragically disregarded or rejected. On the other hand, surveys are commonly not ready to quantify auxiliary developments requirements on the macro level, for example, defilement and political restraint. Indeed, even on the family level, a few non-monetary measurements of development are troublesome or difficult to measure. As opposed to considering quantitative displaying as the sign of "good" migration research, we would rather contend that the decision of a specific exploration approach relies on upon the particular examination question. Studies on migration generally ought to likewise leave space for subjective, non-survey based, research methods, which uncover examples and structures that surveys are typically not able to catch. All in all, there is a huge potential for joining quantitative and subjective examination procedures to enhance our comprehension of the intricate and multifaceted migration – development improvement relationship.

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Index

- demographic.....5, 6, 17, 18, 20, 22, 30, 33,
34, 81, 84,
development...6, 12, 13, 15, 16, 19, 20, 22,
26, 27, 68, 69, 74, 81, 82, 83, 86, *See*,
economy.....17, 22, 25, 26, 39, 40, 74, 75,
empirical 13, 20, 27, 32, 83, *See*, , ,
employment....6, 12, 13, 15, 27, 28, 44, 49,
54, 68, 69, 75, 79, 80, 81,
income6, 10, 11, 16, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27,
34, 39, 44, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 63, 65, 66,
69, 78, 79, 80,
migrants....6, 12, 13, 15, 19, 20, 26, 27, 37,
38, 41, 42, 43, 50, 74, 75, 76, 78, 81, 82,
migration..6, 12, 13, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22,
24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 39, 41, 54, 57, 74, 81,
82, 83, 84, 85, 86
population18
socioeconomic6, 16, 17, 20, 35, 55, 78, 81,
South Africa...1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12,
13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35,
36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57,
60, 69, 70, 71, 72, 74, 75, 76, 78, 79, 80,
81, 84, 85, 86,
theory19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 27, 34, 83, 84,
Theory..6, 8, 16, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27,
36, 83
Welfare44
Western Cape.1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14,
15, 16, 17, 18, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38,
39, 41, 42, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58,
59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70,
71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81,
82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 89,
xenophobic.....74, 76, 81

Appendix

I. Innovative Survey Questionnaire

II. Summary Statistical Results (Descriptive) of the French Community in Western Cape

III. Tables

Table 4.18: Average household size France

	France	Paris region	Paris
Average number of persons per household	2.40	2.38	1.87
Average number of rooms per dwelling	3.86	3.29	2.53
Average number of rooms per person	1.61	1.38	1.35
Proportion of one-person households (%)	31.00	34.60	52.40
Proportion of one- or two-room dwellings (%)	19.10	32.20	56.10

Source: INSEE, 1999 population census.

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rice: Book - Alfred Dittgen2005/3 (Vol. 60), *Housing and household Size in Local Population Dynamics*, Page 259-298, Published in Population Publisher I.N.E.D

IV. Graphs

Figure 4.3: Average household size by district municipality – 1996, 2001 and 2011

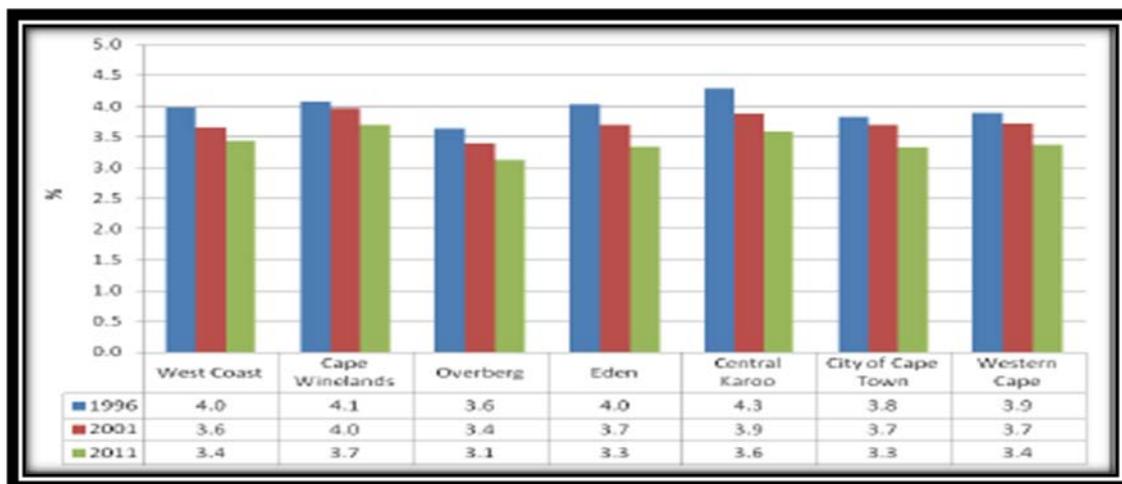
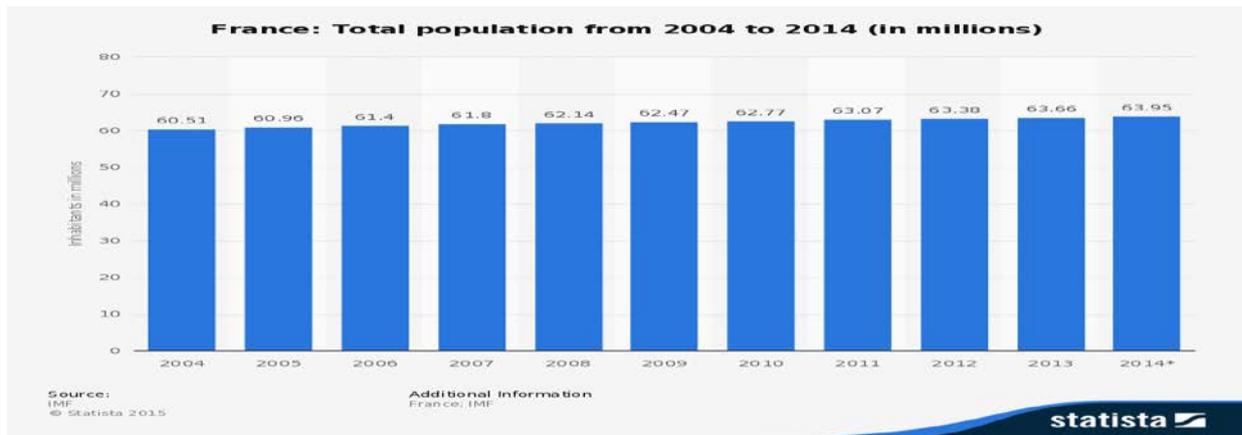
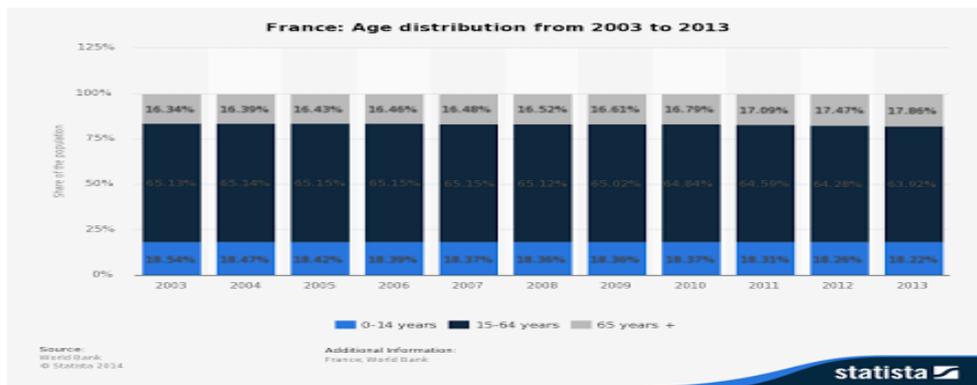


Figure 4.4: French population 2014



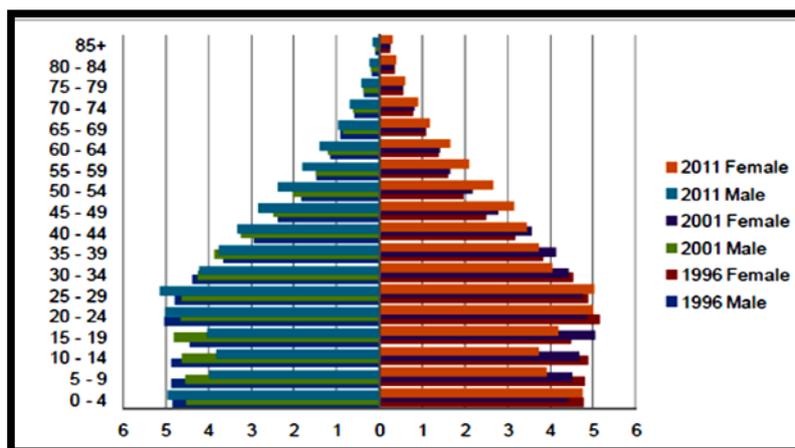
Source: IMF Statista, 2015, www.statista.com

Figure 4.5: Age structure of the French population in France (2014)



Source: IMF Statista, 2015

Figure 4.6: Age Structure of the Western Cape Population 2011



Source: Census 2011 Municipal report Western Cape

Figure 4.8: Distribution of Average Household Income by District municipality – 1996, 2001 and 2011

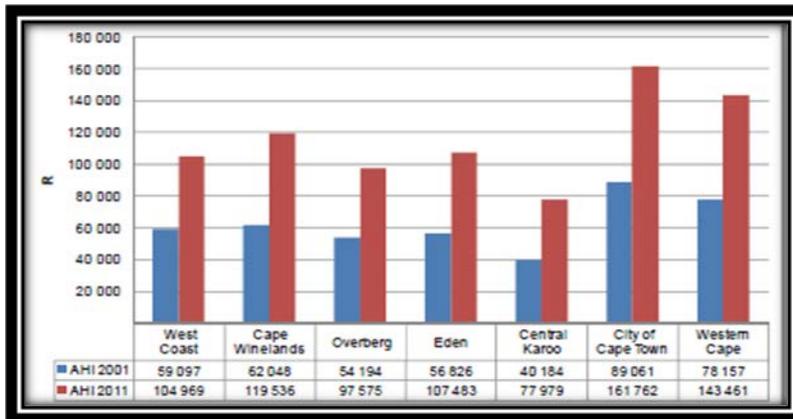
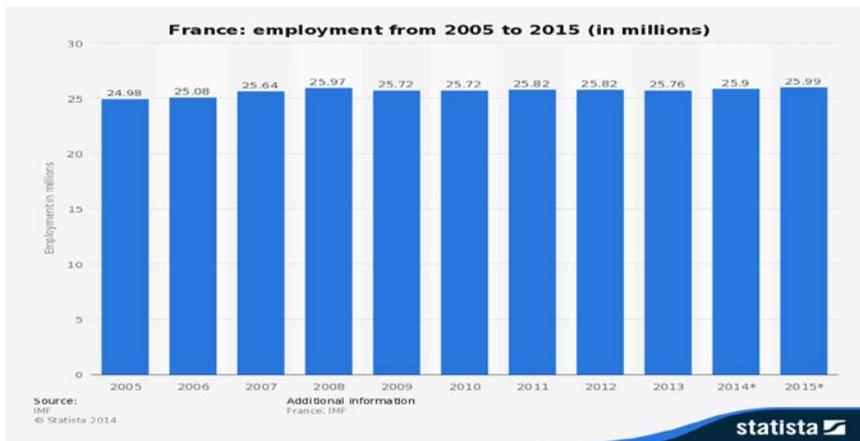


Figure 4.9: Employment rate in France (2005 – 2015)



Source: Statista, 2015

Figure 4.10: Youth unemployment rate in France 2014 (January – October)

