

POST MIGRATION EXPERIENCES OF
ZIMBABWEANS IN PIETERMARITZBURG,
SOUTH AFRICA.

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(B.Comm. Honours)

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DECLARATION

I, Fadzai Angela Mutambanengwe, hereby declare that this research study is my own original work, that where the work of others has been used or quoted, it has been acknowledged by means of complete references. I also declare that this project has not been previously in its entirety, or in part, been submitted to any other University in order to obtain any other academic qualification.

Signed:

Fadzai Angela Mutambanengwe

08 March 2013

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- My Dear Heavenly Father for enabling, giving hope, strength and who in His infinite mercy and love is pleased to see me complete this thesis
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ABSTRACT

Generally globalization has increased the number of the mobile populace making displacement and migration a common phenomenon in the narration of contemporary civilization. Over the past decade a vast number of Zimbabweans have migrated to different countries and still continue to do so, mainly due to the economic and political instability that has been present. This case study is an enquiry into the challenges Zimbabweans face when trying to settle or after settling in a foreign country. In spite of the difficulties Zimbabweans have faced in their native country, a large number of migrants may possibly be swapping old problems for a different array of extraneous and traumatic challenges. In order to understand the challenges that contemporary migrants face when settling it was essential to have a brief understanding of the reasons of migration as well as have a background nature of where they are coming from.

Consequently this study begins by explaining the push and pull theory and the social inclusion theory which explain the migration patterns migration and post-migration experiences of Zimbabweans are likely to encounter. The researcher adopted both qualitative and quantitative research methods. The triangulation research technique was incorporated to heighten the level of interaction between the researcher and the subjects during the survey. It would appear that the declining level of education standards and lack of employment prompted much of the migration by Zimbabweans. The findings also revealed some discrepancies in perceptions and experiences of student and non-student migrants particularly in in how they perceive South Africans and in settling challenges. The biggest challenge encountered which still continues to pose as a problem is the language barrier.

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ACRONYMS

ANC	African National Congress
CORMSA	Consortium for Refugees and Migrants in South Africa
DHA	Department of Home Affairs
GNU	Government of National Unity
LPC	Lindela Repatriation Centre
MDC	Movement for Democratic Change
PMB	Pietermaritzburg
SA	South Africa
SADC	South African Developing Countries
SAPS	South African Police Service
UKZN	University of KwaZulu-Natal
USA	United States of America

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Research problem:

Over the past decade a vast number of Zimbabweans have migrated to different countries and still continue to do so, mainly due to the economic and political instability that has been present. Neighbouring South Africa has managed to accommodate numerous Zimbabwean migrants. This case study was an enquiry about the challenges Zimbabweans face when trying to settle or after settling in a foreign country. In spite of the difficulties Zimbabweans have faced in their native country, a vast number of migrants may possibly be swapping old problems for a different array of extraneous and traumatic challenges.

1.1.1 Background to Zimbabwe's migrating population

Zimbabwe was always known to be a country of immigrants as it was once a major destination for people from all over the world, especially Europeans, and because of the good climate conditions migrants settled permanently in the country. The migration of Zimbabweans can be traced back to post-independence in the 1980's were colossal masses internally migrated from rural to urban areas. Three major waves of migration have thus been recorded which are the relocation of white Zimbabweans after the liberation struggle that ended in 1980, fleeing of masses of people after the massacres that took place in Matabeleland in the 1980s, and lastly the most recent wave of emigration occurring among black Zimbabweans for political and economic reasons. Numerous informally settled Zimbabweans were also susceptible in the "Murambatsvina" clean-up operation which took place in 2005. Citizens in the agriculture sectors were made vulnerable as a result of the "Fast-Track Land Reform Programme" between 2000 and 2002 (Rutherford, 2008).

Generally globalization has increased the number of the mobile populace making displacement and migration a common phenomenon in the narration of contemporary civilization (Leung, 2011). This thesis aimed to probe the challenges Zimbabweans encounter when trying to settle in a foreign country. Many Zimbabweans have fled the country in search

of greener pastures, with the majority of people moving down into neighbouring South Africa. This is probably because of many factors including proximity, thus lower transport costs when travelling to and fro, easier migration policies, the economic stability in South Africa, and the vast opportunities it has to offer due to the growing infrastructure and the large number of investors that create jobs (Rutherford, 2008).

1.1.2 Preliminary literature study and reasons for choosing topic

According to Zinyama (2002), the dynamics of migration can generally be elucidated using a combination of push and pull factors. Negative forces normally push populaces to relocate and these include things such as poor living conditions, lack of employment and wage discrepancies, and lack of liberation to express or practice one's beliefs where other groups can actually be banished from their homes. On the other hand, pull factors are the projected or predominant positive conditions that can be complemented by labour market needs (shortage of skilled workers) and attractive immigration policies in the countries of destination. Thus there are many reasons that have been used to explain the migration patterns of Zimbabweans. The economic crisis in Zimbabwe has undoubtedly been the biggest push factor for both skilled and unskilled nationals (Zinyama, 2002). The hyperinflation in 2000 worsened the situation because Zimbabwe had not been performing well economically. This was accompanied by severe shortages in basic commodities including medication, foodstuff, fuel, trade and consumer goods and the most basic services, namely water and electricity supply. The health care sector was also seriously affected as it was costly to receive consultation from health care providers and purchase medication. Tragically the cholera epidemic forced many people to search for health care from bordering South Africa (World Health Organization, 2009). This era was thus marked with an increase in poverty levels forcing great masses to migrate as Zimbabwe was uninhabitable.

The pattern of migration of Zimbabwean nationals has shown some irregularities and this has probably been caused by many factors, among them bureaucratic difficulties and financial problems. Acquiring a passport has been a dreadful process for Zimbabweans. Thus a large number do not hold one until they need to travel. Due to the economic crisis, the Zimbabwean government experienced difficulties in the issuing of passport booklets as they

required a special imported material (Ndlovu-Gatsheni, 2003). Those migrants that do not possess a passport become vulnerable to abysmal trafficking situations such as smuggling and border jumping. In certain cases migrants have been asked to pay ridiculously large amounts of money to bribe officials. In severe cases women have been forced into prostitution or been kept as servitudes by smugglers. In other instances, migrants have fallen victim to fabricated employment contracts or the terms and conditions of the job offering guaranteed at the time of employment may have been changed dramatically during the course of migration resulting in mistreatment of the individuals upon arrival at the destination (Ndlovu-Gatsheni, 2003).

The absence of passports amongst many Zimbabweans has prevented them from obtaining work, study and residence permits. Their desperation as a result has forced them to fall victim to false promises and to working illegally, regrettably under poor working conditions or for lower wages. Migration for Zimbabweans has not been a smooth process, especially for those that do not possess the right travel documents, because they become prone to emotional and physical distress throughout the process (Crush, 2008). For some the trauma is not from first-hand experiences but from witnessing physical violence or traumatic events as they occur with other people. Lack of proper documentation in turn hinders proper settlement of migrants upon arrival at their destination.

This study was inspired by the researcher's personal experiences as a student who temporarily moved to South Africa in search of a better education. The researcher's exposure to this different setting triggered the quest to want to explore the post-migration challenges that other Zimbabweans encounter when trying to settle in a foreign country. When migrating to a different country, migrants are faced not only with challenges when trying to settle, but also with the challenges they encounter before leaving their home country and during the migration process. Consequently the researcher briefly described the challenges Zimbabweans encounter before leaving.

1.2 Research problems and objectives: Key questions asked

The broad questions concerned what challenges Zimbabweans have encountered or continue to encounter in their search for a better livelihood. The 2010 statistics show that there were about 1.4 million Zimbabwean refugees and asylum seekers (15% of Zimbabwe's populace)

that were currently staying in South Africa. Nearly 13% of the people who were staying in Johannesburg were recorded to be Zimbabwean migrants. (Crush, Chikanda and Tawodzera, 2012:28). The year 2011 recorded 2 320 086 arrivals and 1 975 384 departures of Zimbabwean migrants travelling by road, meaning to say the arrivals far exceeded the departures (Crush, Chikanda and Tawodzera, 2012:28). These numbers clearly indicate that some of Zimbabweans are willing to migrate regardless of the conditions. This leads one to question the possible sacrifices some of these people had to make in order to better settle in a new environment. In the process one can also ask whether South African policies and citizens have accommodated Zimbabwean migrants, and, if so, to what extent the policies have achieved this. The researcher aimed to ascertain whether South Africa as the host country has provided an environment conducive for the settling of Zimbabwean migrants. It would appear that there may be many barriers and challenges that Zimbabweans are likely to encounter and language could be amongst the biggest ones.

1.2.1 The objectives of the research were:

- To describe both positive and negative post-migration experiences of Zimbabweans in Pietermaritzburg, South Africa.
- To establish the extent to which negative post-migration experiences of Zimbabweans impact their decisions to continue staying in Pietermaritzburg, South Africa.
- To determine whether the challenges faced by Zimbabweans while in Pietermaritzburg, South Africa, make the migration experience worthwhile.

To address the objectives, the specific questions addressed in the research were:

- What are the reasons for the migration of Zimbabwean nationals?
- What kind of problems do Zimbabwean migrants encounter before leaving Zimbabwe?
- What kind of post-migration problems do Zimbabwean migrants encounter when trying to settle in South Africa?
- Has the experience of migration impacted on Zimbabweans' sense of national identity?

1.3 Broader issues to be investigated:

The likelihood of finding employment, disposable resources and services has prompted and given most Zimbabweans substantial motivation to leave behind their pillars of social support which are family and friends as well as the community (Idemudia, Williams and Wyatt, 2012). Past research established that migrants who lacked emotional support were inclined to experience significant psychological health challenges owing to the stressors they come across upon arrival in the foreign country. Depending on the conditions that migrants are subjected to, migrants encounter different challenges and in some extreme cases these can include xenophobia (which is defined in detail in chapter two), exploitation and coercion, and sex work, particularly for those illegal migrants who become highly exposed to HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases, and discrimination in health facilities, particularly with regard to anti-retroviral treatments (Zinyama, 2002). The project therefore took the form of an empirical study that made use of primary data derived from the participants.

1.4 Principal theories upon which the research project was constructed

There are many theories that can be used to explain different patterns of migration and these include the push and pull model, the dual labour market theory which is also known as the segmented labour market theory, the world systems theory, and the amenities theory. Even though no comprehensive theory exists to explain why people migrate, several philosophers have tried to give reasonable explanations for this pattern. The push and pull theory looks at how negative and positive forces within an environment lead to the migration of people while the amenities theory explains how the attractiveness of anything of value, even a geographic location, can impact the migration decisions that people make. The dual labour theory divides the economy of a country into two parts, a secondary economy and a primary economy. It then explains how the operation of that economy leads to the migration of the citizens from a country. The world systems theory looks at how migration has been shaped in the course of history and social change (Macisco and Pryor, 1963).

The theory that best applied to the kind of post-migration experiences that Zimbabweans are likely to encounter in South Africa is the push and pull model. Thus the primary focus of the research was shaped using the macro-level push and pull theory which focuses on the forces responsible for international migration. In exploring the post-migration challenges migrants are likely to encounter, the researcher used the social inclusion theory to explain the challenge that migrants face when trying to be integrated into a new society. The social inclusion and exclusion theory enabled the researcher to understand the position of both the nationals (South African citizens) and non-nationals (Zimbabweans).

1.5 Research method

The Minister of Home Affairs in South Africa, Dr. Nkosazana Dhlamini Zuma, has shown a great concern and created awareness about the range of problems that migrants experience. Thus the research methodology for this project allowed the questioning of the major players involved who are the Zimbabwean migrants. The aim of the research was to gain an overall view and an understanding of the challenges that migrants face from the perspective of migrants themselves. There were a number of sampling methods that could be used and the researcher selected the non-probability sampling technique of snowballing for the research. This is because the sample had been narrowed down to the city of Pietermaritzburg as there are ample number of Zimbabweans who have migrated to the city as recorded by the South African Home Affairs which is located in the city. Educational facilities such as the University of KwaZulu Natal (Pietermaritzburg campus) have also registered countless Zimbabweans within their facilities (Crush, Chikanda and Tawodzera, 2012:28).

1.6 Summary of dissertation:

Chapter One: Introduction. Chapter One was the introductory chapter which introduced the study by presenting an overview of the study. A theoretical framework of the entire study was given. The background of the study was briefly stated as well as the objectives, the methodology, the design as well as the limitations. The chapter outlined what the study sought to address.

Chapter Two: Literature review. Chapter Two is the literature review which focuses on the different challenges that Zimbabweans are likely to encounter when trying to adapt, settle and sustain them in a new environment. The chapter begins with the pre-migration and moves on to the migration process by looking at the challenges that are or can be encountered in these stages. In conclusion, the chapter addresses how the South African government has intervened in matters regarding immigrants

Chapter Three: Research Methodology. The research design and methods are explained in detail in Chapter Three. Details regarding the nature of the research are specified. The self-designed surveys are described as well as how it was administered. The chapter explains how the participants were selected as well as calculation of the sample size and how it improved the validity and accuracy of the results. Lastly the chapter concludes with the limitations that the researcher encountered during the study.

Chapter Four: Analysis and Discussion of Findings. The results are discussed in chapter four. The chapter analyses and discusses the findings in detail and identify emerging themes. This chapter focuses on interpreting data and this was carried out using both Quantitative and Qualitative techniques. This includes applications and implications of the data from the respondents.

Chapter Five: Recommendations and Conclusion. Chapter Five is the concluding chapter where recommendations are provided regarding some of the challenges that migrants face as well as guiding principles for a comparable future research.

Appendices: These include the informed consent form, survey questionnaire and both quantitative and qualitative results from the survey.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

In order to understand the challenges that contemporary migrants face when settling it is essential to have a brief understanding of the reasons of migration as well as have a background nature of where they are coming from. The chapter will begin by explaining the theories around which the migration and post-migration experiences of Zimbabweans are likely to be centred. It will go on to explore the challenges of social inclusion and exclusion that migrants are likely to encounter in their neighbourhoods, communities, workplaces as they try to engage with citizens as well as other migrants in their attempt to settle or for their duration in South Africa. Challenges are expected to arise due to differences that exist upon the intersection of different values and beliefs, competition for resources and several other factors. The chapter will conclude by looking at how the South African government and institutions have intervened in issues related to migrants and whether they have been successful.

2.2 Migration Theories

International migration of different populaces arises due to different reasons. Thus the overall experience of migration and settlement differ among individuals and groups. Nevertheless, the circumstances under which migrants travel can have profound implications for the relationship that is to be built with the foreign nationals (Gordon, 2010). For instance, border traders, transit migrants, political refugees or job-seekers are all migrants, but they might not necessarily have the same migration experiences or encounters. Asylum seekers normally require assistance in the form of secure accommodation, food and in some cases legal aid from the receiving population. While the departure of political refugees is characterized by separation of families, their ability to adjust in a new environment without moral and emotional support can prove difficult for some. Ordinary migrants are the group least likely to encounter challenges because the nature of their travel is usually planned and challenges are anticipated.

2.2.1 The Push and Pull Theory

Attempts to construct a post-migration theory have been constrained by the considerable variety of migrations to be considered which include professional and unskilled, compelled and voluntary, settler and temporary, internal and international, and legal and illegal (Cohen and Robin, 1996). Nonetheless many theories have been developed in an attempt to understand this pattern of behaviour. According to Bauer and Zimmermann (1998), the earliest theories on migration were developed by Ravenstein and he explains that migration can occur in a series of waves with each wave having massive implications on the next either positively or negatively. This migration sees rural inhabitants migrating more than urban residents and this is probably due to economic factors (Ravenstein, 1885)

As stated in Bauer and Zimmermann (1998), Marxist theory is often used to support the push and pull theory. This is because migration has been seen as an inevitable process that was bound to rise due to the spread of capitalism and would prove to be the only outcome after people had been displaced from their home or land. Thus ownership and exploitation of capital and resources are seen as forces that draw or drive migrants from one place to another. Bauer and Zimmermann add that the original Lee model of migration (Lee, 1966) is another theory which uses the push and pull factors to explain what draws migrants to an area while pushing them away from another area. However the most recent theory of migration was developed in the 1990s through gender studies and it states that the responses of women and men to migration vary depending on a number of factors with gender discrimination in the labour market playing an immense role (Lee, 2007). Conversely, it is important to take note of how migration researchers are progressively starting to appreciate how migration decisions are taken communally, as families and households search to advance the interests of their members while alleviating poverty levels. Furthermore, Harris (2001) explains that artificial boundaries exist between the push and pull factors, thus they need to be examined separately as they can reveal different levels of foreignness to migrants.

Understanding migration theories is vital because it gives better meaning to why populations move, particularly in the context of politics and economics. This also draws up a picture of what they seek to find at their destination. The very early migration theorist, Ernest Ravenstein, established that migration is governed by push and pull factors and contemporary theorists thereafter have merely reformulated his theory (Thieme, 2006). In Ravenstein's

theory, the push factors refer to the hostile or adverse conditions that make a place uninhabitable, for example, oppressive laws which then trigger migration. To the contrary, pull factors draw people to an area because of potential and positive conditions the area might have to offer to the migrants. The background and perspective of migrants can be explained using the push factors while what attracts them to South African can be captured using the pull factors framework. The combination of both the push and pull factors gives a reasonable explanation as to why South Africa is a preferred destination.

Supporting theorists such as Everett Lee have added more substance to Ravenstein's theory by emphasizing the effects of internal push forces (Lee, 2007). Lee points out that there are variables that can hinder or prevent migration and these include proximity, physical well-being, party-political obstructions as well as having children. However other personal factors that comprise of the level of education, family bonds and knowledge about the chosen destination can also expedite or impede the migration process and ultimately the course of settlement (Jones, 2009). The rate of cross border migration by Zimbabweans to South Africa was clearly exacerbated by the political uncertainties largely due to the violent elections and the continuous collapse of the economy. However migration numbers marginally decreased during 2008-2009. This was due to the formation of the Government of National Unity (GNU) which made slight improvements to the economy and political arena (Dumba and Chirisa, 2010).

2.2.2 The Social Inclusion Theory

The solidity of a social structure is an imperative feature in order to ensure that diverse communities engage effectively. Migrants seeking to settle or trying to settle are probably going to be faced with multiple barriers in the process. In order to address the post-migration aspects of this research, the social inclusion theory will be used. According to Gagnon, Khoudour-Castéras and Lefebvre (2010), the social inclusion theory talks about how an individual can efficiently and effectively contribute towards both social and economic aspects of a society. It refers to the capacity with which one engages in the production and consumption of goods and services within a particular community, how people interact socially, as well as their involvement in politics. In an ideal setting social inclusion would ensure that Zimbabweans have access to opportunities and different choices as well as the

capacity to maximize them upon their arrival in South Africa (Gagnon, Khoudour-Castéras and Lefebvre, 2010). Therefore, the extent to which individuals, in this case migrants, are accepted or alienated in a community contributes immensely towards their well-being. Failure to be recognized or appreciated could result in Zimbabwean migrants not being able to unleash their full potential. Thus the social inclusion theory can be used in cases where an individual or group is excluded from participating or being integrated into a society. In addition to the results from the survey, this theory will be able to establish whether Zimbabwean migrants are facing challenges in settling in Pietermaritzburg, South Africa.

The settling of migrants provides countless benefits, especially to the sectors that are sensitive to the public such as housing, transportation and city or town infrastructure. As cited by Dumont, Spielvogel and Widmaier (2010), the increasing number of migrants signifies many prospects for the host country but this is usually accompanied by social challenges such as social exclusion, particularly to the migrants. The migration and settlement of foreign nationals alone does not pose as a threat to social structures, but discrimination and absence of a logical integration policy result in migration being problematic (Dumont, Spielvogel, and Widmaier, 2010). The 2008 xenophobic riots that took place in South Africa were a result of anti-immigrant sentiments which had intensified over time. This was probably because of the global economic crisis which resulted in the decline of economic conditions predominantly in disadvantaged areas only to be worsened by the inability of the government to resolve the unemployment issues. However the level of social inclusion and exclusion is dependent on several factors such as wealth, level of education, and the mind-set of community members with whom the migrants will be staying (Saloojee, 2003).

2.3 Reasons for Migration

2.3.1 Push and Pull Factors

Looking at the case of Zimbabweans, the biggest drivers of migration would appear to have been the state of the economy, which, according to the Millennium Development Goals Status Report Zimbabwe (2010), is characterised by an unemployment rate of 95%, with only close to half a million people with formal employment. Globally the Zimbabwean dollar stands as one of the least valued currencies as it was weakened by the political mayhem that

was present (Mapuva and Chari, 2010:31). This affected the import and export industry, and during the famine period the government was unable to provide food for its people. Another push factor is the level of poverty in Zimbabwe. More than half of the population of Zimbabwe live in wretched poverty and nearly a third of the children are malnourished (Madise, Matthews and Margetts, 1999). Instead of safeguarding the basic human rights of citizens, the government was the one committing crimes against its citizens. It placed strict constraints on the lives of its citizens such as restricting citizens from freedom of speech, sizable gatherings and even the media was banned from airing any news that criticized the ruling party. Even though elections were held in Zimbabwe and continue to be held, voters are intimidated, ballots are rigged and results are falsified. Thus the entire process is not free and fair. The education system on the other hand collapsed, as can be seen by the declining literacy levels, since 1995. Most government schools and universities failed to operate properly due to the large numbers of teachers and lecturers that had stopped working as they were not given enough remuneration to sustain them (Brett, 2008). This could also have promoted the migration of skilled teachers and lecturers leaving the country. All the factors and experiences mentioned above would appear to have contributed either directly or indirectly towards the migration of most Zimbabweans.

There are many factors drawing migrants to South Africa. These include the employment opportunities since the South African unemployment rate is way lower when compared to Zimbabwe's. South Africa has a strong economy which continues to grow and was ranked the 25th strongest economy in the world and this can be seen by it being nominated and eventually being chosen to host the 2010 FIFA soccer games (Cornelissen and Swart, 2006). South Africa is also situated in a geographically accessible location to Zimbabwe thus migrants can easily migrate into the country. The combination of the economic situation in South Africa and its proximity to Zimbabwe place it among the top migration destinations for Zimbabweans.

2.3.2 Effects of migration

The migration of Zimbabweans has brought with it both desirable and undesirable effects for Zimbabwe and consequently for South Africa. For Zimbabwe this migration has ensured that people continue to receive an education from primary to tertiary levels which will benefit the country when they return, while those working will be able to sustain their families back home using the money they send. However this migration has separated a vast number of families and the poverty levels have not improved. There has been an immense brain drain in all sectors with professionals leaving the underprivileged unattended. The biggest field to be affected by this is the health department as the child mortality rate has increased. The host country also posing threats of xenophobia has not made it any easy for migrants. Though difficult, South Africa has managed to receive a large number of Zimbabweans and still continues to do so. This era has marked an important phase in the history of globalisation. For South Africa, the professional migrants have contributed significantly to the working force, especially in the fields of science and technology (Bakewell, 2008).

2.3.3 Categories of Foreigners

The following table 2.1(overleaf) briefly defines the diverse categories of Zimbabwean migrants who have migrated to South Africa. The categories clearly indicate that there are numerous reasons that can trigger the migration of different populations. Some of the categories include refugees, traders, students, traders and shoppers.

Table 2.1: Categories of Zimbabwean Migrants in South Africa

CATEGORY	DEFINITION
Refugees (asylum seekers)	People fleeing from their home in fear of persecution
Humanitarian migrants	People who are escaping extreme conditions of scarcity of food, medical emergency or other human rights
Economic migrants	People running away from economic instability includes highly skilled and unskilled workers in Zimbabwe
Traders	People who move back and forth between countries repeatedly trading goods
Shoppers	People who come to South Africa solely for shopping and return back return to Zimbabwe soon after
Border residents	People who move back and forth frequently but are mostly based at the border
Transit migrants	People who moved to South Africa but are on route to another country thus will leave soon
Unaccompanied minors	These people either stay at the border region or travel to the city
Illegal migrants*	People who have moved into South Africa unlawfully and do not hold proper travel documents
Student migrants*	People who migrate for educational purposes

Source: Forced migration studies programme, FMSP Report (2007)

*Additional categories where adapted include student and illegal migrants

The title refugee is given to a person running away from being persecuted or is at the risk of having their human rights violated in their home country (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees UNHCR, 1998). Among the masses of Zimbabwean migrants, an infinite number have applied for the refugee status. According to the UNHCR, when a refugees application is in progress they are referred to as an asylum-seeker. This is because their claim would have not yet been proven as to whether or not the fear of their lives is real (UNHCR, 1998). Presently the South African Department of Home Affairs has a colossal backlog of asylum application claims that have not yet been assessed. This has massive implications for the refugees as they will not be able to obtain access to the socioeconomic welfare offered by the state. This is because for refugees, this status is accompanied by a number of legal rights such as freedom from any inhuman treatment, human dignity, freedom of expression and practising of any religion or beliefs. Other privileges include not being deported to one's home country, ability to purchase any form of property, or engaging in other contractual agreements as well as seeking employment, obtaining an education and receiving the proper healthcare (UNHCR, 1998).

There are different types of migrants and those coming from Zimbabwe comprise of asylum seekers, permanent and temporary migrants whose migration is triggered by different reasons thus come in search of different things. The status under which one enters determines the conditions under which one will live and what one is entitled to. Asylum seekers are not allowed to work or study, but contrary to common public perception, refugees are eligible for an array of socioeconomic privileges which include work and study permits. In as much as asylum seekers can be an umbrella term for political, economic and humanitarian migrants, it is difficult to classify some of the Zimbabwean migrants. Research has established that other categories of migrant result by default for example some asylum seekers migrate in seek of refuge but upon their arrival they do not register as such but in turn apply for other permits such as study permits. But in actual fact their migration would have been indirectly affected and triggered by conditions such as fear of persecution or scarcity of resources. South Africa has however received a large number of student migrants who are seeking to advance their level of education particularly in the tertiary sector (Neocosmos, 2010).

2.4 Settlement

By definition, settlement denotes the familiarization and the primary stages to which migrants acclimatize to a new environment. This is characterised by migrants looking for accommodation, starting to learn the native dialect, getting employed, and learning to familiarize with the new environment (Burnett, 1998). In recent years, the character and meaning of settlement has evolved. This has been due to a number of factors. The biggest drivers for this change have been a combination of globalisation and the scientific and technological advances that have been taking place, particularly in the communication sector. (Hugo, 1999:2).

2.4.1 Stages of Settlement

Upon arrival to destination, migrants have to settle in an area. The process of settlement comprises of four stages, namely, the honeymoon stage, the frustration phase, the coping phase and the adjustment phase (Zubin, 2007:240). The honeymoon stage begins with migrants being captivated by the new environment to which they need to become accustomed

as everything seems new and fascinating. The duration of this period depends on the individual, their values and principles. This stage can last from roughly one month to a year. The second stage is the frustration phase in which people come to terms with day to day challenges of living. Migrants begin to intermingle and build relations with their neighbours and other members of the community, organizations and systems. It is in the course of this time that an individual may develop mixed feelings of frustration, resentment and despair.

The length of this period is normally between two to five years depending on the experiences of the individual. The coping phase is characterised by being able to operate in most parts of the new environment. Migrants at this stage will have developed coping strategies that help them deal with the challenges they encounter. Strategies include sense of humour, anger management and conflict resolution tactics. Finally comes the adjustment phase whereby an individual or people become more relaxed and are accustomed to the new environment. By this stage they are generally capable of having to deal with the public. According to Zubin (2007), most migrants experience these phases of adaptation. However, different groups of migrants may be faced with longer frustration and coping periods. For example, refugees may take longer periods in the second and third phases. This is due to the different levels of the traumatic experiences individuals may be subjected to. The stages of settlement also apply to temporary migrants such as students even though they will be staying in the country for a shorter period of time. In the case of temporary migrants, the characteristics of each stage are likely to be curtailed by the duration of their stay

As outlined by Cox (1987:9), the settlement stages can also be divided into three phases namely the reception and preliminary relocation stage, the longer-term adapting period and lastly the assimilation stage. These three phases are derived from the last stage of the entire migration process which comprises of pre-migration, migration and post-migration. The preliminary stage is often characterised with search for jobs and temporary housing while the long-term adapting phase sees migrants securing more stable accommodation. The assimilation stage affords migrants the chance to be integrated and thus receive some sort of recognition from nationals which may lead to naturalisation. However, the above-mentioned three stages assume that migration and settlement will be permanent.

2.4.2 Key Features of Settlement

Analysing the key features of settlement is as important as focusing on what migrants are able to achieve during their stay in a new environment. Most research has likened settlement to integration in that it will occur in a linear process. This is usually not the case, as most challenges faced by migrants tend to crop up long after their arrival. For some migrants, settlement challenges can come about in other dimensions while other areas of their life will go smoothly, such as employment (Burnett, 1998). This is also the case with certain family members of the migrant. Some can easily settle into a new environment while others will not. There are two fundamental concepts which are important in this analysis. These are psychological (mental) and basic structural factors.

The psychological aspects include personality traits such as self-worth, intellectual capacity, and competency skills. The structural factors look at an individual's status in a social structure for example in the workplace, at training facilities, residential area, how an individual participates in the education sector and networks they will have built individually (Burnett, 1998). The settlement of migrants depends on how they are able to interact with the key element of the constitution, economic and communal assemblies within the host nation. Nevertheless the purpose of interaction is not to ensure equality among the diverse cultural practices, but to enable migrants to be integrated into the social system (Levitt, 2001)

The two fundamental concepts mentioned above thus make settlement complex and hard to predict as they incorporate a wide of range of aspects at the individual, household, organization and the societal level. The essential dynamics of settlement are centred on the communal and traditional background of the migrant, the manner and circumstances in which they will have migrated, as well as the setting in the destination area (country) with regards to how they facilitate the experiences and prospects of migrants (Crush and McDonald, 2000). In a nutshell, these factors can be understood as pre-migration, migration and post-migration variables.

The ethnic background of migrants plays a significant role in the course of the settlement period. This is because people come from different backgrounds, which also differ in other respects such as class, values, traditions, gender and even regional aspects. These variables in turn have an impact on other important aspects such as education, profession and the level of affluence of the migrants. The problem, however, is that unlike ethnicity, the meaning of culture does not apply to every individual within a specific society or cluster, and neither is it valued in the same way. Class, level of education and regional background have an impact on culture, This is because it not only embraces things such as music or dance, but also encircles other everyday life experiences such as work, family life as well as other the commercial and political structures. Thus, from Crush and McDonald's (2000) perspective, migration can be seen as a leap from one societal assembly to another. The leap thus poses as a hurdle or challenge for immigrants.

Table 2.2 (overleaf) illustrates dimensions that can be used as indicators of best settlement practices. The indicators have been divided into short term goals which involve settling and long term goals which involve the integration of the individual into the new society. The dimensions include economic, social, cultural, political and educational

Table 2.2: Indicators of Best Settlement Practices.

Indicators of Best Settlement Practices		
Dimension	Short-term (settlement)	Longer-term (integration)
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• getting a job• financial freedom	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• profession development• salary parity• entry into previous working field
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• start social links• diversify the social links	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• gain access to societies• participate in plans to transform institution
Cultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Adjusting to different changes in lifestyle (e.g. food, personal relations)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• participating in strategies to redefine national identity• acclimatizing or reviewing values
Political	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• residency• casting your vote	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Actively engaging in political matters
Educational	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• acquiring a study permit• being registered into an institution or educational facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• having a safe and secure accommodation• adapting well in an institution

Source: Abella (2006)

2.5 Challenges of Settling In South Africa

2.5.1 National and Local Policies

A successful settlement is characterised by communal, economic and party-political involvement in the extensive society on merit without partiality or facing judgement. As stated in The Bill of Rights, South Africa pledges ethnic, socio-economic as well as political rights to everyone residing in the country (Crush, 2000). However, this has not been the case as several studies have shown that there are growing levels of chauvinism amongst South

African citizens and the intensity of intolerance of foreign nationals has also heightened. According to Crush (2000), the maltreatment of migrants has increased and is worsened by the fact that there is little provision for the notion and awareness about the rights of migrants. The only group of South Africans that is rather open-minded and tolerant with regards to non-citizens is a small minority that has been in contact with them on a personal level. It is also apparent that numerous facets of the South African social life are greatly divided by race. Thus the perceptions citizens have of some migrants differs as does the treatment. This is likely to pose as a challenge to Zimbabwean migrants seeking to settle in South African communities.

Akhtar (1999) points out that migration is often accompanied by an individual or group having to leave familiar food, the music they are accustomed to, undisputed social customs, as well as communal relations. The new host country, in this case South Africa, will have on offer unconventional food, unfamiliar vernaculars, different civil trepidations, unfamiliar heroes and even different landscaping. There is one certain thing that arises from migration and it is that migrants are most likely to encounter challenges when settling in a new environment. According to Akhtar (1999:6), in order for an individual to be incorporated into a different environment quickly, they should be willing to give up more of the environment, habits and practices they were previously accustomed to. However post-migration experiences differ depending on whether one intends to permanently settle or is a temporary resident. The degree of motive or reason to leave one's country subsequently affects how one is going to be able to adapt.

The challenges faced by most migrants are mostly dependent on their vulnerability to many factors including communal marginalization and absence of socioeconomic and public resources (Derose, Escarce and Lurie, 2007). The legal status of migrants also plays a significant role in determining their capacity to access societal amenities and getting employment that provides benefits. According to Derose, Escarce and Lurie (2007), the socioeconomic background of immigrants influences their access to certain services, facilities and resources either directly or indirectly this includes things such as educational accomplishments, their profession and income. The legal status of migrants is another determining factor of their accessibility to societal facilities and paying jobs. Many manifest disparities have been noted, for example, in the health sector, migrants make fewer visits to

physicians or other medical specialists and this is because a great number do not have medical insurance (Physicians for Human Rights, 2003).

2.5.2 Job Security

The extent to which migrants and their children find decent jobs plays a significant role in how they are successfully assimilated into a society. This is because similar to citizens, migrants to a certain extent also depend on social networks for employment information. Social networks provide information about recruitment and potential job openings and to some extent will increase probability of them getting employed. There are higher chances that migrants, unlike citizens, will depend on social links because of dialectal barriers and lack of expertise in how to search for formal employment. According to Drever and Hoffmeister (2008), statistics have shown that to the advantage of foreigners, most companies prefer hiring immigrants so as to reduce costs, and migrants' ability to work well due to their submissive behaviour. The biggest challenge for migrants however is finding jobs that guarantee job security, a safe working environment and prospects for advancement (Drever and Hoffmeister, 2008). This challenge is worsened when migrants have nonconvertible qualifications and working experience. Many employers could argue that the foreigners are less secure because the duration of their stay is normally uncertain. Although it is not normally eagerly resorted to by migrants, most migrants failing to find employment have turned to self-employment. This has seen many *spaza* shops (mini tuck shops) being opened, especially in informal settlements. However lack of job security and creates uncertainty and prevents migrants from making long term plans.

2.5.3 Stigmatization, Marginalization and Discrimination

Stigma and marginalization are other issues that migrants are likely to come across in the midst of trying to settle and being integrated into a new environment. Many factors have been given to explain what triggers the segregation and the marginalization of migrants by nationals. Some of the factors include dissimilarities in the way people look for example skin tone, wearing unfamiliar dress attire, speaking using a different language or accent, ethnic and spiritual practices. The stigma of migrant populations is often aggravated by communal reservations about the consequences migration might bring on communal resources. The

misconceptions that South African citizens have about foreigners are highly likely to contribute to the chauvinistic behaviour and discriminatory practises migrants may encounter during the settlement process. Stigmatization, marginalization and discrimination thus qualify as some of the worst cases of social exclusion that migrants can encounter. This type of treatment can occur in a number of forms and is likely to make migrants vulnerable (Malcolm, Aggleton, Bronfman, Galvão, Mane, and Verrall, 2007). One effect of discrimination includes instillation of fear amongst migrants which causes them to become hesitant to seek assistance since they will dread poor treatment.

2.5.4 Access to Publicly Funded Health Care

The health of migrants can be affected at any time due to the challenges of job security, unemployment, stigmatization, marginalization and having to adapt to new climatic conditions among other things that post migration brings. Anxiety, depression and fatigue are examples of health issues that are directly linked to these processes. The South African government offers the public free health care services at government hospitals and clinics. However migrants encounter language barriers and their residential location might not permit accessibility to the services. All age groups of migrants and their families often require support which is lacking in government institutions. At hand the challenge seems to be traditionally orientated as Zimbabweans can only seek suitable public support and traditional medicines from back home (Henderson, 2004). With the already existing challenges, language acts as barrier of communication for migrants who want to seek access to medical care services. Crush and Tawodzera (2011:4) point out that South Africa's most common discriminatory stereotypes occur in the government public services sector such as hospitals where some nationals believe foreigners contribute to over-crowding.

2.5.5 Accommodation

The residential location in which migrants stay can also have profound implications for the challenges they are likely to encounter while staying in South Africa. This is because location determines the level of interaction that migrants have with citizens (Rhodes and Piper, 2001). Migrants may choose to stay in a new residential area or a traditional residential which already comprises of other migrants as it is the case with most Zimbabwean student migrants

who are staying in the Scottsville area in Pietermaritzburg, as do most other students. The chances that a new neighbourhood or community will have a strong and well-built security net which is characterised by a structure of culturally proficient advisors, migrant support groups or community-orientated societies is less when compared to established areas. Migrants staying in new neighbourhoods are probably going to have to build new social systems from which to seek assistance from than individuals staying in old migrant societies. However this process can take longer as new migrants staying in a new area are likely to be exposed to fewer migrants. As it stands, the spatial distribution of neighbourhoods and suburbs in the city of Pietermaritzburg is based on race. Thus Zimbabwean migrants are also going to follow that pattern (Rhodes and Piper, 2001).

The issue of job security also comes to play as it determines the choice of accommodation a migrant has. When people do not have a house or home to return to they do not hold a legitimate identity in society, they are unknown, overlooked and untraceable (Dumba and Chirisa, 2010). Thus it is crucial to note that the challenges of being marginalized, with the issues of unemployment and job security mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs also contribute to the accommodation problem. In the beginning, many new migrants usually opt to share lodging with friends or colleagues upon their arrival and this can continue for some time up until they are more stable.

2.5.6 Language Barriers

Being able to speak the host country's language is of utmost importance in the economic and social phases of settling post-migration. The researcher has had several negative experiences in encountering black South African citizens, particularly those from the Zulu speaking tribe, expecting each person, particularly black or dark-skinned people, to be able to speak their language. For those South African citizens that are not fluent in English, the attempts of foreigners to communicate with nationals in English has been connoted to be a tactful way of showing off their proficiency skills and being showy at the same time. Citizens have also interpreted it as migrants trying to show how much they loathe both the native language and the nationals (Harris, 2002). For Zimbabweans staying in Pietermaritzburg, the people coming from the Matabeleland province in Zimbabwe which are mostly from the Ndebele tribe or have a Ndebele speaking background have probably been able to adjust when

compared to the Shona speaking people. This is because their vernacular language is similar to the Zulu language. This has been an advantage to the Ndebele people when trying to find a job because most service providers or businesses that interact with people require fluency in their national language. In comparison, the Shona speaking people are likely to encounter formidable barriers in the labour market when compared to the Ndebele.

2.5.7 Xenophobia

Among the plethora of challenges faced by migrants when trying to settle, xenophobia is the most protuberant of the challenges (Harris, 2001). Several explanations have been given to try and give meaning to the xenophobic culture that has emerged among some South Africans towards exclusively black foreigners. Several scholars have also attempted to conceptualize the meaning of xenophobia. Crush and Ramachandran (2009) have defined xenophobia as an irrational fear, mistrust, disgust and or hatred of immigrants or everything supposedly foreign. While scholars such as Masuku (2006), have highlighted the origin of xenophobic behaviour to be the rural areas of South Africa. The aforementioned dislike of foreigners can manifest in countless ways including the connotations and perceptions of citizens towards non-nationals, to extreme cases of violent attacks. These can consist of fear of competition for resources, loss of identity, distrust with regards to many activities, violence and a plea to exclude their presence so as to feel safe and pure.

The meaning of xenophobia has however changed more recently to the physical hatred of foreigners society (Crush and Ramachandran, 2009). Xenophobia has been portrayed by mainstream media representations of foreigners, and public actions and statements against them showing the level of dislike that has erupted amongst particular South African citizens. It still remains a challenge to be able to appraise confidently the scale and scope of nationalistic outbreaks on migrants. Consequently poor economic conditions, continuous competition for resources especially among minorities or the struggle for service delivery that prevails are all reasons that have been used to explain this apparent barbaric behaviour. However research carried out by the Consortium for Refugees and Migrants in South Africa (CORMSA) has shown that the main causes of violence against migrants and other ethnic minorities is the power struggle for the control and ownership of local governance posts and business opportunities (CORMSA, 2009).

Due to the blame that some South Africans cast on foreigners for the escalating levels of unemployment in the country, the xenophobic behaviour has been manifested in a several ways. According to Segatti and Landau (2011), this has included harassment, violent attacks, placing labels and calling foreigners using derogatory names with the most common names “*makwere-kwere*”. Makwerekwere has been defined as a slang word for foreigners, and especially illegal immigrants (Khoabane, 2010). One blogger stated that makwere-kwere basically refers to foreigners while another explained that it denotes black migrants coming from the rest of Africa, especially Nigerians (Khanya, 2008). This research found that the origin of both these terms and how they were coined remains debatable as scholars such as Winkler and Landau give different versions of their origin (Winkler, 2006; Landau, 2006). The long-standing patterns of labour migration of Zimbabweans have allegedly instilled fear in South African citizens due to the growing competition for employment, worsened by the global recession. Among other factors, this is explained to be the biggest trigger of xenophobic attacks on foreign nationals. Thus South Africa has been recorded as a highly xenophobic society. This has further turned into a challenge for Zimbabwean migrants when trying to settle, especially in the townships and informal settlement areas. Non-nationals (particularly black immigrants) have faced discrimination from nationals (Segatti and Landau, 2011).

The nature of the xenophobic attacks which took place in 2008 was more systematic and organised in terms of the violence (Citizenship Rights in Africa Initiative (CRAI), 2009). Evidently this violence was an indicator of bigger challenges of power struggles and poor governance taking place in informal settlements. This has caused many migrants to develop some sort of insecurity, while some are very scared to stay in certain neighbourhoods. Migrants have been associated with demeaning stereotypes which are very often reproduced by the media and political commentators (McDonald, Zinyama, Gay, de Vletter and Mattes, 2000:813).

2.5.8 Challenges faced by student migrants

South Africa can be applauded for providing opportunities to international students but critiques can argue that it is the least it can do considering the help they received during apartheid as many South Africans attained an education from neighbouring countries and

abroad (South African Democracy Education Trust, 2006). Even though the migration of students is normally temporary, they are most likely going to face challenges in both the migration and settlement processes. These challenges are probably going to be similar to those faced by other migrants but may differ in manifestation, intensity or occurrence due to the different environments to which they will be exposed. The challenges that students come across range from the fear of deportation, which lingers throughout their scholarly life, coupled with anxiety from the repatriation preparations that are made well in advance (Nesbitt, 2002). The policy of strict visa application requirements that is stipulated by the Department of Home Affairs has been interpreted by some international students as a strategy that will discourage international applications. Even though each country has policies, the feeling is that the procedures in the policy are unreasonably punitive, are purposefully intended to dampen their spirit and have a streak of xenophobia attached to them. International students have faced discrimination in a number of areas. This begins with the title itself “foreign student”, just like “foreigner”, the term now has so many negative connotations attached to it. Thus “international student” is the preferred term (Segale, 2004). Other challenges that affect student migrants include the volatility of the Rand on the foreign exchange rate, lack of subsidies from the South African government, and difficulties in being integrated into tertiary institutions.

2.5.9 Preservation of National Identity

Though difficult to measure, preservation of one’s identity is an entity that can similarly be affected by change of environment. According to Edensor (2002), both individual and national identities are dynamic, contested, diverse and fluid. Therefore continuous exposure to a different setting could hinder preservation of one’s identity, since national identity is dynamic and is created in the constellation of vast state moulds of metaphors, information, spaces, things, dialogues and traditions and is thus not a permanent thing. One can ask whether Zimbabweans face challenges when trying to preserve their national identity after having migrated and settled in a different country. Due to the fact that identity can be constructed and reconstructed means that people may also lose their identity or change it (Mutanen, 2010). South Africa is a multi-cultural nation and has eleven official languages. On the other hand, Zimbabwe only has three official languages. This may pose a challenge for Zimbabwean migrants in the form of multi-cultural shock and it is possible that they may

encounter communication problems. Obtaining resources has also been a challenge for a significant number of migrants regardless of gender and age.

According to Papademetriou (2012), as temporary migrants travel back and forth between their country of origin and destination, territorially bound explanations of national identity become less significant, while multinational identities gain more eminence. Research has indicated that extensive migration can lead to special cases of diversity which can profoundly change societies thus contesting long and sternly held concepts of national identity (Papademetriou, 2012). This could probably be the case among Zimbabwean migrants who frequently and temporarily migrate to South Africa.

Looking at other countries in the Southern Africa region such as Swaziland, Zambia and Mozambique, the issue of preservation of one's national identity is not a new phenomenon. According to Crush and Tevera (2012), protecting and preserving national identity includes several aspects such as human rights, tolerance, development and the protection of cultural sites and artefacts, as well as intellectual property rights for a culturally specific language and art. Thus preservation of national or individual identity after one has migrated comprises of some and not all the aspects that make up that identity. This does not ensure preservation of one's national identity but it certainly does make it easier. Beneficially, humanitarian foundations such as the United Nations were built to ensure the protection and preservation of the diverse cultures of the world.

2.6 Intervention by the South African Government

The history of South Africa as a migrant-receiving country can be traced back to some decades ago with the greatest number of migrants coming in from neighbouring countries within the Southern African region (Hirson, 2005). South Africa has continued to receive migrants from neighbouring countries, but in progressively greater numbers. Thus a higher degree of provision and administration is needed to accommodate this increase. The government of South Africa has managed to try to interact with migrants through three focus areas which are managing the informal employment and trade sectors in the city, providing and managing accommodation, for the most part informal accommodation, and the provision of safety and regulatory services such as police officers in situations of xenophobic conflict

(Palmary, 2002). The local government has managed intervene in migrant issues with the help of several institutions such as Lindela Repatriation Centre (LPC), the South African Police Service (SAPS), the media, and the Department of Home Affairs (DHA). However a lot more can still be done to improve and implement the legislature on immigrants. Deplorably, the law has also been accused of committing crimes towards immigrants.

2.6.1 Department of Home Affairs (DHA)

The Department is responsible for issuing foreigners with all three legal statuses, that is, the temporary, permanent or refugee status. It processes applications for both first time applicants and those looking to renew. It also has the duty of repatriating and deporting any foreigners that should not be in the country. The department has been facing severe shortages in human resources and organisational capabilities as can be seen by the backlog of applications made by both nationals and non-nationals. These challenges have given leeway for illegal immigrants to stay in South Africa illegally and also to its workforce to accept bribes for faster processing of documents (Matlosa, 2006).

2.6.2 Lindela Repatriation Centre (LPC)

The Lindela Repatriation Centre is a place that is used to hold foreigners as they wait to be repatriated. The centre works in collaboration with the DHA and is managed by the Dyambu Trust an organisation established by the ANC women's league. DHA has offices at the centre that processes the deportation or repatriation of foreigners. Together with the DHA, the purpose of the Trust is to ensure that the detainees receive basic living conditions such as food and shelter. Nevertheless, numerous reports have revealed that the centre is operating under undignified conditions ever since it opened in 1998. It has thus been criticized by human rights supporters for failing to recognize humanitarian rights (Mawadza, 2008).

2.6.3 The South African Police Service (SAPS)

The South African Police Service (SAPS) is one of the divisions that state utilises when dealing with issues pertaining to migrants. The police have the duty to attend to a number of matters concerning the implementation of migration laws in South Africa. These include taking into custody and detaining migrants without legal documentation, and investigating immigrants suspected to be engaging in any illegal activities such as human trafficking or drug dealings. The police also work in conjunction with the Department of Home Affairs. However, there have been several reports of crimes being committed by police officials with corruption and extortion topping the list (Pharoah, 2008). Desperate illegal migrants are forced to pay bribes in order to be set free or to proceed with their journey. Upon arrival, the normal procedure asylum seekers should follow is to report to border immigration officers about their status and in turn be granted a temporary permit (International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH), 2008). This has not necessarily been the case because fear has developed among migrants due to the different appalling experiences of foreign migrants. This illustrates a collapse of the system which is ultimately affecting migrants. Xenophobic behaviour is also a common occurrence among police officials as it can be seen by activities of extortion and mistreatment.

2.6.4 The Media

Considering that the media is a powerful mass communication platform, it should be used to create awareness on issues regarding the post-migration experiences of foreigners, especially settlement challenges. In contrast, the media tends to negatively portray foreigners and migration issues (Nyamnjoh, 2010). South Africa has made vast improvements over the past years in all forms of media but now much criticism comes from the international media as migration to this country is seen as unbearable. This is because of evidence coming from immigrants narrating their experiences. Xenophobia has been a headline in newspapers, the news and radio talks shows as migrants talk about their day-to-day experiences. Other issues that have been addressed include discrimination in communities and exploitation in the work places.

2.7 Conclusion

The purpose of this chapter was to provide a conceptual framework of the theories which have shaped this research, namely the push and pull theory of migration, and the settlement theory of social inclusion and exclusion. In addition, the literature above has given a background of the pre-migration, migration and post-migration experiences of Zimbabwean migrants. The literature gave an illustration of the conceptual link arising from challenges of leaving and the decision to continue staying in a foreign country, despite the challenges that could be encountered. The main focus of the literature was on the negative aspects, namely the challenges of settling in South Africa and the psychological stages of settlement that migrants can be subjected to. An important aspect that emerged and was discussed was national identity. This is because foreigners can be affected and ultimately transformed by factors such as cultural shock and assimilation. Being included or excluded in a society could result in challenges in the preservation of one's identity. The chapter concluded by looking at the role South African government has played with regards to issues pertaining to migrants. The following chapter is going to explain in detail the methodology the researcher used in order to execute the study.

CHAPTER THREE: METHOD

3.1 Introduction

Much of the literature discussed in the preceding chapter has indicated that each sub-section in the chapter has been investigated but the effects that various post-migration experiences have on migrants, particularly Zimbabweans staying in the city of Pietermaritzburg, have not been addressed. However research for academic purposes is often specific for each discipline and requires a more rigorous methodology depending on the subject matter (Cooper and Schindler, 2003). Post-migration experiences become more complex especially where issues of social inclusion and exclusion are concerned, for example with regards to settlement and ultimately the engagement of immigrants and nationals. The selection of research methods thus played a crucial role in the execution of the research. The following chapter discusses in depth the nature of the research, the concept of triangulation, sampling techniques, the research instruments, the procedure to be used, data analysis and lastly ethical issues that governed the research.

3.2 Nature of the research

According to Myers (2009), a method used in a particular study is a strategy that moves from fundamental assumptions to a research project and ultimately collection of data. The researcher made use of primary data attained from the surveys. The research was of a positivist nature because the researcher intended to deal with constructive evidence gathered primarily from the respondents (Zimbabwean migrants). The limitation of the research to Zimbabwean migrants who are staying in Pietermaritzburg alone eliminates generalisations regarding the social circumstances and experiences encountered by foreigners throughout South Africa. This in turn facilitated the researcher to use triangulation research (a combination of two or more quantitative and qualitative research techniques) which allowed for the discovery of the challenges faced by migrants in the midst of being socially included and assimilated into the South African society.

3.2.1 Triangulation

The researcher made use triangulation in both the collection and analysis of data which are referred by some authors as methodological triangulation and data analysis triangulation respectively (Perone and Tucker, 2003). According to Mitchell (1986), methodological triangulation is the use of more than two methods in studying the same phenomenon under investigation. Similarly Creswell (2003), defines triangulation as the combination of two or more methodological approaches, theoretical perspectives, data sources, investigators and analysis methods to study the same phenomenon. The researcher thus used triangulation to increase the credibility of the study. Even though some critics argue that using both qualitative and quantitative paradigms in the same study has results in some researchers arguing that the two paradigms differ epistemologically and ontologically (Hammersley, 2008). Nevertheless triangulation of research methods in this research assisted the researcher to provide a broader, deeper perspective on post migration experiences of Zimbabweans.

Since both quantitative and qualitative research designs seek reliable and valid results, combining research methods also combined advantages of each methodology. This resulted in a stronger research design leading to more valid and reliable findings. The inadequacies of individual methods were minimized and more threats to internal validity are realized and addressed (Perone and Tucker 2003). The blending of the two research methods helped in balancing research approaches as it counter balanced the flaws of one method with the strengths of the other.

Triangulation provided this research with confirmation and completeness as it was not simply combining methods but it attempted to relate the two types of data so as to leave the validity of each type of information intact. The use of triangulation allowed the researcher to capture a more complete, holistic and contextual portrayal and reveal the varied dimensions of the study, with each method contributing an additional piece to the puzzle. In using triangulation, bias was minimized and validity enhanced. Neither the qualitative nor the quantitative method alone could have yielded the results of the two combined (Greene and Caracelli, 1997).

Triangulation however had its disadvantages which include increasing the amount of time needed to collect the data as well as to analyse it, in comparison to single strategies. Other disadvantages included difficulty of dealing with the vast amount of data and conflicts arising from theoretical frameworks and possible conflicts grounded on investigator biases and another source of discontent may be the frequency with which triangulation is employed, even if it does not add to the study. The potential of increasing errors also exists if considerable thought has not gone into planning the study (Boyd, 2000)

3.3 Sampling

3.3.1 Sample selection and technique

The study population comprised of people who had left Zimbabwe and migrated to South Africa, specifically Pietermaritzburg, for a number of reasons which would be established by the survey such as political, social, economic, environmental and religious reasons. The snowball sampling technique was used because the participants from the targeted population were difficult to locate (Babbie, 2009:208). Thus the researcher relied on referrals made by the first respondents to generate other respondents. The initial participants were students from the University campus and they proceeded to refer additional subjects from their church, family and friends from the neighbourhoods.

The researcher was also assisted by a fellow Zimbabwean who had knowledge and contact with other Zimbabweans who are non-students. Thus participants in the study included both students (who may be transient) and professional working people (who may be more permanently settled) hence enabled comparisons to be made between these. Most websites including the Home Affairs website gave no figures on the number of Zimbabwean migrants staying in Pietermaritzburg. However Polzer (2010) suggested that there are about 1.5 million Zimbabwean migrants in South Africa, while Crush, Chikanda and Tawodzera (2012), recorded there were about 1.4 million Zimbabwean refugees and asylum seekers.

3.3.2 Sample size and Accessibility

According to the Stats South Africa (2011:6), the South African population is just above 50 million. Therefore 1.4 to 1.5 million calculates as Zimbabwean migrants being 3% of the population with the majority of migrants having been recorded to be staying in Gauteng for proximity reasons. The University of Kwa-Zulu Natal (UKZN) has on record 37 170 registered students within their facility. As a crude measure, dividing this figure between five campuses, each campus would have roughly on average 7 000 students (Higher Education in Context, no date). With the 3% estimates, it was projected that about 200 students over the age of 18 would be available to participate in the research. The reason for the sample size was to increase accuracy of data collected and also to maximize on cost-efficiency. According to Cohen (1988:444), a sample size of 100 would allow one to detect a medium effect with a power of 0.80 at the 0.05 alpha level, which is excellent power. That is regardless of further statistical tests such as the r, t, F or chi-sq. tests. 100 participants was also an accessible sample size which would also maintain anonymity. The biggest limitation of the research was that there are a vast majority of undocumented Zimbabwean migrants in Pietermaritzburg. Therefore accessibility to this sample was difficult because they do not hold the legitimate documentation that permits them to stay in this country and participating could have jeopardized their stay in this country as they may be subject to deportation if they were to be apprehended (Welman, Kruger & Mitchell, 2005).

3.3.3 Participants

The researcher managed to administer the survey to 107 people. The sample comprised of 64 male and 43 female participants. There were 105 Africans, one coloured and one participant who did not indicate ethnicity. The average age of the participants was 25 and the mode was the 18-24 age group which had 55 respondents followed by the 25-29 age range with 32 respondents. The results also showed that 75 of the respondents were single, 28 were married, one is divorced and two respondents did not answer.

3.4 Research Instrument

It appears that much of the published research in this area has used a qualitative approach where data were obtained from the natural setting (Morawska, 2007). The current research design was quantitative and an empirical study carried out using primary data obtained from a survey designed and administered by the researcher. The reason for using a survey for the research was to enable the researcher to describe and quantify various demographics which would assist in the evaluation of the migration pattern and the post migration challenges Zimbabwean migrants encounter when settling in South Africa. The survey method of collecting data was proposed because data were collected by obtaining information from the respondents who were presumed to have desired information. This information as a result enabled the researcher to give a descriptive account of the characteristics of the population and to quantify it. The preliminary descriptive survey results can also be used to support more refined survey studies on post-migration issues in the future (Dillman and Bowker, no date). Qualitative techniques in the form of open-ended questions were also used so as to increase the flexibility and interaction between the researcher and respondents. This also enabled participants to elaborate on certain issues and evoke more meaningful and rich responses.

3.4.1 Design of the survey

A copy of the survey questionnaire may be seen in Appendix II. The survey was divided into four sections A, B, C and D. The first Section A was designed using nominal level variables thus the section comprised of factual questions that aimed to enquire about the respondents' biographies. This included items on age, gender, ethnicity, marital status, employment status the length of time the migrant has been staying in South Africa and the kind of permit held. The second Section B consisted of both open-ended and closed ended questions. Section B questioned participants using dichotomous questions which allowed participants to pick a single response out of two options either Yes or No. The questions focused on the challenges Zimbabweans could have possibly encountered before leaving Zimbabwe such as whether or not they held a passport, the mode of transport they used the reaction of community members to news of their departure. The closed ended questions gave options such as economic, political, educational, professional, social and religious causes as reasons that could have prompted their migration. According to Brace (2004, 55-67), the advantages of dichotomous

questions is that they are easy and fast for the researcher to administer, they reduce bias from the investigation and the data from the quantitative responses is easy to code, sort and analyse.

Similarly to Section B, the third Section C comprised of both open-ended and closed ended questions Section C on the other hand was designed to establish the challenges migrants face after migrating to South Africa by asking questions relating to how receptive South African citizens have been, their impression of the country and whether or not their hopes have been realised upon settling in the foreign country. The last section D contained questions aimed at determining the extent to which migration could possibly affect or has affected preservation of one's national identity. The closed-ended questions in the survey were designed using a Likert-type rating scale were a predetermined set of responses from which the participant would select.

3.5 Procedure

3.5.1 Data collection

The surveys were conducted by the researcher with help from an individual who had access to working people. The questionnaire was designed so it could accommodate different participants. Participation was voluntary and participants had to first sign a consent form. Participants were asked to select answers from choices available. The data were coded and entered on to a spread sheet and were analysed descriptively, largely using frequency counts. The researcher was also able to perform further statistical analyses on some of the data, such as measures of central tendency such as the mean, median and mode. Results have been presented largely in the form of tables and graphs. As this was a new approach to this particular research question intended to yield descriptive data, it was difficult to formulate precise hypotheses about expected outcomes.

3.6 Data analysis

The research adopted the traditional social science research technique of triangulation which uses multiple research methods for the analysis section (Jick, 1979:602). It has been argued that multiple methods of data analysis increase the validity which is what the researcher intended to achieve. Triangulation afforded the researcher the opportunity to produce confident results by uncovering biases considering that there was no defined hypothesis about probable results and also since the research was undertaken by one person. The use of multiple methods creates room for innovative methods by allowing new techniques of undertaking a problem to balance with the orthodox research methods. (Jick, 1979:623). The triangulation comprised a descriptive analysis for the quantitative aspects and a content analysis for the qualitative aspects. (This will lead into the next parts which discuss these.)

3.6.1 Quantitative data analysis

Quantitative data analysis uses a systematic method of examining numerical data (Matveev, 2002). Three measures of central tendency were used in creating tables and graphs of the statistical data collected include the mean, median and mode. According to MacGillivray (1986), the mean refers to the average which results from adding all the values and dividing by the total number of subjects or components of the data set. The median refers to the number, figure or value midpoint of a set of data values after having been organised in descending or ascending order, that is, from the smallest value to the biggest value. The mode is the number, figure or value that occurs most frequently in a data set. Categorising the data enabled different groups to be compared. The advantages of using quantifiable analysis methods are that a simple and economic data collection plan is used collect materials that in turn illustrate insightful and comprehensive results (Matveev, 2002)

3.6.2 Content analysis

Content analysis as defined by Hsieh and Shannon (2005, 1278) is “a method of enquiry for independent analysis of transcribed or written data making use of a methodical classification procedure of theme identification and link creation”. Content analysis enabled the creation of

links between the reasons for migrating and the effects that have risen (the post-migration experiences) for some migrants. This type of analysis offered a number of advantages including facilitating both the examination of both quantitative and qualitative data which have been used by the researcher. Lastly when compared to discourse analysis, content analysis bases its research information on actual and exact facts when properly executed. However content analysis has some pitfalls both hypothetically and practically speaking. Content analysis usually consumes a lot of time and is subjected to higher chances of inaccuracy especially in cases where relational analysis is applied when trying to develop a more complex explanation. This means establishing comparative links between data could result in inaccurate conclusions.

3.7 Ethical considerations

The researcher first had to obtain ethical clearance from the University Ethics Clearance Department which would allow for the research to be carried out. Confidentiality was of utmost importance thus in order to safe guard the identity of illegal immigrants who did not have proper documentation, all the respondents were informed about intended use of the research and asked to sign an informed consent form that gave permission to the researcher. Respondents were guaranteed that no harm would come to them by participating Participation was voluntary and participants were also free to withdraw from the research at any time without any negative or undesirable consequences to themselves. Consequently all reporting was anonymous to protect participants' identities.

3.8 Conclusion

The preceding chapter clearly highlighted the research methods that were used by the researcher by the researcher in order to execute to research. The researcher managed to successfully administer the survey to 107 respondents using the snowball sampling technique, with the initial respondents being University students that then made referrals of their family, Zimbabwean acquaintances' and other members of their community. The use of triangulation which makes use of a combination of two or more qualitative and quantitative research methods enabled ample data to be collected as well as analysed. This was facilitated by a

well-structured survey questionnaire (see Appendix II) which comprised of four sections. The results obtained are presented analysed and discussed in Chapter 4.

CHAPTER FOUR: ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

Chapter Four discusses the findings and provides an analysis of the data gathered from the survey during the course of the study. This chapter analyses both the quantitative and quantitative data gathered from the 107 participants. This chapter attempts to provide links between all the stages of migration and settlement in relation to the challenges that migrants encounter taking into account diverse variables such as the migrant's age, mode of transport used, permit or visa documents, the length of stay in South African and in Pietermaritzburg, the reception of citizens, etc. Initially the researcher had anticipated that the majority of the respondents would be students because the initial snowball sampling began with students. However, as the data collection progressed, the results indicated an almost equal ratio of student to non-student respondents thus enabling a comparison to be made between post migration experiences of students to those of non-students. The findings are based on the actual migration and settling experiences of the respondents and all the 107 respondents have been coded beginning from respondent 1 to respondent 107 as R_1 to R_107. (The survey question sheet is attached as "Appendix 1" at the end of this document)

The research was guided by the following questions:

- What are the reasons for the migration of Zimbabwean nationals?
- What kind of problems do Zimbabwean migrants encounter before leaving Zimbabwe?
- What kind of post-migration problems do Zimbabwean migrants encounter when trying to settle in South Africa?
- Has the experience of migration impacted on Zimbabweans' sense of national identity?

The discussion will begin by giving statistical representation of the profile of the migrants in the form of tables and graphs. Among other themes, the major themes that emerged from the survey data and will be analysed and discussed include migration motives, integration, language barriers, implications of the mode of transport used for migration, migrants' perception of South Africa, and realization of hopes by migrants.

4.2 Profile of Participants

The table below shows the employment status of different Zimbabwean migrants. The categories in the table include full-time, part-time, contract, student, pensioner, unemployed and self-employed. The numbers in each category are also presented as percentages of the total number of participants. The Figure 4.1 that follows then tabulates the numbers graphically.

Table 4.1 Employment status of Zimbabwean migrants

Status	Full-time	Part-time	Contract	Student	Pensioner	Unemployed	Self
Number (%)	15 (14)	10 (9)	11 (10)	59 (55)	1 (1)	10 (9)	1 (1)

Figure 4.1 Employment status of Zimbabwean migrants

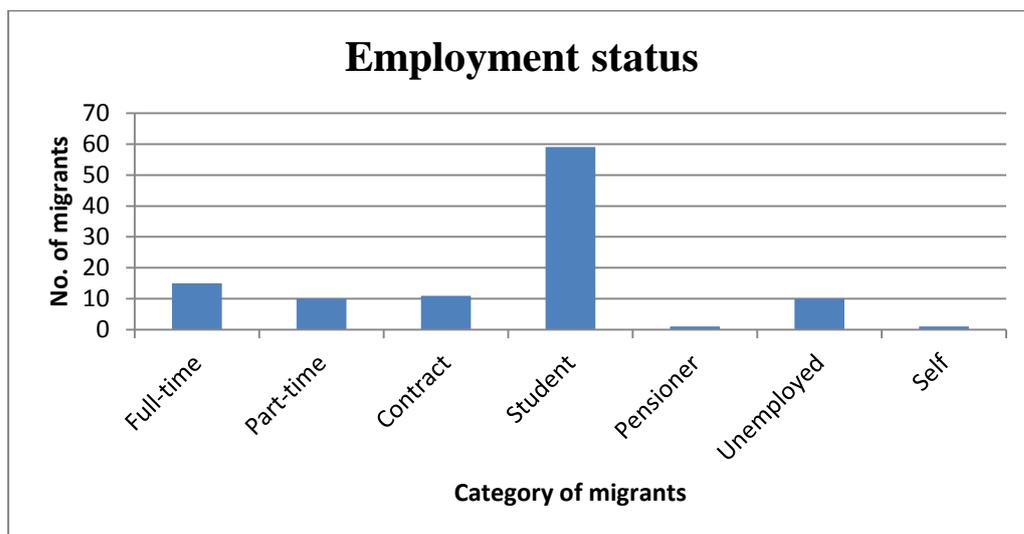
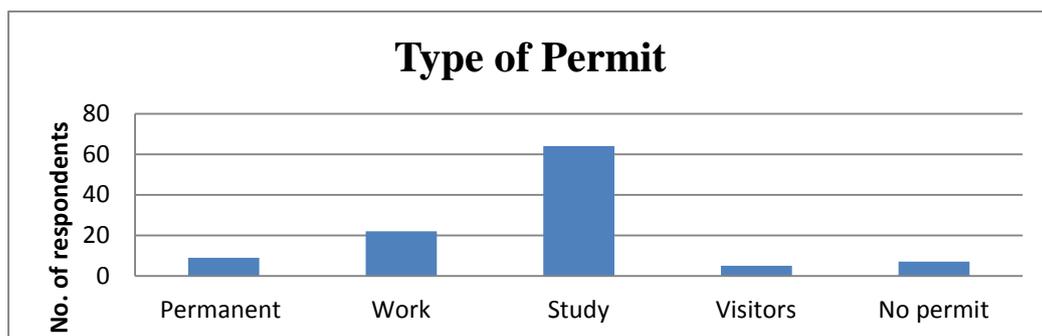


Table 4.2 below contains the type of permit held by migrants. The categories in the table include permanent resident holders, work permit holders, study permits holders, those with a visitor's visa and those without permits. The responses are presented in the form of the actual numbers of respondents and as a percentage of the total number of respondents. The figure 4.2 that follows after illustrates these numbers.

Table 4.2 Type of permit held by migrants

Type of permit	Permanent	Work	Study	Visitors	No permit
Number (%)	9 (8)	22 (21)	64 (60)	5 (5)	7 (7)

Figure 4.2 Type of permit held by migrants



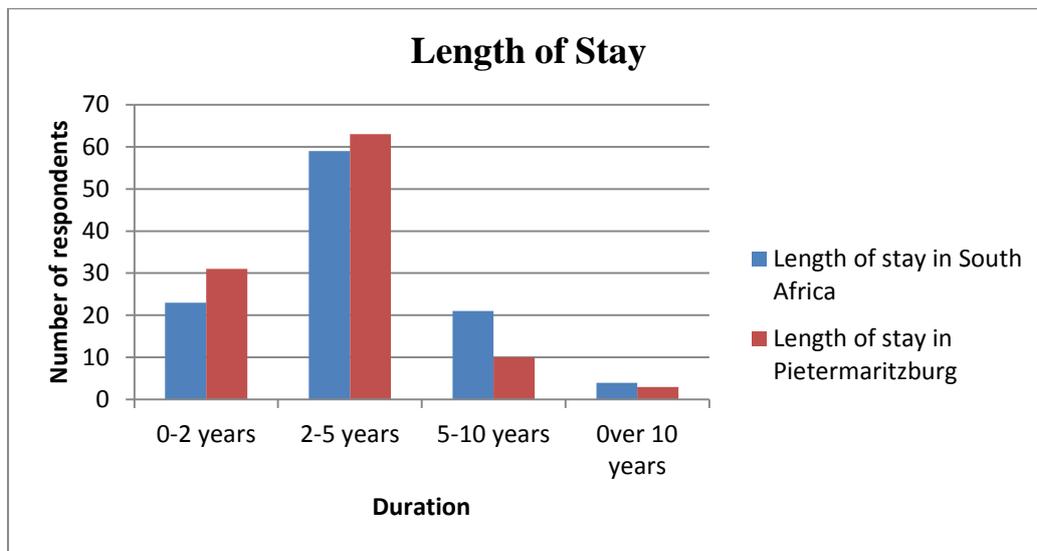
The data from the survey revealed that the employment status of the 107 participants comprised of 59 students who comprised just over half of the respondents, 36 working migrants, ten unemployed, one self-employed and one pensioner. Statistically 64 had study permits, 22 had work permits, nine had permanent residents, five had visitor's visa and seven had no permits.

The following table 4.3 (overleaf) has data on the length of stay of the migrants divided into four intervals of between zero to two years, two to five years, five to ten years and over 10 years. The successive figure 4.3 compares the length of stay of migrants in South Africa and Pietermaritzburg

Table 4.3 Length of stay in South Africa and Pietermaritzburg

Duration	0-2 years	2- 5 Years	5- 10 years	Over 10 years
Length of stay in South Africa	23	59	21	4
Length of stay in Pietermaritzburg	31	63	10	3

Figure 4.3 Length of stay in South Africa and Pietermaritzburg



Only four of the participants have stayed in S.A for over ten years while the majority of 59 have stayed for between 2-5 years, followed by 23 participants who have stayed for 0-2 years and 21 participants who have been in S.A for between 5-10 years. The bulk of the respondents 63 (59%) have stayed in PMB for a period of between 2-5 years followed by 31 (29%) with 0-2 years, ten (9%) for 5-10 years and lastly three (3%) for over ten years.

The next table 4.4 (overleaf) shows the people with whom the migrants migrated and this includes categories such as spouses, family, individually, friends, and random strangers. Figure 4.4 graphically represents the number of respondents.

Table 4.4 The people with whom the migrants migrated

Category	Self	Spouse	Family	Friends	Random strangers	No response
Number (%)	53 (50)	6 (6)	24 (22)	13 (12)	8 (7)	2 (2)

Figure 4.4 The people with whom the migrants migrated

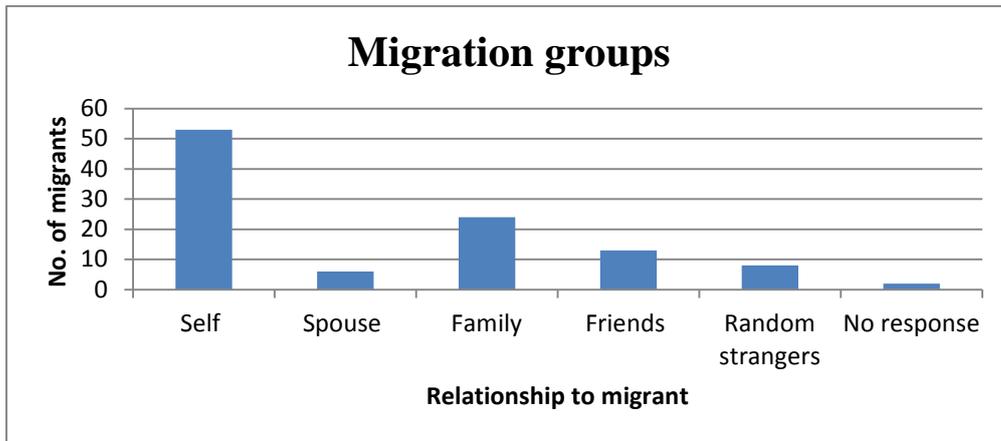
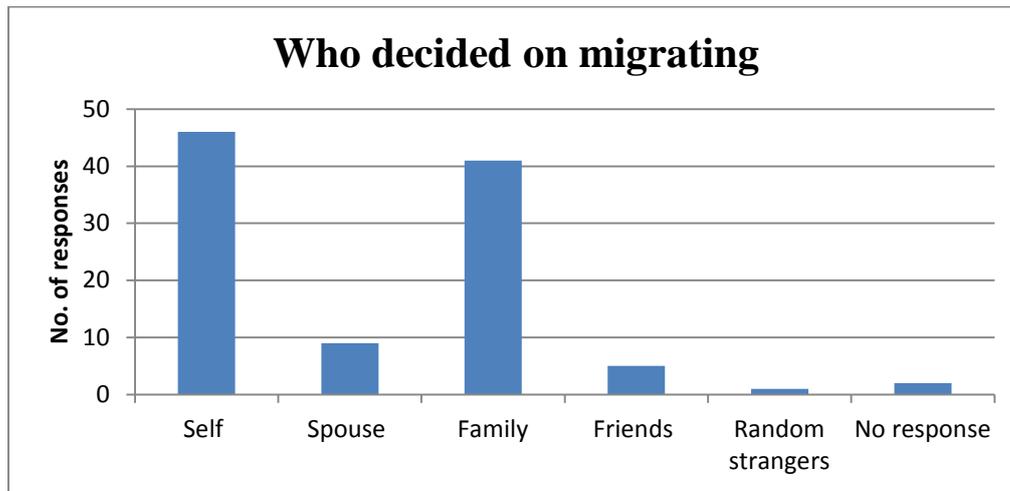


Table 4.5 depicts the people who decided on the migration of the individual. The data show the number of people in each category and also present the figures as a percentage of the total number of respondents. Figure 4.5 (overleaf) that follows then shows graphically the people who decided on the migration in the graph

Table 4.5 The people who decided on the migration

Category	Self	Spouse	Family	Friends	Random strangers	No response
Number (%)	46 (43)	9 (8)	41 (38)	5 (5)	1 (1)	2 (2)

Figure 4.5 The people who decided on the migration



The figures show that the most 53 (50%) would migrate by themselves followed by family 24 (22%), friends 13 (12%) and a few with their spouses 6 (5%) and random strangers 8 (8%) while 2 (2%) did not respond at all. Most of the decisions made with regard to migrating were determined by individuals with 46 (43%) and families with 41 (38%). Spouses made nine (8%) of the decisions to migrate and one stranger which is less than 1%.

4.3 Migration motives

Table 4.6 overleaf contains the quantitative findings for the reasons given for migrating. The data has been presented as mean ratings, mean rating percentages, overall median and mode. The migrants were also divided into two categories namely students and non-students thus the mean rating and mean rating are also presented. The subsequent figure 4.6 represents the mean rating percentage of reasons for migrating to South Africa

Table 4.6 Reasons for Migrating To South Africa

Reason	Economic		Political		Professional		Educational		Social		Religious	
Mean rating (%)	2.2523 (45)		1.462 (29)		2.5196 (50)		3.53 (71)		1.837 (37)		0.5 (10)	
Category*	S	NS	S	NS	S	NS	S	NS	S	NS	S	NS
Mean rating (%)	2.2 (44)	2.3 (47)	1.1 (21)	2 (39)	2.6 (52)	2.4 (48)	4.3 (86)	2.6 (52)	1.8 (37)	1.8 (37)	0.6 (12)	0.4 (7.4)
Overall Median**	3		0		3		5		2		0	
Overall Mode**	0		0		0		5		0		0	

* Category where S= student, NS= non-student

** Overall Median and Overall Mode, where

0= not at all, 1= very little, 2= small amount, 3= average, 4= a lot and 5= very important

Figure 4.6 Mean rating percentage of reasons for Migrating to South Africa

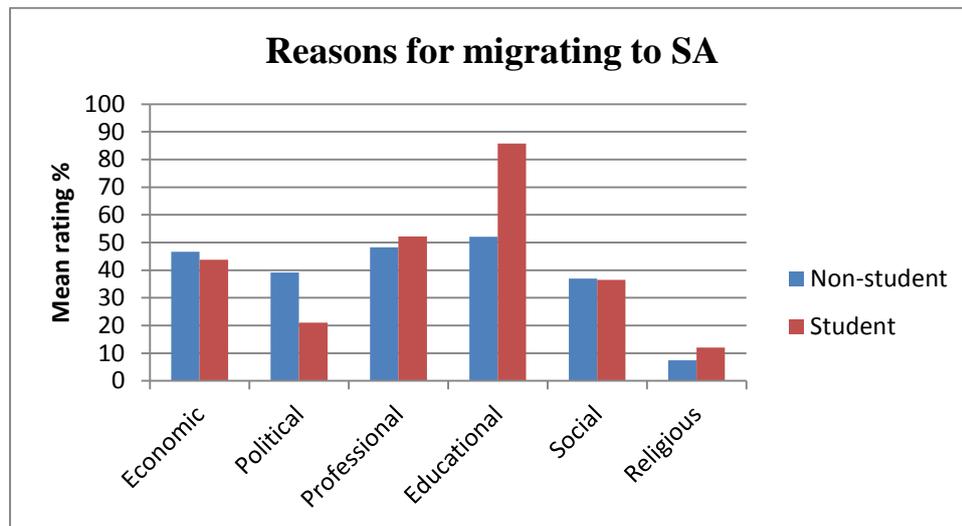


Table 4.6 and figure 4.6 above used data collected from a question designed using the Likert ratings scale where zero was not at all, one was very little, two was small amount, three was average, four was a lot, five was very important and six was no response.

Educational reasons had the highest mean rating of 3.53 (71%), a mode of five and a median of five. This is probably because the majority of the respondents were students who came in search of a better education thus the education in South African acted as a pull factor. The

second biggest reason as indicated by the data are professional causes of migration with a mean rating of 2.5196 which calculates to 50%. The median was three the mode was zero. The majority of the responses are found at both the extreme ends of the scale with 35 (33%) who stated not at all and 31 (29%) respondents claiming professional reasons were very important. The balance probably results from students who intend to work in South Africa in addition to the working class. The economic reasons for leaving Zimbabwe have mean rating of 2.2523 (45%) with a median of three and a mode of zero. Thus the majority of the reasons for migrating were not really economic related however 34 (32%) did indicate that their reasons for migrating were linked to economic hardships such as absence employment opportunities, severe food shortages which were worsened by the high inflation rate.

Social reasons had a mean rating 1.837 (37%). The majority on the responses leaned toward social reasons as not being a cause of their migration as can be seen by the median of two and a mode zero. Surprisingly, political reasons had a mean rating of 1.462 (29%), a mode of zero and a median of zero. The small number of responses indicating they are in political exile or that politics acted as a push factor is probably because the majority of the respondents were within the 18-24 age groups which are least likely to engage in political activities. The rest of the responses were evenly distributed across the scale of responses. After separating student respondents from non-students, differences in the reasons for migrating became more apparent as seen by a mean of 39% non-students whose migration was politically motivated compared to the mean of 21% students. However the mean of 1.462 (29%) that indicated their migration was strongly supported by political issues gave reasons such as the whole political saga, fear of persecution and political participation, with two respondents showing appreciation of the uniqueness of the South African society on tribal and political persuasion. Religious reasons were the least reasons for migration as indicated by the mean rating of 0.5 (10%), median of zero and a mode of zero. The total number of respondents who indicated that religion did not motivate their migration was 83 (78%).

The figures above clearly indicate that respondents had different reasons for migrating and these ranged from economic, political, professional, educational, social, religious and other reasons that were unique to different respondents. The apparent differences between the reasons why different respondents migrated reveal the differences that people have in terms of financial income, social status, socio-political participation, patriotism, individualism etc.

Since the migration of Zimbabweans occurred in a series of waves, a number of respondents indicated that when they left the country it was because the inflation had skied and the cost of living was very high. In other words, the conditions in Zimbabwe were inhabitable. Thus the stability of the South Africa economy acted as a pull factor by attracting Zimbabwean migrants. Other push factors that were mentioned in the survey include poor service delivery from water rationing, electricity problems and too many retrenchments as companies were closing down. However two respondents indicated that by the time they left the economic situation had stabilized. Below are some of the reasons that were given by respondents as reasons for their migration to South Africa:

R_36: *“Economic, the environment [business] does not compliment [sic] my studies; politics influenced the economy so I moved during the time when quality of education dropped drastically”*

R_75: *“Political, safety due to fear of persecution now I also seek professionalism since I have attained my education. There was no education standing in Zimbabwe”*

R_78: *“Economic, looking for greener pastures, the political instability was affecting the economy and as a passionate mathematics teacher I was compelled to move and get a better standard of living”*

In support of Lee’s model of migration (Lee, 1966) which uses the push and pull factors to explain what draws migrants to an area while pushing them away from another area, the responses given above indicate that the conditions in Zimbabwe were inhabitable for the respondents mainly due to the combination of political and economic factors acting as push factors. One particular respondent indicated being a political activist for the Movement for Democratic Change (MDC.) party and coming to South Africa in exile. Student respondents indicated that there are good, reputable universities in South Africa that are recognized globally which have drawn them into the country. In relation to professions, other students’ migration was motivated by the fact that they were under the impression that studying here would increase their chances of employment in South Africa, something they are yet to establish. Although the investigator suggested a number of reasons as to why Zimbabweans relocate internationally, one substantial reason that was not frequently mentioned might be rooted within a framework of experiencing different cultures and settings. Three of the respondents consequently indicated that their motivation for migrating was the quest to experience new cultures and people.

Responses from the survey revealed that different people made the decision for another person to migrate depending on the relation and role of the person in their life. Results from the study indicated that 46 (43%) of the migrants personally decided on migrating while 41 (38%) of the migrants who participated had their family decide on the migration. Only nine (8%) of the respondents had their spouse decide or their decision to come was dependent on the other partner. The survey reveals that for most student migrants, families decided that the respondent should migrate and this is probably because they are financially responsible and will sponsor all the expenses. Two particular respondents indicated that the reason to migrate to South Africa was in order to venture into new businesses or establish new trading zones. All the above mentioned reasons for migrating act as pull and push forces.

4.3.1 Challenges of Leaving Zimbabwe

Statistically, there is almost an equal distribution between migrants who would like to become a permanent residence of S.A and those who did not want to as 52% affirmed, 45% said no and 3% did not respond. 57% of the sample has relatives who are citizens of this country while 41% does not. Apparently 18% did not want to leave Zimbabwe when they did while the majority of 80% wanted to leave. Of the 107 migrants 74% were already in possession of a passport before they came and 26% were not. 91% - the majority of respondents - occasionally go back to Zimbabwe while 9% do not. It appears 48% of the respondents have stayed somewhere else before arriving to their destination and 51% migrated straight to Pietermaritzburg.

4.3.2 Implications of mode of transport

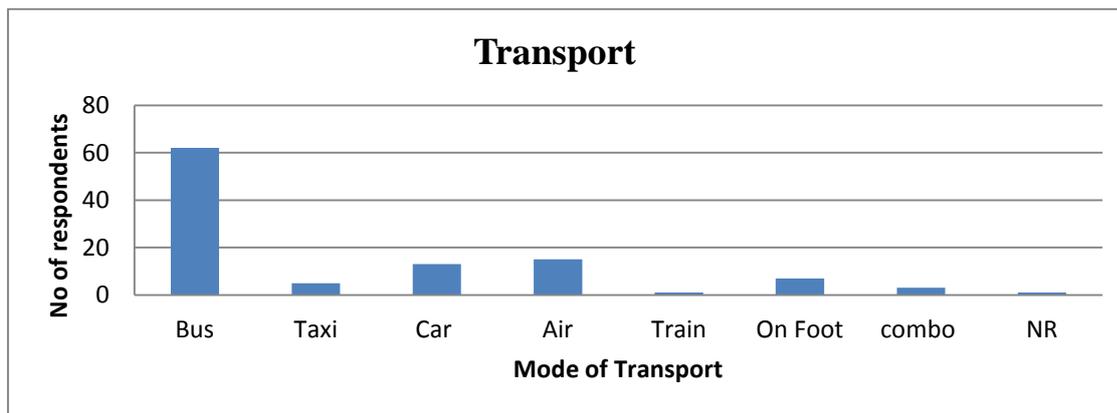
Table 4.7 below comprises of the data on the mode of transport used by respondents when coming to South Africa. The modes of transport shown include buses, taxi, cars, air, train, hitchhiking and those that used a combination of two or more modes of transport

Table 4.7 Mode of transport used by respondents

	Bus	Taxi	Car	Air	Train	Hitchhiking	Combo*	No Response
Number (%)	62 (58)	5 (5)	13 (12)	15 (14)	1 (1)	7 (7)	3 (3)	1 (1)

* Combo= Combination of two or more modes of transport

Figure 4.7 Mode of transport used by respondents



Data from the survey highlights that the popular mode of transport that was and continues to be used by migrants during their migration process is a bus with 62 (58%) responses. This could probably be because it is more cost-effective. A total of 13 (12%) of respondents from the survey migrated using their personal vehicles while 15 (14%) flew by aeroplane. There are many reasons why one would use personal transport and some of the reasons include it is more economic when one is migrating with entire family, it shows intention to settle, for traders it allows for easy transportation of goods, and it could simply be a personal preference for some. It would appear that the amount of wealth that one has affords them better means of transport while for those less privileged and desperate respondents hitchhiking on foot which basically is border jumping is the only option. Three of the respondents used two modes of transport while migrating, whereby half of the journey was by air and the other rest by road either by bus or taxi. For instance one of the respondents flew from Zimbabwe to Johannesburg and finished the rest of the journey using the bus. There are substantial implications for migrants who migrate using personal transport such cars as there have been several reports of Zimbabweans that are hijacked or robbed at gun point by armed robbers.

Personal experiences of the researcher indicate that the distinctive yellow Zimbabwean number plates enable criminals to easily identify them.

4.3.3 Realization of hopes by migrants

The following table shows the mean, median and modal ratings of the migrants' perceptions of South Africa. The figures represent their impression of South Africa, whether they have realised their hopes, if South Africa citizens are or have been friendly, if their lifestyle has changed and whether they had settling problems. The consequent figure 4.8 (overleaf) highlights the difference between mean percentage of students and non-student migrants' perceptions of South Africa.

Table 4.8 Mean, median and modal ratings of the migrants' perceptions of South Africa

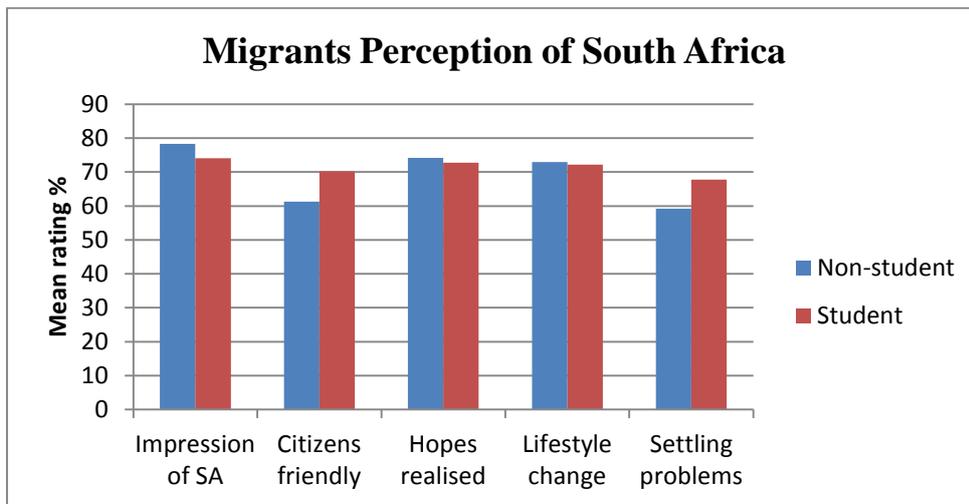
	Impression of SA		Citizens are friendly		Hopes realized		Better lifestyle		Settling problems	
Mean rating (%)	3.8 (76)		3.31 (66)		3.67 (73)		3.63 (73)		3.2 (64%)	
Category	S	NS	S	NS	S	NS	S	NS	S	NS
Mean rating (%)	3.71 (74)	3.92 (78)	3.51 (70)	3.06 (61)	3.64 (73)	3.71 (74)	3.61 (72)	3.65 (73)	3.39 (68)	2.96 (59)
Overall Median	4		3		4		4		3	
Overall Mode	4		3		4		4		3	

* Category where S= student, NS= non-student

** Overall Median and Overall Mode, where

1= strongly disagree, 2= disagree, 3= neutral, 4= agree and 5= strongly agree

Figure 4.8 Mean percentage of migrants' perceptions of South Africa



The findings from the study reveal that the realization of hopes by different migrants vary depending on the migrant category to which they belong and the reasons that prompted their migration. For some student migrants their hopes have been realized by the conducive studying environment while several respondents have managed to obtain their first degree and are working on the second one. One respondent R_46 was quoted, *“I have managed to secure two academic qualifications, so my primary goal has been met”*. Attaining an education for most student migrants is among the highest realization of their hopes. But for five students who have finished attaining the education they sought after, hopes for finding employment are dismal due lack of proper work permits.

Similar to student migrants, some working migrants have realized their hopes and it has had massive implications for their lifestyle. A good example was a respondent who indicated now being able to provide for their children and siblings. This is perhaps the case for 63 (59%) of the migrants (most probably the working class) that had indicated that their hopes had been realized while seven (7%) had not. The non-working class that had not realized their hopes mainly comprised of spouses that had migrated as accompanying partners. For the seven (7%), this could be attributed to a number of reasons such as lack of proper documentation and qualifications. Statistics show that 36 (34%) of migrants are impartial towards the realization of their hopes. This can be linked to the duration they have been in South Africa as they could still be working towards achieving their goals. It appears that the documentation that a migrant holds determines the opportunities that are at their disposal. This can be seen by a respondent R_90 who stated: *“I have a permanent residence permit so*

life is much easier” contrary to another respondent R-23 who felt: *“There are limited opportunities without a work permit or permanent residence”*. Apparently the lack of proper documentation has caused some migrants to deviate from their plans to ones that are easily attainable, such as one respondent who highlighted that they could not find a job thus they had decided to proceed with postgraduate studies. Overall, the results show that the majority of the respondents have realized their hopes, thus making migration to South Africa worthwhile.

The triumph or failure to achieve hopes by some migrants could have negative implications on the lifestyle they live while here in South Africa as well as for their decision to continue staying in South Africa. Approximately 63 (59 %) of the migrants indicated that their lifestyle has changed for the better not only physically but mentally as well. This can be seen by the remarks made by respondents 11 and 24:

R_11: *“I strongly agree that my stay in South Africa has changed my lifestyle for the better because being exposed to a different setting has changed my mind-set as I now think differently compared to when I was still at home”*

R_24: *“I am able to live the way I want, I have gained independence, self-reliance and responsibility and I owe it to the environment that I have been staying in”*.

Being exposed to a different environment is not only enlightening as a large number of migrants emphasized that being in a different environment has taught them to persevere and enabled them to see things from a different angle as compared to when they were in Zimbabwe. Two of respondents indicated that they matured here and got married whilst staying here and in one of the cases a cross-cultural marriage took place between a Zimbabwean and South African. The above-mentioned experiences are an indicator of social inclusion taking place to a high degree.

More than half (63) of the respondents explained that migrating to South Africa had exposed them to a better lifestyle as there are more opportunities for a better living, academic life while those with interest have learnt various languages. Nevertheless there were some participants that were impartial, such as two respondents who each revealed that their lifestyle was generally good before they relocated South Africa and another respondent who stated that besides constantly speaking in English nothing had changed in their life.

Even though it appears as though migrants encounter similar migration and post-migration experiences, a close examination of the data in table 4.8 above which is represented in figure 4.8 shows that students and non-students have different perceptions regarding the friendliness of South African citizens as well the different settling challenges they can encounter. It would appear that students are integrated more easily into the society and one would argue that the environment to which they are exposed is safeguarded by several forces such as the institution itself while non-students find it more difficult.

4.4 Immigration status

The results from the survey indicated that 56 (52%) of the respondents would like to become permanent residents while 48 (45%) preferred otherwise. The choice of wanting to become permanent resident was motivated by several negative and positive factors. The responses from the survey gave an impression that South Africa has more privileges and opportunities in terms of finances, work and career-wise which draw migrants when compared to Zimbabwe. Apparently information provided by the respondents claimed that the South African society is better in terms of one being able to make achievements. This is supported by respondent R_47 who indicated: “*A permanent residence will enable me to get a good job and be allowed to buy a house*”. In support of literature by Cornelissen and Swart (2006) who highlight the strength of the South African economy, responses from the survey indicated that there is a better working and stable living environment in South Africa which act as pull forces for migrants thus a few of the respondents have already acquired permanent residents. Several respondents indicated that the only way they will be employed in this country or find easy access to corporate environment is by obtaining a permanent residents permit.

For two Law student respondents; R_75 and R_73 who have completed their studies, their reason for wanting to become permanent residents is because: “*It’s the only reason we are not admitted as an attorneys*” while the other respondent R_80 who listed that; “*It is because I will be able to get a bursary as my education is becoming expensive*”. However, four of the migrants were beginning to make investments in the country and obtaining a permanent residents permit would be the only viable decision. Nevertheless for some it appears social bonds and relationships have been established and a permanent residents permit would regularize their stay without having to renew their permit. Another migrant R_38 who in

favour of having permanent residence said: *“Yes I would love to become a permanent resident of this country and it’s because [I] have lived in South Africa for many years and I like the living conditions.”* Two respondents R_18 and R_20 who claimed that they do not want to become permanent residents due to barriers like: *“becoming a permanent resident [is] a difficult process”* and *“Mainly because of the stigma that is attached to foreigners in the country”* respectively. Careful analysis reveals that they would prefer to become permanent residents if the barriers were eliminated.

However, respondents who showed no interest about obtaining permanent residents showed a high degree of patriotism as they claimed to be proud citizens of Zimbabwe. They thus gave responses such as R_82: *“Home is where the heart is, because I love my country and home is best”*, whereas some gave an indication of wanting to go back and develop their home country. Besides the family ties that appear to play a crucial role in some of the respondents lives as shown by the migrants preference to stay with my family, other migrants preferred their temporary status because there is too much crime and low levels of security in South Africa. Other responses that did not embrace the idea of becoming permanent residents include a student R_46 who claimed; *“I only like this place for its academic and economic opportunities; otherwise I wouldn’t like to be permanent”*.

Data from the survey give the impression that the duration of stay of most respondents corresponds with some of the effects of the political and economic instability in Zimbabwe which occurred between 2000 and 2005 (Mapuva and Chari, 2010). This can be seen by 59 (55%) of migrants who having been staying in South for two to five years and the 25 (23%) who have been staying for five or more years. The abrupt increase in the number of migrants leads one to the question whether migrants were already in possession of passports and other relevant travelling documents.

4.4.1 Acquisition of Permits

Just over half of the responses recorded by the survey were students. Thus the challenges they most likely encounter are limited to or related to the University setting. Ten respondents indicated that the process of applying for the student visa is long as there are many requirements that one should fulfil including police clearance, medical reports, radiological

reports, etc. Not only is the application process long, there are long queues that do not even guarantee the permit. In comparison to the application process for a work permit, the student permit is easier to obtain as can be seen with the number of respondents who had study permits far exceeding the number of respondents who indicated they were studying. The variance could also be an indicator of levels of difficulty in financing education thus some students end up dropping out of university. The migration of students is temporary and they return home during vacation periods to visit family, relatives and friends. On the other hand nine of the respondents had already qualified for permanent residency application and were in possession of the documentation, e.g. R_88. For most migrants the decision to want permanent residency has been influenced by the fact that there are better employment prospects in South Africa. Getting a job has been hard for most migrants and with such a permit more opportunities are likely to rise. This is illustrated by one of the responses: R_38: *“It is difficult to get a job without a work permit or a permanent residence. These permits are difficult to get”*.

It appears that even though migrants face discrimination from South African citizens, the country is still in dire need of artisans and skilled professionals and this is evident from R_78 who stated: *“My brother-in-law was given citizenship on the basis of skills shortage”*. This goes to show that society does not understand or probably does not appreciate the input or the value that foreigners bring. Nevertheless, hiring of skilled migrants by the government and other private institutions is certainly a positive sign for professional and educated migrants.

4.5 Post-migration experiences

4.5.1 Spatial distribution of Zimbabwean migrants

The survey shows that Zimbabwean migrants staying in the City of Pietermaritzburg are uniformly distributed across all areas in the city, from the elite neighbourhoods to the townships. Scottsville, the City Centre, Pelham, Sweetwaters, Prestbury, Cleland, Imbali were some of the prevalent residential areas that appeared on the survey sheets. The majority of students are located within the vicinity of the University, which is the Scottsville area. Due to fact the snow ball sampling technique was used to collect data for the survey and that the primary participants were students, the bulk of the referrals made were to other students

residing in Scottsville. The scattered location of migrants indicates that immigrants are able to stay outside of familiar communities and neighbourhoods. This largely illustrates that migrants either strive or can easily be integrated into South African communities. However whether South Africans are reciprocal to this initiative or not is debatable and depended on several other factors.

4.5.2 The role of a community to immigrants

This survey has indicated that some of the remaining community members were supportive of the migrants' decisions to leave because it was anticipated that the migrant's life would change for the better. Other migrants were discouraged by community members after notifying them of their decision to migrate. Conversely the role a community plays in an individual's life is dependent upon people's different beliefs and values that have been instilled in individuals. One of the respondents R_46 highlighted that: *"Anxiety and fear of the unknown was the concern. News of ill-treatment and crime was a concern to many of my family members and community members"*. An engagement with responses indicated that 44 (41%) of the respondents come from close knit communities that are very supportive while 19 (18%) indicated that the community was not happy about them leaving. However 41 (38%) of the respondents appeared to be more isolated as there appeared to be no relationship between them and the community back home. In cases where the community was supportive, respondents indicated this by stating that the community they belong to were supportive and encouraging, are pro-South African on jobs, and wanted them to pursue their education in a good environment as they knew they would bring back positive results. For the communities that were not supportive of the migrants' decision to migrate, some it was not because they were being vindictive but it was out of concern. This can be seen by respondent R_38 who stated: *"Some community members thought I should have stayed and tried other things in Zimbabwe as they feared for my safety in South Africa,"* and another respondent R_82 who claimed: *"We were quite close so they did not want me to leave"*. One respondent explained that in as much as community members did not want him to leave their society, it was beyond his career goals. There were other respondents that indicated their migration was due to fear of being persecuted allegedly by community members, with political issues playing a significant role.

Forty-one of respondents indicated their neutrality was because they have no association with community members thus they did not know of their planned departure while some indicated that there were mixed reactions from the community. The above information gives an overview of the kind of communities from which Zimbabwean migrants are coming from and the relationships they have. This ultimately portrays the kind of communities that Zimbabweans seek to be a part of while in a foreign country and the relationships they are likely to build if any at all.

4.5.3 Integration and Cultural assimilation

Quantitative data indicated that 47 (44%) respondents did not encounter any challenges while a minority of 31 (29%) faced challenges while trying to settle and during their migration process. There is a mode of three indicating that a relatively high number of respondents were neutral. However an engagement with qualitative data revealed otherwise as further explanations that were given by respondents who had indicated as having had migrated positively or decent post-migration experiences indicated some levels of difficulty. In support of the literature in chapter two, different migrants encounter varying challenges at different stages of their migration. It appears one of the major problems that immigrants encounter is not being able to be assimilated into South African societies. This was mostly prevalent amongst migrants staying in townships. In support of the social inclusion and exclusion theory discussed earlier in chapter two by Gagnon, Khoudour-Castéras and Lefebvre (2010), failure to be assimilated into a society is one of the problems that migrants can encounter.

Surprisingly, student migrants recorded minimum accommodation and integration problems, possibly because of the availability of campus residences. Due to the fact that UKZN is internationally and regionally recognized, there are vast numbers of international students who migrate from all over the continent as well as from abroad. This in turn makes it easy for the majority to be integrated into a new society. Eleven of the Zimbabwean students indicated that they are on the presidential and government scholarship, thus preparations of their accommodation will have been made well in advance. However, due to the recent requests made by the South African government for tertiary facilities to increase their intake of the number of enrolled students, students have currently been facing challenges in securing

accommodation as can be seen by the demonstrations and strikes that students have been engaging in (Higher Education in Context, no date).

For some, the decision to come to Pietermaritzburg was determined by the fact that UKZN is rated among the top universities in Africa. For most Zimbabwean students, South Africa has provided them with a better tertiary education as they wanted to pursue their education in good environment with better infrastructure, under a sustainable economy where commodities and resources are easily accessible. Most students have found South African students to be friendly but for non-students this seems not to be case. The experiences of all migrants however vary. Some noted that they had experienced both good and bad encounters with South Africans, stating that the language barrier was the main cause of the misunderstandings. Below were some of the challenges faced by respondents.

R_35: *“Some people here are tribalistic and are hesitant in accommodating people who either did not speak their home language or do not have the same beliefs as them.”*

R_46: *“My biggest challenges of being in S.A came when I visited Johannesburg in 2008. I was almost arrested because I had a photocopy of my passport. But besides breaking the law, the treatment I got was very inhumane and somehow I attributed that to the fact that I am a foreigner”*

R_47: *“My biggest challenges of being in S.A is becoming home sick”*

These experiences not only make it difficult for migrants to be integrated in a new society but also instil fear in them to keep to themselves. However, not to excuse the behaviour of citizens but to explain it, Malcolm, Aggleton, Bronfman, Galvão, Mane, and Verrall (2007) state that the stigma of migrant populations is often aggravated by public reservations about the consequences migration might bring on communal resources such as lack of jobs and competition for business opportunities.

4.5.4 Communication barriers

The choice of language used by most Zimbabwean migrants is not only determined by the fact that South Africa has eleven official languages but also because South Africa has received so many international migrants. Thus English is the main language spoken by international migrants. For R_6, English has helped build a better vocabulary thus it is used and it is preferable since it is an international language. Data from the survey indicated that 66 (62%) of Zimbabweans use their mother tongue to communicate with family This is

probably because Zimbabweans come from and stay in close knit communities which use their vernacular to socially communicate. 18 (17%) use a mixture of different languages. The English language was predominantly used to communicate with colleagues and in public with 59 (55%) and 72 (67%) respectively. A large number of respondents do not stick to using one particular language when communicating but alternatively use a combination of languages such as combining English with their mother tongue or with the local language. This can be seen by the following percentages that use a combination: 18 (17%) with family, 19 (18%) with colleagues, 31 (29%) with friend and 16 (15%) in public. Zulu, Sotho and other languages are unfamiliar thus have minimum numbers of users. Below are some of the responses given with regards to language barriers:

R_36 and R_59: *“My biggest challenge was encountered while travelling because I did not understand their language, language problems created communication barriers”*

R_19: *“Language barrier was the main problem, Zulus discriminate foreigners”*

4.5.5 Racial intolerance, Violence

The issue of calling foreigners derogatory names stood out from the respondents that had had xenophobic encounters with nationals. Results from the survey revealed that three of the respondents encountered extreme forms of racial intolerance and violent behaviour during their migration and settling processes. One example is of a lady whose ordeal is narrated below:

R_100: *“It was very hard to settle because I came alone and didn’t know anybody, I truly suffered, I had no work, no money no food, no bathing and no place to stay. I was homeless sleeping on the streets with no blankets, no jacket. I was constantly thinking about home but because there were problems in Zimbabwe and as I had fled from that situation, I had no choice. I won’t go back to Zimbabwe that’s why I am in South Africa now”*

This woman’s encounter leaves one questioning how many more went through the same encounter and what Zimbabweans migrants are willing to endure in their quest for a better livelihood. As argued by Consortium for Refugees and Migrants in South Africa (CORMSA), the main causes of violence against migrants and other ethnic minorities is the power struggle over the control and ownership of local governance posts and business opportunities and not

just mere hatred of them (CORMSA, 2009). This however does not justify any violent or inhuman treatment of other races or tribes. Nevertheless, other responses had an element of neutrality, where respondents generally felt that South African nationals are friendly, but there will always be a few individuals that are racist and express this racism freely. Other than that, South African nationals were perceived to be decent in their relations.

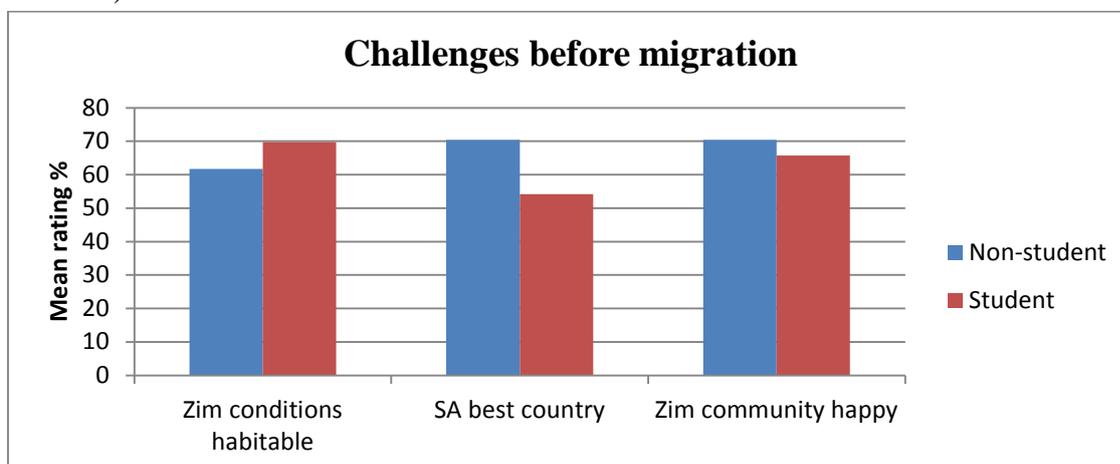
4.6 South Africa in comparison to other countries

Table 4.9 below indicates the mean rating and mean rating percentages of the challenges that the migrants supposedly encountered before migrating. The data are divided into students and non-students categories and the numbers represent whether; Zimbabwean conditions were habitable, South Africa is the best country they could have migrated to and lastly whether the community back home was happy about them leaving. The figure 4.9 that follows graphically compares the mean rating percentages of challenges faced before migrating between students and non-students.

Table 4.9 Mean rating and mean rating percentages of challenges before migrating (Students and non-students)

		Zimbabwean conditions habitable	SA best country	Zimbabwean community happy
Non-student	Mean rating (%)	3.09 (62)	3.52 (70)	3.52 (70)
Student	Mean rating (%)	3.49 (70)	2.71 (54)	3.29 (66)

Figure 4.9 Mean rating percentages of challenges before migrating (Students and non-students)



The proximity of South Africa to Zimbabwe caused it to be a favourable destination for some of the respondents because they will be close to home. Some respondents also pointed out that it is among the least expensive countries they could have migrated to. There was a variation in the feelings different respondents had with regards to how they perceived South Africa in comparison to other countries. The issue was whether South Africa was/is the best country that the migrant could have migrated to. Data from the survey revealed that 79 (78%) of the migrants were already in possession of a passport before they decided on relocating to South Africa, an indication that some had previously travelled to other countries or had the intention to. At least 43 (40%) of the respondents were neutral, with some explaining that they had not travelled elsewhere thus could not make comparisons. Zimbabwe respondents revealed that they liked the roads and infrastructure considering they were coming from a place that had roads with potholes and development that had come to a standstill. However there were both positive and negative reasons for the impartiality of the respondents and this can be seen by the responses below:

R_73: *“Neutral, good economic ground does not accommodate my profession plus the gap between the rich and poor is too wide”*

R_13: *“Neutral, it’s not the best because I’m still waiting for permanent residence”*

R_46: *“Neutral, to a certain extent I feel that SA has opened to many opportunities for me, yet I have never felt at home”*

When asked to compare South Africa to other countries several issues emerged such as safety, proximity, affordability and job availability. According to one respondent, the crime rate in South Africa is alarmingly high and one does not have that constant feeling of being secure and safe. Another respondent R_23 strongly disagreed about South Africa being the best country they could have migrated to by saying, *“I have been to other places with less crime rate”*. Other respondents highlighted that the fact that foreigners are given derogatory names is not a good thing as it indicates that we not welcome in the country and the xenophobic attacks of 2008 are still very fresh in our memories. This could be arguably true but on the other hand would highly depend on the area where one resides and what one is exposed to. The issue of visa application was also apparent amongst both the student and non-student migrants as respondents indicated that they had faced difficulty when applying. Nonetheless, in support of state policy, well-travelled respondents indicated that other countries have similar strict visa application requirements and procedures. Several respondents compared South Africa to overseas countries and favoured them as they are believed to be better equipped with much more since they are first world countries. For

instance, one respondent indicated that they would have preferred to be in the United States of America but were denied a visa while another respondent stated that there are better universities in Europe. Two student respondents said:

R_52: *“I strongly disagree; there are other better Universities in other African countries e.g. Uganda and Kenya”*

R_78: *“I strongly disagree that South Africa was the best country that I could have migrated to, I got an offer from Australia and it’s not a violent society”*

On the contrary, there were 32 (30%) that were proud to be in South Africa. They pointed out reasons such as there being ample food which is affordable, and that the country is very well and highly developed and complemented by a substantially stable economy. Given all the opportunities which are presumed to be better, respondents stated that, should Zimbabwe improve, South Africa is within close proximity for them to return. Below are other responses given in support of South Africa as an ideal country to migrate to:

R_76: *“Strongly disagree, South Africa is the most there has been, other countries in Africa are dangerous places due to war zones”*

R_98: *“Strongly agree, because when I came I got a job and it was my first time to work because when I was in Zimbabwe I had never worked”*

4.7 National identity and national pride

Table 4.10 below contains the number of responses given with regards to how connected Zimbabweans migrants are to their national values and whether they still remember the Zimbabwean national anthem. The corresponding figure 4.10 (overleaf) then graphically shows the comparison between the connection of Zimbabweans to their values and their knowledge of the national anthem

Table 4.10 Number of Zimbabweans who are connected to Zimbabwean values and know the Zimbabwean National Anthem

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
Connection to Zimbabwean values.	4	1	16	21	65
Know the Zimbabwean National Anthem	3	5	8	17	74

Figure 4.10 Number of Zimbabweans who are connected to Zimbabwean values and know the Zimbabwean National Anthem

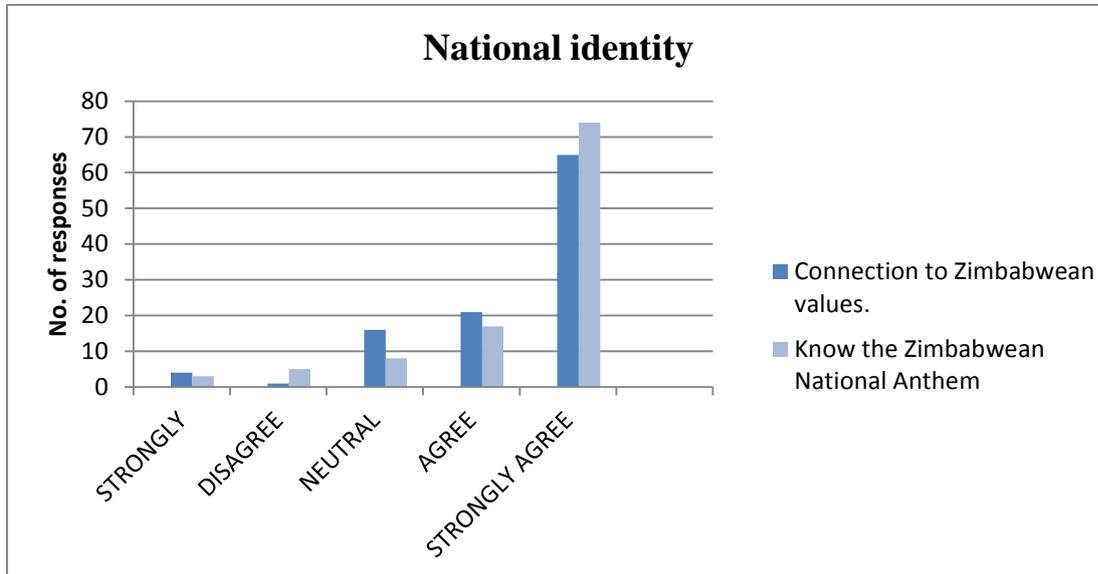


Figure 4.10 above shows that the majority of 65 (61%) of the respondents strongly agree about their connection to Zimbabwean values and 74 (69%) who stated they still know the national anthem. The minority with four (4%) who feel their connection to Zimbabwean values is minimal corresponds with the few that have been staying in South Africa for over ten years and this could probably be because they have been assimilated into the South African culture.

From the responses, the issue of national pride seems to stand out, as the modal and median responses from respondents are inclined towards still being able to speak read and write in their mother language, being proud to be identified as a Zimbabwean national, the feeling of being connected to the Zimbabwean values and their familiarity, and recollection of the things that represent Zimbabwe. This includes things such as being able to sing the national anthem. A large majority of respondents have indicated that they take pride in being identified as ambassadors of Zimbabwe and declared their patriotism by statements of precisely how much they love their country and would not trade anything for it. To show this honour some of the respondents have been quoted below:

R_46: *“I strongly agree that I am proud to be identified as a Zimbabwean national, I feel as Zimbabwean’s [sic] we have certain qualities of humanness that I have not found here in South Africa”*

R_32: *“Strongly agree, we are identified as hard workers, people with so much endurance”*

To the contrary, there were a few respondents that indicated that they disagreed and disliked the idea of being identified as a Zimbabwean national. For some respondents the issue of the name calling caused them to be uncomfortable to be identified as Zimbabweans. Derogatory names mentioned included *“makwere-kwere”* and *“zaizai”*. For the respondents that were not proud to identified as Zimbabweans such as R_100 who indicated that they are not expecting to go back to Zimbabwe any time soon and will be staying here for good and R_24, the stigma attached to foreign nationals has instilled fear in foreign nationals thus explains why some would prefer disguising their identity:

R_24: *“I am not proud to be identified as a Zimbabwean national especially while here in South Africa because of the stigma attached to being a foreign national South Africa”*

The fact the majority of the respondents still appear to have their identity intact could be linked to the fact that they have not stayed in South Africa long enough to have their identity *“diluted”* by that of South Africans as half of the respondents have only stayed in Pietermaritzburg (South Africa) for a duration of between two to five years. The question of how long it takes to preserve or become more culturally accustomed to and assimilated into another nation’s culture is however debatable. A male respondent, employed on a part-time basis with permanent residence and in the 40-44 age group indicated that he had migrated 20 years ago, at the same age as the majority of the current respondents. What particularly stood out from his responses was that he could now speak in Zulu fluently and was no longer able to speak, read or write fluently in his mother tongue nor did he have any knowledge of the Zimbabwean national anthem. He was still proud to be identified as a Zimbabwean national. However, he felt partially connected to Zimbabwean values.

Contrary to Mutanen (2010), who states that during the construction and reconstruction of identity people may also lose their identity or change it, it appears that majority of respondents are proud of their nationality and thus try to retain and preserve as much of their identity as possible. This is probably because challenges in the preservation of one’s national

identity normally materialize over time and as a result of continuous exposure to a different and prominent identity. Responses that indicate that Zimbabwean migrants take pride in their identity, culture and country include R_44 who stated; *“I am proud of my country also Zimbabweans are intelligent”* and R_58 who claimed: *“Being Zimbabwean is the best thing that ever happened to me because of our rich moral, cultural and educational background”*. A number of respondents indicated that they consider Zimbabwean cultural expectations a priority as they cherish the beliefs. This is perhaps because when they grew up in Zimbabwe and by the time they migrated those values had already been instilled in them and they are evidently proud of their heritage.

4.8 Limitations of the study

Despite other challenges that the researcher encountered such as locating the targeted population as they were dispersed, the researcher managed to complete the survey in the stipulated time. The survey was designed so that all races could participate. None the less, the results from the survey indicate that 99% of the respondents were black therefore chances that the results would be racially biased are high as it would not be an actual representation of the entire population of Zimbabwean migrants. Society has always treated different races differently thus results from the study would not be able to support or project otherwise (Weitzer and Tuch, 2002). From the current data it would be inconclusive to deduce whether other races experience the same post-migration challenges. Another limitation was with the content of the survey, this is because questions that would have permitted the researcher to attain more accurate information with regards to the post-migration experiences of migrants particularly their experiences around settling or settlement were sensitive in nature. This in turn would have had major implications on the ethical aspects.

4.9 Conclusion

This chapter presented an analysis of the findings from the survey. Numerous expansive themes were discussed by interpreting the statistical data which was represented in the form of graphs and also using quotes from the respondents. Each of the sections discovered that different migrants encounter varying challenges in their post-migration experiences with language emerging as one of the major challenges. The study showed that the intensity and extent of challenges faced by migrants is also dependent on other several factors including the duration of their stay and the area to which they have relocated or are settling.

CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

Given the nature of the challenges that the researcher discovered, it is difficult to recommend precise solutions because immigrants have minimum or no control over the activities, the treatment they shall receive, and the behaviour of the citizens of this country. Neither can they predict it. However, migrants can develop coping mechanisms that can help them confront and deal with some of the post-migration challenges they encounter or are likely to meet. Therefore this chapter is going to offer recommendations that immigrants can incorporate in their day to day challenges. Some of the recommendations include how to cope with cultural clashes and barriers that arise due to ethnic differences, overcoming language and communication barriers, and how immigrants can manage the melancholy from homesickness and isolation. The chapter will conclude with recommendations for future research based on the survey findings. That is in terms of the post-migration challenges Zimbabwean immigrants encounter and the implications they have on their decision to continue staying in South Africa.

The following broad questions guided the investigation:

- What are the reasons for the migration of Zimbabwean nationals?
- What kind of problems do Zimbabwean migrants encounter before leaving Zimbabwe?
- What kind of post-migration problems do Zimbabwean migrants encounter when trying to settle in South Africa?
- Has the experience of migration impacted on Zimbabweans' sense of national identity?

In response to the research questions, the study revealed that the major reasons for the migration of Zimbabweans who participated in the survey were mostly educational and professional reasons. However after engaging and carefully analysing the data, it became apparent that the economic and political instability that was present in Zimbabwe had

affected the education system and the corporate sector which ultimately triggered the migration of masses. Migrants expressed that their migration and settlement in South Africa has not been entirely bad or successful because they have faced challenges in other areas and adjusted well in other areas. However there were significant discrepancies between the experiences of students and non-students with regards to settling and their perception of South Africa. This can probably be linked to different environments that the two categories are exposed to. It would appear that the language barrier is the biggest challenge that migrants encounter when migrating and trying to settle in South Africa. Lastly the majority of the respondents articulated how they take pride in being identified as Zimbabweans thus preservation of their national identity is of utmost importance as exposure to multi-cultures that are present in the city of Pietermaritzburg as well as other parts of South Africa has not affected them this far.

5.2 Coping with social clashes and ethnic barricades

Each and every country or region customarily has its own customs and beliefs. The Zimbabwean migrants who participated in the survey clearly indicated that their migration to South Africa has enabled them to experience different cultures and in some cases respondents had experienced cultural shock. However the majority of the migrants indicated that they preferred preservation of their own culture as it plays a significant role in their lives and it would keep them connected to their communities back home. The problem of being integrated into a new society then crops up as they might be judged by South Africans because of being different. This is especially problematic for the offspring of immigrants because as they adapt a new culture, clashes between generations (parents and children) could arise.

There are several solutions that migrants can apply in order to make their migration and settling process worthwhile. These include educating themselves about the different values and beliefs of the people who live where they are migrating to. Adapting some of their customs and culture could be beneficial. This can be achieved by forming immigrant associations and partaking in cultural events at churches and community gatherings that integrate people. In the African culture food is often used to bring people together and cultural events such as theme parties would be a noble starting point. Citizens of destination

countries, in this case South Africa, can be educated about the culture of Zimbabweans firstly through their cultural food. This not only educates South African citizens so that they become more accommodating of diversity, but also helps Zimbabwean immigrants to keep ties with people back home and also to nurture their pride in their culture. There are higher chances that a society will begin to appreciate or accept something with which they are familiar and of which they have an understanding.

5.3 Overcoming linguistic and communication barriers

The language barrier is one of the most prevalent hindrances for immigrants. Due to the fact that the migration of Zimbabweans resulted from emergent events, the majority of migrants left without having learnt the vernacular of the people where they were relocating. Results from the survey indicated that language barriers prevented migrants from finding work and getting basic amenities such as healthcare. The inability to communicate with citizens acts as a major barrier to both old and new immigrants. A solution to language barrier is for migrants to learn the language of the people of the country they intend to migrate to especially those migrants that intend on permanently settling. There are many ways of doing this including enrolling for classes at a language centre that teaches people languages, and making use of a language translation dictionary can help them to familiarize themselves with the language(s) of the host nation. In this modern world, there are plenty of books and software that one can use for self-learning. The internet is also packed with translation facilities and services. Befriending people who can speak both the Zimbabwean language(s) and the South African language(s) and asking them to assist with translations can be beneficial. In some cases immigrants can learn the language of their new host countries from their offspring who then serve as translators or interpreters. However, it is better for individual to be independent and not rely on interpreters by learning the language which will enable them to be easily integrated into a new community.

5.4 Managing the melancholy from homesickness and isolation

There are numerous isolated migrants that end up suffering from depression as a result of being homesick. This feeling usually crops up later after the feeling of excitement wears off when the migrant is lonely and isolated and begins to think of the family, friends and supportive community structure left behind. Inasmuch as some immigrants might have fled a different crisis situation, immigrants are later found missing home which is only normal as humans long for what is familiar to them. Immigrants must learn to adjust to the new and different setting. However, the method that immigrants can use to deal with the homesickness is to keep connecting with their families and support systems back home. This has been facilitated by easier communication means such as the internet and portable phones which provide social networks and other services that are easily accessible and affordable for people to use. Calling family, video chatting via Skype or even sending emails on a regular basis keeps people in touch with their loved ones. Keeping in touch will enable them to remain rooted in their identity as it will act as a constant reminder that there are people who are dear and care about them. Engaging with fellow Zimbabweans and socializing with other immigrants gives a platform for people to share their experiences. Thus the formation of associations can be very valuable to migrants as they can operate as support groups. International students are fortunate because most tertiary institutions have international departments where migrant students can report and consult.

Nevertheless, a lot of focus needs to be placed on the long-term settlement goals because short-term goals may be myopic. The Department of Home Affairs ought to speed up the processing and distribution of immigrant official documents to avoid the unnecessary hold-up of migrants' access to social services and to enable easier settlement. More importantly, the general public and officials also need to be educated against the racial intolerance and discrimination that has led to cultural or national exclusivity, at its extreme in the recent xenophobic behaviour.

5.5 Recommendations for future research

This research attempted to unravel the actual experiences and circumstances that Zimbabwean migrants (both legal and illegal) have been exposed to. Their encounters evidently support the need for ethnically related immigrant support services. The implications of post-migration experiences, especially those related to the assimilation of foreigners, regardless of whether a migrant considers their experience as challenging, must be assessed, especially amongst Zimbabweans. It is also vital to understand the consequences that may be related to the migration path of Zimbabwean migrants who might not show psychological distress in spite of stressful and nationalistic experiences. Proposed below are recommendations that can help to address some of the issues in future research:

1. Research consistent with the culture of the migrants should be done using suitable methods, which explore all the challenges Zimbabweans are likely to encounter at all stages of their migration and settling process. This may possibly include or require the researcher to have tested a sample of the methods with Zimbabwean populations to make sure that they are culturally appropriate. Consideration of cultural notions, admiration for heterogeneity between Zimbabweans and an understanding of the dynamics of historical aspects is thus fundamental.
2. The researcher must be socially proficient (i.e. multilingual and bi-cultural). Even though English is one of the official Zimbabwean languages, a comprehensive investigation of post-migration experiences may have generated different responses if administered in other indigenous languages.
3. The study should essentially consist of sufficient samples that enable conclusive formulations regarding, within and or across different societies
4. Importantly, policy specialists and professionals must be involved in the investigation on structural challenges encountered throughout all the stages of migration and settlement. Ideally research of this nature should garner support from both the host nation (South Africa) and migrating nation (Zimbabwean).
5. Lastly, the inclusion of other races of migrants for example Whites and Indians in the survey will allow for a more conclusive and comprehensive study to be produced.

5.6 Conclusion

In conclusion, this study is merely the beginning of an attempt to understand the toll that post-migration experiences put on immigrants. The discoveries of the research as well as the recommendations can assist future studies that focus on, for example, immigrant intervention and relief programs offered by culturally proficient humanitarian aid givers. The research can be ethnically congruent research that comprises of bigger samples, contributes towards these preliminary quantitative and qualitative results and explore other related issues which are essential in order to reasonably understand the challenges faced by immigrated Zimbabweans in South Africa. Despite the fact that most of the immigrants had some knowledge of the encounters that the migration to and settlement in South Africa would entail, it appeared that hopes for a better livelihood brought some sort of consolation. Overall, the researcher got a sense that the migrants have overcome a lot of challenges by migrating and settling in South Africa despite the challenges that migrating brought. Ultimately, effective settlement is characterized by the engagement of the migrant communally, economically and civically in the mainstream society on merit, short of preconceptions or segregation.

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APPENDIX I: SURVEY PARTICIPANT CONSENT FORM

The purpose of this study is to determine the Post migration experiences of Zimbabweans in Pietermaritzburg, South Africa.

Name of participant:

Address:

Please note that participation in this study is completely voluntary. You may withdraw at any time. Completion and return of the questionnaire will be accepted as an expression of consent.

As a participant in this research, should you have any complaint concerning the manner in which this research is conducted, please do not hesitate to contact the researcher named below.

		Initial
1.	I agree to participate in this research	
2.	This agreement is of my own free will	
3.	I have had the opportunity to ask any questions about the research	
4.	I realise that I may withdraw from the research at any time without giving a reason and without any effect on my education	
5.	I have been given full information regarding the aims of the research and have been given information with the Researcher's names on and a contact number and address if I require further information.	
6.	All personal information provided by myself will remain Confidential and no information that identifies me will be made publicly available	

Signature of Participant

Signature of Investigator

Date:

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APPENDIX II: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

SECTION A: BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

1. Gender

Male	
Female	

2. Ethnicity

African	Indian	Asian	Coloured	White	Other

3. Age

18- 24	25- 29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+

4. Marital Status

Single	Married	Divorced	Other

5. Employment Status

Full-time	Part-time	Contract	Student	Pensioner	Unemployed

6. What kind of permit do you have?

Permanent	Work	Study	Visitors	No permit

7. How long have you been staying in South Africa

0-2 years	2- 5 years	5- 10 years	Over 10 years

8. How long have you been staying in Pietermaritzburg

0-2 years	2-5 years	5-10 years	Over 10 years

SECTION B: CHALLENGES OF LEAVING ZIMBABWE

9. Please respond to the following by choosing either the Yes or No option.

1	Would you like to become a permanent residence of this country?	YES	NO
Please explain why:			
2	Do you have relatives who are citizens of this country?	YES	NO
Please explain why:			
3	When you left Zimbabwe, did you want to leave?	YES	NO
Please explain why:			
4	Where you already in possession of a passport before you came here?	YES	NO
Please explain why:			
5	Do you sometimes go back to Zimbabwe?	YES	NO
Please explain why:			
6	Did you stay somewhere else before arriving to your destination?	YES	NO
Please explain why:			

10. Who did you come (migrate) with?

Self	Spouse	Family	Friends	Random strangers
Why did you come with that person?				

11. Who decided you would come here?

Self	Spouse	Family	Friends	Random strangers
What made them decide to come?				

12. What was/is your reason for migrating to South Africa?

	Not at all	Very little	Small amount	Average	A lot	Very important
Economic	0	1	2	3	4	5
Do you have any further comments on your economic reason for migrating?						
Political	0	1	2	3	4	5
Do you have any further comments on your political reason for migrating?						
Professional	0	1	2	3	4	5
Do you have any further comments on your professional reason for migrating?						
Educational	0	1	2	3	4	5
Do you have any further comments on your educational reason for migrating?						
Social	0	1	2	3	4	5
Do you have any further comments on your social reason for migrating?						
Religious	0	1	2	3	4	5
Do you have any further comments on your religious reason for migrating?						
Other	0	1	2	3	4	5
Do you have any further comments on your reason for migrating?						

13. Which mode of transport did you use when coming here?

Bus	Taxi	Car	Air	Train	Foot/Hitchhiking	Other

14. For each of the following questions please indicate your level of agreement or disagreement. Select one of the five possible responses to each question by ticking the appropriate box, where “1” represents strongly disagree and “5” represents strongly agree.

		STRONGLY DISAGREE	DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE
1	When I left Zimbabwe the conditions were habitable	1	2	3	4	5
Please expand:						
2	South Africa is the best country I could have migrated to	1	2	3	4	5
Why do you feel that way?						
3	When community members learnt that you were leaving they were happy	1	2	3	4	5
Why do you feel that way?						

SECTION C: CHALLENGES OF BEING IN SOUTH AFRICA

15. For each of the following questions please indicate your level of agreement or disagreement. Select one of the five possible responses to each question by ticking the appropriate box, where “1” represents strongly disagree and “5” represents strongly agree.

		STRONGLY DISAGREE	DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE
1	My first impression of the South Africa was good	1	2	3	4	5
Please explain:						
2	South African citizens have been friendly to me during my stay	1	2	3	4	5
Please explain why:						

SECTION D: NATIONAL IDENTITY

16. Please tick the most appropriate response

Which language do you <u>mainly</u> use to communicate with:	English	Mother tongue	Zulu	Sotho	Other (please specify)
1. Your family?					
Why is that your preference:					
1. Your colleagues?					
Why is that your preference?					
2. Your friends?					
Why is that your preference?					
3. In public?					
Why is that your preference?					

17. For each of the following questions please indicate your level of agreement or disagreement. Select one of the five possible responses to each question by ticking the appropriate box, where “1” represents strongly disagree and “5” represents strongly agree.

		STRONGLY DISAGREE	DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE
1	I can still speak, read and write in my mother language.	1	2	3	4	5
2	I am proud to be identified as a Zimbabwean national.	1	2	3	4	5
Why is that the case?						
3	I feel connected to the Zimbabwean values.	1	2	3	4	5
Why do you feel that way?						
4	I know the Zimbabwean National Anthem	1	2	3	4	5

APPENDIX III: QUANTITATIVE RESULTS

SECTION A: BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

1. Gender

Male	64
Female	43

2. Ethnicity

African	Indian	Asian	Coloured	White	Other	No Response
105	0	0	1	0	0	1

3. Age

18- 24	25- 29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+
55	32	12	6	1	1	0

4. Marital Status

Single	Married	Divorced	Other	NR
75	28	1	2	1

5. Employment Status

Full-time	Part-time	Contract	Student	Pensioner	Unemployed	Self
15	10	11	59	1	10	1

6. Kind of permit held by migrants

Permanent	Work	Study	Visitors	No permit
9	22	64	5	7

7. Length of stay in South Africa

0-2 years	2- 5 years	5- 10 years	Over 10 years
23	59	21	4

8. Length of stay in Pietermaritzburg

0-2 years	2-5 years	5-10 years	Over 10 years
31	63	10	3

SECTION B: CHALLENGES OF LEAVING ZIMBABWE

9. Respondents chose either the Yes or No option.

		YES	NO	NR*
1	Would you like to become a permanent residence of this country?	56	48	3
2	Do you have relatives who are citizens of this country?	61	44	2
3	When you left Zimbabwe, did you want to leave?	86	20	1
4	Where you already in possession of a passport before you came here?	79	28	0
5	Do you sometimes go back to Zimbabwe?	97	10	0
6	Did you stay somewhere else before arriving to your destination?	51	55	1

* NR= No Response

10. Person(s) whom respondent(s) migrated with

Self	Spouse	Family	Friends	Random-strangers	No Response
53	6	24	13	8	2

11. Person(s) who decided on migrating

Self	Spouse	Family	Friends	Random strangers	No Response
46	9	41	5	1	2

12. Reason(s) for migrating to South Africa?

	Not at all	Very little	Small amount	Average	A lot	Very important	No response
	0	1	2	3	4	5	.
Economic	39	5	7	22	14	20	0
Mean = 2.25 (45%) Median= 3 Mode=0							
Political	54	11	7	11	11	10	3
Mean = 1.46 (29%) Median= 0 Mode= 0							
Professional	35	11	2	5	18	31	5
Mean = 2.52 (50%) Median= 3 Mode= 0							
Educational	23	4	3	5	7	65	0
Mean = 3.53 (71%) Median= 5 Mode= 5							
Social	41	10	14	17	8	14	3
Mean = 1.84 (37%) Median= 2 Mode= 0							
Religious	83	8	3	5	2	3	3
Mean = 0.5 (10%) Median= 0 Mode=0							
Other	52	3	6	5	0	3	38
Mean = 0.65 (13%) Median= 0 Mode= 0							

13. Mode of transport used

Bus	Taxi	Car	Air	Train	Foot/Hitchhiking	Combination	No Response
62	5	13	15	1	7	3	1

14. Level of agreement or disagreement. Respondents selected one from the five possible responses to each question by ticking the appropriate box, where “1” represented strongly disagree and “5” represented strongly agree.

		STRONGLY DISAGREE	DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE	NO RESPONSE
		1	2	3	4	5	.
1	When I left Zimbabwe the conditions were habitable	9	20	29	25	23	1
Mean = 3.31 (66%) Median= 3 Mode= 3							
2	South Africa is the best country I could have migrated to	11	21	43	13	19	0
Mean = 3.07 (61%) Median= 3 Mode= 3							
3	When community members learnt that you were leaving they were happy	9	10	41	19	25	3
Mean = 3.39 (68%) Median= 3 Mode= 3							

SECTION C: CHALLENGES OF BEING IN SOUTH AFRICA

15. Level of agreement or disagreement. Respondents selected one from the five possible responses to each question by ticking the appropriate box, where “1” represented strongly disagree and “5” represented strongly agree.

		STRONGLY DISAGREE 1	DISAGREE 2	NEUTRAL 3	AGREE 4	STRONGLY AGREE 5	NO RESPONSE .
		1	2	3	4	5	.
1	My first impression of the South Africa was good	6	5	21	46	28	0
Mean = 3.8 (76%) median= 4 mode= 4							
2	South African citizens have been friendly to me during my stay	9	12	39	31	16	0
Mean = 3.31 (66) median= 3 mode= 3							
3	Hopes for me (and/or my family) have been realized	5	2	36	43	20	1
Mean = 3.67 (73%) median= 4 mode= 4							
4	My stay in South Africa has changed my lifestyle for the better	3	8	33	45	18	0
Mean = 3.63 (72) median= 4 mode= 4							
5	I did not encounter any problems when trying to settle	14	17	29	28	19	0
Mean = 3.2 (64%) median= 3 mode= 3							

SECTION D: NATIONAL IDENTITY

16. Respondents ticked the most appropriate responses

Language <u>mainly</u> used to communicate with:	English	Mother tongue	Zulu	Sotho	Other (please specify)	Combination	No Response
1. Your family	15	66	3	0	5	18	0
2. Your colleagues	59	14	8	0	6	19	1
3. Your friends	39	34	2	0	1	31	0
4. In public	72	11	8	0	0	16	0

17. Level of agreement or disagreement. Respondents selected one from five possible responses to each question by ticking the appropriate box, where “1” represented strongly disagree and “5” represented strongly agree.

		STRONGLY DISAGREE	DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE
		1	2	3	4	5
1	I can still speak, read and write in my mother language.	1	2	2	20	82
Mean = 4.68 (94%) median= 5 mode= 5						
2	I am proud to be identified as a Zimbabwean national.	3	3	2	8	91
Mean = 4.69 (94%) median= 5 mode= 5						
3	I feel connected to the Zimbabwean values.	4	1	16	21	65

Mean = 4.33 (87%) median= 5 mode= 5						
4	I know the Zimbabwean National Anthem	3	5	8	17	74
Mean = 4.44 (89%) Median= 5 Mode= 5						

APPENDIX IV: TRANSCRIBED DATA

9.1 Would you like to become a permanent residence of this country?

Respondent 38: Yes I would love to become a permanent resident of this country and it's because have lived in South Africa for many years and I like the living conditions
Respondent 75, 73: yes it's the only reason I am not admitted as an attorney
Respondent 76: No, because there is too much crime in SA
Respondent 51: yes, this is where I am doing most of my investments
Respondent 46: No, I only like this place for its academic and economic opportunities otherwise I wouldn't like to be permanent
Respondent 3: Yes, I will be employed in this country which is the only way I can work
Respondent 11, 39, 56, 68, 76: Yes, because you get more privileges/ job opportunities here than in Zimbabwe
Respondent 89: No, no security in South Africa
Respondent 12: Yes, there is better quality of living in S.A
Respondent 15, 68: Yes, because I intend to work in SA
Respondent 18, 82: No, Home is where the heart is, because I love my country and home is best
Respondent 35: I want to go back and develop my home country
Respondent 33: I was neutralized into becoming a South African citizen because my whole family was coming to South Africa
Respondent 20: No, Mainly because of the stigma that is attached to foreigners in the country
Respondent 18: No, because it's a difficult process
Respondent 94: yes. Easy access to corporate environment
Respondent 23, 57: Yes, it creates opportunities financially and work-wise, more career opportunities
Respondent 25: Yes, I have too many close friends here
Respondent 26, 43, 59: No, I am a proud citizen of my country
Respondent 28, 49: Yes, better work and stable living environment
Respondent 46: No, I only like this place for its academic and economic opportunities; otherwise I wouldn't like to be permanent
Respondent 47: Yes, so I can get a good job and be allowed to buy a house
Respondent 56: no I like my status
Respondent 66: yes, better society
Respondent 67: no, I like my country very well
Respondent 80: yes, to get a bursary as my education is becoming expensive
Respondent 78: yes, to regularise my stay without renewing my permit
Respondent 90: yes, I am already a permanent resident of SA
Respondent 92: No I would like to stay with my family

9.2 Do you have relatives who are citizens of this country?

Respondent 3: No, most are in Zimbabwe
Respondent 52: yes, my cousin sister is coloured, her father is a white South African
Respondent 11, 19, 75: Yes, by marriage/ martially related
Respondent 13: Yes, my mom and brothers
Respondent 25, 82: Yes, yes they chose to be permanent here
Respondent 28, 30, 68, 76: Yes, work
Respondent 73, 51: I have relatives who have become citizens by marrying South Africans and through skills shortage, job status
Respondent 46: No, I have relatives in Johannesburg who are working but not permanently residents here
Respondent 76: yes, they acquired after staying in SA for more than 5years legally
Respondent 78: yes, brother-in-law through skilled shortage
Respondent 56: yes, they have been staying and working in SA for more than 10 years and have received citizenship
Respondent 80: no, all of them are temporary residence

9.3 When you left Zimbabwe, did you want to leave?

Respondent 3, 19, 25, 30, 33, 47, 44, 59, 68, 76, 94: Yes, purposes of studying
Respondent 5, 36, 60, 56: Yes, to study at UKZN, SA
Respondent 11, 28: Yes, for school
Respondent 12: Yes, to look for better opportunities
Respondent 13: No, all I had was in Zimbabwe

Respondent 35, 43: Yes, because I wanted to get a better education
 Respondent: The situation in Zimbabwe was not getting any better
 Respondent 15: Yes, it has always been my dream to study in a foreign country
 Respondent 23: Yes, I wanted to be at a University in SA not Zim
 Respondent 38, 51: Yes, for economic reasons, employment opportunities
 Respondent 39, 82: No, no I was forced by circumstances that is why I left
 Respondent 46: No, I didn't want to leave but it was a logical decision then, for my academic life
 Respondent 89: yes, food shortages, no water, electricity
 Respondent 49: no, I am a patriot
 Respondent 57 Yes, poor service delivery
 Respondent 66, 67: Yes, seeking better education facilities
 Respondent 75: the politico-socio-economic hardships
 Respondent 93: there were no job opportunities
 Respondent 78: yes, on my volition to work here
 Respondent 80: yes, in 2009 to further my education in SA because back home teachers were striking
 Respondent 90: yes, my husband was working here
 Respondent 100: No, Zimbabwe was the best for me

9.4 Where you already in possession of a passport before you came here?

Respondent 3: No, I had to get a passport so as to come and study
 Respondent 89: no, I had to leave Zimbabwe immediately
 Respondent 51: yes, I got my passport soon after A-level because I had found a place to study in Belgium
 Respondent 5, 28: Yes, I visited other countries
 Respondent 11: Yes, I love travelling
 Respondent 12, 25, 43, 76: Yes, because I've always wanted to travel out of the country
 Respondent 13, 30: Yes, it was necessary because I used to travel
 Respondent 15: No, did not have enough money to get one
 Respondent 23: Yes, I travel a lot
 Respondent 42: Yes, for school
 Respondent 80: yes, had applied and though it took long it was processed by the time I came here
 Respondent 46: Yes, just for using for visiting purposes especially to Botswana
 Respondent 56: yes to be safe
 Respondent 67: No, I was with not any intention of visiting foreign countries
 Respondent 93: Yes, it was the only easy way to get here
 Respondent 78: yes: I had been doing research in Zambia at university
 Respondent 90: yes, it is essential for travelling

9.5 Do you sometimes go back to Zimbabwe?

Respondent 3, 34: Yes, to see my parents and relatives
 Respondent 5, 44: Yes, to see my family and when am on vacation
 Respondent 89: No, I am trying to sort out my papers
 Respondent 11, 30, 49: Yes, that's my home country
 Respondent 12, 38, 68: Yes, to see relatives
 Respondent 13: Yes, to see my grandparents
 Respondent 15, 23, 25, 35, 39, 59, 94: Yes, to visit my immediate family
 Respondent 18, 26, 28, 47, 56, 57, 82: Yes, for holiday
 Respondent 42: No, no cash
 Respondent 46: Yes, for holidays once a year
 Respondent 80: yes my relatives and house with property are all there
 Respondent 54: No, am a political activist MDC. T
 Respondent 67, 93: Yes, to see my parents and friends
 Respondent 75: yes, funerals, weddings and to visit family
 Respondent 76, 78: yes, every December to see family
 Respondent 90: yes, depends on the circumstances at hand

9.6 Did you stay somewhere else before arriving to your destination?

For many respondents, they came straight to Pietermaritzburg as it was a pre-determined destination
 Respondent 5, 25, 68: stayed with my other relatives and friends
 Respondent 13: Yes, Johannesburg and Cape-town
 Respondent 15: Yes, because it was my first time to be in SA

Respondent 38: Yes, was a trader in Cape-town
Respondent 42: yes, Benoni
Respondent 43: I have family in Gauteng
Respondent 46: Yes, stayed in Durban for one year, I was studying there
Respondent 56, 78: no, I just came straight to PMB
Respondent 68: Yes, Grey-town
Respondent 77: yes, at a relatives place to make travelling less tiring
Respondent 90: yes, I was working in joburg prior PMB
Respondent 93: No, because there was no any other [place except my destination
Respondent 94: short stint (9 months) in the US before coming to SA
Respondent 80: yes, Limpopo, Gumbani village where my mother lives and is an educator

10. Who did you come (migrate) with?

Respondent: I migrated with my family because they had previous experiences and knowledge of the place
Respondent 89: spouse, we both needed to earn a living
Respondent 12: Family, to live as a family
Respondent 15, 28, 36: Friends, because we were coming to the same University
Respondent 18: Family, carpooling
Respondent 23: self and family, family was paying for my education
Respondent 25: Spouse, I love her and can't stay in a different place with her
Respondent 29, 68: Family, I was a minor when my family relocated, was underage
Respondent 30: Family, they are currently employed in South Africa
Respondent 38: Family, they had more experience and knowledge of the place
Respondent 42, 75: Family, had the income, financial support
Respondent 54: Family, because I was a political activist
Respondent 61: Random strangers, we just met each other processing study permits
Respondent 45: Friends, they are my close friends and we have been friends for a long time
Respondent 77: friends, we were going to the same university so travelling together meant safety
Respondent 80: family, my mother was already working here so she took me so I could study as well
Respondent 93: family, they are my brothers and could not leave them behind

11. Who decided you would come here?

Respondent 38: the reason to migrate to South Africa was in order to venture into new businesses as I am a trader
Respondent 89: family, we have a child that we had to raise so means of income
Respondent 19, 76: My family decided I should come to South Africa because at that time the University of Zimbabwe was closed in 2008
Respondent 5, 60, 68: Self, wanted to come and have a degree from UKZN because it part of the top Universities in Africa
Respondent 80: family, I was bound to misbehave if left all alone in Zimbabwe
Respondent 6, 49, 57: Family, because South Africa provides better tertiary education
Respondent 12: Spouse, to stay as a family
Respondent 94: self, studies here are much more affordable than in the US
Respondent 15, 61: Family, because I got a scholarship
Respondent 28: family, cheaper fees
Respondent 32: Family, because of better living conditions
Respondent 42: Family, less costs in SA
Respondent 75: family, to study and for safety reasons
Respondent 77: self, chance to experience a different culture, change of scenery while furthering my studies
Respondent 82: Family, because they were already staying here, so they said I should come and study and be near them
Respondent 90: Spouse, to maintain our marriage
Respondent 93: family, because there was an outbreak of cholera
Respondent 97: I came for my husband
Respondent 98: Family, for a better living
Respondent 99: Spouse, to look for a better life
Respondent 100: Self, because the situation was very bad

**12. What was/is your reason for migrating to South Africa?
(Economic, Professional, Educational, Social, Religious or Other)**

Respondent 39: My idea was I would have more chances of employment in South Africa if I study in South Africa

Respondent 23: Educational there are good, reputable universities with global recognition

Respondent 26: Other, Experiencing new cultures and people

Respondent 46: Economic, to study and then have an opportunity to get a job here

Respondent 49: Educational, my preferred programme of study was available here

Respondent 94: economic, the environment (business) does not compliment my studies; politics influenced the economy so I moved while the quality of education dropped drastically

Respondent 75: political, safety due to fear of persecution now I also seek professionalism since I have attained my education. There was no education standing in Zimbabwe

Respondent 78: Economic, looking for greener pastures, the political instability was affecting the economy and as a passionate maths teacher I was compelled to move and the better standard of living

13. Which mode of transport did you use when coming here?

14. 1 When I left Zimbabwe the conditions were habitable

Respondent 1: I lived comfortably

Respondent 3: Agree, because the cost of living wasn't too high

Respondent 5: Agree, the economic situation had stabilised

Respondent 6, 47: Disagree, inflation had spiked and cost of living was high

Respondent 51: disagree, the employment sector was not functioning properly. There was too much retrenchment than employment

Respondent 89: disagree, there were severe food shortages

Respondent 11: Strongly agree, I never slept without a meal

Respondent 12: Disagree. There were food shortages and other factors e.g. water rationing, electricity problems

Respondent 13: Neutral, it all depends on how you look at habitable

Respondent 24: Disagree, economic conditions were deteriorating making it difficult to study

Respondent 33: Agree, I left before the whole political saga, so Zimbabwe was amazing

Respondent 43: Agree, life was no different from here

Respondent 46: Disagree, I left Zimbabwe in 2007 and then the economic crisis was at its height. Inflation, unemployment were skyrocketing

Respondent 68: neutral, it was developing

Respondent 75: neutral, things had not changed that much

Respondent 76: Strongly disagree, only to learn nothing outside that

Respondent 77: agree, the situation was stabilizing, shops were stocking more commodities and the US dollar was now being used to trade

Respondent 88: strongly agree, it was still habitable because we had supplies in all aspects

Respondent 90: agree, when I came it wasn't as bad in 2005

Respondent 91: disagree, it was during the recovery of Zimbabwe

Respondent 94: Strongly disagree, habitable yes! But a year later things turned vile on both economic and political front

Respondent 98: Agree, it was okay but jobs were a problem

14. 2 South Africa is the best country I could have migrated to?

Respondent 1: South Africa was the closest and most affordable

Respondent 33: I don't feel safe in South Africa

Respondent 52: Strongly disagree, there are other better Universities in other African countries e.g. Uganda and Kenya

Respondent 24: Neutral, I have not travelled elsewhere thus I can't comment

Respondent 3, 44, 68: Strongly agree, because it's close to home

Respondent 89: agree, plenty of food

Respondent 5: Agree, it's very well and highly developed

Respondent 73: Neutral, good economic ground does not accommodate my profession plus the gap between the rich and poor is too wide

Respondent 6: Strongly agree, the economy is substantially stable

Respondent 11: Strongly agree, there are other better countries

Respondent 13: Neutral, it's not the best because I'm still waiting for permanent residence

Respondent 15, 56: Neutral, SA has greener pastures

Respondent 18: Agree, visas are hard to attain
 Respondent 23: Strongly disagree, I have been to other places with less crime rate
 Respondent 26; Agree, it's close to home and I have a number of relatives
 Respondent 28: Disagree, no jobs after graduation
 Respondent 38: Neutral, not really but it was easier to come to SA than others
 Respondent 43, 47: Disagree, America is better
 Respondent 46: Neutral, To a certain extent I feel that SA has opened to many opportunities for me, yet I have never felt at home
 Respondent 49: disagree, there are better place out there
 Respondent 57: Disagree, was denied a visa to America (USA)
 Respondent 60: Neutral, its not the best but its good
 Respondent 61: strongly disagree, they are better varsities in Europe
 Respondent 75: strongly agree, it has provided me a home that I wanted
 Respondent 76: Strongly disagree, South Africa is the most there has been, other countries in Africa are dangerous places due to war zones
 Respondent 77: neutral, the crime rate is alarmingly high, one doesn't have that constant feeling of being secure and safe
 Respondent 78: I strongly disagree, I got an offer from Australia and it's not a violent society
 Respondent 81: neutral, I saw what I didn't expect when I came
 Respondent 88: neutral, first world countries are better equipped with much more
 Respondent 90: Disagree, the fact that foreigners have their own names is not a good thing
 Respondent 91: disagree, xenophobic attacks crime
 Respondent 93: agree, because at that time it had better resources
 Respondent 94: strongly agree, opportunities were much better here and should Zimbabwe improve its within close proximity
 Respondent 98: Strongly agree, because when I came I got a job and it was my first time to work because when I was in Zimbabwe I had never worked
 Respondent 68: Neutral, not by choice

14.3 When community members learnt that you were leaving they were happy

Respondent 1, 81: Community members supported me, encouraged me
 Respondent 3: strongly agree, supported me so that I could be educated
 Respondent 5: Strongly agree, because they knew I would bring back positive results
 Respondent 6: Strongly agree, they wanted me to pursue my education in a good environment
 Respondent 11, 56: Strongly agree, they knew I was going to university
 Respondent 13: Disagree, these were part of me
 Respondent 52: disagree, they wanted me to be there with them in the society but it was beyond my career goals
 Respondent 15: Strongly agree, they were happy for me
 Respondent 23: Strongly agree, I had a party
 Respondent 24: Neutral, they were not aware I was leaving
 Respondent 28: they are pro-South African on jobs
 Respondent 33, 47: Neutral, I just took off, didn't really have a farewell
 Respondent 38: Some community members thought I should have stayed and tried other things in Zimbabwe
 Respondent 43: Neutral, they didn't know I was leaving
 Respondent 46: Disagree, Anxiety and fear of the unknown was the concern. News of ill-treatment and crime was a concern to many of my family members
 Respondent 57: Neutral, no association with community members
 Respondent 58: Strongly agree, Because they wanted the best education for me
 Respondent 68: strongly disagree, its not like people knew
 Respondent 75: agree, my safety was at risk
 Respondent 73: strongly agree, was going to study what has always been my dream degree
 Respondent 76: strongly disagree, no one was aware I was coming to SA
 Respondent 77: neutral, they were happy that I had the opportunity to further my studies but sad that I had to be so far away
 Respondent 78: Neutral, there were mixed reactions, not all were happy
 Respondent 82: Strongly disagree, we were quite close so they did not want me to leave
 Respondent 91: agree, to assist those remaining
 Respondent 93: neutral, they thought we could have tried to survive
 Respondent 98: strongly agree, my parents, in fact the entire family was happy, I don't know about other people
 Respondent 99: strongly agree, my parents were so happy for me to have left Zimbabwe

Respondent 100: Strongly disagree, I am alone, no parents so I don't think those people who are after my life, they were not happy at all

SECTION C: CHALLENGES OF BEING IN SOUTH AFRICA

15.1 My first impression of the South Africa was good

Respondent 1: friendly welcome

Respondent 89: agree, availability of everything

Respondent: Yes, I liked the roads and infrastructure because I was coming from a place that had roads with potholes and development that had since come to a standstill.

Respondent 36: No, before my arrival I had heard that South Africa was a crime laboratory

Respondent 33: Yes, Everything seemed sugar coated and lovely

Respondent: Yes, because it is modernized

Respondent 51: strongly agree, there are many job opportunities that are advertised daily

Respondent 52: strongly disagree, she faces the same problems that other African countries faces, so no impression!!!

Respondent 73: agree, just by crossing the border you would see the difference

Respondent 11: No potholes on the road, no load shedding of electricity and rationing of water

Respondent 93: agree, at the time everything was so beautiful when compared to ours

Respondent 23: Strongly disagree, I was harassed upon arrival Respondent

Respondent 6, 28 Agree, there is better infrastructure and commodities easily accessible

Respondent 13: Disagree, South Africa was painted as a violent country

Respondent 18, 25, 38: Strongly agree, good infrastructure

Respondent 32: Agree, maintenance of buildings and roads

Respondent 46: Agree, economically and infrastructural wise it gave a huge contrast between Zimbabwe

Respondent 60: Agree, it was not as bad as people say it is

Respondent 61: Neutral, has a combination- high crime rates and better infrastructure

Respondent 68: agree, it was during the 2010 world cup

Respondent 75: strongly agree, better opportunities

Respondent 77: agree, things seemed affordable, nation was stable

Respondent 76: strongly agree, thought everything was good after everything I had been told, but it was just a vision from a distance

Respondent 78: Neutral, I assumed from a distance

Respondent 81: agree I had a picture that I could get an education and work

Respondent 94: disagree, crime, corruption and negligence by leadership

Respondent 100: from the bottom of my heart, Zim was best for me but with the situation there was no choice

15.2 South African citizens have been friendly to me during my stay

Respondent 1, 33, 68: Have made many friends

Respondent 73: agree, greetings, socially and studies

Respondent 23: Strongly agree, They greet people/ strangers as you walk past them

Respondent 5: Neutral, some are good, some are bad maybe due to language barriers

Respondent 6: Strongly agree, I am friends with most of them at the University

Respondent 93: strongly disagree, I don't understand why they don't like us foreigners especially Zimbabweans

Respondent Agree, I made South African friends

Respondent 13: Strongly agree, I have never had problems thus far

Respondent 15: Neutral, most of them are nice

Respondent 18: Neutral, some are xenophobic

Respondent 19: Disagree; they don't speak the vernacular language

Respondent 24: Agree, accommodating especially students

Respondent 25: Strongly agree, they have been paying for my day to day living expenses

Respondent 28: Agree, I am sociable

Respondent 42: I have had no issues with South Africans ever since I came and with the ones I stayed with

Respondent 44: Strongly agree, the fact that I'm a foreigner made them like me and I'm also friendly to them

Respondent 46: Neutral, I have met friendly people and hostile ones too

Respondent 48: neutral, some have been friendly, others have not especially when it comes to communication, they don't want people speaking in any language other than theirs

Respondent 54: strongly agree, I had no harassments

Respondent 75: Agree, even though they can be unpredictable

Respondent 76: neutral, I have met different people, some are too good some are xenophobic, they don't tolerate other tribes
 Respondent 56, 89: Disagree, some people are xenophobic
 Respondent 58: Don't really have S.A friends
 Respondent 60: Disagree; some enforce their own language on you
 Respondent 61: Neutral, some are nice but mostly taxi drivers are rough
 Respondent 63: Agree, friendly all the times
 Respondent 52: neutral, others treat a foreigner as a brother others as a rival since resources are scarce.
 Respondent 78: Neutral, not all of them, people differ
 Respondent 77: neutral, generally the people are friendly but you will always have the few individuals that are racist and express this racism freely. Other than that, people are decent in their relations
 Respondent 91: disagree, one is forced to adjust to the south African community, learn their language, they are not accommodative
 Respondent 99: Neutral, Not 100%, some of them are good while some are not good but I do manage to stay with them
 Respondent 100: Strongly disagree, these people are not good, they raped me, nearly killed me and they call me kwere-kwere, vulgar etc.

15.3 Hopes for me (and/or my family) have been realized

Respondent 1: Succeeding in my studies
 Respondent: I am still trying to get a better life
 Respondent 6: Strongly agree, I'm achieving what I want which is education
 Respondent 13: Strongly agree, my wife has just finished her studies
 Respondent 15: Agree, I'm about to get my first degree
 Respondent 18: Disagree, I am not earning any income
 Respondent 23: Strongly disagree, there are limited opportunities without a work permit or permanent residence
 Respondent 24, 56, 61: Agree, I have managed to obtain my 1st degree
 Respondent 25: Strongly agree, I came to understand life here
 Respondent 28: Neutral, no job thus I had to proceed and do my Honours
 Respondent 46: Agree, I have managed to secure two academic qualifications, so my primary goal has been met
 Respondent 76: strongly disagree, the status of my family here has not been affected by my presence, but they look after me here
 Respondent 78: Strongly agree, i am now able to provide for my kids and siblings
 Respondent 90: Agree, I have a permanent residence permit so life is much easier
 Respondent 75: agree, partly yes

15.4 My stay in South Africa has changed my lifestyle for the better.

Respondent 1: my lifestyle hasn't changed
 Respondent: Not really because getting a job is a challenge
 Respondent 11: Strongly agree, Being exposed to a different setting has changed my mind-set as I now think differently compared to when I was still at home
 Respondent 24: Agree, I am able to live the way I want, I have gained independence, self-reliance and responsibility and I owe it to the environment that I have been staying in.
 Respondent 5: Strongly agree, am seeing things from a better angle than when I was in Zimbabwe
 Respondent 6: strongly agree, I have been exposed to a better lifestyle
 Respondent 13, 56: Agree, there are more opportunities for a better living
 Respondent 15: Agree, have learnt various languages
 Respondent 18: Agree, food is readily available
 Respondent 25: Strongly agree, I matured here and got married whilst staying here
 Respondent 46: Agree, I have exposed to many opportunities in my academic life. Have also learnt perseverance
 Respondent 61: neutral, not really besides constantly speaking in English nothing has changed
 Respondent 58: My lifestyle was generally good before
 Respondent 68: Agree, better education
 Respondent 75: agree, could be better though
 Respondent 76: neutral, my life has never changed outright but some areas only
 Respondent 78: Strongly agree, it has changed I can pursue a better living
 Respondent 90: Agree, work opportunities are flooding
 Respondent 94: agree, prospects are brighter
 Respondent 73: neutral, my standards of what I think is attainable have increased
 Respondent 77: disagree, I believe it has made me wiser but it hasn't changed me

15.5 I did not encounter any problems when trying to settle?

Respondent 1: It is difficult getting accustomed to being foreign

Respondent: I have had to find other Zimbabweans to show me cheap areas which were around

Respondent 73: strongly agree, the rental fees are too much this side and I can't walk at night which is something I was used to

Respondent 5: Strongly agree, Lived with my other fellow Zimbo's, my accommodation had already been sorted out

Respondent 6: Strongly agree, I found great friends and being at University made it easy

Respondent 13: Strongly agree, respect and obeying the laws of the country

Respondent 15: Agree, everything was perfect

Respondent 93: strongly disagree, everything was just so difficult

Respondent 18: Agree, Visa and accommodation are easy to attain

Respondent 24: Neutral, securing accommodation was a problem

This goes to show that in as much as South Africa might offer a better way of life, the standard of living remains high for some.

Respondent 23: Strongly agree, I have had a pleasant stay in SA so far

Respondent 75: strongly disagree, I did, there are always there everyday

Respondent 25: Strongly agree, I have had a house, electricity, money, security from day 1 until today

Respondent 46: Agree, I have settled in very well, mainly because I didn't have any language barrier

Respondent 56: Neutral, because I didn't know the place I had some difficulties settling down

Respondent 71: Biggest challenge was attaining study permit

Respondent 76: neutral, trying to report a case to the police and by virtue of being a foreigner your case is useless to them.

Respondent 78: neutral, its not easy to settle here

Respondent 77: disagree, looking for student accommodation was a headache

Respondent 100: Strongly disagree, when I came, I was sleeping in the street, no food, no money

15.6 If you encountered any problems, what were your biggest challenges trying to settle?

Respondent 38: It is difficult to get a job without a work permit or a permanent residence. These permits are difficult to get.

Respondent 36, 59: My biggest challenge was encountered while travelling because I did not understand their language, language barriers created communication barriers

Respondent 35: Some people here are tribalistic and were hesitant in accommodating people who either did not speak their home language or didn't have the same beliefs as them

Respondent: The accommodation is quite expensive

Respondent 19: language barrier was the main problem, Zulu's discriminate foreigners

Respondent 25: my only problem is my inability to learn local languages

Respondent 29: When one tries to get used to a different society, there are always language barriers

Respondent 46: My biggest challenges of being in SA came when I visited Johannesburg in 2008. I was almost arrested because I had a photocopy of my passport. But besides breaking the law, the treatment I got was very inhumane and somehow I attributed that to the fact that I am a foreigner

Respondent 47: becoming home sick

Respondent 79: the biggest challenge in South Africa is you can't solve any problem without money, its costly than when I was in Zimbabwe

Respondent 80: Renewal of my study permit yearly until completion of my first degree, getting a South African citizenship if anything everything will go well, my parents qualify for one and have applied

Respondent 75: permanent residence, the Home Affairs has strict rules. Language barriers, communication was difficult. And the community sends mixed feelings towards us

Respondent 76: my biggest nightmare was trying to make the UKZN finance department understood after I was owing them some outstanding fees

Respondent 78: the problem of dealing with students of different races make it difficult as a maths teacher and science teacher

Respondent 82: I failed to trust anyone because of what I had heard about crime, secondly having to speak English everywhere I go

Respondent 98: settling wasn't a problem because I had people to help me

Respondent 99: I did not suffer or encounter any problems because the very day I entered the South African border post, I got a job the very day. So everything was perfect for me

Respondent 100: "It was very hard to settle because I came alone and didn't know anybody, I truly suffered, I had no work, no money no food, no bathing and no place to stay. I was homeless sleeping on the streets with no blankets, no jacket. I was constantly thinking about home but because there were problems in Zimbabwe and as

I had fled from that situation, I had no choice. I won't go back to Zimbabwe that's why I am in South Africa now"

SECTION D: NATIONAL IDENTITY

16.1 Which language do you mainly use to communicate with your family?

Respondent 1: It is easier to communicate to a wide audience in future, in public in English

Respondent 3: Mother tongue, home language is best

Respondent 6: English as it helps build better vocabulary, and it's an international language

Respondent 23: Mother tongue, I love using it, it keeps me rooted to my culture

Respondent 28: mother tongue, my friends are fluent in it

Respondent 33, 66: English, I have a diverse family so English is the easier option

Respondent 38: English, my children were born in SA so they speak more English

Respondent 58, 56: Cause it's my home language, culture

Respondent 78: Shona is easier

Respondent 82: Shona, so that the children growing up here will not forget who they are

Respondent 98: Mother tongue, I stay with Shona people that's why I always speak Shona

Respondent 61: Mother tongue because that's what I am used to

16.2 Which language do you mainly use to communicate with your colleagues?

Respondent 1: Express myself easily in English

Respondent 6: English, the students on campus are from different countries, and English is an international language

Respondent 23: English, Shona and Zulu, they all speak either languages

Respondent 46: English, I have multi-cultural group of friends so English becomes the common ground

Respondent 48: English, cannot speak any other language

Respondent 58, 56: My mother tongue is easier, most of them are Zimbabwean

Respondent 60: Zulu, I like to learn more languages

Respondent 76: strongly agree, the unique society on tribal and political persuasion

Respondent 78, 82: English is convenient, so that we can understand each other

Respondent 98: English, I work with different people from different nationalities so we speak English

16.3 Which language do you mainly use to communicate with your friends?

Respondent 1: Express myself easily in my mother tongue

Respondent 6: Mother tongue, most of them are from my home country

Respondent 46: English, most are students coming from a diverse cultural background

Respondent 58: My mother tongue is easier

Respondent 76: strongly agree, they are so rigid that they cannot easily be waived to tolerate unmoral things like homosexuality

Respondent 78: I use English and Zulu to avoid the language barrier

Respondent 82: English, some do not understand

16.4 Which language do you mainly use to communicate with in public?

Respondent 1: The language barrier is eliminated by English

Respondent: My children were born in South Africa so they speak more English.

Respondent 24: I have been forced to learn a bit of Zulu which I use in public because the general public attaches stigma to black people who speak in English

Respondent 6, 66: English, so we understand each other better

Respondent 28: English because its multi-lingual

Respondent 46: English, because I don't want to "expose" that I cannot speak the local language fluently

Respondent 58: English is universal

Respondent 60: English most people understand it

Respondent 78: English, people of different races also to be included

17. 1 I can still speak read and write in my mother language.

17. 2 I am proud to be identified as a Zimbabwean national?

Respondent 1: I strongly agree because I am very patriotic

Respondent 5: Strongly agree, I was born and raised there

Respondent 6, 61, 72: Strongly agree, I love my country, home is best

Respondent 38: I love my country and cannot trade it for anything
 Respondent 32: Strongly agree, we are identified as hard workers, people with so much endurance
 Respondent 28: Strongly agree, I am a proud ambassador of Zimbabwe
 Respondent 11: Strongly agree, That is never going to change, I'm Zimbo (slang for Zimbabwe)
 Respondent 23, 82: Strongly agree, Proudly Zimbabwean
 Respondent 24: I am not proud to be identified as a Zimbabwean national especially while here in South Africa because of the stigma attached to being a foreign national South Africa
 Respondent 12: Strongly agree, I am a Zimbabwean and that will not change
 Respondent 18: Strongly agree, I am loyal to my country
 Respondent 26: Zimbabwe has proud people who are envied everywhere
 Respondent 46: Strongly agree, I feel as Zimbabwean's we have certain qualities of humanness that I have not found here in SA
 Respondent 44: Strongly agree because I am proud of my country also Zimbabweans are intelligent
 Respondent 52: strongly agree, if I was asked to choose even before birth I would choose to be Zimbabwean, I was shaped and born in Zimbabwe
 Respondent 73: strongly agree, the family spirit that exists across borders, level of education and willingness to make a change in the world
 Respondent 49: strongly agree, pride and knowledge of self-worth
 Respondent 56: Strongly agree, because that's my homeland and we are amazing people
 Respondent 58: Strongly agree cause of our rich moral, cultural and educational background
 Respondent 78: Strongly agree, it's the best thing that ever happened to me
 Respondent 77: strongly agree, it is my heritage and what I am. I will never feel embarrassed by it
 Respondent 94: strongly agree, sense of belonging and identity
 Respondent 99: Disagree, because they call us using bad names such as kwere-kwere or zaizai so I don't feel comfortable
 Respondent 100: Strongly disagree, because I am not expecting to go back to Zimbabwe, I will be staying here for good.
 Respondent 80: strongly agree, born Zimbabwean , die Zimbabwean

17.3 I feel connected to the Zimbabwean values?

Respondent 1: strongly agree because I consider Zimbabwean cultural expectations a priority
 Respondent 6: Agree, I have been in the country for most of my life
 Respondent: I am neutral because I do not frequently go home
 Respondent 52: strongly agree, Zimbabwean culture has a number of values, morals, principles and beliefs I cherish
 Respondent 28: I was raised to appreciate our national values
 Respondent 11: Strongly agree, I grew up in Zimbabwe and migrated when I was grown up so those values are still there in me
 Respondent 23: Strongly agree, my values help me to be more of myself
 Respondent 24: Neutral, there is nothing connecting me to those values
 Respondent 75: Neutral, I am buying a multi-cultural system
 Respondent 25: Strongly agree, I feel Zimbabwean's are moral people
 Respondent 26: Strongly agree, that is my formative identity
 Respondent 46: Agree, because I feel being Zimbabwean has offered me something that no other nation has-humanness
 Respondent 58: Strongly agree, that is where my roots lie
 Respondent 61: strongly agree, it is all about being patriotic
 Respondent 63: Strongly agree, proud of my roots
 Respondent 78: Strongly agree, they are unique and conservative
 Respondent 77: strongly agree, old habits die hard. It's unlikely that you would forget what was drummed into you from a young age
 Respondent 80: strongly agree, it is my culture and my heritage
 Respondent 82: Strongly agree, I can never lose or trade them for anything
 Respondent 100; strongly disagree, I left Zimbabwe a long time ago, no communication with other people because I am alone

17.4 I know the Zimbabwean National

Respondent 61: strongly agree, I definitely know it