



NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

AWARENESS AND PERCEPTION OF INTENDING AND RETURNED MIGRANTS ON THE DANGERS OF IRREGULAR MIGRATION

2023

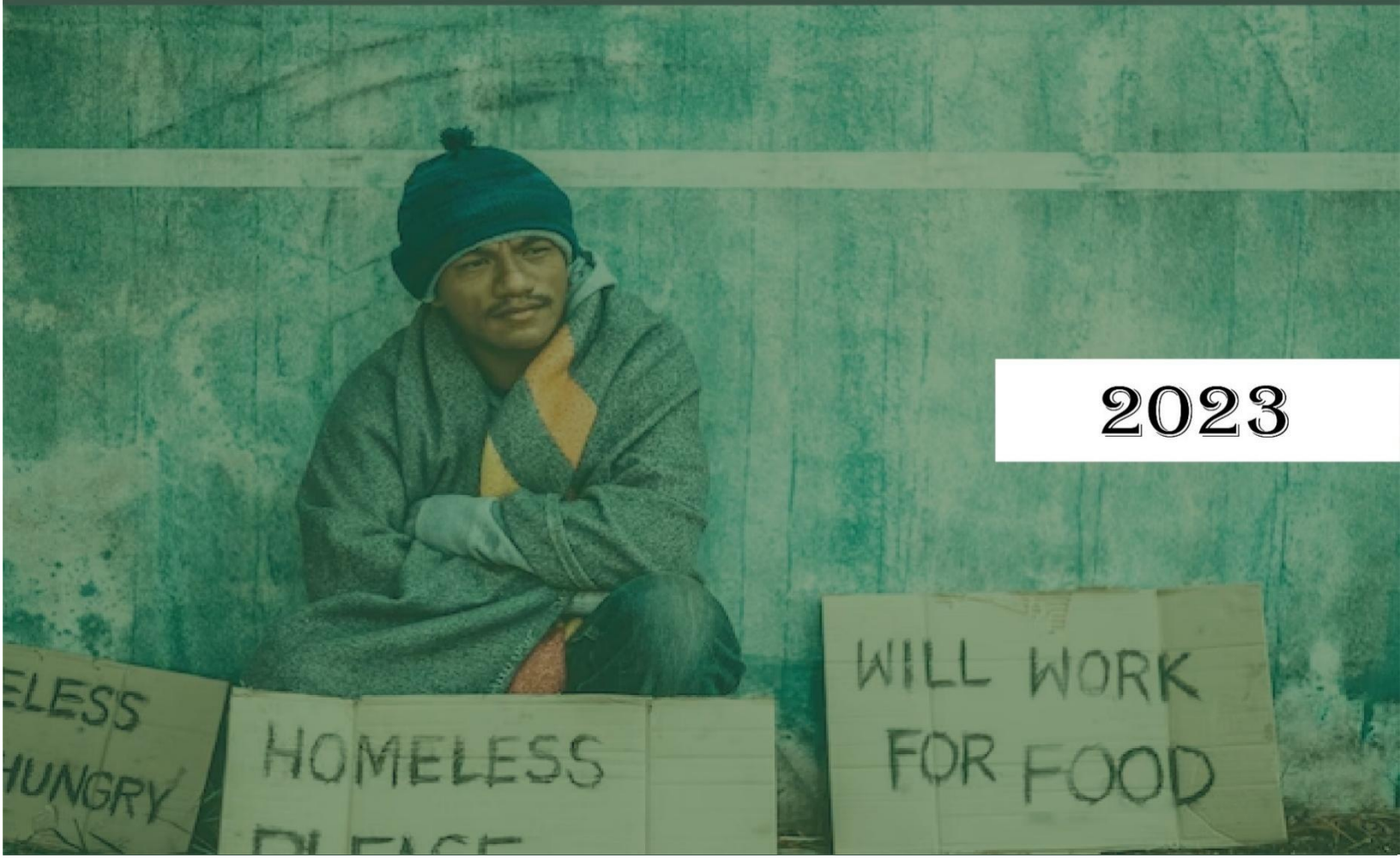


TABLE OF CONTENT

TABLE OF CONTENT.....	i
LIST OF TABLES.....	iv
LIST OF FIGURES.....	vi
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	viii
FOREWARD	ix
PREFACE	x
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	xii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	xiii
CHAPTER ONE	1
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Justification	2
1.2 Objectives	3
1.3 Expected Output	3
1.4 Definitions of Terms	4
CHAPTER TWO.....	7
2.0 SAMPLING DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY	7
2.1 Survey Approach.....	7
2.2 Coverage	7
2.3 Scope.....	8
2.4 Sample Design.....	8
2.5 Survey Instruments	9
2.6 Fieldwork Arrangement for Data Collection.....	9
2.7 Monitoring of Fieldwork for Quality Assurance.....	10
2.8 Data Processing, Analysis and Archiving.....	11
2.9 Report Writing	11
2.10 Archiving / Dissemination.....	11
CHAPTER THREE.....	12
3.0 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS	12
3.1 Age of Respondent	12

3.2	Sex of Respondents.....	12
3.3	Marital Status of Respondents	13
3.4	Level of Education Reached by Respondents.....	13
3.5	Economic Activity of Respondents	14
3.6	Sector.....	14
CHAPTER FOUR.....		15
4.0	INTENDING MIGRANTS	15
4.1	Reason for Traveling.....	15
4.2	Possession of Passport.....	15
4.3	Possession of Visa.....	16
4.4	Intended Route.....	16
4.5	Risk of Travelling Without Passport/Visa	17
4.6	Awareness of Government Policies on Migration.....	17
4.7	Awareness of Migrants Resource Centre.....	18
4.8	Reasons for Preferred Intended Route	18
4.9	Top 25 Intending Countries	19
4.10	Reason for Intended Risks	19
CHAPTER FIVE		20
5.0	RETURNED MIGRANTS	20
5.1	Reasons for Travelling	20
5.2	Means of Transportation	21
5.3	Risks Encountered	21
5.4	Passport and Visa	22
5.5	Reason for Return.....	22
5.6	How they Returned	23
5.7	Top Twenty-Five (25) Most Travelled Countries	23
5.8	Top Twenty-Five (25) Countries of Destination	24
5.9	Top Twenty-One (21) Transit Countries.....	24
5.10	Suggestions on How to Discourage Irregular Migration	25
5.11	Awareness of Migrants Resource Center (MRC)	25
5.12	Assistance Received and Who Assisted the Returned Migrants.....	26
5.13	Decision to Travel Despite Risk	26

CHAPTER SIX	27
6.0 ALMAJIRI	27
6.1 Sector.....	27
6.2 Reason for Sending Children/Wards for Almajiri	27
6.3 Awareness of Where the Almajiri Currently Stay.....	28
6.4 Response on Whether they Visit the Almajiri	28
6.5 Households on whether they Send anything for the Almajiri upkeep	29
6.6 Awareness of Almajiri Living Condition	29
6.7 Households' Response on Whether the Almajiri Visit Home Once in a While..	30
6.8 Awareness of Whether the Almajiri could be used to Cause Social Vices	30
6.9 Response on whether the Almajiri has Completed their Studies.....	31
6.10 Response on whether the Almajiri Returned Home after the Completion of Studies.....	31
6.11 Age Distribution of the Almajiris	32
CHAPTER SEVEN.....	33
7.0 HOUSE HELP (DOMESTIC WORKERS)	33
7.1 Response on Whether they give out Members as House Help.....	33
7.2 Response on Reasons for Given Out House Helps	33
7.3 How the House Helps are Recruited	34
7.4 Types of Compensation Received by the House Helps	34
7.5 Distribution of who Receive their Salary.....	35
7.6 Response on Where the House Help Currently Live.....	35
APPENDIX.....	36

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Eligibility Base on The Outcome of The Listing Exercise	36
Table 2: Percentage Distribution of Respondent by Sector	36
Table 3: Percentage Distribution of Respondent by Sex	36
Table 4: Mean Age of Respondents By State And Sex	36
Table 5 : Percentage Distribution Respondent by Marital Status	37
Table 6: Percentage Distribution Of Respondents By Level Of Education Reached	37
Table 7: Percentage Distribution Of Respondents By Engagement In Economic Activity	37
Table 8: Percentage Distribution of Returned Migrants By States	37
Table 9: Percentage Distribution of Returned Migrants By State And Possession Of Visa	37
Table 10: Percentage Distribution of Returned Migrants And Route Used	38
Table 11: Percentage Distribution of Returned Migrants And Reason For Traveling.....	38
Table 12: Percentage Distribution of Returned Migrants and Why They Returned.....	38
Table 13: Percentage Distribution of Returned Migrants and How They Returned.....	38
Table 14: Percentage Distribution of Returned Migrants Who Gave Assistance	38
Table 15: Percentage Distribution of Returned Migrants and Risk Encountered	38
Table 16: Percentage Distribution of Returned Migrants and Decision to Travel Again Despite Risk	39
Table 17: Percentage Distribution of Returned Migrants and Solution to Curb Irregular Migration	39
Table 18: Percentage Distribution of Returned Migrants by State and Awareness of Migrants Resource Center.....	39
Table 19: Percentage Distribution of Top Twenty-Five Countries Returned Migrants Travelled to	39
Table 20: Percentage Distribution of Top Twenty-Five Returned Migrants Countries of Destination	40
Table 21: Percentage Distribution of Top Twenty-One Returned Migrants Transit Countries	41
Table 22: Percentage Distribution of Intending Migrants and Reason for Traveling	41
Table 23: Percentage Distribution of Intending Migrants and Possession of Visa	41
Table 24: Percentage Distribution of Intending Migrants and Intended Route	42
Table 25: Percentage Distribution of Intending Migrants and Awareness of The Risk of Travelling Without Passport/Visa	42
Table 26: Percentage Distribution of Why the Intending Migrants Want to Take The Risk.....	42
Table 27: Percentage Distribution of Intending Migrants by State and Awareness of Government Policies on Migration	42
Table 28: Percentage Distribution of Intending Migrants by State and Awareness of Migrants Resource Centre.....	43
Table 29: Percentage Distribution of Intending Migrants by states and Possession of passport.....	43

Table 30: Percentage Distribution of Intending Migrants By Top 25 Preferred Countries of Destination ..	43
Table 31: Percentage Distribution of Almajiri by Sector	44
Table 32: Percentage Distribution of Almajiri by Reason for Sending Them Out.....	44
Table 33: Percentage Distribution of Households and Awareness of Where The Almajiri Currently Stay .	44
Table 34: Percentage Distribution of Households by Whether They Send Gifts in Cash or Kind for Upkeep of The Almajiri	44
Table 35: Percentage Distribution of Households by Whether They Are Aware of Almarjiri Living Condition	45
Table 36: Percentage Distribution of Households by Whether the Almarjiri Visit Home Once in A While .	45
Table 37: Percentage Distribution of Households by Whether They Are Aware the Almarjiri Could Be to Cause Social Vices Despite Good Intention	45
Table 38: Percentage Distribution of Households by Whether the Almajiri Has Completed Their Studies	45
Table 39: Percentage Distribution of Households by Whether the Almajiri Has Returned After Completing Their Studies	45
Table 40: Percentage Distribution of Households and Whether They Visit the Almajiri	45
Table 41: Percentage Distribution of Age Almajiri by Age	45
Table 42: Percentage Distribution of Households by State and Whether They Gave Out Member as House Help.....	46
Table 43: Percentage Distribution of Households by State and Why They Are Engaged as House Help .	46
Table 44: Percentage Distribution of Households by State and How They Are Recruited as House Help	46
Table 45: Percentage Distribution of House Help by State and Where They Currently Live	46
Table 46: Percentage Distribution of House Help by State and The Kind of Compensation They Are Expecting.....	46
Table 47: Percentage Distribution of House Help by State and Who Receive the Salary	46
Table 48: Table A.45: Percentage Distribution of Households Response by State and Whether House Help Visit	47
Table 49: Percentage Distribution of Households Response by State And Living Condition.....	47

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 3. 1	Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Sex	12
Figure 3. 2	Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Marital Status	13
Figure 3. 3	Percentage Distributions of Respondents by Level of Education Reached	13
Figure 3. 4	Percentage Distribution of Respondent by Economic Activity	14
Figure 3. 5	Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Sector	14
Figure 4. 1	Percentage Distribution of Intending Migrants by Reason for Traveling	Error!
	Bookmark not defined.	
Figure 4. 2	Percentage Distribution of Intending Migrants by State and Possession of Passport.....	16
Figure 4. 3	Percentage Distribution of Intending Migrants by Sex and possession of a visa	16
Figure 4. 4	Percentage Distribution of Intending Migrants by Intended Route	17
Figure 4. 5	Percentage Distribution of Risk of Travelling Without Passport/Visa by Intending Migrants	17
Figure 4. 6	Percentage Distribution of Intending Migrants by State and Awareness of Government Policies on Migration	18
Figure 4. 7	Percentage Distribution of Intending Migrants by State and Awareness of Migrants Resource Centre	18
Figure 4. 8	Percentage Distribution of Intending Migrants by Reason for the Preferred Intended Route	19
Figure 4. 9	Percentage Distribution of Intending Migrants By Top 25 Preferred Countries Of Destination	19
Figure 4. 10	Percentage Distribution of Intending Migrants By Reason For Decision To Take The Risk	19
Figure 5. 1	Distribution of Returned Migrants by State.....	20
Figure 5. 2	Percentage Distribution of Returned Migrants by Reasons for Travel.....	20
Figure 5. 3	Percentage Distribution of Means of Transportation by Returned Migrants	21
Figure 5. 4	Percentage Distribution of Returned Migrants by Risk Encountered in Course of Migration by Type of Risks.....	21
Figure 5. 5	Percentage Distribution of Returned Migrants that Travelled with and without Visa by State	22
Figure 5. 6	Percentage Distribution of Respondent by Reason for Return.....	22
Figure 5. 7	Percentage Distribution of Returned Migrants and How They Returned.....	23
Figure 5. 8	Percentage Distribution of Top Twenty-Five Countries Returned Migrants Travelled to....	23
Figure 5. 9	Percentage Distribution of Top Twenty-Five Returned Migrants Countries of Destination	24
Figure 5. 10	Percentage Distribution of Top Twenty-One Returned Migrants Transit Countries	24

Figure 5. 11	Percentage Distribution of Returned Migrants on What Should be Done to Discourage Irregular Migration	25
Figure 5. 12	Percentage Distribution of Returned Migrants by State and Awareness of Migrants Resource Centre	25
Figure 5. 13	Percentage Distribution of Returned Migrants and Sources of Assisted	26
Figure 5. 14	Percentage Distribution of Returned Migrants and Decision to Travel Again Despite Risk	26
Figure 6. 1	Percentage Distribution of Almajiri by Sector.....	27
Figure 6. 2	Percentage Distribution of Almajiri and Reason for Sending them.....	28
Figure 6. 3	Percentage Distribution of Households and Awareness of Where the Almajiri Currently Stay .	28
Figure 6. 4	Percentage Distribution of Households and Whether they Visit the Almajiri	28
Figure 6. 5	Percentage Distribution of Households by Whether They Send in Cash or Kind for Upkeep of the Almajiri.....	29
Figure 6. 6	Percentage of Households by Whether they are aware of Almajiri Living Condition.....	29
Figure 6. 7	Percentage distribution of Households by Whether the Almajiris Visit Home Once in a While.....	30
Figure 6. 8	Percentage Distribution of Households by Whether they are Aware the Almajiris could use to Cause Social Vices Despite their Good Intention	30
Figure 6. 9	Percentage Distribution of Households by Whether the Almajiris have Completed their Studies.....	31
Figure 6. 10	Percentage distribution of households by whether the almajiris do return after completing their studies.....	31
Figure 6. 11	Age Distribution of the Almajiris	32
Figure 7. 1	Percentage distribution of households by state and whether they give out members as house help.....	33
Figure 7. 2	Percentage distribution of households' responses on why the house helps were given out	34
Figure 7. 3	Percentage distribution of households' responses on how the house help were recruited.	34
Figure 7. 4	Percentage Distribution of House Help and The Type of Compensation They Are Expecting.....	34
Figure 7. 5	Percentage Distribution Of House Help And Who Receive Their Salary	35
Figure 7. 6	Percentage distribution of households' response and where the house helps currently live	35

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interview
EAs	Enumeration Areas
HHs	Households
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupation
MRC	Migrants Resource Center
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NISH	National Integrated Survey of Households
TOT	Training of Trainers

FOREWARD

Over the years, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in collaboration with other National and International partners have implemented series of projects aimed at the management of migration in Nigeria, both in terms of creating awareness on the benefits of regular migration and the corresponding disadvantages of irregular migration. The expectation is that with more awareness, particularly of the inherent danger associated with the latter, especially from Africa to Europe through the ever-notorious desert routes, and its twin Mediterranean Sea, the scourge could possibly be reduced remarkably, if not eliminated.

Against this backdrop, the European Union (EU) since 2020, through the IOM technical resources along with the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and other relevant stakeholders, both from within and outside the government, have worked out modalities to comprehensively assess annually the phenomenon of migration generally in the country based on perceptions of intending and returned migrants. This was to ensure that both the national and international policy decisions towards addressing the menace is knowledge driven, and rich enough to solve the pervasive problem of irregular migration (IM) in Nigeria. The 2023 edition of the awareness and perception survey of intending and returned migrants, is thus, a continuation of this drive. The edition provides further impetus to gauge the patterns and trends of migration in the country, the degree of success or failure in terms of migration management policies, as well as the Almajiri and House Help dimensions of the problem in ten states, compared to the survey of five states in 2022.

Having painstakingly gone through this year's edition, I am convinced more than ever, that this survey which was conducted via direct interaction and questionnaire administration on the carefully identified intending and returned migrants from ten selected states of Anambra, Edo, Lagos, Benue, Gombe, Kano, Delta, Yobe, Ogun and FCT, where prevalence of migrations is higher compared to the rest parts of the country, meets the required scientific approach necessary for conducting a study of this nature. I have no doubt the outcome of this edition equally presents yet a valid database on the phenomenon of migration in Nigeria. Rest assured the survey will provide the basis for upcoming projects and activities that are meant to tackle IM scourge. Kudos to the NBS for owning this important project and those other National partners who supported the implementation of this activity, irrespective of challenges. The IOM is ready to welcome more partnership and cooperation towards achieving the goal of cubing the phenomenon of irregular migration countrywide.

DE BOECK Laurent
Chief of Mission, IOM, Nigeria

PREFACE

The phenomenon of the movement of human populations across borders in search of better opportunities has been consistent with virtually every epoch and civilization. However, in recent times, as the advanced economies expanded exponentially in disproportion to its less developed counterpart, levels of migration across international boundaries have not only increase significantly, but vary from country to country, continent to continent, and person to person. With the growing proportions of social, political, economic, and environmental problems, its combination serves to compel human drives for incessant migration, both from within and outside political boundaries. Notwithstanding reason(s) adduced for migration, what stands cynical is the fact that some of these movements are being undertaken irregularly, and in a manner that is outside the purview of laws, regulations or international agreements governing entry and exit from any country. Thus, the need to understudy the scope, the changing trends, patterns, and the alarming proportions at which people are involved in IM, particularly the extreme levels of risk being taken (and are still being taken) to migrate to other countries formed the centerpiece of this survey since 2020.

Although in some quarters, it is hypothesized that Nigeria is among the countries in Africa with high incidents of migration to foreign lands in search of greener pastures. As part of the ongoing efforts to create migration database, as well as to improve policy decisions on migration, the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), as the statutory agency responsible for the development and management of official statistics in Nigeria, in collaboration with the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), and the United Nations Migration agency, have chosen to partner together in providing yearly demographic data in this regard.

This report is the third series of survey so far conducted to assess the awareness and perception of the dangers of irregular migration in Nigeria, with focus on ten states of Anambra, Edo, Lagos, Benue, Gombe, Kano, Delta, Yobe, Ogun and FCT. The objective is hinged on identifying the levels of awareness of IM, provide baseline data on intending and returned migrants in the country, identify steps taken by the government to return, rehabilitate and reintegrate the returnees and ultimately, provide evidence-based recommendations that could help curb the prevalence of IM in the country.

Data collection for the survey was done using GPS-enabled Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) devices for real-time transmission of data to a dedicated server. As a way of ensuring quality, various layers of data quality controls, including unbiased selection processes for trainers/monitors, two-level training, remote and on-field monitoring by team leads, selected state officers, and directorates level coordinators from NBS were introduced to ensure data integrity.

For systematic presentation, the report of the survey is presented in seven chapters, beginning with the introduction that gives insight into the study, the objectives, and the expected output. The second Chapter introduces sampling design and methodology. Chapter three to seven basically

presents the various findings of the study on household demographic characteristics, reason for travel, preferred transportation routes, awareness of government policies on migration, migrant resource center, the reason for returning to the country, and the Almajiri/House Help dimension.

The results of this year's survey provide a depth evaluation of the phenomenon of migration generally, and the impacts of government policy so far. The 2023 survey is poised to assist in identifying possible gaps in the existing migration laws and by extension, help to recalibrate, refocus, and adjust the policy, where necessary. It is our sincere hope that this report will make an important contribution to the fight against irregular migration in terms of enhancing policy effectiveness in the country.

Prince Adeyemi Adeniran
Statistician-General/Chief Executive Officer
National Bureau of Statistics

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report was prepared from the just concluded survey on the awareness and perception of the intending and returned migrants on the dangers associated with irregular migration in the country. We would, therefore, like to first appreciate the Statistician-General of the Federation/CEO of the National Bureau of Statistics, Prince Adeyemi Adeniran, who upon assumption of office in 2022, made migration related issue as one of his priority areas of attention, and this project is a testament to this resolve.

The NBS also wishes to express its deepest gratitude to the members of the Migration Data Management Working Group (MDMW), which comprises the National Population Commission (NPC), Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment (FMLE), Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), National Commission for Refugees Migrants and the IDP (NCFRMI), Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), Nigeria in the Diaspora Commission (NIDCOM), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), among others, for always being there to offer valuable assistance.

Special commendations to Mr. Musa Muhammed, the Director Demography and Household Statistics Department (DHSD), Mr. Fatai Mojeed Kolawole, Head Demographic Statistics Division (DSD), Mr. Elutade Adeyeye, Head Household Statistics Division (HSD) and other Headquarter Coordinators that ensured high level of cooperation, without which this project wouldn't be a success.

Our sincere thanks to Zonal Coordinators, State Officers of the surveying states, the Technical Assistants to the SG, Mr. Abdullahi Ahmad Jibrin (PhD) and Mr. Moses Waniko, the Migration Desk Officer, Mr. Geoffrey Akor, the Implementation Committee for the Project, the report writing team, as well as the trainers/monitors and the field personnel for their invaluable contributions.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The migration phenomenon and the complexity of its syndicates in the country, the continuous socio-economic problem, the vastness of the Nigerian terrain, alongside porous borders with neighbouring countries, and the often-sophisticated methods employed by migrants necessitate an innovative approach to combatting this menace. From the inception of the survey in 2020 to date, the patterns, and trends of migration in Nigeria appear to maintain almost the same outlook. To be precise, the 2023 survey was expanded to cover ten states of Anambra, Edo, Lagos, Benue, Gombe, Kano, Delta, Yobe, Ogun and FCT, as against the six states covered in the 2022 survey. The outcomes of the two surveys show clear similarities and differences in findings. Although the scale, frequency and magnitude of migration may not have been the focal point here, but inferences drawn from the inception of the survey in 2020 to date provided a disturbing glimpse that migration scourge poses a significant challenge to Nigeria's economy and its social fabric.

Evidence from this year's edition indicated that the tendency for migration in Nigeria continues to be high and frequent among males, and less among females across the ten states being investigated. Both the 2022 and 2023 survey showed similar patterns and trends as migration is less prevalent among females than males. The migration prevalence among females in 2022 was 47.4 per cent, and that of males was 52.6 per cent. Similarly, in 2023, females had lower record of prevalence with 48.6 per cent and the males with higher record of 51.4 per cent. Even in terms of likelihood of noncompliance to travel requirements, the 2023 edition indicated that males are mostly culpable with 51.9 per cent than females with 44.8 per cent.

Socio-economic problems continue to be the dominant reason for embarking on migration, and even on the choices of routes, both from the perspectives of returned and the potential migrants. More than 30 per cent of all intended migrants in 2022 wanted to travel out in search of job, with a slightly larger share in 2023. To show how much economic factors drive migration, both the 2022 and 2023 survey drew parallels correlation of 51.8 per cent and 51 per cent of intending migrants are without means of livelihood in that order.

Evidently, findings from the 2022 survey showed that the United States of America was the most preferred destination for intending migrants among the six focused states in Nigeria with 19.6 per

cent, followed by Canada with 12.8 per cent. In 2023, the survey revealed that out of 25 Intending Countries, Canada was the most preferred destination for intending migrants with 19.5 per cent, closely followed by Saudi Arabia with 17.2 per cent. However, this tends to differ on a state basis.

Both 2022 and 2023 surveys indicated that most people are unaware of government policy on migration, as well as the Migrants Resource Centre. In relation to awareness of the Migrants Resource Centre especially, the 2023 survey indicated that 86 percent of respondents are unaware of the existence of MRC, much larger than the 2022 survey.

The same economic reason largely informed the decision of parents to send their children/wards as House Help, while that of Almajirinci is largely informed by religion, and not necessarily based on economic factor. In other words, it is evident from the 2023 survey that 55% of the rural households send their children or wards for Almajirinci, out of which 83.2% were sent to acquire Quranic education/religious morals. Similarly, 28.1% of the households who gave out their members as House Help did so to earn a living.

Overall, it is clear from the study that Nigerian citizens continue to be brazen about the desire to migrate abroad, including irregularly despite the knowledge of the consequences attached to it. Both from the preceding and current survey, they showed the growing knowledge and perceptions of risks of migration have little or no deterrence force on the reality of its prevalence in the country. From the inception of the survey in 2020 to date, it is apparent that economic factor is the most pressing drive for actual and potential migration, including the House Help phenomenon, except Almajiricin that is mainly undertaken for the purpose of Qur'anic/religious morals.

As antidotes to migration malaise in Nigeria, the study recommends wealth creation for job opportunities, continuous sensitization on inherent danger of migration among youths, especially irregular movement across borders, as well as social investment and improvement of security through appropriate funding and effective administration of security agencies.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The migration issue is something that is not limited to any single entity, but it is particularly prevalent amongst the less developed economies of Africa, South and North America, to say the least. With the clear socio-economic growth and development disparity between the advanced and developing countries, it thus makes the former an attractive destination to the latter. However, this is unacceptable and inexcusable for anyone country to allow its citizens to cross international borders in contravention of laws, principles, and conventions. It explains why the NBS, along with other national and international partners, are pulling resources together to generate a valid database on irregular migration capable of enhancing policy decisions in tackling the menace. This is because, the country of origin of IM also stands to lose its needed population labour force required for the economic growth and development, while at the same time those destination countries are exposed to series of conducts that could pose a threat to their homeland security.

This aside, the (potential) irregular migrants face the grave danger inherent in journeys being undertaken, and the associated consequences of forced labour vis-à-vis the penalty for brazenly violating the law of respective countries. Considering the intertwine and hydra-headed nature of irregular migration problems to the individual migrant, its country of origin and the destination country, the 2023 NBS edition of the study on awareness and perception of intending and returned migrants, is intended to provide yet a platform to assess the level of progress in terms of trends and pattern of IM, compares the level of policy success between the preceding year and the current year. This is with a view to providing a pathway that can further enhance the ongoing efforts at addressing the problem frontally.

It must be recognized that the advancement of Europe and the underdevelopment of most developing countries, altogether have a compelling effect on the latter, as its citizens mostly the youths, desperately show readiness to embark on irregular movements to Europe, no matter what it takes to seek alternative opportunity that could better their living conditions. Whether this aspiration/notion is correct or not, most (potential) migrants overlook the consequences posed by IM to the country of origin, the transit routes, and the destination country, including the risk of safety of the individuals.

Conceptually, irregular migration is the movement of persons that takes place outside the laws, regulations, or international agreements governing entry into or exit from the state of origin, transit,

or destination. It is the movement of persons to a new place of residence outside international boundaries, be it transit that takes place outside the regulatory norms of the sending and receiving countries, where migrants live without the necessary authorisation or documents required under immigration regulations.

In other words, irregular migration is the crossing of an international boundary without a valid passport, or a properly approved travel document or fulfilling of necessary administrative procedures and requirements for leaving and entry/residing in another country. The absence of proper approval for migration has made the migrants vulnerable to all sorts of abuse, discrimination, and exploitation. For example, Nigeria alone has a yearly rate of 40% irregular cases of migrants from Sub-Sahara Africa to Europe, with economic reason perceived to be the driver of IM. Several reports indicate that some irregular migrants in a bid to evade justice forged passports, visas, and other travel documents, engage in marriage under pretences, claims of asylum, amongst others.

In response to this development, Nigeria's government took a lead role in the fight against irregular migration, becoming the first country in Africa to enact anti-human trafficking legislation, along with the establishment of an agency to implement the legislation. Additionally, there has been intensive campaign against IM, sometimes using live media coverage of incidents of trafficking, and the repatriation of trafficked persons on national and foreign media, sharing experiences and ordeals they suffered while in abroad. The essence is to deter potential irregular migrants. Notwithstanding these efforts, no meaningful success can be recorded without first having a valid database. It is in this respect the NBS has taken a bold step to provide yearly data on the trends and patterns of migration generally in Nigeria. This is with a view to shape and reshape the review of migration management laws, policies, and practices in Nigeria.

1.1 Justification

In recent times, migrations from Africa to Europe have largely gained global attention. This concern is genuine not only because of the increasing proportions of migration from the continent that is steadily directed towards European countries, but the associated consequences of labour drain, safety, among others. It is a fact that poverty and other socio-economic motives are the main drivers of migration in Africa, especially in Nigeria. However, this assertion has to be subjected to empirical verification in terms of patterns and trends, including the policy gauge. Although there are few empirical studies on the movements of migrants from sub-Saharan Africa

to other countries, for example, their focus is mainly on the patterns of movements, migrant profiles as well as reasons and experiences of the journey. None has focused on the dangers of irregular migration, as well as subjecting existing migration policy and management to a test.

There is hardly any intervention research programme specifically targeted to address the following questions: How can irregular migration be addressed? What is the level of public awareness of the existence of irregular migration? What are government countermeasures against irregular migration in Nigeria? How can Intending-migrants be identified? How can the returned migrants be rehabilitated and reintegrated into society? What lessons have been learnt from their experiences? These and many more are the issues the study shall attempt to address.

In other words, this study aims to create database on the patterns and trends of migration in the country, identify factors that drive irregular movements of people across international boundaries, as well as gauging government's efforts aimed at combating its prevalence. To curb migration problem, it requires a comprehensive evaluation of the existing policy and migration management resource centre designed to address this menace. In the end, it would provide policymakers with the roadmap to targeting interventions that could address the humanitarian needs that gave rise to irregular movement across international borders.

1.2 Objectives

The broad goal of this study is to identify the levels of awareness and perceptions of intending and returned migrants on the dangers of irregular migration outside Nigeria, and to assess the dimension of Almajiri system in heightening IM, especially in the Northern region of the country. The Specific objectives are to:

1. Provide data on intending and returned migrants, the Almajiris and House Help in Nigeria.
2. To gather information on the experiences of returned migrants for rehabilitation and reintegration.
3. Ascertain if there is a reunion between Almajiris and their original homes.
4. Ascertain factors that necessitate the giving out of a person for domestic House Help job.

1.3 Expected Output

To produce the report on the patterns and trends of Intending and Returned Migrants on the Dangers of Irregular Migration, including the Almajiri and House Help phenomena, published and disseminated to the public.

1.4 Definitions of Terms

The basic definitions used in the different sections of the migration study are as follows:

- I. Household Respondent: The respondent for the HH listing is either the Head of the Household or any other eligible adult member who is 18 years and above.
- II. Sector: Human settlements are classified as rural or urban depending on the density of human-created structures and resident people in a particular area.
- III. Frame: This is a comprehensive list of every item of study in each territory to make a sample from it.
- IV. NBS Number: This is a unique number assigned to a building for easy identification (different from the usual street number)
- V. Housing Unit (HU): It is a place of habitation having a common entrance and everybody living in it has equal access to the social amenities in it.
- VI. Household (HH): This is a person or group of people staying together having a common eating arrangement and recognise one person as the head.
- VII. Head of Household: This is a person recognised by other members of the household as their head, usually taking decisions for the house.
- VIII. Enumeration Area (EA): This is a small portion of land with a defined boundary for survey purposes.
- IX. Study: A detailed investigation and analysis of a subject or situation.
- X. Baseline: A minimum or starting point used for comparison.
- XI. Greener pasture: Any place or condition that is more favourable or beneficial.
- XII. Cultural perception: This is how an individual's culture affects the way he or she sees the world. Since culture informs all areas of life (including the arts, thought, religion, language, food, etc.), perception (how they see the world) is significantly impacted by culture.
- XIII. Tourism: These are the activities of people travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for leisure, business, or other purposes for not more than one consecutive year.
- XIV. Passport: An official document issued by a government, certifying the holder's identity and citizenship, and entitling them to travel under its protection to and from foreign countries.
- XV. Visa: An endorsement on a passport indicating that the holder is allowed to enter, leave, or stay for a specified period in a country.
- XVI. Deceit: The action or practice of concealing or misrepresenting the truth.

- XVII. Hardship: A condition that is difficult to endure; suffering; deprivation; oppression: a life of hardship. an instance or cause of this; something hard to bear, as a deprivation, lack of comfort, or constant toil or danger: They faced bravely the many hardships of frontier life.
- XVIII. Involuntary: not voluntary; independent of one's will; not by one's own choice
- XIX. Detention: A period of temporary *custody* before disposition by a court.
- XX. Sexual abuse: It is unwanted sexual activity, with perpetrators using force, making threats, or taking advantage of victims not able to give consent.
- XXI. Slavery: A state of subjection like that of a *slave*
- XXII. Forced labour: This refers to situations in which people are coerced to work using violence or intimidation or by subtler means such as accumulated debt, retention of identity papers or threats of denunciation to immigration authorities.
- XXIII. Deportation: To make someone leave a country and return to the country they came from, especially because they do not have a legal right to stay.
- XXIV. Forced prostitution: This refers to conditions of control over a person who is coerced by another to engage in sexual activity. Forced prostitution is a crime against the person because of the violation of the victim's rights of movement through coercion and because of their commercial exploitation.
- XXV. Migrant Resource Centre: The Migrant Resource Centre (MRC) established by the Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment in collaboration with the International Organisation for Migration, the UN Migration Agency within the framework of the European Union-funded project provides a range of support services to migrants and would-be migrants. The centre supports the government's efforts in managing organised labour migration in and from Nigeria. It also serves as a "one-stop shop" where intending, actual and returning migrants access relevant migration information on legal, organised, and humane migration, rights and protection of migrants, and pre-departure orientation, with dedicated labour officers in Lagos, Abuja and Benin City that provides information on the benefits of safe and regular migration and the dangers of irregular migration.
- XXVI. Irregular migration: Movement of persons that takes place outside the laws, regulations, or international agreements governing the entry into or exit from the State of origin, transit, or destination.
- XXVII. Who is a migrant: The UN Migration Agency (IOM) defines a migrant as any person who is moving or has moved across an international border or within a State away from his/her habitual place of residence, regardless of (1) the person's legal status; (2) whether the

movement is voluntary or involuntary; (3) what the causes for the movement are; or (4) what the length of the stay is

- XXVIII. Returning migrants: These are persons returning to their country of citizenship after having been international migrants (whether short-term or long-term) in another country and who are intending to stay in their own country for at least a year.
- XXIX. Intending migrant: Of a person planning or meaning to migrate
- XXX. Awareness: Knowledge or understanding of a particular subject, situation, or thing.
- XXXI. Perception: A thought, belief or opinion held by many people.
- XXXII. Country of origin: In the migration context, a country of nationality or of former habitual residence of a person or group of persons who have migrated abroad, irrespective of whether they migrate regularly or irregularly.
- XXXIII. Country of transit: In the migration context, the country through which a person or a group of persons pass on any journey to the country of destination or from the country of destination to the country of origin or of habitual residence.
- XXXIV. Country of destination: In the migration context, a country that is the destination for a person or a group of persons, irrespective of whether they migrate regularly or irregularly.
- XXXV. Migration: The movement of people away from their place of usual residence, either across an international border or within a State.
- XXXVI. The Almajiri system: The term Almajiri in Nigeria is used to describe those children or youths who left their hometowns in search of Islamic education. As an age-old tradition, these kids are children from poor homes usually sent to Islamic boarding schools. Formal education remains a far cry for thousands of these children.
- XXXVII. Domestic Workers (house help): Domestic workers are those workers who perform work in or for private household(s) such as house girls, houseboys, drivers, nannies, cooks, guards, gardeners, and laundrymen. Their duties include cleaning rooms and furniture, washing clothes and Plates, preparation of food, running errands, taking care of the children etc. Due to the unregulated nature of the activities of domestic workers, they have little or no option to change their pay and conditions. Some of them suffer harsh living and working conditions, restricted movement, rare and access to social support networks. They are also subjected to sexual threats and most times victims of sexual abuse.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 SAMPLING DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Survey Approach

This survey was carried out at the Household level where individuals between the ages 13- and above were targeted.

2.2 Coverage

The study was carried out in ten (10) carefully selected States of Anambra, Delta, Edo, Lagos, Ogun, Benue, Gombe and Kano Yobe and FCT respectively.

TABLE 2.1: SELECTED STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

S/NO.	ZONE	STATE	LGAS
1	North Central	Benue	Makurdi, Gboko, Oturkpo and Vande-ikya
2		FCT	AMAC, Kuje, Gwagwalada and Bwari
3	Northeast	Gombe	Gombe Municipal, Billiri, Kaltungo and Funakaye
5		Yobe	Yusfari, Nguru, Bade and Potiskum
4	Northwest	Kano	Dala, Danbatta, Kano Municipal and Fagge
6	Southeast	Anambra	Nnewi North, Nnewi South, Awka South and Awka North replaces Ihiala due to crisis
7	South South	Delta	Ika Northeast, Ika south, Ughelli north and Ethiope East
8		Edo	Oredo, Ikpoba-oha, Esan West and Ohuwode
9	Southwest	Lagos	Ikorodu, Alimosho, Oshodi-isolo and Badagry
10		Ogun	Abeokuta North, Obafemi Owode, Ijebu-Ode and Ijebu North

Source: Migration survey 2023

2.3 Scope

The areas of interest for Household components are as follows:

a. Household component:

- i. Identification Information.
- ii. Demographic Characteristics/Socio-Economic Information of Household members
- iii. Intending migrants' awareness of the dangers inherent with travelling through illegal means.
- iv. Returned migrants profiling status.
- v. Almajiri.
- vi. House Help (Domestic worker)

2.4 Sample Design

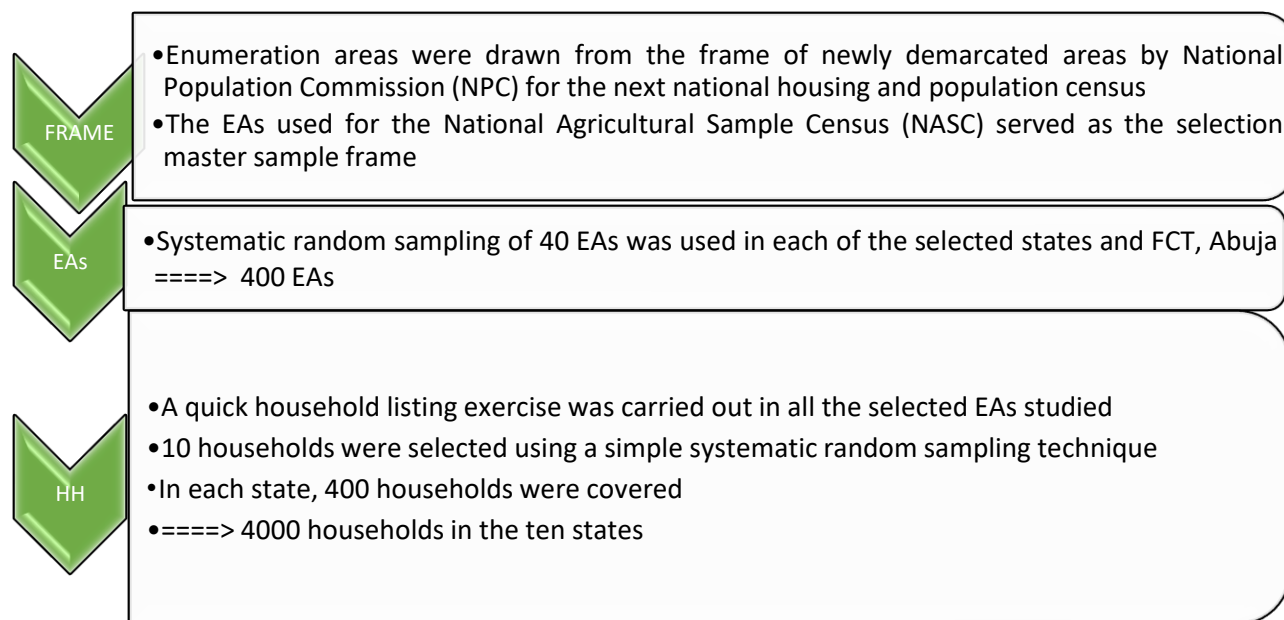


TABLE: 2.2 ELIGIBILITY BASE ON THE OUTCOME OF THE LISTING EXERCISE

STATE	HH (EXPECTED)	HH (LISTING RESULT)	PERCENT (%)
ANAMBRA	400	400	100
EDO	400	399	99.8
LAGOS	400	350	87.5
BENUE	400	395	98.8
GOMBE	400	396	99
KANO	400	400	100
YOBE	400	400	100

DELTA	400	399	99.8
OGUN	400	400	100
FCT	400	400	100
TOTAL	4,000	3,939	98.5

Source: Migration survey 2023

2.5 Survey Instruments

The instruments/equipment for the main survey includes:

- i. Paper Questionnaire (for training)
- ii. Instruction Manual
- iii. Sample List of Selected EAs
- iv. Listing Form (for quick listing)
- v. CAPI Device for the data collection

2.6 Fieldwork Arrangement for Data Collection

- i. Two levels of training were adopted.

1st level: Training of Trainers (ToT)

- a. Participants at the training included:
 - ✓ Trainers
 - ✓ Coordinators
- b. Training was conducted at NBS Abuja.
- c. It lasted for 2 days.

2nd level: Training of Field Personnel

- a. It took place in the Selected States and FCT, Abuja
- b. Participants at the training included:
 - ✓ Trainers/Monitors
 - ✓ Interviewers
 - ✓ State Officers
 - ✓ Zonal Controllers
 - ✓ Coordinators
- c. Training lasted for 2 days.

ii. Team Composition and Members' Role

- a. 4 teams were constituted in each state.
- b. A team comprised of a team lead and teammate.
- c. Each team covered an average of 10 EAs.
- d. With an average of 5 HHs per enumerator in each EA.
- e. The fieldwork lasted for 15 days.

iii. Enumerator's role

The responsibilities of the interviewer include the following:

- a. Completing all required interviews, observations, and assessments, as stated in the CAPI and listing form.
- b. Checking completed assignments to ensure that all questions were asked, and responses recorded.
- c. Any error(s) identified, can be corrected *while the interviewers are still in the EA*, enabling the interviewers to ask any questions that were inadvertently skipped.

Note: Regular synchronisation of assignment is important to get feed-backs from NBS headquarters.

iv. General Schedule

- a. It is imperative that the team arrive early at the EA—they should be patient enough in each EA to complete the data process.
- b. Where necessary the interviewers should go through community leaders/ Local Authority to explain the purpose of the exercise and steps involved in carrying it out.

2.7 Monitoring of Fieldwork for Quality Assurance

A chain of Quality assurance strategies was put in place to guarantee quality in the listing and data collection exercise. The trainers from NBS Headquarters monitored the listing and data collection at the early stages of the exercise, while the State officers were the managers of the exercise. Other quality assurance strategies involved coordinators from NBS and other stakeholders.

i. Monitoring activities were carried out by:

- a. State Officers
- b. Zonal Controllers
- c. NBS HQ Monitors
- d. Coordinators

ii. Trainer/ Monitor's Role

- a. Conduct training for field personnel at state level.
- b. Ensure that all questions raised by the trainees are adequately answered and that trainees understand the training.
- c. Ensure that all survey instruments and materials and other logistics arrangements are in place for the take-off of the survey.
- d. Follow the enumerators to the field to observe whether they are following the design and methodology as taught during the training.
- e. Proffer solutions to issues that must have come up during the fieldwork.

v. Coordinator's Role

- a. To ensure the adequacy and availability of resources (human & materials) deployed for the survey.
- b. Ensure that enumerators, state officers and trainer monitors perform their functions as expected.
- c. Proffer solution to any problem that is beyond the state officer and monitor.
- d. At least one coordinator will be assigned per state.

2.8 Data Processing, Analysis and Archiving

Data processing and analysis were carried out at NBS Headquarters Abuja.

These involved:

- a. Data verification / validation
- b. Data cleaning
- c. Data analysis and table generation

2.9 Report Writing

A detailed report was written by trained officers of NBS.

2.10 Archiving / Dissemination

- a. The result will be officially disseminated through a workshop to be organised.
- b. Aside from this, data management toolkit will be used to document and disseminate the data.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Age of Respondent

The mean age of all the respondents is shown in table 3.1. In general, the mean age was in the twenties and thirties, with Edo state having 33 years for males and 30 years for females. Ogun state with 32 years among males. The least mean age overall is 22 years among females from Yobe state.

TABLE: 3.1 MEAN AGE OF RESPONDENTS BY STATE AND SEX

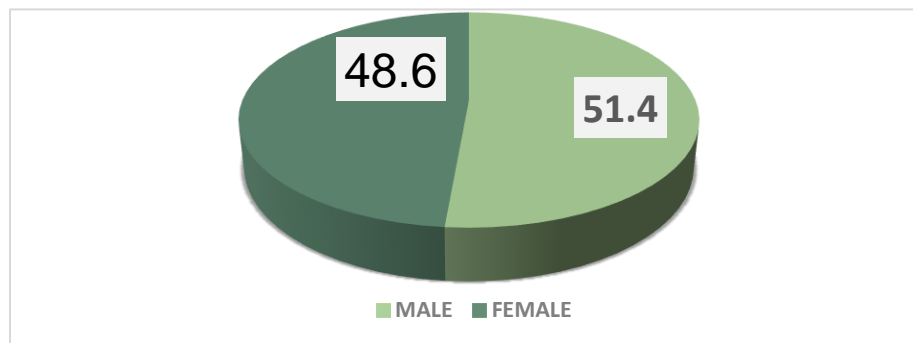
STATE	MALE	FEMALE
ANAMBRA	31	30
BENUE	27	24
DELTA	29	27
EDO	33	30
GOMBE	24	23
KANO	26	23
LAGOS	30	29
OGUN	32	30
YOBE	25	22
FCT	25	23

Source: Migration survey 2023

3.2 Sex of Respondents

Figure 3.1 shows that 51.4 per cent of the respondents were males, while 48.6 per cent were females.

FIGURE 3.1 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY SEX



3.3 Marital Status of Respondents

Figure 3.2 indicates that more than half of respondents, representing 57.6 per cent were never married, compared to the 39.1 per cent who are married. The widowers and divorced were the least respondents.

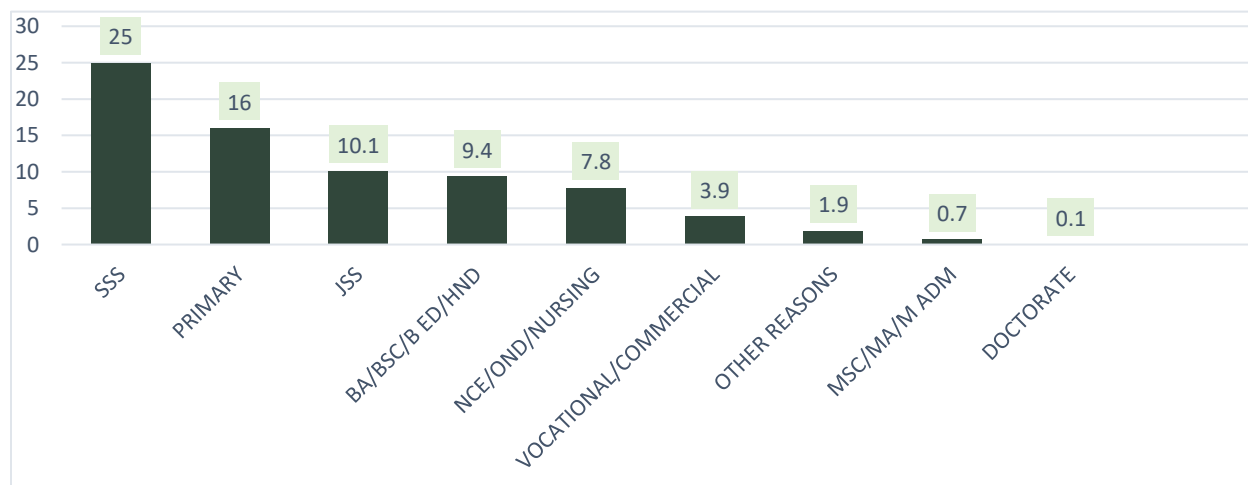
FIGURE: 3.2 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY MARITAL STATUS



3.4 Level of Education Reached by Respondents

Secondary education dominated other levels of educational attainments, with 25 per cent, followed by primary education with 16 per cent. Those with Doctorate Degree recorded the least, with 0.1 per cent as presented in figure 3.3 below:

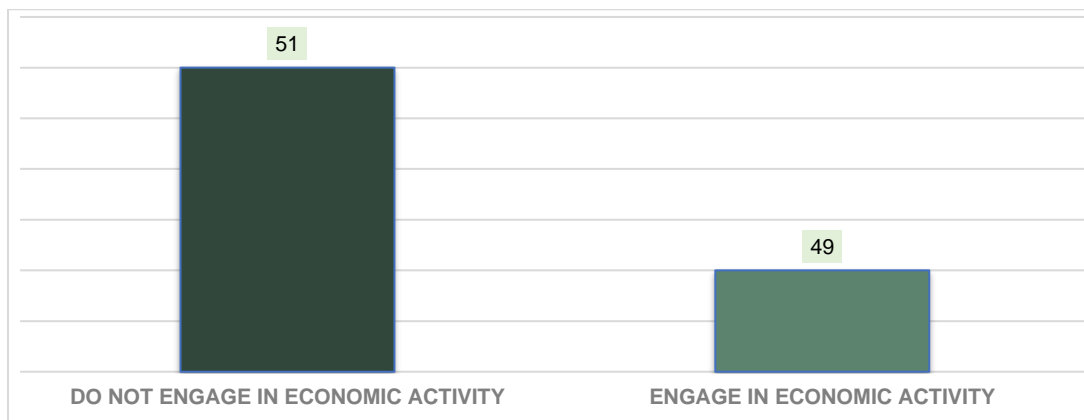
FIGURE:3.3 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF RESPONDENTS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION REACHED



3.5 Economic Activity of Respondents

The economic activity of respondents is presented in figure 3.4. It shows that most respondents, representing 51 per cent, did not engage in any form of economic activity compared to the 49 per cent who does.

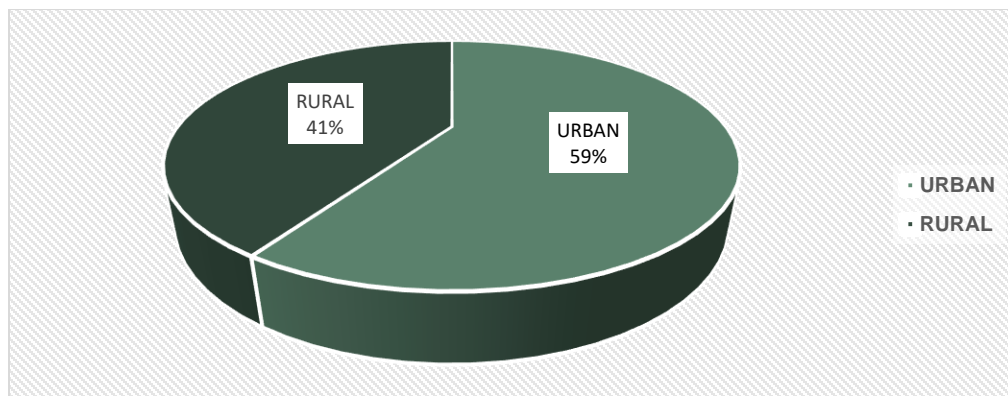
FIGURE 3. 4 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY



3.6 Sector

Figure 3.5 reveals that urban respondents constituted the majority of 59 percent, while that of the rural stood at 41 percent.

FIGURE 3. 5 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY SECTOR



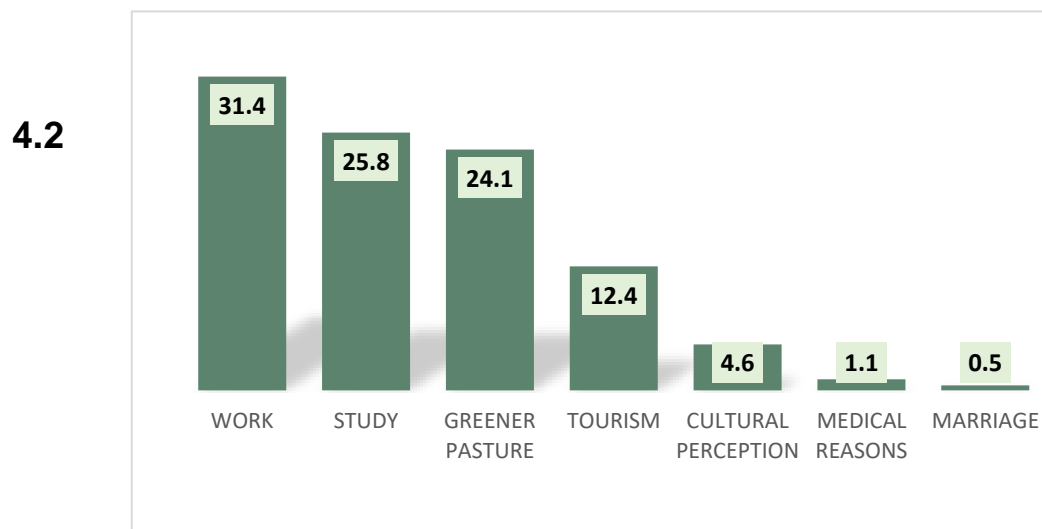
CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 INTENDING MIGRANTS

4.1 Reason for Traveling

It is apparent that most intending migrants, representing 31.4 per cent, prefer to go abroad to work, while those for study stood at 25.8 per cent. Only 0.5 per cent indicated marriage, as contains in figure 4.1.

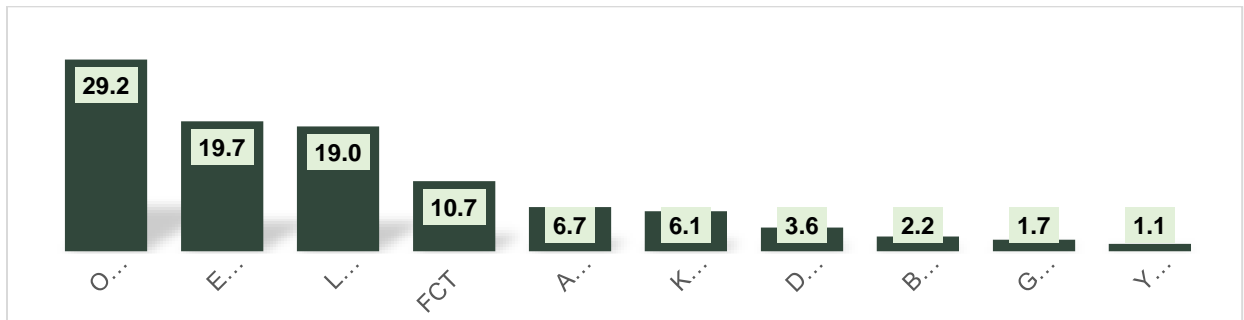
FIGURE 4.1. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INTENDING MIGRANTS BY REASON FOR TRAVELLING



Possession of Passport

The distribution for intending migrants who possess a passport is statically insignificant compared to the total number of the intending migrants. The study reveals that many intending migrants do not comply to the requirement of owning passport before travelling. Though, the numbers of persons owning a passport differs on a state basis, Ogun state, for example, had the highest record with 29.2 per cent, followed by Edo with 19.7 per cent, while Yobe state had the lowest with 1.1 per cent as shown in figure 4.2.

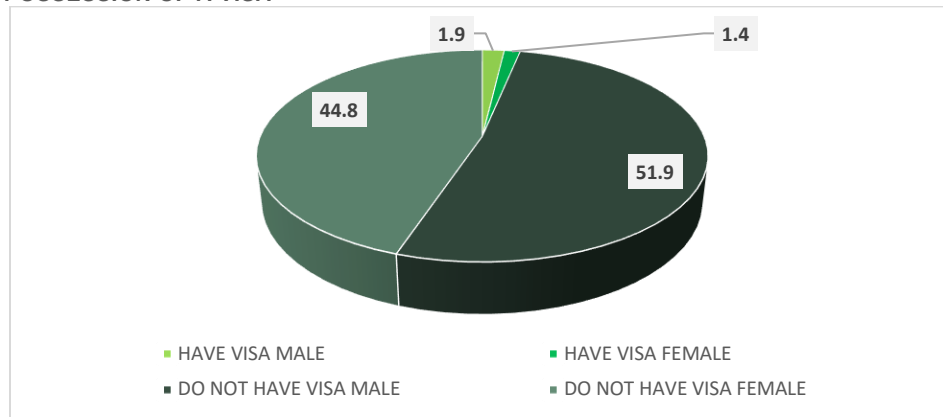
FIGURE 4. 1 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INTENDING MIGRANTS BY STATE AND POSSESSION OF PASSPORT



4.3 Possession of Visa

There is a high tendency for migration without Visa, as 96.8 per cent of the intending migrants do not possess one. Males, representing 51.9 per cent are the most likely culprits than females with 44.8 per cent as shown in figure 4.3.

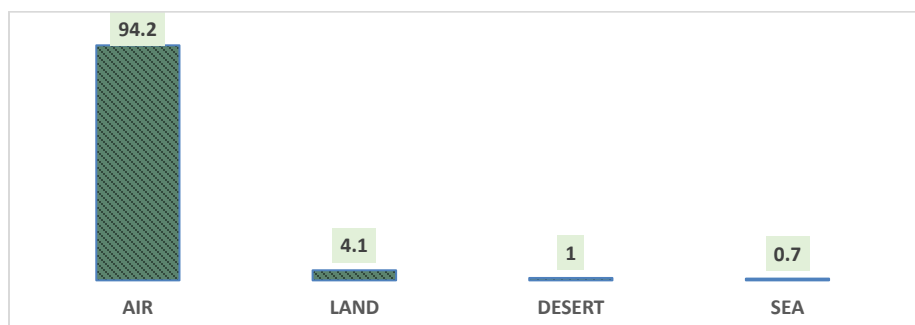
FIGURE 4. 2 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INTENDING MIGRANTS BY SEX AND POSSESSION OF A VISA



4.4 Intended Route

Most intending migrants, representing 94.2 per cent indicated intentions to travel by Air, while those intending to go by land stood at 4.1 per cent. Only between 1 per cent and 0.7 per cent intended to go through Desert and Mediterranean Sea respectively.

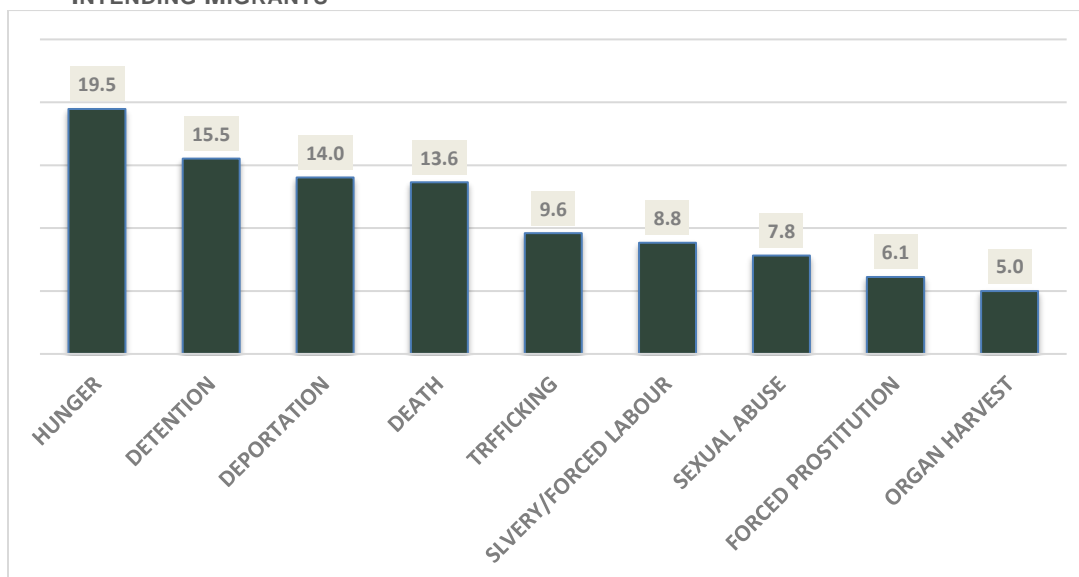
FIGURE 4.3 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INTENDING MIGRANTS BY INTENDED ROUTE



4.5 Risk of Travelling Without Passport/Visa

The study reveals an astonishing concern that despite acknowledgment of awareness and knowledge of the consequences attached to travelling without approved documents, most intending migrants continue to be brazened about the desire to migrate abroad. The risk of hunger representing 19.5 percent constituted the most threat of travelling without the compulsory documents, followed by the risk of detention which is put at 15.7 percent. The least was organ harvest with 5.0 per cent. Figure 4.5 provide clear details:

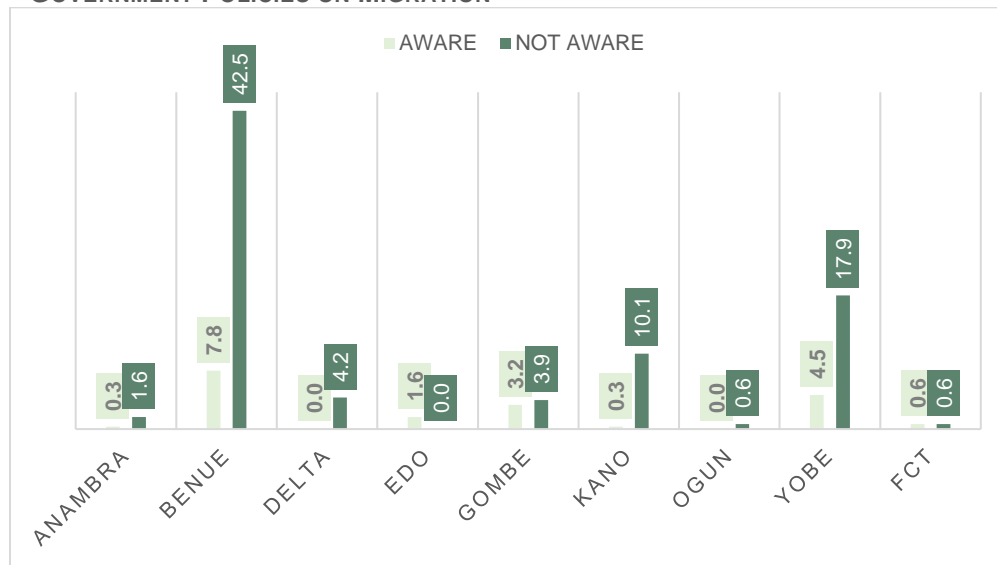
FIGURE 4.4 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RISK OF TRAVELLING WITHOUT PASSPORT/VISA BY INTENDING MIGRANTS



4.6 Awareness of Government Policies on Migration

Many respondents indicated not to be aware of any migration policy in the country. Although responses vary on a state basis, but it is Benue state that recorded the most significant proportion (42.5 percent) of this number, as Figure 4.6 depicts:

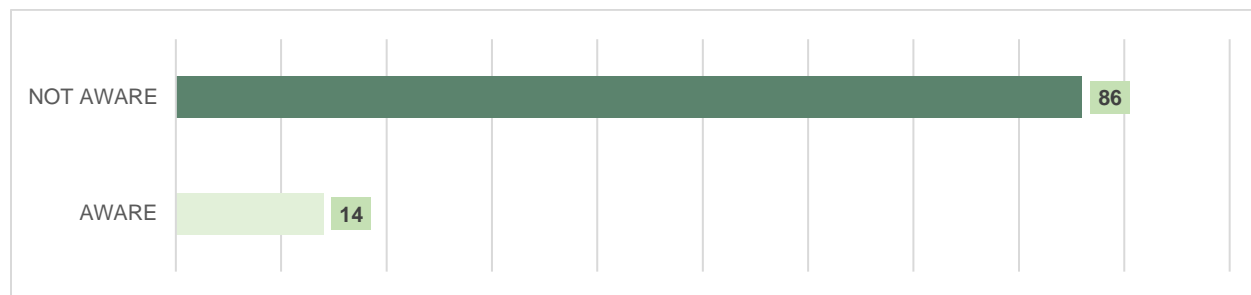
FIGURE 4.5 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INTENDING MIGRANTS BY STATE AND AWARENESS OF GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON MIGRATION



4.7 Awareness of Migrants Resource Centre

Although the response rate tends to vary from state to state, 86 per cent of the intending migrants, covered in the survey, indicated that they are not aware of the Migrants Resource Centre, as illustrated in Figure 4.7.

FIG. 4. 6 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INTENDING MIGRANTS BY STATE AND AWARENESS OF MIGRANTS RESOURCE CENTRE



4.8 Reasons for Preferred Intended Route

Lack of money is mostly the major determinant of choice of route by intending migrants, with 51 per cent, while absence of Visa accounted for 39.6 per cent. Ditto Figure 4.8:

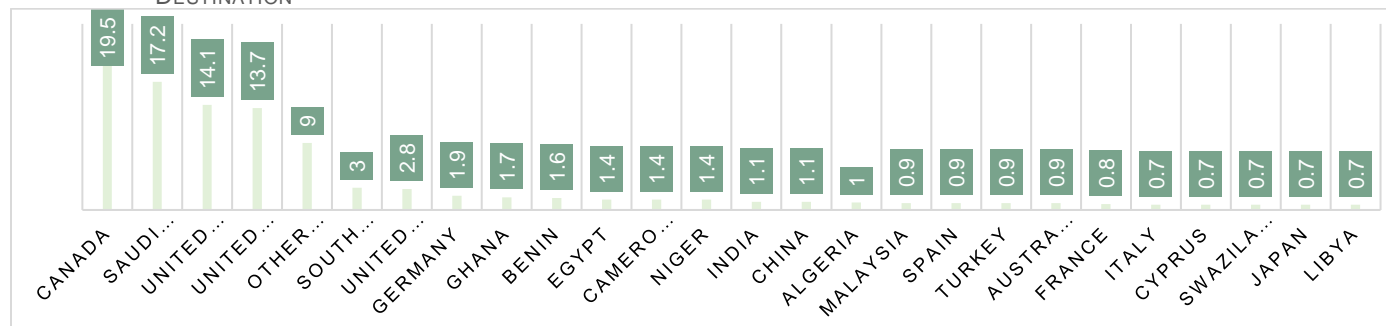
FIGURE 4.7 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INTENDING MIGRANTS BY REASON FOR THE PREFERRED INTENDED ROUTE



4.9 Top 25 Intending Countries

Canada is the most preferred destination for intending migrants among the twenty-five top countries, with 19.5 per cent, while Libya is the least with 0.7 per cent. However, this tends to differ on a state basis, as shown in figure 4.9:

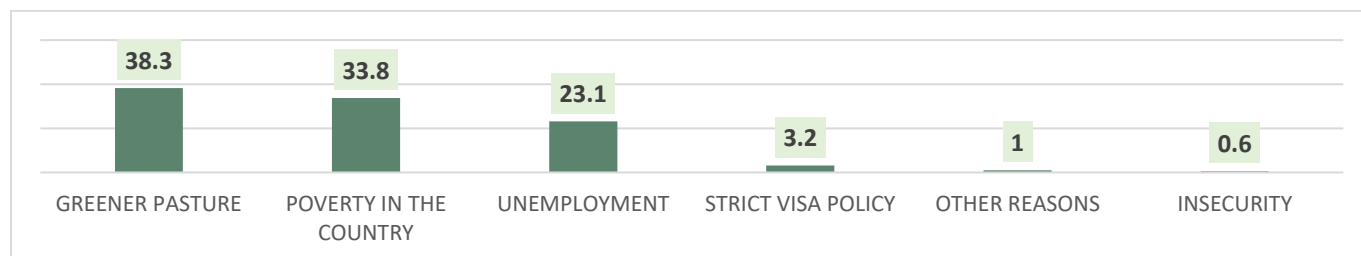
FIGURE 4.8: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INTENDING MIGRANTS BY TOP 25 PREFERRED COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION



4.10 Reason for Intended Risks

Most intending migrants, representing 38.3 per cent and 33.3 per cent respectively, have indicated poverty and greener pasture, as the major factors that informed their decision for wanting to leave the country. Only 0.6 per cent indicated insecurity, as shown in Fig.10:

FIGURE 4.9: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INTENDING MIGRANTS BY REASON FOR DECISION TO TAKE THE RISK



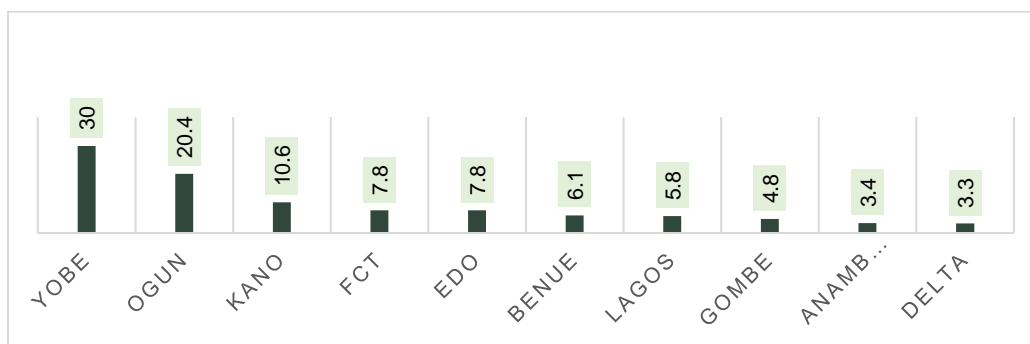
CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 RETURNED MIGRANTS

Returned migrants are persons returning to their country of origin, having migrated to another country other than that of their origin or citizenship (migrants whether on short-term or long-term). These categories of people can differentiate between their earlier beliefs about their countries of destination before crossing the international borders, and what they saw upon arrival.

Figure 5.1 shows the percentage distribution of returned migrants per state. The distribution even though varies on a state basis, it is apparent that Yobe State had the highest percentage of Returnees with 30 per cent, followed by Ogun state with 20.4 per cent. Delta state had the least percentage of returned migrants with 3.3 per cent. See Figure 5.1:

FIGURE 5.1 DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNED MIGRANTS BY STATE



5.1 Reasons for Travelling

Although the reasons why migrants travelled vary across states, however, on the aggregate, business constituted the highest reason with 24.2 per cent, while Marriage with 4.1 per cent, accounted for the least. Ditto Figure 5.1:

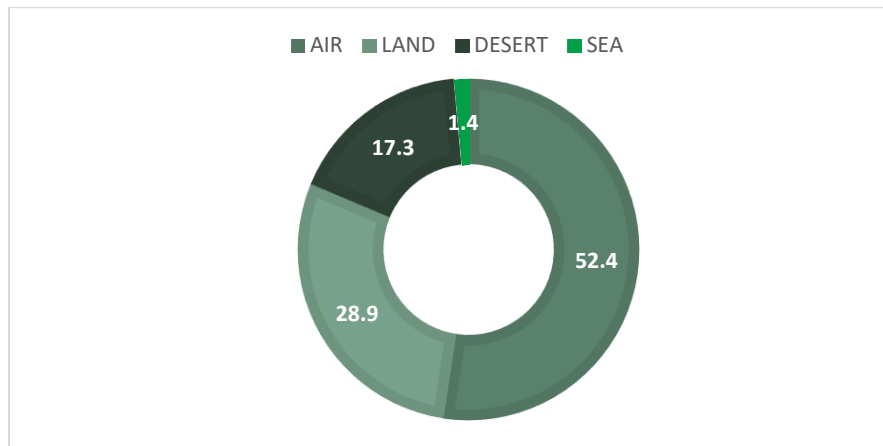
FIGURE 5.2 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNED MIGRANTS BY REASONS FOR TRAVEL



5.2 Means of Transportation

The means of transportation here refers to the transportation mode used by the returned migrant during their journey. Air transport was the most used means with 52.4 per cent, followed by land with 28.9, while Desert route accounted for 17.3 per cent. Sea transport formed the least with 1.4 per cent, as shown in figure 5.3.

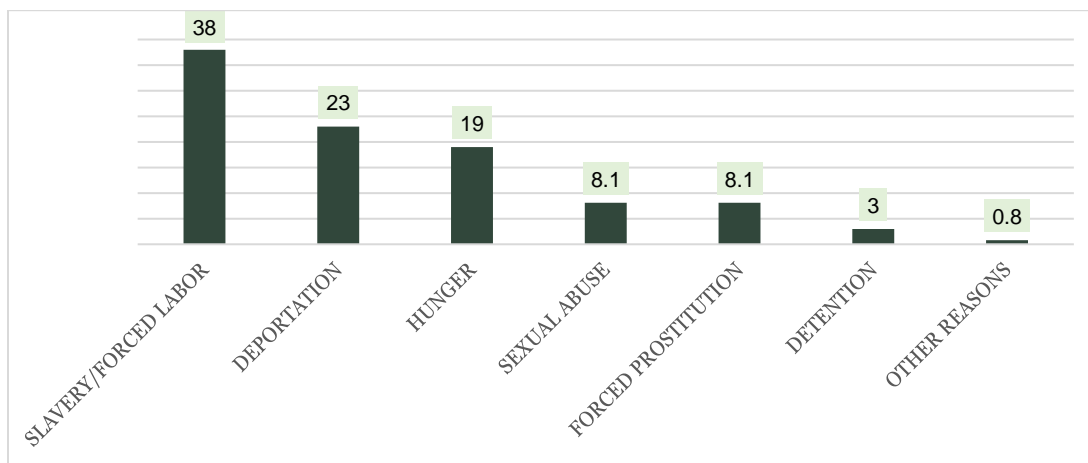
FIGURE 5. 3 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION BY RETURNED MIGRANTS



5.3 Risks Encountered

Figure 5.4 reveals that vast majority of returned migrants, with 38 per cent experienced Slavery/Forced Labour, closely followed by Deportation with 23 per cent. Only 3 per cent of returned migrants suffered detention, with other unspecified risks standing at 0.8 per cent.

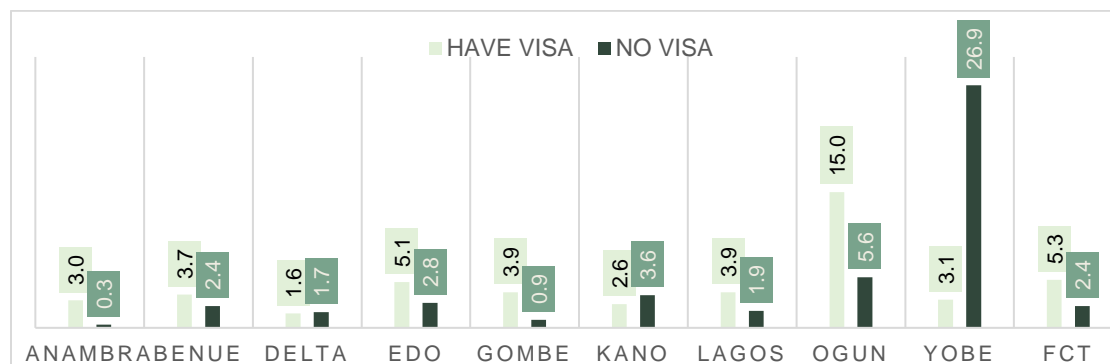
FIGURE 5. 4 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNED MIGRANTS BY RISK ENCOUNTERED IN COURSE OF MIGRATION BY TYPE OF RISKS



5.4 Passport and Visa

The percentage distribution of migrants that travelled with, or without a Visa, tend to differ on a state by state basis, but it is obvious Yobe State recorded the highest with 26.9 percent migrants that travelled without a Visa, whereas Ogun State had the highest (15 percent) of migrants that travelled with Visa. Ditto Figure 5.4.

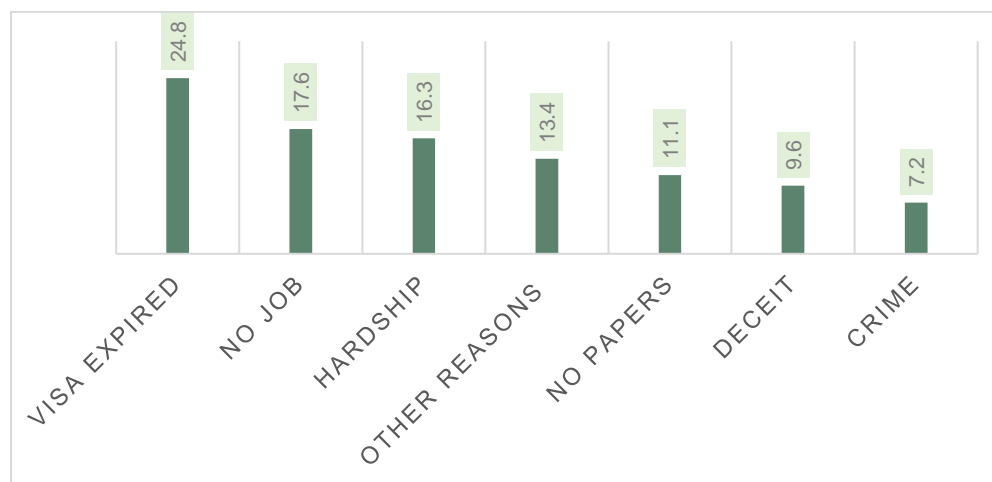
FIGURE 5. 4 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNED MIGRANTS THAT TRAVELLED WITH AND WITHOUT VISA BY STATE



5.5 Reason for Return

Figure 5.5 captures major factors that made migrants to return. About 24.8 per cent of the returnees, indicated Visa expiration, while no job accounted for 20.1 per cent, while returnee related to Crime was the least with 7.2 percent.

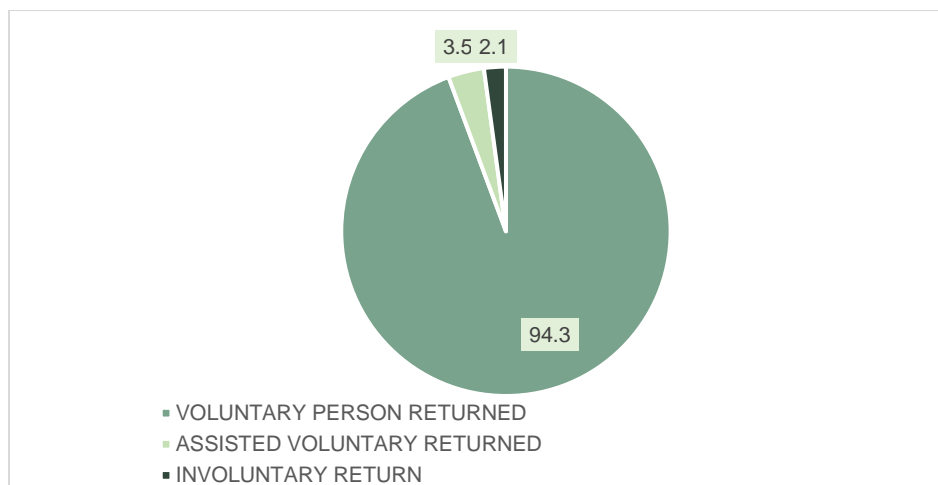
FIGURE 5.5 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENT BY REASON FOR RETURN



5.6 How they Returned

Figure 5.7 reveals that virtually all migrants, with a whopping 94.3 per cent, returned voluntarily. Only 2.1 per cent per cent were forced to return.

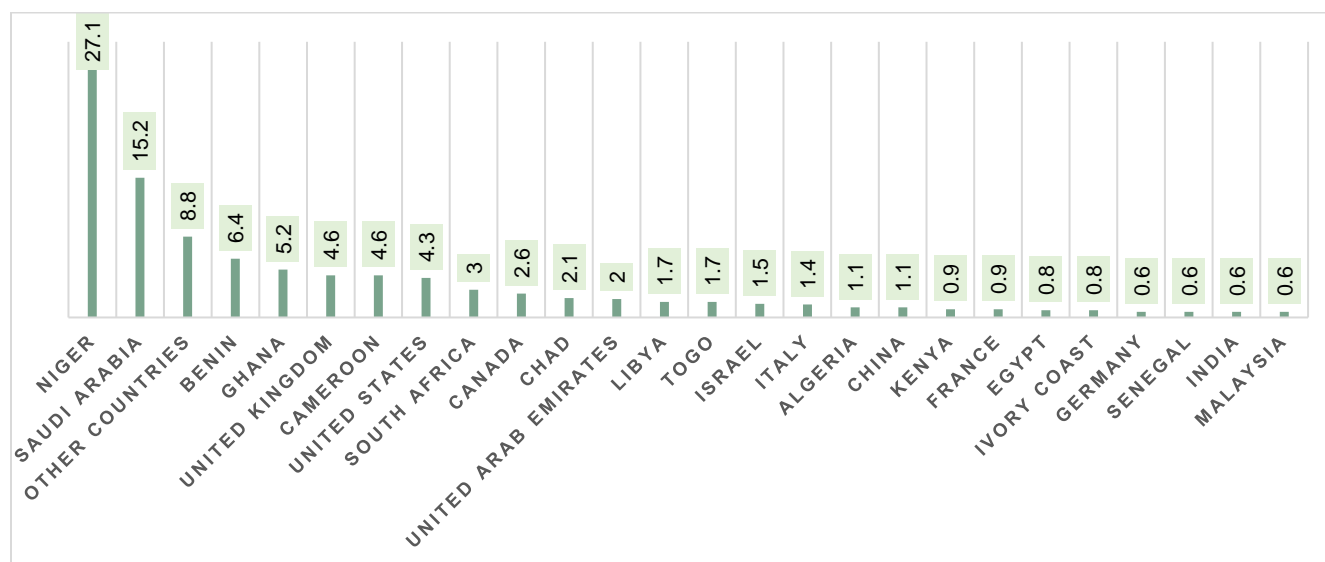
FIGURE 5. 6 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNED MIGRANTS AND HOW THEY RETURNED



5.7 Top Twenty-Five Most Travelled Countries

The most travelled country by returned migrants is shown in figure 5.8, where Niger republic recorded the highest number with 27.1 per cent, Saudi Arabia recorded the second topmost travelled country for returned migrants with 15.2 per cent. Germany, Senegal, Malaysia, among others, were the least topmost travelled countries with 0.6 per cent each respectively.

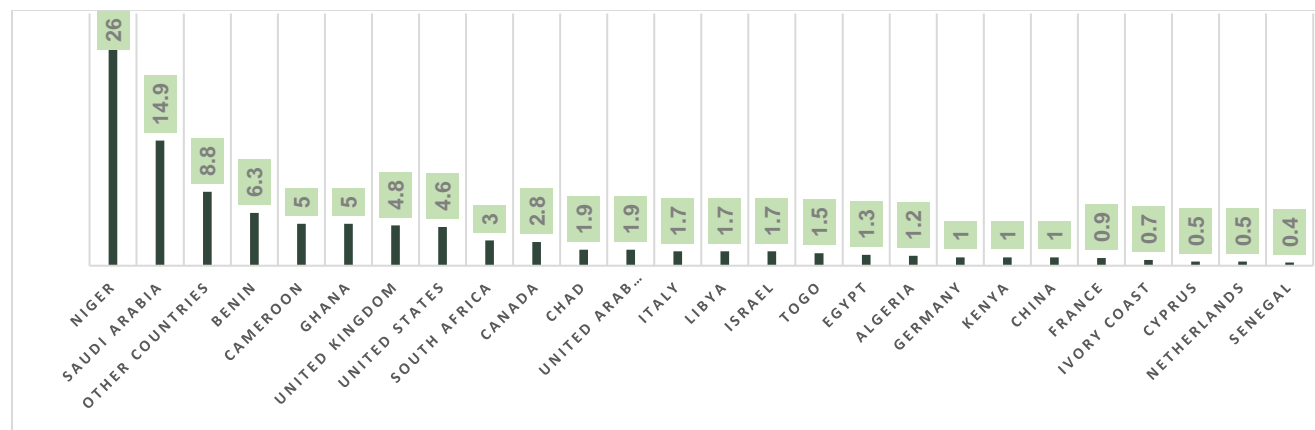
FIGURE 5.7 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOP TWENTY-FIVE COUNTRIES RETURNED MIGRANTS TRAVELLED TO



5.8 Top Twenty-Five Countries of Destination

The top destination countries of returned migrants is shown in figure 5.9. While Niger was indicated to be the highest destination country with 26 per cent, Saudi Arabia was rated second highest destination with 14.9 per cent. Senegal was the least top destination country with 0.4 per cent.

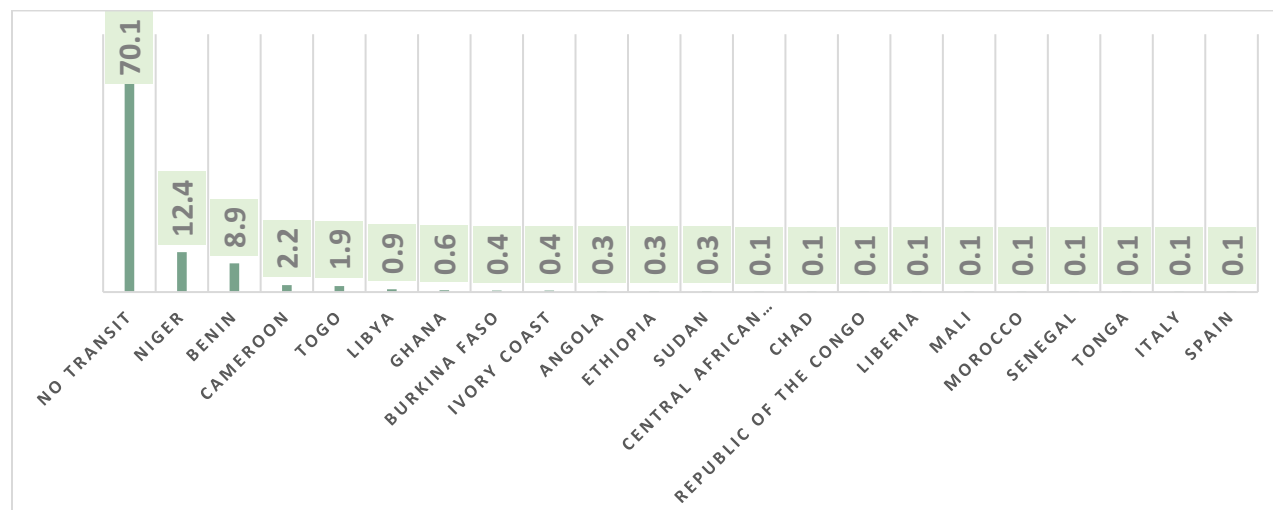
FIGURE 5. 8 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOP TWENTY-FIVE RETURNED MIGRANTS COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION



5.9 Top Twenty-One Transit Countries

The top transit countries of returned migrants is shown in Figure 5.9. It shows that Niger topped the most transit country for returned migrants with 12.4 per cent, while Benin recorded the second highest transit with 8.9 per cent. Central African Republic, Chad, Italy, Spain, among others, were the least top transit countries with 0.1 per cent each respectively.

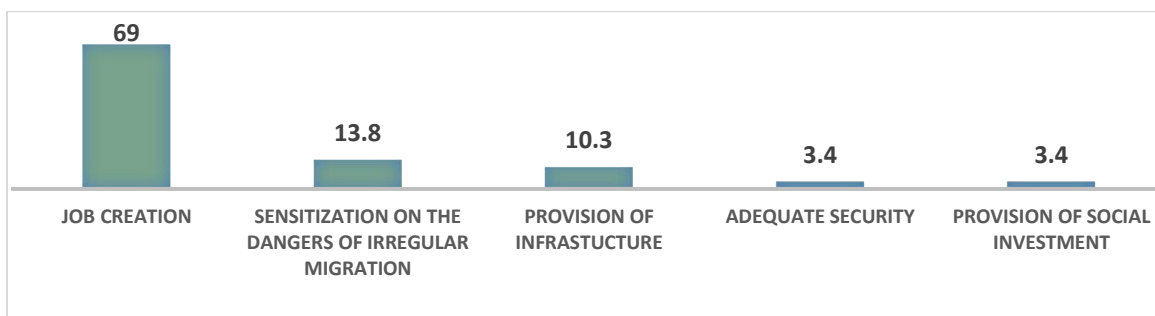
FIGURE 5. 9 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOP TWENTY-ONE RETURNED MIGRANTS TRANSIT COUNTRIES



5.10 Suggestions on How to Discourage Irregular Migration

Figure 5.10 shows that wealth creation for job opportunities, representing 69 per cent, is indicated as the topmost solution to discouraging irregular migration, while sensitisation of youths with 13.8 per cent, among others, were major antidotes for migration scourge in the country.

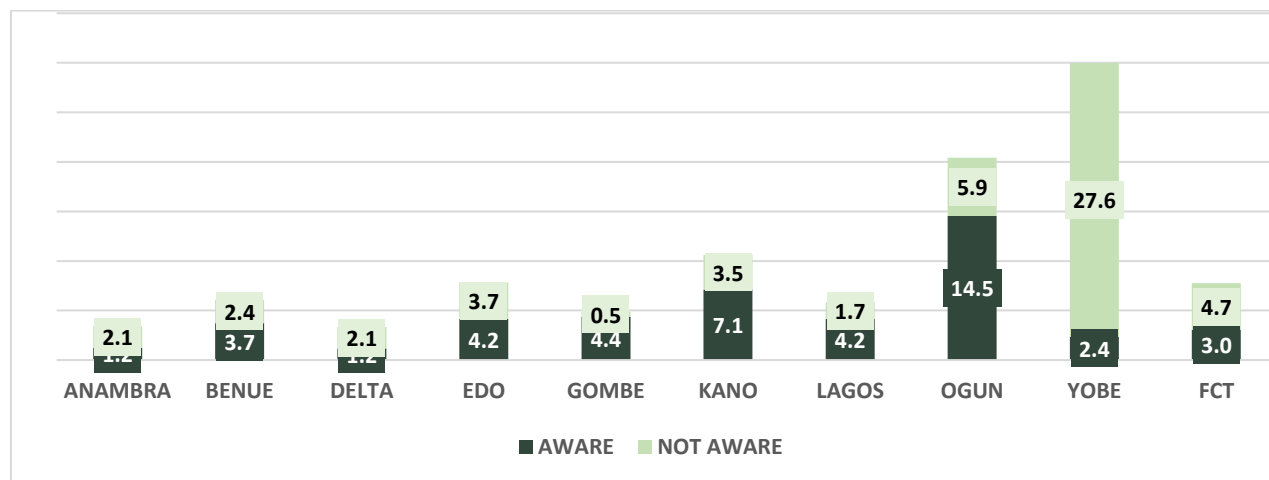
FIGURE 5.10 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNED MIGRANTS ON WHAT SHOULD BE DONE TO DISCOURAGE IRREGULAR MIGRATION



5.11 Awareness of Migrants Resource Center (MRC)

Figure 5.12 shows that Ogun State, representing 14.5 percent, had the highest level of awareness regarding the existence of a Centre dedicated to assisting irregular migrants, while conversely, Yobe State recorded the highest level of not aware with 27.6 per cent. Comparatively, the level of lack of awareness of the Centre is higher (54.1 per cent) among returned migrants than intending ones with 45.9 percent.

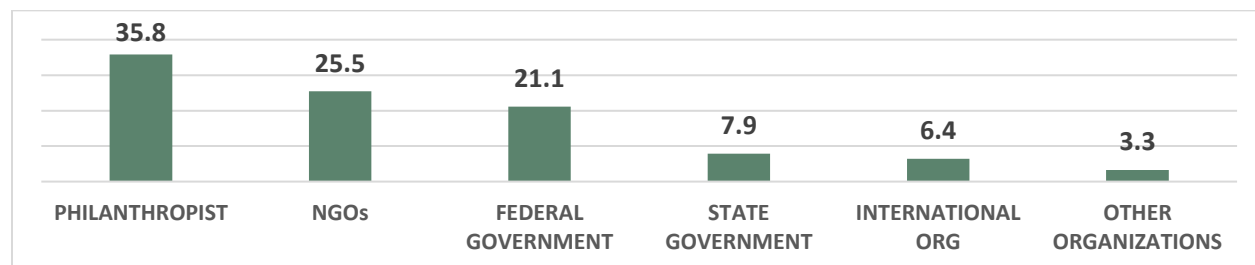
FIGURE 5.11 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNED MIGRANTS BY STATE AND AWARENESS OF MIGRANTS RESOURCE CENTRE



5.12 Assistance Received and the Sources for Returned Migrants

Figure 5.13 shows the distribution of returned migrants and the sources of assistance upon return. The distribution reveals that Philanthropists constituted the majority with 35.8 per cent of assistance to returned migrants, followed by the NGOs with 25.1 per cent. Only 3.3 per cent comes from other organisations not specified.

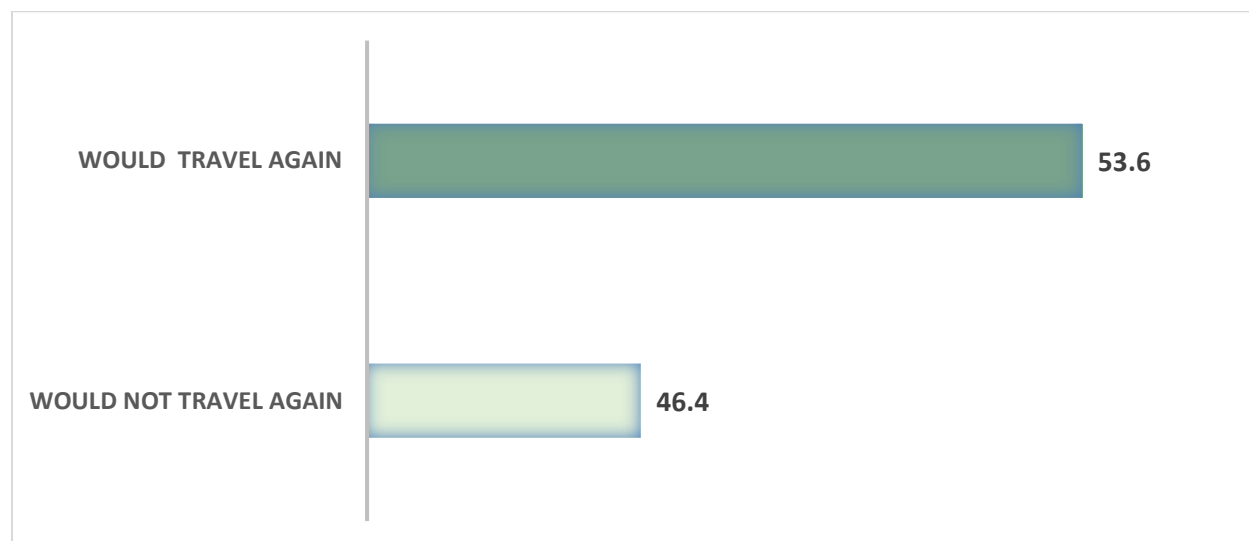
FIGURE 5. 12 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNED MIGRANTS AND SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE



5.13 Decision to Travel Despite Risk

Figure 5.14, indicates that most returned migrants, representing 53.6 per cent, would want to travel back despite the risk suffered during their journey. In contrast, 46.4 per cent indicated they will not travel again considering what they have gone through.

FIGURE 5.13 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNED MIGRANTS AND DECISION TO TRAVEL AGAIN DESPITE RISK



CHAPTER SIX

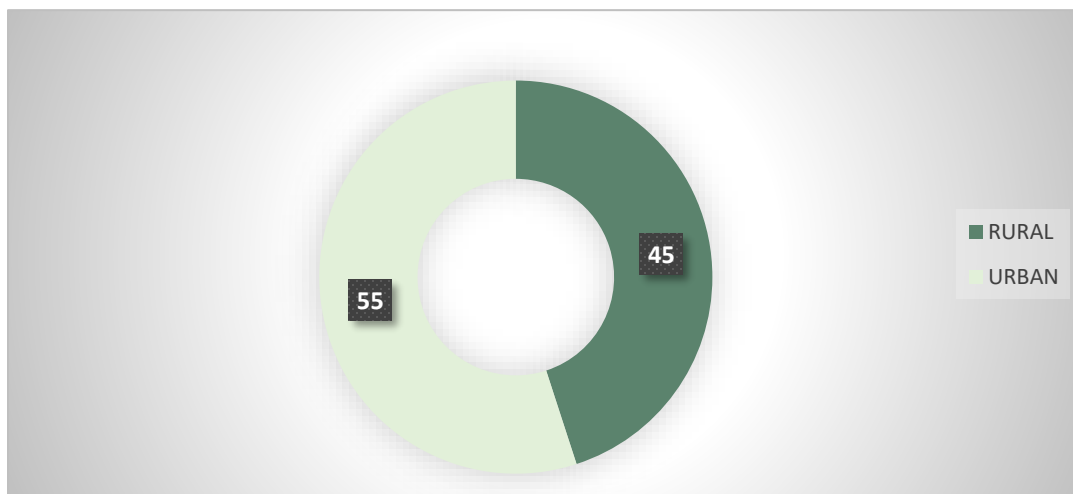
6.0 ALMAJIRI

For clarity, this chapter focuses on the households that gave out their children/wards or members as Almajiri to fulfil one Islamic obligation or the other. It does not necessarily imply that the individual Almajiri would be in the households at the time of the interview. However, knowledgeable adults, from 18 years and above responded on their behalf, hence the response is defined as households based.

6.1 Sector

Almajiranci refers to a system of Islamic education practiced mostly in Northern Nigeria where the male child is sent to seek Islamic knowledge in a place far away from home. Figure 6.1 shows that 55 per cent of the children/wards sent as Almajiri are mostly from urban households than those from rural with 45 per cent. Anambra, Delta, and Lagos states were missing because the system is not a common practice by the households in those states.

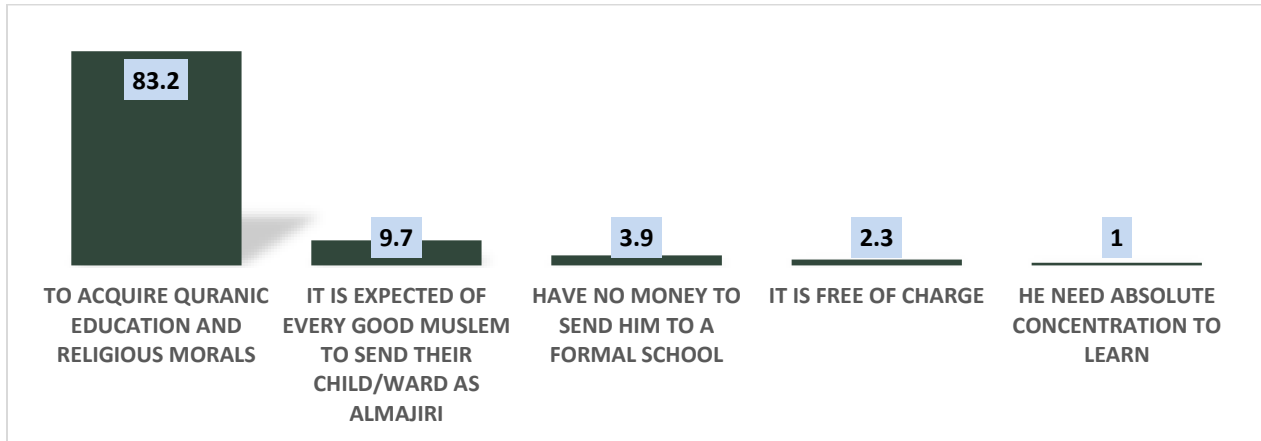
6.1 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ALMAJIRI BY SECTOR



6.2 Reason for Sending Children/Wards for Almajiri

The study reveals that 83.2 per cent of the households interviewed sent their children or wards to Almajiranci to acquire Quranic education/religious morals, while the need for absolute concentration to learn formed the least reason with only 1 per cent. Ditto Figure 6.2:

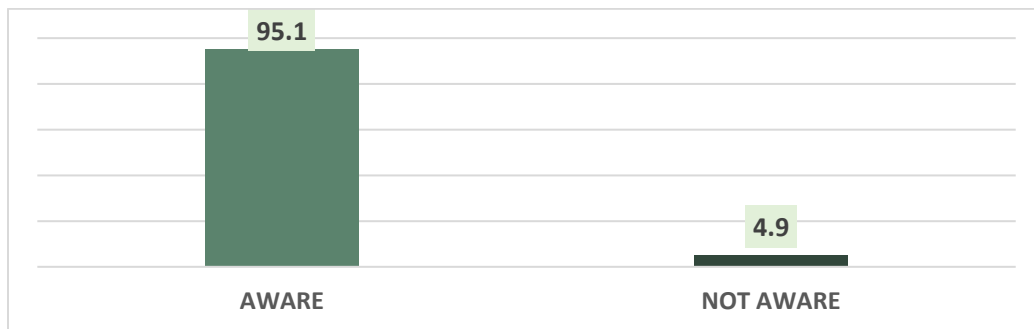
FIGURE 6. 2 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ALMAJIRI AND REASON FOR SENDING THEM



6.3 Awareness of Where the Almajiri Currently Stay

Figure 6.3 indicates that vast majority of households, representing 95.1 per cent, are aware of where the Almajiri currently live. Only 4.9 per cent indicated the contrary:

FIGURE 6. 3PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND AWARENESS OF WHERE THE ALMAJIRI CURRENTLY STAY



6.4 Response on Whether they Visit the Almajiri

Figure 6.4 shows that most households, representing 87.7 per cent indicated they visit the Almajiri, while 12.3 per cent responded otherwise.

FIGURE 6. 4 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND WHETHER THEY VISIT THE ALMAJIRI

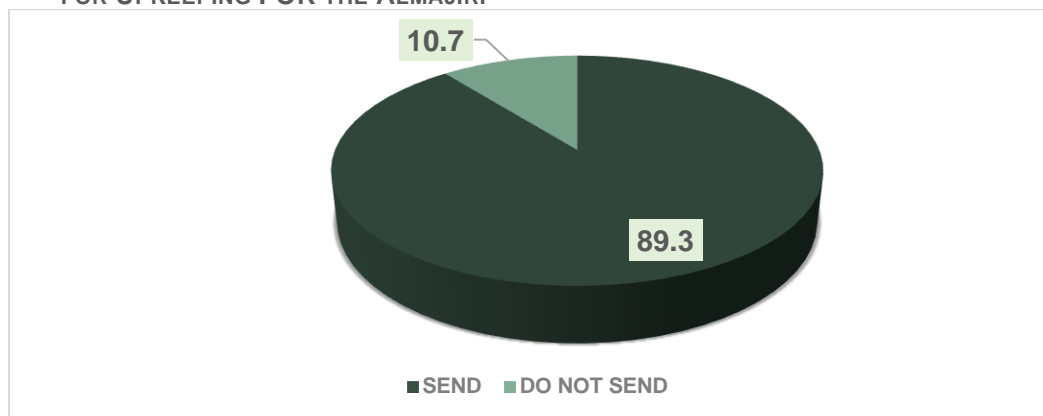




6.5 Percentage of Households that Provided for the Upkeeping for the Almajiri

Figure 6.5 shows that most households (89.3 per cent) indicated they made provisions for the Almajiri upkeep compared to 10.7 per cent who did not.

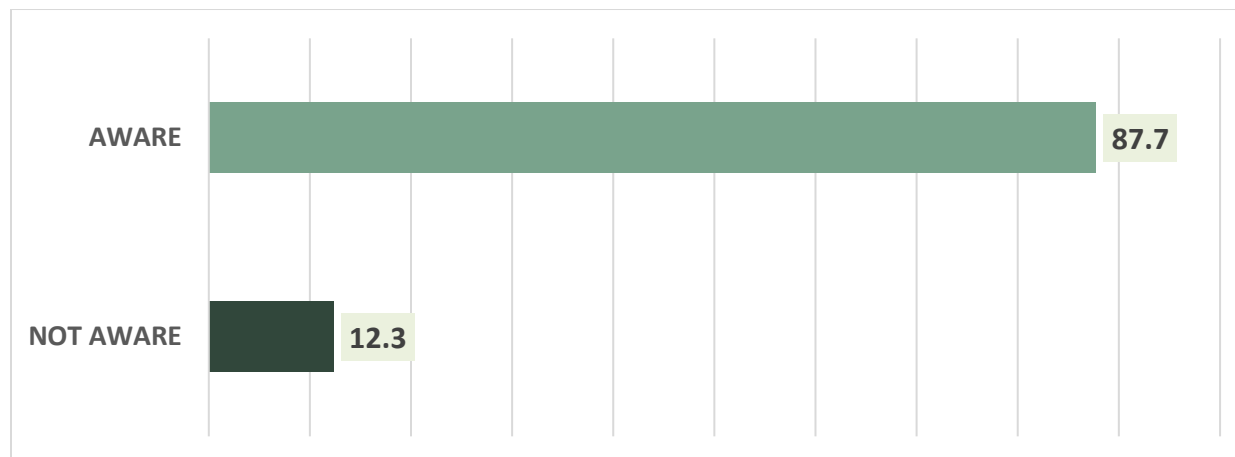
FIGURE 6. 5 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY WHETHER THEY SEND IN CASH OR KIND FOR UPKEEPING FOR THE ALMAJIRI



6.6 Awareness on the Living Condition of the Almajiri

Figure 6.6 shows that 87.7 per cent of the households are aware of the Almajiri living conditions, while 12.3 per cent were not.

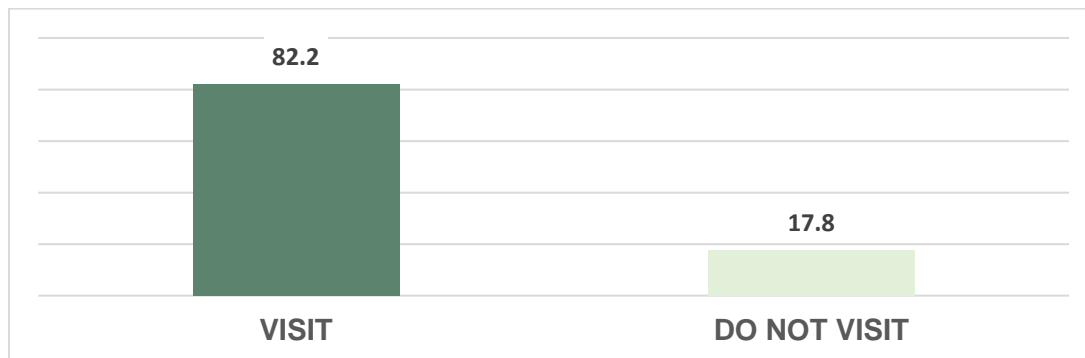
FIGURE 6. 6 PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY WHETHER THEY ARE AWARE OF ALMAJIRI LIVING CONDITION



6.7 Households' Response on Visitation of Home by the Almajiris'

Most Households, representing 82.2 per cent, indicated the Almajiri visit home occasionally, while 17.8 per cent responded otherwise as presented in figure 6.7.

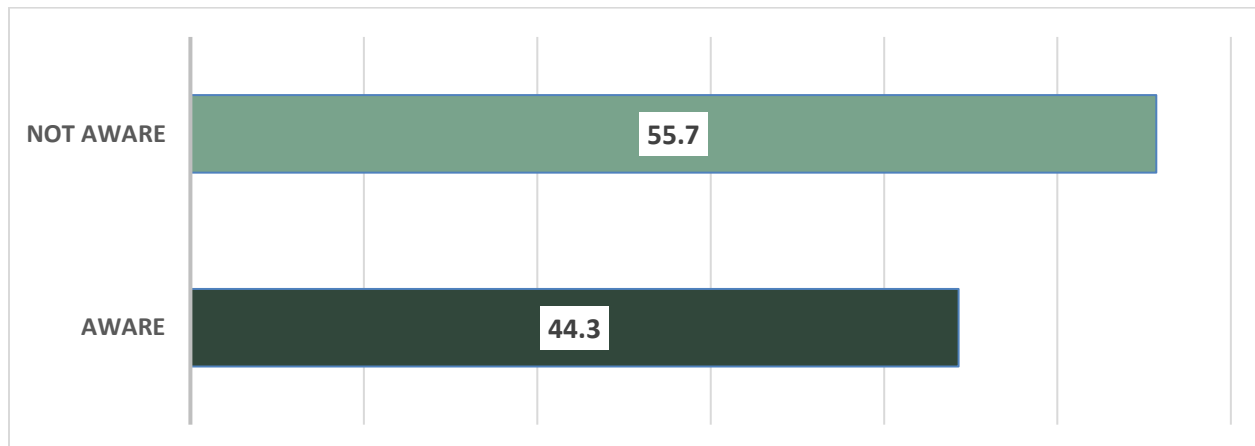
FIGURE 6. 7 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS' RESPONSE ON VISITATION OF HOME BY THE ALMAJIRIS'



6.8 Awareness of Whether the Almajiri could be used to Cause Social Vices

Figure 6.8 reveals that about 55.7 per cent of the households are not aware that Almajiris' could be used to cause social vices despite their good intention, while a significant proportion of the households (44.3 per cent) respondents indicated that they are quite aware.

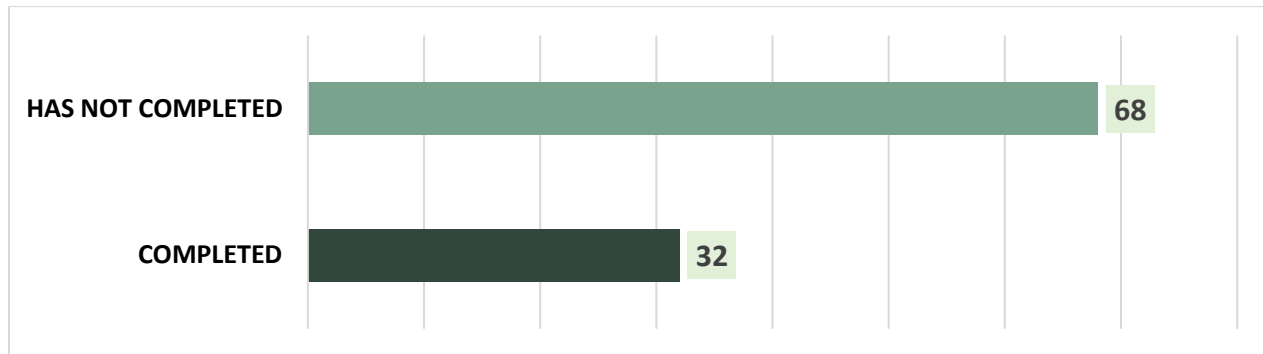
FIGURE 6. 8 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY WHETHER THEY ARE AWARE THE ALMAJIRIS COULD USE TO CAUSE SOCIAL VICES DESPITE THEIR GOOD INTENTION



6.9 Response on whether the Almajiri has Completed their Studies

Figure 6.9 reveals that the majority (68 per cent) of the households indicated that Almajiris have not completed their studies. Only 32 per cent affirmed the answer.

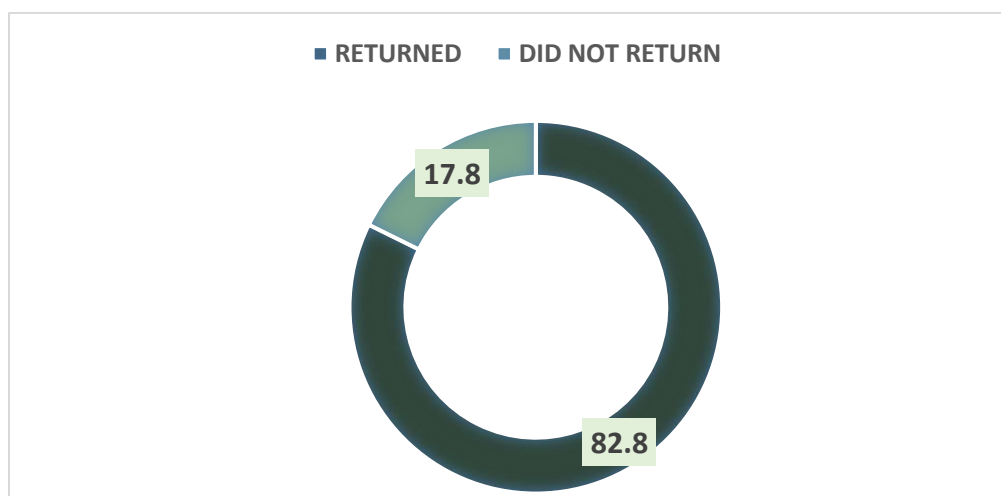
FIGURE 6. 9 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY WHETHER THE ALMAJIRIS HAVE COMPLETED THEIR STUDIES



6.10 Response on whether the Almajiri Returned Home after the Completion of Studies

From the survey, It is clear that 82.8 per cent constitute the vast majority of households, indicated that the Almajiris returned home upon completing their studies. Only 17.9 per cent did not return, as shown in figure 6.10.

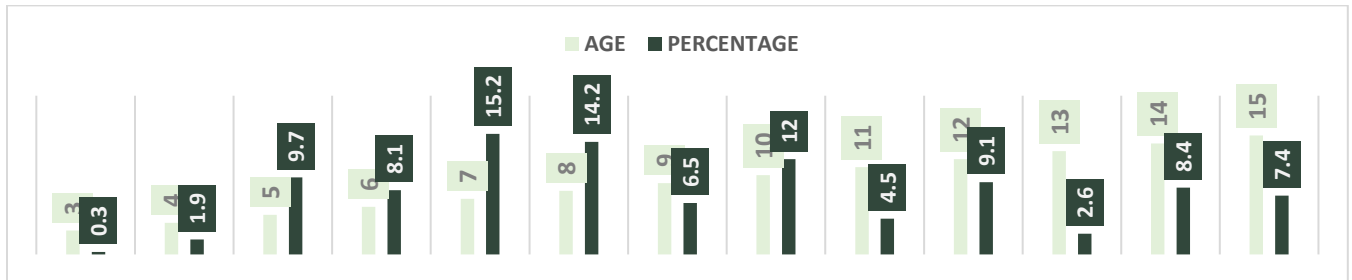
FIGURE 6. 10 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY WHETHER THE ALMAJIRIS DO RETURN AFTER COMPLETING THEIR STUDIES



6.11 Age Distribution of the Almajiris

The enrollment age variation of Almajiri mostly starts from age 7(15.7 per cent) to age 8 (14.2 per cent). The least being age 3 with 0.3 per cent.

FIGURE 6. 11 AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE ALMAJIRIS



CHAPTER SEVEN

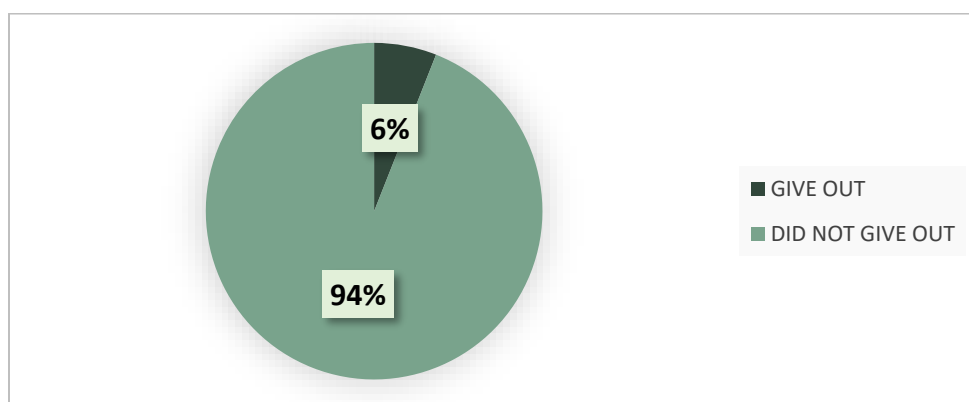
7.0 HOUSE HELP (DOMESTIC WORKERS)

This chapter focuses on the households that gave out their children/wards or members as house helps (domestic workers) and not the households that employ House Helps. It implies that House Helps are not expected to be in the households at the time of interview. Knowledgeable adults of 18 years and above responded on their behalf -for that reason the response is household based.

7.1 Response on Whether they give out Members as House Help

Figure 7.1 shows that 94 per cent of the households do not consent to give out their members as House help. Only 6 per cent admitted to such claim.

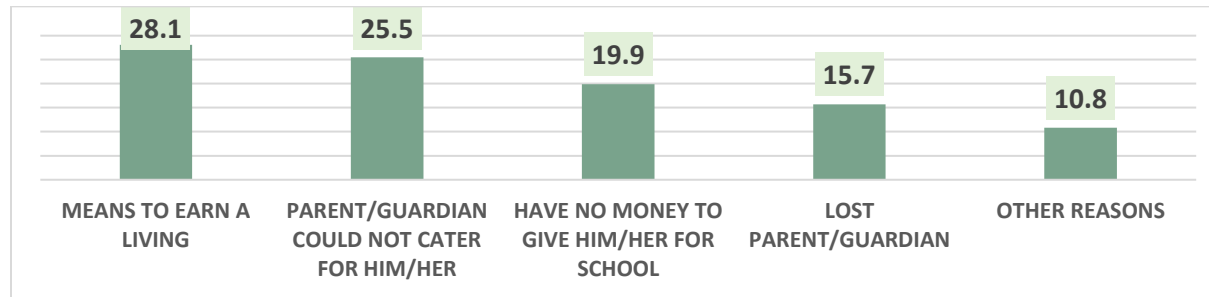
FIGURE 7. 1 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY STATE AND WHETHER THEY GIVE OUT MEMBERS AS HOUSE HELP



7.2 Response on Reasons for Given Out House Helps

The survey reveals that about 28.1 per cent of the households, indicated they gave out their members for House Help in to earn a living, while those whose parent/guardian could not cater for the need of members constituted 25.5 per cent. Other non-specified reasons constituted the least with 10.8 per cent:

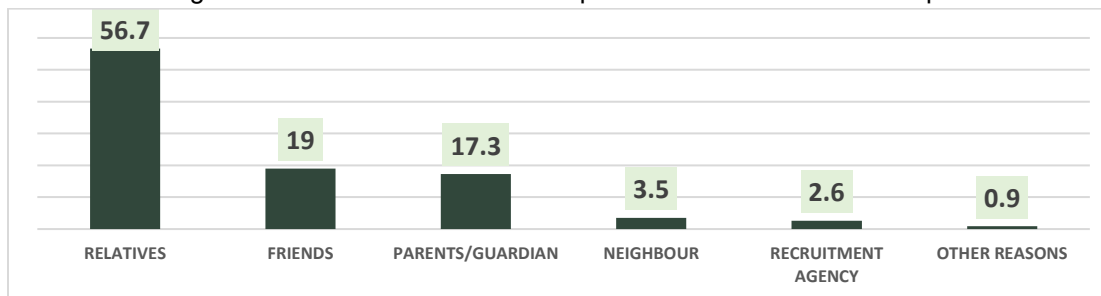
FIGURE 7. 2 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS' RESPONSES ON WHY THE HOUSE HELPS WERE GIVEN OUT



7.3 Recruitment of the House Helps

Figure 7.3 shows that House Helps are most recruited through relatives with 56.7 per cent, while through friends has 19 per cent. Recruitment agency accounted for 2.6 per cent as the least means of recruiting House Helps.

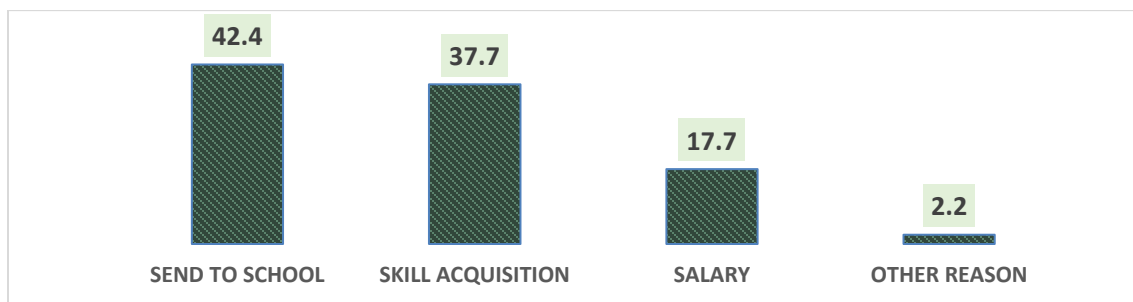
Figure 7. 3 Percentage distribution of households' responses on how the house help were recruited



7.4 Types of Compensation Received by the House Helps

Figure 7.4 shows that about 42.4 per cent of most house helpers want to be sent to school as a form of compensation for their work, while 37.7 per cent prefer skill acquisition.

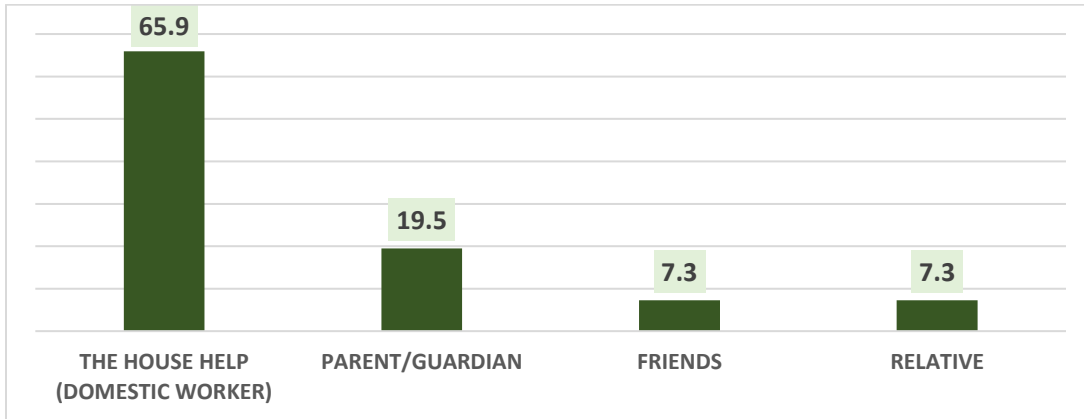
FIGURE 7. 4 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSE HELP AND THE TYPE OF COMPENSATION THEY ARE EXPECTING



7.5 Distribution of the Recipients House Help Salary

Figure 7.5 it is evident that 65.9 per cent of the House Helps, did get salary directly as a form of compensation compared to those whose relatives receive their salary with 7.3 per cent.

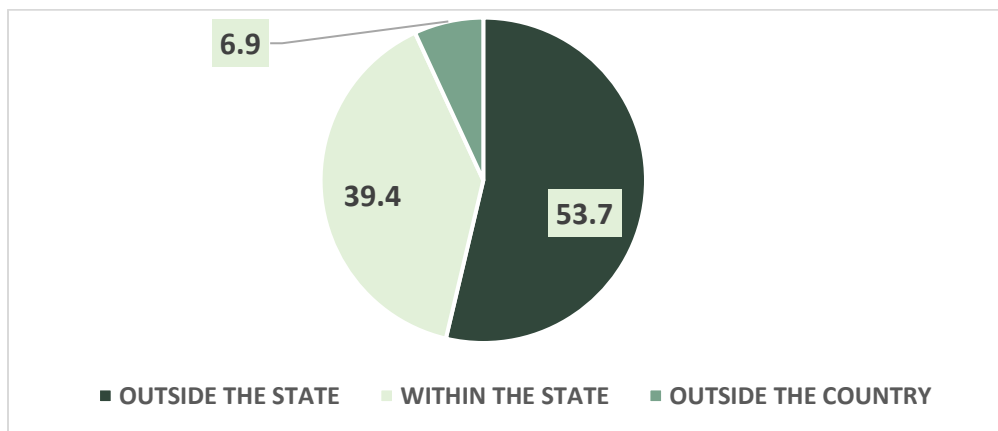
FIGURE 7. 5 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSE HELP AND WHO RECEIVE THEIR SALARY



7.6 Response on Where the House Help Currently Live

Figure 7.6 reveals that 53.7 per cent of the House Helps, are given outside the state where their household’s member lives, while those who gave out House Help outside the country were the least with 6.9 percent.

FIGURE 7. 6 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS’ RESPONSE AND WHERE THE HOUSE HELPS CURRENTLY LIVE



APPENDIX

TABLE 1: ELIGIBILITY BASE ON THE OUTCOME OF THE LISTING EXERCISE

STATE	HH (EXPECTED)	HH (LISTING RESULT)	PERCENT (%)
ANAMBRA	400	400	100
EDO	400	399	99.8
LAGOS	400	350	87.5
BENUE	400	395	98.8
GOMBE	400	396	99
KANO	400	400	100
YOBE	400	400	100
DELTA	400	399	99.8
OGUN	400	400	100
FCT	400	400	100
TOTAL	4,000	3,939	98.5

TABLE 2: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENT BY SECTOR

URBAN	RURAL
59	41

TABLE 3: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENT BY SEX

MALE	FEMALE
51.4	48.6

TABLE 4: MEAN AGE OF RESPONDENTS BY STATE AND SEX

STATE	MALE	FEMALE
ANAMBRA	31	30
BENUE	27	24
DELTA	29	27
EDO	33	30
GOMBE	24	23
KANO	26	23

LAGOS	30	29
OGUN	32	30
YOBE	25	22
FCT	25	23

Table 5 : Percentage Distribution Respondent by Marital Status

NEVER MARRIED	MARRIED	WIDOW	SEPARATED	WIDOWER	DIVORCED
57.6	39.1	1.6	0.8	0.5	0.4

TABLE 6: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION REACHED

BEL OW PRIM ARY	SSS	PRIM ARY	JSS	BA/B SC/B ED/H ND	NCE/OND/ NURSING	VOCATIONAL/C OMMERCIAL	OTHE R REAS ONS	MSC/ MA/M ADM	DOCTO RATE
25.1	25	16	10.1	9.4	7.8	3.9	1.9	0.7	0.1

TABLE 7: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY ENGAGEMENT IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

DO NOT ENGAGE IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	ENGAGE IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
51	49

TABLE 8: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNED MIGRANTS BY STATES

STATE	PERCENT
YOBE	30
OGUN	20.4
KANO	10.6
FCT	7.8
EDO	7.8
BENUÉ	6.1
LAGOS	5.8
GOMBE	4.8
ANAMBRA	3.4
DELTA	3.3

TABLE 9: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNED MIGRANTS BY STATE AND POSSESSION OF VISA

STATE	HAVE VISA	NO VISA
ANAMBRA	3.0	0.3
BENUÉ	3.7	2.4

DELTA	1.6	1.7
EDO	5.1	2.8
GOMBE	3.9	0.9
KANO	2.6	3.6
LAGOS	3.9	1.9
OGUN	15.0	5.6
YOBE	3.1	26.9
FCT	5.3	2.4

TABLE 10: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNED MIGRANTS AND ROUTE USED

AIR	LAND	DESERT	SEA
52.4	28.9	17.3	1.4

TABLE 11: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNED MIGRANTS AND REASON FOR TRAVELING

BUSINESS	WORK	GREENER PASTURE	TOURISM	STUDY	CULTURAL PERCEPTION	MEDICAL REASON	OFFICIAL	MARRIAGE	OTHER REASONS
24.2	23.0	12.9	11.6	8.8	5.2	4.6	4.5	4.1	1.1

TABLE 12: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNED MIGRANTS AND WHY THEY RETURNED

VISA EXPIRED	NO JOB	HARDSHIP	OTHER REASONS	NO PAPERS	DECEIT	CRIME
24.8	17.6	16.3	13.4	11.1	9.6	7.2

TABLE 13: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNED MIGRANTS AND HOW THEY RETURNED

VOLUNTARY PERSON RETURNED	ASSISTED VOLUNTARY RETURNED	INVOLUNTARY RETURN
94.3	3.5	2.1

TABLE 14: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNED MIGRANTS WHO GAVE ASSISTANCE

PHILANTHROPIST	NGOs	FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	STATE GOVERNMENT	INTERNATIONAL ORG	OTHER ORGANIZATIONS
35.8	25.5	21.1	7.9	6.4	3.3

TABLE 15: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNED MIGRANTS AND RISK ENCOUNTERED

SLAVERY/FORCED LABOR	DEPORTATION	HUNGER	SEXUAL ABUSE	FORCED PROSTITUTION	DETENTION	OTHER REASONS

38	23	19	8.1	8.1	3	0.8
----	----	----	-----	-----	---	-----

TABLE 16: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNED MIGRANTS AND DECISION TO TRAVEL AGAIN DESPITE RISK

WOULD NOT TRAVEL AGAIN	WOULD TRAVEL AGAIN
46.4	53.6

TABLE 17: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNED MIGRANTS AND SOLUTION TO CURB IRREGULAR MIGRATION

JOB CREATION	SENSITIZATION ON THE DANGERS OF IRREGULAR MIGRATION	PROVISION OF INFRASTRUCTURE	ADEQUATE SECURITY	PROVISION OF SOCIAL INVESTMENT
69	13.8	10.3	3.4	3.4

TABLE 18: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNED MIGRANTS BY STATE AND AWARENESS OF MIGRANTS RESOURCE CENTER

STATE	AWARE	NOT AWARE
ANAMBRA	1.2	2.1
BENUE	3.7	2.4
DELTA	1.2	2.1
EDO	4.2	3.7
GOMBE	4.4	0.5
KANO	7.1	3.5
LAGOS	4.2	1.7
OGUN	14.5	5.9
YOBE	2.4	27.6
FCT	3.0	4.7

TABLE 19: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOP TWENTY-FIVE COUNTRIES RETURNED MIGRANTS TRAVELLED TO

COUNTRY	PERCENTAGE
NIGER	27.1
SAUDI ARABIA	15.2
OTHER COUNTRIES	8.8
BENIN	6.4
GHANA	5.2
UNITED KINGDOM	4.6
CAMEROON	4.6
UNITED STATES	4.3
SOUTH AFRICA	3

CANADA	2.6
CHAD	2.1
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	2
LIBYA	1.7
TOGO	1.7
ISRAEL	1.5
ITALY	1.4
ALGERIA	1.1
CHINA	1.1
KENYA	0.9
FRANCE	0.9
EGYPT	0.8
IVORY COAST	0.8
GERMANY	0.6
SENEGAL	0.6
INDIA	0.6
MALAYSIA	0.6

TABLE 20: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOP TWENTY-FIVE RETURNED MIGRANTS COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION

COUNTRY	PERCENTAGE
NIGER	26
SAUDI ARABIA	14.9
OTHER COUNTRIES	8.8
BENIN	6.3
CAMEROON	5
GHANA	5
UNITED KINGDOM	4.8
UNITED STATES	4.6
SOUTH AFRICA	3
CANADA	2.8
CHAD	1.9
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	1.9
ITALY	1.7
LIBYA	1.7
ISRAEL	1.7
TOGO	1.5
EGYPT	1.3
ALGERIA	1.2
GERMANY	1
KENYA	1

CHINA	1
FRANCE	0.9
IVORY COAST	0.7
CYPRUS	0.5
NETHERLANDS	0.5
SENEGAL	0.4

TABLE 21: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOP TWENTY-ONE RETURNED MIGRANTS TRANSIT COUNTRIES

COUNTRY	PERCENTAGE
NO TRANSIT	70.1
NIGER	12.4
BENIN	8.9
CAMEROON	2.2
TOGO	1.9
LIBYA	0.9
GHANA	0.6
BURKINA FASO	0.4
IVORY COAST	0.4
ANGOLA	0.3
ETHIOPIA	0.3
SUDAN	0.3
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	0.1
CHAD	0.1
REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	0.1
LIBERIA	0.1
MALI	0.1
MOROCCO	0.1
SENEGAL	0.1
TONGA	0.1
ITALY	0.1
SPAIN	0.1

TABLE 22: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INTENDING MIGRANTS AND REASON FOR TRAVELING

WORK	STUDY	GREENER PASTURE	TOURISM	CULTURAL PERCEPTION	MEDICAL REASONS	MARRIAGE
31.4	25.8	24.1	12.4	4.6	1.1	0.5

TABLE 23: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INTENDING MIGRANTS AND POSSESSION OF VISA

HAVE VISA		DO NOT HAVE VISA	
MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
1.9	1.4	51.9	44.8

TABLE 24: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INTENDING MIGRANTS AND INTENDED ROUTE

AIR	LAND	DESERT	SEA
94.2	4.1	1	0.7

TABLE 25: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INTENDING MIGRANTS AND AWARENESS OF THE RISK OF TRAVELLING WITHOUT PASSPORT/VISA

HUNGER	DETENTION	DEPORTATION	DEATH	TRAFFICKING	SLAVERY/FORCED LABOUR	SEXUAL ABUSE	FORCED PROSTITUTION	ORGAN HARVEST
19.5	15.5	14.0	13.6	9.6	8.8	7.8	6.1	5.0

TABLE 26: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WHY THE INTENDING MIGRANTS WANT TO TAKE THE RISK

GREENER PASTURE	POVERTY IN THE COUNTRY	UNEMPLOYMENT	STRICT VISA POLICY	OTHER REASONS	INSECURITY
38.3	33.8	23.1	3.2	1	0.6

TABLE 27: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INTENDING MIGRANTS BY STATE AND AWARENESS OF GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON MIGRATION

STATE	AWARE	NOT AWARE
ANAMBRA	0.3	1.6
BENUE	7.8	42.5
DELTA	0.0	4.2
EDO	1.6	0.0
GOMBE	3.2	3.9
KANO	0.3	10.1
OGUN	0.0	0.6
YOBE	4.5	17.9
FCT	0.6	0.6

TABLE 28: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INTENDING MIGRANTS BY STATE AND AWARENESS OF MIGRANTS RESOURCE CENTRE

AWARE	NOT AWARE
14	86

TABLE 29: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INTENDING MIGRANTS BY STATES AND POSSESSION OF PASSPORT

STATE	PERCENT
OGUN	29.2
EDO	19.7
LAGOS	19.0
FCT	10.7
ANAMBRA	6.7
KANO	6.1
DELTA	3.6
BENUE	2.2
GOMBE	1.7
YOBE	1.1

TABLE 30: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INTENDING MIGRANTS BY TOP 25 PREFERRED COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION

COUNTRY	PERCENTAGE
CANADA	19.5
SAUDI ARABIA	17.2
UNITED STATES	14.1
UNITED KINGDOM	13.7
OTHER COUNTRIES	9
SOUTH AFRICA	3
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	2.8
GERMANY	1.9
GHANA	1.7
BENIN	1.6
EGYPT	1.4
CAMEROON	1.4
NIGER	1.4
INDIA	1.1
CHINA	1.1
ALGERIA	1
MALAYSIA	0.9

SPAIN	0.9
TURKEY	0.9
AUSTRALIA	0.9
FRANCE	0.8
ITALY	0.7
CYPRUS	0.7
SWAZILAND	0.7
JAPAN	0.7
LIBYA	0.7

TABLE 31: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ALMAJIRI BY SECTOR

RURAL	URBAN
45	55

TABLE 32: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ALMAJIRI BY REASON FOR SENDING THEM OUT

TO ACQUIRE QURANIC EDUCATION AND RELIGIOUS MORALS	IT IS EXPECTED OF EVERY GOOD MUSLEM TO SEND THEIR CHILD/WARD AS ALMAJIRI	HAVE NO MONEY TO SEND HIM TO A FORMAL SCHOOL	IT IS FREE OF CHARGE	HE NEED ABSOLUTE CONCENTRATION TO LEARN
83.2	9.7	3.9	2.3	1

TABLE 33: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND AWARENESS OF WHERE THE ALMAJIRI CURRENTLY STAY

AWARE	NOT AWARE
95.1	4.9

TABLE 34: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY WHETHER THEY SEND GIFTS IN CASH OR KIND FOR UPKEEP OF THE ALMAJIRI

SEND	DO NOT SEND
89.3	10.7

TABLE 35: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY WHETHER THEY ARE AWARE OF ALMARJIRI LIVING CONDITION

NOT AWARE	AWARE
12.3	87.7

TABLE 36: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY WHETHER THE ALMARJIRI VISIT HOME ONCE IN A WHILE

VISIT	DO NOT VISIT
82.2	17.8

TABLE 37: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY WHETHER THEY ARE AWARE THE ALMARJIRI COULD BE TO CAUSE SOCIAL VICIES DESPITE GOOD INTENTION

AWARE	NOT AWARE
44.3	55.7

TABLE 38: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY WHETHER THE ALMAJIRI HAS COMPLETED THEIR STUDIES

COMPLETED	HAS NOT COMPLETED
32	68

TABLE 39: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY WHETHER THE ALMAJIRI HAS RETURNED AFTER COMPLETING THEIR STUDIES

RETURNED	DID NOT RETURN
82.8	17.8

TABLE 40: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND WHETHER THEY VISIT THE ALMAJIRI

VISIT	NOT VISIT
87.7	12.3

TABLE 41: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF AGE ALMAJIRI BY AGE

AGE	7	8	10	5	12	14	6	15	9	11	13	4	3

PERCENTAGE	15.2	14.2	12	9.7	9.1	8.4	8.1	7.4	6.5	4.5	2.6	1.9	0.3
------------	------	------	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

TABLE 42: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY STATE AND WHETHER THEY GAVE OUT MEMBER AS HOUSE HELP

GIVE OUT	DID NOT GIVE OUT
6	94

TABLE 43: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY STATE AND WHY THEY ARE ENGAGED AS HOUSE HELP

MEANS TO EARN A LIVING	PARENT/GUARDIAN COULD NOT CATER FOR HIM/HER	HAVE NO MONEY TO GIVE HIM/HER FOR SCHOOL	LOST PARENT/GUARDIAN	OTHER REASONS
28.1	25.5	19.9	15.7	10.8

TABLE 44: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY STATE AND HOW THEY ARE RECRUITED AS HOUSE HELP

RELATIVES	FRIENDS	PARENTS/GUARDIAN	NEIGHBOUR	RECRUITMENT AGENCY	OTHER REASONS
56.7	19	17.3	3.5	2.6	0.9

TABLE 45: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSE HELP BY STATE AND WHERE THEY CURRENTLY LIVE

OUTSIDE THE STATE	WITHIN THE STATE	OUTSIDE THE COUNTRY
53.7	39.4	6.9

TABLE 46: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSE HELP BY STATE AND THE KIND OF COMPENSATION THEY ARE EXPECTING

SEND TO SCHOOL	SKILL ACQUISITION	SALARY	OTHER REASON
42.4	37.7	17.7	2.2

TABLE 47: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSE HELP BY STATE AND WHO RECEIVE THE SALARY



THE HOUSE HELP (DOMESTIC WORKER)	PARENT/GUARDIAN	FRIENDS	RELATIVE
65.9	19.5	7.3	7.3

TABLE 48: TABLE A.45: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS RESPONSE BY STATE AND WHETHER HOUSE HELP VISIT

VISIT	DO NOT VISIT
57.1	42.9

TABLE 49: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS RESPONSE BY STATE AND LIVING CONDITION

WELL TREATED	SATISFACTORY	FAIRLY TREATED
47.6	37.7	14.7

AWARENESS AND PERCEPTION OF INTENDING AND RETURNED MIGRANTS ON THE DANGERS OF IRREGULAR MIGRATION



NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Plot 762 Independence Avenue,
Central Business District, Garki Abuja.