

**PATTERNS, DETERMINANTS AND CONSEQUENCES OF MIGRATION
AMONG IGBO WOMEN IN LAGOS, NIGERIA**

BY

ETHELBERT OKORONKWO

MATRIC NO: 136162

B.SC (HONS) SOCIOLOGY (ABSU); M.SC SOCIOLOGY (DEMOGRAPHY)
(IBADAN)

**A THESIS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY SUBMITTED TO THE
FACULTY OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY OF
THE UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN**

NOVEMBER, 2014

CERTIFICATION

I certify that Ethelbert OKORONKWO carried out this project in the Department of Sociology, University of Ibadan under my supervision.

SUPERVISOR

Professor Uche C. Isiugo-Abanihe
B.A, MPS (Cornell); MA, PhD (Pennsylvania)
Professor of Demography
Department of Sociology
University of Ibadan
Ibadan, Nigeria

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to the loving memory of my grandmother - Mrs. Mary Iheadriotuonye Ejiofor - whose dying wish was for me to go to school. Nnenna m! Your dying wish has been fulfilled. Thank you for seeding the thoughtform into the Universe.

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

All glory and honour and majesty to the Lord Almighty, for being my tower of strength throughout the duration of this work. This accomplishment is possible only because of God's grace and mercies upon my life.

Several individuals contributed in one way or the other to the successful completion of this thesis. It is difficult to acknowledge completely and precisely the contribution of the many individuals who are part of this success story.

I am highly indebted to my supervisor, Professor Uche C. Isiugo-Abanihe who was always available whenever I needed his attention, despite his tight schedule. I appreciate his patience, intellectual and moral encouragement. His guidance, comments and suggestions are invaluable to the quality of this thesis. I am very grateful.

I thank my colleagues at Bowen University, Iwo for their sustained interest in this study. I must mention the pressure and encouragement given by Professors Odebiyi, Imoagene, Owosekun and Oni; Drs. Madubuike, Odoma, Lawal, Omitoyin, Osamor and Agun; and Mr. Owoeye, Mrs. Bamikole, and Pastor Atoyebi.

I sincerely acknowledge the contributions of Dr. Eze Nwokocha who read the work at almost all stages. Your efforts to the quality of this thesis is unquantifiable, Sir. I also appreciate my friends who made contributions to the work at one stage or the other: Drs. Aladeshida, Ehirim, Ayofe, Mr. Okezie and Prof. Odebiyi. Also remembered are the efforts and critical discussions of research ideas of my very good friend and my analyst Dr. Olowookere Afolabi who raised issues and ideas at every stage of the work.

Special thanks go to my friends and doctoral student colleagues in the Department-Drs Boniface Ushie, Ogadinma Arusikwu, Favour Ntoimo, and Olayinka Akanle. Special thanks go to Isioma Kasim for his editorial work on the thesis.

My immense gratitude goes to my brothers - Iyke, Leo, Chinedu and Ejike for their continued interest and unconditional support. They have been a steadfast source of motivation and love.

I heartily acknowledge my friends at the Caring and Sharing Sufi Centre for the time who shared together discussing issues of existence. Special thanks go to our teacher Master R.T.B Akinbile for being there for me. Also, I will ever be grateful to my friends at the World Goodwill Ibadan Chapter for the opportunity of meeting them and our Sunday discussions on Life. The inspiration is what I will continue to treasure

I am deeply grateful to Mr. Davidon and Mrs. Appolonia Ejiofor for their love and care. I wish to thank all Igbo women that participated in the in-depth interviews and the focus group discussions for their time. The research assistants who assisted in data collection are also appreciated. Thank you to Rita and Joy for your love and support.

| TABLE OF CONTENTS | Page |
|---|-------------|
| Title page | i |
| Certification | ii |
| Dedication | iii |
| Acknowledgements | iv |
| Table of Contents | v |
| List of Tables | ix |
| List of Figures | xi |
| Abstract | xii |
| CHAPTER ONE: Introduction | |
| 1.1 Background to the Study | 1 |
| 1.2 Statement of the Problem | 4 |
| 1.3 Objectives of the Study | 7 |
| 1.4 Justification for the Study | 7 |
| 1.5 Operationalization of Concepts | 9 |
| CHAPTER TWO: Literature Review and Theoretical Framework | |
| 2.1 Migrants Characteristics and Migration Patterns | 11 |
| 2.2 Factors Motivating Migration | 18 |
| 2.2.1 Economic Factors | 18 |
| 2.2.2 Non-economic Factors | 22 |
| 2.3. Effects of Migration on the Migrants | 24 |
| 2.3.1 Effects of Migration on Migrants' Families | 28 |
| 2.4 Problems Facing Female Migrants | 32 |
| 2.5 Theoretical Framework | 37 |
| 2.5.1 Structuration Theory | 38 |
| 2.5.2 Harris-Todaro Theory of Migration | 43 |

| | | |
|---|--|----|
| 2.6 | Theoretical Synthesis | 45 |
| 2.7 | Conceptual Framework | 46 |
| CHAPTER THREE: Methodology | | |
| 3.1 | Research Design | 49 |
| 3.2 | The Study Area | 49 |
| 3.3 | The Study Population | 50 |
| 3.4 | The Study Sample | 51 |
| 3.5 | The Sampling Technique | 51 |
| 3.6 | Validity and Reliability of Research Instruments | 52 |
| 3.7 | Instruments of Data Collection | 52 |
| 3.8 | Methods of Data Collection | 53 |
| 3.9 | Analytical Techniques | 54 |
| 3.9.1 | Quantitative Data | 54 |
| 3.9.1.1 | Univariate | 55 |
| 3.9.1.2 | Bivariate | 55 |
| 3.9.1.3 | Multivariate | 55 |
| 3.9.1.4 | Model Specifications | 56 |
| 3.9.2 | Qualitative Data | 57 |
| 3.10 | Ethical Considerations | 57 |
| 3.11 | The Limitations of the Study | 57 |
| CHAPTER FOUR: Results and Discussion of Findings | | |
| 4.1 | Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics of the Study Sample | 59 |
| 4.2 | Patterns of Migration | 62 |
| 4.3 | Factors Motivating Migration | 69 |
| 4.3.1 | Economic Reasons | 73 |
| 4.3.1.1 | Improve/Expand Business Activity | 73 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| 4.3.1.2 Help Family Financially | 75 |
| 4.3.1.3 Employment | 77 |
| 4.3.2 Non-Economic Factors | 77 |
| 4.3.2.1 The Hope of Getting a Husband | 78 |
| 4.3.2.2 Pressure | 80 |
| 4.3.2.3 To Seek Solace | 82 |
| 4.3.2.4 Education | 84 |
| 4.3.2.5 To Join Spouse | 85 |
| 4.3.3 Nature of Migration | 87 |
| 4.4 Effects of Migration | 89 |
| 4.4.1 Expanded Business | 95 |
| 4.4.2 Spiritual Development | 98 |
| 4.4.3 Marriage and Relationships | 100 |
| 4.4.4 Help to Families/Remittances | 103 |
| 4.4.5 Respect and Empowerment | 104 |
| 4.4.6 Employment | 106 |
| 4.4.7 Education | 107 |
| 4.5 Realization of Migration Goals | 109 |
| 4.6 Problems Encountered and Coping Strategies | 113 |
| 4.6.1 Economic Problems | 122 |
| 4.6.2 Non-Economic Problems | 124 |
| 4.7 Discussion of Findings | 126 |
| CHAPTER FIVE: Summary, Conclusion and Recommendations | |
| 5.1 Summary of Findings | 136 |
| 5.1.1 Patterns of Migration among Female Igbo Migrants | 136 |
| 5.1.2 Factors Motivating Migration to Lagos among Igbo Females | 136 |
| 5.1.3 Effects of Migration on Female Igbo Migrants in Lagos | 138 |

| | | |
|------------|--|-----|
| 5.1.4 | Realization of Goals of Migration | 139 |
| 5.1.5 | Problems and Challenges Facing Female Igbo Migrants and their Coping Strategies | 140 |
| 5.2 | Conclusion | 141 |
| 5.3 | Recommendations | 143 |
| 5.4 | Contribution to Knowledge | 143 |
| 5.5 | Areas for Further Research | 144 |
| | References | 145 |
| Appendix 1 | Questionnaire for the study of female migration | 165 |
| Appendix 2 | In-dept Interview Guide | 180 |
| Appendix 3 | Focus Group Discussions Guide | 182 |

LIST OF TABLES

| | | |
|------------|---|-----|
| Table 4.1 | Distribution of Women Migrants and Demographic Characteristics | 61 |
| Table 4.2 | Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Place of Origin | 62 |
| Table 4.3 | Distribution of Migrants by Sequence of Migration | 63 |
| Table 4.4 | Percentage Distribution of Respondents by the Main Factors Motivating Migration | 70 |
| Table 4.5 | Logistic Regression Predicting the Likelihood of Migrating Independently | 72 |
| Table 4.6 | Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Socio-economic Status Before and After Migration | 90 |
| Table 4.7 | Test of Association Between Employment Status Before and at Present | 91 |
| Table 4.8 | Test of Association Between Monthly Income Before Migration and at present | 92 |
| Table 4.9 | Test of Association Between Highest Educational Qualification Before Migration and at Present | 93 |
| Table 4.10 | Test of Association Between Marital Status Before Migration and at Present | 93 |
| Table 4.11 | Test of Associations of Empowerment Variables Before and After Migration | 94 |
| Table 4.12 | Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Realization of Migration Goals | 110 |
| Table 4.13 | Logistic Regression Predicting the Likelihood of Realization of Migration Goals by Selected Variables | 112 |
| Table 4.14 | Percentage Distribution by Major Problems Encountered Upon Arrival in Lagos | 113 |
| Table 4.15 | Logistic Regression Predicting the Likelihood of Experience of Unemployment Upon Arrival | 115 |

| | | |
|------------|---|-----|
| Table 4.16 | Logistic Regression Predicting the Experience of Financial Problem Upon Arrival | 117 |
| Table 4.17 | Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Coping Strategies for Overcoming Problems Encountered Upon Arrival | 119 |
| Table 4.18 | Percentage Distribution of Some Problems Encountered in the Course of Their Stay | 120 |
| Table 4.19 | Distribution of Migrants by Coping Strategies for Overcoming Problems Encountered in the Course of Their Stay | 121 |

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN

LIST OF FIGURES

| | | |
|-----------|---|----|
| Figure 1: | Conceptual Framework | 48 |
| Figure 2: | States from where migrants originated | 64 |
| Figure 3: | Senatorial Districts from where migrants originated | 65 |

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN

ABSTRACT

Studies have shown that the Igbo are one of the most migratory ethnic groups in Nigeria with more than half of the internal migrants being women. Most Igbo internal migrants go to the western part of the country of which Lagos is the most preferred destination. Although studies exist on internal migration in Nigeria, negligible attention has been paid to female migration and the associated motivating factors. This study, therefore, examined the determining factors as well as the consequences of migration among Igbo women in Lagos, Nigeria.

Giddens' Structuration theory and Harris-Todaro theory of migration were used as the theoretical framework. A descriptive design was employed. Multistage sampling was used to select 630 respondents. This involved selection of 2 Local Government Areas (LGA) from each senatorial district and 10 Enumeration Areas from each LGA; and household screening to identify and select respondents. A structured questionnaire was used to collect data on background characteristics of respondents, patterns, motivations for migration, and consequences of migration. Twenty-five In-depth Interviews (IDIs) were conducted among Igbo female migrants. Six Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted on the basis of specific identities such as rural and urban origins, never married, married, migrated alone, and migrated in company of husband or relative. Descriptive statistics, Chi-square and logistic regressions were used to analyse quantitative data at 0.05 level of significance while qualitative data were analysed using the thematic approach.

The median age of the migrants was 35 years. More than half (58.6%) migrated from rural areas; 41% migrated in stages from rural to rural or urban areas before moving to Lagos; 86% of those who migrated from the urban area migrated in stages. The major determinant of migration was economic. Those who migrated to improve business activities were 56.2%. Only 7.3% migrated to join their husband and/or family. Over half (53.2%) migrated independently. Migration had positive effects on some migrants as 48.9% were unemployed before migration while only 17.8% were unemployed a year after migration. The likelihood of migrating independently significantly increased by employment status and educational qualification OR= 0.27; and OR= 3.61. There was a significant change in marital status before and after migration ($\chi^2 = 107.96$). Above two-thirds (67.3%) realised their goals for migration. Duration of stay and change in income significantly predicted the likelihood of realization of goals (OR= 2.75; and OR= 9.62). The FGD revealed that non-economic factors such as hope of getting married and to seek solace from a broken relationship also motivated migration; while IDI showed that most migrants experienced considerable social mobility and empowerment.

Many Igbo female migrants to Lagos are independently migrants and were motivated mainly by economic factors. Therefore, government should create enabling social-economic environment in Lagos to enable migrants realise their economic aspirations.

Keywords: Igbo female migrants, Independent migration, Migration determinants, Rural-urban migration.

Word count: 456

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Population movement has captured the interest of researchers from different parts of the globe over a long time. Migration is a major component of population change and development and has been a normal occurrence since the beginning of human development (Udo, 1997). In hunting and gathering societies, it was mostly in search of food and security (Brumer, 2008). Gradually, the motive for migration changed from search for food and security to search for greener pastures and better employment opportunities. Today, migration has taken a diversity of forms involving various categories of people who are distinctively motivated to migrate. In fact, migration is common in all parts of the world, and it involves the young, the old, males and females. Also, migration has different outcomes for the various categories of people involved.

Migration typology includes: rural-rural, rural-urban, urban-urban, urban-rural, and international migration. Among all these types of migration, rural-urban migration is the most common in Nigeria (Adepoju, 2000). A greater percentage (63.3%) of Nigerian population lives in the rural areas (NDHS, 2008). Most rural areas in Nigeria do not have access to social amenities and rural dwellers live in abject poverty; as a result, many migrate to the urban areas to take advantage of urban opportunities and infrastructures that are lacking in the rural areas. The Nigerian Migration and Urbanization Survey (1993) shows that more people migrate within the country than those who migrate outside the country; this excess of internal over international migration could be explained by large size and diversity of Nigeria and the economic opportunities available in different parts of the country.

There are political, economic, social, and gender aspects of migration. Among all these aspects, gender has not been adequately studied by migration scholars (Kymzer, 2009). Female migration cuts across all cultures, societies and geographical locations. The volume of female migration differs based on the prevailing cultural and economic conditions in a country (Ndaye, 1999).

In every society, gender has overwhelming influence on the life of individuals. It determines the options available to individuals in the society, including their migration propensity. Research has shown that all aspects of the migration process are influenced by gender and gender stratification (INSTRAW, 2007). Gender is also an important factor in determining the type of migration available to an individual. Participation in the decision to migrate or not is also influenced by gender. Perceptions and behaviour about migration are influenced by the position of the individual in the social world, of which gender is a major determinant (INSTRAW, 2007). The effect of gender is far-reaching that it calls for a more extensive research than merely examining the differences between the proportions of males and females who migrate. This is because gender affects virtually all aspects of the migration process—from migration decision to migration experience (Riley and Gardner, 1993).

Over the years, migration has undergone some changes, an important one being the increasing number of female migrants (Kymzer, 2009). One major changing trend in migration is the entry of women into migration streams that had been primarily males. Increasing number of females migrate on their own capacity as autonomous female migrants moving independently to pursue their economic desires and aspirations, rather than to join a husband, family members or relations, as was the case previously (Ndaye, 1999). In other words, female migration which was hitherto seen as ‘associational’ has changed to a situation where females, like their male counterparts, are motivated to migrate on their own volition.

The second major change in female migration among the Igbo is with respect to the pattern or direction of movement. Migration in the area, which dates back to the pre-colonial period, has been a source of livelihood for Igbo women (Chuku, 2005), and the main reason for migrating was agricultural. Women moved to other areas within the region due to scarcity of farm land or fertile farm-lands. Also, the inheritance system of the Igbo contributed to women's search for farmlands to cultivate; the Igbo woman usually does not own land or inherit anything in her father's house. As a result, many women migrate to other areas where they can lease land for farming activities (Chuku, 2005). In other words, Igbo women were mostly involved in rural-rural migration for agricultural purposes. With the changing trend in migration, rural-rural migration is no longer the most common type of migration among women in the area as increasing number of them have acquired higher educational qualifications.

After independence, and with a declining interest in agriculture, Igbo women migrated into cities, urban areas and outside the region in search of urban employment and a better source of livelihood. This is mainly due to the fact that the rural areas could no longer provide employment opportunities that suit their new educational qualifications and skills. Migrating outside the region, most Igbo internal migrants moved to the southwest, of which Lagos is the main destination (Mgbeafulu, 2003). Given the visibly rapid increase in the number of Igbo female migrants, there is a lacuna in interrogating the dynamics and motivation of Igbo female migration to Lagos.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Almost 3 percent of the world's populations are migrants, and about half of these are women (Bourguigon, 2006). Globally, the proportion of female migrants has been rapidly increasing, rising from 41 million in 1975 to 95 million in 2005 (Bourguigon, 2006). The Nigeria Migration and Urbanization Survey (1993) shows that 51.1 percent of migrants are female (NISER, 1997). Every year, thousands of women move from the villages to the cities (Data, 2005). Female migration has either been ignored totally or largely viewed as 'associational migration', with 'the belief that by such assumptions female migration has been explained' (Guest, 1993:225).

Migration is not gender neutral (UNFPA, 2008), it is a selective process that affects individuals differently (Adewale, 2005). Male and female migrants face different opportunities, risks, and challenges. Gender sensitivity features prominently in all aspects of the migration process (UNFPA, 2008). Gender is a significant factor in determining the kind of job that is available to migrant men and women. Women experience migration differently from men (Unnaithan-Kumar et al, 2008). Socio-cultural constraints also affect migrant women in different ways; as a result, women are affected by migration in different ways than men. The effects of gender on migration processes and outcomes make it pertinent for researchers to examine the determinants and consequences of female migration.

Migration creates problems for the migrants themselves. Women face a number of gender-specific problems such as lower pay in urban employment, abuses, sexual harassment and exploitation, and the task of combining childbearing and work outside the home among others. They are generally discriminated against in terms of employment, economic opportunities, and access to credit facilities (Ndaye, 1999). Female migrants are vulnerable to physical, psychological and sexual exploitation

and abuses (Data, 2005). The plight of female migrants has become an increasing source of public concern as evidence of abuse increases (Regassa and Yusufe, 2009).

The experience of female migrants reproduces and reinforces pre-existing gender patterns that dominate and oppress women as gender is a basic factor that influences migrant labour market at destination. What many female migrants go through, more often than not, forces them to work in the informal sectors where there is little or no access to information about social support or networks, consequently, exposing them to abuses, and exploitation. A major noticeable characteristic of female migration is the degree to which it is founded upon the continued exploitation and reproduction of gender inequalities (INSTRAW, 2007). From the backdrop of the foregoing, it could be seen that female migrants, most of whom have low level of education, are prone to a number of social problems at their place of destination (Regassa and Yusufe, 2009). This, therefore, calls for empirical studies to investigate the problems faced by female migrants in Nigeria.

However, female migration should not be seen only from the negative or social crisis perspective, for it has been known to contribute immensely to social mobility of women and socio-economic development of the nation (Regassa and Yusufe, 2009). Migration provides employment opportunities for women, and generally has empowering impacts on them as it gives them a very high self-esteem and economic independence (Regassa and Yusufe, 2009). Directly or indirectly, female migration reduces poverty by increasing education, health, and income of the migrants and their families. Migration provides women with career opportunities that may not be accessible or may be denied them at home. In addition, it also brings about change in the status and traditional social relations between men and women in their communities (Omelaniuk, 2001). Migration helps to raise women from a lower or middle socio-economic class to an upper class (ILO, 2004). Many migrant women have obtained gainful employment in their places of destination that have positively

affected their lives and that of their families (Curran, 1996). The opportunities migration provides women are numerous and diverse. They have been found to marry at their destination or even establish lasting relationships. In view of this, there is need to ascertain how migration has empowered Igbo women in Nigeria.

The Nigerian Migration and Urbanization survey (1993) has shown that most migration in Nigeria is internal and that the Igbo of the South Eastern Nigeria are the most migratory ethnic group in Nigeria. Mgbeafulu (2003) has also shown that most Igbo internal migrants go to South Western part of Nigeria than any other part, of which Lagos is the most important destination. Lagos State is the most populous in Nigeria, and is estimated as the fastest growing city in Africa (UN-HABITAT, 2008). The State comprises the indigenous population and migrants of diverse ethnic background. Among all non-Yoruba people in Lagos, Igbo people are the largest (Mgbeafulu, 2003). Migrants face numerous problems in Lagos, the worst problem is accommodation. Many people live in houses that have no electricity and toilet facilities; some even sleep under the flyover bridges (Nwokocha, 2009).

Based on this, it is pertinent to examine the patterns, determinants and consequences of migration among this ethnic group that is the largest of all non-Yoruba people in the most populous city in Nigeria and the fastest growing city in Africa. Considering the pros and cons of migratory movement of people within the country and its differential impacts on men and women, it becomes pertinent to study migration by focusing on the gender aspect.

From the foregoing, the following research questions are deduced:

- i. What is the pattern of migration among female Igbo migrants in Lagos?
- ii. What are the motivating factors that underlie female Igbo migration to Lagos?
- iii. What are the effects of migration on female Igbo migrants in Lagos?
- iv. Do female Igbo migrants in Lagos realize their goal of migrating?
- v. What are the problems and challenges faced by female Igbo migrants?

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The overall objective of the study is to examine the patterns, and the underlying factors explaining migration of Igbo women to Lagos as well as the attendant consequences. The specific objectives include to:

- i. Explore the pattern of migration among female Igbo migrants.
- ii. Investigate the latent and manifest factors motivating migration to Lagos among female Igbo.
- iii. Examine the effects of migration on female Igbo migrants in Lagos.
- iv. Ascertain whether female Igbo migrants in Lagos realize their initial goal of migration.
- v. Examine the problems and challenges facing female Igbo migrants and their coping strategies.

1.4 JUSTIFICATION FOR THE STUDY

Migration is a complex phenomenon and should therefore be studied from diverse perspectives. Female migration traverses all societies and is influenced by the existing cultural norms and values as well as the socio-economic and political situations. Gender affects almost every aspect of life of individuals. This present study enhances the understanding of female internal migration; an area with little

empirical work in Nigeria. The dynamics of gender on the migration decision making processes, experiences, and outcome widens and deepens scientific knowledge on female migration in Nigeria in particular and the overarching power of gender in general.

The majority of migration researches in Nigeria focus on the different typology of internal migration, where women are seen as associational migrants; hence there are limited analytical studies which focus solely on women to ascertain whether they are independent migrants or associational migrants. This study would provide empirical information on the nature of migration and the proximate and structural determinants of migration among the women of the most migratory ethnic group in Nigeria.

The introduction of gender perspective to the study of migration brings an innovative approach to the study of migration in Nigeria. The study introduces new dimensions to the understanding of female migration and opens up new dimensions to the study of women empowerment. As the study has a direct bearing on sustainable development, the study brings to the fore the role women play in sustainable development in Nigeria.

The study provides a data set on migration of Igbo women in Lagos, and it serves as a reference point or baseline study for gender advocacy programmes for NGOs working on gender issues. Policy makers would find the recommendations of the study very useful for policy formulations. Finally, the study addresses one of the Millennium Development Goals of the United Nations which is to promote gender equality and to empower women. As this study is on women migration, the findings and the recommendations emanating from the study if implemented would go a long way in promoting gender equality and empowerment of women.

1.5 OPERATIONALIZATION OF CONCEPTS

Discrimination: This is unequal treatment of individuals or a group on the basis of some attributes such as gender, race, ethnic group, or religion. For this study, it refers to the way migrants are treated at their place of destination with respect to their gender, ethnicity or religion.

Effects of migration: Effects of migration will be measured in this study with occupation, education, financial empowerment, relationship with the opposite sex, marriage, autonomy and respect within the family, remittances, etc., before and after migration.

Expected value of migration: This relates to the expectations of the individuals who want to migrate. It includes everything the migrant hopes to achieve by migrating, including higher education, improved business opportunities, etc.

Exploitation: This is the act of taking advantage of something or someone. It is the act of taking unjust advantage of one because she is a migrant.

Forced migration: This is the movement of refugees and internally displaced people such as those displaced by conflict within their country as well as those displaced by natural or environmental disasters.

Migrant networks: This refers to sets of interpersonal ties of kinship, friendship, and shared community of origin that connect migrants, former migrants, and non migrants in places of origin and destination.

Place of destination: This refers to where the person who is moving out of an area is moving to. This is the receiving area, that is, the area the migrant wants to establish a new residency.

Place of origin: This refers to where the person who is moving is coming from, in other words, the sending area or region.

Pull factors: These are the conditions that attract people to a particular area or region, usually the place of destination. Examples include: employment opportunities, social amenities and infrastructures, etc.

Push factors: These are the conditions at the sending areas or region that is the place of origin that impel or stimulate people to move out of the areas or region. These include: unemployment, poverty among others.

Remittances: These are things earned or acquired by migrants that are transmitted back to the place of origin in both cash and kind. This includes other tangible and intangible things that are sent to place of origin by migrants, such as money, cloths, food items, etc.

Migrant: A person who is not born in Lagos and has lived in Lagos for not less than a year as at the time of study.

Pattern of migration: This refers to the stages of migration that the migrants adopted in their moving to Lagos.

Associational migration: This is migrating in company with others. That is, migrating along with relatives or husband.

Independent migration: This is migrating on your own capacity as an autonomous migrant to fulfil your aspiration irrespective of moving with relatives or husband.

Step-wise migration: This refers to the movement of migrants in stages or steps. It is a situation in which a migrant has to first move to the nearest rural or urban area perceived to be of economic benefit before moving to the most desired place of destination.

Chain migration: Chain migration refers to a process in which the initial movement of migrants lead to further movements from the same area of origin to the same area of destination. In a chain migration, an individual member of a community migration encourages and assists the migration of others from the same community to the same place of destination.

Circular Migration: This is the temporary labour migration at periodic intervals.

Migrant worker: This refers to a migrant who is to be engaged or has been engaged in a remunerated activity at the place of destination.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter presents a review of published works by different researchers in the area of migration in general and female migration in particular. For ease of presentation, the literature is reviewed in sub-themes or headings that shed light on the purpose of the study.

2.1 MIGRANTS CHARACTERISTICS AND MIGRATION PATTERNS

Personal differences have been found to account for differences in the motivation to migrate or not. These are the features that largely differentiate a person from others. Individual characteristics such as age, educational qualification, occupation, marital status, religion and economic status have been documented to be associated with female migration (Lim, 1993). These socio-demographic and economic factors influence people's dispositions to migrate or not and/or where and when to migrate.

Firstly, age is a factor of prime importance in the migration decision-making process. A person who wants to migrate on his own capacity as an autonomous and independent migrant must attain adulthood before thinking of whether to migrate or not. In child migration, age may not be considered as a factor because the person involved is accompanying another person who has come to take him/her to urban or rural areas as the case may be. This is mostly the case of house helps who do not go to their place of destination on their own capacity. Age determines whether a person will think of migration or not as researches have shown that migrants fall within certain age brackets. In Nigeria, Mberu (2005), using the nationally representative 1993 migration and urbanization survey, has shown the importance of age in rural out-migration. The study revealed that rural-urban migrants are particularly concentrated in the 30-44 and 45-59 age group, while rural non-migrants are more likely than migrants to be young (15-29) or old (60+). Khoo (1984), in a study of

women in Malaysian cities, concluded that age is associated with female migration. The study shows young Malaysian rural women were kept at home to safeguard their virginity and to maximize their labour, unlike the older women who have completed their reproductive roles and are not guarded like the young women. As a result, older women are more likely to migrate to cities than younger women. Age at migration influences migrants' social integration at their destination as it affects the composition of people with whom migrants live, work and make friends. (Aslund, *et al* 2009).

Secondly, educational qualification is a socio-demographic factor that has overwhelming influence on migration. Many studies that have explored the relationship between educational qualification and migration report similar results and conclude that educational qualification tends to increase the possibility of migration. That is, higher educational attainment is significantly associated with migration in general and rural-urban migration in particular as education equips people with the requisite skills needed to work in urban areas. Education influences the form of internal migration a person will consider as people with higher educational qualification dominate rural-urban migration, unlike rural-rural migration where the opposite obtains. Orite (1979) in a study of rural-rural migrants in Ondo State of Nigeria concluded that migrants with low education are more in this form of internal migration than those with higher education.

In Northern Nigeria, a study by Sudarkasa (1977) has shown that education has increasing effect on migration of young women to urban areas. Young women who have gone to school always go to urban areas in search of employment opportunities. The women see themselves as being "academically overqualified for types of works that are available in the rural areas" (Sudarkasa, 1977: 184). Similarly, Gugler and Ludwar-Ene (1995) have revealed in their study in Enugu of Southeastern Nigeria that female education increases female migration in the area especially as it induces

autonomous female migration. These are women who could move on their own as independent migrants into cities to pursue their economic aspiration and desires irrespective of whether they are accompanied by a man or not. Education and its widening employment opportunity encourage women and particularly younger women to migrate from the rural areas to the urban areas in search of employment to better their lives (Hollos, 1991). Education has become a motivating factor for migration. The educated people migrate in search of greener pastures, while others migrate to urban areas to acquire western education.

In Ghana, education is a motivating factor for female independent migration. Migrants with tertiary education are more likely than those with secondary education to involve in this form of migration. Adu-Okoree and Onoma (2012) have shown in their study of migrants in Ghana that very few women migrants migrated to join their husbands. This shows the increasing number of independent migrants. The work by Beauchimin *et al* (2004) articulates the factors that could explain the rise in female migration in Burkina Faso and Cote d'Ivoire. Girl education played a significant role in female migration than other factors. As women have more education they have no more career prospects in rural areas and as a result they have no other option than to migrate to urban areas where they can find opportunities for the new qualification.

Findley and Williams (1991), in an extensive literature review of developing country research pertaining to women and migration, concluded that female migration is strongly associated with their level of education. As a woman's level of education increases, she is more likely to migrate to cities. The study shows that even in communities with a very low level of education among women, female migrants have higher levels of education than non-migrants. This would not be unconnected with the skills education equips them with to work in cities and be able to cope and survive in urban areas. Education also increases the possibility of migration among married men and women. Educational qualification of married men and women who

migrated is higher than non-migrants. It is also significantly related to working in managerial or professional occupation among married women and men (Cooke and Bailey, 1996).

Marriage has been an important reason for female migration in many societies especially in patriarchal societies where a woman moves to live with the man after marriage, thereby changing her residence. Marital status is a significant variable in a person's social status which influences the likelihood for migration. It affects migration decision processes, forms of migration and even the outcome of migration. Certain forms of migration have been found to be dominated by the unmarried than other forms; single men and women have been documented to be more preponderant in rural-urban migration than other forms of migration (Mberu, 2005; Iruonagbe, 2009; Gimba, and Kumshe, 2011). These are mostly young people who move in search of better living conditions (Iruonagbe, 2009). Others might be due to reasons that are not basically economic (Tyner, 1996).

In recent times there has been a change in rural-urban migration as more women are moving into this form of migration that was hitherto dominated by men (Kymzer, 2009). Chamrathirong *et al* (1995) in a study in Thailand have revealed that more women than men participate in rural-urban migration than other forms of migration. Their study provided evidence that most of the women are rarely moving with a husband or a male relative, but that they are moving on their own, independent of a man in search of job in urban areas.

Being married bestows some responsibilities as well as privileges on couples. The man as the head of the family shoulders most of the responsibilities. As a result, he goes an extra mile in meeting up with these responsibilities. Fulfilling the economic needs of the family most often leads men and women to migrate in search of greener pastures. Consequently, married men and women migrate to areas they believe to be

economically viable or where their economic needs would be met. Adesiji *et al* (2009) in a study of rural-urban drift in a rural area of Kwara State showed that most of the migrants were married and the need to provide for the family was a major factor that motivated their migration. Family needs could be a push factor in migration of family heads on whom the onus lies, thus female household heads are more likely to migrate to urban areas than non-female household heads (Pekkala, 2003). The search for greener pastures among married men and women which is not unconnected with family needs have been found to influence international migration of skilled migrants (Oyeyemi, 2004).

Some married women migrate to urban areas to join their husbands. This is mostly among women whose husbands migrated to urban areas after marriage and first time pregnant women (Nedoluzhk and Agadjania, 2010). Fenglian (2011) in a study of marriages in China concluded that most married male rural-urban migrants leave their wives at home but bring them when they are economically stable because of high cost of living in a city. Some married women migrants prepare themselves for employment before migration by acquiring skills in some kind of jobs such as nursing and teaching that could be needed in any locale; and in that way they increase their chances of employment (Hanson and Pratt, 1991). Others got trained in professions that are related to their husbands' jobs (Katz and Monk, 1993).

Marital status also affects return migration and/or urban-rural migration. Women who migrate to join their husbands face return migration if their marriage breaks. That is they might be forced to return to their origin in the case of break up. In other words, divorce could shorten migration duration among women whose migration motive was to join their husbands (Bijwaard and Doeselaar, 2012). This could be more on young and low income migrant women who solely depend on their husbands; and those that are yet to integrate with their host communities. Ofuoku (2012) has shown in a study of urban-rural migration in Delta State that most of them

(the migrants) live with their wives. Put differently, couples are more likely to be involved in this form of migration than the single, divorced or widowed.

What people do for livelihood has been found to be a factor motivating migration and where they migrate to or what form of migration is involved. Occupational differences exist in migration processes and outcomes owing to the dynamic process involved in migration and occupation (Nguyen, 2005). That is migrants' profession or skill before migration and/or the desired skills to acquire can be a factor in migration. For instance, researches have shown that rural-rural migration is dominated mostly by unskilled migrants who are mainly involved in farming activities and trading in agricultural related business activities (Otite, 1979). Ekpenyong (1984) in a study of migrant farmers revealed that farmers from a rural origin seem to migrate to other rural areas where they can continue with their familiar trade, that is what they are used to. These are migrants who want to keep doing what they do in a different location where they believe would be more economically benefitting. Apart from rural-rural migration, occupational differences have been found to influence rural-urban migration of migrant women traders, who migrate to urban areas or cities where they believe there would be a boost in their business activities (Hollos 1991; Ekesionye, and Okolo, 2012). The role women play in domestic service has been found to facilitate the migration of women into cities and accelerate their adaptation to urban life (Bras, 1998).

Occupation also shapes urban-rural migration. In a study in Ekiti State, Adebo and Sekumade (2012) have shown that investment in rural occupation is one of the factors motivating the urban-rural migration of most retirees' in the area. In Ethiopia, migrants who acquired agricultural based skill in urban areas have been found to migrate back to rural areas where they can have access to land and other agricultural resources at a low cost to practice their occupation (Burley, 1982).

Even in international migration, occupational differences exist. Shortage of health workforce in developed countries has been found to be the main factor in the international migration of health professionals from developing countries to developed countries (Grignon *et al* 2012; WHO, 2006). The highly skilled professionals have been found to engage in international migration than the less skilled in Ireland (Wickham, 2009). This shows that the skilled are highly mobile.

Finally, the effect of religion on migration behaviour has been documented by some researchers. Religious beliefs influence who migrates and the form of migration. It is a factor in explaining the contemporary internal migration as well as international migration. In Nigeria, Mberu (2005) in a study of rural out-migration revealed that religion is one of the factors associated with rural out-migration. The study shows that Muslims dominate rural non-migrants and rural-rural migration, while Christians dominate rural-urban migration. Similarly, Dijick *et al* (2010) in a study in Scotland have argued that religious individuals are less likely to migrate than non-religious individuals and that Catholics are less likely to migrate than Protestants. Membership of conservative religious organization and attachment to some religion are a form of location-specific assets that may be difficult to find in area of destination; and therefore decreases the likelihood of migration (Mayers, 2000). Religious denominations are crucial to migration behaviour. A study in Utah, the core State of the Mormons in USA, has shown the role of religion in shaping migration patterns; the study revealed that non-Mormons are more likely to express intentions to out-migrate than Mormons (Tony, *et al* 1983).

In Nigeria, the effect of religion seems to be more on forced migration. Many migrants have been forced to relocate and/or return to their area of origin because of religious related crises which occur mostly in the Northern part of the country (Osaghae, and Suberu, 2005). This also affects migrants' settlement patterns in the North. Religious identity has pushed migrants in Northern Nigeria to settle along

religious and ethnic divide (Gambo, and Omirin, 2012), due to recurrent violent religious outbreaks. Mostly affected are the Igbo of the southeastern Nigeria who are the most migratory ethnic group in Nigeria.

2.2 FACTORS MOTIVATING MIGRATION

2.2.1 ECONOMIC FACTORS

Early migration writers explained that economic factor is the main factor motivating migration. They formulated theories to buttress the idea that the motivation for migration is purely economic. Writing in late nineteenth century to explain migration, Ravenstein (1885) and (1889) formulated what was referred to as “laws of migration” which saw migration as being inseparable from development and that the sole driving force is economic. In a similar vein, Lee (1966), using Ravenstein’s laws of migration postulated that there is a direct relationship between volume of migration and socio-economic differences in places. This view is shared by other neo-classical theories.

At the macro level, migration is explained as a response to differences in geographical location in supply and demand for labour. That is, people are expected to move from low income areas to high income areas and this tends to bring a balance in the spatial-economic differences. On the other hand, at the micro level, migrants are seen as rational individuals and/or actors who decide whether to migrate or not after a cost-benefit evaluation of the expected outcome of the intended move (Harris, and Todaro, 1970).

Following from the above theoretical explanation for migration, it is not surprising that many migration researchers have empirically shown that economic factor is the main motivating factor for migration. Migration occurs as a response to economic development as well as social cultural, environmental and political factors; and

brings about social change and development which in turn leads to industrialization, thereby creating employment opportunities for the citizens of the country.

Employment opportunities which exist in urban areas have been a leading factor responsible for increasing rural-urban migration in many countries especially in a developing country like Nigeria (Alanana, 2003; Lee and Roseman, 1999; and Hiller and McCaig, 2007). The perceived existence of employment opportunities in urban areas as compared to rural areas has made the urban areas centres of attraction for intending migrants. The high unemployment in the country also accounts for the increasing rural-urban migration (NISER, 1997, Alanana, 2003). The fundamental reason for rural-urban migration of females is not at variance with those of males; females like males tend to migrate from areas with limited economic opportunities to areas where there are employment opportunities. Thus, the underlying cause of female migration is economic (Fields, 1976). Getting employed in urban areas which migration affords migrant women changes their living conditions. As a result, employment opportunities for migrant women increase their likelihood to migrate (Lee, and Roseman, 1999). In a study of independent migrant women in Canada, Hiller and McCaig (2007) have shown that the hope of getting employed in urban areas has made migrant women view migration as an opportunity or mechanism for personal development and social mobility and thus encouraging migration of women to urban areas.

In Nigeria, Shadare and Tunde, (2012) in their study of graduate unemployment and its effects have shown that the search for employment opportunities is the main factor responsible for the increasing rural-urban drift among graduates and youths. Similarly, Zohry (2009) has revealed in a study of impact of internal migration in Egypt that migration is a response to unemployment. He found that migration is largely due to lack of employment opportunities in the migrants' areas of origin. An earlier study by DaVanzo (1978) in the USA, found that unemployed heads of

households are more likely to migrate than household heads who are employed. Therefore, economic condition is a motivating factor for most migrations, male and female alike.

The existence of ample employment opportunities for the increasing rural-urban migrants has been a concern for migration researchers, as well as other researchers. That is, some scholars are interested in knowing whether the teeming urban migrants are adequately employed. Elegalam (1980) in his study of urban employment in Lagos has shown that urban unemployment has been a critical problem facing many rural-urban migrants as more and more rural-urban migrants are unemployed. This he attributed to the high population of the country and the mass rural-urban migration among youths. However, Ayinde (2008) submits that urban unemployment is connected with retrenchment of workers by many organizations due to technological development. For Bakare (2011), urban unemployment is a crisis that many urban dwellers are facing and his empirical investigation revealed that increasing small wages and population growth led to a rapid increase in the supply of labour well above the available jobs. As a result, rural-urban migrant youths who do have the requisite occupational skills and/or education needed for urban employment could end-up being unemployed in urban areas or being apprentice in informal sector jobs to acquire the needed skills that will enable them get employed (Okpara,1986).

Poverty is a key factor that motivates migrating out of rural areas to urban areas and/or a rural area that is believed to have employment opportunities. The poverty level in rural areas in general and among women in particular helps to aggravate the migration of women out of the rural areas to other areas of perceived economic viability. The statistics on poverty in Nigeria shows that 63.5 percent of the poor live in rural areas while 43.2 percent are in urban areas (NBS, 2011). Similarly, the Nigerian Demographic and Health Survey (2008) indicate that 64.3 percent of rural dwellers are women.

Adepoju (2004) in a qualitative study of feminization of poverty revealed that above half of rural women live below the nationally defined poverty line, lacking access to basic education, decent nutrition, adequate health and social services. Gender disparity in economic power-sharing is an important contributing factor to the poverty of women especially in rural areas. Piper (2003) in a study in Asia has shown that the motivating factor for women migration is social inequality which women experience in their societies that pushes them to migrate in search of better opportunities. Being impoverished and disadvantaged they are subtly forced to out-migrate as a means of improving their lives and livelihood.

A major leading cause of poverty among women in rural areas is their lack of access to land and other productive resources. The male dominance on affairs relating to land makes it quite difficult for women to use land in their own right (Odenye, 2013). Land ownership is a key source of wealth and unequal access to land place women at a disadvantage and significantly increase poverty among women. It is one of the bases of economic development in rural areas as farmers depend on it for their livelihoods. Thus, the importance of land in rural economies cannot be overemphasized.

Ekpenyong (1984), in a study of migrant farmers in Cross River, has shown that high pressure on land and low returns from agriculture were the principal causes in the decision to migrate in the first place. Access to land was a major factor motivating migration or informing the decision to migrate or not. Thus, those who had access to land did not consider migration, unlike those who did not have access to land. In the same vein, McKay (2005), in a study in Philippines has shown that access to land use engenders female migration. The study reveals that female migration emerges from within an already complex situation of transitions in land use and conflicts over land.

According to Brumer (2008), women migration is associated with their participation in agriculture and their exclusion from inheriting land. The study shows that with the modernization and mechanization of agriculture, women are excluded from major work in the farm. As a result, women have little or no job prospects in the rural area, thus they are motivated to migrate to the city where they will have more job prospects. Momsen (1999), in a study in Indonesia, shows that women displaced from agriculture seek alternative means of earning a living in urban areas.

2.2.2 NON-ECONOMIC FACTORS

Researching about the motivating factors underlying migration has taken a more comprehensive and overarching dimension by incorporating the non-economic factors. There has been a radical shift in the interpretation for the motivation for migration to show that motivation for migration could not be solely for economic factor. In examining the factors associated with female migration, it is important to fully understand the roles assigned to males and females in a society where migration occurs.

Men and women are influenced by the ideologies, cultural norms and values that determine gender roles. Roles given to males and females in a society vary among cultures based on the prevailing ideologies, norms and values that shape people's behaviour. These have corresponding effect on the mobility of males and females. Female migration differs in traditional societies from an industrial society. Khoo (1984) has shown how cultural values and norms influence the mobility of young Malay women. Women are allowed to migrate only after child bearing, thus influencing the migration of young women as they are not permitted to migrate. This is to ensure that their cultural values are maintained and entrenched in the younger generations. Also, according to Yoon (1990), harsh South Korea cultural norms in rural areas cause young women to seek employment in urban areas as a way of escape. Cultural values that are harsh to women more often than not obtain most in

patriarchal societies. According to Tyner (1996), a major factor which explains the increased number of women migrants in Philippines is the longstanding patriarchal traditions and institutions that place young females in the lowest ranks within the family, the household and even the workplace. Given such humanizing and anti-women social mobility, many women would seek to migrate out from such environment and/or traditions.

Marriage involves movement from the bride home to the groom's residence, where marriage is patri-local. Marriage is another factor that has been found to influence female migration. Davin (2005) observed that marriage related migration is a major cause of migration among women and is a very important factor in female rural-rural migration than other types of migration. He showed in his study that marriage related migration accounted for 35 percent of female rural-rural migration, while it accounted for only 21 percent of female rural-urban migration. In a similar vein, Watts (1984) concluded in a study in Ilorin that marriage is a major factor that contributed to female rural-urban migration.

In a study of rural-urban migration in China, Li and Zahniser (2002) found that marriage plays an important role in migration decision making processes. It could have a positive as well as a negative effect on migration depending on the couple. Married people could be less likely to migrate so as to spend more time with their spouse. On the other hand, they may be more likely to migrate to make more money due to the added economic responsibilities. A study by Pittin (1984) in Katsina, Nigeria, revealed that female migration is mostly associational. That is, most of the women migrate with their husbands with only very few young women migrating independently of any husband or male relative. In Ghana, Adu-Okoree, and Onoma (2012) have shown that very few women migrants migrated to join their husbands. This shows the increasing number of independent migrants.

2.3 EFFECTS OF MIGRATION ON THE MIGRANTS

Migrant women are affected by migration in various ways. Migration can help raise women and men from the lower or middle socio-economic class to a higher socio-economic class (ILO, 2004). In Vietnam and Ethiopia, migration provides women with employment opportunities and the ability to better their living standards at home mainly through domestic work (ILO, 2004). According to Ramirez *et al.* (2005) women have a greater tendency to marry at the place of destination. Barber (2005), in a study of female migrants migration to Canada showed that migration has good or positive effects on female migrants as many of them got married and were economically empowered after migration.

Migration increasingly offers women education and career opportunities that may not be available or be denied them at the place of origin, as well as an alternative to marriage. These opportunities include domestic work in other households for an income rather than to be unpaid family workers (Momsen, 1999). Many migrant women use the opportunity that migration offers to buy land or real estate which increases their earnings. Employment opportunities which migration provides women could improve their status. According to Roldan (1988), in a study in Mexico City, the wages earned by married female migrants who worked in the industries enabled them to avoid conflict with their spouses by reducing how often they ask for money.

Furthermore, Cobo *et al.* (2010), in their study of returned migrants in Latin America, revealed that migrants experience occupational mobility through increased skills and abilities, which come largely from the fact that when they were abroad they were exposed to different lifestyles, languages, and work practices, which enabled them to experience mobility in their occupations. Hiller and McCaig (2007) found in their study that women migrants experienced improvement in their education, employment or career as well as general empowerment. Similarly,

Parrado and Flippen (2005) observed that Mexican migrant women are more likely to get employment in USA than in their place of origin. Lee and Roseman (1999) also found in their study in America that migration increases the probability of being employed. Pedraza (1991) has shown that the effects of migration on the lives women are profound. The affected areas are increase in their participation in the labour force, occupational advancement and their religiosity and change in marital status.

Despite the fact that most female migrants earn far less than their male counterparts, the economic benefits of their migration to the city are substantial when compared with their prospects in rural areas. Working in formal or informal sector of the economy, a large proportion of female migrants are able to send home remittances, or supplement the income of their household in case of married women (Rodenburg, 1993). By becoming a wage-earner, women can enhance their self-esteem and their status within the family (Rodenburg, 1993).

According to Trager (1988), for women in some Eastern and South-Eastern Asian countries, becoming wage-earners may be a way of gaining autonomy. The extent to which Asian women benefit from migration depends upon the prevailing family system. Adger, *et al* (2002) has shown that migration increases the income of the migrant, i.e. positively affects the income, wealth, knowledge base. It also affects the use of natural resources and technology. Cooke and Bailey (1996) have shown in their study that analyzed the labour force participation of migrant women that education increases the probability of women employment. In other words, the probability of migrant woman employment increases by level of educational attainment; and employment of migrant women increases with migration.

Apart from the economic benefits, there are also the social benefits of migration to women. Of central importance, migration offers women social benefits which result

in changes in their roles and status. The migration of women has often been associated with changes in their roles within and outside the family and with changes in their own attitudes through exposure to new or different ways of doing things. A study by Feranil (1984) reveals that working outside the family provides women with social interaction which they so much value. According to Findley and Williams (1991) migration offers married women the opportunity of avoiding direct control by their families in the rural areas; thus, giving them the opportunity to break out from their confined roles in the rural areas. Erman (1998) in a study of Moslem Turkish rural migrant women, found that migrations improve migrant women's position in their families. The study further showed that the improvement depends on some factors such as the Islamic sect they belong to, the demands made on the migrant from their families, their age and educational qualification.

Hugo (1993) was of the view that married women who migrated from rural to urban areas often experienced a change not only in transiting from an extended to a nuclear family but also from being an unpaid family worker to wage earner. Such changes are likely to improve their autonomy and enhance their roles in decision making in their families. Strauch (1984) shows that female migrants in Asia have more power and status which strengthen their self-esteem. Chant (1992) is of the view that migration enhances female autonomy, which is in line with the findings of Davin (2005), who found that migrant women have more independence than their counterparts in the rural areas. For Zhang (1997), migration experience improves women's ability to have more independence and become more educated. Ekpenyong, (1984) showed in his study of the Ikpe Community in Cross River, Nigeria, the effect of migration on the sending communities and that the traditional social structure is experiencing some changes as a result of the return of women out-migrants.

Apart from the positive effects noted above, migration could have negative effects on the migrants. Some studies have documented the other side of migration experience among female migrants. A study by Mweru (2008) in Kenya has identified some factors that make migrant women workers vulnerable to HIV infection. Among these factors is loneliness as a result of migrating to a new area. The feeling of loneliness has made young migrant workers to go into relationships with men. Another factor the study identified is the sense of freedom the migrants feel. They believe that since they are not under the control of their parents, that they can do anything they want to do without having anybody to dictate to them. As a result, many engage in casual sexual relationship. Boredom at work and monotonous nature of their work have been identified to have led some migrant women workers to seek for activities which they think will be interesting and be able to fight boredom; such activities included attending night clubs after work. At night clubs they can easily get drunk and increase the likelihood of engaging in unprotected sex.

The study also revealed that migrant women who work as casual factory workers were able to get their casual work after having sex with some of the factory managers or supervisors thereby exposing them more to the risk of contracting HIV. Finally, the study concluded that due to low wages and the expensive nature of living in urban areas, most migrant women used sex as a survival strategy.

Wong and Song (2008) have shown in their studies of migrant workers that migration stress has more significant impact on the mental health of females than males. According to Finch *et al.* (2010), the migrant women are more susceptible to many urban influences such as smoking, among others. The separation that migrant women experience from their communities and families may make them more prone to peer or urban influences, ultimately leading them to engage in adverse health behaviours. They also showed that migrant women face tremendous risks of economic and psychological poverty. This is largely due to the fact that they are

disconnected from social norms and supports, alienated from the larger urban landscapes in which they reside, prone to life and job dissatisfaction, which increases the propensity for health problems.

LeClere and McLaughlin (1997) found in their study that migrant women who migrated with their families face interruptions in their work, that is, among those who were working before migration. It was also noted that the disorganization which migrant women experience in the first year of migration could create a destabilizing effect on them. Also, they may obtain poor job at destination thus making them experience earning losses by migration. Martin (2003) has observed that women migration affects women roles at both their place of origin and destination.

Davin (2005) has opined that migration could have more subtle effects on the female migrants themselves. The study of marriage migration in China showed that female migrants are affected by their new experiences in urban areas and the urban life style which is quite different from their places of origin. The influence of the urban culture corrupts the cultural values and morals that they have acquired in their places of origin which are mostly rural areas, where cultural values and good morals hold sway. This makes them look quite different from their counterparts in the rural areas, who still hold tenaciously to the cultural values and norms.

2.3.1 EFFECTS OF MIGRATION ON MIGRANTS' FAMILIES

Migration has profound effects on the families of the migrants. Some of these effects are felt through their economic assistance and a positive change in their views and understanding through exposure to other cultures. It has been found that women are more likely to remit money than men (Curran, 1996). As a result, female migration has more positive effects on their families. According to Ramirez *et al.* (2005), the earning power of female migrants and their exposure to different gender norms at their place of destination help them to contribute significantly to their families.

According to Yang (2005), remittances are a major way that migration affects the families of the migrants. Remittances alleviate the funding of children's education, reduce child labour, and improve family health. According to Treger (1988), in a study in the Philippines, female migrants play a significant role in the maintenance of their families by sending them money. Their remittances are often used to further the education of their siblings rather than to satisfy basic necessities. Remittances have a substantial impact on the families receiving them. For those at the margins of survival, maintenance would be difficult without them, and for others, remittances can allow upward mobility. Dungumaro (2009) has found in a study in Tanzania that female migration has led to increased income for the families left behind due the remittances that the migrants send to their families. Adu-Okoree and Onoma (2012) in their study of migrant remittances in Ghana noted that remittances are a major driving force in rural-urban migration. The study showed that remittances are used mostly by the family at the place of origin. They have shown that women are the recipients of most of the remittances. Most remittances are for the upkeep of those left behind. Zohry (2009) documented that migration is an important instrument for rural development.

Studies by Curran (1995; 1996) have shown that in Thailand, though sons and daughters migrate, daughters have been found to remit more wages than sons. In addition, the daughter's position in the family is an important factor in remittance as their traditional practices bestow more rights as well as responsibilities to certain positions in the family. Daughters in the middle position have been found to remit more money than sons in the middle position.

Trager (1984) found that in Asia, young and single female migrants are major sources of remittances than the young and single male migrants irrespective of their relatively higher earnings. A study by Hong (1984) showed that single women in the cities of Republic of Korea remitted about 55 per cent of their income home. Also,

Trager (1988) showed that migrants from poor backgrounds who are working as menial workers send remittances as those who are well paid workers. In Mexico, it was found that the increased income through remittances improves children's health and mortality rates. This is in addition to the several improvement of family health through the increased education of female migrants (Hildebrandt and Mckenzie, 2005).

Davin (2005) observed that female migrants acquire high status in their family because of their remittances. Taylor and Martin (2001) are of the view that remittances from migrants enable their household at place of origin to avoid credit and help them invest. The study shows that given the increasing number of migration, remittances have the potential to positively impact on rural income and welfare of the rural dwellers. Dike (1982) has shown that urban migrants play a major role in rural developments in South Eastern Nigeria. They provide infrastructural facilities and also contribute immensely in social, economic and political developments of their areas.

According to Panda (2009), remittances contribute to the welfare of the receiving households, and increase the consumption rate of the family and the community at large thereby impacting on the whole community. Chandra (2005) in a study found that the positive effects of migration on the families of the migrants are in the form of social and economic support and the remittances that they give to their families. Also, Adjei (2006) outlined some of the positive consequences of female migration which are: remittances for families left behind for subsistence, education and health, changes in traditional division of labour, greater autonomy through increased incomes, break with traditional roles and patterns of dependence, creation of small scale businesses in places of origin for other family members.

Apart from the positive effects migration has on the families of the migrants, migration could also have negative effects on the migrant's families. Some studies have documented the negative effects of migration on the migrant's families. Chandra (2005) observed that female migration creates more burdens for the members of the family left behind. This is in the form of increased domestic chores. It could also lead to family breakdown because of long absence and separation that have existed between the migrant and the family members. Adjei (2006) noted some of the negative consequences of female migration which include: dislocation in kinship relationships important for social cohesion, low or invisible status for marital/spousal migrants increases due to low income for the unskilled in particular as they engage in menial and insecure jobs.

Hetler (1990) documented how migration, re-shaped family structures in a Javanese village. Migration often involved the separation of family members which not only resulted in changes in family structure but may also lead to modifications in the roles of family members. Chandra (2005) noted that the negative effects on migrants' families include separation and its effects on the family left behind. Separation of family members has led to difficulty in their coming together when needed for important family events like deaths or marriages (Nandam, 1995). This has led family members to miss the burial of loved ones. This was found to have emotional effects on the migrants and the families left behind. At the community level, migration of women also affects the religious practices and beliefs.

Davin (2005) has also found that female migration places some difficulties on marriage due to spousal separation. The study also shows that migration challenges traditional gender roles and hierarchical authority in the family. It also causes social tension and stress in family relationship. Dungumaro (2009) in a study in Tanzania, found that some families suffer due to communication gap that exists between them and their migrant daughters. The study also found that some female migrants who

got infested with disease in a bid to survive in urban areas by engaging in uncontrolled and unprotected sexual affair could become a problem for their families; because when they become sick or got infested with sexually transmitted diseases they will be sent home to their families. This compounds the migrant's family's problem.

Devin (2005) also noted the negative impact of migration on agriculture. The study showed that the agricultural sector was becoming increasingly dominated by the older and weak people, and that this could have negative effects on agriculture in the study area as young, able and vibrant youths migrate into the urban areas. Adewale (2005) shows that rural-urban migration has negative effects on the quality of life in the rural areas. In many rural areas the consequence of migration is seen in the deterioration of the economy which leads to poverty and hunger (Mini, 2001). This is mainly due to continual loss of youth to the urban areas, thus leaving behind the aged people in the rural areas.

2.4 PROBLEMS FACING FEMALE MIGRANTS

The problems facing migrants are numerous and diverse, but female migrants face more complex problems. The vulnerability of female migrants has been documented by some researchers (Data, 2005; Ndaye, 1999). They are exposed to many gender related problems as migrants, and as women in particular. According to Quinlin (2005), migrant women face a number of gender-specific problems such as loss of rights to village lands left behind, lower pay in urban employment as well as the need to combine child bearing and work outside the family.

Similarly, Curran *et al.* (2003) have shown that gender is such a profound social factor that influences the kind of problems female migrants face in their destinations. They conclude that migrant women face diverse barriers both at their place of origin and at destination. Painter (1992) in a study of migrants from Niger and Mali to Cote

d'Ivoire found various socio-cultural, economic, political, and environmental factors which make migrant women susceptible to diverse problems at their destinations. Dominant among them is the subordinate position of women in their place of origin. The study showed that they suffer a wide range of problems that make them to be exposed to problems such as exploitation, discrimination and sexual harassment. Kofman (2003) also observed that migrant women in London are confronted with discrimination that forces them to seek for asylums and thus become refugees.

The vulnerability of female migrants is diverse, subtle, and complex. Many suffer abuses, violence and discrimination. According to Chammatin (2002), migrant women suffer more abuses, violence and discrimination than their male counterparts. Dike (1982) showed in his study of the Igbo living in Lagos that many urban migrants face inter-ethnic and intra-ethnic hostilities in the urban areas, and to cushion the effects they form community or local government area association. Also, Herbert *et al.* (2008) in their study of Ghanaians working in London, found that diverse forms of discrimination and abuse form part of their daily experience. Cox (1997) has shown that women migrants face intense level of prejudice and discrimination. In a similar manner, Shan and Menon (2004) have documented that discrimination and exploitation are the leading problems migrant women go through. According to Coppola, *et al.* (2007), migrant women face acceptance problem. As a result, they are discriminated against which makes them face many more problems living in urban areas. Martin (2003) has documented the exploitation of internal migrant women and the abuses suffered by migrant women

Employment related problems have been documented to be a leading experience of migrant women. As a result they are forced to take up menial jobs that expose them to harsh working conditions. A study by Machado (1999) concluded that the majority of female migrants who are domestic workers in private households are exposed to adverse conditions of employment and unfair work practices in terms of hours of

work, rest periods and over time. According to Nightengale (2002), in a study of Nigerian female workers, the conditions of female workers are worse; they are paid less than men and often under-employed. Omojola and Adebo (2012) in a study of youth rural-urban migrant in Ekiti have shown the employment challenges rural-urban migrants are faced with such as low wages, poor salary, working in hazardous conditions among others. Shan and Menon (2004) revealed that most migrant women are faced with unemployment problems in their place of destination. Also, Aikins and Ofori-Atta (2007) have shown an association between migrants' unemployment and educational attainment. In their study, less educated migrants experienced more unemployment than the more educated migrants. Chiswick and Miller (2002) found an association between migrants earning and language. According to them, migrants earn lower incomes if they were not able to speak the language.

Similarly, Togunde (1999) in a study in Nigeria showed that age is an important factor that influences women's employment. The study shows that older women are more likely to be employed than younger women. Religion, according to the study, is also a factor that influences migrant women's employment. Christians are more likely to be employed than Moslems. Also, ethnicity influences female migrant employment. The study shows that Igbo and Yoruba women migrants are more likely to be employed than Hausa migrant women. The study shows that greater percentage of women who had worked before they got married are more likely to be employed than women who had never worked before they got married. The study also documented a negative relationship between age differences between spouses and employment.

Increasing migrants' unemployment leads them to take up menial and demeaning jobs. A study by Boyd and Thomas (2001) showed that because of high unemployment level among migrants, migrants with university degree do take up jobs that do not match their skill to enable them cope with increasing unemployment.

Omojola and Adebo (2012) have shown in their study of rural-urban migrants in Ekiti that about two-thirds had a paltry monthly salary of six thousand naira only. This is as a result of high unemployment rate among rural-urban migrants. To cope, they had to take up any job to survive. Martin (2003) also shows that due to high unemployment among internal migrant women many of them take up risky and low paid jobs.

Another well documented problem facing migrants is accommodation. Dike (1982) has noted that owing to the accommodation problems facing urban migrants, many of them live in makeshift houses popularly known as *bacha*. Also, the study by Omojola and Adebo (2012) showed that most rural-urban migrants also face accommodation problems. In the same vein, Aikins and Ofori-Atta (2007) have shown that in Ghana, most migrants experience acute accommodation problem at their destination that they end up living in slums and squatter settlements. Lindquist *et al.* (1999) have shown that the numbers of homeless migrants are on the increase. The study shows that homeless migrants experience other forms of problems such as depression and loneliness. The ILO (2003) has observed that as a result of diverse and complex problems facing migrant women, some of them are forced to reside in their place of employment with obvious health and social consequences. Similarly, Gimba and Kumshe (2011) have shown in their study of rural-urban migrants in Maiduguri that one of the main problems facing rural-urban migrants is accommodation. They argued that rural-urban migration puts pressure on urban housing and as a result, migrants are forced to live on streets and makeshift substandard accommodations.

Also related to unemployment, is financial problem faced by female migrants. Regassa and Yusufe (2009) have shown that there is a strong association between gender and financial problems faced by migrants. Also, the study shows females are more prone to culture shock than males and have more unemployment problem. The

study further illustrates that 29.5 per cent of women and 19.8 per cent males have encountered health problems of one kind or the other at the time of first arrival at their destination. Also, 21.4 per cent males and 27.2 per cent female migrants faced the risk of contracting disease one or more times during the course of their life as migrants in the current destination, while 18 per cent of females and 4.7 per cent males had faced sexual harassment.

Other studies have also shown that migrants face health problems. According to Finch *et al.* (2010), migrant women are more susceptible to many urban influences such as smoking, clubbing, among others. The separation that migrant women experience from their communities and families may make them more prone to peer or urban influences, ultimately leading them to engage in adverse health behaviours. The study also showed that migrant women face tremendous risks of economic and psychological poverty. They are disconnected from social norms and supports, alienated from the larger urban landscapes in which they reside, prone to life and job dissatisfaction, which increase the propensity for health problems.

Similarly, Painter (1992) makes it clear that the vulnerability of female migrants reduces their ability to negotiate for safe sex, thereby exposing them to sexually transmitted diseases. Anarfi (1993) noted that due to economic problems that migrants face, they suffer malnutrition and under-nutrition which expose them to health problems. The study also shows that psychological stress faced by migrants creates problem in adjusting to the new environment. Similarly, Chiswick and Miller (2002) have shown that migrant women face a language problem which negatively affects their earning capacity and adjustment. Pittin (1984) found in a study in Katsina, Nigeria, that Hausa women who migrate are involved in *karuwanu* (prostitution) to enable them survive the high cost of living in urban areas, with obvious consequences for sexually transmitted diseases.

LeClere and McLaughlin (1997) in their study suggest that migrant women who migrated with their families face interruptions in their work, that is, for those who were working before migration. They also found that the disorganization which migrant women experience in the first year of migration could create a destabilizing effect on them; they obtain poor job at destination thus making them experience earning losses by migration. Aikins and Ofori-Atta (2007) have also noted in their study the role of religion as a coping mechanism for the migrants. This is because the church provided the space for spiritual support, and many Pentecostal churches play a positive role in job creation, thus helping migrants adjust quickly to their new environment.

Hanson and Pratt (1991) have averred that as a coping strategy, migrant women prepare for migration by acquiring skills in jobs or professions that they perceive would be in demand in most places. Lindquist *et al.* (1999) have also shown that a strong sense of control over ones surroundings helps migrants or homeless migrants in coping with their problems. Brown *et al.* (1990) have shown that females are more religious than males as many of them participate more in religious organizations. This is associated with a coping strategy for stressful circumstances.

The above review show works on migration in general and gender and migration in particular. There is a wealth of literature in migration and women migration. These literatures provide insight into the nature of migration as well as its effects and problems facing migrants especially women migrants. On the other hand, there is a dearth of literature on internal female migration in Nigeria in general and the Igbo in particular. This study therefore fills this gap in literature.

2.5 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Two theoretical models are used in this study to explain migration. The two approaches enable us to have a good and enriched understanding of migration. They are: Structuration theory and Harris-Todaro theory of migration.

2.5.1 STRUCTURATION THEORY

Social theories have been used in the social sciences to enhance the understanding of the nature, formation, organization and functioning of societies. These theories can be grouped into micro (agency) and macro (structure) theories; that is, theories that emphasize more on the individual factors (micro) and those that emphasize more on the societal or structural factors in explaining human actions.

However, there have been attempts to integrate both the micro and the macro components in social theorizing and analysis. Structuration theory is one of such efforts to integrate both micro and macro factors in explaining the nature and organization of societies. Structuration theory attempts to overcome the shortcomings that could arise as a result of emphasizing only agency or structure in explaining human social action and societal change (Giddens, 1984). The theory views both the human agents and societal structures with equal importance. Structuration theory emphasized some key concepts which are germane to the understanding and explanation of migration. The key concepts are Agency, Structure, Duality of structure, Institutions, and Time/Space, and these concepts explain the relationship between structuration theory and migration. These concepts are explained in detail below to bring to the fore the nexus between these concepts which embody structuration theory and migration.

AGENCY

As used in Giddens' structuration theory (1984), the agency is the individual. The individual plays a vital role in social action and societal change. Structuration theory believes that the agent knows what he is doing and the reasons for doing it. In other words, the theory stresses that the agents are knowledgeable, and that their actions are intentional and purposeful. In taking decision, the agent weighs the risks involved; he does not take rash decisions. He makes his decision after a thorough evaluation of the pros and cons of the decision. The cost-benefit analysis enables individuals to make a decision, and this cost-benefit analysis by the agent is very important to migration decision. Individual migrants decide to migrate after proper cost-benefit analysis of their intended movement. The personal characteristics of the individual come into play in his decision to migrate or not. These personal characteristics of the individual agents and the needs of the individual are often discussed as the proximate determinants of migration.

Individual agents make rational decisions about migration; however, rational decisions could result into unintended consequences. Unintended consequences of an action are very significant in structuration theory, and they could be very influential in determining female migration. For instance, if a woman migrates to join her husband in an urban area, and in the process experiences an improvement in her life by being employed, the purpose of the migration was not to seek employment opportunities. Thus, employment now becomes the unintended consequences of migration. Such experience could cause more people to migrate in search of better employment opportunities.

STRUCTURE

Structure is another important key concept in structuration theory. Structures are the rules that govern society. Structures influence social change in a society. Structuration is the process by which society is changed, and this happens in

different ways. One of these ways is migration, which brings about population change and development in the society.

The society plays an important role in migration decision. In migration studies, structural determinants of migration refer to the influence of structure on migration decisions. Structural variables such as governmental policies and projects, changing economic and political systems among others could be determining factors in migration decision making. Many migrants have migrated because of government policy of establishing a new industry in a certain area. For example, establishment of educational institutions in certain places has contributed immensely to population movement towards such places.

DUALITY OF STRUCTURE

Duality of structure is another important concept in Giddens' structuration theory. According to the theory, dialectical relationship exists between structure and agency; agency and structure interact to bring about change in the society. The interaction between individuals and the society brings about societal change. This close association between agency and structure forms the basis of structuration that integrates both agency and structure in explanation of social issues.

The duality of structure is very important to structuration theory. In migration research, the relationship between proximate and structural determinants of migration illustrates the importance of the duality of structure. Proximate and structural determinants do not operate independently of each other. Both proximate and structural determinants interact to bring about migration. In migration decision-making, both agency and structure are very crucial.

INSTITUTIONS

Another important factor that influences structuration of social systems is institutions. Giddens in his structuration theory identified four societal institutions: symbolic orders/modes of discourse, political institutions, economic institutions, and laws/modes of sanctions. Every agent makes use of these institutions to bring about social change. Different institutions which are among the institutions identified in structuration theory influence migration. Among these institutions, the network between people outside their homelands and their relatives at the place of destination largely influence migration. Economic motives have been known to be determining factors in migration. Most migratory movements have economic underlining; the desire for better economic opportunities which most people believe exist in the urban areas have been a major motivating factor in rural-urban migration and even other types of migration. Female migrants could independently move to the cities to fulfil their personal economic desires and aspirations. Other institutions such as political and legal institutions could no doubt cause migration, people migrate to some areas just because of newly promulgated laws or acts.

TIME/SPACE RELATIONS

Structuration theory emphasizes the influence of time and space on societal change. Giddens stresses that regions are different and they influence society in different ways. As a result, in migration studies too, places of origin and destination are different. It is important to seek for the different factors in places of origin and destination that influence migration. These differences in places of origin and destination could serve as basis for understanding why people migrate. It could also explain migration experiences and outcomes, because even different places of destination also differ in the opportunities and challenges that exist there. Also, there are differences in cultural beliefs and environmental conditions in various rural areas which are the place of origin of most urban migrants. These have great effect on

whether an individual will consider migration as an option or not. It also affects migration experience and outcomes.

From the backdrop of the foregoing analysis of migration using structuration theory, one can say that the theory provides a good foundation for explaining Igbo female migration. The Igbo woman (agency) makes a rational choice in deciding whether to migrate or not and where to migrate to. The choice is made after a thorough evaluation of the cost and benefit analysis of migrating. The society (structure) also plays a vital role in migration of Igbo women. This could be in form of values, norms and culture of the people. A good example is the inheritance system of Igbo people. The Igbo woman does not inherit land and property from the father, and this could be a push factor for migration of Igbo women. Also, inadequate federal presence in Igbo land (structure) could serve as a factor underlining migration in the area.

However, both the individual and societal factors (duality of structure) interact with each other in migration decision making process. The individual characteristics as well as the societal factors are pertinent in migration process. This clearly explains why despite all the factors motivating migration in the society, some people do not migrate. Furthermore, Igbo migrant associations (institutions) could be a factor motivating migration of the Igbo. Whenever they reside outside their homeland, the Igbo form associations which help to bring together the Igbo in the area. Migrant association is very popular among the Igbo that there are central associations for the Igbo in general when they are outside southeast and other state, local government, and even community/kindred based migrant associations. Migrant associations help to cushion the effect of migration for new migrants by providing them accommodation, feeding, and also help in searching for employment. Finally, the concept of time/space relations throws more light to the understanding of Igbo female migration. The concept which shows the differences between the place of

origin and destination as a motivating factor for migration, largely explains Igbo migration. After the Nigerian civil war, Igbo-land was greatly devastated; means of livelihood was a very big problem, as a result they migrated to other areas to earn a living. The landlocked nature of the southeastern states could be a motivating factor for migration.

2.5.2 HARRIS-TODARO THEORY OF MIGRATION

Harris-Todaro theory of migration is an economic model used in economics to explain some of the issues concerning rural-urban migration in less developed countries (Harris and Todaro, 1970).

The theory attempts to provide explanation for rural-urban migration despite urban unemployment. The theory believes that rural-urban migration is based on a rational choice; that is, the migration decision is based on rational choice of the migrant and it is made based on the expected income differential between rural and urban areas. The decision to migrate is a function of the perception of the potential migrant of an expected income in the urban area. The theory argues that rural-urban migration persists because there is inequality between urban and rural income, and it is this wage differential that motivates people to migrate. That is, the greater urban income serves as incentive for people to move into the urban areas. This implies that rural-urban migration in a context of high unemployment can be economically rational if expected income exceeds rural income. The theory also notes that due to the differentials in industrial and agricultural earnings, and the tendency of finding employment in the industrial settings in urban areas spurs the individuals to migrate to urban areas.

The theory suggests that the best way to minimize rural-urban migration in developing countries is to seriously promote rural development by offering more social and economic services such as health care, education and rural infrastructure.

Using Harris-Todaro model of migration, we can understand rural-urban migration, which is mainly due to economic reason, is as a result of wage differences in industrial and agricultural sectors. Also, this theory has buttressed the fact that rural-urban migrants are rational and seek to improve their lot. The cost-benefit analysis undertaken by individuals influences largely the decision to migrate or not. The literature has also shown that migration occurs after a thorough analysis of the risk involved in moving into the urban areas and the prevailing socio-economic situation in the rural areas.

Migration of Igbo females could be understood in the light of Harris-Todaro model of migration. Igbo women have been very active economically before and during the colonial period (Chuku, 2005). Their main stay was agriculture. The fall in prices of agricultural products after the Nigerian civil war, and the declining interest in agriculture due to the fall, led many Igbo women to migrate to other regions in search of means of livelihood. Also, the rising level of female education among the Igbo helped to fuel female migration since the rural areas did not offer good job prospects for secondary and tertiary school graduates. The civil war also greatly slowed down the pace of industrial development in Igbo-land after the war. Consequently, there was need for both male and female Igbo youth to look elsewhere for employment opportunities. Not only did they leave the rural areas, they also left the region for relatively stable places that did not suffer the devastation of the three-year civil war, Lagos being the best of such destinations. Based on this economic difference between place of origin (southeast) and the place of destination (Lagos) the direction of the migratory flow is easily predictable.

Although, this theory presents rural-urban migration to be solely for economic reasons, literature has also shown that some other reasons which are not economic can encourage rural-urban migration, especially female migration. However, most rural-urban migrations are motivated by economic factors.

2.6 THEORETICAL SYNTHESIS

The two theories adopted to explain migration in this study emphasized the importance of the individual and the society in migration decision making. One of these theories - Harris-Todaro model of migration emphasized one aspect, which is the individual. The theory sees the individual as a rational being that makes his choice after a rational thinking of what would be the outcome or consequences of his choice. In making his choice in migration decision, the theory emphasizes that it is only the economic gains that the migrant is solely after. The expectations which are largely economic determine whether the individual will migrate or not.

Also, the other theory - structuration theory recognized the place of the individual in migration decision making. It also acknowledges that the individual whom the theory calls the agency is rational and knowledgeable in his decision making. The theory does not stop there; it also emphasized the role society plays in migration decision making. Societal influence is also recognized as one of the determining factors in migration. The integration of both the individual and the society in explanation of migration as adopted by the structuration theory makes its analysis of migratory movement enriching and robust. The approach is complimentary, as one aspect compliments the deficiencies or the shortcomings of the other aspect.

The adoption of the two theoretical approaches has made glaring, the pivotal role of the individual in migration process as the two theories acknowledge and emphasized this point. Besides, the combination of the two theories has provided an enriching explanation of migration as both the proximate and structural determinants of migration are emphasized.

2.7 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The conceptual framework explains migration decision from the societal and individual levels. The framework shows how societal or structural factors can motivate female migration. Some societal factors such as community norms and values regarding female migration can encourage migration among females. A society whose value gives honour to successful women directly or indirectly encourages female migration. Also, the roles women play in a society could engender female migration. Other structural factors that could encourage migration are government presence in a society. This could be in form of social amenities and infrastructures in the community and government establishments which can provide employment opportunities for the people and boost standard of living in the community. Another structural factor such as inheritance system could also motivate female migration. An inheritance system like the Igbo's which does not have provision for women in their father's house could encourage women to migrate to other areas where they can acquire some things.

At the individual level, individual characteristics such as age, marital status among others could affect the individual's disposition to migrate. A woman must come of certain age for her to think of migrating independently. Marriage is a factor that influences female migration; other individual characteristics that could engender migration are household size and personal values. However, personal values explain why some people, though experiencing the same situation, may not migrate. The individual characteristics are not independent of the societal factors; they interact with each other. Both the individual's characteristics and the community norms and values influence the migration analysis or migration decision process. The individual's analysis of migration, that is, the cost-benefit of the intended movement, is also influenced by the individuals' personal characteristics such as age, sex, education, marital status, among others. These factors to a large extent influence the migration analysis. These factors also vary among individuals, and this could explain

why different people analyze migration differently and have different expectations of migration.

The expected value or benefit from migration largely influences the individual to migrate. As the expected value of migration differs with individuals, so individuals also make different migration decisions. Age of the individual also influences the expected value of the migration. Age is an important factor in migration analysis and hence the expected value of migration. People's expectation varies with age; this could explain why migration stream is dominated by people within the range of certain age groups. The interaction or the relationship between the individual's characteristics and migration analysis produces the expected value of migration and whether the individual will migrate or not. The result of the analysis determines if the individual will migrate or not; and where to migrate to, thus influencing the pattern of migration.

The consequences of migration could be positive or negative. Migration could provide women with employment opportunities which may not be available at the place of origin. Some could even get married or establish new relationships that could lead to marriage at the place of destination. Migration also gives women some level of autonomy and respect in their families, and generally empowers women. On the other hand, migration could lead to break in marriage or relationship, indiscipline, which is a major factor predisposing women to prostitution.

This conceptual framework is situated within the context of Structuration theory and the Harris-Todaro model of migration. As the theories emphasize the individual and the society, this is clearly illustrated in the conceptual framework.

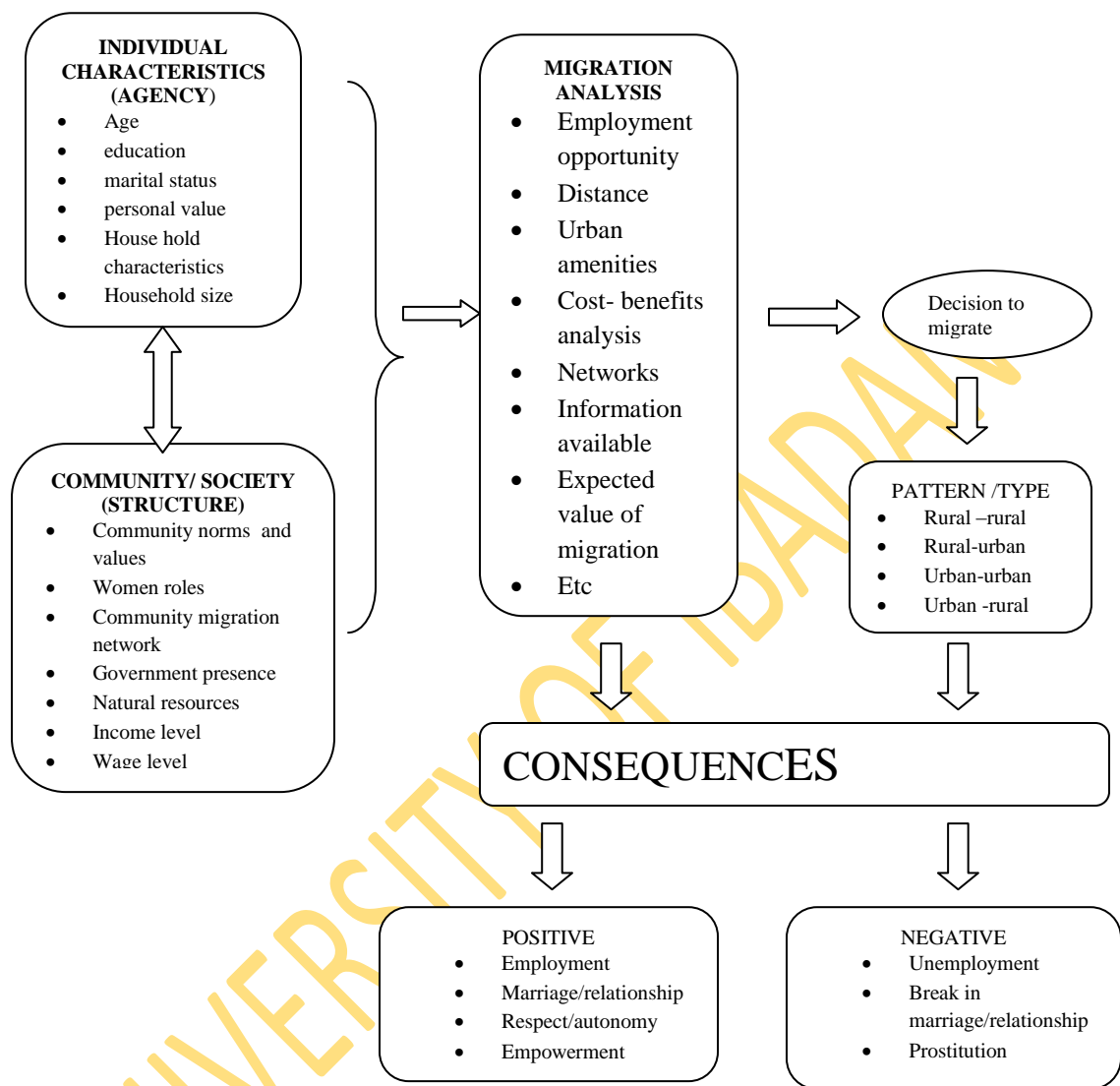


Fig 1: Conceptual framework for the analysis of Igbo female migration

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the research techniques that were used for the study. This includes the research design, the study area, the population of the study, sampling design, instruments of data collection, and methods of data collection and analysis.

3.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

The study adopted a descriptive design. This provided opportunity of describing the patterns, determinants and consequences of migration among migrant Igbo women in Lagos. To achieve this, both qualitative and quantitative methods were utilized. These enabled the researcher to collect rich and complementary data on the phenomenon.

3.2 THE STUDY AREA

The study was conducted in Lagos State, one of the states in South Western Nigeria. It shares boundaries with Ogun State in the North and East, Benin Republic in the West and the Atlantic Ocean in the South. It lies between latitudes $5^{\circ} 35^1$ N and $6^{\circ} 27^1$ N of the Equator and Longitudes $3^{\circ} 23^1$ E and $4^{\circ} 5^1$ E of the Greenwich meridian (www.wikipedia.com)

Lagos is unarguably the most populous State in Nigeria, and is estimated as the fastest growing city in Africa (UN-HABITAT, 2008). It has a total of 20 Local Government Areas (LGAs) and about 30 Development Areas. The 2006 national census conducted by National Population Commission indicated that Lagos has a population of 9,113,605 people.

Lagos was formerly the Capital of Nigeria, and could be regarded as the hub of economic and financial activities in Nigeria as it hosts the major sea port and almost

all the headquarters of financial institutions in Nigeria. Most national and multi-national companies in Nigeria also have their main base in Lagos. There are numerous industries which can create job opportunities in Lagos. This no doubt makes Lagos a choice destination for people seeking employment opportunities.

In addition, Lagos is a foremost commercial city of Nigeria. International markets in the city create opportunities for business activities; thus, it is an attractive city for migrant traders. It could also be regarded as the hub of educational activities as it is one of the States that have the highest number of universities as well as other tertiary institutions in Nigeria. These attributes of Lagos could be a catalyst for migration to the City especially among the South-Eastern States as the city par excellence for doing business. The state is composed of indigenes and migrants of diverse ethnic origins, which represent all ethnic groups in Nigeria and non-Nigerians.

3.3 THE STUDY POPULATION

The study population comprises female migrants from the South-East residing in Lagos. This comprised migrant women from the five states of the South-East which are: Imo, Abia, Anambra, Enugu, and Ebonyi States who have lived in the State for not less than one year as at the time of the study. Both married and single women from these states were included in the study.

3.4 THE STUDY SAMPLE

The sample for the study was drawn from migrant Igbo women in Lagos, which included both married and unmarried women of South Eastern States. Conchran's sample size formula (Conchran, 1977) was used to calculate the sample.

Using the formula:

$$n = \frac{Z^2 P (1-P)}{d^2}$$

Where:

n= the sample size

Z= Z statistics for level of confidence

P= expected prevalence or proportion

d= precision

$$n = \frac{(1.96)^2(0.05)(0.05)}{0.4^2}$$

$$n = 600$$

A total of 200 respondents were drawn from each of the three senatorial zones. This gave a total of 600 respondents. Additional 5% of the 600 was added to compensate for attrition. This gave a total of 630 respondents that were sampled for the quantitative data.

The qualitative data included In-depth Interviews (IDIs) and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). For the IDI, the number of interviewees was guided by theoretical saturation (Strauss & Corbin, 1998), which started occurring from the 20th interviewee, but for expediency interviewing stopped with the 25th interviewee. Six FGDs were conducted on the basis of six key group identities as follows: rural origin, urban origin, never married, married, migrated alone, and migrated in company of husband or relative.

3.5 THE SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

The Senatorial Districts were used to ensure that sampling covers the entire State. The Multistage sampling technique was adopted. In the first stage, simple random sampling technique was used to select two local governments from each of the three senatorial districts. This gave a total of six LGAs. In the second stage, in each of the six local governments that were selected, simple random sampling was used to select ten census enumeration areas (EAs). This gave a total of 60 EAs. In the last stage, in each of the EAs selected, household screening was done to identify the houses where female Igbo migrants resided; simple random sampling technique was used to select the respondents if there were more than two in a selected household. IDI respondents

were purposively selected from migrants who have lived for more than 5 years in Lagos. The criteria used for selection were whether the migrant migrated from urban or rural area, whether the migrant is single or married, and whether the migrant came on her own or came with a family relative or husband.

3.6 VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY OF RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS

In every scientific research, accuracy in measurement is of great importance. The validity and reliability of the instrument that was used for this study was ascertained to ensure that the instrument is consistent and dependable to measure what it is intended to measure. Face and content validity were used for the quantitative instrument. This involved the researcher taking a thorough look at all the questions to ensure that they are consistent with the study objectives. Also, three experienced researchers in the area of gender and migration assessed the questions and ascertained their validity. Descriptive and interpretative validity were used for the qualitative instrument. For the reliability of the research instruments, internal consistent procedure was used to ascertain that the instruments were reliable. To further enhance the validity and reliability of the instruments, pilot study was conducted to pre-test the research instruments.

3.7 INSTRUMENTS OF DATA COLLECTION

The study used quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection. This involved the use of questionnaire for collection of quantitative data, in-depth interview and focus group discussions for the collection of qualitative data. The questionnaire is divided into sections. The first section deals with the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents. This section has 10 questions. The second section is focused on patterns and motivation of migration. It has 19 questions that seek to address the patterns and motivating factors for migration. The next section is on the effects of migration. This section has 47 questions in all that seek to ascertain both the positive and negative effects of migration. The other section is on the realization

of initial goal of migrants. This section has 16 questions that seek to know whether the migrants have realized their initial goal of going to Lagos. The next section is concerned with migrants' problems. The section seeks to know the problems migrants encountered and their coping mechanism (Appendix A)

Since in-depth interview and focus group discussions were used for collection of qualitative data, the in-depth interview and the FGD guides were designed in a simple language with questions addressing the main issues. The guides provided adequate probing questions which helped to provide more in-depth understanding of the views under discussion. The IDI and FGD guides are displayed in Appendix B.

3.8 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

Before data collection, Research Assistants were trained who assisted in data collection. The researcher and other experienced researchers in the area of gender and migration conducted the training. The training helped the Research Assistants to familiarize themselves with the research instrument and objectives of the study before going to the field. This helped the researcher to make sure that they understood all the questions in the questionnaire, so as to minimize error and enhance the quality of data collected. The training also enabled them acquire skills that helped them to effectively interact with the respondents. They achieved this by learning how to create a conversational atmosphere that breeds trust and openness. After the training, a Pilot Study was conducted to pre-test the instruments and ascertain how well the research assistants have mastered the instruments; thereafter, data collection commenced.

In the first stage of selection of the sampling units, names of all the Local Governments Areas (LGAs) in each of the Senatorial Districts were written on a separate sheet of paper and put into a box. Two LGAs were randomly selected from the box for each of the three Senatorial Districts. The LGAs that were selected for

Lagos Central Senatorial District were: Lagos Island and Lagos Mainland Local Governments; for Lagos East Senatorial District, Shomolu and Kosofe Local Governments were selected; for Lagos West Senatorial District, Ikeja and Oshodi/Isolo Local Governments were selected.

In the second stage, the same procedure that was used to randomly select two LGAs from the Senatorial Districts was used to select six Census Enumeration Areas (EAs) in each local government. In the last stage, household screening was undertaken in each of the EAs selected, to identify houses in which female Igbo migrants live. After identifying the houses, they were numbered; and simple random sampling was used to select the respondents.

The questionnaire was administered by face-to-face interview; this increased the response rate and ensured that most of the questionnaires were returned. For the IDIs, contact was made with those to be interviewed and a convenient date to conduct the interview was agreed. For the FGDs efforts were made to recruit participants who qualified for each of the six focus group discussion sessions. The language of the interview was informal (pidgin) English.

3.9 ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES

3.9.1 Quantitative Data

The analysis of the quantitative data involved the following: data management, univariate, bivariate, and multivariate analysis. In managing and handling the quantitative data, editing was carried out by scrutinizing the completed questionnaire to identify and minimize errors, incompleteness, and gaps in the data collected from the respondents. After a thorough editing, the data were entered, edited, and then analyzed. The following analyses were done.

3.9.1.1 Univariate

This was mainly in the form of frequencies and simple percentages. It was used to describe the responses to most items on the questionnaire. This included the questions on the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the respondents, and some migration variables.

3.9.1.2 Bivariate

This was largely the use of crosstabulations to show associations between some migration variables before and after migration. The associations between crosstabulated variables were tested with chi-square tests. This shows the association that exists between some variables and migration.

3.9.1.3 Multivariate

Specifically, a logistic regression model was used as the multivariate analysis to make some predictions about migration by some variables. Parameter estimates as well as the odds ratio from the regression were interpreted in terms of significance, sign, and magnitude of impact. In all, two logistic models were used to make some predictions to deepen our understanding of migration. The logistic (logit) regression is appropriate because the dependent variables in this case are dichotomous (binary). For instance, for the variable mode of migration, those who migrated independently were coded 1, and those who were accompanied by husbands or relatives were coded 0.

3.9.1.4 Model Specifications

In the logit regression, the following equations were estimated. There is need to specify the regression models that were used to predict migration by some variables.

This is shown below.

$$MI = \beta_0 + \beta_1 ES + \beta_2 EQ + \beta_3 MI + \beta_4 MS + \beta_5 AG + \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

$$RG = \beta_0 + \beta_1 NM + \beta_2 AO + \beta_3 DU + \beta_4 CI + \beta_5 CE + \beta_6 CM + \beta_7 CO \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

Where in equation 1:

MI = Migrating independently (dependent variable)

ES = Employment status before migration

EQ = Educational qualification before migration

MI = Monthly Income before migration

MS = Marital status before migration

AG = Age before migration

β_0 = intercept/constant

β_1 to β_5 = Regression coefficients that show the impact of the explanatory variables on the dependent variable.

Where in equation 2:

RG = Realized the goal of migration

NM = Nature of migration

AO = Area of origin

DU = Duration

CI = Change in income

CE = Change in educational qualification

CM = Change in marital status

CO = Change in occupation

β_0 = intercept/constant

β_1 to β_7 = Regression coefficients that show the impact of the explanatory variables on the dependent variable

3.9.2 Qualitative Data

For the qualitative data, analysis started with familiarization with the data. This involved immersion in the raw data by listening over and over again to the tapes so as to ensure proper transcription. It was followed by reading over and again the transcripts, studying notes among others, so as to identify and list the themes that were recurrent. After identifying the themes, they were coded, and analyzed using thematic analysis, involving NVIVO software for qualitative analysis. Catchy verbatim quotations were also identified which appropriately reflected dominant views of the participants

3.10 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

The research sought and obtained approval and informed consent from the research participants without inducement. They were informed about the purpose of the study, the information the researcher wanted from them, why the information was being sought and what purpose. This part was taken care of by the instruments of data collection that clearly sought their consent and ensured that they were aware of purpose of the study. Everything about how they were expected to participate and how it directly or indirectly affected them was adequately explained to them.

In addition, the questionnaire was structured in a manner that caused no discomfort, anxiety, or harassment to the respondents. The questions were not dehumanizing or demeaning. The questionnaire ensured confidentiality of the participants by not requiring the names of any respondent.

3.11 THE LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

One of the limitations of this study is the fact that it was conducted in a busy city where people so much value their time; as such completing some of the questionnaires was difficult. This was especially so because the study focused on migrants who are mostly business women who were always conscious of their time. Many women scheduled for interview had to cancel the appointment for many times.

Even when finally we had the interview, some of the interviewees were in a hurry and did not give room for rigorous probing.

Also, some women were suspicious of the motives of the researcher until we persuaded them that the work was for academic purposes only and not for tax evaluation. Once the confidence of the participants was won most of them were at ease in supplying the needed information.

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

This chapter presents the data analysis and discusses the findings of the study. The chapter is presented in two sections. The first section deals with the analysis of quantitative and qualitative data. The findings are presented based on the objectives of the study; integrating both quantitative and qualitative data. The second section is the discussion of the findings of the study.

4.1 Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics of the Study Sample

Table 4.1 displays the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the respondents. Panel 1 shows that most of the respondents were within the age categories 25-29 and 30-34, with 22.9% and 19.0% respectively. The median age was 35 years. Panel 2 shows that the respondents were well educated; 57.7% had tertiary education and 32.0% had secondary education. The “other” category (13.3%) comprises those with vocational education and other skill-based certification. About one-half of the respondents were married, while one-third of them were single. The “other” category (16.2%) was made up of those who were widowed, separated, divorced, and those that were co-habiting.

The occupational distribution of the female migrants shows that about 37% of them were traders. This is followed by those who were in salaried jobs (29.8%). The artisans (14.3%) were respondents who were into fashion designing, hair dressing, event planning, and all other forms of self-employed activities. Panel 5 shows that about 30% of the respondents reported no monthly income; this is due to fairly high number of students and the unemployed, as well as those who for personal reasons failed to report their income. About 28% of the respondents reported a monthly income of ₦50,000 -₦99,999, and another 20% ₦100,000 and above. With respect

to religion, almost all the respondents were Christians, with 90.8%. Only 6.7% and 2.5% of the women respectively belonged to Islamic and African traditional religion.

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN

Table 4:1 Distribution of Women Migrants by Socioeconomic and Demographic Characteristics

| Panel | Characteristics | Frequency | Percentage |
|-------|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 | <u>Age:</u> | | |
| | Less 19 yrs | 30 | 4.8 |
| | 20-24 yrs | 86 | 13.7 |
| | 25-29 yrs | 144 | 22.9 |
| | 30-34 yrs | 120 | 19.0 |
| | 35-39 yrs | 114 | 18.1 |
| | 40-44 yrs | 76 | 12.1 |
| | 45 yrs+ | 60 | 9.5 |
| | Total | 630 | 100.0 |
| | Median age | (35) | |
| 2 | <u>Education:</u> | | |
| | Primary | 6 | 1.0 |
| | Secondary | 202 | 32.0 |
| | Tertiary | 338 | 57.7 |
| | Other | 84 | 13.3 |
| | Total | 630 | 100.0 |
| 3 | <u>Marital Status:</u> | | |
| | Single | 210 | 33.3 |
| | Married | 318 | 50.5 |
| | Other | 102 | 16.2 |
| | Total | 630 | 100.0 |
| 4 | <u>Occupation:</u> | | |
| | Unemployed | 62 | 9.8 |
| | Student | 58 | 9.2 |
| | Artisans | 90 | 14.3 |
| | Salaried jobs | 188 | 29.8 |
| | Trading | 232 | 36.8 |
| | | Total | 630 |
| 5 | <u>Monthly Income:</u> | | |
| | No income | 196 | 31.1 |
| | Less ₦ 21,000 | 68 | 10.8 |
| | ₦21,000-₦49,999 | 62 | 9.8 |
| | ₦50,000 -₦99,999 | 172 | 27.9 |
| | ₦100,000+ | 128 | 20.3 |
| | Total | 630 | 100.0 |
| 6 | <u>Religion:</u> | | |
| | Christianity | 572 | 90.8 |
| | Islam | 42 | 6.7 |
| | Traditional Religion | 16 | 2.5 |
| | Total | 630 | 100.0 |

Most of the participants in the in-depth interviews were within the age groups 30 -34 and 25-29 with 7 and 6 persons respectively. About two-thirds of them have tertiary education and are married. More than half of them have lived in Lagos for more than 10 years. Also, about one-half of them migrated from the rural areas, and 14 out of 25 migrated independently.

4.2 Patterns of Migration

Table 4.2 presents the distribution of respondents by place of origin. More than half of the respondents (58.6%) migrated from rural areas, while 41.4% migrated from urban areas. This shows that most of the Igbo female migrants in Lagos belong to the rural-urban pattern of migration.

Table 4.2: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Place of Origin

| Residence Percentage | Frequency | |
|----------------------|------------|--------------|
| Urban | 261 | 41.4 |
| Rural | 369 | 58.6 |
| Total | 630 | 100.0 |

Another aspect of pattern of migration is sequence of migration which is shown in Table 4.3. Nearly one-quarter of those who migrated from an urban origin were first-time migrants moving from urban areas to Lagos. The rest of them moved in stages: from one urban area to another and then to Lagos, and from an initial rural origin to an urban area and subsequently to Lagos. About 37% belong to the former, and 49% to the later. Rural migrants are shown in Panel 2. About two-thirds of them did not have migration experience before coming to Lagos; 22.8% migrated to a rural area from where they came to Lagos, while 18.1% migrated from an urban area to a rural area from where they came to Lagos. These may include those who were born in urban areas who were forced to return to their rural origins due to economic problems or inter-ethnic and/or religious crisis.

Overall, the Table indicates that most Igbo migrant women in Lagos moved in stages (55%). About 86% percent of those who migrated from urban areas to Lagos and 41% of those migrating to Lagos from rural areas moved in stages before arriving Lagos. Stage-wise migration is associated with a highly migratory group and is an indication of positive motivation of migrants. Nevertheless, among the first-time movers, or those with no previous migration experience, about 78% of them had a rural origin, relative to only 22% who originated from the urban areas. Clearly, most of the Igbo female migrants to Lagos have rural origins.

Table 4.3: Distribution of Migrants by Sequence of Migration

| Panel | Stages | Frequency | Percentage |
|-------|---------------------------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. | Migrated from Urban area | | |
| | Urban → Lagos | 63 | 24.1 |
| | Urban → Urban → Lagos | 70 | 36.8 |
| | Rural → Urban → Lagos | 128 | 49.1 |
| | Total | 261 | 100.0 |
| 2. | Migrated from Rural area | | |
| | Rural → Lagos | 218 | 59.1 |
| | Rural → Rural → Lagos | 84 | 22.8 |
| | Urban → Rural → Lagos | 67 | 18.1 |
| | Total | 369 | 100.0 |

Further on the patterns of migration are the maps showing the States and the senatorial districts from where the migrants migrated. Most of the migrants migrated from Ebonyi State; next is Enugu State. In each of the States, migrants came from all the three senatorial districts.

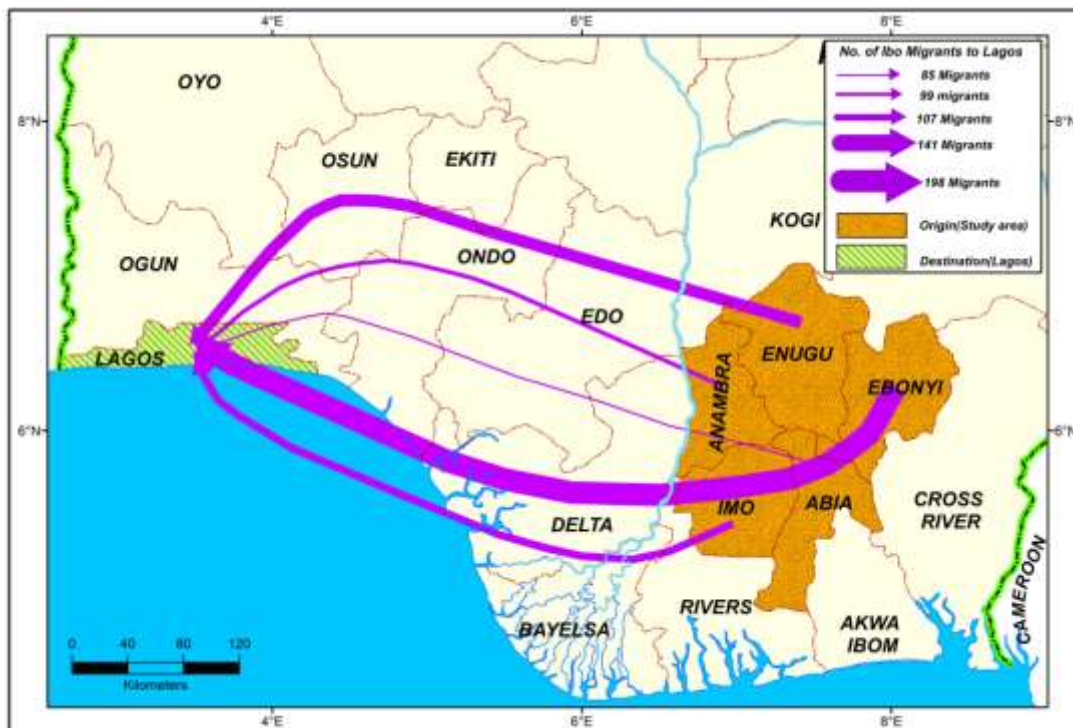


Fig 2: Maps showing the States from where migrants migrated.

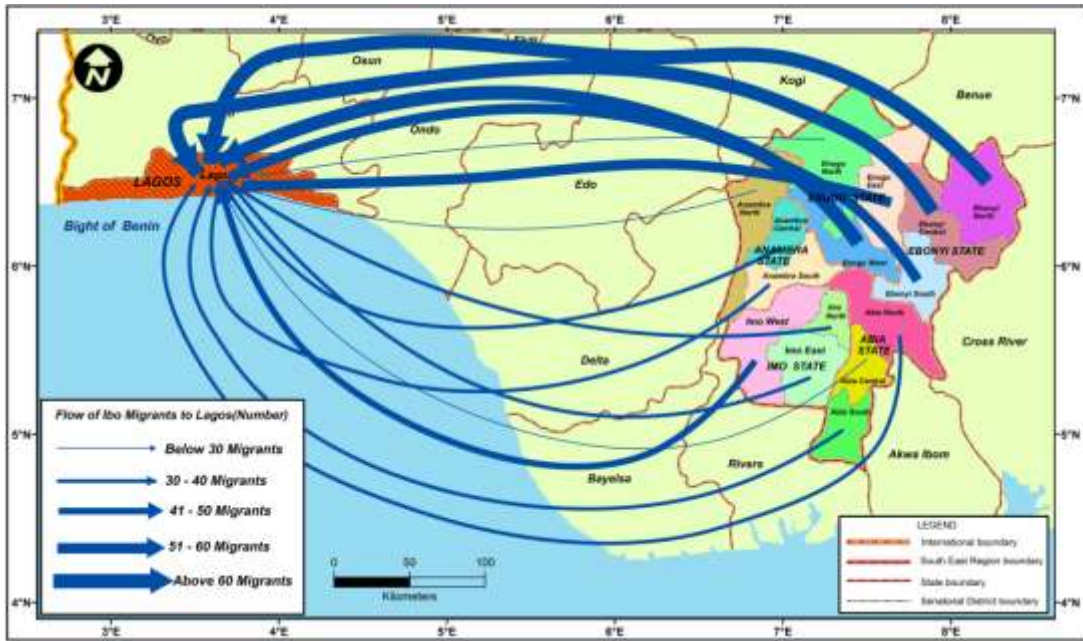


Fig 3: Map showing the senatorial districts from where the migrants migrated.

The qualitative discussions confirm that most of the migrants had migrated to other places before coming to Lagos. Some migrated to rural areas before coming to Lagos, while others came to Lagos from urban areas. A few migrated to the rural area first, then to an urban area before coming to Lagos. Some migrated to urban areas in South Eastern Nigerian while others migrated to South Western Nigeria before coming to Lagos. Those who did not have migration experience before coming to Lagos comprise migrants who were born either in rural or urban area from where they migrated to Lagos.

Further probing reveals those who migrated to the rural area first, then to an urban area, before coming Lagos did so out of the burning desire for economic change. In their quest for a change, they chose to migrate to a rural area that they believed was better than where they were living. For some of them, however, though they first moved to a rural area, it really served as a heaven for them relative to their place of origin. Some interviewees who migrated first to a rural area before coming to Lagos narrated how their lives changed.

By the time I went to live in the rural area that was the best I could get at that time. Looking at where I was then, that rural area was even like an abroad (urban area) for me. I only desired a change, and the rural area was the only available change that I could get. (IDI 4/38 year old/ rural migrant/ February, 2011)

.... that village [where she migrated to before coming to Lagos] was like a "savior" for me. It is true that it is a village, but that was like a heaven for me. I made some money there. It was there that I first touched [earned] five thousand naira of my own, and saved small money that I used when I came to Lagos. I also had the opportunity of coming to this Lagos from that village. (IDI 5/35 year old/rural migrant/ February 2011)

Migrants who migrated first to a rural area did so mainly for economic reasons. Some rural areas provide more economic opportunities than others, such as rural areas with tarred road and electricity. A participant in one of the FGDs narrated how the rural area she migrated to was far better than her village.

...the village [rural area] I migrated to before coming to Lagos was much better than my own village where I was born and bred. You know tarred road passed through Ihite [the village she migrated to before coming to Lagos] and that gave the village an advantage over Ogbunka [her own village]. Trading activities are more there than my village because of the tarred road. Travellers always stop to buy things, so whatever you buy from bush [interior villages] will sell and I made much money from selling along the tarred road. (FGD 1/Res 4/ Rural migrant/ March 2011)

Trading along the tarred roads in some rural areas provides opportunities that attract migrants to such areas. Roads such as Enugu-Port Harcourt high-way, Enugu-Nsukka express-way and East-West road among others attract migration to a village along the road. An interviewee who migrated to a village along the Enugu—Port Harcourt high-way recounted her experience trading along the road:

My first trading experience was along the high-way in Ezinnachi [a village along the Enugu-PortHarcout high-way]. I went to live in that village because of the business. We buy goods from the villagers and sell along the road. People always stop to buy. You know some specific food stuffs are sold at specific points along the high-way. I used to sell Uzuza and Otasi [local vegetables] and I made lot of money from that before I came to Lagos. (IDI 6/29 year old/ rural migrant/February 2011)

Some government establishments in some rural areas also attract migrants to such areas. Establishments such as educational institutions, Local Government Area Headquarters, government agencies among others act as pull factors for migrants from more remote villages into such areas. Some migrants who were “pulled” to

rural areas due to some government establishments in those areas made the following submissions:

I migrated to Ufuma [the rural area] because that is where the Federal Polytechnic Oko Campus for preliminary studies is located. We used to sell to the students; the problem is that it is seasonal. Whenever the students were on holidays we were usually out of business and that could be very frustrating; if not for that, that was a very good business. I made some money in that business. (IDI 8, 27 year old rural migrant/ February 2011)

...for me, my migrating to Sambo [the rural area] is because it is along the express-way [along east-west express-way] and the National Youth Service Corps Orientation Camp is very close to it, so we always sell our goods to corps members and to travellers who will always stop to buy snail. (FGD 1 Res. 2 32 year old rural migrant/March, 2011)

However, some migrants who migrated from the rural areas never had migration experience before they came to Lagos. They were born in rural areas from where they came to Lagos.

....for me I am a village girl. I was born and bred in the village, and lived all my life there before I came to Lagos... (FGD 1 Res. 1 30 year old rural migrant/March, 2011)

...I lived all my life in the village; I decided to come to a big city like Lagos where things will be happening and where I will enjoy some structural facilities that are not in the village.... (IDI 2/28 year old/ rural migrant/ February 2011)

Some migrants who migrated first to other urban areas in the western part of Nigeria before coming to Lagos did it deliberately. Migrating first to other parts of Yoruba-

land was one of the strategies they thought would help them in coping/adapting in Lagos. A respondent had this to say:

You know, Lagos is a very big city, a no-man's land. So you don't just come here straight; you have to go to other areas that are close to it to learn certain things that you don't know about the people before coming to Lagos city; you know that they are Yoruba. My brother, this is like swimming, you know that you don't first go to the big ocean to swim. (FGD 2 Res. 3. 30 year old. Urban migrant/March, 2011)

Also, there are those who came from other urban areas in the western part of the country not as a coping strategy. Some of them migrated as a result of job transfer, while others were born there. Two of the interviewees had this to say:

My coming from other urban areas in Yoruba was due to my job. My office transferred me to Lagos, so I have no option but to come; even Lagos is not my dream place to live. (IDI 21/42 year old/Urban migrant/March, 2011)

I was born and buttered in Akure, but when things were not moving as I thought, I had to move down to Lagos to see if God will answer my prayer [to see if there will be a positive change in what she is doing] (IDI 9/ 29 year old. Urban migrant/February, 2011)

4.3 Factors Motivating Migration

Table 4.4 presents the distribution of female migrants by the main factors motivating migration. Panel 1 shows that the quest for improvement in business is the predominant factor motivating migration with 56.2% of the respondents alluding to this. The next two reasons were education and employment with 20.0% and 13.3% respectively. Those who came to improve their business include those who were not satisfied with their activities before migration and sought for expansion. Those who migrated for educational reasons included those who came for their industrial training in Lagos and got employed, those who came for the National Youth Service

Corps (NYSC), and settled in Lagos after the service year, and those who came to enrol in tertiary institutions in Lagos. Only 7.3% and 3.2% came to join their spouse/family and are on job transfer respectively.

Panel 2 shows that well above half of the respondents migrated independently. This indicates a burning desire to make a change in their lives irrespective of whether they are accompanied by a man or not. That most of the female migrants came to Lagos independently debunks the common belief that most female migration is marriage-related.

Table 4.4: Percentage Distribution of Respondent by the Main Factors Motivating Migration

| PANEL | QUESTIONS | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE |
|-------|-----------------------------------|------------|--------------|
| 1 | <i>Why did you come to Lagos?</i> | | |
| | To improve business | 354 | 56.2 |
| | To acquire education | 126 | 20.0 |
| | To gain employment | 84 | 13.3 |
| | To join husband/family | 46 | 7.3 |
| | Job transfer | 20 | 3.2 |
| | Total | 630 | 100.0 |
| 2. | <i>Migrated Independently?</i> | | |
| | Yes | 335 | 53.2 |
| | No | 295 | 46.8 |
| | Total | 630 | 100.0 |

Table 4.5 shows the result of logistic regression predicting the likelihood of migrating independently. Assessing the effects of the explanatory variables on the likelihood of migrating independently, those who were employed are 0.27 times more likely to migrate independently than the reference category; while those who were self-employed and underemployed are 0.57 times more likely to migrate independently than the reference category. Educational qualification is also found to significantly influence the likelihood of migrating independently. Those with tertiary

education are as thrice more likely to migrate independently than those with primary education (base category).

Income is found to influence the likelihood of migrating independently. Those whose income was less ₦21,000 are 1.912 times more likely to migrate independently than the reference category, while those whose income was ₦21,000 to 49,999 are as thrice more likely to migrate on their own than those who had no income (reference category). Marital status also positively influenced the likelihood of migrating independently. Those who were either widowed, separated, divorced, and co-habiting (“other”) are 3.658 times more likely to migrate independently than the reference category.

The likelihood of migrating alone increases with age. Those whose age was 20-24 years and 25-29 years are respectively two times and three times more likely to migrate independently than the reference category, while those whose age was above 29 years were five times more likely to migrate independently than the base category.

4.5: Logistic Regression Predicting the Likelihood of Migrating Independently

| Variable (Before Migration) | Coefficients (Odd-Ratio) | P-Value |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|
| <u>Employment</u> | | |
| Unemployed (RC) | 1.000 | - |
| Employed | 0.270 | 0.001 |
| Self-employed | 0.567 | 0.028 |
| Underemployed | 0.573 | 0.059 |
| <u>Education</u> | | |
| Primary (RC) | 1.000 | - |
| Secondary | 1.297 | 0.380 |
| Tertiary | 3.611 | 0.000 |
| <u>Income</u> | | |
| No income (RC) | 1.000 | - |
| Less ₦ 21,000 | 1.912 | 0.007 |
| ₦21000-₦49999 | 3.358 | 0.011 |
| ₦50000+ | 1.948 | 0.169 |
| <u>Marital Status</u> | | |
| Single (RC) | 1.000 | - |
| Married | 0.164 | 0.000 |
| Other | 3.658 | 0.004 |
| <u>Age</u> | | |
| Less 19yrs (RC) | 1.000 | - |
| 20-24yrs | 2.295 | 0.001 |
| 25-29yrs | 3.528 | 0.000 |
| 30 yrs+ | 5.563 | 0.000 |
| Constant | 0.248 | 0.000 |
| <u>Diagnostics</u> | | |
| X^2 | 203.043 | |
| $-2\log$ Likelihood | 664.975 | |
| R^2 | 0.368 | |
| Correct classification | 72.7% | |

Views expressed in the FGDs and the IDIs indicate that the motivating factors for migration to Lagos are diverse and varied. The underlying factor for migration is the burning desire for a change, borne out of economic and non-economic reasons as well as personal or non-personal factors. The economic reasons include the desire to make more money in their business activities, to search for employment, to assist their families financially among others. The non-economic factors motivating migration include the intention to seek for a husband, to avoid parental pressure to get married to somebody they do not really want, and to seek solace from the pains of a broken relationship in an area where anonymity could be enjoyed. Other reasons for coming to Lagos include educational purposes and to join husband.

4.3.1 Economic Reasons

Economic reasons were repeated many times as the motivating factor for coming to Lagos. However, it takes different forms: there are those who wanted to expand their trading activities, those who wanted to have more resources to take care of their families back home, and those who migrated to seek for employment.

4.3.1.1 Improve/expand business activity

Improvement in trading activities was the most predominant factor motivating migration to Lagos. Most migrants came for business related reasons, to improve/expand their trading activities. However, some came to start a new line of business. A respondent who came to expand her business activity had this to say:

I came to Lagos to take my trading to a higher level. Other people I knew who were trading in Lagos were doing very very well, so I came so that I will be like them. (IDI 23/32 year old/rural migrant/March, 2011)

Whenever I came to buy goods in Lagos, I was usually shocked at the volume of goods they sell in the few minutes I would be there. So I decided to come down to

*join them to make more money. (IDI 18/ 27 year old/
rural migrant/March 2011)*

Migrants' perception of the enormous economic opportunities offered by Lagos acted as a strong pull factor. Consequently, they found Lagos an ideal city to expand their business. This is clearly shown by the submissions below:

My brother, you cannot compare business opportunities here with Umuahia. Firstly, the population of Lagos is large, that means more opportunities, more trade and more money. Secondly, there are people who have money and are willing to spend it here; unlike Umuahia where I have lived for years. Umuahia is mostly a civil-servants city, but Lagos is a commercial nerve centre in Nigeria. So, more trade, more money. (IDI 17/39 year old/urban migrant/March, 2011)

You know, many people and businesses are in Lagos, so I came so that I will have more customers, big people, and companies that I can do business with. You know, the more the people, the more the chances [opportunities] of making more money. (FGD 5. Res., 5. 31 years old. Urban migrant. April, 2011)

...Lagos is the home of business in Nigeria. So any business that you are doing and you don't have a base in Lagos, men!, you have not started. (FGD 5. Res 1 36 year old urban migrant. April, 2011)

...can you count the number of rivers we passed before we got to this city? So we are not here for play, but to make more money, to better our lives and our families. That is the koko [main reason for coming] (FGD 5. Res., 3. 34 year old rural migrant. April, 2011)

However, there are some migrants who came to start a new line of business activity in Lagos due to her unique features. Some of these unique features include the possibility of competing with others which would necessitate them to learn new skills.

For me, Lagos provides the kind of environment I need for my business. I wanted where I could have people to challenge me to learn new things; not like where the little I know will be seen as the best....(FGD 2/ Res. 2/ 33 year old urban migrant/March, 2011)

4.3.1.2 To Help Family Financially

The desire to make more money is mainly a function of the obligation of respondents to their family members. They are not just interested in making money for themselves alone, but to be able to take care of other family members. This was a major motivating factor underlying the desire to expand businesses and to make more money. This is common among both single and married women alike. This was evident in these responses:

I chose to come to Lagos so that I can make more money that would help me in taking care of my family members. It is not that I was hungry before I came to Lagos, but I came to see if I could make more money for my family members. Before I came, I was doing something that was giving me some money, but that could not take care of all who needed to be taken care of. (IDI 23/32 year old/ urban migrant/March, 2011)

My father retired many years ago, and the government has not paid him his gratuity; things were very hard. As Ada [the first daughter] I cannot fold my hands and watch my parents and siblings die of hardship, so I came to Lagos so as to make more money that would help me take adequate care of them. Before I came to Lagos, I have been helping them, but that was not enough to me. (IDI 3/34 year old/ urban migrant/February 2011)

...you see, when you have a large family, and there is no body to really help, you have to do something and take the bull by the horn to liberate the family. (IDI 8/27 year old/ rural migrant/February 2011)

You see, things are changing; it is no longer only men that take care of the home, women also do and even better. My coming to Lagos was to enable me take good care of my siblings and relatives. (FGD 4. Res. 4 43year old urban migrant. April, 2011)

Another participant narrated how her coming to Lagos was to enable her pay back the money her father borrowed with a family land as collateral. Her father had not been able to pay back the money to regain the land. This was a source of concern for her in particular and the family in general. She said:

My father borrowed money to train my younger brother using our family land as collateral. Paying back to regain the land was very difficult. The man who lent my father the money gave a deadline when he would take back the land. When the first deadline elapsed and my father could not pay, we went to beg the man with some kinsmen. He accepted our appeal and set the last deadline. This was a source of worry and concern for me and my parents. So, I decided to come and hustle here to be able to help my family from the pain and the shame that would follow should the man take the land. Glory be to God, the money was paid before the last deadline. (FGD 4. Res 2. 36 year old rural migrant. April, 2011)

4.3.1.3 Employment

Due to high unemployment rate in the country, the job opportunities offered by companies and industries in Lagos distinguish it a centre of attraction for job seekers. As a result, many migrants came to Lagos in search of employment opportunities. Some of these migrants came after unfruitful search for job in cities in Southeast. Young migrants and university graduates are more likely to mention employment as the motivating factor for their migration. The following submissions capture their view on this:

My coming to Lagos was after my National Youth Service. There was no job; one of my friends advised me that there were many job openings in Lagos. So, I decided to give it a trial. Today glory be God I am happily employed. (IDI 15/31 year old/ urban migrant/March 2011)

Lagos for me, was a place that you can get job opportunities unlike Owerri, Enugu or Umuahia where I searched for job for years. You know these cities are civil servant cities [predominantly civil servants] and there are not many people in them like Lagos [they are not densely populated]. In short, there are no companies, industries or big organizations in those cities. That was why I came to Lagos to search for a job to better my life..... (IDI 14/32 year old/ urban migrant/March 2011)

....you cannot compare the job opportunities in Lagos to any part of the country. This is where there are many companies, industries and other offices that can give employment; that is why I came. (FGD 3. Res. 3. 35 year old rural migrant. April. 2011)

4.3.2 Non-Economic Factors

A major interesting finding from the qualitative discussions was the non-economic factors that give rise to Igbo female migration to Lagos. These range from coming in “search” of a husband; avoiding parental pressure to get married; joining a spouse;

getting education; and seeking solace from a broken relationship. Participants' perceptions on these factors are presented below:

4.3.2.1 The Hope of Getting a Husband

Getting married was one of the non-economic factors motivating female migration to Lagos. Though most of them did not have the courage to say it directly, when a participant in one of the FGDs mentioned it, other participants laughed in agreement. Most of the participants said this indirectly or in “coded” words. Expressions such as: “to make me complete”, “see man”, “see people”, “settle down”, and “attract someone’s attention” were some of the ways they expressed the hope of getting a husband in Lagos. Participants in some of the FGDs said:

For me, coming to Lagos was to search for the person that makes me complete [life partner]. You know, a woman is not complete until she is a wife. This was my main reason of coming. Thank God, I now have a fiancé. (FGD 3. Res 2 32 year old urban migrant. April, 2011)

You see, this issue she raised is the main issue, but you know that many of us are shy to say it. Coming to a big city like this, there is the belief that you will see men who are ready to settle down; perhaps, one might catch their attention. (FGD 3. Res 3 31 year old urban migrant. April, 2011)

Marriage is something that is between you and God; and it is every woman's desire to get married. It is God who brings the right person, but you still have something to do on your own part by making effort to be where people who are ready for marriage can see you. You know Lagos has many men who are wealthy and ready, so coming here was to see if God will link me up to the right person. (FGD4. Res. 4, 42 year old rural migrant. April, 2011)

The hope of getting married is a common motivating factor for migration among women in their late twenties and early thirties who were not in any intimate relationship before migration. Participants in the FGDs extensively discussed the hope of getting married as a motivating factor for migrating to Lagos with shyness. Most of them laughed as they discussed it. This shows that most single women who migrated to Lagos hoped to meet their life partner there; and indeed most of the participants know women who have found their husbands in Lagos. This was motivated by the excruciating pains single women who are in their thirties are likely to experience at their place of origin. This is captured by these submissions:

You may not know what it means for a woman to be in her thirties neither married nor in an intimate relationship. It is a frustrating experience. She could do anything to escape singlehood which coming to Lagos could be one. Laugh laugh..... (FGD 2, res. 7, 43 year old rural migrant. March, 2011)

I was in that situation. It is truly a terrible situation. Before I came to Lagos, I was thirty-one years. I was an object of ridicule. In my village most of the girls are illiterate and they marry very early. So, it was very strange to see you –a graduate still in your father's house while your mates are married with children. They made jest of me. Some will even tell you to your face: "nnem [my dear] does it mean that these men are not admiring you or what, or are there any problems?" They look at you as if something is wrong with you if you are not married. Thank God, today I am happily married. (FGD 4. Res. 8 44 year old urban migrant. April, 2011)

4.3.2.2 Pressure

Apart from the hope of getting married, another non-economic factor that motivated migration is the desire to avoid the pressure of getting married. The pressure of getting married could be very disturbing for women who are in their thirties and do not have a fiancé. This pressure comes in different subtle ways; some come from parents, peers, villagers and relatives. For some, pressure from parents was more devastating; while others were pressured more by their peers, their relatives, and the villagers. Some parents, out of their desire for their daughters to get married, created pressure on them without knowing it. An interviewee narrated how her mother used to come to her room very early in the morning to pray with her. The prayer point was mainly about finding a partner that would love and cherish her.

Every Monday morning before my mother leaves for her place of work, she will come to my room and say: "Chioma wake up let us pray". The prayer point was usually asking God to make her only daughter joyful by giving her own man. Every Friday, when she comes back, she would ask me: "Nnem [my dear] how far"? "Any good news?" That was not even enough, every Sunday she will make sure that I look good. She must see what I wore before I leave for church. One day, I asked her why she was doing that; she said: "women are like goods, and you would never know when a buyer would come" [a woman could meet her husband anywhere] (IDI 12/33 year old/ rural migrant/February, 2011)

Some parents in their sincere desire for the best for their children subtly create undue pressure on them. For the interviewee, this pressure was due to her parent's sincere and heartfelt wish for their daughter to get married. Some parents are vocal, while others are not; but their attitudes speak volumes. An interviewee narrated how her parents and siblings, though not vocal, created enormous pressure on her by their attitude.

When everybody is looking at you to leave the home [to get married] and nobody is forth coming, you have to relocate because you don't stay at one place to watch the masquerade [most times you need to make changes to get the best of what you are doing]. And you know that if a woman changes her residence, she becomes new. [moving to a new residence give a woman a sense of being fresh and as a result could have new admirers] (IDI 7/28 year old/ rural migrant/February, 2011)

The pressure of getting married does not come from parents alone. The villagers and neighbours also intentionally or unintentionally create pressure among single girls to get married. Some of these pressures came from sincere concern for the welfare of relatives. That could be why the participant in the FGD described it as pressure from left, right and centre.

Apart from coming to Lagos to look for a life partner, the more important thing was to escape from the pressure of asking you "how far?" "when are we drinking on your behalf?" (that is wining and drinking that usually accompany marriage ceremony) or "when are you inviting us?" People always expect you to bring a man home. Some would even go to the extent of talking to you with disrespect because they felt that you are supposed to have gone to your own house. For me, the main reason is to avoid those pressures from left, right, and centre. (FGD 3. Res. 1 33 year old rural migrant. April, 2011)

Another respondent who faced subtle pressure narrated her experience when all her peers got married and she was the only person left out. She said:

This thing we are saying, you would never understand it until you experience it. When all my friends and peers got married, the villagers were looking up to me to be the next person that would call them for drinks [give wedding invitation]. They would be making side comments, using words that show that everybody is expecting you to get married. Even when your parents understand; these village women would talk to you as if marriage is the only thing a woman must do in her life without which she is not supposed to exist. (FGD 3. Res 8 rural migrant. April, 2011)

4.3.2.3 To seek solace

Also related to the issue of hoping to get married and to escape from pressure, is that of seeking solace from a broken relationship. Some participants were of the view that broken relationship causes emotional trauma, especially among Igbo women who culturally cherish being in marital unions. The pain could be very devastating and destabilizing because it could negatively affect self-esteem and self-worth. However, for some it has nothing to do with their self-esteem and self-worth. Sudden break in relationship is devastating enough for women. One of the respondents narrated the painful experience she had from a broken relationship which led to her being hospitalized.

I dated this idiot [her ex-lover] for three good years and our parents knew about the relationship. We were planning on getting married, but suddenly without any just cause this idiot [her ex-lover] called me one early morning and told me that he is no longer interested in the relationship. At first I thought he was joking; but it dawned on me when I saw him with another girl from the same village. I nearly collapsed; I cried all night and fell sick. I was in the hospital for a week. After my discharge from the hospital, I could not bear the shame. I went to my maternal home from where I came to Lagos. (FGD 3. Res. 6. 36 year old rural migrant. April, 2011)

Another participant whose break in a relationship was not devastating said:

...for me o! mine did not cause me pain. When the guy said that he is no longer interested in the relationship, I said "you have missed your blessing. God has sent me to bless you." (FGD 3. Res 2 33 year old rural migrant. April, 2011)

For this participant, she sees herself as a blessing to any man she is in a relationship with and as a result was not negative about the break in relationship. However, there was a consensus that sudden break in relationship could require a change in environment to overcome. An interviewee reveals that she came to Lagos to assuage the pains of a broken relationship. She said:

This issue of settling down and being in a relationship is a serious issue. The pains and heartbreak coming from a broken relationship can even force you to move especially when you are staying in the same town with the person. The best thing is to leave so that you stop seeing him and avoid the tears [agony] that come from it. (IDI 10/30 year old/ urban migrant/March 2011)

The disappointment from a man could force a lady to move out of that place to go and find happiness elsewhere. Can you imagine a man coming to ask for your hand in marriage and after meeting your parents suddenly changed his mind? (FGD 3. Res 8. 37 year old migrant. April, 2011)

It is not only single women that migrate to seek solace from a broken relationship, married women are also involved. Some married women who had problems in their marriage also changed environment as a coping strategy. This enabled them to cope with pains and agony associated with broken relationship.

I was married to a man for three months and after all what I got was disappointment. Men can suddenly change their mind without any reason. The man you

are living with would just change totally from the man you married. The man just changed for no reason. The only way is to relocate so that you would not be seeing him every day. (FGD 4. Res 6. 33 year old rural migrant. April, 2011)

I was married to my ex-husband for 4 years without a child. Some people started telling him that I am a witch; and he believed them. One day he called me to follow him to visit my parents with a keg of palm wine. I did not know what he had planned; when we got there he said: “Ogom, lekwa nwa gi nwanyi. Nyeghasim ego isi ya, anaghim alukwazi” [my in-law, this is your daughter. Give me back the bride price. I am done with the marriage]. It was like a dream for me. I wished that I could just disappear..... (IDI 16/ 44 year old/ rural migrant/March, 2011)

4.3.2.4 Education

Many participants also mentioned educational pursuit as another reason for coming to Lagos. This includes those who wanted to gain admission, and those who came to write professional examinations among others. An interviewee narrated how she sought for admission for many years but was not successful; so she came to Lagos because of many universities and other tertiary institutions in the city and its neighbouring States which out-number those in the South East. Clearly, the presence of many universities and other higher institutions in Lagos and its neighbouring States constitutes a positive stimulus for young women who desire to further their education. Besides, the need to acquire professional certification among certain categories of workers also encouraged migration to Lagos where these opportunities abound.

I sought for admission for many years in Imo State University but to no avail. Every year they kept promising me that I would be offered admission, but

when the admission list comes out my name would not be there, so I decided to come to Lagos where there are many higher institutions. I got admission the same year in University of Lagos. (IDI 2/ 28 year old/ rural migrant/February, 2011)

I came to further my studies in a nearby state and after graduation I moved down to Lagos for a higher degree. (IDI 11, 28 year old/ rural migrant/February, 2011)

My coming to Lagos was to enable me write some professional exams. I am a secretary in my office, and for me to be promoted to the next level I should be a chartered secretary. So, I worked for my transfer to Lagos to enable me write the exam. Where I was staying there is no opportunity for me to write the exam there. (IDI 20/ 38 year old/ urban migrant/March, 2011)

4.3.2.5. To Join Spouse

A relatively small number of women indicated that they migrated to join their husbands. For some, joining their husbands was largely motivated by the fear of losing them to younger girls in Lagos, while for others, it was largely due to the loneliness which is common among women whose husbands are not living with them. Apart from the fear of losing their husband to younger girls and loneliness raised above, the need for both parents to bring up their children together was another reason some women gave for coming to join their husband.

.....when you are in Onitsha and your husband is here alone, nnaa [my brother] these girls with hot eyes [wild and wayward girls] can take your husband from you. You know that men are not trustworthy [faithful] (IDI 24/ 46 year old/ urban migrant/ March, 2011)

You know, men are something else when it comes to something that is under the skirt. You should not give chances for him to misbehave. They misbehave when you are with them let alone when you are not there, he would bring them home or even overthrow you. (IDI 25/ 45 year old/ urban migrant/March, 2011)

...you know, God has joined us together so we should be together. If we are not together, the devil can put us asunder. So to avoid such a thing I came down to Lagos. (FGD 6, Res. 2 42 year old urban migrant. April, 2011)

I was tired and sick of being alone all nights. You know that one of the reasons for marriage is companion, but this was missing in my own case for some years, so I decided to come and join my husband here in Lagos, to avoid the temptation that was becoming very strong. (FGD 6, Res. 6 44 year old rural migrant. April, 2011)

I also experienced the same loneliness. It was a horrible experience. I don't wish even my enemy to pass through it. You would come back from work and there is nobody to talk to. Then I had not given birth. It became very unbearable, I quickly learnt one skill, resigned, and moved down to Lagos to join my husband. (FGD 6 Res. 3 46 year old urban migrant. April, 2011)

All you have said is true; but for me, I trust my husband. I came so that two of us can train our children together. Children are not for only one person to train, and if you do, something would be lacking. (FGD 6. Res 8. 39 year old rural migrant. April, 2011)

4.3.3 Nature of Migration

Most of the migrants came to Lagos independently. That is, they did not come to join a spouse, rather most came to pursue their economic desires. The quest for economic independence was high among the migrants; this no doubt could have motivated them to migrate on their own without waiting for a man or a relative to take them to Lagos. They believed that the prevailing economic situation demands women to contribute economically to the welfare of the family. Some of the interviewees made these submissions:

You see, things are so hard that only one person will not be able to shoulder the responsibility of taking care of the home. Even to train children these days is becoming very very expensive. Rent is increasing day by day. Only one person cannot do it alone, we should not leave it only for our husbands..... (IDI 13/34 year old urban migrant February, 2011)

Gone are the days when you have to wait for a man to do everything for you. You have to do certain things for yourself and your children. We all know that things are very difficult these days; so if you leave everything for a man to do there will be problem. So we have to contribute our quota. (IDI 18/38 year old/Urban migrant/March, 2011)

Some are of the view that most men prefer a “working-class” woman (women in formal jobs) or a woman who has something to offer economically. This could be one of the reasons for the quest for economic independence which necessitated their migrating independently. Some respondents’ insights on this are given below:

Men of nowadays are looking for women who will not be a liability. So, if you want to enhance your chances of getting the right man [husband] you have to be economically independent. (IDI 3/24 year old/ Urban migrant/February 2011)

Being economically independent gives you respect, and men admire and adore you. You know that no man

wants to marry a woman who is not doing anything. Even when you listen to some radio programmes that link up people for a relationship, you will notice that most men are asking for working-class or self-employed women. (FGD 3. Res.7. 30 year old. Urban migrant. April, 2011)

Men are looking for women that can support them financially. They are ready to do anything to get you once they know that you have money. They are mainly looking at the money. I knew a man who married a woman that was ten years older than him, just because the woman is very rich. (FGD 4, Res 5/ urban migrant. April, 2011)

Before I came to Lagos, one of my friend's relatives wanted to get married, and my friend suggested me. When I visited him, the first question was "Please what are you doing?" When I answered that I just finished National Youth Service, the whole story changed; he said: "Sorry I am looking for working class" So this issue of men looking for a "working class" women is very very true. I am a witness (IDI 19/29 year old/ rural migrant/March 2011)

Another interesting finding in the study is that some married women also migrated independently. That is, coming to Lagos for such women was not to join a husband but to fulfil their economic desires even though in marriage. An interviewee who even though married, migrated independently to fulfil her economic desires narrated her experience:

My husband is a military officer. We have been moving from barrack to barrack due to transfers. One year he was transferred three times and we were moving with him. After that experience he asked me to choose a city where I will stay with the children. Initially I chose Onitsha; but when I saw how my business was moving, I decided to move down to Lagos. When we relocated

*he was not even in the country. (IDI 22/ 43 year old/
urban migrant/March, 2011)*

4.4 Effects of Migration

To ascertain the effects of migration on the migrants, variables such as employment, educational qualification, income, marital status, among others were examined before they came to Lagos and the situation at present. This is shown in Table 4.6

On employment, close to half of the respondents were unemployed before migration (48.9%), but at present, only 17.8% are unemployed. Those who were employed before migration were 13.7%, and 43.5% at present. The income of migrants is also positively affected. The percentage of those who had no income before migration was 61.3% and 31.1% at present. Those with monthly income of ₦100,000:00 or above comprised only 1.3% before migration and 20.3% at present. These results are indicative of considerable social mobility resulting from migration.

The marital status of respondents is also positively affected. The percentage of single women before migration was 80.6%; but only 33.3% are single at present. The “other” category includes those who were divorced, separated, cohabiting or widowed presents interesting result. Only 6.7% of the migrants were in that category before migration, but the percentage increased to 16.2%, an indication of high incidence of marital disruptions in Lagos relative to their areas of origin.

On education, the percentages of those with primary education and secondary education decreased from 15.9% to 1.0% and 43.3% to 32.1% respectively, while the percentages of those with tertiary education increased from 39.0% to 53.7% at present. Those classified as “other” which are made up of those with vocational education and other skill based education also increased from 4.8% to 13.3%. The

results indicate that educational attainment of the migrants tremendously increased with migration.

Table 4.6: Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Socioeconomic Status before and after Migration

| PANEL | VARIABLE | BEFORE FREQUENCY (%) | PRESENT FREQUENCY (%) |
|----------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | <u>Employment:</u> | | |
| | Employed | 86(13.7) | 274(43.5) |
| | Unemployed | 308(48.9) | 112(17.8) |
| | Self-employed | 236(37.5) | 244(38.7) |
| | Total | 630(100.0) | 630(100.0) |
| 2 | <u>Income:</u> | | |
| | No income | 386(61.3) | 196(31.1) |
| | Less than ₦21,000 | 174(27.6) | 68(10.8) |
| | ₦ 21,000-₦ 49,999 | 34(5.4) | 62(9.8) |
| | ₦ 50,000-₦ 99,999 | 28(4.4) | 176(27.9) |
| | ₦ 100,000+ | 8(1.3) | 128(20.3) |
| Total | 630(100.0) | 630(100.0) | |
| 3 | <u>Marital Status:</u> | | |
| | Single | 508(80.6) | 210(33.3) |
| | Married | 80(12.7) | 318(50.5) |
| | Other | 42(6.7) | 102(16.2) |
| | Total | 630(100.0) | 630(100.0) |
| 4 | <u>Education</u> | | |
| | Primary | 100(15.9) | 6(1.0) |
| | Secondary | 254(40.3) | 202(32.1) |
| | Tertiary | 246(39.0) | 388(53.7) |
| | Other/Vocational | 30(4.8) | 84(13.3) |
| | Total | 630(100.0) | 630(100.0) |

To further explore the effects of migration on the migrants, tests of association were undertaken to show the relationships among some variables before migration and at present. These are shown in the tables below. Table 4.7 shows the test of association between employment status before migration and at present. The table shows that almost half (48.7%) of those who were unemployed before migration are employed at present and 26% are self-employed. This is an indication of substantial

improvement in the status and wellbeing of the migrants. However, the findings on those who were employed and self-employed at present are interesting; about two third of those who are currently employed and self-employed were also employed and self-employed before migration. The chi-square shows a significant association between employment status before migration and at present (P=.000)

Table 4.7: Test of Association between Employment Status before Migration and at Present

| Employment Status Before | Employment Status at Present | | | | X ² (p-value) |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|------------|---------------|------------|-----------------------------|
| | Employed | Unemployed | Self-employed | Total | |
| Employed | 60(69.8) | 12(14.0) | 14(16.3) | 86(100.0) | 111.885 (.000) |
| Unemployed | 150(48.7) | 78(25.3) | 80(26.0) | 308(100.0) | |
| Self-employed | 64(27.1) | 22(9.3) | 150(63.6) | 236(100.0) | |
| Total | 274(43.5) | 112(17.8) | 244(38.7) | 630(100.0) | |

The test of association between monthly income before migration and at present is shown on Table 4.8. Almost half (47.7%) of those who had no income before migration, also have no income at present; however, 25.9% and 14.5% presently have monthly income range of 50,000-99,999 and 100,000 or above respectively. Above one-third of those whose monthly income was less than 21,000 before migration now have monthly income range of 50,000 to 99,999 and 17.2% have monthly income of 100,000 or above. At p-value of less than 1%, the chi-square shows a strong positive significant association between monthly income before migration and at present.

Table 4.8: Test of Association between Monthly Income before Migration and at Present

| Monthly Income Before (₦) | Monthly Income Present (₦) | | | | | | X ² (p-value) |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| | No income | Less than 20,999 | 21,000-49,999 | 50,000-99,999 | 100,000+ | Total | |
| No income | 184 (47.7) | 20 (5.2) | 26 (6.7) | 100 (25.9) | 56 (14.5) | 386 (100.0) | 244.037 (.000) |
| Less than 21,000 | 6 (3.4) | 44 (25.3) | 28 (16.1) | 66 (37.9) | 30 (17.2) | 174 (100.0) | |
| 21,000-49,999 | 2 (5.9) | 4 (11.8) | 8 (23.5) | 6 (17.6) | 14 (41.2) | 34 (100.0) | |
| 50,000-99,999 | 4 (14.3) | - | - | 2 (7.1) | 22 (78.6) | 28 (100.0) | |
| 100,000+ | - | - | - | 2 (25.0) | 6 (75.0) | 8 (100.0) | |
| Total | 196 (31.1) | 68 (10.8) | 62 (9.8) | 176 (27.9) | 128 (20.3) | 630 (100.0) | |

The test of association between educational qualification before migration and at present is shown on Table 4.9. The finding shows that out of the 100 respondents who had primary education before migration, 64% and 28% have secondary and tertiary education respectively at present. Slightly above half (53.3%) of those who had secondary education before migration still have secondary education at present; while 34.6% have tertiary education. This shows a significant improvement in educational attainment with migration. Chi-square is significant at $p=0.000$.

Table 4. 9: Test of Association between Highest Educational Qualification before Migration and at Present

| Education Before | Education Present | | | | | X ² (p-value) |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------------------------|
| | Primary | Secondary | Tertiary | Other/voc. | Total | |
| Primary | 6(6.0) | 64(64.0) | 28(28.0) | 2(2.0) | 100(100.0) | 417.964 (.000) |
| Secondary | - | 136(53.5) | 88(34.6) | 30(11.8) | 254(100.0) | |
| Tertiary | - | - | 220(89.4) | 26(10.6) | 246(100.0) | |
| Other/Voc. | - | 2(6.1) | 2(6.7) | 26(86.7) | 30(100.0) | |
| Total | 6(1.0) | 202(32.1) | 338(53.7) | 84(13.3) | 630(100.0) | |

Table 4.10 shows association between marital status before migration and at present. The findings show that half (49.6%) of those who were single before migration are married at present; and 22.5% of those who were married before migration are in the “other” category at present, which means that they are either separated, divorced or widowed. This shows that they have had marital disruptions in Lagos. The chi-square value of 107.962 (P=0.000) shows a significant association between marital status before migration and at present.

Table 4. 10: Test of Association between Marital Status before Migration and at Present

| Marital Status Before | Marital Status Present | | | | X ² (p-value) |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------------------------|
| | Single | Married | Other | Total | |
| Single | 196(38.6) | 252(49.6) | 60(11.8) | 508(100.0) | 107.962 (.000) |
| Married | - | 62(77.5) | 18(22.5) | 80(100.0) | |
| Other | 14(33.3) | 4(9.5) | 24(57.1) | 42(100.0) | |
| Total | 210(33.3) | 318(50.5) | 102(16.2) | 630(100.0) | |

Table 4. 11 presents the test of association of empowerment variables before and after migration. Panel 1 reveals that there is a significant association between whether the opinions of the migrants were sought in family matters before and after

migration with a chi-square value of 30.344 (P=0.000). More than two-thirds (71.8%) of those whose opinions were not sought before migration claimed that their opinion were presently being sought. Panel 2 shows that 79.0% of those who were not involved in family decisions before migration were now involved in family decisions at present. Respect and autonomy also shows a significant association with a chi-square value of 15.946 (P=0.000) as shown in Panel 3. Out of 394 respondents who had no respect and autonomy before migration, 80.7% have respect and autonomy at present. All these are indicative of substantial empowerment of the women as a function of their migration.

Table 4. 11: Test of Associations of Empowerment Variables before and after Migration

| Panel | Variables Before Migration | Variables at Present | | | Chi-Square (P-Value) |
|----------|-------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| | | Yes | No | Total | |
| 1 | Opinion Sought? | | | | 30.344 (0.000) |
| | Yes | 198(90.8) | 20(9.2) | 218(100.0) | |
| | No | 296(71.8) | 116(28.2) | 412(100.0) | |
| | Total | 494(78.4) | 136(21.6) | 630(100.0) | |
| 2 | Involved in Decisions? | | | | 1.589 (0.207) |
| | Yes | 160(83.3) | 32(16.7) | 192(100.0) | |
| | No | 346(79.0) | 92(21.0) | 438(100.0) | |
| | Total | 506(80.3) | 124(19.9) | 630(100.0) | |
| 3 | Respect and Autonomy? | | | | 15.946 (0.000) |
| | Yes | 236(92.2) | 20(7.8) | 256(100.0) | |
| | No | 302(80.7) | 72(19.3) | 394(100.0) | |
| | Total | 538(85.4) | 92(14.6) | 630(100.0) | |

We explored the effects of migration from the perspectives of the FGD and IDI participants. The responses largely reflect that migration has affected most of the respondents positively. The effects are economic and non-economic. The economic effects include expanded trade or change in income, employment, remittances; while

the non-economic effects are marriage, change in respect and authority, education, and spiritual growth.

4.4. 1 Expanded Business

Most of the migrants who were engaged in business activities reported that their businesses have expanded in Lagos. There was a significant change in their trading activities which means more income accruing to them. Expansion in business activity was in different categories. Some progressed from selling on a table to a kiosk, from a kiosk to a shop, from a shop to shops, while others moved from retailing to wholesaling. Generally, there was a boost in their business activities. Some of those who were not in any business activity before migration claimed to have started a new line of business activity. Some of the respondents whose business expanded from selling on a table along the high way to a kiosk and shops made the following submissions:

My dear, which one would I count? God has blessed my life in Lagos so much that I can't remember which one to say. Before I came to Lagos, I sell along Enugu-Port Harcourt high way, but today I have a shop of my own; and God is blessing me..... (IDI 6/ 29 year old/ rural migrant/February, 2011)

You see eh!, the truth is that God has surprised me with many many blessings. When I was in Sampo [her place of origin] I used to sell along the road; but today I have a container [a movable shop] that is located in a good place where I sell my goods.... (dance, dance).... (FGD 1. Res 2 37 year old rural migrant March 2011)

My business has grown. I used to sell in one small kiosk along one small street in my former place [place of origin], but today, God has taken me to the next level. I have two shops, and I travel to Ghana to buy my goods..... (IDI 7/ 28 year old/ urban migrant/February, 2011)

For me, my business has changed so much that sometimes I marvel at what I have done for God to bless me this much. Before I came to Lagos, I had one shop that was almost empty, but now I have three shops..... (FGD 5. Res 5 33 year old migrant. April, 2011)

It is significant that most of the people attributed their success to God, an indication of a high level of spirituality among the group. A question sought to understand what, apart from God, which all of them mentioned, could have caused the tremendous expansion in business activity which they experience. Some of them attributed it to the teeming population in Lagos and the presence of many manufacturing companies and seaports in Lagos; while others emphasized some training opportunities, seminars, and the support of some micro finance banks.

Some respondents who attributed the boost in business to the population of Lagos said:

...yes now, this change in my business is because of the number of people here, you cannot compare the number of people here with that of Umuahia [her place of origin]. You know more people, more business, and much more. (laugh, laugh)... (IDI 17/39 year old/urban migrant/March, 2011)

I thank God for his mercy and goodness in my life. Before, I sell in a small shop, but today, God has made me a wholesaler and a major distributor of a company. (FGD 5. Res. 38 year old migrant April 2011)

Here we sell till late at night. People keep coming at all times; it is not like where I was before that you have some hours/periods to expect customers, i.e. in the morning and in the evening. But here, once you opened your shop in the morning there is no time when people would not come. Even late at nights when we want to go, customers would be begging: "madam

please o! don't go" or "madam please come back I need this or I need that". (IDI 18/27 year old/ rural migrant/March, 2011)

For others, the presence of manufacturing companies and the seaport in Lagos contributed immensely to the change they experience in their business activities; while other respondents underscored the role which training, seminars, and skill acquisition played in boosting their business activities.

One of my customers suggested to me that buying direct from the company would be better for me instead of buying from the wholesalers. I didn't know how to go about it, but she helped me contacted her neighbor who worked in that company. Since then I have been buying from them and now I am a wholesaler and a major distributor. (FGD 2, Res. 3. 33 year old urban migrant March, 2011)

One of my neighbours works with the Nigerian Ports Authority and she has helped me to buy direct from importers and at a cheaper price too. She helps me buy especially from those who needed money to clear their goods from the seaports and are willing to sell at cheaper rates. (FGD 1. Res 1 29 year old rural migrant. March, 2011)

...I didn't know anything about customer relations until I attended some seminars. They opened my eyes to many things that I didn't know before. After that training my relationship with my customers improved. Some of them, who do not always buy from me, are now my regular customers because of how I relate with them. Some would even come and gist with me and also bring other customers. They are even helping me to advertise my business. (IDI 18/ 27 year old/rural migrant/March, 2011)

I have attended some seminars where they taught us techniques to improve trade; and it works. Since I started applying those techniques I have had increased sales (FGD 3, Res 3. 30 year old urban migrant. April, 2011)

Some of the women also mentioned that micro finance banks helped in the boost in business activities which the migrants experienced. Some of the migrants remembered with joy how they made profits from borrowing from micro finance banks.

When we talk of boost in business, it is true there are many people here which means increase in sales, but for me, LAPO [a micro finance bank] helped me immensely. I borrowed money from them during one Christmas season, and the profit I made was the beginning of my success story and since then I have been borrowing from them when need be. (FGD 5. Res 2 45 year old urban migrant. April, 2011)

4.4. 2. Spiritual Development

One effect of migration that was reported by almost everybody both in the IDI and FGD was becoming more committed to God and Church activities. Most women claimed to be regular at church and are more committed to church activities relative to their condition before they came to Lagos. Some have gone for different trainings in the Church which helped in their spiritual growth; while others are committed members of some units in Church that helps them to grow spiritually. An interviewee, whose knowledge of the Bible has grown, offered this view:

Another thing that coming to Lagos has done to me is that I have come close to God, unlike before. I now read my Bible every day, and never miss church activities. When I was at home, I rarely went to Church or read Bible. I did not even have a bible let alone

reading it. (IDI 21/42 year old/ urban migrant/March, 2011)

Another respondent averred:

The lasting effects of my coming to Lagos are marriage and getting to know God more. God has taken a good place in my life that I don't miss church activities. Going to church is now what I look forward to. I am always in church for all the weekly activities, I don't miss any. It gives me joy, and a sense of relationship. In fact, I have a personal relationship with Him (God). I talk to Him as my husband. (IDI 22/ 43 year old/ urban migrant/March, 2011)

Similar views were repeatedly expressed:

I have gone for some training in the church that has helped build my faith. In our church we are encouraged to go for some of these trainings and they have helped me a lot. I now have a one-on-one relationship with God. I would tell you that I am a changed person. Thanks for my coming to Lagos. I don't know if I would have been able to grow as I am now if I did not come to Lagos. (FGD 6. Res. 6. 45 year old urban migrant. April, 2011)

...My coming to Lagos has afforded me the opportunity of attending some leadership training programmes in my church. In the last one I attended we were taught about the power of our words. We can create our worlds with our spoken words. I now rely completely on God, knowing very well that He can never fail. (IDI 13. 34 year old urban migrant. February, 2011)

I am one of the prayer warriors in my church. We usually meet twice a week to pray for the church. Sometimes we go for family deliverance for some members. As a member of this unit we individually pray at midnights. This has changed my life. I didn't

use to pray like this before I came to Lagos. (IDI 9. 29 year old rural migrant. February, 2011)

4.4.3 Marriage and Relationship

Another effect of coming to Lagos is stability in marriage and family-related matters. Coming to Lagos has made it possible for some migrants to have good control of their homes and to establish new homes. Some of those who are not yet married are in a relationship. Those who were married before migration who were apprehensive of losing their husbands to younger girls did not have to fear about that any more. Those who were lonely are no longer lonely. Also, those who had hard times training the children alone, now enjoy the support of the father.

.....before I came to Lagos I was afraid of losing my husband to these girls. If not that I came to Lagos, another woman would have taken my husband from me. These Lagos girls whose eyes are hot can do anything to get a man. (FGD 6, res 6 44 year old urban migrant. April, 2011)

I am no longer lonely. I am now with my family. No more "honey how are you?" "Have you eaten?" and such questions we used to ask on phone because we were not together. Now I prepare his favourite food and I am happy. (FGD 6. Res 2 40 year old urban migrant. April, 2011)

For me, the most beautiful way my coming has affected my life is that I don't have to shout at the children alone. Now once they know that daddy would soon come back, they would do whatever you ask them to do, and they rarely say no again whenever I ask them to do anything. (FGD 6 res 8 48 year old rural migrant. April, 2011)

(Laughing)...., the highest and best thing that happened to me since I came to Lagos is meeting my husband. I came single, but today I am married. I met him [her husband] here. Who knows, if I did not come whether I

would have been able to meet him? (FGD 4. Res 4 34 year old rural migrant. Aril, 2011)

You see, you can see men who are ready to settle down here, not those who are still looking for women they would use and dump. So getting married here is easy. I didn't stay in Lagos up to one year before I met my husband. After we met, we didn't court up to one year before we got wedded. (IDI 10/30 year old/urban migrant/February, 2011)

Though I am not married yet, I have somebody [fiancé] who cares about me. Soon we would get married. Unlike where I was before I came to Lagos, where you would rarely see somebody who wants a serious relationship. (FGD 3/Res. 2/33 years old/urban migrant/April, 2011)

There is nothing to compare the joy of having a man who is serious about the relationship and wants to marry you. That alone is a great thing for me. In fact, it is the greatest blessing. Before I came, people thought that I am not good enough or beautiful enough to bring a man home. (FGD 3/Res. 6/35 years old/urban migrant/April, 2011)

Even among those who came single and are not yet married, or in any intimate relationship, the fact that they are no longer subjected to subtle pressure by their parents and significant others is one of the positive and welcome effects of coming to Lagos. Coming to Lagos has served as a way of escape from some forms of pressure of getting married from home. Though this was subtle, but when it was raised the participants laughed in the affirmative. Two participants in the FGD said:

Lagos has helped me not to always hear those words that would make you think for days and sometimes make you to even cry. You know what I mean. When they start asking you- "when are they coming?" "Do you mean that you don't have anybody who visits you in this house?" "Don't you have friends", and the

likes, you begin to think if you are the ugliest person in this world that you may even go and start looking yourself in the mirror to see how you look. Laugh. Laugh.! (FGD 3/ 31 years old/rural migrant/April, 2011)

Wait let me tell you something. This thing has happened to me [I have experienced this]. Can you imagine my own mother would always ask me every week –“Chi Chi how now?”, “How far?” “Any good news?” “Does it mean that men are not admiring these things God gave you or you don’t know how to bring them home? Try o, you know there is no time”. Laugh! (FGD 3/33 years old/rural migrant/April, 2011)

For others, coming to Lagos has helped them to escape from pains of a broken relationship. Solace and consolation came from changing environment and relocating to another city where they could meet new people. A participant said:

Lagos has brought my joy back. I was an object of sympathy and ridicule at home. People thought that I was not good enough because my fiancé disappointed me and married another person from the same village, so coming to Lagos has helped me a lot. I am now a happy person again. (FGD 5/38 years old/rural migrant/April, 2011)

An interviewee expressed immense joy in finding a husband in Lagos

If not for my coming to Lagos, who would have married me again in that village, when everybody believed that I am not good enough that was why my husband divorced me. But thank God, I came to Lagos, I am happily married. (IDI 16/44 year old/ rural migrant/March, 2011)

4.4. 4 Help to Families/Remittances

Another interesting effect of migration found in this study is the fact that coming to Lagos has made most of the migrants to render more help to their families. This involves tangible and intangible things the migrants send home. Some have sent money for their relatives to go to school, while others have been able to train their siblings in tertiary institutions. Some have sent cloths, drugs, foods etc. Generally, almost all the migrants have done one thing or the other for their families. This gives them joy as it was clearly seen as they recounted such gestures. The submissions below provide insights to this:

Before I came to Lagos, I was only able to train my brother to complete his Ordinary National Diploma (OND), there was no money then for him to complete his HND or go to a university. Thank God, since I came to Lagos, my business is moving very well and he has completed his HND and is now doing his NYSC [serving as a corp member in the National Youth Service Corps] (IDI 3/34 year old/urban migrant/February, 2011)

Three of my siblings are now in the University. Though it has not been easy, this was possible because I am in Lagos, where I am making good sales. Before I came to Lagos, I could not send them to a university. Only one was able to go to a college of education, but today, they are in the university. Glory be to God who made it possible. (IDI 23/32 year old/ rural migrant/March, 2011)

God has helped me to be able to pay back the money my father borrowed to pay my brother's first school fees in the university. The happiest thing about this is that we have recovered the land that was used as collateral for the money. This issue has been a source of concern and worry for my parents. But I thank God for making it possible. (FGD, 4/Res.2/36 year old/rural migrant/April, 2011)

Two of my brothers are now living here in Lagos and they are doing very well. When I saw how things are moving here, I brought them and established business for them. (IDI 15/31 year old/urban migrant/March, 2011)

Since God has blessed me, I now pay my parents a monthly salary. You know as a retiree, he is used to getting money at the end of the month. This makes him feel as if he is still working, and he is happy. Thank God for bringing me to Lagos and for making all these possible. (IDI, 3/34 year old/urban migrant/February, 2011)

4.4.5 Respect and Empowerment

The qualitative discussions revealed that coming to Lagos has empowered the women by enhancing their respect and relative positions in their homes. This takes different forms such as participation in some family matters that ordinarily they would not participate in, seeking their opinions about some family issues, among others. It was also found that respect and authority is not limited only within their families. They also enjoy respect within their villages and neighbourhoods. An interviewee who now enjoys much respect in her family made this submission:

Can you believe it? Since I came to Lagos, my parents now consult me before they do certain things. In fact, my father would always tell my sibling to call me for a conference call like a meeting on the phone for them to hear my contribution to some issues so that nobody can claim what I did not say. (IDI 4/38 year old/rural migrant/February, 2011)

Confirming the increase in respect and authority enjoyed by the migrants in their families, other interviewees recounted their experiences:

This issue of respect is real. Before I came to Lagos, my father would always shout at me at every slightest thing; but now levels have changed, he now calls me pet names. He even seeks for my view in some issues in

the family. This gives me joy. (IDI, 5/35 year old/ rural migrant/February, 2011)

Whenever I go home, even people who didn't use to greet me before now call me aunty. Some would even come to our house to greet me because they heard that I am around. (IDI 6/ 29 year old/ rural migrant/February, 2011)

Nwanne [my dear], levels have changed, so people have also changed with the levels. I now have respect in my house and in my village. Many people now call me aunty; many come to greet me whenever they hear that I am back (laugh, laugh, laugh). (IDI 8/27 year old rural migrant/February, 2011)

Probing further into what could be the cause of the newly found respect and authority, it was found that the fact that they are living in Lagos is an advantageous social status on its own that attracts a measure of respect in most areas in Southeast. Living in Lagos is likened to living in a foreign country in some migrants' places of origin. This might not be unconnected with the apparent exhibition of wealth and other material things that most Lagos based migrants are known for in most parts of Igbo land. Lagos, as a city, accounts partly for the respect enjoyed by the migrant, the fact that most of them are successful and thereby conforming with the already known affluence of most people living in Lagos, is a major factor that accounts for the new found respect that they enjoy. The following submissions buttress this:

Man, the respect is because I am in Lagos. You know, saying that somebody is in Lagos in my village is like saying that somebody is in obodo oyibo [living in abroad]. You know why I say this, I have friends who are in Awka (a city in South East), people don't even go to greet them when they come back; but whenever somebody comes from Lagos, people must come and

greet the person (IDI 8/27 year old rural migrant/February, 2011)

For me oh, the respect is because I live in Lagos. I said this because since I came to Lagos, much has not really changed but whenever I go home, I am always surprised how my family members, friends and villagers show respect for me. Some even call me pet names; others call me aunty. However, there are some of my peers who live in nearby villages and are better off financially, but they don't enjoy much respect as I do. (FGD 3/31 years old/rural migrant/April, 2011)

It is true that our people see Lagos as Obodo Oyibo [foreign country]; the truth is that the money that goes with it could also be reason for the respect. Assuming that you are in Lagos, but you don't have the money they would not respect you. It is he who is carrying the palm frond that goat follows [people are attracted to whoever has what they need], money is everything o! (FGD 5/37 years old/rural migrant/April, 2011)

4.4.6 Employment

Another effect of migration was change in the employment status. The employment status of many of the migrants has changed tremendously. Many of those who were unemployed before coming to Lagos are employed at present. Some of the migrants recounted their experiences of unemployment.

Being unemployed is one of the worst things that can happen to anybody. I searched for job for three years before I came to Lagos. During those years, it was a horrible experience. I had to beg for money for everything. I went to for many interviews, they kept saying "we shall get back to you" but all to no avail. Thank God. I got job within the first six months of my stay here in Lagos. (IDI 15/31 year old/ urban migrant/March, 2011)

Well, thank God, it is over now. I was unemployed for two years. These two years was not an easy one. It was a bitter experience. I don't like remembering what I went through. (IDI 14/32 year old/ urban migrant/February, 2011)

Though they are now employed and happy, the experience of unemployment was a bitter experience to recount. A respondent broke into tears of joy as she recounted what she went through as a result of unemployment.

During those years of unemployment in Abakiliki [her place of origin] it was an experience I would never forget. I could not afford to buy my toiletries. I borrowed and begged for everything. Thank God for bringing me to Lagos. (FGD 5/urban migrant/30 years old/April, 2011)

4.4.7 Education

Educational development is one of the ways by which coming to Lagos has affected the migrants positively. Their educational advancement was at different levels. Some of them have had the opportunity to pass their senior secondary certificate exams, gained admission to tertiary institutions; while others had the opportunity to write professional exams which qualified them for promotion in their job. Also, some others furthered their education and attended courses that enabled them do better in their various endeavours. These were possible because of the diverse opportunities that enable one to further one's educational pursuit that exist in Lagos and its environs. Such opportunities include the many universities and other tertiary institutions that are in Lagos and its environs which increase the chances of gaining admission, existence of evening classes and part-time courses in the area which made it possible to work and go to school at the same time, and numerous bodies that organize professional based exams that might be much needed in the labour market. Certification in some of the courses of the professional bodies quickens promotion for those already employed, and brightens the chances of getting new and juicy jobs for job seekers. Also not missing in the factors that could account for the significant

improvement in educational qualification was peer influence. Some people started improving themselves educationally because of the influence of their friends who were already doing such programmes/courses. Others were encouraged to start by their friends. Lastly, some attended trainings that helped them interact better with their customers which led to increased sales. These quotes below aptly capture it:

It is here in Lagos that I was able to make my papers [passed her o'level examinations], and I am now about to finish my degree programme. You know there are many part-time programmes here, and you would always see people who have one programme or the other that they are doing and they would encourage you to start something. (IDI 12/ 33 year old/rural migrant/February, 2011)

Coming to Lagos has enabled me gain admission. I sought for admission for years before I came to Lagos, but I got admission the same year I came. Today, thank God I am a graduate. (IDI 2/28 year old/rural migrant/February, 2011)

The availability of evening schools enabled me to complete my secondary school. I used to go to classes in the evenings after doing my duty as a house help. Thank God for the opportunity and the kindness of my madam [employer] (FGD 1/rural migrant/29 years old/March, 2011)

My going to school is because of my coming to Lagos. You know there are many schools and programmes going on here, so you have the opportunity of going and you can also see where to do what programme you want without having to travel to a long distance. (FGD 1/rural migrant/28 years old/March, 2011)

My coming to Lagos has enabled me qualify as a chartered secretary. By this qualification I am now qualified for promotion which I am expecting very

soon. The State where I was working before I came to Lagos has no centre for the exam. (IDI 20/38 year old/urban migrant/March, 2011)

When you see friends and people you work with telling you the exam they are writing, man!, you have to join them so as not to be left out; that is how I have been able to write some professional exams. (IDI 16/44 year old/rural migrant/March, 2011)

4.5 Realization of Migration Goals

The findings on realization of the initial goals of migration show that most of the migrants are happy that they migrated. The majority of them also have realized their goals for migration. However, there are a few whose goals changed when they got to Lagos; the majority of them have realized their new goals as well. This is shown in Table 4.12. Panel 1 shows that 67.3% of the women have realized their goals for coming to Lagos; while 32.7% have not. Panel 2 shows that the migration goals of 84 women changed; panel 3 shows that 66.7% of those who changed their initial goals for migration have achieved their new goals

. Table 4. 12: Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Realization of Migration Goals

| PANEL | QUESTIONS | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE |
|-------|------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| 1 | <i>Realized Goal?</i> | | |
| | Yes | 424 | 67.3 |
| | No | 206 | 32.7 |
| | Total | 630 | 100.0 |
| 2 | <i>Initial Goal Changed?</i> | | |
| | Yes | 84 | 13.3 |
| | No | 546 | 86.7 |
| | Total | 630 | 100.0 |
| 3 | <i>Realized New Goal?</i> | | |
| | Yes | 56 | 66.7 |
| | No | 28 | 33.3 |
| | Total | 84 | 100.0 |

Table 4.13 below presents the results of the logistic regression predicting the realization of goals with relevant migration variables. Evaluating the effects of each of the factors on realization of migration goals, it is observed that those who migrated independently are 0.598 times as likely to have achieved their goals relative to the reference category. Considering where respondents migrated from, those who migrated from the urban areas are 1.473 times more likely to have achieved their goals over those who migrated from rural areas. Duration of stay is also found to influence the realization of goals. Those who have spent 6 to 10 years in Lagos are more than twice as likely to have achieved their goals relative to those who have spent less than 6 years.

Income change is also found to influence realization of goals. Those whose income changed by ₦21,000 to ₦49,999 are 9.619 times more likely to achieve their migration goals than the reference category, and those whose income changed by ₦50,000 to ₦99,999 are 7.596 times as likely. Also, those who had income change

of ₦100,000 and above are 6.811 times more likely to achieve their goals than those whose income did not change at all.

Change in education also influences the chances of realizing goals. Those whose educational qualification changed from primary to secondary are 2.912 times more likely to achieve their goals than the base category. Those who changed from primary to tertiary are 2.613 times more likely to achieve their goals over those who had no change in education. Those whose educational attainment changed from secondary to tertiary are 2.322 times more likely to achieve their goals than the base category. Change in marital status does not significantly influence realization of goals. Only those whose marital status changed from married to other are 0.274 times as likely to achieve their goals as those whose marital status did not change. On occupational change, those whose occupation changed from unemployed to employed and unemployed to self-employed are 1.753 times and 0.387 times respectively more likely to achieve their goals than those whose occupation did not change.

Table 4.13: Logistic Regression Predicting the Realization of Migration Goals by Selected Variables

| Variable | Coefficients (Odd-Ratio) | P-Value |
|--|-----------------------------|---------|
| <u>Nature of Migration</u> | | |
| Not independently (RC) | 1.000 | - |
| Independently | 0.598 | 0.026 |
| <u>Area of Origin</u> | | |
| Rural (RC) | 1.000 | - |
| Urban | 1.473 | 0.79 |
| <u>Duration</u> | | |
| Less 6 years (RC) | 1.000 | - |
| 6 to 10 yrs | 2.748 | 0.000 |
| 11 to 15 yrs | 1.587 | 0.156 |
| 16 to 20 yrs | 0.939 | 0.865 |
| 21 yrs + | 1.786 | 0.133 |
| <u>Change in Income</u> | | |
| No change in income (RC) | 1.000 | - |
| Less than ₦21,000 | 1.068 | 0.830 |
| ₦21,000 to ₦49,999 | 9.619 | 0.000 |
| ₦50,000 to ₦99,999 | 7.596 | 0.000 |
| ₦100,000+ | 6.811 | 0.000 |
| <u>Change in Education</u> | | |
| No change (RC) | 1.000 | - |
| Primary to secondary | 2.912 | 0.016 |
| Primary to tertiary | 2.613 | 0.040 |
| Secondary to tertiary | 2.322 | 0.006 |
| <u>Change in Marital Status</u> | | |
| No change (RC) | 1.000 | - |
| Single to married | 0.910 | 0.701 |
| Single to other | 0.697 | 0.324 |
| Married to other | 0.274 | 0.034 |
| <u>Change in Occupation</u> | | |
| No change (RC) | 1.000 | - |
| Employed to self-employed | 2.178 | 0.234 |
| Unemployed to employed | 1.753 | 0.066 |
| Unemployed to self-employed | 0.387 | 0.003 |
| Self-employed to employed | 0.784 | 0.423 |
| Self-employed to unemployed | 0.896 | 0.765 |
| Constant | 0.507 | 0.033 |
| <u>Diagnostics</u> | | |
| X^2 | 150.452 (0.000) | |
| $-2\log$ Likelihood | 645.896 | |
| R^2 | 0.296 | |
| Correct classification | 73.7% | |

4.6. Problems Encountered and Coping Strategies

The study sought to understand the problems encountered by migrants and their coping strategies. The results are shown in Table 4.14. The problem experienced most upon arrival is language problem; 41.9% of the migrants experienced the problem; this is followed by unemployment 38.7%, and financial problem 36%.

Table 4. 14: Percentage Distribution by Major Problem Encountered Upon Arrival in Lagos

| S/N | Problems | Yes (%) | No (%) |
|-----|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | Unemployment | 244(38.7) | 386(61.3) |
| 2 | Language problem | 264(41.9) | 366(58.0) |
| 3 | Culture shock | 136(21.6) | 494(78.4) |
| 4 | Home sickness | 146(23.2) | 484(76.8) |
| 5 | Financial problem | 288(36.2) | 402(63.8) |

Table 4.15 shows the results of logistic regression predicting the experience of unemployment upon arrival by some variables before migration. Among those who migrated from the urban area, those who migrated from the urban areas straight to Lagos are 0.567 times as likely to experience unemployment upon arrival than the reference category; while those who migrated from the rural area to an urban area from where they migrated to Lagos were 0.206 times as likely to experience unemployment upon arrival than the reference category. On the other hand, among those who have rural origin, those who migrated from the rural origin straight to Lagos were 3.658 times more likely to experience unemployment than the reference category. Those who migrated from an urban area to a rural area from where they migrated to Lagos were 0.164 times as likely to experience unemployment upon arrival than the reference category. Expectedly, those who migrated independently were 2.322 times more likely to experience unemployment upon arrival than those who came to join spouse (the reference category). On education, those with secondary education are 1.881 times more likely to experience unemployment than

the reference category; while those with tertiary education are 3.053 times more likely to experience unemployment upon arrival than the reference category. Income is significantly associated with the experience of unemployment. Those whose income before migration was less than ₦21,000 are 2.131 times more likely to experience unemployment upon arrival than those who had no income. There was no significant association between marital status before migration and experience of unemployment. Age is also significantly associated with experience of unemployment. Those aged 20-24 years are 1.839 times more likely to experience unemployment than the reference category, while those aged 25-29 years are 2.311 times more likely to experience unemployment than the reference category.

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN

Table 4. 15: Logistic Regression Predicting the Experience of Unemployment Upon Arrival

| Variable (Before Migration) | Coefficients (Odds-Ratio) | P-Value |
|--|------------------------------|---------|
| <u>Migration Sequence Urban</u> | | |
| Urban to urban to Lagos (RC) | 1.000 | — |
| Rural to urban to Lagos | 0.206 | 0.000 |
| Urban to Lagos | 0.567 | 0.002 |
| <u>Migration Sequence Rural</u> | | |
| Rural to rural to Lagos (RC) | 1.000 | - |
| Urban to rural to Lagos | 0.164 | 0.002 |
| Rural to Lagos | 3.658 | 0.004 |
| <u>Migrated Independently?</u> | | |
| No (RC) | 1.000 | - |
| Yes | 2.322 | 0.006 |
| <u>Education</u> | | |
| Primary (RC) | 1.000 | - |
| Secondary | 1.881 | 0.040 |
| Tertiary | 3.053 | 0.001 |
| <u>Income</u> | | |
| No income (RC) | 1.000 | - |
| Less than ₦21,000 | 2.131 | 0.001 |
| ₦21000---₦49999 | 0.976 | 0.958 |
| ₦50000+ | 0.214 | 0.013 |
| <u>Marital Status</u> | | |
| Single (RC) | 1.000 | - |
| Married | 1.562 | 0.158 |
| Others | 0.673 | 0.314 |
| <u>Age</u> | | |
| Less than 20yrs (RC) | 1.000 | - |
| 20-24yrs | 1.839 | 0.014 |
| 25-29yrs | 2.311 | 0.003 |
| 30 yrs+ | 0.379 | 0.015 |
| Constant | 0.441 | 0.008 |
| <u>Diagnostics</u> | | |
| X^2 | 150.087 (0.000) | |
| -2log Likelihood | 690.995 | |
| R^2 | 0.288 | |
| Correct classification | 70.8% | |

RC=reference category

Table 4.16 shows the results of logistic regression predicting the experience of financial problem upon arrivals by some variables before migration. Those who were self-employed and underemployed before migration are 0.546 times and 0.328 times respectively as likely to experience financial problem relative to those that were unemployed before migration (reference category). Among those who migrated from an urban area, those who migrated from an urban area straight to Lagos were 2.320 times more likely to experience financial problem upon arrival than the reference category, while those who migrated from a rural area to an urban area from where they migrated to Lagos were 0.706 times as likely to experience financial problem upon arrival than the reference category.

Similarly, among those who migrated from the rural area, those who migrated from an urban area to a rural area from where they migrated to Lagos and those who migrated from a rural area to Lagos were respectively 2.335 times and 3.221 times more likely to experience financial problem upon arrival than the reference category.

Those who migrated independently were 1.234 times more likely to experience financial problem upon arrival than the reference category. Education is not significantly associated with the experience of financial problem upon arrival. Marital status is significantly associated with experience of financial problem upon arrival with those married being 0.276 times as likely to experience financial problem than the reference category. Age is also significantly associated with the experience of financial problem. Those aged 20-24 years are 2.013 times more likely to experience financial problem than the reference category; while those aged 25-29 years are 2.180 times more likely to experience financial problem than the reference category.

Table 4. 16: Logistic Regression Predicting the Experience of Financial Problem Upon Arrival

| Variable (Before Migration) | Coefficients (Odd-Ratio) | P-Value |
|--|-----------------------------|---------|
| <u>Employment</u> | | |
| Unemployed (RC) | 1.000 | - |
| Employed | 0.914 | 0.809 |
| Self-employed | 0.546 | 0.014 |
| Under-employed | 0.328 | 0.000 |
| <u>Migration Sequence Urban</u> | | |
| Urban to urban to Lagos (RC) | 1.000 | - |
| Rural to urban to Lagos | 0.706 | 0.004 |
| Urban to Lagos | 2.320 | 0.007 |
| <u>Migration Sequence Rural</u> | | |
| Rural to rural to Lagos (RC) | 1.000 | - |
| Urban to rural to Lagos | 2.335 | 0.004 |
| Rural to Lagos | 3.221 | 0.050 |
| <u>Migrated Independently?</u> | | |
| No (RC) | 1.000 | - |
| Yes | 1.234 | 0.003 |
| <u>Education</u> | | |
| Primary (RC) | 1.000 | - |
| Secondary | 1.507 | 0.148 |
| Tertiary | 0.827 | 0.553 |
| <u>Marital Status</u> | | |
| Single (RC) | 1.000 | - |
| Married | 0.276 | 0.000 |
| Others | 1.080 | 0.833 |
| <u>Age</u> | | |
| Less than 20yrs (RC) | 1.000 | - |
| 20-24yrs | 2.013 | 0.005 |
| 25-29yrs | 2.180 | 0.006 |
| 30 yrs+ | 1.059 | 0.875 |
| Constant | 0.483 | 0.012 |
| <u>Diagnostics</u> | | |
| X^2 | 102.850 (0.000) | |
| $-2\log$ Likelihood | 721.828 | |
| R^2 | 0.206 | |
| Correct classification | 72.1% | |

RC=reference category

Table 4.17 presents the coping strategies employed for each of the problems encountered upon arrival. Different people adopted different strategies. Self-employment was the most adopted coping strategy for migrants who experienced unemployment and financial problems with 28.7% and 38.9% respectively. Reliance upon God's grace was the second most adopted coping mechanism for employment and financial problems with 27.8% and 31.9% respectively. This seems a fashionable reason among migrants who did not want to recall their ordeals, who in effect were saying it was by the grace of God that they overcame their difficulties. More than two-thirds of those who had language problem strove to learn the language; 63.3% of those who had cultural problem had to adapt to the culture, while close to two-thirds of those who experienced home sickness coped by calling home as often as possible and living with friends.

Table 4.17: Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Coping Strategies for Overcoming Problems Encountered Upon Arrival

| Panel | Problems & Coping Strategies | Frequency | Percentage |
|-------|------------------------------|------------|--------------|
| 1 | <u>Unemployment</u> | | |
| | Support from friends | 50 | 20.5 |
| | Became self-employed | 70 | 28.7 |
| | Did menial jobs | 56 | 23.0 |
| | Relied on God's grace | 68 | 27.8 |
| | Total | 244 | 100.0 |
| 2. | <u>Language</u> | | |
| | Learnt the language | 186 | 70.5 |
| | Spoke pigeon English | 78 | 29.5 |
| | Total | 264 | 100.0 |
| 3. | <u>Cultural</u> | | |
| | Adapted to it | 82 | 60.3 |
| | Understood its beauty | 54 | 39.7 |
| | Total | 136 | 100.0 |
| 4. | <u>Home sickness</u> | | |
| | Called home often | 86 | 58.9 |
| | Lived with friends | 60 | 41.1 |
| | Total | 146 | 100.0 |
| 5 | <u>Financial</u> | | |
| | Did menial jobs | 84 | 29.2 |
| | Became self-employed | 112 | 38.9 |
| | Relied on God's grace | 92 | 31.9 |
| | Total | 288 | 100.0 |

Table 4.18 displays the problems encountered by the migrants in the course of their living in Lagos. The problem that they encountered most was high cost of living, with 58.7% having this problem; this was followed by unequal opportunities with 23.5%. One-fifth of the women encountered poor wages and discrimination or tribalism while living in Lagos.

Table 4.18: Percentage Distribution of Some Problems Encountered in the Course of Their Stay

| S/N | Problems | Yes (%) | No (%) |
|-----|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | Unequal opportunities | 148(23.5) | 482(76.5) |
| 2 | Poor salary/wage | 126(20.0) | 504(80.0) |
| 3 | Discrimination/ tribalism | 128(20.3) | 502(79.7) |
| 4 | Poor residence/living in slums | 118(18.7) | 512(81.3) |
| 5 | High cost of living | 370(58.7) | 260(41.3) |

Table 4.19 presents the coping strategies for the problems encountered in the course of their stay in Lagos. Almost half of those who experienced unequal opportunities worked harder; 42.6% maximized whatever opportunities they had. About half of those who had problem of poor salary/wage changed their jobs, while 24.6% managed, and 15.9% did menial jobs to augment. Above two-thirds of migrants who encountered discrimination and tribalism learnt the Yoruba language. Well above half of those who experienced poor residential environment adopted personal hygiene as a coping strategy, while 42.4% coped by keeping their environment neat. The two most prevalent coping strategies for high cost of living are: ordered priorities (48.1%), and managed what was available (26.5%).

Table 4. 19: Distribution of Migrants by Coping Strategies for Overcoming Problems Encountered in the Course of Their Stay

| Panel | Problems & Coping Strategies | Frequency | Percentage |
|-------|--|------------|--------------|
| 1 | <u>Unequal opportunities</u> | | |
| | Accepted my fate | 15 | 10.1 |
| | Worked harder | 70 | 47.3 |
| | Maximized opportunities | 63 | 42.6 |
| | Total | 148 | 100.0 |
| 2. | <u>Poor salary/wage</u> | | |
| | Did menial jobs | 20 | 15.9 |
| | Changed jobs | 60 | 47.6 |
| | Depended on friends | 15 | 11.9 |
| | Managed what I had | 31 | 24.6 |
| | Total | 126 | 100.0 |
| 3. | <u>Discrimination/tribalism</u> | | |
| | Learnt Yoruba language | 111 | 86.7 |
| | Accepted my fate | 17 | 13.3 |
| | Total | 128 | 100.0 |
| 4. | <u>Poor residential Environment</u> | | |
| | Personal hygiene | 68 | 57.6 |
| | Kept the environment neat | 50 | 42.4 |
| | Total | 118 | 100.0 |
| 5 | <u>High cost of living</u> | | |
| | Shopped outside Lagos | 52 | 14.0 |
| | Ordered my priorities | 178 | 48.1 |
| | Managed with what I have | 98 | 26.5 |
| | Used cheap things | 42 | 11.4 |
| | Total | 370 | 100.0 |

This section examines the problem migrants encountered and were encountering in Lagos. Almost all the migrants encountered multiple problems; however, the nature of the problem differs among individuals. Some encountered or were encountering more severe problems than others. The problems are summarized as economic and non-economic. The economic problems involve problems related to finance, employment, underemployment, poor salary/wage, high cost of living, hunger, and living in slums among others. The non-economic problems include health, boredom,

loneliness, home sickness, language problem, tribalism and discrimination, sexual harassment, abuse, violence among others.

4.6.1 Economic Problems

Most of the migrants have had one kind of economic problem or the other. These range from financial problems, unemployment, underemployment, hunger to poor salary and wages. Economic-related problems are almost a common occurrence of daily living, but much more among migrants who are living in an “unknown and strange” land. There was a general feeling that establishing independent residence in Lagos was very stressful given the economic hardship in Lagos. An interviewee who experienced abject poverty due to numerous and complicated economic problems which drew largely from unemployment narrated her experience:

I can't count the economic problems that I encountered. They are too many and complicated that I don't know which one to tell you and which one not tell you. I nearly died in the first one year of staying in Lagos; no job, no money. I borrowed till people stopped giving me because of my inability to pay back. I did my entire journey with legadisbenze [she trekked to every where she went to]. My name was poverty. It was written all over me. To eat was a prayer point for me then. Please, I do not want to remember those painful experiences..... (IDI 14/32 year old/urban migrant/February, 2011)

The economic problem was more within the first year or two of stay in Lagos. Another interviewee narrated the story of how she suffered during her first year of staying in Lagos:

My problem was a serious one. I searched for job for nine months; during these months, I begged for everything. I trekked most of the time. At last, when I got a job after the tenth month, the job was a terrible one. I work for 12 hours every day in that office and the salary was very meagre. Sometimes after my transport fare for the month, I had 10 thousand naira

left which I used for my feeding, clothing, and for accommodation. Though I was working, it seemed that I was not doing anything. After the first year, things changed. I got a new job and thank God for His faithfulness upon my life. (IDI 10/30 year old/urban migrant/February, 2011)

As a result of meagre salary, many of the respondents could not afford to live in areas/ places that are close to their places of work. An interviewee who works in Island but lives in Ikorodu which is very far from her place of work narrated her experience going to work in island from Ikorodu on a daily basis. She said:

The problem was a terrible one. I worked in island and I lived in Ikorodu. I woke up by 3.30am every day to get ready for work, and would leave my house for work by 4.30am so as to beat the holdup [traffic jam]. I would get to office and would start sleeping. I would also get to my house by 11.30pm because we used to close then by 7pm. After my transport for the month, my salary remained five thousand naira only. The suffering, the pain was too much; but I had no alternative. That was only what I could get as of then. (IDI 15/31 year old/urban migrant/March, 2011)

A respondent narrated her major problem during the first year of her stay in Lagos. The most painful aspect of her experience was the fact that she had to squat with friends because she could not afford to pay for accommodation. She said:

My first one year was a very bad period for me. I was squatting from one friend to another, begging for money and for what to eat. Even when I later got a job, the name of the job was sorry [i.e. very bad job]. My salary was ten thousand naira, and I would trek and enter transport for ₦200 every day. We worked for all the days of the week. As you reach office, you would stand up from morning till you go and you would be talking to customers who want to buy things. (FGD 1/rural migrant/28 years old/March, 2011)

Many of the respondents have experienced diverse economic problems. The most excruciating pain was during their first year. Another participant in one of FGDs said:

I was unemployed for one year. During this one year it was a very bitter experience. I had to beg for everything from friends and well wishers. I moved the whole of Lagos in search of job. I hated myself; but thank God, the situation changed after that one year. (FGD 3/rural migrant/30 years old/April, 2011)

In sum, most of the migrants had painful economic problems that recalling them made them feel bad or wanted to cry. Most of them, however, overcame these problems as they stayed longer in Lagos, and with improved social and family wellbeing.

4.7.2 Non-Economic Problems

Some of the non-economic problems encountered by the migrants were more painful and subtle in nature. Among these is health which the respondents reported to be critical during the first year of their stay in Lagos. A respondent who had severe health problem within the first six months of her stay in Lagos narrated her ordeal:

We were living in a slum, if there is any better word than "slum" that was where we were living in; the mosquitoes there were the giant type. After two weeks of my stay in that slum, I became sick. The sickness lingered because the mosquitoes were still biting me. The sickness made me miserable. I was always alone in the house, and my mind would be going from one place to another. I was thinking then what if I died. Chai! Leave the matter! I suffered. (IDI 6/29 year old/rural migrant/February, 2011)

Another respondent narrated her experience of health problem. The first issue she had was constipation, which later degenerated to stomach ulcer and took her to many hospitals. She said:

My main problem when I got to Lagos was health problem. It started with constipation after I eat in one dirty restaurant. Initially I thought that it would stop, but it continued and took me to different hospitals before I could finally discover that it was ulcer. (IDI 21/42 year old/ urban migrant/ March, 2011)

Another non-economic problem the migrants experienced was language problem. Many of the respondents narrated how they had problems due to the fact that they did not understand the Yoruba language. All those who migrated to the western part of Nigeria before coming to Lagos did not experience this problem. An interviewee recalled with pain how she missed the bus stop where she ought to alight because she did not understand the language.

I had a very bitter experience about this language thing with drivers one day. I was in a bus and the conductor was announcing different bus stops, but because I don't understand the language, I was taken beyond where I was going. When I asked, they said that we have passed the bus stop a long time ago. (IDI 18/27 year old/ rural migrant/March, 2011)

Also, another respondent recalled vividly how she could not buy what she wanted to buy because of language problem. She had this to say:

One of the days I went to the market close to where I was leaving then in Ikorodu, the women could not sell to me because I could not speak Yoruba language. They were speaking their language to me, and I didn't understand what they were saying. It was a real drama. (IDI 23/ 32 year old/rural migrant/April, 2011)

In sum, the findings of the qualitative data revealed that most of the migrants migrated from rural areas; and well above half migrated independently. The leading factor motivating migration was the quest for improvement in business activity. This was largely informed by the desire to help their families financially. However, non-economic factors such as entering into relationships were also found to motivate

migration, as well as the need to join their husbands. Migration has positively affected the migrants. Many of them have also realized their goal of coming to Lagos and have experienced economic and educational advancement, empowerment, respect and autonomy. Most migrants experienced some challenges which were largely overcome the longer they stayed in Lagos.

4.7 DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

The study reveals that most of the Igbo female migrants to Lagos originated from the rural areas. Well above half of the migrants were rural-urban migrants, and have not had any previous migration experience. Also, nearly half of those who migrated from urban areas to Lagos had a rural origin. Thus, the study is indicative of the prevalence of rural migrants among Igbo women in Lagos. Among the migrants who had no previous migration experience before coming to Lagos, about 78% of them were from rural areas; only 22% originated from urban areas. An earlier study by Adepaju (2000) has shown that most migration in Nigeria is rural-urban migration. This is explained by poor living conditions in rural areas, lack of access to social amenities, and high level of poverty (NISER, 1997). Another study has shown that people who live in abject poverty would make every effort to change their status (Kymer, 2009). The rural areas of Igbo land are poverty stricken on account of lack of employment opportunities, more so among females. This contributes to the high level of female out-migration experienced in the area. It is interesting that most of the Igbo female migrants (about 55%) in Lagos moved in stages; some from a rural area to an urban area or rural area before coming to Lagos, and others from an initial urban area to another urban area or rural location before settling in Lagos. This indicates that they are a highly migratory group, moving from one location to another in a bid to maximize the benefits or dividends of migration.

For some, migrating in stages was a coping strategy. This was to enable them cope with the challenges of living in an unknown and strange land; while for others, their desire for economic empowerment made them to migrate to various places before coming to Lagos. This is in line with the findings of earlier studies which showed that economic factors are the main driving force in migration (Data, 2005 and Ndaye, 1999).

It is evident from the study that education was a factor that influenced rural-urban migration. A large number of the rural-urban migrants had tertiary educational qualification or came to pursue tertiary education. This is in line with the findings of Pekkala (2003) that education influences where migrants migrate to, or the pattern of migration.

This study revealed that economic motives were strong factors in Igbo female migration to Lagos. A major economic factor motivating migration is the desire to expand business activities. More than half of the respondents came to expand/improve their business activities. That most of the migrants came to improve their business activities shows that they have been trading in the rural areas where they migrated from. They felt the need for expansion, and thus migrated to Lagos where they believed they could actualize their economic aspiration. The choice of expanding business activities in Lagos was largely a function native to the city as an industrial and commercial hub of Nigeria. As Nigerian commercial nerve centre, business activities are at its peak, so the migrants came to expand their business activities in Lagos. Indeed the study by Mgbeafulu (2003) shows that the increasing population of Lagos is due to its business activities and the other available opportunities which make it a centre of attraction for migrants.

Igbo female migrants are influenced by the desire to become economically independent and to fulfil their economic needs and desires as well as the desire to help their families. The FGDs and IDIs indicate that the migrants felt that they were not providing enough financial support to their families, so the migration to Lagos was partly to enable them improve their earnings to be able to provide more financial assistance to their families. This corroborates the earlier findings of Curran (1995; 1996) and Ramirez, *et al* (2005) which have documented that female migrants seek to increase their earning powers so as to enable them contribute significantly to their families; and that migrant women send more remittances to their families than men.

Another economic factor found to motivate migration is employment. This is in agreement with the finding of Zohry (2009) that migration is a response to unemployment. Adepoju (2000) has also shown that increasing female migration could be as a result of feminization of rural poverty. It would not be surprising that rural women are increasingly moving into cities in search of employment opportunities. The search of employment opportunities attracts especially young female migrants to Lagos, comprising young graduates who came in search of employment opportunities. The presence of companies and industries makes Lagos a juicy choice for job seekers. Furthermore, many multinational companies and almost all financial institutions in Nigeria have their headquarters in Lagos, thus attracting job seekers. This corroborates the findings of Beauchemin *et al* (2004), who found that as more women have higher educational qualification, they move out of the rural areas because they have no career prospects there. They move into cities where they can find opportunities commensurate with their new qualification. Similarly, the study of Gugler and Ludwar-Ene (1995) showed that education enhances female independent migration. Cooke and Bailey (1996) found that the probability of migration increases with education, that is, women with higher education are more likely to migrate than women with lower educational qualification. The finding also

supports Lee and Roseman's (1999) findings that employment opportunities in urban areas increase women's likelihood to migrate to urban areas

Apart from economic factors, non-economic factors such as the hope of getting married also motivated female Igbo migration. This was mainly among the older migrants who did not have a fiancé or were not in intimate relationship with the opposite sex before migration. Such women believed that they could find men who are ready to settle down. This corroborates the finding of Hiller and MaCaig (2007) who found that marriage and relationships motivate women migration.

Related to this, another non-economic factor motivating migration was the desire to escape from the pressure to get married as well as to seek solace from a broken relationship. Some women who experienced such pressure in their places of origin migrated so as to escape from undue pressure to get married as the culture requires. Some parents, friends, and loved ones put pressure on single women to get married by their utterances and innuendos. To escape from this pressure, some women especially the highly educated saw migration as a way out. Another motivating factor for migration is to seek solace from a broken relationship and marriage. Some women who had a broken relationship or marriage came to enjoy urban anonymity as a way of consoling themselves from the emotional pain and trauma they were passing through. This finding corroborates Dungumaro's (2009) assertion that non-economic factor such as unpleasant conditions at home could motivate women migration.

The study found that only a small proportion of women migrated to join their spouses. It is evident from this study that most Igbo migrants moved to Lagos on their own capacity as autonomous migrants independently going to fulfil their economic aspirations and desires. It is also interesting to find that some married women also migrated independently. Some of them are women whose husband's

nature of job is mobile, they consider Lagos a safe place to settle and take advantage of many facilities which Lagos offers. Age, educational qualification, income, employment status, and marital status before migration significantly influenced the likelihood of migrating independently. This supports the findings of Mberu (2005) who opined that rural-urban migrants are largely concentrated within the age bracket of 30 years and above. Also, the study validates the findings of Gugler and Ludwar-Ene (1995) that education enhances female independent migration.

The qualitative data revealed that respect accorded people living in Lagos was another interesting non-economic factor motivating migration to Lagos. The mere fact that somebody is living in Lagos attracts some respect and admiration in some rural areas of Igbo-land. As a result, some rural dwellers are desirous of going to Lagos so as to enjoy respect and status. This could be attributed to flamboyant lifestyles and general improvement in status of urban residents in general and those residing in Lagos in particular.

The quest for economic change which was found to be a major motivating factor for migration could explain why more than half of the migrants migrated independently. Most of them did not come to join a husband but rather to fulfil their economic needs and desires. This debunks the presupposition that most women migrations are marriage-related. This is also in line with the study by Dungumaro (2009), who found in Tanzania that female migrants are migrating to fulfil their economic needs rather than to join a husband.

On the consequences of migration on individual migrants, the study reveals that they have been positively affected in economic and non-economic terms. Economically, most have experienced improved business activity, higher monthly income, and employment. The qualitative findings showed that most of them have expanded their businesses beyond their imagination. There was a tremendous change; some became

wholesalers; and their monthly income changed significantly. For instance, about two-thirds of the migrants had no monthly income before migration and less than 2% had a monthly income of ₦100,000 naira and above before migration. However, more than 20% of them currently have monthly income of ₦100,000 naira and above. The burning desire for economic change and independence no doubt explain the tremendous change in monthly income which they experienced. Studies in different societies have shown that migration results in changes in the income of migrants (Trager, 1984; Curran, 1995; 1996; Dungumaro, 2009; Zohry, 2009; and Adu-Okoree and Onoma, 2012). This is evident in remittances which most migrants send home to enhance the living standards of their families at their place of origin.

Almost all migrants experienced a significant positive change in their employment status, monthly income, marital status, and educational qualification. Also, positively affected by migration are women's empowerment, involvement in family decision, their participation in family matters, as well as their personal satisfaction.

Apart from the positive economic effects of migration, migration also affected the migrants in a number of non-economic ways. Many experience a positive change in educational qualification and marital status. Interestingly, migration made some to become more spiritual; many expressed more commitment to God and church activities. Many do not miss any church activities and make efforts to do their daily activities in accordance with Bible principles and standards. This is in line with the findings of Brown *et al.* (1990) who found that females are more religious than males; which help as a coping mechanism.

Many migrants have realized their goals of migration. However, some changed their goals of migration, and have also realized their new goals of migration. Those whose goals were either economic or non-economic have realized their goals of migration. The economic goals realized included: expansion of business activities and

employment, while the non-economic goals realized are escape from the pressure to get married, consolation from the pains and emotional trauma of a broken relationship or marriage as well as getting married. Those who migrated independently are more likely to realize their goals than those who did not. This could not be unconnected with the burning desire for a change in their lives that motivated them to migrate in the first place.

Similarly, those who experienced a change in income and in education are more likely to realize their goals than those who did not. This clearly points to the fact that economic empowerment which largely comes with higher educational qualification was a vital factor motivating migration among the women. Also, those who experienced a change in occupation are more likely to realize their goals than those who did not experience a change in occupation. Surprisingly, women whose marital status changed from married to others, that is, those who either broke up, divorced, or became widowed are more likely to realize their goals than those who did not experience any change in marital status. This could be an indicator of the hindrances experienced by married women as they have to consult their husband before major issues are taken.

Almost all the migrants experienced some problems upon arrival in Lagos. The major problems encountered were unemployment and financial problems as well as language and cultural problems. A study by INSTRAW (2007), found that most migrant women experience unemployment upon arrival to their destination, as a result, they are forced to work in informal sector. This corroborates the findings of Omojola and Adebo (2012) who found in Ekiti State that most rural-urban migrants are faced with employment challenges at their destination. Also, the finding is in line with the finding of Regassa and Yusufe (2009) who documented the financial problems being faced by migrant women. A study by Michado (1999) found that

most women migrants who are domestic workers in private homes are exposed to adverse working conditions and are poorly paid.

Language problem was mostly experienced by those who had not been to any part of Yoruba-land before. Those who migrated to other parts of Yoruba-land before coming to Lagos did not experience language problem or culture shock. The likelihood of experiencing unemployment upon arrival is affected by some variables such as where the migrant originated from, the sequence of migration adopted, whether the migrant migrated independently, income as well as marital status before migration.

The coping mechanism adopted for the problems experienced upon arrival differs from individual to individual. The majority of those who experienced unemployment and financial problem upon arrival became self-employed as a coping mechanism. The next widely adopted coping mechanism upon arrival was reliance upon divine provision. Most of the respondents reported the support and encouragement they got from their brethren in Church; and they assisted in helping them get a job. This clearly demonstrates the role of religion in helping to cushion the problems of migrants. This corroborated the findings of Aikins and Ofori-Atta (2007) who found that religion plays a major role as a coping mechanism for migrants.

The migrants experienced different kinds of problems in the course of their stay. The major problems associated with living in Lagos include: high cost of living, unequal opportunities, and discrimination. Admittedly, Lagos is an expensive city to live in as has been documented by many researchers. Nwokocha (2010) has shown that a large number of people in Lagos sleep under bridges as a result of the high cost of living in Lagos. Similarly, Dike (1982) found that migrants live in makeshift houses because of high cost of living which makes a decent accommodation out of the reach of the poor. Different people adopted different coping mechanisms for the

problems encountered in the course of their stay. Many managed with what they had, while others re-ordered their priorities. This forced many to live in slums which they can afford.

It is clear from the findings of this study that both the individual (agency) and the society (structure) play an important role in motivating migration. The migrants have shown that the agency takes decision to migrate or not after a thorough evaluation of the possible consequences of making such move. The structure also to some extent influences the decision of the agent. This we have seen clearly in the study, that female Igbo migration to Lagos is influenced by both the individual factors and the societal factors. Harris-Todaro theory of migration is still relevant in understanding migration as they have shown that rural-urban migration is based on rational economic choice. The quest for change which was economically motivated was a major cause of migration. That is, economic motives still is a major factor motivating migration. The expected income differentials between rural and urban areas motivate migration. Even the income differentials of different rural areas motivate migration into such areas. That is, the study has shown that the rational economic choice motivates rural-urban migration as well as rural-rural migration. Inequality between income motivates migration into such areas.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In recent years there have been an increasing number of women involved in migration worldwide. More and more women are involved in both internal and international migration; but this varies based on the established cultural values and norms of the society. In Nigeria, the 1993 migration and urbanization survey has shown that more than half of internal migrants are women and that the Igbo of the Southeast are the most migratory ethnic group (NISER, 1997). As women migrate, they are faced with gender related problems which in no small measure affect their living conditions at destination. This obtains both in internal and international migration.

This study was carried out to examine the patterns, determinants and consequences of migration among Igbo women in Lagos, Nigeria. The research questions the study sought answers to were the following: What is the pattern of migration among female Igbo migrants in Lagos? What are the motivating factors that underlie female Igbo migration to Lagos? What are the effects of migration in female Igbo migrants in Lagos? Do female Igbo migrants in Lagos realize their goal of migrating? And finally what are the problems and challenges faced by female Igbo migrants in Lagos. The objectives of the study provided answers to these research questions.

5.1. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The findings of this study are summarized under the following specific objectives.

5.1.1 Patterns of Migration among Female Igbo Migrants

In this study, more than half of the respondents (58.6%) migrated from the rural areas, while 41.4% migrated from the urban areas. Put differently, most female Igbo migrants in Lagos belong to the rural-urban migration pattern of migration. Related to their place of origin in understanding pattern of migration is the sequence of migration. This shows that most of the migrants moved in stages. Among those that migrated from an urban origin, only about one-quarter were first-time migrants moving from urban areas to Lagos. These were mostly those who were born in an urban area, from where they migrated to Lagos. The other three-quarter migrated in stages before going to Lagos. Some moved to another urban area, while others moved to a rural area. Those that moved to a rural area were those that were forced to go back to their rural origins due to economic problems and/or inter-ethnic religious-political crisis. On the other hand, among those that migrated from rural origin, two-third of them did not have migration experience before coming to Lagos, which means they were first-time movers moving from the rural area to Lagos. Moving in stages was motivated by the burning desire for economic change, as a result they were ready to move to any place that is perceived to be of economic advantage than where they were living. However, there were those whose decision to migrate in stages was as a coping mechanism to enable them adapt with relative ease in Lagos. These were mainly those that migrated first to another part of western Nigeria before going to Lagos.

5.1.2 Factors motivating migration to Lagos among Igbo females

Irrespective of whether the migrant migrated from a rural area or an urban area, and the sequence of migration adopted, the main factor motivating migration to Lagos

was economic factors as well as non-economic factors. The leading economic factor that motivated migration was desire for positive economic change which was expressed in various forms depending on what the migrant was doing before migration. Those who were engaged in one form of business activity or the other came to expand/improve their businesses. Largely these were those involved in buying and selling and sought improvement and/or expansion which they believed would be achieved by going to Lagos. Another economic factor motivating migration was the search for employment opportunities. The existence of industries and companies made many Igbo migrants believe that Lagos is an ideal city to search for job. The search for employment was mostly among those who had tertiary educational qualification before coming to Lagos. Mostly, young and fresh graduates came for this reason. Besides, educational pursuit was not missing as a factor that motivates migration to Lagos. This is no doubt due to the presence of many universities and other tertiary institutions in Lagos and its environs. To financially help their families was another factor that motivated migration to Lagos. It was interesting to find that the main factor that made many seek economic change was the burning desire to financially help their families. These were mainly those whose families were facing one challenge or the other, and the young women had to brace up to the challenge; thus they sought for economic change so as to assist their families.

Conversely, non-economic factors also motivate migration to Lagos. The primary non-economic factor motivating migration was the intention to seek for a husband. This was mostly among those who were in their late twenties, early and late thirties before migration. As the commercial nerve centre of Nigeria, many women believed that there would be men who are economically ready and desire to settle down. To avoid parental pressure of getting married to somebody they do not really want was another non-economic factor that motivated migration. Some parents and relatives out of their genuine concern could unintentionally create pressure on their daughters

to get married. To avoid this, many migrated to Lagos. Furthermore, to seek solace from a broken relationship or marriage was found to motivate migration to Lagos. To assuage the devastating and destabilizing pains and agony associated with broken relationship and marriage, they migrated to Lagos where they could enjoy urban anonymity. Obviously not missing in the non-economic factors that motivated migration was to join a husband.

As a result of the economic and non-economic factors that motivate migration, more than half the migrants migrated independently. That is, they moved on their own accord to fulfil their economic desire in Lagos. Factors such as income, marital status, employment status, age, educational qualification before migration were found to influence the likelihood of migrating independently.

5.1.3 Effects of migration on female Igbo migrants in Lagos

Migration has positively affected the migrants. As the motivating factors, there were economic and non-economic effects of migration. These effects were clearly shown using some variables that were measured before and after migration. Such variables are employment status, income, marital status among others. On employment, 48.9% were unemployed before migration while only 17.8% were unemployed after migration. Income also experienced a positive significant change; 61.3% had no income before migration, after migration it became 31.1%. Also on income, only 1.3% percent had income of ₦100,000:00 and above before migration; after migration it rose to 20.3%. Those involved in business activities also experienced economic change too. Many of them have expanded their business. Some moved from being a retailer to a wholesaler and a few became importers. A good number of them have financially helped their families. This ranges from paying school fees, paying back a debt, bringing some family members to live in Lagos, to general financial assistance to their families.

A leading non-economic effect of migration was change in marital status. Many of those who came hoping to get married are happily married; and those who came to avoid parental pressure to get married did not only succeed in achieving that but many of them got married after migration. The percentage of those who were single before migration clearly demonstrates this positive effect as it changes from 80.6% to 33.3% respectively. Related to marriage were those who came to join their spouse now enjoying the company of their husband, thus eliminating the fear and loneliness that most of them expressed. Expectedly, Lagos provided the much needed atmosphere of anonymity for those who migrated to assuage the pains of a broken relationship and marriage. Another effect was positive change in respect after migration. Many of them now enjoy increased respect in their families, communities and among peers at origin. An interesting non-economic effect of migration was spiritual development. Many of them claimed to have developed a deeper and richer relationship with God; though this was mainly expressed in their change in involvement in church activities and trainings.

5.1.4 Realization of goals of migration

Many of the migrants have realized their goal of migration as most of them were happy that they migrated. Close to two-third of them have realized their goal of migration, while only 32.7% have not. However, very few (13.3%) changed their initial goal of migration; among this few, nearly two-third of them have realized their new goal. In sum, most of the migrants have realized their goal of migration. Those who migrated independently were more likely to realize their goals than those who did not. Also, those who migrated from an urban area were more likely to realize their goals of migration than those from the rural areas. Duration of stay was also found to significantly influence realization of goals. Other variables that were found to significantly influence realization of goals were change in income, change in marital status and change in education.

5.1.5 Problems and challenges facing female Igbo migrants and their coping strategies

The migrants have faced numerous problems and challenges and are facing some of these problems and challenges. The problems and challenges are classified into two categories: upon arrival and in the course of their stay in Lagos. The problems and challenges encountered upon arrival are quite different from those encountered in the course of their stay. The problem most of them experienced upon arrival was unemployment and financial problem. Factors such as income before migration, educational qualification before migration, sequence of migration adopted, and whether they migrated independently and where they migrated from were found to be significant in predicting the likelihood of experiencing some problems and challenges upon arrival. Most people who experienced unemployment and financial problems upon arrival became self-employed as a coping mechanism. That is, many of them engaged in anything that they could do so as to earn a living. Another widely adopted coping strategy for survival upon arrival was reliance upon God's grace. This shows the role of religion in cushioning migrants' problems and challenges and in helping them to adjust to their strange and new environment.

As they continued to live in Lagos, they experienced entirely different problems and challenges from those they encountered upon arrival. High cost of living and unequal opportunities became the leading problems they encountered with 58.7% and 23.5% respectively. Majority of those who experienced high cost of living ordered their priorities as a way to cope with the problems; while working harder was the mostly adopted coping mechanism for those who experienced unequal opportunities. However, there were some non-economic problems and challenges that they were also faced with in the course of their stay; these include mainly language and health problems. Many of them learnt the language so as to cope.

5.2. CONCLUSION

The study has provided empirical results on the patterns, the underlying causes as well as the attendant consequences of female migration among the Igbo of Southeast to Lagos. Female Igbo migrants in Lagos mostly migrated from the rural areas; and many of them used different sequence of migration before they got to Lagos. Some migrated from a rural area to an urban area before coming to Lagos; others migrated from an urban area to another urban area before coming to Lagos; while others migrated to Lagos straight from rural area or urban area. These were those who did not have migration experience before coming to Lagos. Irrespective of the sequence adopted, most migrants are first-time movers and largely from the rural areas. This finding is in line with earlier studies that have shown that rural-urban migration is the most dominant type of internal migration.

This study shows that economic as well as non-economic factors motivated migration to Lagos. The leading economic factor motivating migration was the desire to expand business activity; while relationship and marriage related issues were the leading non-economic factors that motivated migration. The combination of Giddens Structuration theory and Harris-Todaro theory of migration have shown that both individual as well as structural factors motivate female migration; and the motivating factor is largely economic. As a result of the economic and non-economic factors, most of the migrants migrated independently to Lagos to fulfil their economic and non-economic aspirations and desires. This study corroborates many other studies which recognize that both economic and non-economic factors motivate migration. The motivating factor is the same irrespective of where the migrant is migrating from.

From the findings of the study on the effects of migration on the migrants, it is revealed that many of them have been positively affected by migration as they have

experienced changes in many areas of their life such as education, income, and occupation. Many have been empowered and as a result enjoy a new found respect in their families, friends, and communities and among peers. This no doubt shows that migration contributes in no small measure to social mobility of women. This conclusion is the same with the study by Regassa and Yusufe (2009) who concluded that migration has been known to contribute immensely to social mobility of women and socio-economic development.

This study shows that most of the migrants have realized their goals and also encountered numerous problems and challenges upon their arrival and as they continued to live in Lagos. Many of them used different coping mechanisms to cope with the problems and challenges they were faced with and/or are facing as they continue to live in Lagos.

5.3. RECOMMENDATIONS

In line with the findings of the study, the following recommendations are made to ameliorate the problems and challenges female migrants face and also to reduce the rate of rural-urban migration to Lagos so as to ensure that the city does not go beyond its carrying capacity.

1. Governments should establish more enabling environments in Lagos to enable migrant women realize their economic aspirations at place of destination.
2. National migration policy on migration should take into consideration the problems faced by women in internal migration in a patriarchal society like ours such as discrimination, violence and abuse.
3. Governments should through the National Bank of Industries and other specialized banks give migrant women credit facilities at very low interest rates with little or no bottlenecks in accessing it. This will help reduce the problems being faced by migrant women.
4. Skill acquisition trainings should be organized especially for rural-urban migrants to enable them acquire the needed skills to function in urban areas. This will no doubt reduce the problems faced by migrants in general and rural-urban migrants in particular.

5.4. CONTRIBUTION TO KNOWLEDGE

This study has contributed to the existing literature on migration in general and female migration in particular. This study filled existing lacuna on gender aspects of internal migration in Nigeria as it focused on the most migratory ethnic group. Studying the most migratory ethnic group that is the largest non-Yoruba ethnic group in Lagos has brought to light the nature of female migration in Nigeria.

In addition, the study provided empirical evidence that most internal women migration is independent of men or relatives, and thereby debunks the common belief that most internal female migration is marriage-related. Also, this has extended the frontiers of knowledge in understanding Igbo women, their entrepreneurial abilities and economic activities and Igbo core values that cherish and care for the immediate and extended families and relatives.

In sum, the study has broadened and deepened our understanding of gender and internal migration, showing how the dynamics of culture, values and patriarchy operate to engender gender discrimination and the associated problems which reproduce themselves even at destination.

5.5. AREAS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

Further research on female migration in Nigeria should examine females among other ethnic groups to see if they differ from the Igbo pattern. Also, there is need to study female migration to other cities in Nigeria. Finally, further studies should examine how migration of females has changed the traditional family and marriage patterns of the Igbo.

REFERENCES

- Adawale, J, C. 2005. Socio-economic factors associated with urban-rural migration in Nigeria: A case study of Oyo State. *Journal of Human Ecology* 17(1):13-16
- Adebo, G. M and Sekumade, A. B. 2012. Socio-economic influence of retirees' migration on rural development in Ekiti State, Nigeria. *International Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences*. 2(12): 164-172
- Adejei, E. 2006. From origin to destination: policy perspectives on female migration: Ghana case study. A paper presented at the symposium on international migration and development. Retrieved April 10th 2009 from: http://www.un.org/esa/population/migration/turin/Turin_Statements/ADJEL.pdf
- Adepoju, A. 2000. Fostering free movement of persons in West Africa: achievements, pitfalls and prospects for intra-regional migration. Retrieved May 22nd from: http://www.archive-iussp.org/Brazil2001/s20/S26_P03_Adepoju.pdf
- Adepoju, A. 2004. Feminization of poverty in Nigerian cities: insights from focus group discussions and participatory poverty assessment. *African Population Studies* 19(2): 141-154
- Adereti, F. O. 2005. Rural women's access to and control over productive resources: implications for poverty alleviation among Osun-state rural women, *Nigeria. Journal of Human Ecology* 18(3): 225-230
- Adesiji, G. B; Omoniwa, V; Adebayo, S. O; Matanmi, B. M and Akangbe, J. A. 2009. Factors associated with the youths' rural-urban drift in Kwara State Nigeria. *International Journal of Contemporary research in business* 1(8): 69-77
- Adeyemi, T. O. 2009. Inferential statistics for social and behavioural research. *Research Journal of Mathematics and Statistics*. 1(2): 47-54
- Adger, W.N., Kelly, P.M, Winkels, A, Huy, K. Q, Locke, C.2002. Migration, remittances, livelihood trajectories, and social resilience. *Ambio* 31(4): 358-366.

- Adu_Okoree, B. I and Onoma, A. O. 2012. Migrant remittances: A driving force in rural development. *International Journal of Sociology and Anthropology* 4(5): 172-178
- Afolayan, A. A. 1985. Is there a step-wise migration in Nigeria? A case study of the migrational histories of migrants in Lagos. *Geojournal* 11(2): 183-193
- Aikins, A.D. and Ofori-Atta, A.L. 2007. Homelessness and mental health in Ghana: everyday experiences of Accra's migrant squatter. *Journal of Health Psychology* 12 (5): 761-778
- Alanana, O.O. 2003. Youth unemployment in Nigeria: some implications for the third millennium. *Global Journal of Social Sciences* 2(1): 21-26
- Amucheazi, A.1999. The Indispensability of Nigerian women in the positive transformation of rural Areas. *Women in Nigerian Economy*. Ikejiani M. O (eds). Enugu: Acena Publishers.113-121
- Anarfi, J.K. 1993. Sexuality, migration and AIDS in Ghana-A socio-behavioural study. Retrieved June 30th 2011 from: http://www.htc.anu.edu.au/pdfs/Anarfi_S.pdf
- Anderson, K. P and Svendsen, S. 2005. Analyzing interview data from national forest assessments. *National Forest Monitoring Working Paper No 4*. Retrieved May 13th 2011 from: www.fao.org/forestry.
- Attamirano, A. T. 1997. Feminist theories and migration research-making sense in the data feast? *Refuge* 16 (4): 4-8
- Asland, O, Bohlmark, A.; and Skans. O. N. 2009. Age at migration and social integration. *IZA Discussion Paper No. 4263*. Retrieved 26th November 2013 from: www.iza.org
- Ayinde, O. E. 2008. Empirical analysis of agricultural growth and unemployment in Nigeria. *African Journal of Agricultural Research* 3(7): 465-468
- Bakare, A. S. 2011. Determinants of urban unemployment crisis in Nigeria: an econometric analysis. *Journal of Emerging Trends in Economic and Management Sciences* 2(3): 184-192
- Barber, M.2005. Hearing women's voices: female migration to Canada in the early twentieth century. *Oral History* 33(1): 68-76.

- Bartlett, J.E; Kotrlik, J.W; and Higgins, C.C 2001. Organizational research: determining appropriate sample size in survey research. *Information Technology, Learning, and Performance Journal*. 19 (1):43-50. Retrieved May 5th 2010 from: www.osra.org/itlpi/bartlettkotrlikhiggins.pdf
- Bayaga, A. 2010. Multinomial logistic regression: usage and application in risk analysis. *Journal of Applied Quantitative Methods* 5(2): 288-297 Retrieved July 10th 2012 from: <http://jaqm.ro/issues/volume-5,issue-2/pdfs/bayaga.pdf>
- Bazely, P. 2002. Issues in mixing qualitative and quantitative approaches to research. A paper presented in *1st International Conference on Qualitative Research in Marketing and Business Administration*. Vienna. 10th -14th April. 2002. Retrieved May 15th 2012 from: http://www.dedoose.com/PDF/Bazeley_2002_Mixed_Methods_in_Market_Research.aspx
- Beauchemin, C, Henry, S, Schoumaker, B. 2004. Rural-urban migration in West Africa: towards a reversal? Migration trends and economic conjecture in Burkina Faso and cote d'lvire. A paper submitted for *the 2004 PAA Annual meeting, Boston Apiril 1-3*. Retrieved March 5th 2010 from: <http://paa2004.princeton.edu/default.asp>
- Bijwaard, G. E. and Doeselaar, S. 2012. The impact of divorce on return-migration of family migrants. *IZA Discussion Paper No 6852*. Retrieved 2nd December 2013 from www.iza.org
- Boserup, E. 1970. *Women's role in economic development*. London: George Allen and Unwin
- Bourguignon, F.J. 2006. *Women on the Move: Magnitudes, Trends and Impacts of International Migration of Women*. United Nations. New York. Retrieved May 10th 2009 from: <http://lib.icimod.org/record/12596/files/5212.pdf>
- Bowen, G. A. 2010. From qualitative dissertation to quality articles: seven lessons learned. *The Qualitative Report*. 15(4): 864-879 Retrieved February 16th 2011 from: www.nova.edu/ssss/OR/OR15-4/bowen.pdf
- Bras, H. 1998. Domestic service, migration and the social status of women at marriage: the case of a Dutch Sea Province, Zeeland 1820-1935. *Historical Social Research* 23(3): 3-19
- Braun, V and Clarke, V. 2006. Using thematic analysis in psychology. *Qualitative Research in Psychology*. 3(1): 77-101 Retrieved 27th June 2012 from: www.QualResearchPsych.com.

- Brown, D.R, Ndubuisi, S.C, Gary, L.E 1990. Religiosity and psychological distress among blacks. *Journal of Religion and Health*. 29(1): 55-68
- Brumer, A. 2008. Gender relations in family-farm agriculture and rural-urban migration in Brazil. *Latin American Perspectives* 35 (6): 11-28
- Burley, D. L. 1982. Occupation as a motivating factor in retirement migration: an extreme case study. *The Gerontologist* 22(4): 435-437
- Burnard, P. 2004. Writing a qualitative research report. *Accident and Emergency Nursing* 12(1): 176-181 Retrieved 3rd March 2011 from www.elsevierhealth.com/journals/aaen.html
- Cameron, A and Trivedi, P. K 1998. *Regression Analysis of Count Data*. United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press.
- Chammarin, G.M.F. 2002. *The feminization of international migration*. International Migration Programme. ILO Retrieved 5th June 2009 from: <http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/gurn/00072.pdf>
- Chan, Y. H. 2004. Logistic regression analysis. *Singapore Medical Journal*. 45(4):149-153
- Chan, Y. H. 2005. Multinomial logistic regression. *Singapore Medical Journal*. 46(6): 259-269
- Chandra, D. 2005. Women and men on the move: Fiji's international migration trends, motivations, and consequences. *Psychology and developing societies* 17(2): 249-267
- Chant, S. 1992. *Gender and migration in developing countries*. London: Bellhaven
- Chimrathirong, A; Archavanikul, K; Richer, K; Guest, P; Varachi, T; Boonchalaski, W; Piriathamwong, N; Vong-ek, P 1995. *National Migration Survey of Thailand*. Bangkok. Thailand; Institutue for Population and Social Research, Mahidol.
- Chuku, G 2005. *Women and economic transformation in Southeastern Nigeria 1900-1960*. New York: Routledge.
- Cobo, S.D., Giorguli, S.E, Alba, F. 2010. Occupational mobility among returned migrants in Latin America: a comparative analysis. *The Annals of the*

American Academy of Political and social sciences. ANNALS, AAPSS, 630: 245-268

- Cohen, I.J .1989. *Structuration theory: Anthony Giddens and the constitution of social life*. New York: St Martin's press
- Cook, T. J and Bailey, A. J. 1996. Family migration and employment of married women and men. *Economic geography* 72(1):38-48
- Coppola, M, curti, I, fantone, I, laforest, M, Poole, S, 2007. Women, migration and precarity. *Feminist Review*. 87: 94-103
- Cox, D. 1997. The vulnerability of Asian women migrant workers to a lack of protection and to violence. *Asian and Pacific Migration Journal*. 6 (1): 59-75
- Curran S.R. 1996. Intrahousehold exchange relation: explanation for education and migration outcomes. *Seattle Population Research Centre Working Paper 96*. Retrieved 24th March 2009 from: [http://www: csde.washington. edu/~scurran.pdf](http://www.csde.washington.edu/~scurran.pdf)
- Curran, S, and Rivero, E 2003. Engendering migrant networks; the case of mexican migration. *Demography* 40(2): 289-307
- Curran, S. R; Garip, F. Chung, C, Tangchonlatip, K. 2003. Migration, cumulative causation and Gender: Evidence from Thailand. A paper prepared for a conference on African Migration in Comparative perspective. Johannesburg, South Africa, 4-7 June 2003 Retrieved 20th May 2012 from: www.csde.washington.edu/scurran/papers/curran-cumulative-causation-so-africa.pdf
- Curran, S.R. 1995. Gender roles and migration: good sons vs daughters in rural Thailand. *Seattle Population Research Centre Working Paper 95*. Retrieved 24th March 2009 from: [http://www: csde.washington. edu/~scurran.pdf](http://www.csde.washington.edu/~scurran.pdf)
- Currutti, M. and Messy, D. 2001. On the auspices of female migration from Mexico to the United States. *Demography* 38(2): 187-200
- Data, P. 2005. Nepali female migration and trafficking. *Journal of Social Sciences*. 11(1): 49-56
- DaVanzo, J. 1978. Does unemployment affect migration? evidence from micro data. *The Review of Economics and Statistics* 60(4): 504-514

- Davin, D. 2005. Marriage migration in China: the enlargement of marriage markets in the era of market reforms. *Indian Journal of Gender Studies*. 12(2):173-188.
- Davin, D. 2005. Women and migration in contemporary China. *China Reports*. 41(1):29-38
- DeCoster, J. 1998. Introductory statistics notes. Retrieved 30th March 2012 from: <http://www.stat-help.com/notes.html>
- Dijck, J; Feijten, P; and Boyle, P. 2010. Migration and religion in Scotland: a study on the influence of religion on migration behaviour. *LSCS Research Working Paper* 8. Retrieved 10th Nov. 2013 from: <http://calls.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/WP8-van-Dijck-Feijten-Boyle.pdf>
- Dike, A. A. 1982. Urban migrants and rural development. *African Studies Review* 25(4): 85-94
- Dungunmaro, E. 2009. Consequences of female migration for families in areas of origin, the case of Tanzania Retrieved 10th January 2010 from www.iussp2009.princeton.edu/sessionViewer.aspx
- Duncan, E. 2005. A framework for evaluating qualitative research methods in computer programming education. *A paper presented at the 17th Workshop of the Psychology of Programming Interest Group, Sussex University June 2005*. Retrieved 12th April 2011 from: www.ppig.org/papers/17th-duncan.pdf
- Ekesionye, E. N. and Okolo, A. N. 2012. Women empowerment and participation in economic activities: Indispensable tools for self-reliance and development of Nigerian society. *Educational Research and Review*. 7(1): 10-18
- Ekpenyoung, S. 1984. Ikpe migrant cocoa farmers of South-Western Cameroon. *Africa: Journal Of the International African Institute*. 54(1): 20-30
- Elegalam, P.O. 1980. Urban employment problem in Nigeria: an analysis of causes, consequences, and policy prescriptions. *Indian Journal of Industrial Relations* 15(3): 337-394
- Enanoria, W. 2007. Sample size estimation. Retrieved 20th June 2009 from webcast.idready.org/materials/fall07/appliedepir/2007-11.../survey.pdf

- Erman, T. 1998. The impact of migration on Turkish rural women: four emergent patterns *Gender and Society* 12(2): 146-167
- Ezegbe, B. N and Akubue, F. N. 2012. An appraisal of the status of Nigerian women: educational implications and national development. *American Journal of Sociological Research* 2(2): 27-31
- Fenglian, D. 2011. The impact of migration on marital instability: evidence from China. Retrieved 2nd December 2013 from: https://editorialexpress.com/cgi-bin/conference/download.cgi?db_name=IAFFE2011&paper_id=24
- Feranil, I 1984. Female employment and the family: a case study of Bataan export processing zone. *Women in Urban and Industrial Workforce: Southeast and East Asia*. Gavin, W Jone, (ed). Development Studies Centre: Australian National University. Retrieved 30th May 2010 from: <http://www.nla.gov.au/anbd.bib-an>
- Fields, G. S. 1976. Lifetime migration in Columbia: test of the expected income hypothesis. *Population and Development Review* 5(2): 247-265
- Finch, K., Novotny, T. E, Ma, S, Qin, D, Xia W, and Xin, G. 2010, Smoking knowledge, attitudes, and behaviours among rural-to-urban migrant women in Beijing, China. *Asia-Pacific Journal of Public Health* 22(3): 343-353
- Findley, S. E. and Williams, L 1991. Women who go and women who stay: reflections of family migration processes in a changing world. *Population and Labour Policies Programme Working Paper No 176*. Retrieved 20th July 2009 from: http://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/1991/91B09_196_engl.pdf
- Gambo. Y. L. and Omirin, M. M. 2012. Ethno religious conflict and settlement pattern in Nigeria. *Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences*.3(3): 129-135
- Gayle, V. and Lambert. P.S 2009. Logistic regression models in sociological research. Retrieved 20th April, 2011 from: <http://www.dames.org.uk/publications.html>
- Gimba, Z. and Kumshe, M. G. 2011. Causes and effects of rural-urban migration in Borno State: a case study of Maiduguri metropolis. *Asian Journal of Business and Management Sciences* 1(1): 168-172 Retrieved 20th May 2012. From: http://www.ajbms.org/articlepdf/ajbms_2011_1130.pdf

- Goldthorpe, J. H. 2001. Causation, statistics, and sociology. *European Sociological Review* 17(1): 1-20
- Graneheim, U. H and Lundman, B. 2004. Qualitative content analysis in nursing research: concepts, procedures and measures to achieve trustworthiness. *Nurse Education Today*. 24(1):105—112 Retrieved 20th May 2012 <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/14769454>
- Grignon, M; Owusu, Y; and Sweetman, A. 2012. The international migration of health professionals. *IZA Discussion Paper No 6517*. Retrieved 2nd December 2013 from www.iza.org
- Guest, P. 1993. The determinants of female migration from a multilevel perspective. *Internal Migration of Women in Developing Countries Proceedings of the United Nations Expert Meeting on the Feminization of Internal Migration Mexico, 22-25 October 1991*. New York :United Nations.
- Gugler, J. and Ludwar-Ene,G 1995, Gender and migration in Africa South of the Saharan. *The Migration experience in Africa* Baker, J and Aina, T. A (eds) Uppsala: Nordiska Afrikainstitutet
- Guillemin, M. and Gillam, L. 2004. Ethics, reflexivity, and ethically important moments in research. *Qualitative Inquiry*. 10(2): 261-280. Retrieved 12th May 2012 from: <http://qix.sagepub.com/content/10/2/261.abstract>
- Hailpern, S. M., and Visintainer, P. F. 2003. Odds ratio and logistic regression: further examples of their use and interpretation. *The Stata Journal*. 3 (3): 213-225 Retrieved 20th May 2012 from: <http://www.stata-journal.com/sjpdf?articulation=st0041>
- Hancock, B., Windridge, K, and Ockleford, E, 2007. An introduction to qualitative research. Retrieved 12th January 2012 from: <http://www.rds-eastmidlands.nihr.ac.uk.html>
- Hanson, S. and Pratt. G 1991. Job search and the occupational segregation of women. *Annals of The Association of America Geographers* 81(2): 229-253 Retrieved 15th November 2009 from: onlinelibrary.wiley.com
- Harris, J. R. and Todaro, M. P. 1970. Migration, unemployment and development: a two-sector analysis. *The American Economic Review* 60(1): 126-142
Health Organization.

- Helter, C. B. 1990. Survival strategies, migration and household headship. *Structures and Strategies: Women, Work and Family*. Leela Dube and Rajni Palriwala (eds) New Delhi: Sage. Retrieved 15th July 2009 from http://www.cwds.ac.in/library/services/14.women_and_migration.pdf
- Herbert, J., May, J., Wills J., Datta K., Evans Y., McIlwane, C. 2008. Multicultural living? experiences of everyday racism among Ghanaian migrants in London. *European Urban and Regional Studies* 15(2): 103-115 Retrieved 30th August 2011 from: <http://www.esrc.ac.uk/my-esrc/grants/RES-148-25-0046/outputs/read/040c2724-a43c-4703-9c88-80a7e4a0fbef>
- Hilderand, N. and McKenzie, D. J. 2005. The effects of migration on child health in Mexico. Retrieved 15th July 2010 from: www.childmigration.net > [Home](#) > [Researchers/Authors](#)
- Hiller, H. H. and MaCaig, K.S. 2007. Reassessing the role of partnered women in migration decision-making and migration outcomes. *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships* 24(3): 457-472
- Hollos, M. 1991. Migration, education and the status of women in Southern Nigerian. *American Anthropologist*. 93(4): 852-870
- Hong, G. J. 1984. Urban migrant women in the republic of Korea. *Women in the cities of Asia: migration and urban adaptation*. J. T. Fawett, S. Khobo and P. C. Smith (eds) Colorado. Westview press. 191-200
- Howe, K. and Eisenhart, M. 1990. Standard for qualitative and quantitative research: A Prolegomenon. *Educational Researcher* 19(4): 2-9
- Hugo, G.J. 1993. Migrant Women in Developing Countries. *Internal Migration of Women in Developing Countries*. United Nations, New York. 47-73
- Hyde, J. S. 2005. The gender similarities Hypothesis. *American Psychologist* 60(6): 581-592
- ILO. 2003 Preventing discrimination, exploitation, and abuse of women migrant workers Retrieved 20th January 2012 from: <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/gems/downloads/mbook1.pdf>
- ILO. 2004. Gender and Migration in Arab States: the case of domestic workers. Retrieved 20th January 2012 from: www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/.../---arabstates/---ro.../wcms_204013.pdf

- INSTRAW, 2007. Gender, Remittances and development. Retrieved 10th May 2010 from: http://www.renate-europe.net/downloads/DocumentFeminization_of_Migration-INSTRAW2007.pdf
- Iruonagbe, T. C. 2009. Rural-urban migration and agricultural development in Nigeria. *Arts and Social Science International Research Journal* 1(1): 28-49
- Isreal, G.D. 2009. *Determining sample size*. Retrieved 28th November 2010 from: www.edis.ifas.ufl.edu
- Johnson, R. B, and Onwuegbuzie, A. J 2004. Mixed methods research: a research paradigm whose time has come. *Educational Researcher* 33(7): 14-26
- Katz, C. and Monk, J. 1993. Full circles: geographies of women over the life course. London: Routledge
- Khoo, S. 1984. Women in Asian cities: policies, public services and research. *Women in the cities of Asia: migration and urban adaption*. J. T. Fawett, S. Khobo and P. C. Smith (eds) Colorado. Westview press. 399-409
- Knafl, K. A. and Howard, M. J. 1984. Interpreting and reporting qualitative research. *Research in Nursing and Health* 7(1): 17-24
- Kofman, E. 2003. Women migrants and refugees in the European Union. Retrieved 10th March 2010 from: <http://www.oecd.org/els/mig/15515792.pdf>
- Kumar, R. 1996. Research methodology a step by step guide for beginners. London: Sage publications
- Kymza, I. 2009. *Female migration in Ukraine: determinants and consequences*. Retrieved 2nd April 2010 from: https://editorialexpress.com/cgi-bin/conference/download.cgi?db_name=IAFFE2009&paper_id=121
- Lawson, A. E. 2008. What are null hypotheses? The reasoning linking scientific and statistical hypothesis testing. *Science Education Review*. 7(3): 106-112. Retrieved 24th March 2012 from: www.ScienceEducationalReview.com
- LeClere, F. B. and McLaughlin, D. K. 1997. Family migration and changes in women's earnings: a decomposition analysis. *Population Research and Policy Review* 16(4): 315-350
- Lee, E. S. 1966. A theory of migration. *Demography* 3(1):47-57

- Lee, S. and Roseman, S. S. 1999. Migration determinants and employment consequences of white and black families, 1985-1990. *Economic Geography* 77(2): 109-133
- Leech, N.L. and Onwuegbuzie, A. J. 2007. An array of qualitative data analysis tools: a call for data analysis triangulation. *School Psychology Quarterly*. 22(4): 557-584
- Li, H. and Zahniser, S. 2002. The determinants of temporary rural to urban migration in China. *Urban studies* 39(12): 2219-2235
- Lim, L.L. 1993. The structural determinants of female migration. *Internal Migration of Women in Developing Countries*. United Nations, New York. 207-222
- Lindquist, C.H., Lagory, M. and Ritchey, F. J. 1999. The myth of the migrant homeless: an exploration of the psychological consequences of migration. *Sociological Perspectives* 42(4): 691-709
- Lucas, R.E. 1998. Internal migration in developing countries. *Handbook of population and family economics*. Rosenzweig, M and Stark, O (eds) Amsterdam: Elsevier Retrieved 20th July 2010 from: **Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.** [wp/wp-content/uploads/2012/.../lucas97.pdf](#)
- Machado, J. R 1999. *Domestic work, conditions of work and employment: A legal perspective*. Retrieved 5th September 2009 from: **Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.**
- Macy, M. W. and Willer, R. 2002. From factors to actors: computational sociology and agent-based modeling. *Annual Review of Sociology* 28(1): 146-166
- Malakmohammadi, I. 2011. Statistical mix: sequential statistical analysis approach to legitimate statistical techniques in agricultural extension, education and rural development. *African Journal of Agricultural Research*. 6(2): 432-431
- Martin, S. F. 2003. Women and migration. Retrieved 11th June 2009 from: www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/meetings/.../CM-Dec03-WPI.pdf
- Maxwell, J.A. 1992. Understanding and validity in qualitative research. *The qualitative researcher's companion*. Huberman, A.M. and Milles, M.B (eds). London: Sage 37-64
- Mayers, S. M. 2000. The impact of religious involvement on migration. *Socia Forces* 72(2): 755-783

- Mberu, B. U. 2005. Who moves and who stays? Rural out-migration in Nigeria. *Journal of Population Research* 22(2):141-161
- Mberu, B.U. 2005. Internal migration and household living conditions in Ethiopia. Retrieved 30th May 2009 from: <http://www.aphrc.org/images/Downloads/Working%20Paper%2031.pdf>
- Mbonile, M. J. and Lihawa, H. A. 1996. Rural-urban female migration in Tanzania: a case of Dar es Salaam city. *UTAFITI* 3(2): 169-184 Retrieved 10th August 2009 from :[http://www.archive. Lib.msu.edu/DMC/.../pdfs/Utafiti/.../aejp003002NS008.pdf](http://www.archive.Lib.msu.edu/DMC/.../pdfs/Utafiti/.../aejp003002NS008.pdf)
- McKay, C. 2005. Reading remittance landscapes: female migration and agricultural transition in the Philippines. *Danish Journal of Geography* 105(I): 89-99
- Mgbeafulu, M.C. 2003. *Migration and the economy: Igbo migrants and the Nigerian economy 1900-1975*. New York: Iuniverse.
- Mini, S.E. 2001. *The Impact of Rural-Urban Migration on Rural Economy in Rural Village* Retrieved 5th April 2009 from: www.geofileonline.com
- Momsen, J. H. 1999. Maids on the move. *Gender, Migration and Domestic Service*. Momsen, J. H. Eds. Routledge, London 1-19
- Moore, D. S. 2007. *The Basic Practice of Statistics*. 4th ed. New York: W. H Freeman and Company.
- Moriarty, J. 2011. *Qualitative Methods Overview*. Retrieved 10th November 2011 from: www.sscr.nihr.ac.uk
- Mweru, M. 2008. Women, migration and HIV/AIDS in Kenya. *International Social Work* 58(3): 337-347
- Naing, L, Winn, T., Rusli, B. N. 2006. Practical issues in calculating the sample size for prevalence studies. *Archives of Orofacial Sciences* 1(1): 9-14
- Nandan, S. 1995. Migration, dispossession, exile and the diasporic consciousness of the body of Fiji. *A paper given at the Triennial conference of the south pacific association for commonwealth literature and language studies. University of Waikoto, Hamilton, New Zealand, 11-14 December.*
- National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) 2013. *Annual Abstract of Statistics, 2011*. Abuja. Retrieved 10th Jan 2014 from: www.nigerianstat.gov.ng.

- National Population Commission (NPC) (Nigeria) and ICF Macro 2009. *Nigerian Demographic and Health Survey 2008*. Abuja, Nigeria: National Population Commission and ICF Macro
- Ndaye, N, 1999. Violence towards women: the case of the trade in women for prostitution and response by the International Organization for Migration. *A speech delivered by the Deputy Director General International Organisation for Migration*. Retrieved 5th April 2009 from: **Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.**
- Neale, P, Thapa, S, and Boyce C. 2006. Preparing a case study: a guide for designing and conducting a case study for evaluation input. Retrieved 30th April 2012 from: <http://www.pathfind.org/site/pageserver?pagename=publication.html>
- Nedoluzhk, L and Agadjania, V. 2010. Marriage, childbearing and migration in Kyrgyzstan: exploring interdependencies. *Demographic Research* 22(7): 159-188
- Nenty, H. J. 2009. Writing a qualitative research thesis. *International Journal of Educational Sciences* 1(1): 19-32. Retrieved 20th June 2011 from: <http://www.krepublishers.com/02-Journals/IJES/IJES-01-0-000-09-eb/IJES-01-1-000-09-Abst-PDF/IJES-01-01-019-09-011-Nenty-H-J/IJES-01-01-019-09-011-Nenty-H-J-Tt.pdf>
- Nguyen, L. 2005. Pattern and determinants of occupational mobility of adult Ghanaian in-migrants in the Central Region. Retrieved 10th June 2012 from: <http://paa2005.princeton.edu/papers/50333>
- Nightingale, F. 2002. Nigeria: an assessment of the international labour migration situation the case of female labour migrants. *GENPROM Working Paper Series on Women and Migration No 7*. Retrieved 20th June 2011 from: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/documents/publication/wcms117952.pdf
- NISER 1997. *Nigerian Migration and Urbanization Survey 1993*. NISER: Ibadan
- Nwokocha, E.E. 2009. Deconstructing the burden of rural-urban migration in a non-regulatory system: the case of Lagos, Nigeria. *South-South Journal of Culture and Development*. 11(2): 104-130

- Odenye, M. 2013. Improving access to land and strengthening women's land rights in Africa. A paper prepared for presentation at the Annual World Bank conference on land and poverty. Washington D. C April, 8-11
- Ofuoku, A. U. 2012. Urban-rural migration in Delta State, Nigeria: implications for agricultural extension service. *Global Journal of Science Frontier Research in Agriculture and Veterinary Sciences* 12(6):20-26
- Okpara, E. E. 1986. Rural-urban migration and urban employment opportunities in Nigeria. *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers, New Series* 11(1): 67-74
- Olasupo, F.A. 2012. Trafficking in women and children in Yoruba Land: the pre-colonial, colonial and post colonial situations compared. *Global Journal of Human Social Science Art and Humanities*. 12 (11):47-63
- Omelaniuk, I 2001. Gender, poverty reduction and migration . Retrieved 23rd May 2009 from: **Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.**
- Omojola, A. and Adebo, G.M. 2012. Domestic servants and rural- youth urban migration in Nigeria: issues for national intervention. *International Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences* 2(5): 271-278 Retrieved 20th November, 2012 from: http://www.ijhssnet.com/journals/Vol_2_No_5_March_2012/33.pdf
- Osaghae, E. E. and Suberu, R.T. 2005. A history of identities, violence, and stability in Nigeria. *CRISE Working Paper No 6*. Retrieved 20th June 2012 from: <http://r4d.dfid.gov.uk/PDF/Outputs/inequality/wp6.pdf>
- Oyeyemi, A. 2004. Skill, professionalism, self-esteem and immigration: the case of Nigerian physical therapist. Retrieved 20th June 2011 from: http://www.africamigration.com/archive_03/FINAL%20EDIT%20OYEMYEM%20SELF%20ESTEEM.htm
- Painter, T. M. 1992. *Migration and AIDS in West Africa. a study of migrants from Niger and Mali to Cote d'Ivoire*. New York CARE
- Panda, R. 2009. Migration remittances: emerging scenario. *India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs* 6(2):167-183
- Park, H. M. 2008. Hypothesis testing and statistical power of a test. Retrieved 15th August 2012 from: <http://www.indiana.edu/~statmath/stat/all/power/pdf>.

- Paternoster, R, Brame, R, Mazerolle, P, Piquero, A. 1998. Using the correct statistical test for the equality of regression coefficients. *Criminology* 36(14): 859-866
- Pedraza, S. 1991. Women and migration: the social consequences of gender. *Annual Review of Sociology*. 17: 303-325
- Pekkala, S. 2003. Migration flows in Finland: regional differences in migration determinants and migrant types. *International Regional Science Review*. 26(4): 466-482
- Peng, C.J., Lee, K. L., and Ingersoll, G. M. 2002. An introduction to logistic regression analysis and reporting. *The Journal of Educational Research* 96(1):1-13. Retrieved 20th June 2012 from: **Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.** /IntroLogisticResgressionPengEduResearch.pdf
- Peng, C. J. and Nicholas, R. N. 2003. Using multinomial logistic models to predict adolescent behaviour risk. *Journal of Modern Applied Statistical Methods* 2(1): 1- 11
- Piper, N. 2003. Feminization of labour migration as violence against women: international, regional, and local non-governmental organization response in Asia. *Violence Against Women* 9(6): 723-745
- Pittin, R. 1984. Migration of women in Nigeria: the Hausa case. *International Migration Review* 18(4):1293-1314
- Population Census Office Under the Council 1993. *Tabulation of the 1990 population census of the people's republic of china*. Beijing: china statistical publishing house.
- Quinlin, R.J. 2005. Kinship, gender and migration from a rural Caribbean community. *Migration Letters* 2(1): 2-12
- Rabiee, F. 2004. Focus group interview and data analysis. *Proceedings of the Nutrition Society* 63(1): 655-660
- Ramirez, C. M; Gracia Deminguez and J Miguez Morais. 2005. *Developing a Framework to understand the relationships between migration, gender, memittances and development*. United Nations International Research and Training Institute for Advancement of Women.

- Randolph, J. J. 2009. A guide to writing the dissertation literature review. *Practical Assessment, Research and Evaluation*. 14(13): 1-13. Retrieved 10th February 2012 from: [www.//pareonline.net/getvn.asp?.html](http://pareonline.net/getvn.asp?.html)
- Randolph, J. J. 2009. A guide to writing dissertation literature review. *Practical Assessment, Research and Evaluation*. 14(13): 1-13
- Ravenstein E. G. 1889. The laws of migration. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society* 52(2): 214-300
- Ravenstein. E. G. 1885. The laws of migration. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society* 48(2): 167- 235
- Regassa, R. and Yusufe, A. 2009. Gender differentials in migration impacts in Southern Ethiopia. *Anthropologist* 11 (2):129-137.
- Richarme, M. 2002. Eleven multivariate analysis techniques: key tools in your marketing research survival kit. Retrieved 28th May 2012 from <http://www.decisionanalyst.com/Downloads/MultivariateAnalysisTechniques.pdf>
- Riley, N. E. and Gardner, R.W 1993. Migration decisions: the role of gender. In: *Internal Migration of Women in Developing Countries*. Proceedings of the United Nations Expert Meeting on the Feminization of Internal Migration Mexico, 22-25 October 1991. United Nations, New York.
- Ritzer, G. 1996. *Sociological Theory*. Singapore. McGraw Hill
- Rodenburg, J. 1993. Emancipation or subordination? consequences of female migration for migrants and their families. *Internal Migration of Women in Developing Countries Proceedings of the United Nations Expert Meeting on the Feminization of Internal Migration Mexico, 22-25 October 1991*. United Nations, New York.
- Roldan, M. 1988. Renegotiating the marital contract: intrahousehold patterns of money allocation and women's subordination among domestic out workers in Mexico City. *A Home Divided: Women and Income in the Third World*. Daisy Dwyer and Judith Bruce (eds). Stanford. California: California University Press.
- Ron. A. 1999. Regression analysis and the philosophy of social sciences- a critical review. Retrieved 20th April 2012 from: http://media.library.ku.edu.tr/reserve/resfall04_05/INTL%20501/icduyguron.pdf

- Rossiter, D. G. 2006. An introduction to statistical analysis. Retrieved 12th March, 2012 from: <http://www.itc.nl/~rossiter/teach/stats/sintro.pdf>
- Ruback, R,B; Pandey, J; Begum, H.A; Tariq, N; and Kamal, A. 2004. Motivations for and satisfaction with migration: An analysis of migrants to New Delhi, Dhaka, and Islambad *Environment and Behavior* 36(6): 814-838.
- Sage 1996. Understanding regression analysis: an introductory guide. Sage Series on *Quantitative Applications in the Social Sciences*.
- Sale, J. E. M, Lohfeld, L. H, Brazil, K. 2002. Revisiting the quantitative-qualitative debate: implications for mixed methods research. *Quality and Quantity*. 3(6): 43-53
- Sandalowski, M. 1998. Writing a good read: strategies for re-presenting qualitative data. *Research in Nursing and Health*. 21(1): 357-382
- Shadare, O. A. and Tunde, E. S. 2012. Graduate unemployment in Nigeria: causes, effects, and remedies. *Bristish Journal of Arts and Social Sciences* 5(2): 142-154
- Shan, N.M. and Menon I 1994. Violence against women migrant worker: issues, data and partial solutions. *Asian and Pacific Migration Journal* 6(1):5-30
- Sheton, A. K. 2004. Strategies for ensuring trustworthiness in qualitative research projects. *Education for information* 22(1): 67-75
- Skrondal, A and Rabe-Hesketh, S. 2009. Prediction in multivariate generalized linear models. *Journal of Royal Statistical Society* 172(3): 659-687
- Strauch, N.1984. Women in rural-urban circulation networks: implications for social structural change. In: *Women in the Cities of Asia: Migration and Urban Adaptation*, James T Fawett; siew-Ean Khoo and Peter C. Smith (eds) Boulder, Colorado. Westview Press.
- Strauss, A and Corbin J. 1998. *Basics of Qualitative Research*. California: Sage Publications
- Strobel, M. 1982. African Women. *Signs* 8(1) (autumn): 109-131.
- Sudarkasa, N. 1977. Women and migration in contemporary West Africa. *Signs Chicago Journals*. 3(1):178-189

- Tandy, R. D. 1998. Technical note: the initial stage of statistical data analysis. *Journal of Athletic Training* 33(1):69-71
- Taylor, J.E and Martin, P.L 2001. Human capital: migration and rural population changes, in Rausser, G.C and Gardener, B (eds) *Handbook of Agricultural Economics*, Vol. 1A, pp 457-511. Amsterdam: Elservier.
- Togunde, O.R. 1999. Determinants of women employment in Nigeria: the impact of socio-cultural factors. *Journal of Asian and African studies* 34(3):279-297
- Tony, M. B; Stinner, C. M; and Kan, S. 1983. Mormon and nonmormon migration in and out of Utah. *Review of Religious Research*. 25(2): 114-126
- Trager, 1984. Family Strategies and the Migration of Women: Migrants to Dagu Pan City, Philippines. *International Migration Review* 18 (4): 1264-1278.
- Trager, 1988. *The City Connection: Migration and Family Inter-dependence in the Philippines*. Ann Arbor: The University of Michigan Press
- Tyner, J. A 1996. The gendering of Philippine international labour migration. *Professional Geographer* 48: 405-416
- Udo, R. K. 1997. Migration and Urbanization in Nigeria *Nigerian Migration and Urbanization Survey 2003* NISER Ibadan
- UNFPA .2008. *UNFPA'S Policy and Programme Work on International Migration*. United Nations Population Fund. Retrieved on 22nd April 2009 from: www.un-instraw.org
- Un-Habitat, 2008. *World's fastest growing cities and urban areas from 2006-2020*. Retrieved on 15th December 2009 from: www.CityMayor.com
- Unnaithab-Kumar, M., Mcnay, K, Castaldo, A. 2008. Women's Migration, Urban Poverty and Child Health in Rajasthan. *Working Paper Series T-26*. Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalization and Poverty. Retrieved 20th May 2010 from: www.migrationdrc.org/publications/working_papers/WP-T26.pdf
- Watts, S.J. 1984. Marriage migration, a neglected form of long term mobility: a case study from Ilorin, Nigeria. *International Migration Review* 17(4):682-698
- WHO (2006), Working Together for Health, the World Health Report 2006. Geneva: World

- Wickham, J. 2009. From high skill migration to cosmopolitan service class? Irish migration policy in a European context. *IMDS Working Paper No 15*. Retrieved 20th June 2013 from: [http://www.jnu.ac.in/library/IMDS Working Papers/IMDS Sept 2009 WP 15 45-640001.pdf](http://www.jnu.ac.in/library/IMDS_Working_Papers/IMDS_Sept_2009_WP_15_45-640001.pdf)
- Winch, P. J., Wagman, J. A., Molouin, R. A., Mehl G. 2000. Qualitative Research for Improved Health Programmes. *A guide to Manuals for Qualitative and Participatory Research on Child Health, Nutrition, and Reproductive Health*. Prepared by John Hopkins University of Hygiene and public health. Retrieved 20th June 2012 from: http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNACJ020.pdf
- Wolfel, R.L. 2002. Migration in the new world order: structuration theory and its contribution to explanations of migration. Retrieved 10th August 2010 from: <http://www.siue.edu/GEOGRAPHY/ONLINE/Wolfel05.pdf>
- Wong, D.F. K and Song, H.X. 2008. The resilience of migrant workers in shanghai China: the role of migration stress and meaning of migration. *International Journal of Social Psychiatry* 54(2):131-143
- Wright, D. B. 2003. Making Friends with your Data: Improving how statistics are conducted and reported. *British Journal of Educational Psychology* 73 (2): 123-136
- www.lagosstate.gov.ng accessed 10/12/2009
- Yang, D. 2005. *International Migration, Human Capital, and Entrepreneurship: Evidence from Philippine Migrants' Exchange Rate Shock* Gerald R. Ford School of Public Policy and Department of Economics, University of Michigan, Michigan Discussion Paper No 531. Retrieved 14th March 2010 from: <http://www.fordschool.umich.edu/rsie/workingpapers/Papers526-550/r531.pdf>
- Yoon, S.Y. 1990. Super Motherhood: rural women in South Korea. In: *Structures and Strategies: Women, Work and Family*, Leela Dube and Rajni Patriwala (eds) New Delhi: Sage.
- Zhang, H. 1997. Making a difference in their own lives: rural women in the urban labour market in North China. *Leeds East Asian Papers. No. 50*. University of Leeds. Retrieved on 10th May 2010 from: http://www.leeds.ac.uk/arts/people/20043/school_of_modern_languages_and_cultures/person/1475/heather_xiaoquan_zhang

Zohry, A. 2009. The development Impact of Internal Migration: finding from Egypt.
A paper Presented the XXVI IUSSP International Population
Conferences 27th Sept to 2nd Oct 2009 in Morocco. Retrieved 15th October
2011 from: <http://www.iussp2009.princeton.edu/papers/90245>

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN

APPENDIX 1

**QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE STUDY OF PATTERNS, DETERMINANTS
AND CONSEQUENCES OF MIGRATION AMONG IGBO WOMEN IN
LAGOS**

State of origin _____ State of origin code _____
 Senatorial district of residence _____ L.G.A of residence _____
 Date of interview _____ Time interview started _____
 Time interview ended _____ Interviewer's name _____

Introduction

Greetings,

This is a study that seeks to examine the patterns, determinants and consequences of migration among Igbo women in Lagos. This is part of the requirements for the award of doctorate degree in demography. The study will be used just for its purpose which is purely academic. Please, relax, feel free, and give me the true answers to the questions in the questionnaire. Your response will be treated with utmost confidentiality. This is why your name is not needed. Thank you in advance for your time.

I hereby formally ask for your consent to administer this questionnaire.

Respondent's consent granted. Yes _____ No _____

Checked on site by supervisor for completion and consistency Sign _____
 date _____

State of origin code: Abia—1; Anambra—2; Ebonyi—3; Enugu—4; Imo—5

**SECTION A: SOCIOECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC
CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS**

| S/N | QUESTIONS | RESPONSE | CODE | SKIP |
|-----|-------------------------|----------|------|-------------|
| 101 | Were you born in Lagos? | Yes | 1 | Discontinue |

| | | | | |
|-----|--|---|---|----|
| | | No | 2 | |
| 102 | How old are you? | | actual | |
| 103 | What is your highest level of education? | No formal education Primary Secondary Tertiary Other _____ | 1 2 3 4 5 | |
| 104 | What is your main occupation? | Unemployed Student Business Casual/factory worker Petty trader Fashion design/ hair dressing Hat and bead making Event planning Administrative officer Marketing/sales officer Civil servant Banker Other _____ | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 | |
| 105 | What is your marital status? | Single Married Cohabiting Separated Divorced Widowed Other | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 | |
| 106 | What is your position in the family? | Daughter Wife Mother Head of household | 1 2 3 4 | 07 |

| | | | | |
|-----|------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|--|
| 107 | As a daughter which one are you? | First daughter In –between Last daughter Last daughter and last child Last child | 1 2 3 4 5 | |
| 108 | At what age did you come to Lagos? | | Actual | |
| 109 | What is your religion? | Christianity Islam African traditional religion Other _____ | | |

SECTION B: MOTIVATION, AND PATTERN OF MIGRATION

| S/N | QUESTIONS | RESPONSE | CODE | SKIP |
|-----|--|---|-----------------------|------|
| 201 | How long have you been in Lagos? | | Actual | |
| 202 | The first time you came to Lagos, did you come on your own (without anybody), that is independently? | Yes No | 1 2 → | 203 |
| 203 | With whom did you come? | Husband Family member Relatives Friends Other _____ | 1 2 3 4 5 | |
| 204 | Did you have anybody who lived in Lagos before coming? | Yes No | 1 → 2 | 205 |
| 205 | What was/is your relationship with the person? | Family member Relative Friend Village/town's people Other _____ | 1 2 3 4 5 | |
| 206 | Before you came to Lagos what were you doing? | | Actual | |

| | | | | |
|------|---|--|----------------------|--|
| | | | | |
| 207 | Were you satisfied with what you were doing before you came to Lagos? | Yes No | 1 2 → 209 | |
| 208 | What made you to be satisfied with what you were doing before you came to Lagos? | | Actual | |
| 209 | What made you not to be satisfied with what you were doing before you came to Lagos? | | Actual | |
| 210 | Please, explain the situation/condition of things where you were before you came to Lagos | | Actual | |
| 211 | Why did you come to Lagos? | | Actual | |
| 212 | Why did you choose Lagos and not other cities in Nigeria? | | Actual | |
| 213 | In which state did you live before you came to Lagos? | | Actual | |
| 214 | Is that state your state of origin? | Yes No | 1 2 | |
| 215 | Were you born there? | Yes No | 1 2 | |
| 216 | Were you living in urban or rural area before you migrated to Lagos? | Town (Urban) Village (Rural) | 1 → 216a 2 → 216b | |
| 216a | Which of these sequences of migration did you adopt? | Urban to urban to Lagos Rural to urban to Lagos Urban to Lagos | 1 2 3 | |
| 216b | Which of these sequences of migration did you adopt? | Rural to rural to Lagos Urban to rural to Lagos Rural to Lagos | 1 2 3 | |

| | | | | |
|-----|---|---------------------------------|--------|--|
| 217 | What was your city of abode before coming to Lagos? | | Actual | |
| 218 | From where did you move to that city (i.e. the city you lived in before coming to Lagos)? | Town (Urban) Village (Rural) | 1 2 | |
| 219 | From where did you move to that rural area? | Town (Urban) Village (Rural) | 1 2 | |

SECTION C: EFFECTS OF MIGRATION

| S/N | QUESTIONS | RESPONSE | CODE | SKIP |
|-----|---|--|---|-------|
| 301 | What was your employment status before you came to Lagos? | Employed Unemployed Self-employed Underemployed Other _____ | 1 2 3 4 5 | → 302 |
| 302 | What were you into? | Business/Trading Hairdressing Fashion and design Farming/Gardening Hat and bead making Event planning Other _____ | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 | |
| 303 | What kind of job were you doing before you came to Lagos? | Administrative work Casual /menial work Factory work Domestic work Entertainment industry Teaching Marketing/Sales work Banking work Other _____ | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | |
| 304 | Did you like the job you were doing? | Yes No | 1 2 | → 306 |
| 305 | What is it that you like about the job you were doing? | | Actual | |

| | | | | |
|-----|--|--|---|--|
| | | | | |
| 306 | What is it that you did not like about the job you were doing? | | Actual | |
| 307 | What is your employment status at present? | Employed Unemployed Self-employed Underemployed Other _____ | 1 2 3 → 308 4 5 | |
| 308 | What are you into? | Business/Trading Hairdressing Fashion and design Farming/Gardening Hat and bead making Event planning Other _____ | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 | |
| 309 | What kind of job are you doing at present? | Administrative work Casual /menial work Factory work Domestic work Entertainment industry Teaching Marketing/Sales work Banking work Other _____ | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | |
| 310 | Do you like your present job? | Yes No | 1 2 → 312 | |
| 311 | What is it that you like about your present job? | | Actual | |
| 312 | What is that you do not like about your present job? | | Actual | |

| | | | | |
|-----|---|--|---|--|
| | | | | |
| 313 | What was your monthly income before you came to Lagos? | | | |
| 314 | What is your monthly income at present? | | | |
| 315 | What was your highest educational qualification before you came to Lagos? | No formal education Uncompleted primary Completed primary Uncompleted secondary Completed secondary Vocational education OND/NCE HND/B.SC Other_____ | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | |
| 316 | What is your highest educational qualification at present? | No formal education Uncompleted primary Completed primary Uncompleted secondary Completed secondary Vocational education OND/NCE HND/B.SC Other_____ | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | |
| 317 | What was your marital status before you came to Lagos? | Single Married Separated Divorced Widowed Cohabiting Other_____ | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 | |
| 318 | What is your marital status at present | Single Married | 1 2 | |

| | | | | |
|-----|---|--|-----------------------|--|
| | | Separated Divorced Widowed Cohabiting Other _____ | 3 4 5 6 7 | |
| 319 | Were you in any intimate relationship with opposite sex before you came to Lagos? | Yes No | 1 2 → 322 | |
| 320 | How would you describe your intimate relationship with the opposite sex before you came to Lagos? | | Actual | |
| 321 | Since you have been in Lagos, how would you describe the intimate relationship you are in before you came to Lagos? | | Actual | |
| 322 | Are you in any intimate relationship with the opposite sex at present? | Yes No | 1 2 | |
| 323 | How would you describe your intimate relationship with the opposite sex at present? | | Actual | |
| 324 | How often was your opinion sought in your family before you came to Lagos? | Very often Often Not very often Not often Not at all | 1 2 3 4 5 | |
| 325 | How often is your opinion sought in your family at present? | Very often Often Not very often Not often Not at all | 1 2 3 4 5 | |
| 326 | How would you describe your level of involvement in your family decisions | Very high High Low | 1 2 3 | |

| | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---------------------------------|--|
| | before you came to Lagos? | Very low Not at all | 4 5 | |
| 327 | How would you describe your level of involvement in your family decisions at present? | Very high High Low Very low Not at all | 1 2 3 4 5 | |
| 328 | How would you describe the level of respect and autonomy you had in your family before you came to Lagos? | Very high High Low Very low | 1 2 3 4 | |
| 329 | How would you describe the level of respect and autonomy you have in your family at present? | Very high High Low Very low | 1 2 3 4 | |
| 330 | What positive effect has your stay in Lagos had on your character/attitude to life? | Working hard Creative/proactive Dedicated/committed to work Committed to church activities Self-control/discipline Positively oriented Other----- | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 | |
| 331 | What negative effect has your stay in Lagos had on your character/attitude to life? | Clubbing/Partying Drinking Poor self-control/discipline Extravagant/arrogant lifestyle Laziness Pessimistic Other----- | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 | |
| 332 | What negative effect has your stay in Lagos had on your life? | Break in relationship Break in marriage Loss of control of children Other----- | 1 2 3 4 | |

| | | | | |
|-----|--|---|-----------------------|--|
| | | | | |
| 333 | What negative effect has your stay in Lagos had on you with respect to your family life? | Separation from family members, relatives, and friends Loss of the traditional value system Loss of communal lifestyle in the village Absence of family love, care and support Other----- | 1 2 3 5 6 | |
| 334 | What other negative effect has your stay in Lagos had on your life? | | Actual | |

| | | | | |
|-----|---|---|-------------------------|-----|
| 335 | Do you have all your family members here in Lagos? | Yes No | 1 2 → | 337 |
| 336 | Are all of you living in the same place? | Yes No | 1 2 | |
| 337 | How many times do you go home or visit your family members where they may be in a year? | Once Twice Thrice Above thrice Not at all | 1 2 3 4 5 → | 338 |
| 338 | Why do you not go home or visit your family members where they may be | | Actual | |
| 339 | Since you started living in Lagos, have you sent money to your family member at home | Yes No | 1 2 → | 340 |
| 340 | Why do you not send money to your family members at home? | | Actual | |

| | | | | |
|-----|--|---|-----------------------|--|
| | | | | |
| 341 | How often do you send money to your family members at home? | Very often Often Not very often | 1 2 3 | |
| 342 | About how much can you say you send in a year? | | | |
| 343 | Who do you usually send money to in your home? | | Actual | |
| 344 | What purpose(s) do you usually send money for? | | Actual | |
| 345 | Have you made any of your family members come and live in Lagos since you are living in Lagos? | Yes No | 1 2 | |
| 346 | Who have you helped to move to Lagos since you have been living in Lagos? | Father Mother Sister Brother Cousin | 1 2 3 4 5 | |
| 347 | What other things have you done for your family members since you have been staying in Lagos? | | Actual | |

SECTION D: MIGRATION GOAL AND SATISFACTON WITH MIGRATION EXPERIENCE

| S/N | QUESTION | RESPONSE | CODE | SKIP |
|-----|-----------------------------------|----------|--------|------|
| 401 | What was/is your purpose/ initial | | Actual | |

| | | | | |
|-----|--|-----------|---------------|-----|
| | goal of coming to Lagos? | | | |
| 402 | As at present, have you achieved your initial goal/purpose of coming to Lagos? | Yes No | 1 —————→ 2 | 404 |
| 403 | What do you think made you not to have achieved your goal? | | Actual | |
| 404 | What do think made you to realize your goal? | | Actual | |
| 405 | Did you change your initial goal of going to Lagos when you got to Lagos? | Yes No | 1 2 | |
| 406 | Have you achieved your new goal since you have been in Lagos? | Yes No | 1 2 —————→ | 408 |
| 407 | What do you think made you to achieve your new goal? | | Actual | |
| 408 | What do you think made you not to have achieved your new goal? | | Actual | |
| 409 | Are you satisfied with your stay in Lagos? | Yes No | 1 2 —————→ | 412 |
| 410 | What makes you satisfied with your stay in Lagos? | | Actual | |
| 411 | Why are you satisfied with the thing(s) you mentioned in 410? | | Actual | |
| 412 | What makes you not satisfied with your stay in Lagos? | | Actual | |

| | | | | |
|-----|---|-----------|----------|-----|
| 413 | Why are you not satisfied with the thing(s) you mentioned in 412? | | Actual | |
| 414 | Are you planning to return to where you came from? | Yes No | 1 2 → | 416 |
| 415 | Why are you planning to return to where you came from? | | | |
| 416 | Why are you not planning to return home? | | Actual | |

SECTION E: MIGRANT PROBLEMS

501. Did you encounter these problems upon arrival in Lagos?

| PROBLEM | YES (1) | NO (2) |
|-------------------------|---------|--------|
| Unemployment | | |
| Homelessness | | |
| Allergy/weather problem | | |
| Language problem | | |
| Culture shock/problem | | |
| Home sickness | | |
| Hunger/Deprivation | | |
| Health problem | | |
| Boredom | | |
| Loneliness | | |
| Financial problem | | |
| Tribalism | | |

502. For each of the problems in 501 which you encountered, what were your coping strategies?

| PROBLEM | COPING STRATEGY |
|---------|-----------------|
|---------|-----------------|

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Unemployment | |
| Homelessness | |
| Allergy/weather problem | |
| Language problem | |
| Culture shock/problem | |
| Home sickness | |
| Hunger/Deprivation | |
| Health problem | |
| Boredom | |
| Loneliness | |
| Financial problem | |
| Tribalism | |

503. Which of these problems have you encountered in the course of your stay in Lagos?

| PROBLEM | YES (1) | NO (2) |
|------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Unequal opportunities | | |
| Poor salary/wage | | |
| Underemployment | | |
| Sexual harassment and exploitation | | |
| Discrimination/Tribalism | | |
| Abuse and violence | | |
| Adverse working condition | | |
| Poor residence/ living in slums | | |
| High cost of living | | |

504. For each of the problems in 503 above that you have encountered how are you coping with them?

| PROBLEM | COPING MECHANISM |
|----------------|-------------------------|
|----------------|-------------------------|

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Unequal opportunities | |
| Poor salary/wage | |
| Underemployment | |
| Sexual harassment and exploitation | |
| Discrimination/Tribalism | |
| Abuse and violence | |
| Adverse working condition | |
| Poor residence/ living in slums | |
| High cost of living | |

APPENDIX 2

**IN-DEPTH INTERVIEW (IDI) GUIDE FOR THE STUDY OF PATTERNS,
DETERMINANTS AND CONSEQUENCES OF MIGRATION AMONG IGBO
WOMEN IN LAGOS**

State of origin _____ State of origin code _____
Senatorial district of residence _____ L.G.A of residence _____
Date of interview _____ Time interview started _____
Time interview ended _____ Interviewer's name _____

Introduction

Greetings,

This is a study that seeks to examine the patterns, determinants and consequences of migration among Igbo women in Lagos. This is part of the requirements for the award of doctorate degree in demography. The study will be used just for its purpose which is purely academic. Please, relax and feel free to tell me all the truth you know about the questions in this interview guide. Your response will be treated with utmost confidentiality. This is why your name is optional. Thank you in advance for your time.

I hereby formally ask for your willingness to participate in this interview.

Respondent's consent granted. Yes _____ No _____

State of origin code: Abia—1; Anambra—2; Ebonyi—3; Enugu—4; Imo—5

Motivation and Pattern of migration

1. How did you come to Lagos?

2. Did you have any family member, relative or friend in Lagos before you came?

3. From where did you come to Lagos?

Effects of Migration

1. Has your stay in Lagos affected your life positively?
2. What negative effects has your stay in Lagos had on your life?
3. How about your family?
4. What have you done for your family since you came to Lagos?

Migration Goal and Satisfaction with Migration Experience

1. What was your initial goal of coming to Lagos?
2. Did you change your initial goal of coming to Lagos when you got to Lagos?
3. Are you satisfied with your experience as a migrant in Lagos?

Migrants Problems

1. What are the economic problems you have encountered since you came to Lagos?
2. Apart from the economic problems, what other problem have you encountered since you have been staying in Lagos?
3. For all these problems, how did you cope or how are you coping with them?

INTERVIEWEE'S DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Characteristics | |
| Name (optional) | |
| Actual age | |
| State of origin | |
| Senatorial zone | |
| Local Government Area | |
| Marital status | |
| How long lived in Lagos | |

APPENDIX 3

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS GUIDE (FGD) GUIDE FOR THE STUDY OF PATTERNS, DETERMINANTS AND CONSEQUENCES OF MIGRATION AMONG IGBO WOMEN IN LAGOS

State of origin _____ State of origin code _____
Senatorial district of residence _____ L.G.A of residence _____
Date of FGD _____ Time FGD started _____
Time FGD ended _____ Moderator's name _____

Introduction

Greetings,

This is a study that seeks to examine the patterns, determinants, and consequences of migration among Igbo women in Lagos. This is part of the requirements for the award of doctorate degree in demography. The study will be used just for its purpose which is purely academic. Please, relax and feel free to say all you know about the questions in this guide. Your response will be treated with utmost confidentiality. This is why your name is optional. Thank you in advance for your time.

I hereby formally ask for your willingness to participate in this interview.

Respondent's consent granted. Yes _____ No _____

State of origin code: Abia—1; Anambra—2; Ebonyi—3; Enugu—4; Imo—5

Motivation and Pattern of migration

1. How did you come to Lagos?

2. From where did you come to Lagos?

Effects of Migration

- 1 Has your stay in Lagos affected your life positively?
- 2 What negative effects has your stay in Lagos had on your life?

Migration Goal and Satisfaction with Migration Experience

- 1. What were your initial goals of coming to Lagos?
- 2. Did you change your initial goals of coming to Lagos when you got to Lagos?
- 3. Are you satisfied with your experience as migrants in Lagos?

Migrants' Problems

- 1 What are the economic problems you have encountered since you came to Lagos?

- 2 Apart from the economic problems, what other problems have you encountered since you have been staying in Lagos?
- 3 For all these problems, how did you cope or how are you coping with them?

FGD PARTICIPANTS' DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

| CHARACTERISTICS | FGD PARTICIPANTS | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Name (optional) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Actual age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| State of origin | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Senatorial zone | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Local Government Area | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| How long lived in Lagos | | | | | | | | | | | | |