Determinants of international migration from selected SADC countries to South Africa: Evidence from the 2016 Community Survey

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RESEARCH PROPOSAL

Version

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Abbreviations

DHA- Department Home Affairs

SARS- South African Revenue Service

SAPS- South African Police Service

SADC- Southern African Development Community (SADC

SSA- Sub-Saharan Africa

SPSS- Statistical Package for the Social Sciences

Abstract

International migration is a phenomenon that regulates movements all across the world. The study aims to investigate the determinants of international migrants from selected SADC countries to South Africa, with a touch on examining their sex differentials. South Africa was chosen as a destination due to its reduced migration costs, ease of obtaining resident permits and identified to have a better life and improved economy as opposed to the neighbouring countries.

The study utilized Community Survey 2016 dataset to analyse international migration in South Africa. The data was analysed using version 27 of the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS), and three methods were utilized: univariate analysis (frequency distribution), bivariate analysis (Cross Tabulation and Chi-Square test), and multivariate analysis (Multinomial Logistic Regression). The findings showed that age, sex, marital status, education, and geographical type were statistically associated with international migration from selected SADC countries to South Africa $P<0.001$).

Keywords: International migration, Globalisation

CHARPETR 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

International migration began in many countries and sub-regions throughout Africa, which was initially characterized by the dominant traveling flows, labour migration in western and middle Africa (Dick, & Schraven, 2019). Frequent movement from country to country is common in those belonging to ethnic groupings, for example, Southern African countries like South Africa are part of those areas that travel from West Africa to Eastern Africa. According to (Wickramasinghe,2016) international migration for that reason is the movement between people immigrating from another country to another. (De Haas,2011) states that all over the world has international migration played a huge role, thereby creating a movement of people from one place to different places. When international border is crossed, it constitutes international migration which can be either voluntary or forced Adamson, (2006). Therefore, in most cases if it is voluntary then the individual expands themselves to peak into another country for advanced skills and if forced than the legal judgment has being taken for the person who has not complied with strict regulations of the country.

Africa is one of the continents with the largest frequency of civil wars, therefore growth has been slow during the last five years but however actual development has steadily improved during the last five decades. The continent on its own already suffers from land degradation and freshwater scarcity and the problem is expected to change over the years but will take forever to get there. (Goldstone,2018). According to the SSA, the total population of Sub-Saharan Africa increased by around 27.5% between 2000 and 2005. (Pettersson,2008). In addition, by this it had meant that African countries including South Africa had frequent movements such as people travelling into and out of the country, those who often were mine workers were sent to work from place to place, (Satterthwaite 2014), travelling at an expense of going to another area for example like a rural area was quite a norm. Gradually over time, culture, political situations, and people in many countries around the world have changed the size, structure, and efficiency of employment markets and movement patterns. In other words, a variety of factors including an increase in the number of people living in permanent poverty and dangerous deprivation, contribute to people migrating from one location to another this means that initially the demand for people to move (Norman,2014).

Most black people resided on primarily white-owned farms and in Reserves (later termed "homelands") at the turn of the century, with only a small minority living in cities (Norman,2014).

This immigration had a huge impact in South Africa; for example, the movement away from white farms was linked to the end of sharecropping, followed by enslavement, and subsequently wiping out the ending of the labour-tenancy system on white farms, as well as with the increasing mechanisation of agriculture. These areas were expanded to provide more land for black settlement during both the segregation and apartheid periods. The period of Apartheid was a crucial point for most black people to settle in with so Apartheid scapegoats, planned for "closer settlements" in the homelands, resulting in ever-increasing population densities. This distinction is useful not only for understanding apartheid-era of South African migration (Salt,2015).

The disparity between certain individuals in a country can led to high rates of migration; for example, the establishments of Southern African nations suffer this high rate, particularly when it comes to foreign migrants, who are seen to have more economic appeal than others. In essence, South Africa has been dominated by international migrants since the 1980s due to past apartheid, which initially forced some people to move from one place to another, but over the years international migration has played a significant role in the relocation of people living their absolute lives in certain regions. Between the Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries, some are less privileged and poor, and this causes them to migrate to the sophisticated economy in the nearest country neighbours (Salt,2015).

Apart from South Africa being one of the highest Southern African countries who immigrates to other Southern African countries include Zimbabwe, the irony of this nation leads many to assume that it is impoverished; nevertheless, Zimbabwe is one of the countries that receives inward and outbound movement of people. As a result, nations like Botswana and South Africa, as well the global need for experts, offered individuals with a place to go (Crush, 2010). Job opportunities are also introduced in Zimbabwe, particularly in the gold, nickel, and copper industries, but also in the coal industry. Over that time, the amount, direction, and nature of international migration has changed dramatically Tevera, (2010). As a result, it has the potential to speed up the process, leading to even more migration. The book on current migratory movements in the country provides historical context and helps to situate them in a regional and worldwide perspective. Zimbabwe has a long history of being both a prosperous and impoverished country. It could also mean that Zimbabwe has in and out migration movements that often happens. Furthermore, education has gradually been one of the great factors of Zimbabwe that tourists and other people want to immigrate in.

Mozambique, for a long time has been both a sender and a receiver of goods. Only because of its close ties to South Africa, commerce with Arab nations, colonialism, mining labour, decolonization,

civil conflict, and natural disasters. People primarily from Mozambique who migrate to South Africa are looking for work. It is a country with a population of 18,972,396 people, with women accounting for 51.5 percent of the population and 52.5 percent of active economic production (UNDP, 2001; INE, 1999). Furthermore, the following research study must conduct determinants of international migration from SADC countries to South Africa using an examination of sex differentials.

1.2 Problem Statement

South African history played an important part as it consistently served as destination for migrants. According to Statistics South Africa (2011), there were 1,025 075 foreign born migrants outside the country, including 228, 318 Europeans, 687 678 from the selected SADC region, and 41,817 from the rest of the continent (Lee & Sehoole, 2015). An influx number of migrants increased from selected SADC countries to 1 million in 1990 to 5.1 million and there after continued to increase to 9 million in 2008 (Statistics South Africa, 2011). The Current statistics indicate that immigrants from selected SADC countries such as Lesotho, Botswana, Eswatini Zimbabwe and Mozambique to South Africa account for 79% (Schewel, 2020) It has been evident that when these migrants enter the country, the add to the number of individuals of whom the South African government is accountable, making it more difficult to provide them with essential services.

According to (Mukhuba,2018) the boarder control policies of South Africa allow anyone from outside countries to occupy spaces within the country. A major obstacle for successful coordination of key border control and security functions at common borders and ports of entry is departmental coordination and working. How big is this problem? Well according to Bernstein (2011), South Africa like Mexico found in the South of America and Thailand in Asia have been attracting migrants from their (poorer) neighbors. This endangers South Africa's development and poses a problem for the country's resources. Also, if the policies are being executed and implemented in a way that protects the people of the country. As a result, South Africa has been experiencing the same where there are many foreigners in all sectors, including barbershops, tuck shops, and other large markets. (Boden. 2012:21). Meanwhile, Bernstein, (2011), further hinted that many people who have fled Zimbabwe move freely between South Africa. This becomes problematic because South Africa bears the brunt of mixed migration flows, not only from the neighboring regions but East Africa and beyond. (Mangena, 2020), mentioned that these movements include asylum-seekers, victims of trafficking, smuggled migrants, stranded migrants, and unaccompanied minors. Also, some migrants do not consider with South Africa's border policies. This research would not only determine the international migration to South African but also examine the process of the incoming migrants within the country.

1.3 OBJECTIVES

1.3.1 MAIN OBJECTIVE

The main objective of this study is to determine international migration from SADC countries to South Africa.

1.3.2 Specific objectives

The study aims to address the following specific objectives:

• To examine the percentage of migrants from selected SADC countries to South Africa.

• To investigate the sociodemographic factors associated with international migration from selected SADC countries to South Africa.

1.4 Research Questions

The study aims to address the following research questions:

- What is the percentage of migrants immigrating from selected SADC countries to South Africa?

- Which sociodemographic factors are associated with international migration from selected SADC countries to South Africa?

1.5 Significance of the study

Intentional migration has progressed and improved in the country during the past years, and it has gradually been immensely important for mainly people who migrate (Baláž,2014). However, the overpopulation that contributes to it becomes a problem, the increased fluctuations from SADC countries to South Africa take for example Zimbabwean people who migrate to South Africa, this might be favourable for Zimbabwean, but in terms of the population does tend to have a negative impact. Although discussions on international migration and their contributions give the appearance of a society in which everyone is on the move and crossing borders, this is far from the case. According (Castles,2014) the difference between the purposeful migrants and the unintentional migrants provides a precise indication of how quickly South Africa receives people. The importance

of the study is shown in how it crosses national borders and how migratory flows are anticipated to change over the next few decades. (Zimmermann,2018) said that as a result several strategies for managing migration or reducing the forces that compel individuals to migrate are presented. In addition, international migration indeed serves as a good purpose for the entire world. Agriculture, transportation of goods and services, and exporting and importing businesses would not have progressed if the country had not allowed it. This aid to the economy's growth and integration with other countries comes with a price other illicit goods are being imported into the country (Kupiszewski,2013).

1.6 DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

International migration- According to (McNeill, 2017), international migration is characterized as an individual's permanent or temporary relocation from one location to another. In many countries around the world, culture, political circumstances, and people have changed the size and structure of migration over time.

SADC-These are countries within the Southern African Development Community; they include, Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe and the aims of these countries are coordinating development projects which was formed as a loose alliance of nine m9ajority-ruled States in Southern African sphere.

Sex differentials- The difference between a female and a male has been described as biological sex, according to *Ellis et al* (Putsthe,2009) the actual referring to the male and female differences in morbidity and mortality.

Immigration- This concept is defined as the movement of people to a destination of which they are natives, that possess them to permanently stay at those specific countries.

CHARPTER 2

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

According to *De Vos, et al* (2005:263) defined the literature review as expanding oneself to critically describe the available body of knowledge that helps the researcher to see how other scholars have investigated the topic related to it. The following review seeks to discuss the relevant information from other authors with regards to international migration. In essence the theories linked to the determinants of international migration will give a better understanding on SADC countries.

2.2 Determinates of international migration

2.1.1 Age

Age has probably been one of the reasons why most international immigrants, migrate from country to country (Kupiszewski,2013). The ages between 15-29 years, are rather very prominent which many are still young, they want to explore sometimes, and some may be under pressure, as they look for jobs that they can take care of their families, not because they want to but perhaps, but because of their situation. Those situation leads people to immigrate to other countries, most SADC people migrate to South Africa for better job opportunity, from a young age.

2.2 Race

Race is defined as the different characteristics and physical ethnic groups. Races have been argued to be cultural involvements representing basic behaviors and values imposed on various groups, according to generic studies. The public has sparked a lot of debate in the academic community, which argued that the races has have created several difficulties for integration amongst other countries. According, (Kitz &Gurak,2015:23), migrants face numerous challenges because of their racial status, particularly when moving to a region populated by people of various races. As a result, a few studies have revealed that blacks are more vulnerable than other races, such as whites, Asians, and mixed races. The ability of most of the population to travel has grown as international migration has increased.

There are many different races and ethnic groups that many different races come into South Africa and their different types of roles have a huge impact in and all around the country.

(Tevera&Zinyama,2002) the movement of Zambezians are more frequent in South Africa other than any other country. For example, international migration accounts for only a very small proportion of the total Zimbabwean population movements in any one year. Over 70% had an economic purpose for migrating with 29% going to work or look for work and 42% going to trade or to shop.

International migration does, however, include parts of the world such as Europe, which has a high migration tourist attraction, which is why some European countries immigrate to South Africa. People are interested in business opportunities that people pitch from other countries, tourist attractions, culture, and languages, for example. It has been determined that. It has been accounted that the most likely race from other SADC to immigrate into South Africa is the African population.

2.2.2 Population group

The populace has indeed generated a lot of controversy around the academic discourse, argued that the races has created several difficulties for integration amongst other countries. Due to the amount of black people who use to move around from time to time, the population group that had more experiences in terms international migration was black people. During the apartheid era it was said that black people stayed on white owned farms which was cultivated for them to take care of the farms, some were forced out and stayed for the general purpose of living in the exact house because of high unemployment that time (Gurak,2015). In addition, Gauteng has an estimated 80 percent black population, and migration into the province was easier during the apartheid period (Kitz &Gurak,2015:23). As a result, blacks have been found to be more vulnerable than whites, Asians, and people of mixed races. As the world becomes more multicultural, most of the population has become more interested in traveling.

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2.2.4 Martial status

The contradiction might have been that more men from SADC countries would rather immigrate to South Africa however more women immigrate into South Africa for reasons such as they are singles which enables them to make their decisions without seeking permissions first from their partners, this enables them to expand for job opportunities. Around the world the increase of female migration has led to a decline of martial rates, however, this changes the basic household and family structure (Zinyama,2012).

The martial marital status determines the factors of international migration and therefore this is due to that woman can literally not seek permission to migrate as opposed to males because of the advanced job opportunities offered. So, in other words, the gender again that is more likely to migrate or rather those from SADC countries to move are females.

2.2.5 Education

International migration advances the support in most cases by people who looking for a better career because they feel they trained. For instances people move for better lifestyle, to improve their skills. South Africa is among the best in terms of higher education, which is widely recognized. Well in improving the better standards of education has gradually been a success. The ages between 15-34 are most likely to go abroad and study, as opposed as to staying in their own country. The more education a person possesses, the less likely he/she will be unemployed. According to a U.S. Bureau of Labour Statistics (2006) study, approximately 76 percent of those with less than a high school

diploma was unemployed, whereas only 2.3 percent of college graduates were unable to find work. Typically, SADC countries' educational systems are stagnant. (Burger &Von Fintel, 2009:1) indicates that the strategy adopted by the government through the department of education of ensuring that the brunt of education for learner-teacher ratio is reduced may cause the youngest cohort in Southern African countries to be severely affected by unemployment. Furthermore, education is an important expect in and out of general lives of human nature.

2.2.6 Unemployment

Unemployment is defined as not being able to cover basic needs and wants, an individual does not have any type of job and cannot cater for their needs. The SADC countries mostly are still developing, and one of the most cliché reasons for people to be international migrates in South Africa are because of poverty, the immigration rate has increase so much to a serve point that each actual SADC country depends on one another. For example, Zimbabwe has a whopping unemployment rate of 85% in a sample of Sadc countries with an average unemployment rate of 18%.

Despite South Africa's skyrocketing unemployment rates, the government is ensuring that people begin to find work in their respective regions. According to (Walther 2006), the current situation in South Africa was noticeably better, with 83.3 percent of respondents currently employed and only 16.7 percent unemployed. Among the 50 employed respondents, 88% were employees and 12% were self-employed. In addition, out of these same 50 respondents, 74% were employed part-time and 26% were employed full-time. This study shows the difference in that as much as they are not enough adequate jobs offered, they are simply just enough to keep the economy going. Between all these respondents, the amount of people that are adequate to the participation are females.

2.2.7 Types of migration

Migration began as a colonial rule, and sections of people who were sometimes referred to as "migrants" were often those who travelled from and to other countries. The types of migration include such as Seasonal, permanent, and forced. International migration spanned large areas where migrants in the past regarded as economic space for unregulated flow of people, particularly in the north to coastal, prosperous agricultural regions, and in addition the migrants in the past regarded as the migrants for addition the male male-dominated, seasonal, and short- term migrations (Wohl 2014). The linkage between these types of migration does somehow influence the region part of SADC countries moving into a country Moreover, the purpose of international migration grew fond of the many reasons of for a better standard of living in a different country for many people.

2.2.8 Forced Migration

This revolves around the forced migration include not just refugees, asylum seekers escaping war, or political figures, but also individuals forced from their homes due to infrastructure projects such as dams or highways, or because of natural catastrophes. Some individuals may be compelled to leave their homes, which will be an issue in the future. Forced migration substitutes into finding the fundamental tool of exploitation at some point, for example People trafficking mostly involves women and children intended for the sex industry. While certain countries may have been preferred destinations for such migration in recent years, unfortunately, many of these women are transported to South Africa to become victims. These are just a few instances of areas that see a lot of labor movement.

2.2.9 Seasonal migration

Seasonal migration is quite straight to the point because South Africa is a tourist attraction region many people want to explore the other side of country such immigrating for a short while. This includes luxury rather than for business or anything that comes on for it (Morris,2012) states because of seasonal migration, some persons who immigrate may not have enough money to establish a company back home, for example. According to Castles (2003) these migrants are often young, although they may also include middle-aged individuals who may be accompanied by family members. Typically, they are well-educated yet unable to transfer their talents to the host nation due to the requirement of specific professional credentials.

2.2.10 Parment migration

Permeant includes other SADC countries Parment living, settling in South Africa. The neighbouring countries like Zimbabwe Mozambique etc, which are mostly likely to stay in the country. This spanned large areas where migrants in the past regarded as economic space for unregulated flow of people, particularly in the north to coastal, prosperous agricultural region. Residents who pearmently live inside the nation generally have the appropriate papers to verify. Social migration entails relocating closer to be closer to family or friends or for a better quality of life.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

In developing the theorical framework for this study, the LRavenstein's and Lee's theory of migration were adapted to suit the overall objectives

2.3.1 Ravenstein's theory of migration

The Ravenstein theory uses concepts like "interest" and "dispersion" to estimate the rates provided in each nation based on mapped county-level lifetime migration trends. The migratory movements in this region contribute to a better knowledge of the regional flows. According to (Ravenstein,2012), most migrants simply travel short distances, which may include internal migration or, in a global context, expecting the growth of "gravity." When SADC emigrants come to South Africa, they frequently go through a process to relocate into the area for a limited time rather than a longer length of time Schewel,(2020) this theory depended solely on Migration is mostly due to economic causes, these economic issues that also effects South Africa are corruption, crime, taxation etc. This now disrupts the country, the over population of more and more people immigrating goes back to the security purposes of boarder control within the region. In relation to this theory the sole purpose to determine within females born in the country.

According to (Collins 2018), within the Kingdom of their birth, females are more migrator than men, while males are more likely to travel outside. This relates to the fact that women from SADC nations are thought to be travelling to South Africa. The fact that a woman can marry into a nation, acquire a career opportunity, or just migrate due of various personal environmental and poverty conditions are just a few of the causes. Furthermore, the important parts

2.3.2 Lee's theory of migration

The Lee theory describe mainly the push and pull factors, this theory has many points into why other migrates from others, which include personal considerations have a role in determining whether to migrate from the place of origin to the place of destination. A person's perception of the "pull and push factors" has an impact on actual migration. According to (Lee 2012). Areas of Destination are primarily attractive forces in areas of destination when "selectivity" among migrants is strong. Population studies reveals that Lee theory indicates the amount of people who immigrate into South Africa in relation to their Migration is determined by age, sex, race, and education, as well as pull-push variables and intervening implementations. (Lee,2017) the Lee theory states that migrates immigrating to South Africa which would be the selected SADC countries fortunately are to determine the decision to migrate and the process of migration, this initially means that the best suitable possible way of immigrating. This theory resulted into having factors that are generally realistic for example other SADC countries immigrating to South Africa have factors that contributes to migration to urban areas rather than push factors, even though intervening obstacles do influence migration. (Lee,2017) Many people who migrate into the country will go to a place that is well

developed as more job opportunities and environmentally friendly. This plays a huge role because the overpopulated areas like Gauteng receive more international immigrates than any other province, this relates to the type of SADC countries that do come into an area that is designed to have placed push/pull factors. (Seo,2014) educational purposes, which relates to Lee theory is also a factor that SADC countries come to South Africa. Furthermore, this supports the concept that intervening hurdles can stifle migration to specific regions; poverty, underdevelopment, and a lack of work opportunities are all variables that contribute, while push and pull factors can encourage migration from one area to another.

2.4 Conceptual framework

The background characteristics explain the gap in Africa as content and how the initial start of international migrates started. The population group of people who move from place to another were often men, however because of modern times and the whole general concept of migration woman are now free to move anywhere they did not wish for which had made it a lot simpler and easier. Differentials from SADC countries immigrating to South Africa. In addition to education, sex group, age and race all play a huge role in the conceptual framework. Therefore, this framework continues to account for the SADC countries that immigrate to South Africa as a means of the country being equally developed more than the rest of the SADC.

Figure 1: Conceptual framework for determinants of international migration within selected SADC countries within sex differential groups

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

- Age
- Sex
- Marital status
- Education
- Household wealth index
- Type of main dwelling
- Number of household members
- Place of residence (urban or non-urban)
- Province

International migration from selected SADC countries
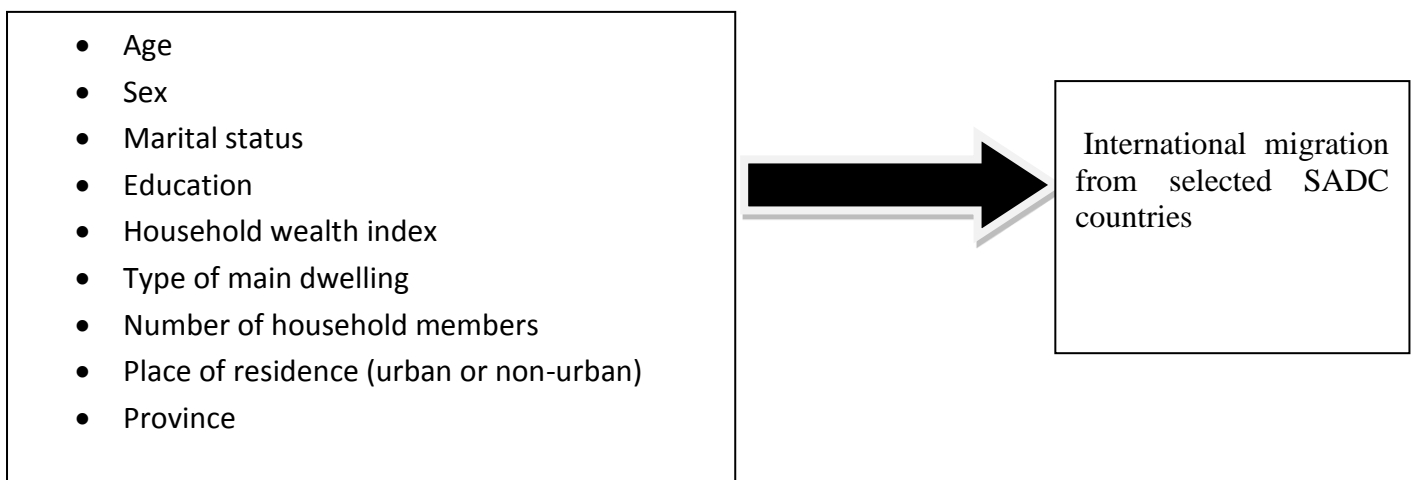
CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This section will highlight the source of data to be used, the study variables and the method of analysis that will be used in this research are community survey 2016 The focuses on the technical components of the survey technique and details of methods used to conduct the Community Survey 2016 (CS 2016). The quality of the data acquired during the survey, as well as the quality of the survey estimations, are also evaluated in the session. In essence as the demand for data at lower geographic levels grows, the Community Survey (CS) was created to fill the gap between censuses in terms of delivering data at lower geographic levels across the country, this includes the socio-economic and demographic vales established for the aims of this section.

3.2 Study design

A quantitative approach is used in this study therefore this study will focus on three selected SADC countries, neighbouring South Africa. These Zimbabwe, Lesotho, and Mozambique. A community survey will be performed as one of the variables for this analysis. This enables new data to be uploaded as a measure of the number of sex differentials for the number of people immigrate to South Africa from the SADC countries that have been chosen. This study includes a quantitative model

which is used for method analysis, this will be evaluated in terms of the measures of variables to use as they are tested at the time. According to a researcher Grove, (2010), the model used could be used to conduct an analysis and optimize influence over the variables that could affect the validity of the findings for Botswana, Lesotho, and Mozambique. Furthermore, the study involves taking a thorough approach to determining a reliable analysis based on the variables that were performed and followed (Burns& Grove,2010).

3.3 Data source

Secondary data from the 2016 Community Survey (CS) will be used. CS 2016 is Statistics South Africa's first national survey to use Computer Aided Personal Interviewing (CAPI) as the primary data collection method. According to the Statistics Act No. 6 of (1999), Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) has conducted three population censuses since 1994. These censuses have created a wealth of demographic and socioeconomic data at the grassroots level, which has aided in the formulation of policies and initiatives targeted at advancing South African society. This survey mainly focuses on education, employment, population group, age, sex, marital status, health, and many other determinants of international migration. Furthermore, this survey allows for any province, country to be measured as a source of data and a variable which is conducted. The material of the Census 2011 questionnaire served as the foundation for the creation of the CS 2016 instrument.

3.3.1ndepedent variables

According to *(Boyce at. el 2012)* independent variables are explained as based on the values of human population to predict the dependent variable. For example, the prediction of a population group regarding those SADC countries coming to South Africa. Nine independent variables were selected for this study. These include age, sex, marital status, education, household wealth index, number of household members, type of main dwelling, place of residence, and province. In this study the independent variables were carefully selected based on the review literature on the topic. These all play huge role in the foundation for analysis in research therefore its critical to say that is it important.

3.3.2 Dependent variables

The dependent variable is Immigration from SADC countries to South Africa to test this hypothesis is important to determine if all the 2016 community survey can predict. The dependent variable is immigration from selected SADC countries to South Africa. The selected countries are Lesotho, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe. The dependent variable only considered persons who immigrated to

South Africa (excluding persons born in South Africa and those with missing cases), based on the question on country of birth, asked as "In which country was (name) born?". The variable was coded as 0 if migrated from any other country besides the selected one, and 1 if migrated from the selected SADC countries. The respondents then were, BTG test participants were identified and recruited from a variety of communities to establish a diversified demographic and socioeconomic profile. Staff members involved in content development and operations for CS 2016 served as interviewers and observers for the BTG tests. This type testing to critically show if the differentials sex groups are taken into consideration.

3.3.4 Ethical considerations

The study used secondary data from 2016 community survey. The researcher sent an email requesting the dataset from the community survey program website, and permission to download and use the dataset was given. The study will apply to the Basic Social science Research Committee for ethical clearance to ensure that the study adheres to all the Northwest University's ethical ways of conducting research. The research was granted ethical approval by North-West University's Basic and Social Sciences Research Ethics Committee (BaSSREC).

3.3.5 Method of analysis

This study will examine people immigrating from selected SADC countries. Descriptive univariate analysis will be the first part of the analysis and will describe the study population. Bivariate analysis, with a chi-squared test will also be used to test the association between the independent variables and the dependent variable. A multivariate logistic regression analysis will be used to investigate the relationship between the selected sociodemographic factors and the dependent variable. The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) will be used in this study.

3.3.6 Structure of the thesis/Study

Chapter 1, of the study presents the introduction and background of the study the problem statement the objectives of the study including both main and specific objectives, the research questions of the study, rationale of the study definition of concepts and structure of the research project. Furthermore,

chapter two of the study presents the introduction of the chapter, the theme of the chapter will further review the determinants of international migration from those selected SADC to South Africa, followed by the determinants and external factors. Moreover, chapter three of the study presents the introduction of the chapter, the sources of data, description of the study variables and methods of analysis. Which data is to be collected which is community survey which follows by univariate and bivariate analysis? In addition, the study will also present chapter four which involves the introduction of the chapter, analyses of data, presentation of results and the summary of the chapter. In addition, this study also presents the summary of major findings conclusion and recommendations are presented in the last chapter, chapter five.

CHAPTER 4

4.1 INTRODCUTION

This research section will explain the findings of bivariate and univariate analysis, that explored the relationship between the independent variables and dependent variables, and in relation to socio-demographic factors. The immigrates from selected SADC countries, are included to assess if the data is going to interpret. The aim for this section is to illustrate with aids of tables and graph how each variable was tested and to further expand on the research analysis required.

4.2 Profiling international migrants from regions of the world to South Africa.

Figure 4.1 shows the percentage of immigrants migrating to South Africa by regions of the world. The findings show that international migrants from the selected SADC countries the (focus of the study) contributed the largest percentage 64.6% of international migrants to South Africa. Other SADC countries excluding the ones selected for this study contributed 14.8% of international migrants to South Africa

4.1 Percentage of immigrants migrating to South Africa by regions of the world.
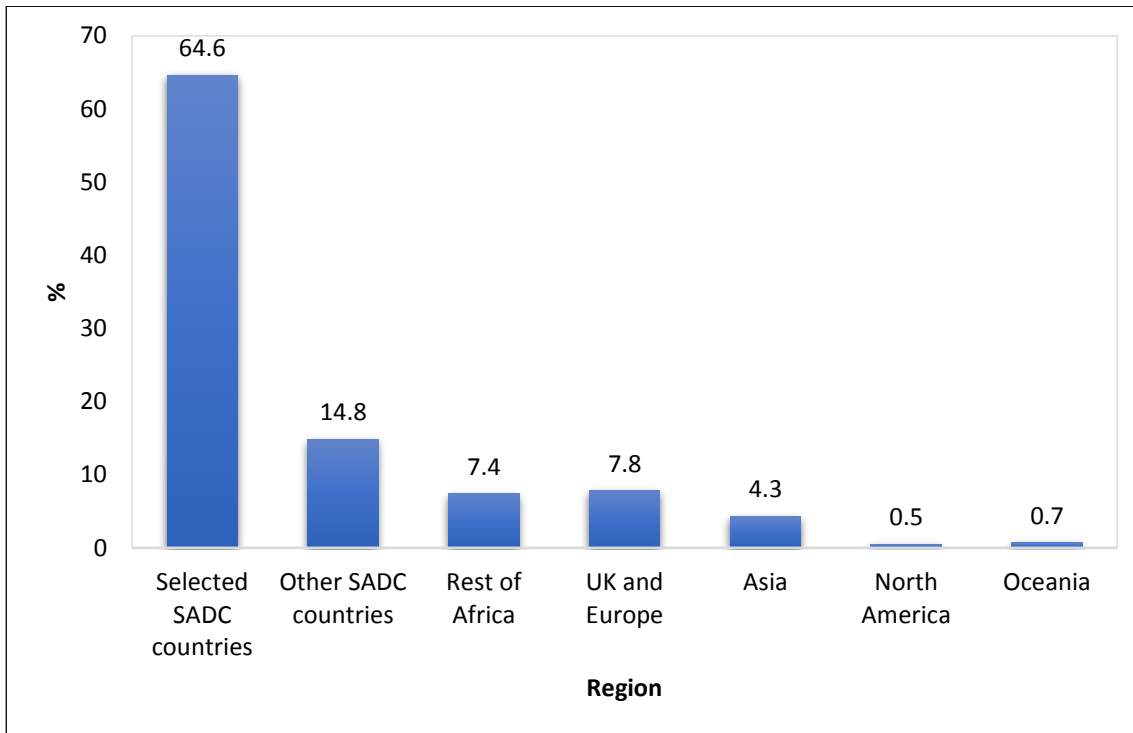
4.3 Descriptive/Univariate analysis

Table 4.1: Descriptive analysis of the study sample

Variables	Population	Percentage
Selected SADC countries		
Not selected SADC countries	495 034	35.4
Selected SADC countries	902 967	64.6
Age group		
20-24	157 793	11.3
25-29	251 380	18.0
30-34	246 275	17.6
35-39	218 801	15.7
40-44	146 497	10.5
45-49	98 748	7.1
50-54	70 274	5.0
55-59	56 371	4.0
60-64	41 130	2.9
65-69	38 980	2.8
70-74	31 647	2.3
75-79	20 389	1.5
80-84	10 596	0.8
85+	9 119	0.7
Sex		
Male	828 528	59.3

Female	569 473	40.7
Marital Status		
Legally married	644 539	46.1
Cohabiting	245 364	17.6
Divorced	24 981	1.8
Separated	6 662	0.5
Widowed	48 496	3.5
Single; but previously cohabitated	71 494	5.1
Single; and have never cohabitated	355 517	25.4
Unspecified	947	0.1
Level of education		
No education	102 918	7.4
Primary	219 049	15.7
Secondary	807 829	57.8
Higher	211 778	15.1
NA/ do not know/unspecified	56 426	4.0
Wealth index		
Poorest	242 972	17.4
Poorer	221 120	15.8
Middle	268 513	19.2
Richer	237 254	17.0
Richest	428 143	30.6
Main dwelling type		
Formal dwelling	1 059 507	75.8
Traditional dwelling	19 493	1.4
Informal dwelling	305 943	21.9
Other	12 871	0.9
Unspecified	188	0.0
Number of household members		
1	292 222	20.9
2-3	677 873	48.5
4-5	304 438	21.8
6+	123 468	8.8
Geographical type		
Urban areas	1 169 966	83.7
Tribal/traditional areas	155 644	11.1
Farm areas	72 392	5.2
Province 2016		
Western cape	166 915	11.9
Eastern cape	49 714	3.6
Northern cape	15 449	1.1
Free state	47 712	3.4
KwaZulu-Natal	74 901	5.4
Northwest	109 469	7.8
Gauteng	718 688	51.4
Mpumalanga	100 213	7.2
Limpopo	114 940	8.2
Total	**1 398 001**	**100.0**

Univariate analysis-By nature, the descriptive provides the variables frequency and percentage distribution. This qualitative approach was used to identify the research population profile. According to the table it provides a population profile which is useful for univariate analysis implementation (Weeks,1983). Furthermore, it examines the statics used to analyses the relationship between each determinant and their socio-economic variables.

Age

Age has probably been one of the reasons why most international immigrants, migrate from country to country (Kupiszewski,2013). The majority (18.0%) of people in the study sample were aged 25-29 years, followed by those aged 30-34 years at 17.6% and lowest percentage was for those 85 years and older at 0.7%.

Sex

Most people in the study sample were males at 59.3% followed 40.7%. For example, in the selected SADC countries areas that have a huge amount of people travelling in could be Gauteng being the main province its attraction is mainly for a better living standard which includes many females migrating into. Since the population consists of more females than males.

Marital status

Most of this study sample clearly indicates that 46.1% of legally married people immigrate into South Africa within those selected SADC countries, Compared to Single, and have never cohabitated 25.4%.

Level of Education

The study sample shows that secondary education must be the major important expect of all types of educational systems provided, with 57.8%, of people have a higher rate, followed by primary education is with 15.7% alongside with higher education of which many people are often passed with a higher education, 15.1% of people from SADC countries have higher education with a total of 7.4%.

Non-immigrates in total account for more since South Africa is neighbour to Zimbabwe., and Mozambique.

Main dwelling type

75.8% Formal dwelling had the highest number of immigrates according to this study sample followed by 21.9% informal dwelling. Traditional dwelling had the least percentage by 1.4%. The least compared to the rest were unspecified.

Number of household members

Most people in the study sample were people who shared a home but bought food and ate separately, for example, were recorded as different families.48.5% of these households are the most likely to migrate into South Africa, with only 4-5 house members are also most likely to travel into the country. The number of households usually have less likely numbers of people travelling in and out from of the country. 8.8% of the people are 6+ household members had the least numbers selected SADC countries to travel to South Africa. Initially there are several people who can travel to and from.

Geographical type

People counted for who lived in the urban areas 83.7%. The extent of this shows that urban areas are formed because of urbanization and are classified as cities, towns, or villages based on their urban morphology. Tribal/traditional areas account for about 11.1% which means that those areas are less likely to get overpopulated more than urban areas and finally farm areas which are referred to as rural areas, are 5.25%.

Province

The development of majority of the populace to travel has expanded more as youth international grows more. 51.4% of selected SADC countries come to Gauteng to migrate because of the advance place it has. Western Cape has the second lowest percentage (11.9%) compared to Limpopo which has the least 8.2%. And finally, there Eastern cape has the amount 5.4% Kwazulu-Natal of more likely people immigrate into the country.

4.4 Bivariate analysis

Table 4.2: Bivariate associations between selected background factors and immigration to South Africa

Variables	Selected SADC countries				Chi-square test	
	No	Yes	Total	%	Value	P-value
Age group					4 263.6	0.000
20-24	38 746	119 047	157 793	75.4		
25-29	68 475	182 905	251 380	72.8		
30-34	70 752	175 523	246 275	71.3		
35-39	67 854	150 947	218 801	69.0		
40-44	48 588	97 909	146 497	66.8		
45-49	36 251	62 497	98 748	63.3		
50-54	30 859	39 415	70 274	56.1		
55-59	27 309	29 062	56 371	51.6		
60-64	22 274	18 857	41 130	45.8		
65-69	27 970	11 010	38 980	28.2		
70-74	24 728	6 919	31 647	21.9		
75-79	16 301	4 088	20 389	20.1		
80-84	8 085	2 511	10 596	23.7		
85+	6 842	2 277	9 119	25.0		
Sex					292.8	0.000
Male	305 918	522 610	828 528	63.1		
Female	189 116	380 357	569 473	66.8		
Marital Status					2 396.9	0.000
Legally married	270 599	373 940	644 539	58.0		
Cohabiting	41 776	203 589	245 364	83.0		
Divorced	14 212	10 769	24 981	43.1		
Separated	2 649	4 013	6 662	60.2		
Widowed	26 716	21 780	48 496	44.9		
Single; but previously cohabitated	17 772	53 722	71 494	75.1		
Single; and have never cohabitated	120 894	234 623	355 517	66.0		
Unspecified	415	531	947	56.1		
Level of education					6 561.8	0.000
No education	20 895	82 023	102 918	79.7		
Primary	33 961	185 088	219 049	84.5		
Secondary	270 287	537 542	807 829	66.5		
Higher	144 898	66 881	211 778	31.6		
NA/ do not know/unspecified	24 993	31 433	56 426	55.7		
Wealth index					12 763.4	0.000
Poorest	28 414	214 557	242 972	88.3		
Poorer	37 026	184 094	221 120	83.3		
Middle	59 292	209 222	268 513	77.9		
Richer	87 915	149 339	237 254	62.9		
Richest	28 414	214 557	242 972	88.3		
Main dwelling type					4 356.4	0.000

Formal dwelling	452 062	607 445	1 059 507	57.3		
Traditional dwelling	3 732	15 761	19 493	80.9		
Informal dwelling	34 203	271 740	305 943	88.8		
Other	4 931	7 940	12 871	61.7		
Unspecified	106	82	188	43.7		
Number of household members					216.2	0.000
1	100 001	192 222	292 222	65.8		
2-3	258 388	419 485	677 873	61.9		
4-5	100 539	203 900	304 438	67.0		
6+	36 106	87 361	123 468	70.8		
Geographical type					896.4	0.000
Urban areas	446 402	723 563	1 169 966	61.8		
Tribal/traditional areas	29 139	126 505	155 644	81.3		
Farm areas	19 492	52 899	72 392	73.1		
Province					5 610.2	0.000
Western cape	103 628	63 287	166 915	37.9		
Eastern cape	26 604	23 111	49 714	46.5		
Northern cape	11 393	4 057	15 449	26.3		
Free state	10 773	36 938	47 712	77.4		
KwaZulu-Natal	39 797	35 104	74 901	46.9		
Northwest	24 585	84 884	109 469	77.5		
Gauteng	231 295	487 393	718 688	67.8		
Mpumalanga	29 931	70 282	100 213	70.1		
Limpopo	17 028	97 912	114 940	85.2		
Total	495 034	902 967	1 398 001	**64.6**		

4.3.1. Bivariate analysis

Table 4.2 presents the bivariate associations between selected background factors and immigration to South Africa. The findings showed that age, sex, marital status, education, wealth index, type of main dwelling, number of household members, geographical type, and province were statistically associated with international migration from selected SADC countries to South Africa (p<0.001).

Demographic factors

In terms of age, the findings show that international migration from selected SADC countries to South Africa mostly decreases with age. Most of the immigrants are in the ages between 20-34 years, at over 70%. For sex, the findings show that females had the highest percentage (66.8%) of migrating from selected SADC countries to South Africa. When it comes to marital status, the findings show

that those who are cohabiting had the highest percentage (83.0%) of migrating from selected SADC countries to South Africa.

Socioeconomic factors

In terms of education, the findings show that international migration from selected SADC countries to South Africa mostly with education increases with 84.5%. Most of immigrates that have no education (79.7%) have the second highest percentage of those immigrates compared to 31.6% of those with education who slight decreases the chance to immigrated from those selected SADC countries to South Africa. When it comes to wealth index 88.3% one of the rich to richest are highest to immigrates compared to those poor who make a percentage of 83.3%

Household and living arrangement factors

In terms of the findings show that international migration from selected SADC countries to South Africa mostly increases for informal dwelling to 88.8%, compared to those who formal dwelling settings the percentage is 57.3%. In terms of the number of households, 61.9% of those who live in household of 2-3 members have the lowest percentage compared to those who are 6+ members with 70.8% from selected SADC countries to South Africa.

Geography-related factors

In terms of geography type the findings show that international migration from selected SADC countries to South Africa mostly decreases with 61.8% from selected SADC countries to South Africa from those in urban areas however 81.3% of those in traditional areas who the highest from selected SADC countries who immigrate to South Africa, compared also to those who are middle areas. In terms of province major provinces that have the one of the highest immigrates are Free State,

Mpumalanga Western Cape and Gauteng, followed by one of those lowest KwaZulu-Natal (46.9%) Eastern Cape, (46.5%) and (26.3%) Northern Cape.

4.5 Multivariate Regression

Table 4.3: Logistic regression analysis for the relationship between selected background factors and immigration to South Africa.

Variables	B	S.E.	Wald		df	Sig.	Exp(B)	95% C.I.	
								Lower	Upper
Age group			20973.11		13	0.000			
20-24®							1.00		
25-29	-0.12	0.01	220.63		1	0.000	0.88	0.87	0.90
30-34	-0.09	0.01	119.15		1	0.000	0.91	0.90	0.93
35-39	-0.11	0.01	148.75		1	0.000	0.90	0.88	0.91
40-44	-0.14	0.01	208.07		1	0.000	0.87	0.85	0.89
45-49	-0.20	0.01	354.62		1	0.000	0.82	0.80	0.84
50-54	-0.38	0.01	1033.15		1	0.000	0.69	0.67	0.70
55-59	-0.45	0.01	1245.15		1	0.000	0.64	0.63	0.66
60-64	-0.52	0.01	1368.20		1	0.000	0.59	0.58	0.61
65-69	-1.19	0.02	5920.08		1	0.000	0.30	0.30	0.31
70-74	-1.55	0.02	7734.54		1	0.000	0.21	0.21	0.22
75-79	-1.64	0.02	5703.59		1	0.000	0.19	0.19	0.20
80-84	-1.57	0.03	3228.98		1	0.000	0.21	0.20	0.22
85+	-1.83	0.03	3886.46		1	0.000	0.16	0.15	0.17
Sex									
Male®							1.00		
Female	0.41	0.01	8321.13		1	0.000	1.51	1.50	1.52
Marital Status			9192.54		7	0.000			
Legally married									
Cohabiting	0.50	0.01	5268.41		1	0.000	1.65	1.62	1.67
Divorced	-0.13	0.02	66.11		1	0.000	0.88	0.86	0.91
Separated	0.07	0.03	6.21		1	0.013	1.08	1.02	1.14
Widowed	0.10	0.01	56.55		1	0.000	1.11	1.08	1.13
Single; but previously cohabitated	0.12	0.01	141.46		1	0.000	1.13	1.11	1.15
Single; and have never cohabitated	-0.21	0.01	1361.19		1	0.000	0.81	0.80	0.82
Unspecified	0.33	0.08	17.99		1	0.000	1.40	1.20	1.63
Level of education			15572.06		4	0.000			
No education									
Primary	0.20	0.01	355.60		1	0.000	1.23	1.20	1.25
Secondary	-0.30	0.01	986.87		1	0.000	0.74	0.73	0.76
Higher	-0.84	0.01	5983.91		1	0.000	0.43	0.42	0.44
NA/ do not know/unspecified	-0.60	0.01	2023.56		1	0.000	0.55	0.54	0.56
Wealth index			52524.20		4	0.000			
Poorest									

	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	Lower	Upper
Poorer	-0.15	0.01	257.39	1	0.000	0.86	0.85	0.88
Middle	-0.36	0.01	1398.15	1	0.000	0.70	0.68	0.71
Richer	-0.88	0.01	7183.89	1	0.000	0.42	0.41	0.42
Richest	-1.71	0.01	26865.22	1	0.000	0.18	0.18	0.18
Main dwelling type			6753.62	4	0.000			
Formal dwelling								
Traditional dwelling	0.19	0.02	85.09	1	0.000	1.21	1.16	1.26
Informal dwelling	0.57	0.01	4918.26	1	0.000	1.78	1.75	1.80
Other	-0.67	0.02	1083.09	1	0.000	0.51	0.49	0.53
Unspecified	-0.85	0.18	22.61	1	0.000	0.43	0.30	0.61
Number of household members			5821.08	3	0.000			
1								
2-3	-0.02	0.01	16.30	1	0.000	0.98	0.97	0.99
4-5	0.33	0.01	2307.83	1	0.000	1.39	1.38	1.41
6+	0.37	0.01	1737.52	1	0.000	1.44	1.42	1.47
Geographical type			94.70	2	0.000			
Urban areas								
Tribal/traditional areas	-0.06	0.01	46.28	1	0.000	0.94	0.92	0.96
Farm areas	-0.09	0.01	71.04	1	0.000	0.91	0.89	0.93
Province 2016			40490.59	8	0.000			
Western cape								
Eastern cape	0.10	0.01	63.92	1	0.000	1.10	1.08	1.13
Northern cape	-1.21	0.02	3407.06	1	0.000	0.30	0.29	0.31
Free state	1.14	0.01	7177.35	1	0.000	3.13	3.05	3.22
KwaZulu-Natal	0.06	0.01	30.07	1	0.000	1.06	1.04	1.08
Northwest	0.81	0.01	6062.08	1	0.000	2.25	2.20	2.30
Gauteng	0.81	0.01	15271.07	1	0.000	2.24	2.21	2.27
Mpumalanga	0.42	0.01	1606.90	1	0.000	1.52	1.49	1.55
Limpopo	1.35	0.01	14219.59	1	0.000	3.86	3.77	3.94
Constant	**1.04**	**0.02**	**3882.25**	**1**	**0.000**	**2.83**		

Variables	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	95% C.I.	
							Lower	Upper
Age group			20973.11	13	0.000			
20-24®						1.00		
25-29	-0.12	0.01	220.63	1	0.000	0.88	0.87	0.90
30-34	-0.09	0.01	119.15	1	0.000	0.91	0.90	0.93
35-39	-0.11	0.01	148.75	1	0.000	0.90	0.88	0.91
40-44	-0.14	0.01	208.07	1	0.000	0.87	0.85	0.89
45-49	-0.20	0.01	354.62	1	0.000	0.82	0.80	0.84
50-54	-0.38	0.01	1033.15	1	0.000	0.69	0.67	0.70
55-59	-0.45	0.01	1245.15	1	0.000	0.64	0.63	0.66
60-64	-0.52	0.01	1368.20	1	0.000	0.59	0.58	0.61
65-69	-1.19	0.02	5920.08	1	0.000	0.30	0.30	0.31
70-74	-1.55	0.02	7734.54	1	0.000	0.21	0.21	0.22
75-79	-1.64	0.02	5703.59	1	0.000	0.19	0.19	0.20

80-84	-1.57	0.03	3228.98	1	0.000	0.21	0.20	0.22
85+	-1.83	0.03	3886.46	1	0.000	0.16	0.15	0.17
Sex								
Male®						1.00		
Female	0.41	0.01	8321.13	1	0.000	1.51	1.50	1.52
Marital Status			9192.54	7	0.000			
Legally married								
Cohabiting	0.50	0.01	5268.41	1	0.000	1.65	1.62	1.67
Divorced	-0.13	0.02	66.11	1	0.000	0.88	0.86	0.91
Separated	0.07	0.03	6.21	1	0.013	1.08	1.02	1.14
Widowed	0.10	0.01	56.55	1	0.000	1.11	1.08	1.13
Single; but previously cohabitated	0.12	0.01	141.46	1	0.000	1.13	1.11	1.15
Single; and have never cohabitated	-0.21	0.01	1361.19	1	0.000	0.81	0.80	0.82
Unspecified	0.33	0.08	17.99	1	0.000	1.40	1.20	1.63
Level of education			15572.06	4	0.000			
No education								
Primary	0.20	0.01	355.60	1	0.000	1.23	1.20	1.25
Secondary	-0.30	0.01	986.87	1	0.000	0.74	0.73	0.76
Higher	-0.84	0.01	5983.91	1	0.000	0.43	0.42	0.44
NA/ do not know/unspecified	-0.60	0.01	2023.56	1	0.000	0.55	0.54	0.56
Wealth index			52524.20	4	0.000			
Poorest								
Poorer	-0.15	0.01	257.39	1	0.000	0.86	0.85	0.88
Middle	-0.36	0.01	1398.15	1	0.000	0.70	0.68	0.71
Richer	-0.88	0.01	7183.89	1	0.000	0.42	0.41	0.42
Richest	-1.71	0.01	26865.22	1	0.000	0.18	0.18	0.18
Main dwelling type			6753.62	4	0.000			
Formal dwelling								
Traditional dwelling	0.19	0.02	85.09	1	0.000	1.21	1.16	1.26
Informal dwelling	0.57	0.01	4918.26	1	0.000	1.78	1.75	1.80
Other	-0.67	0.02	1083.09	1	0.000	0.51	0.49	0.53
Unspecified	-0.85	0.18	22.61	1	0.000	0.43	0.30	0.61
Number of household members			5821.08	3	0.000			
1								
2-3	-0.02	0.01	16.30	1	0.000	0.98	0.97	0.99
4-5	0.33	0.01	2307.83	1	0.000	1.39	1.38	1.41
6+	0.37	0.01	1737.52	1	0.000	1.44	1.42	1.47
Geographical type			94.70	2	0.000			
Urban areas								
Tribal/traditional areas	-0.06	0.01	46.28	1	0.000	0.94	0.92	0.96
Farm areas	-0.09	0.01	71.04	1	0.000	0.91	0.89	0.93
Province 2016			40490.59	8	0.000			
Western cape								
Eastern cape	0.10	0.01	63.92	1	0.000	1.10	1.08	1.13
Northern cape	-1.21	0.02	3407.06	1	0.000	0.30	0.29	0.31
Free state	1.14	0.01	7177.35	1	0.000	3.13	3.05	3.22

KwaZulu-Natal	0.06	0.01	30.07	1	0.000	1.06	1.04	1.08
Northwest	0.81	0.01	6062.08	1	0.000	2.25	2.20	2.30
Gauteng	0.81	0.01	15271.07	1	0.000	2.24	2.21	2.27
Mpumalanga	0.42	0.01	1606.90	1	0.000	1.52	1.49	1.55
Limpopo	1.35	0.01	14219.59	1	0.000	3.86	3.77	3.94
Constant	**1.04**	**0.02**	**3882.25**	**1**	**0.000**	**2.83**		

4.4.2. Logistic regression results

Table 4.3 presents the logistic regression analysis for the relationship between selected background factors and immigration to South Africa. The findings show that people aged from aged 30-34 years old were 0.91 times less likely to migrate from selected SADC countries to South Africa compared to those aged 20-24 years old. Moreover, people aged 85+ were 0.16 times less likely to migrate from selected SADC countries to South Africa. Females are 1.51 times more likely to migrate from selected SADC countries to South Africa compared to males. Single; but previously cohabitated, Single; and have never cohabitated, Cohabiting and Divorced are less likely to migrate into selected SADC countries, however 1.67 times of married couple are more likely to immigrate into South Africa. 1.25 times of people who immigrate from selected SADC countries who have no education are more likely to migrate. Primary, secondary, 0.44 times of higher education are less likely to immigrate into from selected SADC countries.

0.88 times of poor people to the poorest are less likely to migrate into South Africa compares to those Middle at 0.42 times. People however that are rich are 0.18 slight likely to migrate. Formal dwelling, a place where it is more formal and constructed however from Selected SADC countries, 1.80 times of traditional dwelling that occur are more likely to immigrate from selected SADC countries to South Africa. 0.53 times of formal dwelling are less likely to occur. Number of household members per household, 0.99 times of 2-3 members are less likely to migrate compares to 4-5,6+ of those1.47 times more likely to migrate into other countries. Urban areas are most overpopulated this means that 0.96 times, are more likely. 0.93 times more likely to immigrate. Provinces are mostly populated, 2.27 times, to migrate. It is said that people from Northern Cape are 0.31 less likely to migrate from selected SADC countries.

Furthermore, chapter 4 has found relevant findings of different data analysis and responses that are from the community survey 2016. that explored the relationship between the independent variables and dependent variables, and in relation to socio- demographic factors. The aim for this section is to illustrate with aids of tables and graph how each variable was tested and to further expand on the research analysis required.

Chapter 5

5.1 Introduction

International migration has become an absolute phenomenon, it has impacted in many of a demographic factor for people to expand themselves more and to be able to travel abroad international migration in previous times, has been identified as the increasing age factor where the South African nation has been identified as having the best GDP amongst the selected SADC countries to South Africa. Different people across from around the regions of the world immigrate to South Africa for their own reasons. This has been affecting the population density of the highly sophisticated economic areas. Therefore, this study section seeks to summaries the research study and offer recommendations according to the International Migration

5.2 Discussions

This study aimed to determine international migration from SADC countries to South Africa. The study found that all the selected background factors were statistically associated with intentional migration from SADC countries to South Africa. In terms of age, those aged 20-34 had the highest prevalence and odds of migrating from SADC countries to South Africa. This finding is like studies done in other developing countries were the findings show that young people migrate more than those older ages Thadani *et al* & Todaro, (2019) hinted that in both industrialized and developing societies, the importance of marriage as a route of upward social mobility for women has long been recognized. Marriage migration can be divided into two types: married women's migration and women's migration in search of better marital chances. Both authors suggest that migration has evolved into a critical strategy, with females being more likely to migrate to South Africa from selected SADC nations.

From selected SADC countries many of these people are often coming to the country because of job opportunities or having poor advances at where they live in which makes it more difficult. Some studies found young people migrate for employment and education related reasons. Some studies found that young people migrate for employment and or education related reasons (Todaro,2019). Furthermore, in terms of sex females had the highest prevalence and odds migrating from SADC countries to South Africa. According to O'Neil, (2016:23) hints that. In the previous two decades, migrant flows to South Africa have shifted dramatically. This means that mixed migration has risen and shifted. It has also become more diverse and feminized, with an increase in both the share of overall migrants and the actual number of migrant women. Furthermore, since regular choices have

dwindled, mixed and clandestine migration has expanded. Women, youth, and families are increasingly migrating through irregular and uncontrolled routes. According to Adepoju, (2009). More women are seeking and obtaining job opportunities, resulting in unprecedented growth in recent years. Women continue to face gender-specific barriers in various aspects of national life; they are frequently discriminated against in the workplace, in economic possibilities, and in credit, and they are politically marginalized. Most programs ostensibly designed to benefit women are confined by large institutional budgets, leaving little money for grassroots activities such as women's health, education, and income-generating opportunities, as well as a lack of continuity and sustainability.

5.2 Conclusion

In conclusion, one can say that since the end of apartheid, international migration has become a very significant process in factors such population redistribution in South Africa. The result further continues shows that international migration in the country has had a huge impact in recent years. The migrant's characteristics above shows an accurate security challenge in SADC immigrants travelling into the country. In essence the predominance in the Southern African migration stream could explain the increasing level of selected SADC countries coming to South Africa. This became a barrier to how many as a population come to South Africa to migrate permanently for different reasons, with different ages, the sex, whether they were married or not etc.

5.3 Recommendations

Recommendations to strengthen boarder control

- Large international airports, and security measures should be put into place to avoid an absence of uniform national standard.
- Huge security sea points spheres were situated correctly to whether asses of many people from countries immigrate, could possibly reduce the parts.
- Improved skills fraudulently obtained travel documents and better exchange of information between the inter-agency teams at ports of entry, as well as consular offices abroad.
- Increased awareness, this could help assess awareness of human trafficking since it is a problem in the country. The strengthening of boarder will help elevate the living conditions many people go through. It is easy access for SADC countries like Botswana, and Mozambique to get into country.

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