

**CZECH UNIVERSITY OF LIFE SCIENCES PRAGUE**

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## **Factors Affecting Rural to Urban Migration in Zimbabwe**

MASTER'S THESIS

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# Declaration

I hereby declare that I have done this thesis entitled Factors Affecting Rural to Urban Migration in Zimbabwe independently, all texts in this thesis are original, and all the sources have been quoted and acknowledged by means of complete references and according to Citation rules of the FTA.

In Prague

11/05/2020  
Fadzai Vukomba

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## *Abstract*

*Migration has become rife in most parts of the world with people moving in search of better livelihoods. This study identifies factors behind rural to urban migration in Zimbabwe mainly focusing on the Provinces of Harare, Manicaland, Midlands and Masvingo. The provinces were purposively chosen and from all provinces the author captured three groups of samples; non-migrants, return migrants and current migrants. Pilot testing was first done with 15 questionnaires and then latter the questionnaires were distributed to the “real” respondents. Data was collected through simple random sampling method, quota sampling method and snowball sampling method. The total number of questionnaires collected and used in the study were 294. Data was captured, cleaned and the descriptive tests were conducted to capture the socio demographic aspect of the study sample. The SPSS Software Analysis tool was used to run the multi factorial regression analysis tests (Ordered probit model and Linear regression analysis). Other tests used included the Kruskal Wallis test and Mann Whitney U test.*

*The results showed that the main factors affecting rural to urban migration are Growth and Development, Job Searching, Income Differences and Educational Opportunities. Problems highly faced by migrants in the study included Lack of jobs, Cause for divorce and Higher living costs. The study also showed that migrants are happier as compared to non-migrants. The study also showed that migrants are happier as compared to non-migrants. There is a lot of migration with young man especially between the ages of 31 to 40 years old. To keep those people in the rural area, the rural districts could provide further education such as entrepreneurship workshops. These can assist them to develop more skills which could be of good use to create businesses and jobs in the rural areas and diminish migration.*

***Keywords: rural, urban, migration, non-migrant, current migrant, return migrant.***

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# **1 Introduction**

## **1.1 Introduction and Background**

According to Todaro (1969) and Harris and Todaro (1997), rural and urban migration especially in Less Developed Countries is calculated by the difference between the expected wage from migration (urban wage) and the agricultural wage, which is usually the current wage. It is most often that the urban wage is higher the agricultural wage and this is one of the major reasons why the able-bodied population especially men engages into rural to urban migration. This decision to migrate is highly dependable on many factors but these factors involve contextual factors such as “push” and “pull” factors. Push factors force people to migrate out of rural areas and the pull factors force people or rather pulls them to the urban areas because of reasons that may include better wages as discussed above. Economic conditions in a region or country constitute the greater pool of the migration push factors. The urban wage rates and job opportunities which normally emanate from urban system make up what is called the pull factors of migration (Hatton & Williamson 1998).

The rise in the rural to urban migration rate has become a real problem particularly considering that in the rural areas that is where most of the agriculture is practiced, therefore, this has posed as a threat to the agricultural sector. Migration dates to back as early in the centuries when men were wandering in search of food, doing hunting and gathering. History and legends of creation have shown that displacement of people and individuals has been a global phenomenon and has persisted over time (Mabogunje 1996). Udo (1982) described migration as a permanent change of residence from one administrative unit (district, county, province, state or country) to another, this change or movement may involve relatively short distance under ten kilometers.

The demographic profile of Sub Saharan Africa (SSA) presents a unique framework through which several pressing issues can be analyzed. Africa has the youngest population in the globe, comprising of over 200 million young people, and 44% of its population being under the age of 15 as recorded in 2006. Of these, a clear majority was engaged in agriculture before accounting for 65 per cent of total employment (FAO 2013). It should be noted that agriculture in the African region was and is mainly done in the rural areas, therefore, most of the youths that were engaged in agriculture were leaving in the rural areas. With the economic collapse, and changes particularly



in Zimbabwe rural areas, most youths that were engaged in both large scale and subsistence farming are slowly moving to the bigger cities in search of greener pastures.

Normally, migration means a circumstance that the laborer leaves the family for 3 to 5 years-working or even a longer period, depending on the job contract, in order to achieve his or her goals of household livelihoods (Ayuwat et al. 2019). In most cases, the other family members are left in the rural areas whilst the migrant supports the family with remittances. In most cases, those back at home might spend years without seeing or hearing from their loved ones and this often strains family ties and might even lead to divorces. The happiness of the migrants and those left at home is also affected because of the distance.

In destination regions, migrants contribute to development by meeting the demand for workers, increasing the demand for goods and services, particularly where they receive better wages (Makina 2012). In 2012, the internal migrants' statistics in Zimbabwe recorded roughly a total of 3.6 million people had moved since 1990 to urban areas in search of better jobs and better income opportunities (ZIMSTATS 2012). This number can only explain how much the city is close to being overpopulated.

Rural to urban migration occurs at varying levels in every country. However, the challenges and prospects of rural development in Zimbabwe have been of great concern to the different tiers of government due to the rate of rural to urban migration. Different motives account for rural to urban migration amongst rural dwellers such as socio-cultural issues where people are forced to move or migrate to avoid or run away from problems created at their place of birth (Agyemang & Lehman 2013), poor infrastructural development and lack of basic amenities, search for better economic opportunities such as better jobs, accessibility and ease of transportation and communication has also been noted to facilitate this rampant rural to urban migration.

Although, several studies have been conducted over the world there seems to be a huge knowledge gap on factors influencing rural-urban migration especially in developing countries. To the knowledge of the researcher very little has been done on factors influencing rural-urban migration in African developing countries particularly Zimbabwe. Most of the studies have concentrated on international migration. Therefore, this is the research gap which this study seeks to fill in the scholarly world.

## **2 Literature Review**

The chapter presents the review of relevant literature to the study focusing on the theoretical and empirical literature review on migration. Migration can be a temporary or permanent move of individuals or groups of people from one geographic location to another for various reasons ranging from better employment possibilities to persecution (Hornby 1993).

### **2.1. The Theoretical Framework**

The study is pegged on theories on rural-urban migration such as Ravenstein's Laws of Migration, Neoclassical theory of migration, New Economics theory of migration and Lee's Push and Pull Factor theory. These migration models and theories originated from various disciplines thereby explaining rural-urban migration differently. The major criticism to most of the theories is that there is no single theory that offers a complete explanation for the rural-urban migration phenomena (Miheretu 2011). Though they might have their disadvantages, these theories have been set up and have helped in a lot of studies to try and understand the concept behind migration.

#### **2.1.1. Ravenstein's Laws of Migration**

Ravenstein (1880) developed his idea on migration in the 1880s, which was considered as a pioneer work in the field of migration. This was among the first migration field works to be ever conducted. These laws were comprised of set of migration generalizations about the characteristics of migrants, motives in migration and patterns of migration (Hoddinott 1994). He based his migrations on a study of migrants in the United Kingdom and in his findings, he stated that most of the migrants were rural dwellers before. After another analysis he also saw that the urban dwellers were also migrating thus he now decided to center the migration based on distance. In his findings again, the results showed that the rural dwellers migrated to urban areas and thus migrate to short distances. Also, he pointed out that the urban dwellers migrate, but they migrate internationally. He also found out that though women migrate more than men, women tend to migrate to shorter distances with men migrating longer distances usually to cities with better economic features and structures. The study will be underpinned by this theory to establish factors influencing rural-urban migration in Zimbabwe.

### **2.1.2. Neoclassical theory of migration**

This is the most simple and basic model to have been developed to explain migration in the process of economic development. The model highlights that migration mainly emanates from the income or wage differentials across markets or different countries. According to this theory, migration is driven by the differences in labor supply in different markets and the demand for labor in these markets. If there is more demand for labor, there will be a higher wage which attracts more people. So according to this model, the main attraction or the center of the theory is wages thus predicting a strong, positive linear relationship between difference in wages and migration (Bauer & Zimmermann 1999; Massey et al. 1993).

### **2.1.3. New economics theory of migration**

The new economics of migration theory came up as an advanced theory to try and challenge some of the assumptions of the neoclassical approach. The approach offers a new level of analysis and different nature of migration factors and attributes, but it instead tried to shift migration from being individually centered and independent but being mutually dependent or family oriented (Stark et al 1998). The key argument that supports this theory and makes it unique is that migration decisions are not made by isolated individuals, but they are decisions that emanate deeply from families or households thus making the decision mutually dependent. As such, though they might be push and pull factors that might attract an individual to migrate, the final decision is not solely his alone and built on individual utility maximizing goals but the main decision lies on the household income response and the failures in variety of markets which include the labor, credit and insurance market (Massey et al. 1993).

### **2.1.4. Lee's Push and Pull theory**

Everett Lee proposed another comprehensive theory of migration in 1966. Lee (1966) began his formulations with factors, which lead to movement or the migration of population in different areas. His migration theory model is centralized on the push and pull factors and some obstacles that are usually encountered during migration. So, the push and pull factors are there to promote people to migrate more and examples can include the need for jobs and higher wages. On the other hand, the intervening obstacles refer to factors that hinder migration. Examples of intervening

obstacles include deserts, seas or animal infested areas. But nowadays with the help of modernization people can still move from area to area through air (aeroplane) or water (ship).

In his theory, he identified factors or reasons that can really pull or push people to migrate and he also tried to identify the intervening obstacles that surround migration. Lee's (1966) considered factors or reasons included:

(i) Factors associated with the migrant's place of origin

These are usually the negative factors which he also called repelling factors that "push" migrants out of their villages or place of origin. The push factors are what drives people out of Location A (place of origin) to Location B (destination). Push factors are usually related to the economic, cultural and environmental aspects of both locations. For example, if the job opportunities within location A are very low, person X will be pushed to go to location B in search of a job so that he can improve his living conditions.

ii) Factors associated with the place of destination

These can also refer to the factors that pulled the migrant out of his original location. They include the attractiveness of the economic, social, cultural attributes of the destination location. Examples might include urbanization, family reunification and peace.

(iii) Intervening obstacles

Intervening obstacles are the impediments that hinder migration or movement to the destination location. The obstacles are mainly characterized by land features and they can either be cultural or environmental. Environmental obstacles include deserts, mountains, water areas and forests. Cultural factors can include for example some cultures that do not allow association with people of other cultures. This becomes an obstacle because of fear of associating with people of other cultures or tribes.

(iv) Personal factors

As from the word personal, these factors are individually driven and they differ from person to person. These factors, in some instances, they can also be influenced by culture and societal beliefs.

According to this model, the decision to migrate is solely upon the migrant himself but he also points out that though the decision might be solely on the migrant there are other factors that might influence this decision. Children and wives move with the family where their decisions are not necessarily involved but mainly because of family reunification.

The theory will be used in the present study to establish push and pull factors behind rural-urban migration in Zimbabwe.

### **2.1.5. Migration and Happiness**

Happiness refers to a person's disposition to feel good, which includes the extent to which an individual experience both affectively pleasant and cognitively satisfying feelings (Veenhoven 2000). Usually when migration is motivated by income gains then there is more room for happiness since income is usually related to happiness. Also, if migration brings about family reunification, then happiness will also be brought about since families will be brought together again. However, in most cases, migration separates families as one member moves leaving behind the family and this usually causes strains and unhappiness. In a study by Knight et al (2018), the authors used 3 samples in their study to compare the happiness between non-migrants, migrants and urban dwellers. In order to do this test, they asked happiness questions on a scale of 1 to 10. Migrants were also asked if compared with their experience of living in the rural areas whether they were happier living in the city or not (Knight et al. 2018). This study also tried to use this analysis in order to determine the migrant's happiness.

## **2.2. Factors for Rural to Urban migration**

Most studies have shown that the overall decision to migrate is generally made by the individual who is making the move. However, many migrants especially wives and children, do not actually make the decision. The decision to migrate depends on a wide range of factors (Hatton & Williamson 1998). Kinyua (2016) aimed to establish the main factors explaining outmigration in Kenya. Basing on the neoclassical theory of Harris and Todaro (1970) the study found that outmigration was being influenced by availability of labor and need for labor. Other factors that were significantly related to labor included age and economic status. Another study by Agesa and

Agesa (2015) improved political, social and economic conditions are other factors resulting in rural-urban migration.

Stockdale (2004) also argued that increase in migration particularly of the young generation is due to the need for better employment opportunities as well higher education opportunities. Other reasons for rural-urban migration include the need for permanent and temporary employment opportunities, access to social services and the need for schooling opportunities (Mutandwa et al. 2011). Miheretu (2011) also sought to establish the major causes and costs rural to urban migration areas and revealed that the major reasons for the movement from rural to urban areas in Ethiopia is due to search of employment, education and the desire to utilize urban services. Amrevurayire and Ojeh (2016) also found that rural-urban migration in Nigeria was also affected by demographic, socioeconomic and cultural factors. The factors influencing rural-urban migration decision are generally categorized into 'pull' or 'push' factors. The 'push' and 'pull' factors can be non-economic or economic.

### **2.2.1. Push factors**

Push factor is a geography term that is used to describe any kind of influencing factor that motivates a person to leave one's country or hometown. War, drought, pest invasion, flooding and other catastrophes just to mention the few could force people to migrate (Castles 2009). Macaulay Institute (2004) identified push factors as factors that stimulate rural-urban migration and the factors included lack of employment, low wages, war, evolution of mechanized farming, lack of provision of social amenities and generally poor quality of life.

### **2.2.2. Pull factors**

Pull factors of rural-urban migration refer to the reasons or decisions for being attracted to move to the recipient area in this case urban areas because of something desirable such as employment and educational opportunities, freedom, high income and better living standards (Miheretu 2011). Other scholars argue that provision of services such as piped water supply, electricity and public services makes urban areas more attractive. Also, pull factors identified by Macaulay Institute (2004) include better job prospects, high wages, exciting and lots of opportunities, entertainment

such as theatres and swimming pools, variety of shops, good services (transport, colleges, hospitals and restaurants, a range of accommodation as well as better overall quality of life.

Ajaero and Onokala (2013) and Amrevurayire and Ojeh (2016) in the case of rural Nigerians, found that rural people are more prone to migrate to urban areas in search of higher educational opportunities. In Rwanda, Mutandwa et al. (2011) also established that youths aged between 17 to 22 years migrate from rural areas to urban areas of Rwanda due to several reasons including the need for schooling opportunities. According to FAO 2017, statistics for young adults migrating from rural areas was slowly arising in Africa as shown in Table 1.

<b>Country</b>	<b>Rural HH with internal migrants</b>
Burkina Faso	18%
Ethiopia	5%
Kenya	37%
Nigeria	25%
Senegal	30%
South Africa	19%
Uganda	44%

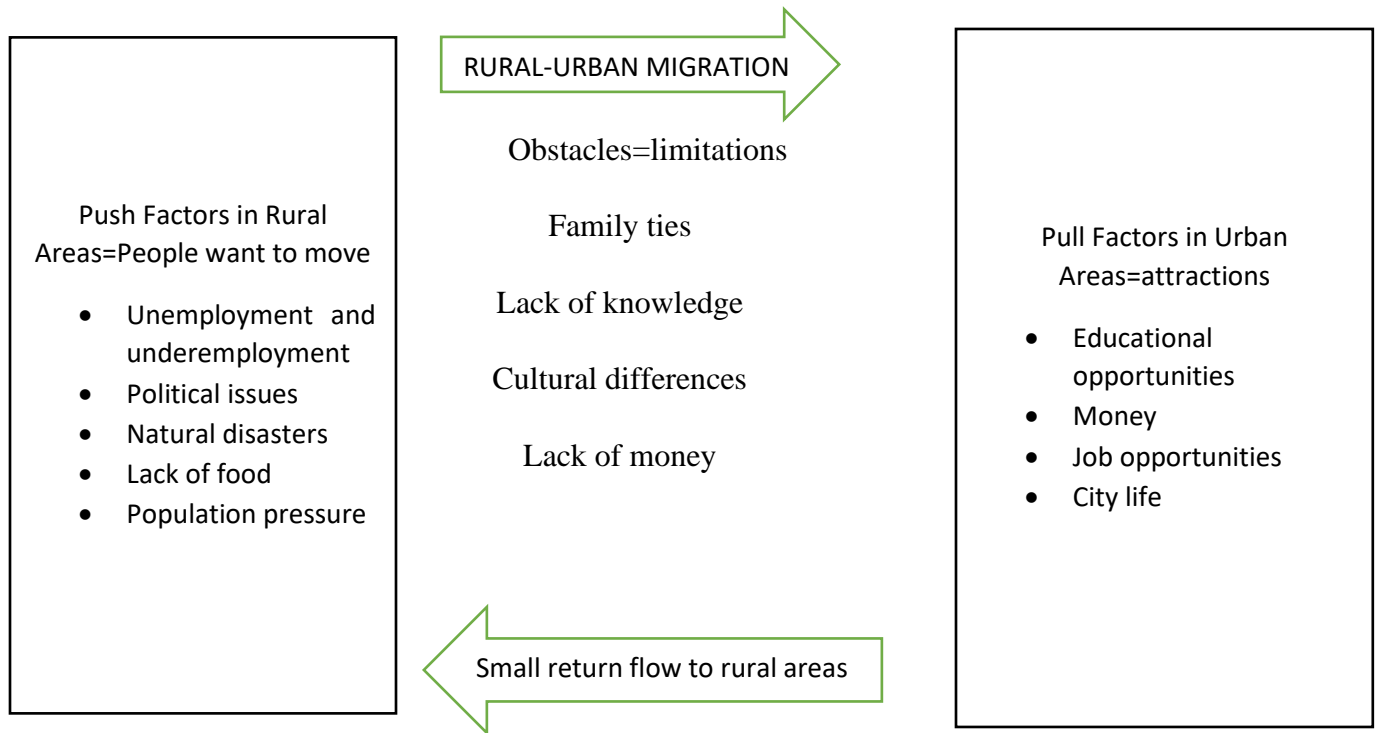
**Table 1: Percentage of young adults migrating**

Source: FAO 2017

### **2.3 Conceptual Framework of the Study**

The researcher developed the conceptual framework for the study based on the literature review and the research objectives. Figure 1 shows the conceptual framework of the study showing factors influencing movement of people from rural to urban areas, intervening obstacles that can be endured during the process and movement of some people back to the rural areas from urban areas. The major factors are categorized as push and pull factors as shown in Figure 1. Push factors include drought, famine, natural disasters, war and conflicts, land degradation and poor living conditions whilst the pull factors include availability of employment opportunities, high incomes,

better living conditions, urban facilities and better of life. Rural-urban migration has been found to have both fatalistic and productive effects; hence it is necessary to carry out this research.

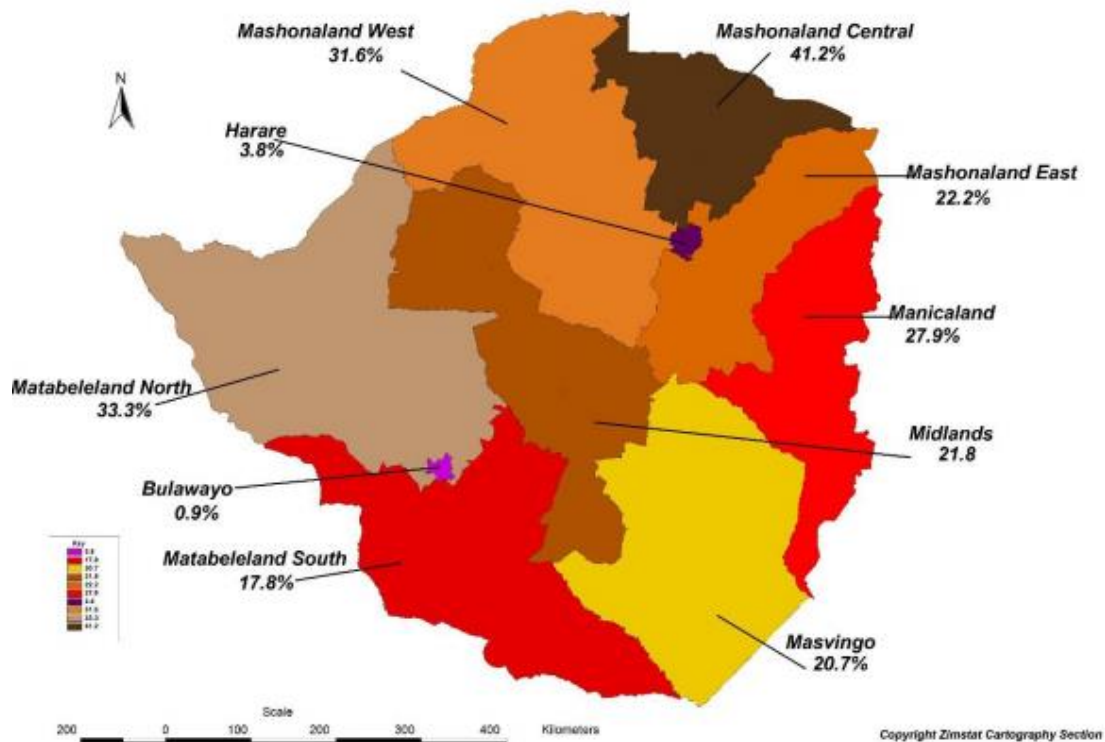


**Figure 1: The Conceptual Framework**

Source: Pineda et al (2016)

The economy of Zimbabwe was once considered the breadbasket of Southern Africa, but things have hit a turmoil after a long recession period that saw a sharp drop in agricultural production, falling incomes and increasing food shortages (FAO 2020) thus creating more poverty and hunger in the country. In Zimbabwe, generally poverty is being rampant particularly in rural areas thus pushing people to move out. As reported in many countries and in Zimbabwe, human poverty is usually measured using dimensions which include human poverty index and human development index (HDI). The map below shows the poverty distribution in all provinces in Zimbabwe.





**Figure 2: Map showing the population of people in poverty in each Province in Zimbabwe**

Source: ZIMSTATS Poverty Report, 2017

In Figure 2, the rural regions show a high number of poverty levels. Based on the commodity prices in 2017, ZIMSTATS recorded that 86% of people in poverty were those living in rural areas (ZIMSTATS 2017). This report showed a 1.7% increase from the statistics previously reported in 2011/12 period. The level of poverty in the rural areas is pushing people to the urban areas for better jobs and living experiences.

#### **2.4. Consequences of Rural-Urban Migration**

Studies have revealed that movement of people from rural to urban areas has brought several consequences either positively or negatively. Rural-urban migration has its own negative and positive consequences on the place of destination and departure. For instance, the study by Adebayo and Oriola (2016) revealed that rural to urban migration has adverse effects on both the urban and rural areas citing the major effects as congestion, increase in crime, overstressing over amenities and unemployment in the urban areas. Rural-urban migration also lead to loss of

manpower, poverty, and neglect for agriculture and economy sectors in the rural areas (Adebayo and Oriola 2016). Family strains are created as families leave far from each other sometimes with little or no communication at all. Moving to a new city with no relative can be hard especially without adequate money for a living. Most migrants are now forced into prostitution (Lee 2010) and stealing to survive in a new city.

## **2.5. Definition of Terms**

**Rural:** Rural areas are often signified as the countryside with extensive lands which can be used for agriculture and forestry and containing living settlements that are spatially distributed. In easier terms, rural simply refers to the remote, outskirts, traditional settlements that do not have good social amenities and proper value commodities. In these “rural” areas the majority mainly live on subsistence agricultural practices.

**Urban:** This is the opposite of the “rural” term. Classification and definition of urban area or settlement may vary from place to place and alter according to places. Authorities sometimes use population in order to place realistic definitions. Therefore, for this and other international comparison, the United Nations (UN) adopted a definition of an urban area as a settlement with at least 20,000 inhabitants (Ona 2017). It can also be labelled as the main or central business district area with economic operations working throughout the day.

**Migration:** Migration can be classified into internal or international. Internal migration is the mobility or movement from one unit to another within the same country, this involves a mere change of residence either in provinces or administrative area. Since internal migration is movement within the same country, it can be counted as a gain in one province and a loss in the other province and international migration can be classified as out migration or a loss in migration as it involves movement beyond borders.

**Rural-urban migration:** The Harris-Todaro theory of migration states that as long as there are definitely wages between rural income and urban income, rural-urban migration will continue this means that rural-urban migration is the result of expected income rather than actual income differences (Todaro 1969). Mabogunje (1996).illustrates rural to urban migration as a steady directional push or pull movement which is self-modifying .Umoh (2001) is of the view that rural-urban migration is the movement of people from one rural area to the urban centers, and the

migrants always constitute young able-bodied men and women who seeking for a better life and opportunities.

**Non-Migrant:** A person who has never left his or her area of residence.

**Return Migrant:** Return is “in a general sense, the act or process of going back or being taken back to the point of departure or between a country of destination or transit and a country of origin, as in the case of migrant workers, refugees or asylum seekers (IOM 2017). Return migration can either be voluntary or forced.

**Current Migrant:** the common lay understanding of a person who moves away from his or her place of usual residence, whether within a country or across an international border, temporarily or permanently, and for a variety of reasons (IOM 2019). Based on this study, we will consider a current migrant as anyone who has moved from his/her area of residence to the urban areas for a period of more than 3 months.

### **3 Objectives of the Thesis**

In Zimbabwe, migration has become rife and led to the decrease in the agricultural sector. In the Manicaland Province according to the Zimbabwe National Statistics (ZIMSTATS 2012), the rural to urban migration rate was 25.7 % in 2012. Therefore, it can be noted here that in Zimbabwe the rural to urban migration has become a huge problem. Theoretically, this problem can have negative repercussions on agricultural productivity due to limited labor availability in the rural areas and can alter negatively the family structures. Because of the context specific nature of the causes of rural to urban migration, it is important to undertake a research that identifies the underlying causes of this problem as there is limited information on this concept. Therefore, this study seeks to explore the underlying factors that influence most people to migrate from rural to urban cities in Zimbabwe

#### **3.1. Research Objectives**

The main objective of the study is to determine the factors affecting rural to urban migration in Zimbabwe.

Specific objectives include:

- 1) To determine the perceptions towards rural to urban migration.
- 2) To determine the factors affecting rural to urban migration in Zimbabwe
- 3) Assess the views of the migrants on the benefits and problems (social, personal, agricultural) of migration.
- 4) To determine if happiness is achieved through rural to urban migration

#### **3.2. Research Questions**

##### **3.2.1. Main Research Question**

What are the factors affecting rural to urban migration in Zimbabwe?

##### **3.2.2. Sub-research Questions**

What are the perceptions of non-migrants towards rural to urban migration?

What are the problems encountered by migrants in the city of Harare?

Does rural to urban migration bring about happiness?

## **4 Research Methodology**

### **4.1. Sampling**

This research was aimed at analyzing the trends of rural to urban migration in Zimbabwe. Therefore, in-order to conduct this research structured questionnaires and three research groups were used thus three questionnaire types. The first group consisted of individuals with more than three months away from their native villages as used by Paris et al. (2009), as these will be considered as migrants. Respondents were selected using multistage nonrandom sampling technique and snowball sampling technique. Factors behind their migration were determined and analyzed in the research. Secondly, the second group consisted of ex migrants or returnees who previously lived in the city but went back to their villages. The sample was selected mainly through random sampling techniques. Their experiences in the city was analyzed in the research too. The third sample group consisted of people in the village(s) who have never lived in the city. Their responses were used to determine their perception(s) on rural to urban migration. The sample was selected through quota sampling and sample included young generation, middle generation and lastly the old generation.

### **4.2. Study area**

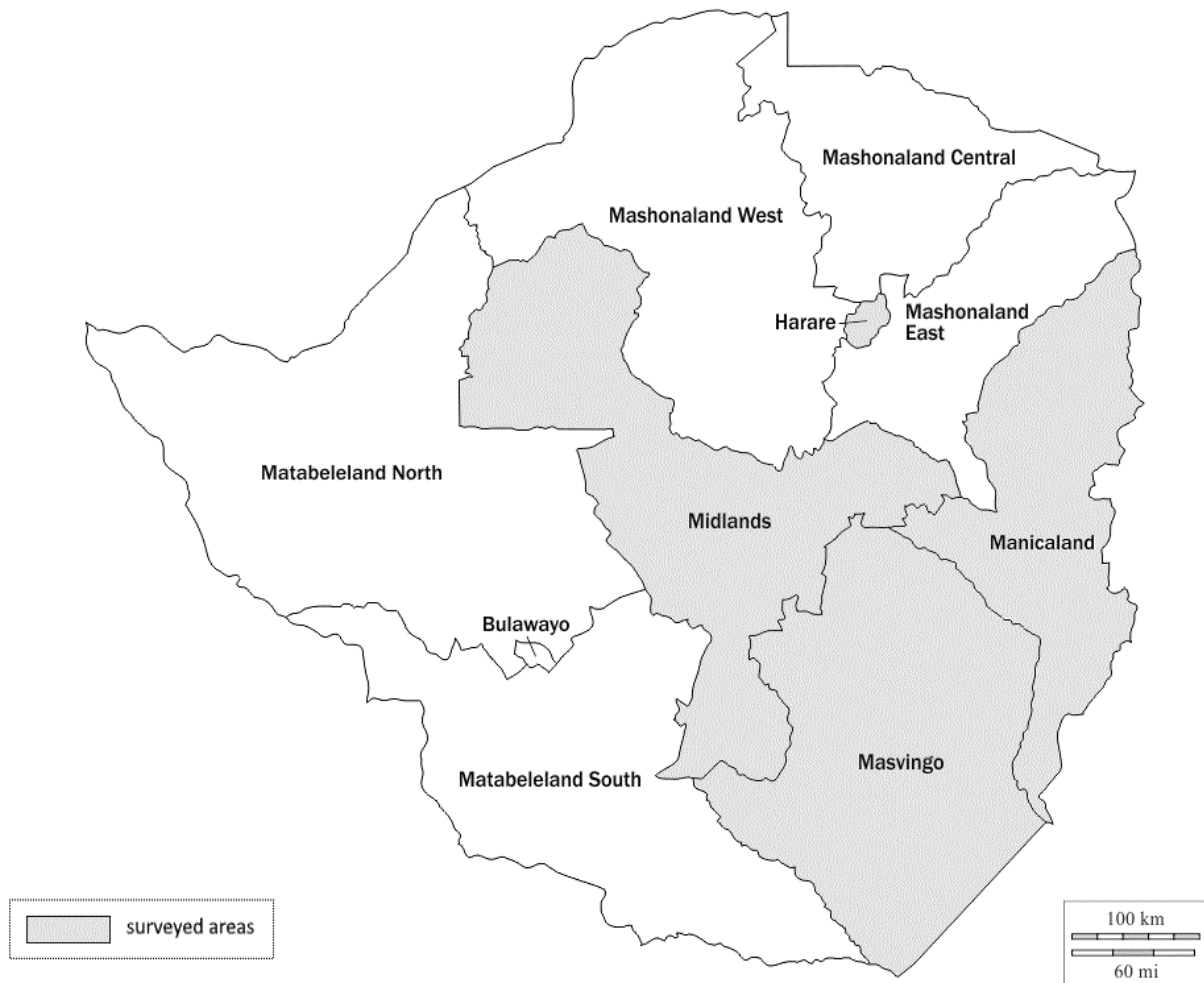
The study was conducted in four different provinces in Zimbabwe to get diverse responses on factors affecting rural to urban migration and from both migrants, non-migrants and return migrants. The selection of the provinces was done purposively. Harare is the capital city and thus the main urban area where people move to. From ZIMSTATS (2012) analysis, the trends in internal migration showed that Manicaland and Masvingo were the two provinces with the highest inflow into Harare. Thus, the author decided to use these two provinces in the study. The last province, Midlands, this province was the mining hub of Zimbabwe but with mining struggling to live up to its potential (ZIMSTATS 2012) and driven by poverty, the residents are now migrating to urban areas.

The provinces are all shown and highlighted in Figure 2 with the highlighted areas showing the areas under study.

Zimbabwe has a population density of 38 per km<sup>2</sup> with a total land area of 386,850 km<sup>2</sup> (UN 2020). The countries provinces include Harare, Manicaland, Midlands and Masvingo. Harare is the capital city of Zimbabwe and it covers a land space of 960.6 km<sup>2</sup> representing nearly 1 % of Zimbabwe's total land mass. the city is located between latitudes 17°49'39.79" S and longitudes 31°3'12.13"E with a population of 1,5 million inhabitants, which is approximately 17 % of total the countries total population with a 0.59 % increase from 2019 reports (UN 2020). Harare is the main urban center with a migrant's population of 15 percent from other provinces with Masvingo and Manicaland being the major contributors (ZIMSTATS 2012). The inhabitants speak different languages since there is a greater population of migrants from different provinces thus making the province multi-culturally based meaning there is a lot of different beliefs, ethical and cultural beliefs.

Manicaland is the second main city in Zimbabwe after Harare. The province has 7 districts with more than 1.5 million inhabitation and quantified as the second densely populated city. It has a land area of 36,459 km<sup>2</sup> (ZIMSTATS 2012). It is located between latitude -19° 00' 0.00" S and longitude 32° 29' 59.99" E. Midlands has a total population of 1,6 million with a land area of 49,166 km (UN 2020). Lastly, Masvingo with a total population of 1.485 million inhabitants with a land area of 56,566 km<sup>2</sup>.

In all these provinces, Shona is the main language though the dialect might differ but however communication remains understandable. There are some similarities in the behavior of the inhabitants of these different provinces which include the language, as highlighted above, occupational choices and practices, cultural beliefs thus making it easier for anyone to fit into a different province.



**Figure 3: Map showing the provinces under study**

### **4.3 Data Collection**

The author used structured questionnaires for the survey conducted in the targeted provinces. The set up and selection of questions was based on the theoretical background and previous studies. The questionnaire was pilot tested before the data collection started in order to establish key issues to be addressed in the survey, the wording, meaning and the order of the questions. A total of 20 questionnaires were distributed for pilot testing. The pilot test was of great importance as it helped to adjust and make the questions much more understandable. The pilot test questionnaires were not included in the final questionnaires collected. The pilot test was conducted with the help of colleagues from the University of Zimbabwe currently studying their master's with different backgrounds.



Data collection was done in July 2018 in all the provinces with the help of five trained academic colleagues from the University of Zimbabwe. Respondents were asked the questions on the questionnaires and the results would be written down or selected from the provided options (pen and paper). The research was conducted in both languages English and Shona. English was mainly with the young-adults and Shona, the main local language, was with the elderly groups.

#### **4.4 Data analysis and variables**

The author used descriptive and inferential statistics for data analysis. Firstly, descriptive statistics included deriving the arithmetic mean, percentages and standard deviation from the collected data to quantify and summarize the data. Secondly, Multi Regression Analysis model, Ordered probit model, Mann Whitney U test and Kruskal Wallis test were run.

The author measured happiness amongst the three different samples. Past studies have shown a body of evidence demonstrating that when making important decisions such as whether to migrate, most people choose the option they think will make them or their families happiest, with concrete motives such as economic opportunities, being closer to family and others (Hendricks 2018 ). Thus, the author made effort to measure the impact of happiness against migration and try to establish whether there is a relationship between migration and happiness. Some control variables such as age, gender, education levels were incorporated in the model using a comparison between the three group; non-migrants' current migrants and return migrants.

The model used was as follows:

$$Y = a + bX,$$

where  $X$  - explanatory variable;

$Y$  -dependent variable.

slope of the line is  $b$ ,  $a$  is intercept (*value of y* when  $x = 0$ )

Where:

Dependent variable is Happiness

Explanatory variables are:

G=Gender

HH=Household Size

H=Health

I=Income

A=Age

M=Married

PL=Primary School Level

SL=Secondary School Level

RM=Return Migrant

CM= Current Migrant

To measure happiness, respondents were asked to evaluate some statements on a Likert scale.

These statements were also used in the model with;

Dependent variable being Happiness

Explanatory variables are:

S=I am happy with my current situation

L=I am currently leading a purposeful life

O=I am optimistic and happy about the future

IF=I feel a sense of accomplishment

IP=I feel very positive

HS= I am happy with the salary I am earning

## **4.5 Method Verification**

### **4.5.1 Descriptive Statistics**

Descriptive statistics help describe and summarize results in an orderly and meaningful way. The author used descriptive statistics to try and present the measures of central tendency and measures of spread through graphical presentation. This helped in giving results for some of the research questions under study.

### **4.5.2. Mann Whitney U test**

The author used the test to determine the differences between return migrants and current migrants. Descriptive statistics was first done to see the presentation of the scores of the problems encountered by return and current migrants. After this analysis, the Mann Whitney U test was used to test the differences in the mean scores and to test the hypothesis that there are differences or no differences in the problems encountered by each of the groups under study.

Assumptions:

1. The dependent variable should be ordinal or a categorical variable.

The variable(s) used in the study were set up on a Likert scale of 1 to 5 with 1 showing the least problem and 5 showing the most problem faced by migrants.

2. The test should consist of two categorical and independent groups

The two groups used in the study were return migrants and current migrants. Th two groups were all different and not related to each other. This making the groups meet the criteria of being independent.

3. Observations should be independent.

This means that there should be not an existing relationship between the groups under study and the results from the groups should not be linked.

The two groups used in the study were all separate and independent groups.

4. The two variables under study are not normally distributed.

Source: Leard Statistics (2018)

### **4.5.3 Kruskal Wallis Test**

This test is a non-parametric test used to determine statistical significance between two or more groups. The test is important because it helps determine which groups differ from each other.

Assumptions:

1. The dependent variable should be ordinal or a categorical variable.

The variable(s) used in the study were set up on a Likert scale of 1 to 5 with 1 showing the least factor affecting rural to urban migration and 5 showing the most factor affecting rural to urban migration.

2. The test should consist of two or more categorical and independent groups

The study used three groups, and these were non-migrants, return migrants and current migrants. The three groups were all different and not related to each other. This making the groups meet the criteria of being independent.

3. Observations should be independent.
4. Variables under study should not be normally distributed.

Source: Leard Statistics (2018)

### **4.5.4. Ordinary Least Squares (multifactorial linear regression)**

In order to test whether the migrants were happier than the non-migrants, the author used the Ordinary Least Squares analysis. The OLS was used to analyze the relationship between multiple variables and current migrants to determine migrant's happiness after migration.

**Assumptions:**

1. **Heteroskedasticity:** there should be no heteroskedasticity. This means that the variance of the errors must be consistent. The heteroskedasticity was tested by Breusch Pagan Test (1979).

2. Random sampling of observations: The sample must be selected randomly from the population. In this study, the author used simple random sampling method thus making this assumption convenient.

3. Independent variables: All variables should be independent of each other

4. Since the empirical model includes many independent explanatory variables, *multicollinearity* is a potential issue. Despite that collinearity does not bias parameter estimates, it can influence the standard errors. Moreover, the model becomes sensitive to changes in the sample size or in the model structure (Greene 2003). The regression model was tested for the presence of multicollinearity using a variance inflation factor (VIF).

Various recommendations regarding the value of VIF and level of tolerance have been proposed. Most commonly, the value of ten as the maximum level of VIF and a value of 0.10 has been recommended as the minimum level of tolerance (Kleinbaum et al. 2013). When the multicollinearity among variables cannot be rejected, exclusion of independent variable from the model, application of ridge regression, weighted least squares can be used (Stata undated).

VIF was estimated using the formula stated below:

$$VIF_k = \frac{1}{1 - R_k^2}$$

where  $R_k^2$  is the  $R^2$ -value obtained by regressing the  $k^{th}$  predictor on the other specified explanatory variables. Variance inflation factor is calculated for *each of the k predictors* included in a multiple regression model.

5. Skewness

6. Normality of residues. The assumption of normality was tested by Shapiro-Wilk (Shapiro and Wilk 1965)

#### **4.5.5. Ordered Probit model**

When the assumption of normality of residues will be violated, ordered binary probit will be used to determine characteristics influencing the happiness level. The detail description of independent variables is included in Table 2. Marginal effects are presented in the results part.

The Ordered probit model in the following form was used:

$$Y_{ik} = \beta_1 X_i + \varepsilon_i \quad (1)$$

where  $X_i$  represents a set of all explanatory variables presented in Table 2,  $\beta_1$  is a vector of estimated parameters and  $\varepsilon_i$  is an error term.  $Y_{ik}$  is an ordered dependent variable).

**Assumptions:**

1. Dependent variables are ordered.
2. One or more of the variables under study should either be continuous, categorical or ordinal
3. There should be no multicollinearity existence.

The test for correlation was done using the VIF.

4. The relationship between the pairs of each group should be the same.

Source: Lee (2019)

	Variables	Description
Status of respondent	Current Migrant	1=yes 0=no
	Return Migrant	1=yes 0=no
	Non-Migrant	1=yes 0=no
Respondents characteristics	Gender	1=female 0=male
	Age	
	Education	Primary level (0=no,1=yes) Secondary level (0=no, 1=yes)
	Household Size	Number of people being financially supported
	Marital Status	0=single 1=married
	Income	
	Urbanization	
	Income Difference	

<p>Factors Affecting Migration</p>	<p>Educational Opportunities  Job Search  Political Issues  Joining family or friends  Land degradation  Physical disasters  Environmental factors  Drought  Lack of food</p>	<p>Scale of 1 to 5 with 1 showing least important and 5 showing most important</p>
<p>Migration Problems</p>	<p>Minimizes social relations and cause divorce  Accommodation problem  Inability to obtain social services  Cultural differences  Inability to obtain job  Higher living costs compared to rural life</p>	<p>Scale of 1 to 5 with 1 showing the least problems faced and 5 showing the most problems faced</p>
<p>Happiness status</p>	<p>Happy with life as a whole  Happiness after migration</p>	<p>Scale of 1 to 10 with 1 showing least happiness and 10 as being happy and satisfied</p>

**Table 2: Variables included in analysis**

## **5 Results and Discussion**

### **5.1. Socio Demographic Results**

Throughout recent years, there has been an increase in human migration, and this could be as a result of factors that include conflicts, political instability and changes in the climate. Over the period of years in many developing countries especially, populations are increasingly moving from rural to urban centers, making for larger cities with greater population density than before.

Table 3 shows the socio demographics of the three sample groups used in this study. Non-migrants were 74 in total with the greater proportion being the females. It should be noted that the non-migrants represent the population which has never migrated before and by showing a greater amount of women respondents this could pose as an African symbol of how men in the African society are forced to work, migrate, look for jobs whilst the wife sits back at home taking care of the family.

The second group consists of return migrants. These are people migrated to the urban centers at some point but because of other reasons which could be voluntary or forced, they decided to come back to their hometowns. A greater percentage of this group was the male population with the female having 31% of respondents. Most of the respondents were married with household sizes of more between 5 to 10 people. Also, most of these people also passed secondary school education which makes it better for them to be able to apply for regular jobs in the city.



		Non-migrants	Current migrants	Return migrants
Variable	Items	%	%	%
Sex	Male	47.3	53	69
	Female	52.7	47	31
Marital status	Single	9	10	10
	Married	64	81	79
	Divorced	3	3	8
	Separated	15	5	2
	Widow(er)	9	1	1
Age	20-30	18	16	12
	31-40	49	43	66
	41-50	25	35	22
	51-60	8	6	-
Household size	<5	36	31	44
	5 -10	64	60	53
	>10		9	3
Highest level of education	Illiterate	-	-	2
	Primary school	8	10	11
	Secondary School	59	24	44
	University	33	66	43

**Table 3: Socio Demographic Characteristics**

The last group consists of people who are currently in the cities and have left their hometowns for more than 3 months. Most of this population was male between the ages of 31 to 40. Most of the current migrants completed University level and this makes it easier for them to find jobs since

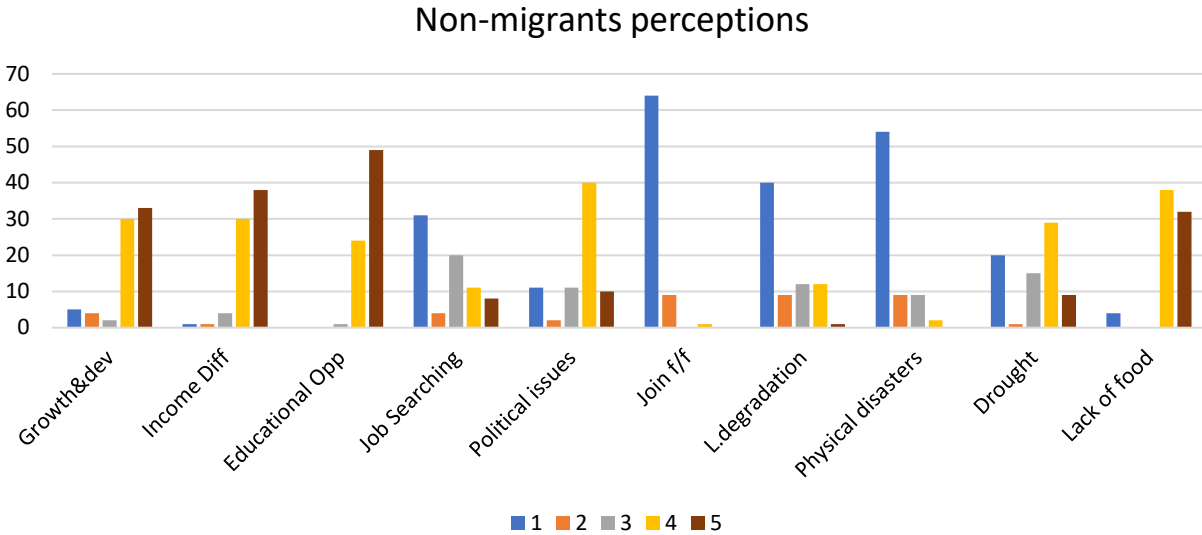
they have some fields that they have been well specialized in. This sample also had most respondents with a household size of between 5 to 10 people.

## **5.2. Relationship between socio economic factors and migration**

Overall, the male respondents showed a relatively higher percentage than the female respondents. This can also be supported by the analysis of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in 2017 which showed that women migrants contributed to about 48.8% of the total migrants with male migrants constituting 51.2% of migrants therefore showing that male migrants are usually more than female migrants. Also, as revealed in other studies, majority of the respondents are perceived to be the head and bread winners of their families, hence there is pressure on them to move to urban areas for economic empowerment to take care of their family members (Alarima 2018). Majority of the migrants were between the ages of 31 to 40 years and married which gives the impression that most migrants are moving in search of greener pastures to take care of their family back at the villages.

## **5.3 Factors affecting rural to urban migration**

The main objective of this study was to determine the factors that are most affecting migration. It should be highly noted that the study used three samples; current migrants, return migrants and non-migrants, in all the tests done. Current migrants and return migrants all constituted in the 'migrants' term. Therefore, in order to determine the factors affecting rural to urban migration in Zimbabwe the author used the factors as presented in the questionnaires and gave a brief analysis on all the three samples used in the study.

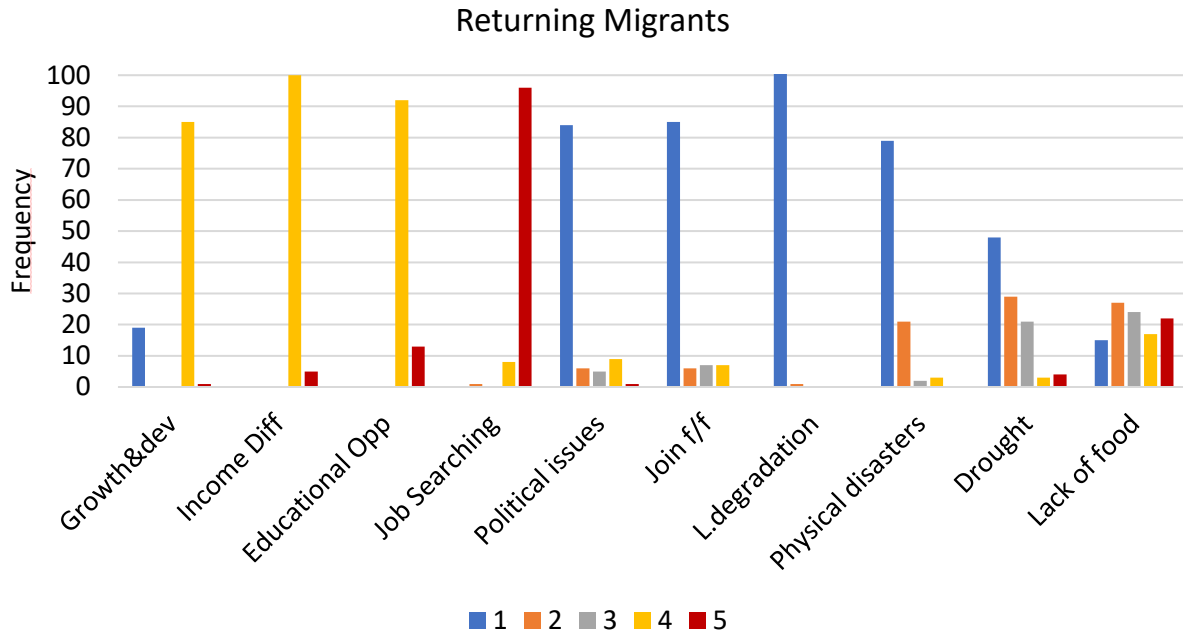


**Graph 1: Non-migrants’ perceptions of factors affecting migration**

**Note: 1. Factors were all ranked on a scale of 1 to 5 with 1 indicating the least important factors and 5 indicating the most important factors affecting rural to urban migration.**

**2. Join f/f – Join Family and friends; L.degradation- Land degradation: Growth- Growth and Development**

Graph 1 shows the non-migrant’s perceptions. Therefore, the respondents were put to rank each factor according to their own perceptions or experiences. The non-migrants highest perceived factors of rural to urban migration were Growth and Development, Income Differences, Educational Opportunities and Lack of Food. Growth and Development refers to the urbanization and modernization of the city life.

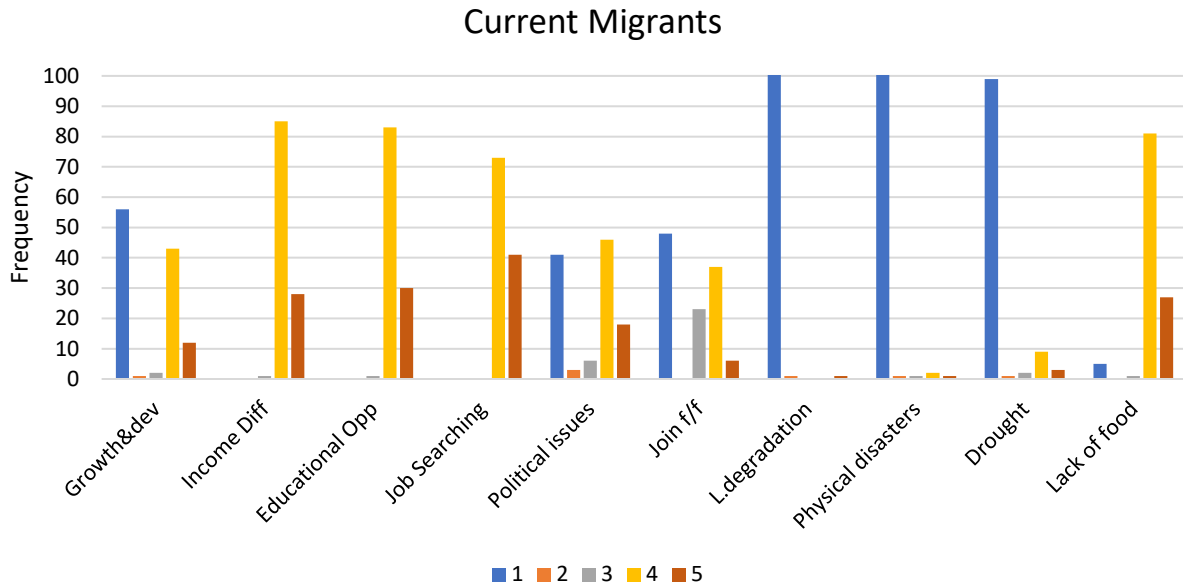


**Graph 2: Return migrants’ perception of factors affecting migration**

**Note: 1. Factors were all ranked on a scale of 1 to 5 with 1 indicating the least important factors and 5 indicating the most important factors affecting rural to urban migration.**

**2. Join f/f – Join Family and friends; L.degradation- Land degradation: Growth- Growth and Development**

This group of migrants includes the people who at some point had migrated to the urban areas but due to some other reasons, they found their way back to the rural areas. Their most considered factors affecting rural to urban migration were Growth and Development, Income Differences, Educational Opportunities and Job Searching.



**Graph 3: Current migrants perceived factors affecting migration**

**Note: 1. Factors were all ranked on a scale of 1 to 5 with 1 indicating the least important factors and 5 indicating the most important factors affecting rural to urban migration.**

**2. Join f/f – Join Family and friends; L.degradation- Land degradation: Growth- Growth and Development**

Source: Field Research 2019

The current migrants in Graph 3 are those who are currently residing in the city of Harare also classified their factors into the most factors and the least factors. The most factors affecting rural to urban migration were Income Differences, Educational Opportunities, Job Searching and Lack of food. Unlike the non-migrants who perceived that Growth and Development is a main factor affecting migration, the current migrants instead considered other factors rather than the bright lights “attraction” (Hornby 1993) and development of the urban areas.

Results of the factors affecting rural to urban migration reveals that better job opportunities in the cities, and higher wages are usually the pull factors that attract people to the urban areas. This shows that most migrants are in search of jobs to improve their livelihoods and those of their families left behind. Furthermore, educational opportunities in urban areas, better supply of electricity in the urban centers, good water supply, better exposure to medical facilities were sources of attraction to the migrants (Alarima 2018). This poses a great threat to the urban areas as

more people will be forced to migrate because of these attractions. As a result, the urban areas will be overcrowded, bad health systems due to high population, and high crime rates. Parnwell (1993) explains that a significant pull factor for rural-urban migration is based on economic reasons such as finding a job that generate more money than the individual currently earns and this can also be called Income Differential problem. This is supported by a study by Twinomukana (2014) which showed that about 81% of the respondents had agreed that the income differential cause the rural urban migration.

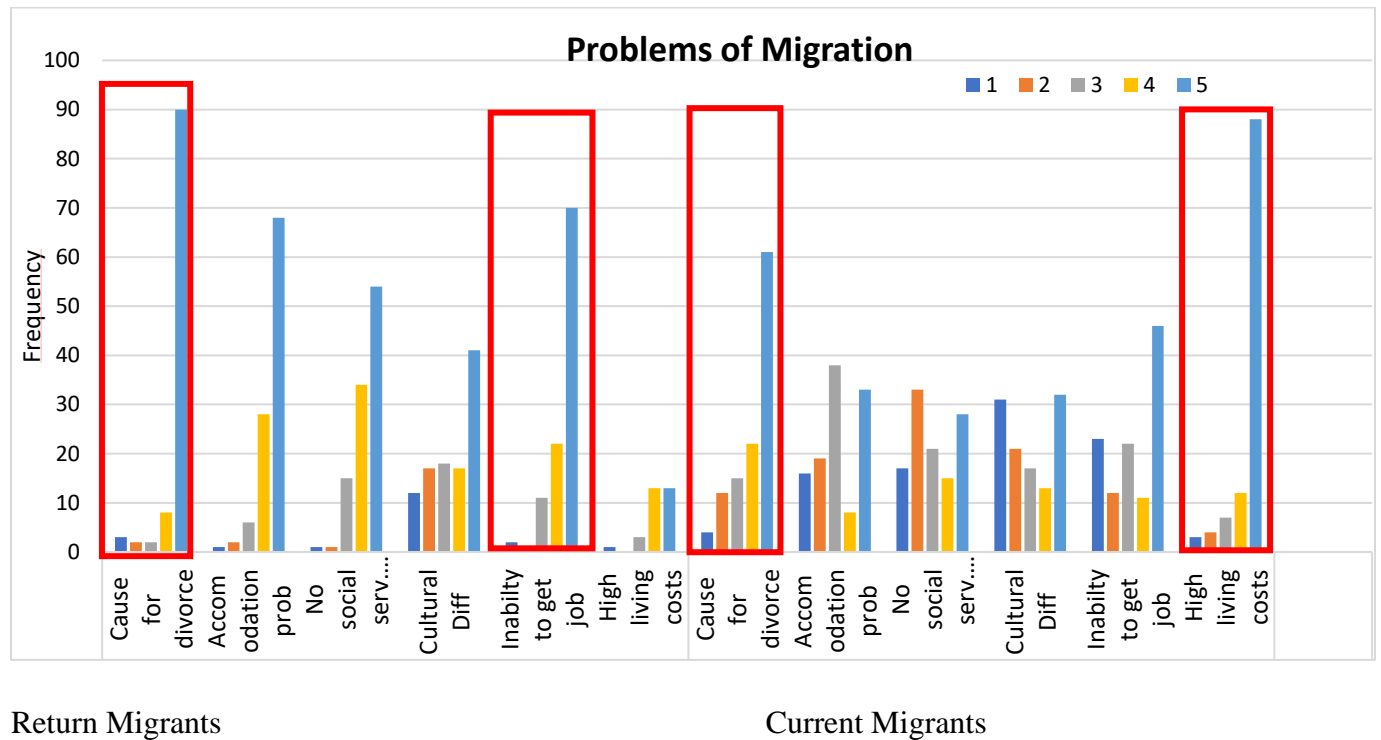
A Kruskal Wallis test was conducted and the results are shown in Table 4. The test was to determine the differences in the views and perceptions of the respondents. This test was done to fully ascertain if there are any differences in the opinions of the groups.

	Non-migrants	Return migrants	Current migrants	Kruskal wallis	p-value
Variable					
Growth and Development	157.88	162.72	125.46	15.80	0.000
Income Diff	165.72	126.69	153.55	17.40	0.000
Education	174.82	127.70	156.71	21.10	0.000
Job Search	150.63	187.51	107.33	70.38	0.000
Political Iss	156.68	103.60	180.69	55.69	0.000
Join f/f	206.39	94.41	156.89	91.67	0.000
Land	160.25	141.89	143.11	19.12	0.000
Degradation					
Physical disasters	184.71	148.12	121.49	47.43	0.000
Drought	204.70	150.66	106.17	75.43	0.000
Lack of food	185.07	103.49	162.37	52.85	0.000

**Table 4: Kruskal Wallis Test**

### 5.3. Migration Problems

Apart from the factors affecting rural to urban migration, migration also comes with problems. The questionnaire was designed with at least 6 problems measured on a scale of 1 to 5. Respondents had to classify the problems according to the scale with 1 showing the least problem they faced and 5 showing the most problem they faced.



**Graph 4: Problems caused by migration**

**Note:** Problems were put on a scale of 1 to 5 with 1 indicating the least problem and 5 indicating the largest problem

Source: Research Field 2019

The two groups of migrants had their problems responses measured and from the graph above, the highest problems recorded from the groups were cause for divorce, inability to get a job, and higher living costs. Migrants have very high expectations especially when they move to a bigger city that may not be fulfilled at destination, hence, the disappointment that grows brings about more anxiety



to the migrants. Also, they can have social pressure from being all alone without any family and friends.

So, in this study, a Mann Whitney U test was also done to see the differences in views and perceptions highlighted by the samples. The table below shows the results of the Mann Whitney U test.

Variable	Return migrants	Current migrants	Mann whitney	P value
Cause for divorce	128.45	93.01	4048	0.000
Accommodation	140.32	82.07	2801	0.000
<b>Problems</b>				
Social services access	138.89	83.39	2951.5	0.000
Cultural differences	122.35	98.62	4688	0.000
Inability to get job	131.80	89.92	3696	0.000
Higher living costs	106.92	112.84	5661.5	0.367

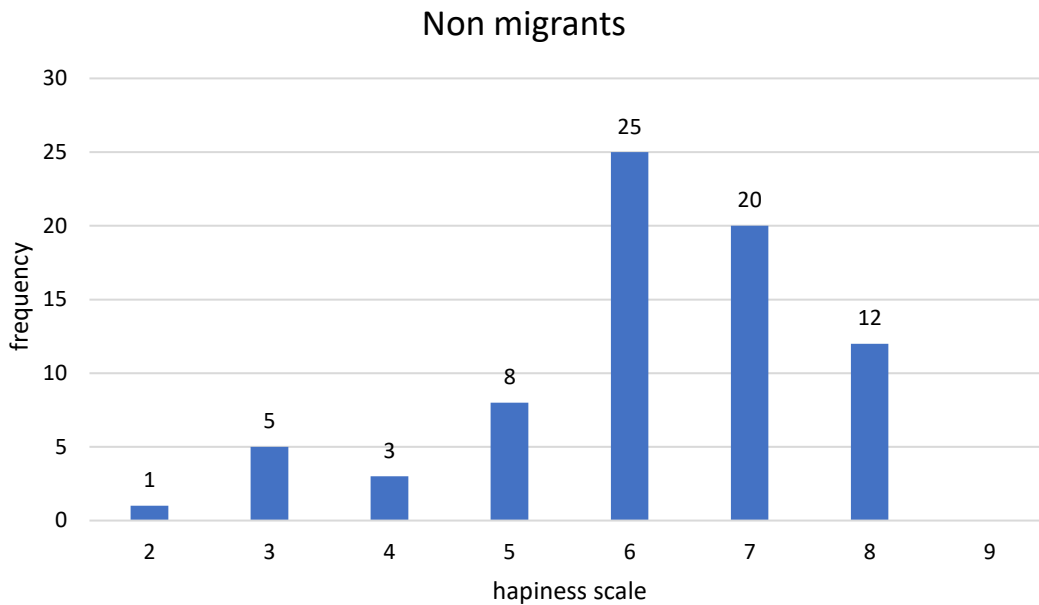
**Table 5: Mann Whitney U test**

Mann Whitney Test is a test which is used to compare differences on two independent groups with either an ordinal or continuous data which is not normally distributed. All the assumptions were passed, and the test was run. The p values of 0.00 shows that there are differences in the problems recorded by each group, and this can also be supported by the differences in means recorded for the two groups.

#### **5.4. Migration and Happiness**

Migration scholars have a long-standing interest in migrants' well-being (Hendricks et al 2018). There is a big research gap on the happiness of migration study aspect thus this study tried to give a comparison analysis on whether the migrants are happier than non-migrants. Migrants usually have that mindset that moving to an urban area will improve their living conditions and improve

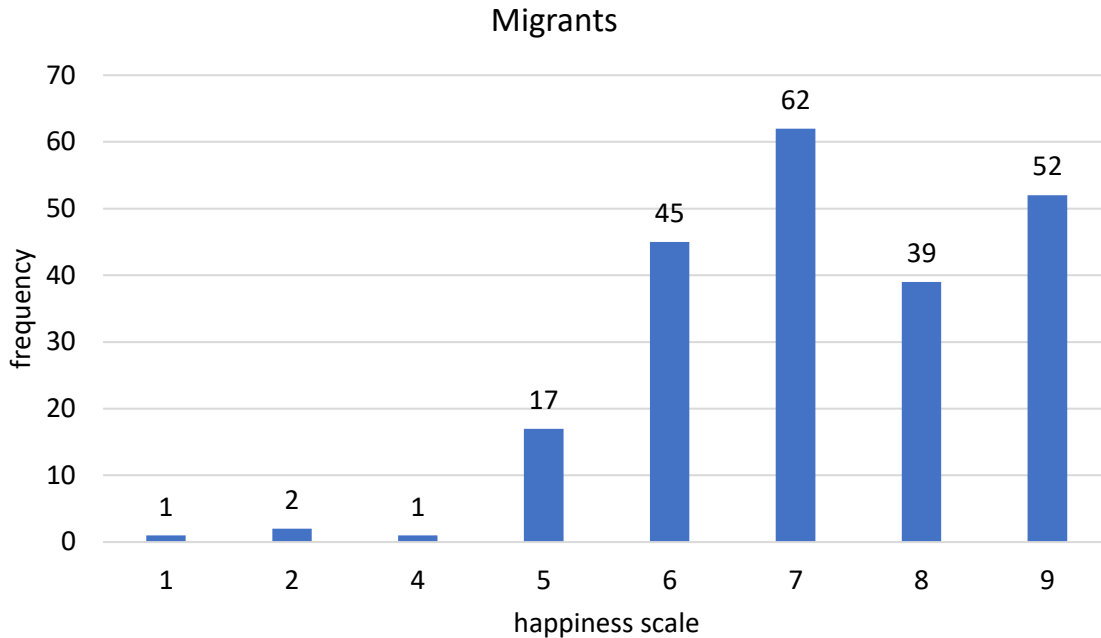
their life quality, this notion is evident in earlier work grounded in neoclassical economic assumptions about rational decision-making and revealed preferences (Harris & Todaro, 1970). Graph 5 above shows the happiness scale of non-migrants on a scale of 1 to 10. 1 recorded the least happiness with 10 recording the highest happiness score. The mean score recorded was 6.15. This is above the average of 5 but not really indicating the most happiness level. The number showing on top of the bars represent the frequencies.



**Graph 5: Non- migrants happiness**

**Note: Scale 1-10:1 recorded the lowest level of happiness - 10 recording the highest level of happiness**

In comparison to that, the migrants recorded a mean score of 7.12. This is higher than the mean value recorded and by non-migrants and with these mean values we can deduce that the migrants are happy than the non-migrants. However, this analysis is not complete on its own as it requires other tests to be also run to get a better analysis of the comparison. In order to do this, the author used a regression analysis model to run the test. The table below shows the variables used and the results obtained.



**Graph 6: Migrant Happiness**

**Note:** Scale 1-10:1 recorded the least happiness - 10 recording the highest level of happiness

### 5.5. Factors influencing happiness

The Ordinary Least Squares Regression Analysis was used to analyze multiple variables in order to answer a research question. For the OLS analysis to be used, several assumptions must be passed and if they are not satisfied then the results can be biased.

Firstly, the regression model was tested for multicollinearity by use of a variance inflation factor (VIF); the results are presented in Annex 1. All tested explanatory variables have VIF values within the range of 1.13 - 2.97. Mean VIF is 1.62 which is below the threshold value of ten suggested by Kleinbaum et al. (2013). The results reveal that there is no significant multicollinearity among the explanatory and dependent variables in the model. Secondly, Breusch Pagan test of heteroscedasticity was performed. The results reveal that there is presence of heteroscedasticity among the explanatory variables in the model. Therefore, robust standard errors will be used to reflect presence of heteroscedasticity (p-value = 0.000). Thirdly, normality of residues was tested by Shapiro-Wilk test was used (p-value = 0.000). The assumption of normality was not achieved, therefore ordered probit model is used instead of OLS.

	OLS			Ordered probit model		
	Coef.	SE	p-value	Coef.	Robust SE	p-value
Situation	-0.080	0.096	0.410	-0.055	0.087	0.531
Gender	-0.192	0.165	0.244	-0.147	0.134	0.273
Hhsize	-0.002	0.037	0.956	-0.000	0.025	0.986
Health	-0.042	0.125	0.734	-0.045	0.101	0.660
<b>Income</b>	<b>0.281</b>	<b>0.118</b>	<b>0.018</b>	<b>0.244</b>	<b>0.104</b>	<b>0.019</b>
Age	0.008	0.011	0.471	0.009	0.011	0.386
Married	-0.091	0.190	0.632	-0.024	0.152	0.876
Primaryschoollevel	0.175	0.237	0.461	0.195	0.220	0.375
Secondaryschoollevel	0.043	0.170	0.802	0.020	0.140	0.889
<b>Return migrant</b>	<b>1.404</b>	<b>0.266</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>1.254</b>	<b>0.260</b>	<b>0.000</b>
Current migrant	<b>0.428</b>	<b>0.216</b>	<b>0.048</b>	0.268	0.175	0.127
<b>Optimistic about future</b>	<b>0.599</b>	<b>0.216</b>	<b>0.006</b>	<b>0.473</b>	<b>0.182</b>	<b>0.009</b>
Sence of accomplishment	-0.027	0.111	0.812	-0.026	0.096	0.783
<b>Positive about myself</b>	<b>0.256</b>	<b>0.107</b>	<b>0.018</b>	<b>0.190</b>	<b>0.094</b>	<b>0.044</b>
Positive about life	0.066	0.246	0.789	0.049	0.203	0.809
Happy with salary	-0.035	0.090	0.697	-0.081	0.078	0.301
Constant	2.563	1.150	0.027			
F/ Wsld chi <sup>2</sup>	8.32			134.90		
R <sup>2</sup>	0.325			0.125		
p-value	0.000			0.000		

**Table 6: Happiness regression analysis**

A total of 16 variables was used in the Ordered probit model to help determine if migrants are happier than non-migrants or not.

**Income:** This refers to the wage being received by the migrant and the coefficient of 0.281 depicts that an increase in income by 1% will contribute to a 0.281 increase in happiness level. This could be because the migrant will have more income to buy necessities. The p value less than 0.005% supports the hypothesis that income is statically significantly affect happiness.

**Optimistic about the future:** Respondents were asked if they were optimistic about their future after migration. This variable showed a coefficient of 0.599. This explains that 1 percentage increase in being optimistic about the future results in a 0.599 increase in happiness level. This

could be because as a migrant gets optimistic and excited about the future, happiness might be triggered as well.

**Positive about myself:** As one becomes positive about their life and emotions, their mindsets become centered on positivity. This means that over time, positive thinking can help an individual think better, and have better social understandings and relationships resulting in happiness. The test showed that an increase in the variable by 1% results in 0.256 increase in happiness measured on the scale of 1 to 10.

The positive coefficient value of 1.404 for return migrants and 0.428 for current migrants showed that there is a positive relationship between happiness and being a migrant. The p-value of 0.000 is evidence that the null hypothesis should be rejected.

Conclusively, the model showed that migrants are happier than non-migrants and this is similar to a study by Hendricks et al (2019) in which he presented as because of job opportunities in urban areas.

## **5.6. Limitations**

The study was conducted using migrants, return migrants and current migrants of 4 Provinces in Zimbabwe, therefore, the results used cannot be generalized to other parts of the world. Also, responses were collected by word of mouth and this could be prone to social desirability bias.

## 6 Conclusion and Recommendation

The main study objective was to determine the main factors affecting rural to urban migration in Zimbabwe. The results showed that the main contributing reasons for migration were first, development and modernization in the urban areas and this kind of infrastructure attracts people from the rural areas to the cities. Second reason found was job hunting in the urban areas. The results showed that due to lack of jobs, people in rural areas are moving to urban areas to seek for better job opportunities. Even though we did not check it in this study exactly, there seem to be a big wage difference between those in the city and those in the urban areas. And this is another factor why people are migrating so that they can have better wages that can support their families since according to the study, most migrants are married. Lastly, the results show that there are more education opportunities in the urban centers as compared to the rural areas and this is another factor why people are moving out of rural areas.

The other objective of the study was to determine the problems often faced by migrants. The main problems for migrants included the higher costs of living faced by migrants when they migrate mainly because city life seems more expensive than rural life. Also, another problem identified in the study was that migration creates more marital problems and this strains the relationship causing divorce and this could be because of the distance between married partners. Lastly, most migrants are migrating in search of better jobs in the urban areas but the problem they face is trying to find jobs maybe because of the high migration outflow against limited jobs in the urban areas.

Also, another objective was to determine if happiness is achieved through rural to urban migration. The model showed that both current migrants and return migrants were happier than non-migrants. The variable that were significantly related to happiness included income. This shows that income is a drive to happiness.

Regarding the socio-economic characteristics of the study sample, the results showed that age, gender, marital status and level of education contribute to the choice of migration. The greater population of migrants was between 31 to 40 years old, male, married and with higher levels of education. The study shows that those with higher levels of education tend to migrate the most to urban areas thus it acts as a brain drain system as most of the learned are drained out of the rural areas. This poses educational problems as the young generations may be left with no one to provide

good education services in the future. This in turn can be expected to force the young generations to migrate in search of better education and at the end it will become a cycle of migration.

As mentioned above, there is a lot of migration with young man especially between the ages of 31 to 40 years old. To keep those people in the rural area, the rural districts could provide further education such as entrepreneurship workshops. These can assist them to develop more skills (whether informal or formal) which could be of good use to create businesses in the rural area. This would lead to job creation and people will not have to migrate in search of better job opportunities.

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# Appendix

## Appendix 1 : Non-Migrants Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Growth and development	74	1	5	3.32	1.325
Income differences	74	1	5	4.11	1.142
Educational Opp	74	1	5	4.39	0.773
Job Searching	74	3	5	4.65	0.508
Political Issues	74	1	5	2.47	1.436
Join Family and friends	74	1	5	3.49	1.219
Land Degradation	74	1	4	1.16	0.469
Physical disadters	74	1	5	1.99	1.222
Environmental Factors	74	1	4	1.45	0.813
Drought	74	1	5	3.08	1.412
Lack of food	74	1	5	4.27	0.926
Valid N (listwise)	74				

## Appendix 2: Return Migrants

### Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Growth and Development	105	1	5	3.47	1.169
Income differences	105	4	5	4.05	0.214
Educational Opportunities	105	4	5	4.12	0.331
Job Searching	105	2	5	4.90	0.390
Political Issues	105	1	5	1.45	0.990
Join F/f	105	1	4	1.39	0.882
Land Degradation	105	1	2	1.01	0.098
Physical Disasters	105	1	4	1.32	0.658
Drought	105	1	5	1.91	1.057
Lack of food	105	1	5	3.04	1.358
Cause for divorce	105	1	5	4.50	0.709
Accommodation Problems	105	3	5	4.180952	0.793979
Inability to get social amenities	105	2	5	3.97	1.042
Cultural Differences	105	1	5	3.23	1.540
Inability to obtain jobs	105	1	5	4.44	0.831
Higher living costs	105	1	5	4.14	0.994



**Appendix 3 Current Migrants  
Descriptive Statistics**

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Growth and Development	114	1	5	2.60	1.622
Income difference	114	3	5	4.24	0.447
Educational Opp	114	3	5	4.25	0.457
Job searching	114	4	5	4.36	0.482
Political Issues	114	1	5	2.97	1.588
Join f/f	114	1	5	2.59	1.438
Land Degradation	114	1	4	1.04	0.295
Physical Disasters	114	1	5	1.11	0.576
Drought	114	1	5	1.39	1.035
Lack of food	114	1	5	4.10	0.798
Cause for divorce	114	4	5	4.94	0.241
Accomodation problems	114	1	5	4.90	0.548
Inability to obtain soacial amenities	114	1	5	4.86	0.608
Cultural diff	114	1	5	4.78	0.817
Inability to obtain job	114	4	5	4.97	0.161
Higher costs of living	114	5	5	5.00	0.000

### Appendix 4; Ordered probit model

	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
dy/dx	Coef.	p-value	Coef.	p-value	Coef.	p-value	Coef.	p-value	Coef.	p-value	Coef.	p-value	Coef.	p-value	Coef.	p-value	Coef.	p-value
Situation	0.0006	0.598	0.001	0.556	0.002	0.541	0.001	0.556	0.005	0.534	0.007	0.531	-0.001	0.557	-0.005	0.533	-0.011	0.533
Gender	0.002	0.42	0.003	0.367	0.005	0.31	0.003	0.324	0.015	0.281	0.018	0.274	-0.003	0.369	-0.013	0.269	-0.029	0.273
HHsize	0.00000464	0.986	0.000009	0.986	0.00001	0.986	0.00001	0.986	0.00005	0.986	0.0001	0.986	-0.000009	0.985	0.00004	0.986	0.000009	0.986
Health	0.0005	0.662	0.0009	0.669	0.001	0.669	0.001	0.662	0.004	0.66	0.005	0.661	-0.001	0.654	-0.004	0.66	-0.009	0.661
Income	-0.003	0.387	-0.005	0.136	-0.008	0.09	-0.005	0.102	-0.024	0.025	-0.029	0.019	0.005	0.184	0.021	0.027	0.048	0.018
Age	-0.0001	0.466	0.0002	0.437	-0.0003	0.386	-0.0002	0.444	-0.0009	0.395	-0.001	0.39	0.0002	0.425	0.001	0.386	0.002	0.389
Married	0.0002	0.88	0.0005	0.877	0.0007	0.876	0.0005	0.877	0.002	0.876	0.003	0.876	0.0005	0.877	-0.003	0.876	-0.005	0.876
Primary school	-0.002	0.537	-0.004	0.431	-0.006	0.403	-0.004	0.364	-0.019	0.38	-0.024	0.382	0.004	0.437	0.017	0.384	0.038	0.375
Secondary school	-0.0002	0.894	0.0004	0.89	-0.0006	0.889	-0.0004	0.89	-0.002	0.889	-0.002	0.889	0.0004	0.89	0.002	0.889	0.004	0.889
Return migrant	-0.013	0.276	-0.025	0.062	-0.039	0.042	-0.028	0.065	-0.124	0	-0.151	0	0.026	0.134	0.107	0	0.246	0
Current migrant	-0.003	0.396	-0.005	0.194	-0.008	0.248	-0.006	0.242	-0.026	0.12	-0.032	0.127	0.006	0.236	0.023	0.123	0.052	0.135
Optimistic about future	-0.005	0.313	-0.009	0.121	-0.015	0.08	-0.0107	0.11	-0.047	0.02	-0.057	0.009	0.01	0.171	0.041	0.011	0.093	0.01
Sence of accomplishment	0.0003	0.791	0.001	0.782	0.001	0.782	0.001	0.784	0.003	0.784	0.003	0.784	-0.001	0.786	-0.002	0.784	-0.005	0.783
Positive about myself	-0.002	0.313	-0.004	0.174	-0.006	0.143	-0.004	0.135	-0.019	0.052	-0.023	0.046	0.004	0.227	0.016	0.049	0.037	0.039
Positive about life	-0.0005	0.822	-0.001	0.81	-0.002	0.811	-0.001	0.807	-0.005	0.809	-0.006	0.809	0.001	0.813	0.004	0.809	0.01	0.809
Happy with salary	0.001	0.53	0.002	0.347	0.003	0.295	0.002	0.355	0.008	0.307	0.01	0.311	-0.002	0.402	-0.007	0.311	-0.016	0.3

## Appendix 5: Current migrant questionnaire

### PART I – MIGRATION TO HARARE

1) Did you migrate to Harare?

yes  no

2) When did you leave your place of birth (year)? \_\_\_\_\_

3) On a scale of 1 to 5, please indicate the main causes of your migration. 5 indicates the most important factor and 1 the least important factor.

	1 LEAST IMPORTANT	2	3	4	5 MOST IMPORTANT
Growth and development of cities					
Income difference					
Educational opportunities					
Job searching					
Political issues					
Join to friends/family member					
Land degradation					
Physical disasters					
Drought					
Lack of food					

4) Before you moved to live in Harare, did you have any relative or friends living in the city

Yes  No

If yes, please indicate number of family members \_\_\_\_\_ and number of friends \_\_\_\_\_ who migrated to Harare

5) If your answer to previous question is “yes”, have you received any type of assistance from them?

Yes  No

6) If your answer to previous question is “yes”, what type of assistance you have received from them?

- Helped me financially to travel there
- Information about the opportunities to settle there
- Information about job opportunities

7) Do you have a job in Harare?

- Yes, full time job
- Yes, on-and-off/irregular
- Yes, part time job
- No, not at all

What kind of job do you have? \_\_\_\_\_

**PART II – BARRIERS**

8) When a person leaves his/her previous place and becomes a migrant, there shall be some social problems. What was /were the main difficulty/difficulties you have faced after you immediately arrived in Harare and what problem(s) are you facing now? Classify them in numbers (1,2,3,4,5) 5 showing the highest problem faced and 1 showing the least problem faced.

PROBLEMS	difficulties you have faced after you immediately arrived in Harare	problem(s) you are facing now
Minimizes social relations and it's a cause for divorce		
Problem with finding of accommodation		
Inability to obtain social services and other amenities		
Cultural difference		
Inability to obtain job		
Higher costs of living as compared to the rural life		
Minimizes social relations and it's a cause for divorce		

9) If you had known these difficulties before you moved to Harare, could you still have decided to move from your birth place or last place of residence?

- Yes  No

10) Do you stay in touch with your home community?

- Yes, regularly  Rarely  
 Yes, sometimes  Not at all

11) Do you travel home for a short period of time during the period that you stayed in Harare?

- Yes  Don't know  
 No  Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**PART III – IMPACT OF MIGRATION ON FAMILY AND COMMUNITY BACK HOME (covering the period when the respondent was in Harare)**

12) Are you able to send money home currently?

- Yes  No

13) If yes, how much money, on average, do you send home per year? \_\_\_\_\_

14) Is this remittance important for your family/friends/community?

- Very important  Not so important  
 Rather important  Not important at all

15) How often do you send the following stuff?

	Very often	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
Food					
Electronics					
Money					
Clothes					
Medicaments					

**PART IV – LIVING SITUATION BEFORE YOU MIGRATED TO HARARE AND NOW**

**16) SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION: How would you describe your living situation before you migrated to Harare and now?**

BEFORE MIGRATION	NOW
<input type="checkbox"/> Very good	<input type="checkbox"/> Very good
<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Good
<input type="checkbox"/> Reasonable	<input type="checkbox"/> Reasonable
<input type="checkbox"/> Bad	<input type="checkbox"/> Bad
<input type="checkbox"/> Very bad	<input type="checkbox"/> Very bad

**EMPLOYMENT: please specify your employment situation before migration and now?**

BEFORE MIGRATION	NOW
<input type="checkbox"/> Employed full-time	<input type="checkbox"/> Employed full-time
<input type="checkbox"/> Employed part-time	<input type="checkbox"/> Employed part-time
<input type="checkbox"/> Self-employed	<input type="checkbox"/> Self-employed
<input type="checkbox"/> Irregular jobs	<input type="checkbox"/> Irregular jobs
<input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed	<input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed

Specify the type of employment: \_\_\_\_\_

**INCOME: please specify your average monthly income before migration and now?**

BEFORE MIGRATION	NOW
<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 200 USD	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 200 USD
<input type="checkbox"/> 200 USD- 300 USD	<input type="checkbox"/> 200 USD- 300 USD
<input type="checkbox"/> More than 300 USD	<input type="checkbox"/> More than 300 USD

**Have you acquired any specific professional or technical skills while you were in Harare in the last year?**

Yes

No

**17) HEALTH: please provide more information on your health as it was before migration and as it is now**

BEFORE MIGRATION	NOW
<input type="checkbox"/> Very good	<input type="checkbox"/> Very good
<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Good
<input type="checkbox"/> Reasonable/few complaints	<input type="checkbox"/> Reasonable/few complaints
<input type="checkbox"/> Regular complaints	<input type="checkbox"/> Regular complaints
<input type="checkbox"/> Chronically ill	<input type="checkbox"/> Chronically ill

**18) FAMILY: Has your stay in Harare made any changes to the relationship with your partner?**

- Improved relationship  Don't know  
 Worsened relationship

**19) COMMUNITY: How is your relationship to the community that you are part of in Harare (friends, acquaintances, neighbours, colleagues) now?**

- Good  Bad

**PART V – HAPPINESS**

**20) ON A SCALE OF 1 TO 10 WITH ONE BEING LEAST HAPPY OR UNSATISFIED AND 10 AS BEING HAPPY AND SATISFIED. Please indicate**

**a) All things considered, how satisfied are you with life as a whole nowadays?**

0 – Not at all satisfied	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 – Extremely satisfied
--------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--------------------------

**b) Taking all things together, how happy would you say you are?**

0 – Extremely unhappy	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 – Extremely happy
-----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----------------------

**c) How happy are you with your life after migration?**

0 – Extremely unhappy	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 – Extremely happy
-----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----------------------

<b>21) To what extent do you agree with the following statements?</b>	<i>Strongly agree</i>	<i>Agree</i>	<i>Undecided</i>	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Strongly disagree</i>
I lead a purposeful and meaningful life.					
I am engaged and interested in my daily activities.					
I am optimistic about my future.					
Most days I feel sense of accomplishment from what I do.					
In general, I feel very positive about myself.					
I feel happier now as compared to before migration					
I am happy with the salary I am earning					
I feel that migration has brought a particular sense of meaning and purpose in your life					

**PART VI – demographic characteristics**

**22) Age** \_\_\_\_\_

**23) Gender**

- Male  Female

**24) Marital status:**

- Single  Separated  
 Married  Widow(er)  
 Divorced

**25) Highest level of completed schooling**

- Illiterate  Secondary school  
 Primary school  College/University degree

- 26) Area of origin \_\_\_\_\_  
 27) How many people are living in your household? \_\_\_\_\_  
 28) How many children (0-15 years) are living in your household? \_\_\_\_\_  
 29) How many elderly people are living in your household? \_\_\_\_\_

Appendix 6: return migrant questionnaire

**PART I – MIGRATION TO HARARE**

- 30) Did you live in Harare before?  
 yes  no
- 31) When did you return home? \_\_\_\_\_
- 32) On a scale of 1 to 5, please indicate the main reasons of your migration to Harare. 5 indicates the most important factor and 1 the least important factor.

	1 Least Important	2	3	4	5 Most Important
Growth and development of cities					
Income difference					
Educational opportunities					
Job searching					
Political issues					
Join to friends/family member					
Land degradation					
Physical disasters					
Drought					
Lack of food					

**PART II – BARRIERS**

- 33) When person leaves his/her previous place and become migrants, there shall be some social problems. What was /were the main difficulty/difficulties you have faced after you immediately arrived in Harare? Give rank (1,2,3,4,5) 5 showing the highest problem faced and 1 showing the least problem faced.

PROBLEMS	difficulties you have faced after you immediately arrived in Harare	problem(s) you faced before the return
Minimizes social relations and it's a cause for divorce		
Problem with finding of accommodation		
Inability to obtain social services and other amenities		
Cultural difference		
Inability to obtain job		
Higher costs of living as compared to the rural life		

34) If you had known these difficulties before you moved to Harare, could you still have decided to move from your birth place or last place of residence?

- Yes  No

35) Did you miss your family, friends and acquaintances?

- Yes, a lot  Yes, but only sometimes  
 Yes, regularly  No

If yes, how did it affect your everyday dealings during the time that you were abroad? Please specify:

36) Did you stay in touch with your home community?

- Yes, regularly  Not at all  
 Yes, sometimes  Don't know  
 Rarely

37) Did you travel home for a short period of time during the period that you stayed in Harare?

- Yes  Don't know  
 No

**PART III – IMPACT OF MIGRATION ON FAMILY AND COMMUNITY BACK HOME**  
 (covering the period when the respondent was in Harare)

38) Were you able to send money home when you stayed in Harare?

- Yes  
 No

39) If yes, how much money, on average, were you able to send home per year? \_\_\_\_\_

40) Was this remittance important for your family/friends/community?

- Very important  Not so important  
 Rather important  Not important at all

41) How often did you send the following things?

	Very often	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
Food					
Electronics					
Money					
Clothes					
Medicaments					

**PART IV – IMPACT OF RETURN AND REINTEGRATION**

42) ADAPTATION: Have you been able to get back to normal, everyday life after your return to your place of birth?

- Yes, no problem  No, I experience some problems  
 Yes, but only minor problems  No, I am faced with insurmountable problems



Don't know

Specify the problems \_\_\_\_\_

**43) SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION: How would you describe your living situation before you migrated to Harare and after your return?**

BEFORE MIGRATION	DURING MIGRATION	AFTER RETURN
<input type="checkbox"/> Very good	<input type="checkbox"/> Very good	<input type="checkbox"/> Very good
<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Good
<input type="checkbox"/> Reasonable	<input type="checkbox"/> Reasonable	<input type="checkbox"/> Reasonable
<input type="checkbox"/> Bad	<input type="checkbox"/> Bad	<input type="checkbox"/> Bad
<input type="checkbox"/> Very bad	<input type="checkbox"/> Very bad	<input type="checkbox"/> Very bad

**EMPLOYMENT: please specify your employment situation before migration and since returning to Harare.**

BEFORE MIGRATION	DURING MIGRATION	AFTER RETURN
<input type="checkbox"/> Employed full-time	<input type="checkbox"/> Employed full-time	<input type="checkbox"/> Employed full-time
<input type="checkbox"/> Employed part-time	<input type="checkbox"/> Employed part-time	<input type="checkbox"/> Employed part-time
<input type="checkbox"/> Self-employed	<input type="checkbox"/> Self-employed	<input type="checkbox"/> Self-employed
<input type="checkbox"/> Irregular jobs	<input type="checkbox"/> Irregular jobs	<input type="checkbox"/> Irregular jobs
<input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed	<input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed	<input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed

**INCOME: please specify your average monthly income before migration and since returning to Harare.**

BEFORE MIGRATION	DURINGMIGRATION	AFTER RETURN
<input type="checkbox"/> < \$200	<input type="checkbox"/> < \$200	<input type="checkbox"/> <\$200
<input type="checkbox"/> \$200-\$300	<input type="checkbox"/> \$200-\$300	<input type="checkbox"/> \$200-\$300
<input type="checkbox"/> >\$300	<input type="checkbox"/> >\$300	<input type="checkbox"/> >\$300

**44) What do you think, what is the effect of your stay in the city on your chances on the job market in your area?**

- The stay in Harare has helped a lot
- The stay in Harare has helped a bit
- No effect
- The stay in Harare has damaged my chances
- The stay in Harare has very much damaged my chances
- Don't know

Specify: \_\_\_\_\_

**45) Have you acquired any specific professional or technical skills while you were in Harare, which help you now in finding a job in your own area?**

- Yes, a lot
- Yes, a few

No

Other \_\_\_\_\_

**46) HEALTH: please provide more information on your health as it was before migration and as it is now since returning to your home town.**

BEFORE MIGRATION	DURING MIGRATION	AFTER RETURN
<input type="checkbox"/> Very good	<input type="checkbox"/> Very good	<input type="checkbox"/> Very good
<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Good
<input type="checkbox"/> Reasonable/few complaints	<input type="checkbox"/> Reasonable/few complaints	<input type="checkbox"/> Reasonable/few complaints
<input type="checkbox"/> Regular complaints	<input type="checkbox"/> Regular complaints	<input type="checkbox"/> Regular complaints
<input type="checkbox"/> Chronically ill	<input type="checkbox"/> Chronically ill	<input type="checkbox"/> Chronically ill

**47) FAMILY: Has your stay in Harare and your return made any changes to the relationship with your family?**

Improved

Don't know

Worsened

**48) COMMUNITY: How is your relationship to the community that you are part of (friends, acquaintances, neighbours, colleagues) since your return?**

Better than before

Worse than before

The same

Don't know

**49) Do you consider going to Harare again if you would get the opportunity?**

Yes, definitely

No

Yes, maybe / it depends

#### **PART V – HAPPINESS**

**50) ON A SCALE OF 1 TO 10 WITH ONE BEING LEAST HAPPY OR UNSATISFIED AND 10 AS BEING HAPPY AND SATISFIED. Please indicate**

**d) All things considered, how satisfied are you with life as a whole nowadays?**

0 – Not at all satisfied	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 – Extremely satisfied
--------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--------------------------

**e) Taking all things together, how happy would you say you are?**

0 – Extremely unhappy	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 – Extremely happy
-----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----------------------

**f) How happy are you with your life after migration?**

0 – Extremely unhappy	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 – Extremely happy
-----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----------------------

<b>51) To what extent do you agree with the following statements?</b>	<i>Strongly agree</i>	<i>Agree</i>	<i>Undecided</i>	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Strongly disagree</i>
I lead a purposeful and meaningful life.					
I am engaged and interested in my daily activities.					
I am optimistic about my future.					
Most days I feel sense of accomplishment from what I do.					
In general, I feel very positive about myself.					
I feel happier now as compared to before migration					
I am happy with the salary I am earning					
I feel that migration has brought a particular sense of meaning and purpose in your life					

**PART VI – demographic characteristics**

**52) Age** \_\_\_\_\_

**53) Gender**

Male

Female

**54) Marital status:**

Single

Separated

Married

Widow(er)

Divorced

**55) Highest level of completed schooling**

Illiterate

Primary school

Secondary school

College/University degree

- 56) How many people is living in your household? \_\_\_\_\_  
 57) How many children (0-15 years) is living in your household? \_\_\_\_\_  
 58) How many elderly people is living in your household? \_\_\_\_\_

Appendix 7: Non Migrant Questionnaire

**PART I – MIGRATION TO HARARE**

59) Did you live in Harare before?

- yes  no

60) When did you return home? \_\_\_\_\_

61) On a scale of 1 to 5, please indicate the main reasons of your migration to Harare. 5 indicates the most important factor and 1 the least important factor.

	1 Least Important	2	3	4	5 Most Important
Growth and development of cities					
Income difference					
Educational opportunities					
Job searching					
Political issues					
Join to friends/family member					
Land degradation					
Physical disasters					
Drought					
Lack of food					

**PART II – BARRIERS**

62) When person leaves his/her previous place and become migrants, there shall be some social problems. What was /were the main difficulty/difficulties you have faced after you immediately arrived in Harare? Give rank (1,2,3,4,5) 5 showing the highest problem faced and 1 showing the least problem faced.

PROBLEMS	difficulties you have faced after you immediately arrived in Harare	problem(s) you faced before the return
Minimizes social relations and it's a cause for divorce		
Problem with finding of accommodation		
Inability to obtain social services and other amenities		
Cultural difference		
Inability to obtain job		
Higher costs of living as compared to the rural life		

63) If you had known these difficulties before you moved to Harare, could you still have decided to move from your birth place or last place of residence?

- Yes  No

64) Did you miss your family, friends and acquaintances?

- Yes, a lot  Yes, but only sometimes  
 Yes, regularly  No

If yes, how did it affect your everyday dealings during the time that you were abroad? Please specify:

65) Did you stay in touch with your home community?

- Yes, regularly  Not at all  
 Yes, sometimes  Don't know  
 Rarely

66) Did you travel home for a short period of time during the period that you stayed in Harare?

- Yes  Don't know  
 No

**PART III – IMPACT OF MIGRATION ON FAMILY AND COMMUNITY BACK HOME**  
 (covering the period when the respondent was in Harare)

67) Were you able to send money home when you stayed in Harare?

- Yes  
 No

68) If yes, how much money, on average, were you able to send home per year? \_\_\_\_\_

69) Was this remittance important for your family/friends/community?

- Very important  Not so important  
 Rather important  Not important at all

70) How often did you send the following things?

	Very often	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
Food					
Electronics					
Money					
Clothes					
Medicaments					

**PART IV – IMPACT OF RETURN AND REINTEGRATION**

71) ADAPTATION: Have you been able to get back to normal, everyday life after your return to your place of birth?

- Yes, no problem  No, I am faced with insurmountable problems  
 Yes, but only minor problems  Don't know  
 No, I experience some problems

Specify the problems \_\_\_\_\_

**72) SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION: How would you describe your living situation before you migrated to Harare and after your return?**

BEFORE MIGRATION	DURING MIGRATION	AFTER RETURN
<input type="checkbox"/> Very good	<input type="checkbox"/> Very good	<input type="checkbox"/> Very good
<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Good
<input type="checkbox"/> Reasonable	<input type="checkbox"/> Reasonable	<input type="checkbox"/> Reasonable
<input type="checkbox"/> Bad	<input type="checkbox"/> Bad	<input type="checkbox"/> Bad
<input type="checkbox"/> Very bad	<input type="checkbox"/> Very bad	<input type="checkbox"/> Very bad

**EMPLOYMENT: please specify your employment situation before migration and since returning to Harare.**

BEFORE MIGRATION	DURING MIGRATION	AFTER RETURN
<input type="checkbox"/> Employed full-time	<input type="checkbox"/> Employed full-time	<input type="checkbox"/> Employed full-time
<input type="checkbox"/> Employed part-time	<input type="checkbox"/> Employed part-time	<input type="checkbox"/> Employed part-time
<input type="checkbox"/> Self-employed	<input type="checkbox"/> Self-employed	<input type="checkbox"/> Self-employed
<input type="checkbox"/> Irregular jobs	<input type="checkbox"/> Irregular jobs	<input type="checkbox"/> Irregular jobs
<input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed	<input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed	<input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed

**INCOME: please specify your average monthly income before migration and since returning to Harare.**

BEFORE MIGRATION	DURINGMIGRATION	AFTER RETURN
<input type="checkbox"/> < \$200	<input type="checkbox"/> < \$200	<input type="checkbox"/> <\$200
<input type="checkbox"/> \$200-\$300	<input type="checkbox"/> \$200-\$300	<input type="checkbox"/> \$200-\$300
<input type="checkbox"/> >\$300	<input type="checkbox"/> >\$300	<input type="checkbox"/> >\$300

**73) What do you think, what is the effect of your stay in the city on your chances on the job market in your area?**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> The stay in Harare has helped a lot | <input type="checkbox"/> The stay in Harare has damaged my chances           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The stay in Harare has helped a bit | <input type="checkbox"/> The stay in Harare has very much damaged my chances |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No effect                           | <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know  |

Specify: \_\_\_\_\_

**74) Have you acquired any specific professional or technical skills while you were in Harare, which help you now in finding a job in your own area?**

- |                                     |                                      |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, a lot | <input type="checkbox"/> No          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, a few | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |

**75) HEALTH: please provide more information on your health as it was before migration and as it is now since returning to your home town.**

BEFORE MIGRATION	DURING MIGRATION	AFTER RETURN
<input type="checkbox"/> Very good	<input type="checkbox"/> Very good	<input type="checkbox"/> Very good
<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Good
<input type="checkbox"/> Reasonable/few complaints	<input type="checkbox"/> Reasonable/few complaints	<input type="checkbox"/> Reasonable/few complaints
<input type="checkbox"/> Regular complaints	<input type="checkbox"/> Regular complaints	<input type="checkbox"/> Regular complaints
<input type="checkbox"/> Chronically ill	<input type="checkbox"/> Chronically ill	<input type="checkbox"/> Chronically ill

**76) FAMILY: Has your stay in Harare and your return made any changes to the relationship with your family?**

- Improved  Don't know  
 Worsened

**77) COMMUNITY: How is your relationship to the community that you are part of (friends, acquaintances, neighbours, colleagues) since your return?**

- Better than before  Worse than before  
 The same  Don't know

**78) Do you consider going to Harare again if you would get the opportunity?**

- Yes, definitely  No  
 Yes, maybe / it depends

**PART V – HAPPINESS**

**79) ON A SCALE OF 1 TO 10 WITH ONE BEING LEAST HAPPY OR UNSATISFIED AND 10 AS BEING HAPPY AND SATISFIED. Please indicate**

**g) All things considered, how satisfied are you with life as a whole nowadays?**

0 – Not at all satisfied	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 – Extremely satisfied
--------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--------------------------

**h) Taking all things together, how happy would you say you are?**

0 – Extremely unhappy	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 – Extremely happy
-----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----------------------

**i) How happy are you with your life after migration?**

0 – Extremely unhappy	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 – Extremely happy
-----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----------------------

<b>80) To what extent do you agree with the following statements?</b>	<i>Strongly agree</i>	<i>Agree</i>	<i>Undecided</i>	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Strongly disagree</i>
I lead a purposeful and meaningful life.					
I am engaged and interested in my daily activities.					
I am optimistic about my future.					
Most days I feel sense of accomplishment from what I do.					
In general, I feel very positive about myself.					
I feel happier now as compared to before migration					
I am happy with the salary I am earning					
I feel that migration has brought a particular sense of meaning and purpose in your life					

**PART VI – demographic characteristics**

**81) Age** \_\_\_\_\_

**82) Gender**

Male

Female

**83) Marital status:**

Single

Separated

Married

Widow(er)

Divorced

**84) Highest level of completed schooling**

Illiterate

Primary school

Secondary school

College/University degree



- 85) How many people is living in your household? \_\_\_\_\_
- 86) How many children (0-15 years) is living in your household? \_\_\_\_\_
- 87) How many elderly people is living in your household? \_\_\_\_\_

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