

An investigation into the views of immigrants on their socio-economic contribution in South
Africa: The case of Mafikeng Local Municipality

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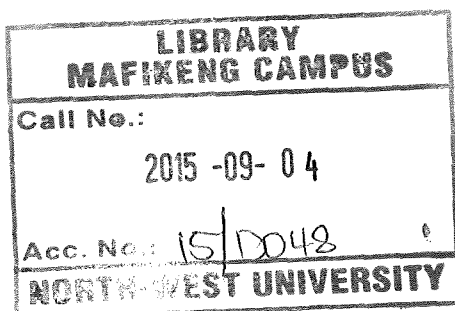
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Declaration

I, Lebogang Kgosietsile Gorbachev Matshoane, hereby declare that this research is my own work and that all sources have been accurately reported and acknowledged, and that this document has not previously been submitted in any University or Higher training Institution in order to obtain a similar qualification

Signature..........

Date.....26-05-2015.....

Dedication

I dedicate this work to my lovely niece Resegofaditswe Antoinette Matshoane and her grandmother Dikeledi Maria Matshoane.

Acknowledgments

First and foremost I would like to thank God for this favour, without him none of us would have had this wonderful opportunity of going through this document. I wish to thank again, from the bottom of my heart, my supervisor Prof Martin Enoch Palamuleni for his endless support and motivation as well as the Christian guidance and wisdom that he had given me throughout the life of my project. I honestly could not wish for a better supervisor.

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Table of contents

Contents

Declaration.....	i
Dedication	ii
Acknowledgments	iii
Table of contents	iv
List of figures	vii
List of Tables	viii
List of Abbreviations	ix
Abstract	x
Chapter one.....	1
Overview of the study	1
1.1 Background to the study	1
1.2 Definitions of migration and their limitations	2
1.3 Problem statement.....	4
1.4. Main objective.....	5
1.4.1 Specific objective	5
1.5. Significance of the study.....	5
1.6. Research questions.....	5
17. Hypothesis	6
1.8. Outline of the study.....	6
Chapter two: Literature Review	7
2.1 Introduction	7
2.2 The beginning of International Migration	7
2.3 Migration in the Southern Africa	9
2.4 Migration in South Africa.....	10
2.5 The impact of Migration	11
2.6. Socio-Economic effects in the receiving country.	13
2.7. Economic Factors	14
2.7.1. Positive Effects	14
2.7.2. Negative Effects.....	15
2.8. Social Factors.....	16
2.8.1. Positive Effects	16

2.8.2. Negative Effects.....	17
2.9. Documented/legal migration in South Africa.	18
2.10. Types of migration.....	18
2.10.1. International migration/ internal migration	18
2.10.2. Permanent migration/temporary migration	20
2.10.3. Worker migration	20
2.10.4. Temporary migration and Asylum Seeker	21
2.11. Gender and migration	21
2.12. Migration and employment.....	22
2.13. Brain drain and labour market	23
2.14. Migration theories	24
2.14.1. Choice and utility: neo classical economics	26
2.14.2. Human capital labor	26
2.14.3 .Dependency Theory.....	27
2.15.5. Ravenstein's laws.....	29
2.15.6. Push Pull theory	30
2.15. Summary.....	31
Chapter 3: Methodology	32
3.1. Introduction	32
3.2. Description of the study area	32
3.3. Methodology	33
3.4. Ethical consideration	34
3.5. Instrument	35
3.6. Variables	35
3.7. Data processing	35
3.8. Data cleaning.....	36
3.9. Data capturing and analysis	36
3.10. Limitations of the study	37
Chapter 4: Results.....	39
4.1. Introduction	39
4.2. Characteristics of Respondents.....	39
4.3. Reasons for migrating to South Africa.....	41
4.4. Reasons to migrate by gender.....	41
Table 4. 2: Reason to migrate by Gender.....	42

4.5. Reasons to migrate by country of birth.....	42
4.6. Reasons for conflict between immigrants and locals	43
4.7. Views of immigrants on the Impact of immigration	43
4.8. What impact do you think migration has in South Africa?	44
4.9. Distribution of respondents by background characteristics and their views on immigration impact in South Africa	45
4.10. Views of respondents on their contribution to South Africa's' society	47
4.11 .Distribution of respondents by background characteristics and their views on their contribution to SA	47
4.12. Respondents experience on xenophobia	49
4.13. Respondents experience on conflict between immigrants and locals.....	52
4.14. Discussions.....	56
Chapter 5: Conclusion and recommendations.....	57
5.1 Introduction	57
5.2. Conclusion	59
5.3. Recommendations.....	60
References	62
Questionnaire	65

List of figures

Figure 3. 1: The map of South Africa with a shaded portion showing the North West province	32
Figure 4. 1: Reasons for migrating to South Africa	41
Figure 4. 2: Reasons for conflict between immigrants and locals.....	43
Figure 4. 3: Do you think migration has an impact in South Africa?.....	43
Figure 4. 4: What impact do you think migration has in the country?	44
Figure 4. 5: Do you think you have contributed to South Africa's society?	47
Figure 4. 6: Have you ever experienced xenophobia of any form?	49

List of Tables

Table 4. 1: Frequency distribution of the respondents' characteristics	40
Table 4. 2: Reason to migrate by Gender.....	42
Table 4. 3: Reasons to migrate by country of birth	42
Table 4. 4: Percentage distribution of respondents by background characteristics and their views on the impact of immigration.....	46
Table 4. 5: Percentage distribution of respondents by background characteristics and their views on their contribution to South Africa (310).....	48
Table 4. 6: Percentage distribution of respondents by background characteristics and their experience of xenophobia.	50
Table 4. 7: Percentage distribution of respondents by background characteristics and experience of conflict between migrants and locals.....	52
Table 4. 8: Logistic regression showing impact of selected covariates on the views of the respondents on the impact of migration in South Africa.....	54
Table 4. 9: Logistic regression showing impact of selected covariates on the views of respondents on contribution of immigrants in the South Africa	55

List of Abbreviations

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
E.U	European Union
HIV	Human Immune Virus
IDP	Internal displaced Persons
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IMR	International Migration Review
IPDS	Intelligent Printer Data Stream
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
SADC	Southern African Developing Countries
STATSSA	Statistics South Africa
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
USA	United States of America
WENELA	Witwatersrand Native Labour Association

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to investigate the socioeconomic implications of international immigration in South Africa. A quantitative study was conducted in Mafikeng local municipality and a total of 219 African immigrants aged between 17 and 65 years were interviewed. Statistical package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 22 was used to analyse the data collected.

This study is worth being looked at because for the past three decades there has been a radical change in the ways in which foreign migrants are being inserted and contributing to the South African economy. This is one aspect that cannot be ignored.

The study showed that 50.2% of the respondents immigrated to South Africa for employment reasons whereas 18.3% immigrated for educational reasons. In addition, the study showed that competition for employment (52.1%) as well as clashes in culture (31.5%) were major reasons that contributed to conflict between immigrants and nationals. Two third of the respondents are engaged in economic activities. The study reported that 26% of the respondents had some experience of xenophobia. The study revealed that when xenophobic experience was tested against demographic variables, only age was statistically significant.

Qualitatively, most respondents reported that migration does have an impact in the country. The main impact reported was the skilled and cheap labour as we as overpopulation and labour force competition.

Quantitatively, the binary logistic model shows that people who are unemployed were more likely to feel that migration has an impact in South Africa as compared to those who are employed. Further, this model revealed that people who were not earning a living (unemployed) were more likely to feel that they have contributed to South Africa's socio-economic status than those who were earning an income.

The study recommends that more studies of this nature be conducted. This will help all parties involved to understand migration better and understand its merits. Furthermore, nationals should be involved in various projects and decision making. This will enable a transparent interaction and development in the society.

Chapter one

Overview of the study

1.1 Background to the study

In the context of global security concerns, humanitarian crises, and skill shortages, migration and immigration have become central to economic, political and social debates at the beginning of the twenty-first century (Samers:2010;1). This explains why for many centuries migration has been considered as a major part of human daily lives both locally and internationally. This still continues to be the case. In certain circumstances; migration is presented to be associated with considerable benefits for both the migrants and their origin and destination country. However, for others, migration can be a demoralizing and even a dangerous activity forced upon vulnerable people who have little choice in the matter.

This paper would outline an advanced, yet accessible, perspective on immigration and its implications on the socio-economic factors, particularly in the city of Mafikeng in the North West Province of South Africa. This is done by offering a critical, multi-disciplinary approach to the various subjects, which will be borrowing from human geography, political studies, sociology and etc. However, unlike other broad papers of this study, it emphasizes a theoretical and conceptual approach to the study of migration particularly in South Africa. This was done by covering topics entailing different forms of migration, reasons to migrate, views of immigrants on the conflict of immigration, the views of immigrants on the impact of immigration, international theories of migration as well as other broad spectrum of migration.

There are several reasons why this is worth studying. Firstly, for the past three (3) decades there has been a radical change in the ways in which foreign migrants are inserted into the South African economy. From the mid 1800 until the 1930s, there was a highly controlled and managed regional labor migration regime especially around semi-unskilled and unskilled mine and agricultural labor (Bohning 1981; First 1983, Crush and Jeeves et al 1992, Crush 2000).

International migration has had a lot of effects on both the economy and social aspects of the sending country at large. The issue of remittances has dominated the literature on international migration especially from the perspective of sending countries. Available literature discusses that migration and remittances have considerably improved the living conditions, income, and spurred economic activity through agriculture, real estate, investments, from which non-migrants have indirectly benefited (Hein De Haas:2007;7). Therefore, what effect does this have on the receiving countries?

Migration is a process of cultural evolution and improvement in the social structure. Migrants bring new ideas, skills and a host of cultural practices related to food, dance, music and other ways of living (Palamuleni:2012:3). For the purpose of this study, the researcher decided to set common grounds on some definitions that will be used in the study.

1.2 Definitions of migration and their limitations

There are many definitions of migration that could easily be applied in all contexts. In essence, migration should involve a change of residence and must accompany the crossing of the boundary of a migration defining area.

On one hand, Skeldom (1990; 4) refers to migration as a spatial movement of people at various times of their lives for various reasons. This means that migration involves changing geographical area, either permanently or temporarily/semi-permanently. It includes the movement of people from one place to another (Skeldom: 1990:4). However, the definition does not clearly outline the distance factor that a migrant participates in at local, regional, national, international level

On one hand, Weeks (2005; 264) defines migration as any permanent change in residence. According to him, it involves the detachment from the organization of activities at one place and movement of the total round of activities to another. However, the definition is limited as it does not give reference to geographical distance. He rather explains "change of organizational activities from one place to another". What does he imply here?

In another context, the national Human migration guide (2002) defines migration as a movement of people from one place to another for the purpose of taking up permanent or

semi-permanent residence, usually across political boundaries. This definition is clear and straight forward. It outlines clearly the purpose for which migration is undertaken.

Peters and Larkin (2005:194) refer to migration as a change of normal habitation for a substantial period which involves crossing of political boundaries. They further continue to point out the existence of substantial differences between a migrant and a mover. Migrants as noted are people who change residence within a political unit, for instance, at province, district or country. On the other hand, movers are individuals who simply change their place of residence from one house to another but being in the same region or area.

Therefore, since this study will not generally only be looking into migration but also immigration, it is important to add a general description of immigration.

The aforementioned definitions clearly illustrates that there can hardly be a universal definition of migration as it entails numerous aspects. Peters and Larkin (2005:194) further point out that migration can occur at two levels. Firstly, migration might be occurring within a country (internal migration) and this form of migration can be either rural to urban, rural to rural, urban to rural, and urban to urban. Secondly, migration can be between two countries. Therefore, the second point is our main focus for our study.

Immigration is defined as a process whereby people migrate into or enter a particular place for their own various reasons, in this case a country.

Immigration is the movement of people into another country or region to which they are not native in order to settle there. This can either be temporary or permanent. Immigration occurs when people cross state boundaries or international borders to stay in the host/foreign state for some minimum length of time. This can occur for many reasons, the most common being to take up an economic opportunities and school (Matshoane:2011). In another context, some migrate due to family re-union (Weeks: 2012:304). In addition, natural disasters become the major cause in countries with weather challenges. In South Africa, education is another reason for international migration as students pursue their studies abroad (Samers 2010:98).

Now that some basic definitions have been outlined, we continue by asking another important question about why people migrate. Coverage of current trends coverage of

migration issues is not proportional to current migration flows. (Adepoju: 2006:56). This question has been inadequately explored. Statistics alone report that only 3% of today's world population has ever been to another country (Koser 2007; Adepoju 2006). Hence, in order to understand the current migration trends, the need to analyze thoroughly the pull and push factors of migration cannot be overemphasized

1.3 Problem statement

Overtime, migration has been and still remains to be a large part of people's lives. According to Samers (2010), many people from all parts of the world are still affected by push or pull dimensions and still rely on migration to better their standards of living. South Africans still migrate from their country of origin to other parts of the world for their own growth and benefit. Non-South Africans as well do migrate into South Africa probably for the same reasons. Generally, the reasons for migration are related to employment and economics. What implication does this have on the socio-economic factors of the country of destination, in this case South Africa? What are the major factors that non-South Africans are automatically subjected to because of their decision to immigrate into South Africa?

It has further been said on several occasions that migrants are thought to be a source of conflict and the cultural differences are exploited to increase the tension between the migrant and host communities (Naicker and Nair, 2000). This tension is mainly caused by competition for jobs between those people.

It is without doubt that migration cannot be avoided or be ignored. Although it does bring with it some problems, one can say that there are also positives that can be attributed to migration in the host country.

Most nationals however turn to ignore most of the country's social problems and instead blame them on immigrants. Furthermore, issues of poor service delivery and employment in most cases are the cause of these assaults and attacks on immigrants. Whenever nationals protest they tend to attack and destroy properties owned by immigrants. This is common in many South Africa's townships. However, this does not mean it's limited to only townships. From this one would ask, are these protest directly related to immigrants? Why are

immigrants been attacked and at some point their properties are being destroyed despite their lack of influence on the matter at hand? This clearly shows that immigrants do have impact on the country, but do immigrants feel that their effect in host countries good or bad?

1.4. Main objective

The main objective of the study is to determine the socio-economic consequences of immigration in South Africa with special reference to the city of Mafikeng.

1.4.1 Specific objective

The following are the specific objectives

- To determine the major motive/reason for immigration into the country.
- To identify the areas of friction between immigrants and nationals.
- To examine the views of immigrants on the impact of migration in South Africa.
- To investigate the views of the respondents on their contribution in the country.

1.5. Significance of the study

At the end of this study, the researcher wishes to contribute by adding new perspectives and ideas on the links between immigration and socio-economic factors in the city of Mafikeng from the perspective of immigrants. The study further wishes to gather the views of immigrants about their impact on South Africa as well as the major reasons for their immigration. This will help policymakers to know more about the push and pull factors. Further, the study shall attempt to produce new thinking on how to manage and resolve friction between immigrants and nationals, particularly in the city.

1.6. Research questions

- What are the main reasons for immigration into South Africa?
- What are the areas of friction between immigrants and locals?
- What are the views of the respondents on their contribution in South Africa?
- What are the views of the respondents on their contribution in the country?

17. Hypothesis

- Males are more likely to migrate than females
- Employment and education are the major reason for immigration in the city
- Competition for employment is the major cause of conflict between migrants and locals

1.8. Outline of the study

The dissertation is organized into five chapters. The chapters are as follows

Chapter one consists of the background to the study, problem statement, objectives and research questions.

Chapter two which is the literature review consists of studies which are known to have contributed to the subject matter

Chapter three presents the data and methods used in the study. This includes data collection and methods of analysis

Chapter four presents the findings and discussions of the study

Chapter five will give the conclusion and recommendations and further aspiration of the future studies

Chapter two: Literature Review

2.1 Introduction

The association between immigration in this study taking into account its social and economic impacts are discussed in this chapter. A discussion of these behaviors is important because not only does immigration bring people but it also brings skills. However, skills are not the only thing migrants bring. This chapter will discuss the positive and negative impacts of immigration in the country. It also says a thing or two (2) about the theories.

2.2 The beginning of International Migration

Over the past 30 years, immigration has emerged as one of the major forces throughout the world. This however doesn't suggest that immigration is new to the world context. The volume of migration in what was then called the "major receiving countries" which are Australia, Canada, and the US has grown and shifted decisively (Hugo et.al 1993; 431). Europe in the past was known to be a dominant source of migration for countries such as Africa, Asia and Latin America but as time went, countries that for centuries had been sending out migrants suddenly transformed into immigrant-receiving countries (Messy et al 1993; 431).

After World War 2, all countries in Western Europe began to attract a vast number of workers from abroad (Hugo et.al 1993;431). It was said that during this time a large number of international migrants were from Southern Europe but two(2) decades later, most migrants came from the developing countries (Samers:2010;209). This therefore started as a trend for most European countries to start importing migrants from the developing countries. Japan with its low and still declining birth rates at that time, aging population and its high standards of living also found itself recruiting migrants from poorer countries in Asia and even South America, mainly to satisfy its labor needs and also save itself from a non-productive population (Messy et al 1993;431).

Most of the world's developed countries have become diverse, characterized by multiethnic and multicultural, and it is certain that those countries which have not reached this state are moving decisively towards that direction (Adepoju; 1993; 5). The recent boom in migration has to some extent taken some citizens, officials and demographers by surprise and when it

comes to international migration, popular thinking remains mired in the nineteenth century concepts, models and assumptions.

The current migration scenarios worldwide reveal that millions of people have been largely displaced by war, conflict and persecution amongst others. (Kibet 2013; 66). Apart from forced migration which is perpetuated by these situations, many people still find themselves migrating because of labor involving permanent, temporary, legal and illegal, skilled and unskilled migrants and their families. Further, territorial movement has always been a human prerogative and a very important part of human capital. It is one of many ways that the human species has sought to improve its living conditions (Livi-Bacci: 2012; 1). Migration is one of the major factors that have assured the survival and longer living of hunter-gatherers. It is also responsible for the growth and expansion agriculture; integration; globalization and etc. individuals have now turned from being country citizens to being members of the global village. This came into being despite the formation of the political institutions which turned migration to international migration by drawing up borders and coming up with policies which governed them.

In the modern era (industrial revolution), the movement of people became easier. Resources increased, technology improved, infrastructures were consolidated. This was mainly caused by the development in international migration systems (Livi-Bacci: 2012:1). Travelling through oceans connected continents which made the export of human capital more profitable and easy. Slavery and human trading became common. This led to an exchange in cultures and race. Migration increased rapidly in the 19th century (Livi-Bacci: 2012:1).

Livi-Bacci(2012) further argued that from world war 1 to the present day migration has been an irregular progress, contradictory of policies, the shock of two world wars, temporary separation of Eastern and Western Europe, invasion of migration cycle and the profound impact of the so called demographic transition(decrease in mortality and fertility).

In recent years however all this has changed. Immigration policies have been strengthened and the selectivity of immigrants has also become tighter etc. Migrants are now considered for the purposes of labor rather than an integral part of the societies they join. Immigrants have played a huge role in the economic development of the both receiving and sending

countries. This shows that economic development has regulated, but what has been done to regulate and govern international migration?

2.3 Migration in the Southern Africa

Adepoju (1995) outlined that migration particularly in Africa (before and after colonisation) can be easily explained by political and economic factors. Despite this, Southern African people have traditionally been in constant movement. However, population before colonisation has been engaged in migration mainly to search for food, shelter etc. This changed during colonization whereby people started to move for mainly reason related to economic and employment, especially for the apartheid governments. One should remember that the apartheid government of South Africa used to recruit people from other countries within the region to work in the mines and farms. Access to resources became a primary reason for migration in the post-colonial government. Since then, migration within and across the regions or provinces has been both voluntary and involuntary.'

Southern Africa as a region has been a place characterized by international migration since the beginning of mid- nineteenth century when a large part of development was focused on the mining and mineral industry (Kok, Gelderblom, Oucho, van Zyl., 2006:72). This economic exploits however gave rise to immigration and emigration of unskilled labour migrants which generated sustained interdependence between the countries that supplied and received labour in the region. Because the national borders were not as rigid and tough as they are today, undocumented/illegal immigration was somehow high (Kok et al:2006). Some of these illegal immigrants however played a positive role in the development of the region's economy. However, despite this rigidity in international border, more and more illegal immigrants still continue to make their way into the country.

For a long time during the colonial and apartheid era, Southern Africa witnessed the crossing from and to non-mining and mineral countries respectively of unskilled labour which of course were searching for a better live.

This apartheid era however saw an increasing number of highly trained and skilled nationals especially from Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe and further North which accompanied economic downturn and also the rapid migration especially to three (3) natural resourced (mining) states such as South Africa, Botswana and Namibia(Kok et al:2006).

According to Oucho (2006; 63), the current pattern of international migration in South Africa consists of the two main features. These features are as follows: international cross border migration between the Southern African countries and the inward migration originating outside the region. The latter includes migrants from as far places as West Africa, Somalia, Ethiopia, Pakistan and Bangladesh.

This however does not mean that the three (3) economically leading countries (South Africa, Namibia and Botswana) are the net immigration areas on the global scale (Oucho: 2006:4).

The main worry haunting these countries (South Africa, Namibia and Botswana) has been the unprecedented wave of “Brain Drain”. This is the emigration of skilled citizens such as doctors, nurses, teachers, engineers and etc from the developing countries to the more developed North as well as to Australia and New Zealand and Canada. This however does not form part of our main focus.

2.4 Migration in South Africa

The Republic of South Africa occupies most of the Southern African part of the region, stretching latitudinally from 22 to 35 degrees South and longitudinally from 17 to 33 degrees east (Kibet;2013;67). South Africa has for a long time shared international borders with Botswana, Namibia and Zimbabwe. The republic of Mozambique and Swaziland lie more to the East, while Lesotho is completely enclosed by the country more on the South-eastern side. This shows that people from these countries can easily migrate into the country and North West province in particular, especially those coming from Botswana as they have direct link with the city. The transport system such as the N4 route which passes through the province from Mozambique to Botswana makes travelling easy for potential migrants.

It is therefore without doubt that the South African region has experienced a long history of international migration. This history has well been noted by Wilson (1976) and Adepuju (2003) amongst others. In the 19th century, South Africa created a recruiting agency popularly known as the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association (WENELA). So these migrants were largely recruited from Mozambique, Lesotho, Botswana, Malawi and Swaziland for the purposes of working in the mines and farms of South Africa. Those who

did not make it into the recruitment programme always made means to find their way to the Promised Land.

From the 1950s to the early 1990s internal migration in South Africa mainly came as a result of apartheid policies which were mainly focused on segregating the Africans from the colonies. Apartheid systems constituted policies which restricted and controlled the influx of Africans/Natives from towns and restricted them to settle permanently in towns. This was done by creating laws and policies which regulated the distribution of Africans within the country. Africans were kept in their homelands and were forced to remain unless otherwise permission was granted to work/live in the urban (Kok and Gelderblom; 1994).

In South Africa, the labour migrants system has traditionally been selective of individuals(males) from the disadvantaged provinces and rural areas to the urban and industrialized in search of employment and other opportunities for an improved standard of living (Kibet;2013;67).

2.5 The impact of Migration

Several studies have outlined briefly both the negative and positive effect of migration (Kok et al: 1994). When a household member is sent abroad, it can result in labor and other shortages in the household, but also result in remittances that can be spent on education, health or for surviving on daily basis. Again, when a household member is sent abroad it can result in loss of culture but also result in accumulation of knowledge as well as wide experience of another way of living. When looking at international migration in general, one would realize that international migration and remittances decrease poverty (Adams and Page; 2005). Another way of measuring the impact of migration is by looking at the use of remittances. Most studies looking at this issue try to focus heavily on whether remittances are used for investments. Expenses on food are generally considered “Consumptive” but the literature is less rigorous on this issue as people being well-fed and healthy are fundamental to being productive.

Migration is as old as humanity itself. Theories about migration are fairly new. Early migration models such as Zipf 1956 explained migration as a function of the size of the origin and destination population and fairly predicted migration flows to the inversely related to distance. This is the same statement outlined by Ravenstein. In the 1950s,

migration theories transformed from being applied to being more sophisticated in which more migration reasons were as a result of differences in rural and urban opportunities (Harris and Todaro:1970).

More modern approaches link the micro and macro level, and also include less economic concepts like Social capital (Faist 1997; 2000). The 1980s labor migration sees migration as a household decision and includes a more complete explanation for migration flows (Stark 1991). This issue of remittances to family members back home is not only limited to labor migrants. Even those migrants who migrate for other reasons (personal freedom or persecution) often turn to remit as well. According to the World Bank 2006, the global remittances reached \$216 billion in 2004. Therefore, one would ask a question of who sends remittances and under which circumstances? Yes, this is particularly a very difficult question to answer and draw a general conclusion from. One of the objectives of this paper is to try to answer these questions of how and under what circumstances are sent.

People migrate and send remittances to improve living conditions for themselves and their families. If this is the case then majority of people have to benefit from migration. From this, one would ask then, why don't more and more people migrate? Is it because the cost of migrating is too high for many of the world's poor? But the other reason would be that migration is not always as positive as one would expect it to be.

Further, one should take the effect of migration on household employment into consideration. Most migrants leaving the household, means that there is a loss in labor in the household. This is because there are too little people to help in tiling the soil or do some activities in the household. Further, one should note that, that migrant remitting to his/her family back home without visiting more often could potentially result in a migrant losing his/her morals for that of a new place. One should also consider the effect of migration on the community or country as a whole. Remittances spent by individuals will have a somehow indirect effect especially in the case of employment and higher economic growth (Adelman, Taylor and Vogel: 1988).

"The migratory movement is at once perpetual, partial and universal. It never ceases, it affects everyone.....(and although) at a given movement it sets in motion only a small

number of each population..... in fact there is never a moment of immobility for any people, this is because no migration remains isolated”.

—These are the words of Eugene Kulischer. They were written in 1943 when Europe was still suffering from the ravages of WWII and a massive dislocation of millions of people across the continent. During those times, Europe had experienced virtually every kind of international migration, from forced-voluntary, economic-political, seasonal-permanent, regional-transcontinental, bounded-free.

One should bear in mind the fact that Europe was not the only continent in the world to have experienced such enormous population movements, nor indeed, were population movements in Europe isolated from developments elsewhere in the world (Collinson; 1993; 1). From this, one would note that the statements made above by Eugene Kulischer is true than it has ever been.

The international migration of many people has always been complex. The worldwide picture today reveals that millions of people were displaced by war and persecution- some within countries, others across borders, some with assistance, and others with none (Collinson; 1993; 2). The reasons on why others migrate longer than others, further than others etc. rely mainly on the reasons for migrating. As technology advances and international communication develop further and contacts between people of different countries become easier, more and more people find migration simple and as a way of economic improvement. Of course, the need for international migration of labor will always be there, some permanent and some temporary, some legal and some illegal, some skilled and some unskilled, and as this continues to happen, there will always be an accompanying movements of families either being outward or inward. All this have some social, demographic and economic implications but our focus is mainly on the social and economic in the receiving country, which on this case is a South Africa.

2.6. Socio-Economic effects in the receiving country.

The arguments in favor of immigration are generally couched in economic terms (though, of course, there are, and always have been, economic arguments against mass migration). The social impact of immigration, on the other hand, has usually been seen as negative. Immigrants are seen as taking up valuable resources, making it more difficult to cohere

communities and undermining a sense of national identity (Samers: 2010:67).The 'cross-departmental' government report on The Economic and Fiscal Impact of Immigration published in October 2007, for instance, expresses broad support for immigration's positive effect on Britain's economy but fears about its negative impact on the country's social fabric (Kok et al: 2007).

Why does immigration inevitably lead to fears about its social consequences? Largely because the presence of immigrants (mass immigration) perpetuates the already existing social anxieties, particularly anxieties about national identity and social cohesion. This to some extent explains various attacks on immigrants in some provinces of South Africa. This however is not new.

While policy makers welcomed the influx of new labor, there was at the same time considerable unease about the impact that such immigration may have on traditional concepts of Britishness. As a Colonial Office report of 1955 observed, 'a large colored community as a noticeable feature of our social life would weaken... the concept of England or Britain to which people of British stock throughout the Commonwealth are attached.' These fears translated themselves into a concern about the need to control immigration. Immigration controls were seen, not as a means of matching immigrants to jobs, but of preventing the presence of too many non-white immigrants from tarnishing Britain's racial identity. This was seen as a direct threat to the future of Britain and it could not explicitly be said.

2.7. Economic Factors

2.7.1. Positive Effects

The economic effects of immigration have been recorded for a long time since the beginning of history. Many authors such as George Borgas (2009) have contributed vastly in the relationship between economy and immigration. According to him, immigration has a net positive economic effect, but that such effect is marginal. However according to him it is not the net effect, but rather how the benefits and downsides of immigration are distributed throughout the economy.

Generally, business owners benefit widely from migrants especially in the unskilled employment. This is because the jobs that immigrants participate on are mostly seasonal and not totally permanent. Further, as compared to locals immigrants turn to offer cheap labour which makes them more on demand than locals. This leads to a more efficient and profitably for business owners and more productivity for the economy. Furthermore, the issue of labour costs should not be ignored. Lower labour costs to business owners help drive down the prices of the goods they produce. Lower-priced consumer goods benefit migrant and native consumers alike, enabling them to buy goods that might not otherwise be affordable.

Either as a group or individually skilled or unskilled, immigrants tends to be entrepreneurial. Migration is in most cases very selective. It is in most cases risk-takers and self-motivated who are likely to participate in migration. This attitude plays a huge role on their survival and also it imparts productive energies the receiving countries. This in a way helps everyone to find means to survive. Immigrants in most cases are innovators. It has been said that between 1995-1998, 30% of Silicon Valley businesses, including Google, were started by Chinese and Indian immigrants. Even unskilled immigrants often start family businesses and ventures (Borgas 2009).

Known as the 3Ds – dirty, dangerous, and difficult – many jobs filled by recent immigrants do not generally attract native workers. Yet, the economies of developed countries are dependent on these manual labour and service sector jobs –construction workers, custodians, home health care workers, etc. Having immigrant labour fill these lower-end jobs frees native workers up to take jobs on the next rung of the ladder.

2.7.2. Negative Effects

Most experts believe that paying a cheap migrants labour is generally not significant in terms of unemployment rates – rarely do immigrants “steal jobs” from native workers; they are more likely to “steal jobs” from each other with newly arrived immigrants taking jobs from those already in the labour market. Yet, there is a small negative effect on native wages, mostly among unskilled workers (particularly those without a high school diploma), as immigrant wages drive down the value of labour in lower pay grades where workers are plentiful.

When companies don't need to compete for labour, there is little need to enhance the attractiveness of jobs. Trade unions and workers' advocates lose leverage when there is a line of people outside the factory ready to take the job of a dissatisfied or striking worker(Borgas:2009). There has been a concern that some immigrants don't pay for their public services that they consume which are in line with their tax contribution and this has been a topic which is known to be responsible for the clash between immigrants and natives. Accurate measurements are difficult to obtain because national, state and local laws differ on eligibility for education, health and welfare services, and on the instruments used to collect taxes from illegal immigrants. Most believe that immigrants end up paying for their use of public services through tax contributions and general economic contributions to society, but this may take more than one generation.

2.8. Social Factors

2.8.1. Positive Effects

The effect of immigration on the country of destination is not only economic but social. It is however arguable to conclude that economic effects of immigration might be to a larger extend more efficient than other factors like social, cultural, political etc.. In this subsection we will try to outline the effect that immigration has on social factors particular in the place of study.

While the 20th century was the century of population growth-with the world's population increasing from 1.6 to 6.1 billion and more than half of this being in the developing countries. 21st century is likely to see the end of world population growth and become the century of population aging(Wolfgang, Warren and Sergei:2004). Many developing countries are currently experiencing skewed demographic changes with high fertility and stable but decreasing mortality. This is a total advantage for those countries which are currently experiencing low fertility and longer life span. These countries are on the edge of experiencing uneven dependency ratios which is the number of people in the work place being too young or too old to work.

Immigrants are an answer to this dilemma as they are usually of working and childbearing age. Immigrants keep the population growing, boosting the dependency ratio to the direction where it's most needed.

It is also worth noting that immigrants add something positive to the culture. This is because they bring with them unique customs and traditions that become part of the multilayered fabric of nature (Borgas: 2009). A place with various type of food, acknowledgement of hero's contribution, various type of clothes and other, a multicultural diverse society is more culturally and intellectually stimulating and innovative than a mono-cultural one.

We cannot also forget the effect of urbanization. The movement of people is partly a story of people moving from rural to urban areas, or small cities to larger ones, whether they cross international borders or not. The growth of cities brings together talent that is highly conducive to innovation, increasing the economic and social vibrancy of a nation

2.8.2. Negative Effects.

The effects that immigrants have on the society are in most cases very huge and can be seen from a wider range. The major social effects that mostly surround immigrants are a perspective from natives that immigrants might alter the religious and socio-cultural foundations of their nation. Most western countries believe that immigrants bring non-Judeo-Christian religions to their countries. Some natives believe that some religions which are brought by immigrants tend to prefer males over female children, especially Asian immigrants which might be aided by modern reproductive technologies and to some extent perpetuate the gender balance in countries of destination for this populations(Borgas:2009)

It is also been said that immigrants brings security risks to the country of destination. This usually happens in countries with poor border security systems which lead to an easy access to the targeted countries. Terrorist also take advantage of this situation. The issue of policies should also be taken into account. As immigrants flow into the country of destination, policy-makers tend to design policies clearly keeping then migrant's country of origin in mind. As one speaker once said in response to a large influx of Zimbabweans in South Africa," lets come up with strategies that will solve the ongoing problems in Zimbabwe because it is through this that they will appreciate their country more, leading to a decrease in their migration".

The issue of slums in many global cities cannot be ignored. Service delivery and general capacity often do not keep pace with the growth of urban populations in places like China, India and South Africa, dragging down the quality of life for many immigrant and native

residents. Large global cities like New York and London provide a microcosm of the rich-poor divide that motivates much migration in the first place. Highly paid professionals live alongside impoverished immigrants who staff the service economy that this high net worth lifestyle demands (Borgas: 2009).

It is clear from the above discussion that hosts countries gain from immigration but also experience the negative consequences. Most countries nowadays try to limit the negative part by creating policies which will only favour wealthy and skilled immigrants (Laloo: 2012). This is done by various classifications of visas. It is however impossible for countries to completely seal their border but rather the strengthening of policies could work as an alternative.

2.9. Documented/legal migration in South Africa.

It is without doubt that migration has become one of the defining features of our modern world despite being one of the most misunderstood issues of our time (IOM 2011). Migration has caught an eye of many scholars particularly because of its impact on the economic, political and social organization. These consequences have generated interest from all spheres of life, including organizational policies and programmes. However, this has created various questions on the reliability of data particularly on international migration. It has further resulted in the demand for accurate information that can be used effectively in order to influence proper information and implementation of policies that have a primary objective of managing these movements.

Despite various measures from Department of Home Affairs to regulate the number of immigrants in and entering the country, the data on this subject is still unreliable and at time not usable. Lamaitre (2005) argue that the information on migration is at time available, but they turn to be patchy and skewed, leading to it being unreliable.

2.10. Types of migration

2.10.1. International migration/ internal migration

Since the mid 1990s, there has been an increase in migration flows internationally. This increase has been mainly due to, amongst others regional conflicts but at times, to the removal of the restrictions placed on other immigration channels as people were restricted

to move freely across international borders. Immigration for employment reasons also increased sharply in 1999-2000 in response to economic trends and the resulting labour shortages in certain sectors internationally. Immigration for family reasons on the other hand should not be ignored. The movement of people mainly for reasons to reunite with their loved ones is still remains to be another reason for migration.

One cannot turn a blind eye to the issue of aliens. Persistence of illegal migration indicates clearly the difficulty that host and origin countries encounter in their attempts to control migration flows. This phenomenon is worse because the volume of these immigrants is very difficult to determine (Solomon: 2003; 47).

Immigration plays a significant role in the annual population growth of many countries. This is one reason why it is considered one of the major components of population dynamics. Migrants have a high proportion of foreign births in total births and also the foreign population is growing and diversifying, leading to a more successful nation.

The researcher decided to discuss international migration from Organisations for Economic Co-operation and Development (O.E.C.D) community perspective as most migrants migrate or wish to migrate (Internationally) to those countries.

The OECD is an international economic organization of 34 countries founded in 1961 to stimulate economic progress and world trade. It is a forum of countries committed to democracy and the market economy, providing a platform to compare policy experiences which will help in seeking answers to common social, economic and political problems, and identify good practices and co-ordinate domestic and international policies of its members.

The demand for labour still remains limited in some of these countries. This led to an international request for labour in various countries. This was mainly by loosening immigration law in order to attract people to migrate to these countries.

This section tries to analyse the main trends of international migration. This is done by firstly giving an overview of the trends in permanent migration. This is followed by a further description of temporary or asylum seeking. I further give an overview of the effect that gender has on international migration. The discussion as to how migrants contribute to the growth of the population in OECD countries over the past decades will also be discussed.

2.10.2. Permanent migration/temporary migration

Permanent migration inflows in 23 OECD countries continued to decline for the 3rd year in a row (International Migration Outlook 2012; 40). However, among the 21 countries for which data is available, only six (6) showed a decline over the period. This decline was largely felt by the United States of America (U.S.A) which saw an 8% decline. This decline continued to be significant in some other countries.

As time went, the international migration status changed completely and the decline cycle finally came to an end. The biggest change was in Japan, Germany and Norway (where migration reached a new record high). 1.2 million people joined the European Union (E.U) in 2010 (International Migration Outlook; 2012; 15). This was caused by many factors, the most dominant being the unbanning of international migration laws.

The following table shows the international inflows around the world. This is classified the main reasons why most people migrate to those countries. Even though data is not available for some countries, for those that it is we find that most migrants prefer to work in countries such as Australia, Belgium, Denmark, New Zealand, Korea, Japan, Mexico and etc. From this one can ask why? What is it that's different about these countries? Why won't more and more people migrate to other countries except for these? A thorough discussion will be made in order to answer such questions.

2.10.3. Worker migration

Together with free movement migration, temporary worker is one component of migration flows which in most cases reacts more strongly to economic conditions. The number of temporary worker migration flows now stands at about 1.9 million, significantly more than the estimated 1.4 million permanent migration for migration (Population Reference Bureau ;2012).

Temporary worker migration is somewhat different category in terms of the migrants it covers and the occupation in which they work. Seasonal workers, mainly low skilled workers in agriculture, are the one of the most important group of temporary worker migrants in the world (Annual Report 2011:5).

Another large group are the so-called “world holiday makers”, about 400 000 situated in the OECD countries in 2010. Working holiday maker programmers-also designated “Youth Morbidity” or summer work programmes, allows mainly youth to work in variety of jobs for a period of about 364 days. Australia and Canada receives half of their migrants from this category

2.10.4. Temporary migration and Asylum Seeker

Together with free movement migration, temporary worker migration is one component of migration flows which in most cases comes as a result of advanced economic conditions. The term migrant worker is defined differently in different parts of the world. The United Nations definition is broad, including any people working outside of their country of origin. The term can also be used to describe someone who migrates within a country, possibly their own, in order to pursue work such as seasonal work, but the second definition is somehow irrelevant as our focus is on international migration. The number of temporary worker flows now stands at about 1.9 million, significantly more than the estimated 1.4 permanent migration for employment (labour migrants and work related free movements).

2.11. Gender and migration

Organizations associated with human movements and developments are aware of the necessity of developing ways to work with people who are always on the move especially across local boundaries and national borders, and out of their homeland and countries. This has created a need for these organizations to respond effectively to the needs of these men and women who make their living using economic and social strategies. However, even though these organizations have come forward and put relevant strategies in place, international and national migration cannot be fully understood if women are not visible both by statistics and as major actors in the migration process (Zlotnik 1995; 252, quoted in Sweetman 1998).

Migration may take place on a temporary basis, as a part of a cycle, or as a once off permanent movement (Sweetman 1998; 2). Even though most studies have shown that migration is primarily caused by the increase in income and/or a seek in greener pastures, the discussions related to gender shows a totally different perspective. According to gender specialists, the existence of human depends not only on production but also on

reproduction. The unremunerated work of caring for dependents is most often primarily the work of a woman.

Looking at the inter-relationship between men and women involved in migration and the different employment they find themselves in, it turns the focus on what Nici Nelson has called the “social field” which exists between ‘original home, the new home ,the people left behind, the people they met’(Nelson 1992;109). It is without doubt that migration can either break or build a family. Being a migrant is a challenge. Migrants have generally been assumed either to be male and embarking on a trip to find employment or as a woman migrating for marriage (Chant and Radcliffe; 1992).This phenomena is very common especially among African societies. It is unquestionable that men still migrate for employment. The issues of patrilocality still remain a question in some African countries. Most women still migrate after marriage to the home of the husband. Contrast to this has remained minimal in most parts of the world. However, women’s rationale for migration for work can be seen as an extension for their motherly and wifely responsibilities, since they are in most cases migrating to support their spouse and children (Bjeren 1997.242).

2.12. Migration and employment

Different studies have outlined and discussed widely about the causes of migration. From all these studies, a wide consensus found on the causes of migration has been the fact that, people migrate because of social, economic, political and environmental problems. However, as far as labour market is concerned, migration is a symptom of imbalances in sending countries with less or no skill, low wage for skilled workers and further lack of quality and basic social services(Johnson 2009;149).

Therefore, from the above statement we note that it is without doubt that migration in general is broad and happens for different reasons and further has both its advantages and disadvantages, and one evident advantage would be that it helps reduce poverty and increase the economic growth rates especially in the migrant country of origin. A practical example will be that of a migrant who constantly send part of his income (remittances) back home. These remittances will definitely increase poverty back home. This increases the link between migration and economic development in countries involved.

However, while this link receives special attention, the particular dynamics of migration and its effects on the labour markets of sending countries are still poorly understood due to the lack of reliable data (Johnson 2009:149). Despite this, migration experts still continue to use the available data to present the actual link.

Migration and employment on its own can therefore be viewed differently. The outflow of professional workers (brain drain) from developing countries is the subject that needs utmost attention. This is because it has serious consequences on the delivery of important services such as education, health care and economic productivity. We can't dispute the fact that working abroad work provides skill knowledge for many individuals but unfortunately for those whom their qualifications are not recognised in their receiving countries, migration can turn into a nightmare.

To get this issue right, more data is needed and relevant tools be developed in order to analyse and detect the effects of migration on labour market and employment. This is the major objective of this project. This project would like to analyse clearly the data related to migration and employment. The analysis of migration policies and theories has to be coherent and complement existing policy fields of education and vocational training, economic promotion and labour market, all of which should be aware of the situation of sooner to be migrants (Johnson;2009;150).

Further, to reduce and prevent migration of professionals from various sectors to be affected by brain drain, conducive recruitment practices and various policies to improve conditions and infrastructure for these skilled individuals especially in developing worlds. Individuals with skills which are on demand should be given preference.

2.13. Brain drain and labour market

According to Johnson 2009, majority of migrants who migrate to Europe are mostly low skilled, while migrants who mostly migrate to North America usually possesses higher qualification (45%). Further, most of the low skilled migrants who migrate to the OECD members countries are originally from Latin America and Caribbean, Asia, Eastern Europe and Africa. Skilled migration can to a greater extend result in brain drain. The main worry about brain drain is the fact that, replacing migrants who had moved to the other countries requires long term efforts which should be focussed on education and training. It is without

doubt that brain drain in developing countries has had a traumatizing effect on education and health care services. It is estimated that 65 000 African physicians and 70 000 Africa born professional nurses were working in a developed country in 2000 (Johnson 2009; 150). These figures still continue to grow on daily basis.

2.14. Migration theories

Many theoretical models have been proposed to explain why people resort to international migration and even though these models try to explain the same thing, they employ different concepts, assumptions and frames. This makes it hard for migration scholars to link theories as they are largely developed in isolation from one another. This proves that a fully understanding of migration patterns and trends cannot be achieved by relying only on the tools of one discipline and its analysis, rather on a variety of disciplines and subjects.

Before outlining the theories related to our study, it is important to give a comparison of some closely related theories.

The *Neo classical economics* theory is a migration theory that focuses on differential in income as well as employment conditions and situations between countries. It assumes that all movements are as an individual decision to maximize income. The *New economics* of migration on the other hand considers conditions in a variety of markets and not just labor markets. It views migration as a household decision taken to minimize risks to family income or to overcome capital constraints on family production activities (Messy et al; 1993; 432).

Dual labor market theory and world systems theory generally turn a blind eye to small decision making. These theories focus instead on forces operating at a higher level of aggregation.

The dual labor market theory links the incoming of migrants to the structural requirements of modern industrial economies while the world system sees the incoming of migrants as a natural consequence of economic globalization (Samers:2010:76). It is very difficult at this point in time to conclude that indeed individuals are out to minimize income while families minimize risks especially on the South African context. I cannot however at this case argue much because these theories are based on the reflection of research objectives, interests,

and ways of dealing with complex data which might differ vastly from that of South African context.

A key theoretical issue is that the explanation of migration may be different for different people overtime and space. This however gives a completely different meaning to various theories related to migration.

One helpful way would be then to distinguish as messy et al (1998) does. This is through explaining the difference between theories that explain the creation or the initial phase of a particular migration, and theories that explains subsequent phases, that is ,”continuation” or the “path” dependency of migration systems(Collier,2005:207).When doing this, it is important to be less biased or favor other theories than others.

It should only be after each theory has been considered separately that the author will compare and contrast the different conceptual frameworks. This will help to reveal areas of logical inconsistency and disagreement.

Various migration scholars agree that this distinction does add value to migration literature but in practice, what initiates and continues different forms of migration overtime? According to Boyle et al (1998), there are two (2) major types of theories on migration. These are

- Determinist theory- these are theories that on their own determine migration behavior and pattern both internally and internationally. And,
- Integrative theories- these are theories that combines together various theoretical and conceptual ideas (Samers 2010:pg)

In attempting to explain the causes and consequences of migration and its patterns, scholars have derived a number of explanations. Most of these explanations put economic gain as the first motive of migration. One should keep in mind that the following theories are organized around Boyles, Halfacree and Robinson (1998) framework. The main reason behind this is that the Boyles et al framework focus mainly on social theoretical foundations of the theories involved rather on assumptions. Below are a discussion of these theories and models.

2.14.1. Choice and utility: neo classical economics

The most famous migration theory within the neo classical economic tradition is probably the classical Harrison-Todaro model. The Harrison-Todaro model is also known as the decision making model. This model argues that an individual makes a rational choice to increase his/her welfare or utility by moving to another place where he/she expects to earn a high income (Cross.C et al 2006;104). Expected income on this case is defined as an average income in the destination area multiplied by the probability of being employed.

According to this model, individuals search for places of higher potential advantage and when that particular place that offers such advantage compared to the present location, the individual will automatically be motivated to move to that place. Discussions have since emerged on whether migration impacts positively or negatively on various stakeholders. the fact that sending countries and the migrants themselves benefit because migrants get jobs, develop their skills, earn some money and remit part of it to their places of origin (Cross et al 2006;105). The same is the case on the destination sites. This is because these sites benefit from the skills and labor they get from migrants. It is without doubt that the sending sites do not benefit from migration mainly due to remittances and other supplementary incomes which as a result can be some kind of resource redistribution. Migration potentially leads to redistribution of resources and maintains social institution (Jones 1992; 62). This theory has given birth to one of the basic theories of labor.

2.14.2. Human capital labor

The assumption behind this theory is based in a simple preposition. This migration is a profitable option provided the material benefits of migration exceed its costs. These costs are usually the forgone earnings and direct moving costs (Van Dalen & Henkens: 2013:226). Human capital theory can be defined as a theory that describes the personal accumulation of investments in the ability to be productive. The most important of these investments are education, training and health (Becker 1975).

This theory suggests that the theory of labor migration is highly dominant among the highly skilled workers than among the unskilled population. This is mainly because, highly skilled is in demand in most parts of the world and one has better chances of being employed as compared to unskilled persons. It is never evident on how the decision goes about.

However, the wage structure of both locally and abroad plays a huge role in deciding whether to stay or leave. Further, individuals who earn high income tend to migrate from a country with compressed income distribution to the one which has more unequal distribution (Van Dalen and Kene Henskens: 2013:227). Given that the country with compressed income distribution attaches high tax value than a country with more unequal distribution. Therefore, high wage earners can escape high taxes by moving and benefit from the relatively low taxes in the destination country. This explains why Canada, UK, USA, Australia are known to be the receiving countries of the world. Ability to adjust is also another way that determines the selectivity of immigrants. The influence of health status on people's emigration decisions follows the logic of human capital model closely. This is because potential migrants can recoup the investment costs of migration only if their health is good. Therefore, poor health is closely related to lower chances of migrating (Van Dalen and Kene Henskens: 2013; 227).

2.14.3 .Dependency Theory

In the 1970s, the migration theories were widened by the anti-capitalist dependency perspective which assessed the impact of structural and institutional arrangements on the lives of migrants. It criticized the Harrison-Todaro neo classical view that migration is due to individual's choices to relocate to places of possible maximum utility. Dependency theorists argued that migration results from economic forces of a western-dominated world system characterized by structured inequalities, including the continued underdevelopment of regions in the periphery (Cross.C 2006; 106 and Dasgupta 1981; Jones 1992).

This theory further argues that the benefit that the individual migrant has to be perceived in relation to the social cost incurred by the sending community/country. This means that the community/country that sends out qualified and skilled individuals as compared to the receiving countries/communities. In contrast, the neo-classical theorists argue that both communities and countries benefit.

Much depends on whether migrants are skilled or unskilled and whether enough opportunities exist for them at their destination country (Samers 2010; 8). It is without doubt that if a migrant is unskilled and unqualified he will have lesser chances of being employed in a well paying job. This means that life will be harder, leading to inadequate access of basic services

2.15.5. Ravenstein's laws

The work of the 19th century geographer Ernst Georg Ravenstein in his work "Journal of the statistical" is probably one of the best works on migration in history. Ravenstein's work in 1885 and 1889 was mainly outlining migration patterns in the U.K. His work involves a study on migration which his primary source of data was the Sub-national census from countries, cities, towns and villages. Ravenstein categorized migrants into "short-distance", "stage-migrants", "long-journey" and "temporary migrants". He did this mainly to avoid a homogenization of different forms of migration.

According to Ravenstein, the major reasons for migration are higher wages or better work. This work must be paying more and be more attractive than the current job. This is somehow similar to the Harris-Todaro model which states that, "individuals search for places of higher potential advantage and if any known place offers such advantage compared to the present locality, then the individual takes a decision to migrate (Skeldon:1990). From this, one can draw a conclusion that the majority of people migrate for economic reasons.

Ernst Ravenstein is most known for his "laws of migration". Although there are questions on how many "laws" he has actually stated, we will discuss seven (7) of his laws, sourced from his 1885 paper as cited by Samers 2010 :98

- Ravenstein starts by arguing that migrants who travel as a group tend to travel relatively short distance and usually travel to greater centers of commerce and industry. This place is usually a reflection of a number of people in the area of origin as well as the number of people in the area of destination
- His second law is a buildup of the first law that people who reside in rural areas usually migrate to the surrounding and rapidly growing town or city
- In his third law, Ravenstein argues that the process of moving from surrounding rural areas to urban areas (absorption) occurs at the expense of dispersions or out migration from certain areas.
- Every current of migration produces a counter current.
- People who participate in long distance migration generally migrate to the great centers of commerce and industry

- People who reside in rural areas tend to migrate more than the natives of towns or cities
- Women migrate more frequently than men

2.15.6. Push Pull theory

Lastly, we discuss one the most basic and oldest theories of migration, the push pull theory. The push-pull theory of migration is a neoclassical theory that emphasizes tendencies of people to move from areas with less potential development to those with high potential individual development or from low- to high -income areas.

Pull factors are demand for labour, availability of land. The push factors are all those factors that cause people to leave their place of residence or origin to a foreign place. Most people, especially in the African countries leave their place of residence due to poverty, high population pressure on the land, lack of basic infrastructural facilities like health care and education, low living standards, lack of economic opportunities and political repression. Furthermore, one should note that apart from the above mentioned factors, there are other factors which are mainly natural and force most individuals to migrate e. g flood, draught, cyclonic storms, earthquake, tsunami and others which include wars and local conflicts.

On the other hand, we have those factors that attract people to move to a particular place. These are usually economic and employment reasons. People move to places where they will be exposed to opportunities and in return develop, either in a short or long run. These are factors which attract people from different places to the place of destination. These factors are mainly found in places that are semi-developed or developed.

These factors include but not limited to, better job opportunities, availability of regular work, relatively high wages, good economic opportunities and political freedom. However, better opportunities for education and better health and education and even entertainment facilities turn to play a huge part in the modern society (Cross et. al. 2006:56)

2.15. Summary

This chapter has helped understand better the literature related to migration and also explore further migration theories. It has further broad light and understanding to issues related to migration and its dynamics. From this chapter we can note that migration has always been there and it will always be there. However, a hole needs to be filled regarding how migration can be seen as one way of modern living.

Chapter 3: Methodology

3.1. Introduction

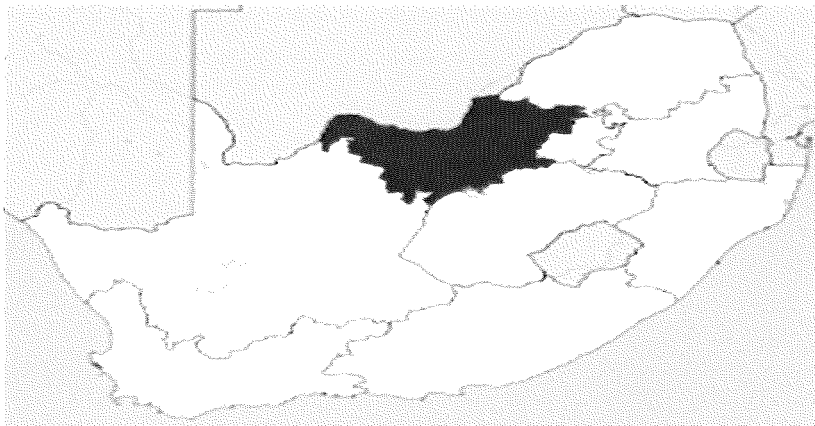
Methodology is divided into four subsections. The first section gives a short description of the study setting. The second subsection describes the methods that were used to collect and analyse data in addition to data cleaning. On the same side, the chapter discusses the research ethical and conclude by discussing the limitations thereof.

3.2. Description of the study area

This research was conducted in Mafikeng, North-West Province of South Africa. Mafikeng is situated around 25 Km South of Botswana border and serves as the provincial capital for the North West province. The Republic of South Africa is divided into nine provinces: Limpopo, Mpumalanga, Kwazulu-Natal, Gauteng, Free State, Eastern Cape, Western Cape, Northern Cape and North West. South Africa is estimated to have a population of 51.59 Million (Statistics South Africa 2011). It had a life expectancy of 49.2 years in 2011 and a TFR of 2.33(Statistics South Africa 2011)).

Figure 3.1

Figure 3. 1: The map of South Africa with a shaded portion showing the North West province



The North West Province has four District Municipalities namely, Bojanala platinum (Rustenburg), Dr Kenneth Kaunda (Klerksdorp), Ngaka Modiri Molema (Mahikeng) and Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati (Vryburg), with population 1.507 505, 695 933, 842 699 and 463 815 respectively. The District Municipalities in turn consist of 19 local municipalities.

According to Statistics SA (2011) the mid-year population of North West province was estimated to 3 253 900 of which 1 622 000 were males and 1 632 000 were females. The primary languages in this province are Setswana (65%), Afrikaans (7.5%) and isiXhosa (5%). The Labour Force Survey report conducted by Statistics South Africa showed that the official unemployment rate was about 28.1% in the North West Province. The capital province of North West is Mafikeng.

Mafikeng is located in Ngaka Modiri Molema Municipality which has a population density of 30.2 (Statistics South Africa: 2011).

The reason behind Mafikeng as the study area is that it is the capital of the North West province and that is approximately 25KM from Botswana international border. This means that it's likely to be the destination of first choice for migrants coming from Botswana and neighbouring counties.

3.3. Methodology

The research employed quantitative research methodology. Quantitative research aims to gather a numerical relationship between subjects at hand (Babbie:2001). However, it does not give an in-depth understanding of human behaviour and the reasons that govern such behaviour. It does not investigate the *why* and *how* of decision making, just *what*, *where*, *when*. This resulted in the researcher introducing a questionnaire to capture both quantitative and qualitative questions. This was done mainly to include questions such as *what are the major causes of conflict between nationals and migrants, and why the respondent decided to migrate to South Africa.*

Another decision behind the selection of this method was to try to get a large sample of international immigrants who will try to explain their impact in the city. This came with hope to have a sample that will be a representative of the whole population.

The researcher used convenience sampling to get his respondents at the above mentioned place of study. In an attempt to get more respondents snowball sampling was used. The researcher identified his foreign national friends who could help him with the data collection. These people helped a lot in identifying the respondents.

The decision to use this sampling method was mainly because of the inability of the researcher to get a reliable number of immigrants in the city. The researcher identified his foreign national's friends who could help him with the data collection. These people helped a lot in identifying the other respondents.

The decision to use this sampling method was mainly because of the inability of the researcher to get the reliable number of immigrants in the city. The researcher realized that some respondents were more comfortable to participate in the study if someone they knew had also participated. It was therefore almost impossible for all respondents to know someone who had participated in the study.

This contributed negatively to the initial sample size. Furthermore, the researcher was unable to get more respondents as some of them were working during the enumeration schedule. During the enumeration period, 400 questionnaires were distributed. From those, 240 came back but only 219 were eligible for capturing. 141 were males and 78 were females. All international immigrants from any African country were targeted for data collection. Since most respondents were working during the enumeration time, the researcher left those respondents with the questionnaire and wrote all the places that he had went to for data collection. This helped identify all the respondents who were given the questionnaires. The researcher would then return to collect the questionnaires after an agreed period. Some respondents would however forget to fill in the questionnaire after an agreed period. Some respondents would however forget to fill in the questionnaire until the researcher came back to collect it. This showed the researcher that some respondents were not really aware of the importance of the work that the researcher was doing.

The information that was collected included the country of origin; reason for migrating, reasons related to conflict that arises between migrants and nationals as well as the total number of years that migrants have been in the city.

3.4. Ethical consideration

Before the questionnaires were distributed it was submitted to the North West University ethics committee, and permission to start collecting data was given. Before the questionnaire could be given to the respondents, the researcher explained to all

respondents the origin and nature of the study. The questionnaire consisted of 16 questions which were subdivided into 3 sections. The questions were in English. Even though the questionnaire was designed to be self-administered, respondents did not have a mutual understanding about some questions.

The questionnaire was piloted to identify general gaps using a sample of 5 respondents. Possible and relevant corrections were made to improve the understanding of the questions. Before the questionnaire was used, it was submitted to the ethical committee to establish ethical issues. Respondents were all told not to provide their names or give any identification that is not required in the questionnaire. Besides this, the researcher promised all respondents that the results obtained from this study will only be used for academic purposes and the information given by the respondents will be held confidential.

3.5. Instrument

A structured questionnaire consisting of both close and open-ended questions was used in this study. The questionnaire consisted of 16 questions and was in English. It included questions on socio-demographic characteristics, reasons to migrate, reason for conflict between locals and immigrants. It was also designed to be self-administered. The questionnaire was piloted to identify possible mistakes and gaps using a sample of 5 international migrants. Appropriate adjustments and corrections were made from information drawn from the pilot. The questionnaire used to collect data in this study is detailed in the Appendix.

3.6. Variables

There are four dependent variables in this study, namely; reasons to migrate, respondents' views on the impact of migration, xenophobic experience as well as reasons for conflict between immigrants and locals. Independent variables are classified as follows: Social (age, gender, country of birth, level of education, marital status and religion), economic (Income and employment).

3.7. Data processing

One of the major stages of data analysis was the re-coding of data. This was done mainly to turn the collected data into meaningful data for the process of analysis. For example, age and country of birth were initially opened in the questionnaire. The researcher then had to

group each of them. Age was grouped in 5 year age groups while country of birth was grouped in African country's regions (SADC, East Africa, West Africa and North Africa). The same method was applied to income and occupation. Since some questions were open-ended they also had to be coded for meaning data analysis.

3.8. Data cleaning

The data was cleaned for inconsistencies with reference to the questionnaire. In this case, data was verified to ensure that the values are correct or conform to some set of rules. This was relevant in situation whereby a respondent was asked if he/she was engaged in an economic activity and said "No" but later stated that he/she is earning an income.

3.9. Data capturing and analysis

Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 22 was used to capture and analyse data. For quantitative analysis, frequency distribution was the first descriptive statistics which helped summarize the characteristics of the respondents. It was further followed by Chi-square which helped measure the relationship between the dependent and independent variables. Binary logistic regression was also used. One should note that during the modelling, the model reference category was automatically chosen by SPSS to be the first.

The logistic curve relates the independent variable, X , to the rolling mean of the DV, $P(\bar{Y})$.

The formula to do so may be written either:

$$P = \frac{e^{a+bX}}{1 + e^{a+bX}}$$

Or

$$P = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(a+bX)}}$$

Where **P** is the probability of a 1 (the proportion of 1s, the mean of Y),

e is the base of the natural logarithm (about 2.718)

And **a** and **b** are the parameters of the model. The value of **a** yields **P** when **X** is zero, and **b** adjusts how quickly the probability changes with changing **X** a single unit (we can have standardized and unstandardized **b** weights in logistic regression, just as in ordinary linear regression). Because the relation between **X** and **P** is nonlinear, **b** does not have a straightforward interpretation in this model as it does in ordinary linear regression.

3.10. Limitations of the study

The data on migration has for many years been plagued by under enumeration. This under enumeration has however resulted in wrong estimates of migration due to the everyday increase in the number of illegal immigrants as well as nonresponsive from some immigrants. Further, major sources of data such as Census do not provide adequate basis for determining the major causes of migration and this demands the researcher to do so (Kibet:2013). This meant that surveys and interviews will be needed to understand more the reasons that force people to migrate while some don't.

Collecting information on migrants is at times difficult. The researcher experienced a negative response from some migrants especially those who are in the informal employment sector. This is because some would be working and would find the questionnaire long and time consuming. The researcher however conducted the study during lunch/break hours in order to avoid misreporting and lack of response.

It has been said that getting adequate and reliable information from immigrants is very difficult. This has proved to be true because not all immigrants are willing to give out information to strangers in a strange country. Besides this some immigrants still find

themselves fleeing their country of origin to a foreign country without necessary documents. It is because of this that they are somehow hesitant to give out information about themselves, despite this being out of the scope of the study. Furthermore, some immigrants tend to omit some information. Some respondents however refused to participate in the study because of lack of trust between the 2 parties. The inability of some respondents to read and write was also noted. The researcher anticipated that since some respondents were in commercial, this would decrease their lack of interest in the study. For those who agreed to participate, lack of concentration was expected and identified and this resulted in a number of questions being answered incorrectly and inadequately. This was a major issue in people who self-administered the questionnaire. Furthermore, the researcher realized that there not mutual understanding of the questions being asked. This resulted in irrelevance response from some respondents. Negative attitude towards the researcher was experienced

The researcher found it difficult to identify some respondents. The data collection was initially scheduled to start on the 17-04-2014. This was a long weekend and most respondents were preparing to travel, as a result data collection period had to be moved to the following week when everyone was back from the Easter holidays. There was also a possibility that respondents may have not provided correct information given the sensitive nature of the topic.

A number of people were reluctant to participate in the study. It was also possible that some respondents skipped some questions due to memory lapse and time constraints. Since the questionnaire was self-administered, the researcher could not trace back some respondents especially those owning their businesses. This is because majority of them were in most cases moving from one place to another.

Chapter 4: Results

4.1. Introduction

This chapter presents the analysis of the findings of the study based on the data collected. The chapter starts by presenting the background characteristics of the respondents. This is followed by presentation on reasons to migrate; reasons for conflict between migrants and locals are also presented as well as views of respondents on the impact of immigrants in the country. The results of bivariate and logistic regression are also presented.

4.2. Characteristics of Respondents

Table 4.1 below provides selected demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the study population. The literature has shown that the demographic behaviour is closely related to background characteristics.

The table 4.1 below shows that 9.1% of people who migrated were less than the age of 24 years. The table further shows that a large number of people (48.9%) who migrated to South Africa were of ages ranging from 25-35 followed by 33.3 % of age 36-46. People who are 47 years and above tend to participate less in migration. The table further shows that amongst all people who had immigrated into the city, 64.4% of them are males while 35.6% are females. This shows that indeed males tend to embark on long distance migration than females. Over a half (58.4%) of the respondents indicated that they were from the SADC countries while close to a quarter (23.7%) are from West African countries. East and Central Africa had 8.7% and 9.1% respectively. This can be explained by the distance between them and SADC. Quite a small proportion (9.1%) were from the central and North Africa.

Respondents were also asked to report on their marital status. Table 4.1 indicates that 45.2% reported that they were married or living with their partners while 40.6% reported they were single. A small percentage (14%) of the respondents reported that they have been married before but are currently divorced, widowed or separated. Of all the respondents, 85.4% were reported to be Christians and only 10% were Muslims. Furthermore, 28.3% and 24.2% of the respondents reported they were engaged in sales and

professional occupation respectively. This shows that most immigrants contribute to the city's/country's economy one way or the other. The results also show that 19.2 % reported they were unemployed while 15.1% were on skilled manual workers. Also, 45.2% of the respondents had tertiary qualification. This explains the fact that qualified migrants tend to migrate more than unqualified. This is because of their increased likelihood of surviving in a foreign country as compared to those who are not.

Table 4. 1: Frequency distribution of the respondents' characteristics

	Frequency(N)	Per cent
Age		
<24	20	9.1
25-35	107	48.9
36-46	73	33.3
>47	19	8.7
Gender		
Male	141	64.4
Female	78	35.6
Country of Birth		
Southern African Development Community	128	58.4
Western African Countries	52	23.7
Eastern African countries	19	8.7
Central and Northern African countries	20	9.1
Marital Status		
Never married	89	40.6
Married/Cohabiting	99	45.2
Formerly married	31	14.2
Religion		
Christian	187	85.4
Muslim	22	10.0
Other	10	4.6
Occupation		
Professionals	53	24.2
Sales	62	28.3
Domestic/Household	13	5.9
Services	16	7.3
Skilled Manual	33	15.1
Unemployed	42	19.2
Education		
Never went to School	9	4.1
Primary Education	43	19.6
Secondary Education	68	31.1
Tertiary Education	99	45.2

Total	219	100.0
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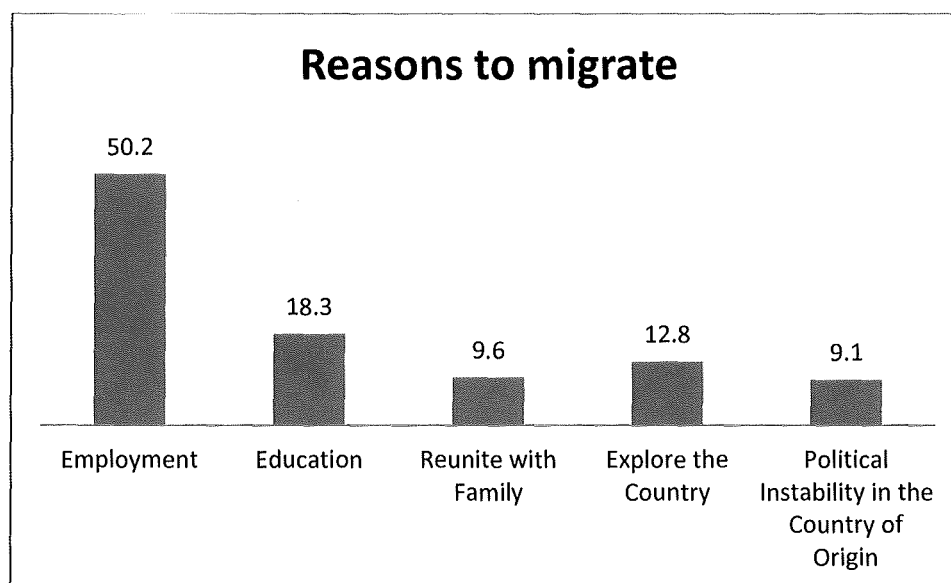
Source of data: Fieldwork, 2014

4.3. Reasons for migrating to South Africa

Respondents were asked to report on the reasons why they migrated to South Africa. Previous studies tend to suggest that people migrate to South Africa in search of better employment opportunities. The responses of the respondents regarding reasons for migrating to South Africa are presented in figure 4.1.

Figure 4.1 shows that above half (50.2%) of all immigrants in the country migrated for reasons related to employment while 18.3% came for education purposes. People from less developed countries around Africa tend to migrate to South Africa with the hope to better their lives. 12.8% migrated mainly to see what South Africa has for them. This does not include tourist rather people who were just keen to increase their chances of living a better life. 9.1% migrated to be with their family.

Figure 4. 1: Reasons for migrating to South Africa



Source of data: Fieldwork, 2014

4.4. Reasons to migrate by gender

Furthermore, Table 4.2 shows a cross-tabulation on reasons to migrate and gender. The table shows that most males (67.3%) tend to migrate mainly because of employment. It is not surprising to see from the table that 47.6% of females migrated to reunite with their families, majority of whom migrated to look for employment. However, not all males

migrated for employment. A larger majority of the participants (80%) migrated to South Africa because of the political instability in their country of origin, although some moved to explore the host country

Table 4. 2: Reason to migrate by Gender

Reasons to migrate	Gender		Total(N)
	Male	Female	
Employment	67.3	32.7	110
Education	55.0	45.0	40
Reunite with Family	52.4	47.6	21
Explore the Country	64.3	35.7	28
Political Instability in the Country of Origin	80.0	20.0	20
Total(N)	141	78	219
	64.4%	35.6%	100.0%

Source of data: Fieldwork, 2014

4.5. Reasons to migrate by country of birth

It was further important to check if there was any relationship between reasons to migrate and country of birth

Table 4. 3: Reasons to migrate by country of birth

Reasons to migrate	Country of Birth				Total(N)
	Southern African Development Community	Western African Countries	Eastern African countries	Central and Northern African countries	
Employment	67.3	20.0	6.4	6.3	110
Education	52.5	30.0	5.0	12.5	40
Reunite with Family	33.3	42.9	9.5	14.3	21
Explore the Country	67.9	10.7	10.7	10.7	28
Political Instability in the Country of Origin	35.0	30.0	25.0	10.0	20
Total(N)	128	52	19	20	219
	58.4%	23.7%	8.7%	9.1%	100.0%

Source of data: Fieldwork, 2014

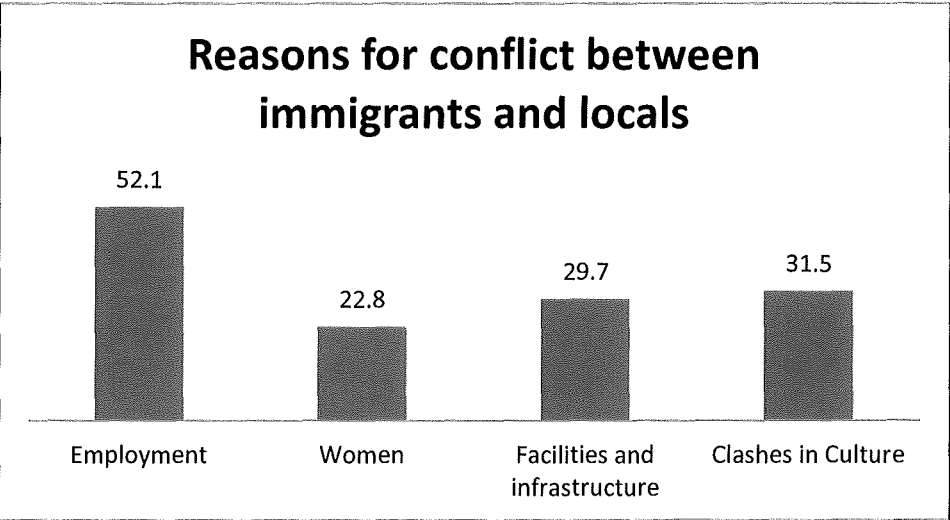
It was further deemed necessary to investigate the relation between country of birth and reasons to migrate. This investigation is presented in table 4.3 above. The table shows that

67.3% of migrants from SADC migrated to South Africa for employment while 20% and 6.4% of west and east Africans came for the same reasons. 42.9% of western Africans reported to have migrated into South Africa in order to reunite with their families. Political instability was also reported even though it was minimal with an average of 25%.

4.6. Reasons for conflict between immigrants and locals

Figure 4.2 illustrates major causes of conflict between immigrants and locals. Competition for employment is one major reason for conflict with one in two immigrants (52.1%) agreeing to it. Further, 31.5 % and 29.7% of the respondents believe that clashes in culture as well as competition for facilities and infrastructure are amongst major reasons of conflict between locals and immigrants respectively. The other reasons that were reported were clashes in culture (31.5%) and competition for facilities (29.7%).

Figure 4. 2: Reasons for conflict between immigrants and locals



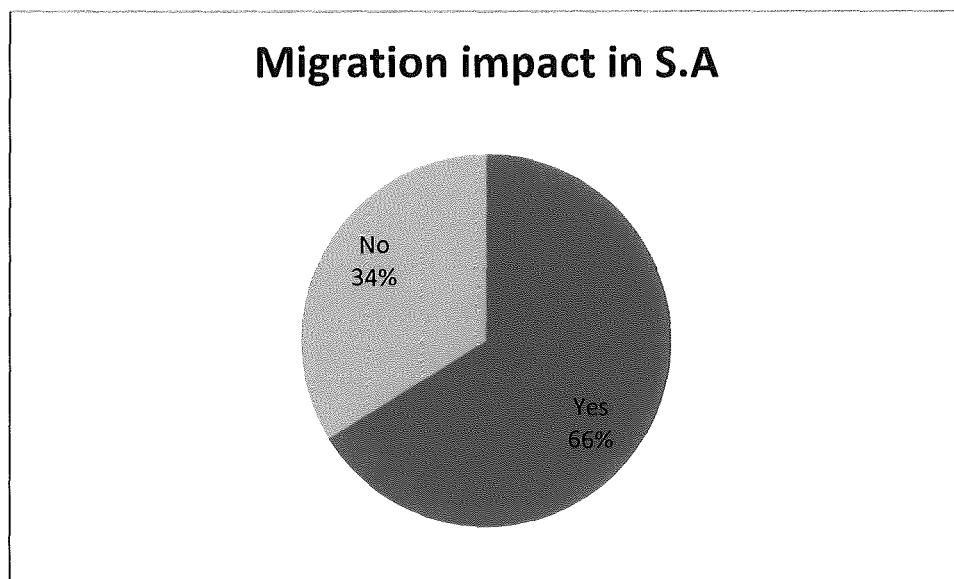
Source of data: Fieldwork, 2014

4.7. Views of immigrants on the Impact of immigration

Respondents were asked if they thought that immigration had an impact in South Africa.

Figure 4.3 indicates that 66% of the respondents believed that it did while 34% said that it didn't.

Figure 4. 3: Do you think migration has an impact in South Africa?

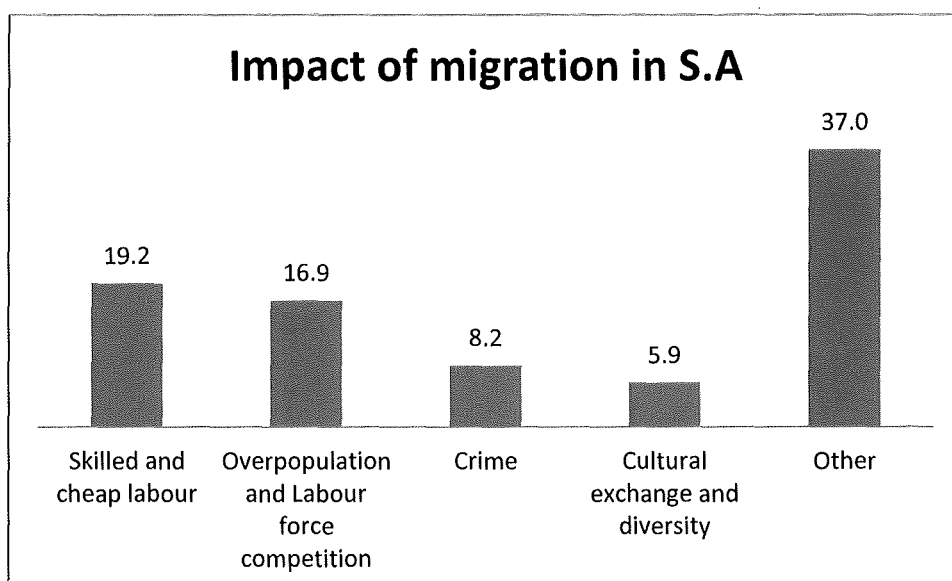


Source of data: Fieldwork, 2014

4.8. What impact do you think migration has in South Africa?

Figure 4.4 gives details on the impact that migration has in the receiving country. 19.2% of the respondents reported migration to have a positive impact of bringing skilled and cheap labour in the host country. Further, overpopulation and labour force competition as well as increased crime were also reported with 16.9% and 8.2% respectively. It is further not surprising to see that some respondents (5.9%) believed that immigrants bring with them different culture and diversity.

Figure 4. 4: The views of respondents on the impact of migration in the receiving country.



Source of data: Fieldwork, 2014

4.9. Distribution of respondents by background characteristics and their views on immigration impact in South Africa

Furthermore, table 4.4 shows the percentage distribution of respondents by background characteristics and their views on immigration impact in the country. The results also show that 70% of respondents who are less than the 24 years of age believed that immigration indeed had an impact in the receiving country, although 30% reported that immigration didn't. Just over a half of the respondents aged 36-46 believed that immigration had an impact. From the table, we see that people who had a view that immigration had an impact decreased with age while those who believed that immigration does not have an impact increased with age.

Views of foreign nationals on immigration vary by gender of respondent. The table also indicates that males believed more that immigration have an impact in South Africa as compared to females.

Views of foreign nationals on immigration vary by country of birth of respondent. Almost all respondents from Western Africa believed that immigration does vary by country of birth of the respondents, with 78.8% having reported it. Further, 74.7% of people who are married or leaving with their partners reported that immigration had an impact as compared to never married (58.4%) and formerly married (58.1%).

Views of foreign national on immigration also vary by occupation of the respondent. Just as expected, a large number (81.1%) of people who are involved in professional occupations viewed immigration as having an impact in South Africa. However, unemployed persons also had a significantly high number (71.4%) of persons who reported that immigration had an impact. In terms of education, 82.8% of people with tertiary education reported more than any other educational group that indeed immigration had an impact in South Africa. Generally, there is a statistical significance between the dependent variable (the impact of immigration in South Africa) and 4 of independent variable (marital status, occupation, education and income).

Table 4. 4: Percentage distribution of respondents by background characteristics and their views on the impact of immigration

Age	Yes	No	Total(N)	Chi-sq
				2.292
<24	70.0	30.0	20	
25-35	69.2	30.8	107	
36-46	58.9	41.1	73	
47>	68.4	31.6	19	
Gender				0.045
Male	65.2	34.8	141	
Female	66.7	33.3	78	
Country of Birth				7.489
Southern African Development Community	60.9	39.1	128	
Western African Countries	78.8	21.2	52	
Eastern African countries	52.6	47.4	19	
Central and Northern African countries	75.0	25.0	20	
Marital status				6.492*
Never married	58.4	41.6	89	
Married/Cohabiting	74.7	25.3	99	
Formerly Married	58.1	41.9	31	
Religion				1.689
Muslim	63.6	36.4	22	
Christian	66.8	33.2	187	
Traditionalist	60.0	40.0	5	
Other, Specify	40.0	60.0	5	
Occupation				11.128*
Professionals	81.1	18.9	55	
Sales	61.3	38.7	62	
Domestic, Household and Services	55.2	44.8	29	
Skilled	51.5	48.5	33	
Unemployed	71.4	28.6	42	
Education				28.580*
Primary education	40.4	59.6	52	
Secondary education	60.3	39.7	68	
Tertiary education	82.8	17.2	99	
Income				15.744*
500-1879	19	9.0	27	

1880-3499	19	11	30
3500-7892	26	11	30
7893-12799	26	4	30
12800-60000	21	27	28
Unemployed	65.5	35.5	76
Total(N(	144	75	219
Percentage	65.8%	34.2%	100%

[†]P<1, *P<.05, **P<.01

Source of data: Fieldwork, 2014

4.10. Views of respondents on their contribution to South Africa's' society

Figure 4. 5: Do you think you think you have contributed to South Africa's society?

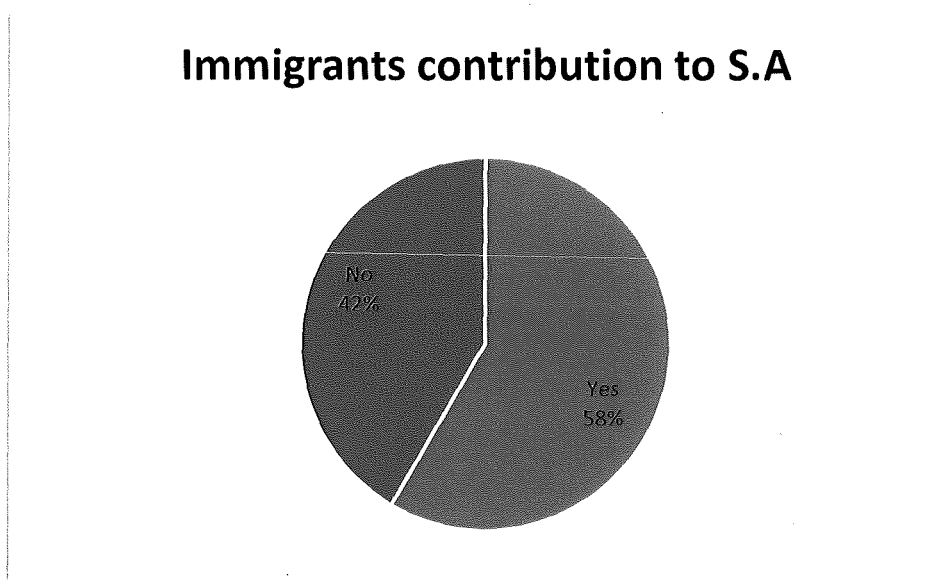


Figure 4.5 on the other hand shows the views of the respondents on their contribution to the South African society. 58.4% believed that they have contributed to South Africa's society while 41.6% believe that they did not.

4.11 .Distribution of respondents by background characteristics and their views on their contribution to SA

Table 4.5 shows the percentage distribution of respondents by background characteristics and their contribution to South Africa. The findings shows that 60 % of respondents aged less than 24 believe that they did not have any contribution to South Africa while 40%

believe that they do. 63.8% who believed that they contributed to South Africa were males while 48.7% were females. The results show that there is a clear relationship between gender and migration contribution. 70.0% were from central and northern Africa while 56.3% were from Southern African region. This shows that a large number of central and northern Africans were more likely to feel that they have contributed to South Africa than those from Southern African region. The results further showed that there is a statistical significance between marital status and migrant's contribution to South Africa as 74.2% of married individuals tend to think that they contribute while 25.8% feel that they don't. People who are less educated tend to feel that they do not contribute to the country with 79.1% saying this. The results also show that the lower income you have the lesser impact you believe will have in the country. Further, there is a statistical significance between income and migrants contribution. On the other hand, professionals (86.8%) are more likely to feel that they contribute to the country as compared to other occupations.

Table 4. 5: Percentage distribution of respondents by background characteristics and their views on their contribution to South Africa (310)

	Yes	No	N	Chi-square
Age				
<24	40.0	60.0	20	5.705
25-35	65.4	34.6	107	
36-46	53.4	46.6	73	
47>	57.9	42.1	19	
Gender				
Male	63.8	36.2	141	4.722*
Female	48.7	51.3	78	
Country of Birth				
Southern African Development Community	56.3	43.8	128	2.852
Western African Countries	63.5	36.5	52	
Eastern African countries	47.4	52.6	19	
Central and Northern African countries	70.0	30.0	20	
Marital Status				
Married	74.2	25.8	93	21.475*
Widow	23.1	76.9	13	

Separated	38.5	61.5	13	
Divorced	60.0	40.0	5	
Single	49.4	50.6	89	
Cohabiting	66.7	33.3	6	
Religion				
Muslim	40.9	59.1	22	3.979
Christian	61.0	39.0	187	
Traditionalist	40.0	60.0	5	
Other, Specify	60.0	40.0	5	
Education				
Primary Education	20.9	79.1	43	46.296*
Secondary Education	54.4	45.6	68	
Tertiary Education	79.8	20.2	99	
Income				
500-1879	32.1	67.9	28	52.815*
1880-3499	66.7	33.3	27	
3500-7892	70.0	30.0	30	
7893-12799	93.3	6.7	30	
12800-60000	89.3	10.7	28	
Unemployed	35.5	64.5	76	
Occupation				
Professionals	86.8	13.2	53	28.032*
Sales	54.8	45.2	62	
Domestic/Household	30.8	69.2	13	
Services	50.0	50.0	16	
Skilled Manual	57.6	42.4	33	
Unemployed	40.5	59.5	42	
Total	128	91		219
Percentage	58.4%	41.6%		100.0%

*P<1, *P<.05, **P<.01

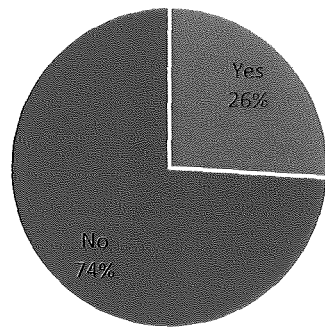
Source of data: Fieldwork, 2014

4.12. Respondents experience on xenophobia

Respondents were further asked if they had ever experienced xenophobia of any form. This question helped the researcher to try to understand if the respondents felt welcomed in South Africa. This is presented in figure 4.6

Figure 4. 6: Have you ever experienced xenophobia of any form?

Xenophobic Experience by respondents



Respondents were also asked to respond on their xenophobic experience. Just as figure 4.6 shows, only 26% reported to have experienced xenophobia one way or the other while 74% reported to have never experienced it.

Table 4. 6: Percentage distribution of respondents by background characteristics and their experience of xenophobia.

Age	Yes	No	Total	Chi-sq
<24	10.0	90.0	20	9.443*
25-35	21.5	78.5	107	
36-46	31.5	68.5	73	
47>	47.4	52.6	19	
Gender				0.175
Male	27.0	73.0	141	
Female	24.4	75.6	78	
Country of Birth				0.059
Southern African Development Community	26.6	73.4	128	
Western African Countries	25.0	75.0	52	
Eastern African countries	26.3	73.7	19	
Central and Northern African countries	25.0	75.0	20	
Marital status				2.730
Never married	20.2	79.8	89	
Married/Cohabiting	29.3	70.7	99	

Formerly Married	32.3	67.7	31	
Religion				
				3.720
Muslim	27.3	72.7	22.0	
Christian	24.6	75.4	187.0	
Traditionalist	40.0	60.0	5.0	
Other, Specify	60.0	40.0	5.0	
Occupation				
				0.916
Professionals	26.4	73.6	53	
Sales	27.4	72.6	62	
Domestic, Household and Services	20.7	79.3	29	
Skilled	30.3	69.7	33	
Unemployed	23.8	76.2	42	
Education				
				0.059
Primary education	26.9	73.1	52	
Secondary education	26.5	73.5	68	
Tertiary education	25.3	74.7	99	
Income				
				7.016
500-1879	17.9	82.1	28	
1880-3499	37.0	63	27	
3500-7892	30.0	70	30	
7893-12799	20.0	80	30	
12800-60000	39.3	60.7	28	
Unemployed	21.1	78.9	76	
Total	57	162	219	
Percentage	26.0%	74.0%	100.0%	

*P<1, *P<.05, **P<.01

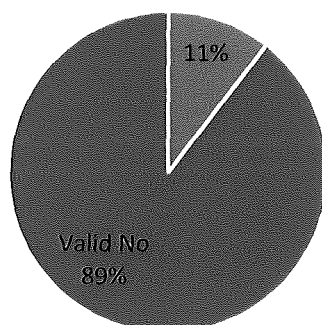
Source of data: Fieldwork, 2014

Table 4.6 shows the percentage distribution of respondents by background characteristics and their experience of xenophobia. As expected, the table shows that there is indeed a straight relationship between age and xenophobia experience. The table shows that most respondents had reported not to have experienced xenophobia during their lifetime in South Africa. But however, people aged above 47 reported to have experienced it more than any other age group. Males are reported to have experienced it more than females but generally, both genders have had experience of it. The table further shows that most immigrants have experienced it despite their country of origin. Further, immigrants who are earning between R12800-R60000 tend to experience it than other income earners. Generally, most people have reported to not have experienced it.

4.13. Respondents experience on conflict between immigrants and locals

Figure 4.7: Have you ever been a victim of conflict between immigrants and nationals

Victim of conflict between immigrants and locals



Respondents were also asked to report if they have been victims of conflict between locals and themselves. 89% reported to have not been victims while 11% said that they have.

Table 4. 7: Percentage distribution of respondents by background characteristics and experience of conflict between migrants and locals

	Yes	No	Total	Chi-sq.
Age				
<24	30.0	70.0	20.0	11.321*
25-35	11.2	88.8	107.0	
36-46	4.1	95.9	73.0	
47>	10.5	89.5	19.0	
Gender				1.018
Male	12.1	87.9	141.0	
Female	7.7	92.3	78.0	
Country of Birth				
Southern African	10.2	89.8	128.0	1.061
Development				
Community				
Western African	11.5	88.5	52.0	
Countries				
Eastern African	5.3	94.7	19.0	

countries				
Central and Northern African countries	15.0	85.0	20.0	
Marital status				
Never married	12.4	87.6	89.0	0.559
Married/Cohabiting	9.1	90.9	99.0	
Formerly Married	9.7	90.3	31.0	
Religion				
Muslim	9.1	90.9	22.0	1.121
Christian	10.7	89.3	187.0	
Traditionalist	20.0	80.0	5.0	
Other, Specify	0.0	100.0	5.0	
Occupation				
Professionals	9.4	90.6	53.0	2.160
Sales	12.9	87.1	62.0	
Domestic, Household and Services	3.4	96.6	29.0	
Skilled	12.1	87.9	33.0	
Unemployed	11.9	88.1	42.0	
Education				
Primary education	9.6	90.4	52.0	1.489
Secondary education	7.4	92.6	68.0	
Tertiary education	13.1	86.9	99.0	
Income				
500-1879	10.7	89.3	28.0	3.784
1880-3499	7.4	92.6	27.0	
3500-7892	13.3	86.7	30.0	
7893-12799	3.3	96.7	30.0	
12800-60000	17.9	82.1	28.0	
Unemployed	10.5	89.5	100.0	
Total	23	196	219	
Percentage	10.5%	89.5%	100.0%	

*P<1, *P<.05, **P<.01 .Source of data: Fieldwork, 2014

The table above (Table 4.7) shows the percentage distribution of respondents by background characteristics and experience of conflict between immigrants and locals. As stated earlier, majority of people reported never to have been victims of conflict between migrants and locals. The table shows a clear relationship between victims of conflict between immigrants and locals , and age. A relatively higher number (30%) of respondents of ages <24 reported to have been victims of conflict at one point or the other in their lives. However, 70% of those reported that they haven't been victims while 10.5% of those 47+ reported to have been victims of conflict. Skilled and services workers tend to be the leading occupations which were prone to have people who have been victims, with 12.1% and

12.9% respectively. The table shows that Central and northern Africans have a number of people who have been victims in their lives with a relatively high number (15%) as compared to other countries. Respondents who are in sales (12.9%) and skilled (12.1%) had experienced it more than others who were on other occupations. further, 13.1% of the people with tertiary education also reported to have been victims of conflict between migrants and locals.

Table 4. 8: Logistic regression showing impact of selected covariates on the views of the respondents on the impact of immigration in South Africa.

Independent variables	B	S.E.	Sig.	Exp(B)
Marital Status				
Never married [®]			.080	
Married/Cohabiting	.408	.485	.400	1.504
Formerly married	-.461	.488	.345	.630
Occupation				
Professionals [®]			.508	
Sales	.385	.685	.574	1.469
domestic, Household and Services	.335	.538	.533	1.398
Skilled	.458	.586	.435	1.580
Unemployed	1.074	.633	.090	2.927
Education				
Primary Education [®]			.001	
Secondary Education	2.026	.522	.000	7.586
Tertiary Education	1.155	.467	.013	3.174
Income				
500-1879 [®]			.406	
1880-3499	.454	.537	.398	1.574
3500-7892	-.382	.565	.499	.683
7893-12799	.233	.577	.687	1.262
12800-60000	-.451	.700	.520	.637
Unemployed	.803	.729	.271	2.232
Constant	-2.092	.675	.002	.123

+P<1, *P<.05 **P<.01. Source of data: Fieldwork, 2014

Table 4.8 shows the binary logistic regression showing the relationship between selected covariates on the impact of migration in South Africa. One should note that the independent variables used in table 4.8 were those that were found to be statistically significant in table 4.3. The table shows that people who are married or living together are more likely to feel

that migration has an impact in South Africa as compared to those who are formerly married. People who live with their partners are 1.504 times more likely to feel that migration does have an impact. For occupation on the other hand, the table shows that sales, domestic, household and services as well as skilled are all likely to feel that migration contributes to South Africa. The table further shows that a person with a secondary education is 7.586 times more likely as compared to a person with a tertiary qualification to feel that immigration does have an impact in South Africa. Respondents who are earning between 3500-7892 and 12800-60000 were less likely to feel that as compare to other income earners. However, unemployed respondents were 2 times more likely to have this view.

Table 4. 9: Logistic regression showing impact of selected covariates on the views of respondents on contribution of immigrants in the South Africa

Independent variables	B	S.E.	Sig.	Exp(B)
Marital status				
Never married [®]			.036	
Married/Cohabiting	-.671	.574	.242	.511
Formerly married	-1.352	.560	.016	.259
Education				
Primary education [®]			.003	
Secondary education	1.812	.532	.001	6.121
Tertiary education	.633	.451	.160	1.883
Occupation				
Professionals [®]			.652	
Sales	-.628	.684	.359	.534
Domestic, Household and Services	-.093	.555	.867	.911
Skilled	.107	.649	.869	1.113
Unemployed	.507	.692	.464	1.660
Income				
500-1879 [®]			.010	
1880-3499	-.415	.575	.470	.660
3500-7892	-1.652	.590	.005	.192
7893-12799	-1.369	.602	.023	.254
12800-60000	-2.375	.842	.005	.093
Unemployed	-1.394	.802	.082	.248
Constant	1.126	.695	.105	3.084

[®]P<1, *P<.05, **P<.01 .Source of data: Fieldwork, 2014

Table 4.9 shows the binary logistic regression showing the impact of selected covariates on the contribution of immigrants in the country. One should note that the independent variables used in table 4.9 were those that were found to be statistically significant in table 4.2. The table shows that married/cohabiting as well as those widowed, divorced and separated are less likely to feel that immigrants contribute in South Africa. However, never married and formerly married are shown to be statistically significant. People with secondary education are shown to be 6 times more likely while those with tertiary qualification are 1 times likely to feel that they have contributed to South Africa. Sales and domestic, Household and services were less likely to feel that immigration has an impact in South Africa which is in contrast with those who were skilled and unemployed. The table shows that no occupation is statistically significant to the independent variables. On the other hand, all income groups are less likely to feel that they have contributed to the South Africa. This includes those who are unemployed.

4.14. Discussions

The chapter examined the social and demographic impact of international migrants in South Africa. The study suggests that quite a large number of respondents are between the ages of 25-35 and have largely migrated to South Africa for the issues related to employment. Although majority of them indicated that they were welcomed in South Africa, some still experienced xenophobic attacks one way or there other. Furthermore, the study revealed that a greater percentage of the respondents believe that migration does have an impact in the host country and they themselves have contributed to South Africa.

Chapter 5: Conclusion and recommendations

5.1 Introduction

The chapter revisits the results presented in the previous chapter and highlights the key findings of the study. The recommendations for the study are then identified, and suggestions for possible research are also provided.

The study examines the socio-economic implications of immigration in South Africa using primary data collected from international immigrants around the study area. It further tried to understand the major reasons of conflict between immigrants and nationals, the general impact of immigration as well as xenophobic experience amongst the respondents. The findings from the study revealed that quite a large number (50.2%) of international immigrants immigrated to South Africa for reasons related to employment. This might either be immigrating to increase income or to try to find employment in order to have income. This closely agrees to what was argued by Todaro (1969) and later Harris and Todaro (1970) and Todaro (1976) that the larger the expected income, the more likely are individuals to move. This is further supported by the Neoclassical economies; Micro theory which states that individual rational actors decide to migrate because a cost-benefit calculation leads them to expect a positive net return, usually monetary from movement (Sjaastad 1962, Todaro, 1969, Todaro and Maruszko, 1987).

A relatively lower number of respondents on the other hand also reported to have immigrated for reasons related to education, reuniting with family, exploring the host country and the political instability in the country of origin. This shows that migrating for income is not the only cause of migration. However, as "the new economies of migration" argues, a wage differential is not necessary for international migration to occur. Households may have strong incentives to diversify risks through transnational movement even in the absence of wage differentials.

Cross et al, 2002, on the other hand explains

".... As this stream moves south, throughout Africa today people are migrating in large numbers from the rural village economy toward towns and cities in their own countries or sub-regions where there are more earning opportunities. This growing migration stream often brings the less educated, as well as women, children, and others who previously would have been unlikely to try migration....."

This means that not all movement of international migration occur due to an increase in income.

As one would expect, over half of the respondents are from the SADC, while the other half is shared upon West, East and North Africa. Migration patterns between SADC countries and SA might be mainly perpetuated by the distance, or large-scale migrant labour exchanges throughout the region with the rise to dominance of South Africa's mining industry which dates as early as the 1860 which marked the discovery of diamonds in Kimberly(Mafukidze:2006). However, in contrast, the literature perceives Western Africans as good travellers. According to Mafukidze (2006), the peoples of West Africa have a strong affinity for travelling, and migration levels were high even during colonial days. Movement within the region was also exacerbated by the stronger economies of Nigeria, Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana that pulled migrants from the region.

The study also showed that immigrants from Northern and Central African countries felt that they have contributed positively to South Africa. This can be motivated by their desires for commercial. According to Matshoane and Palamuleni (2012), North Africans tend to participate more on trade than manual and skill. This may be because of the businesses that they usually participate in as compared to other regions within the continent. Western Africans also felt that they have contributed significantly to South Africa as compared to Southern and East Africans. These migrants come from both rural and urban settings (Chimanikire 2002:54)

The study further shows that major conflict between immigrants and locals is caused mainly by competition for employment (52.1%),clashes in culture (31.5%),competition for facilities and infrastructure (29.7%) as well as competition over women(22.8%).

The results also show that immigration contributes both positively and negatively to the host country especially through cheap skilled labour, overpopulation and labour force competition. However, the effect of immigration in the host country is likely to be attributable to age, marital status, education, income and occupation. These are variables that affect immigration directly

The binary regression showed that people who are married/cohabiting were 1.504 more likely to think that migration has an impact as compared to those who have been formerly married. It furthered showed that migration varied significantly with occupation as those who are unemployed were 2.297 more likely to think that than other occupations.

The results show that around a quarter of the respondents have experienced xenophobia. According to Mafukidze (2002), as immigrants arrive in South Africa and Botswana, the region's prominent destination countries, migrants encounter high levels of xenophobia and much of it is institutionalised. This xenophobic phenomenon is more likely to occur due to competition for various resources such as employment; infrastructure and competition for women just to mention a few, or as a response to locals for feeling threatened by immigrants.

Generally, males are more likely to migrate than females. According to Klotz 2013, due to the quick male adaptability and flexibility, females are more reluctant to migrate than males but they were more likely to take their families along after securing a good income in the host country.

5.2. Conclusion

The main aim of this study was to investigate the social and economic implications of immigration in South Africa. To achieve this aim the following specific objectives were pursued, namely: to determine the views of the respondents on the impact of migration in South Africa and to determine the views of the respondents on their contribution in the country according to socio-economic and demographic factors. The results from cross-tabulation(Chi-square) between selected independent variables and dependent variables show that out of all selected independent variables, marital status, occupation, education

and income were the only factors that were found to be significantly associated with the respondent's contribution to South Africa as well as their views on the impact of migration in South Africa.

It was further reported that married/cohabiting as well as those widowed, divorced and separated were less likely to feel that immigrants contributed to South Africa. People with secondary education were shown to be 6 times likely to feel that that they have contributed one way or the other in South Africa. On the other hand, people participating in sales and domestic as well as household and services were reported to be less likely to feel that immigration has an impact in South Africa. This was compared to people whom their occupation was skilled and unemployed

In summary, socio-economic factors, as reflected by respondent's education, occupation and income were associated with the respondent's view on his/her contribution and migration contribution in the country. However, socio-economic factor such as respondent's age seemed not to be associated with these views. Even though one would expect that these views vary from country to country, the country of origin is also not associated with the views.

CIA World Fact book 2013 reported the net migration rate to be at -6.24 migrant(s)/1,000 populations. There is an increasing flow of Zimbabweans into South Africa and Botswana in search of better economic opportunities. This is the highest as compared to other Southern African countries and can be mainly because of better standards of living.

5.3. Recommendations

- The study has brought to light the key issues on which policy makers needs to focus. The study has shown without that migration is unavoidable and its participants are constantly increasing. This means that we should continue hastening issues related to migration. Furthermore, empowerment of immigrants should be encouraged as immigrants contribute significantly to the country's economy and social development. Migrants bring along trade skills amongst others which do not only

benefit the small and informal industry but also the country at large. Their contributions through new ideas which not only do locals benefit from but also learn.

The study therefore recommends:

- There should be an interaction between migrant's country of origin and destination. This can help the sending country to develop and cater for its people, resulting in a decrease in people leaving the country.
- Locals should be taught about the benefits of immigration so that they can also understand the opportunities migration bring along.
- The government as well as locals should try to involve nationals in various projects and decision making. This will enable a transparent interaction and development of the society.

The government should come up with policies that protect immigrants from various criminal activities such as xenophobic attacks. This will help immigrants feel welcomed and needed. Despite this, one would note that some work still needs to be done in order to change the views on migration. Therefore, studies of these nature needs to be done in order to understand ways in which people can change their perception towards this phenomenon. It is without doubt that migration which is understood correctly can change the lives of various people for the better.

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Questionnaire

POPULATION TRAINING AND RESEARCH UNIT, FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES, NORTH-WEST UNIVERSITY, MAFIKENG

An investigation into the socio economic implications of immigration in South Africa: The case of Mafikeng local municipality experience

Thank you for participating in this study. You are requested not to provide your name and/or any identification that is not required in the questionnaire. The results obtain from this study will only be used for academic purposes and the information given by the respondents will be held confidential. The purpose of this study is to investigate the socio-economic implications of immigration in Mafikeng.

General Information

Questionnaire Number			
Place of survey			
Survey date			

Section A

Please, circle the answer relevant to you.

Biographic profile

101. Age of the respondent

102. Gender a. Male b. Female

103. Country of Birth.....

104. Immigration status **a. Permanent** **b. Temporary**

105. Marital Status a. Married b. Widow c. Separated d. Divorced
 e. Single f. Cohabiting g. Other (Specify).....

106. Religion a. Muslim b. Christian c. Traditionalist
 d. Other (Specify).....

107. Occupation.....

108. What is the highest level completed by the respondent?

- a. Never went to school b. Primary education
- c. Secondary c. Tertiary education

109. Are you engaged in any kind of economic activity (Formal or Informal)?

- a. Yes b. No... Skip to section B

110. If Yes, Please specify;
111. How much rand are you earning per month on average?
112. What is the main challenge that you experience in your work place or business?
.....
.....
113. How do you cope with the challenge stated above?
.....
.....

Section B: Migration

201. How many years ago did you first come to South Africa?
202. What motivated you to migrate to South Africa?
a. Employment b. Education c. Reunite with family d. Explore the country
d. Political instability in my country of origin. e. Other, specify.....
203. What problems did you encounter when you first moved to South Africa?
a. No problems b. discriminated against c. Lack of access to services
d. Other (Specify).....
204. Did anybody facilitate your coming to South Africa?
a. Yes b. No... if No, please skip to question 205
205. What is your relationship with this person?
a. Mother b. Father C. Sister D. Brother e. Cousin f. friend
206. How many years ago did you finally arrive in South Africa to settle for what you are doing now?
207. How do you assess living in South Africa? NB: all the places you have lived in for more than a 7 days
a. Accommodating b. Discriminatory c. respects one's privacy
d. Xenophobic
208. Do you think immigrants feel welcomed in South Africa?
a. Yes b. No
209. Before you moved to live here, did you have any information about employment/work opportunities in this place? a. Yes b. No
210. If yes, what was the main source of this information?

a. Relatives b. Friends c. Media (Television/Radio/Newspaper) d. During previous visit e. Internet f. Other (Specify).....

211. How did you make a decision to move here?

- a. Heard about the better living conditions here
b. Heard about better health, school etc facilities here
c. Just wanted to leave home d. Job availability e. Other (Specify).....

212. Have you ever facilitated the migration of somebody to South Africa? a.
Yes b. No

213. If yes, how many?

214. What is your relationship with the person/persons?

- a. Mother b. Father C. Sister D. Brother e. Cousin F. Friend

Section C: Migration consequences

301. Do you think migration has impact on South Africa? a. Yes b. No

302. What impact do you think migration has on South Africa?

.....
.....
.....

303. Do you think migration has impact on your home country? a. Yes b. No

304. What impact do you think migration can have on your home country?

.....
.....
.....

305. Have you ever experienced xenophobia of any form? a. Yes b. No

306. If yes to question 305, please narrate your experience?

.....
.....
.....

307. Have you ever been a victim of conflict between immigrants and nationals?

- a. Yes b. No

308. If yes to question 307, please narrate your experience?

.....
.....
.....

309. What do you think is/are the causes of conflict between migrants and nationals? (You may choose more than one option)

- a. Clashes in cultures b. Competition for employment c. Competition for women d. Competition for facilities and infrastructure.
e. Other, Specify.....

309. What suggestions would you give to the government in order to address issues related to conflict/friction between immigrants and nationals?

.....
.....
.....

310. Do you think immigrants have equal access to goods and services in the country (all places you have lived in?) a. Yes b. No

310. Do you think you have contributed positively to South Africa's economy?

- a. Yes b. No

311. If yes, Please explain your contribution?

.....
.....
.....
.....

312. Have you got more friends with the same migration background or more friends of South Africa origin?

- a. More friends with the same migration background
b. More friends of South Africa origin
c. About the same

313. How do you perceive the migration phenomenon?

- a. As a threat b. As an opportunity c. Both an opportunity and a threat

314. Do family relations deteriorate when a family member migrates to another country?

- a. Yes b. No c. Partly

315. What are the most important changes required for adapting to the new lifestyle in a foreign country?

- a. Learning a new language b. Obeying the new laws and rules c. Getting accustomed to the local food

316. Would you return to your home country once solved the problems which took you abroad?

- a. Yes, definitely b. No if I get a good job c. It depends on how I feel in the new country

