STATISTICAL REPORT

ON AWARENESS AND PERCEPTION OF THE DANGERS OF IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN NIGERIA

2020

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ACRONYMS

HH: Household

EA: Enumeration Area

NBS: National Bureau of Statistics

TOT: Training of Trainers

CAPI: Computer Assisted Personal Interview

ISCO: International Standard Classification of Occupation

IOM: International Organization for Migration

ICT: Information and Communications Technology

FOREWORD

Over the years, IOM and other National and International partners have implemented series of projects geared towards the better management of migration in Nigeria, by creating awareness on the benefits of regular migration, and the disadvantages of irregular migration. This was borne out of the expectation that with more awareness on the situation, the scourge of irregular migration, especially from Africa to Europe through the perilous desert routes and the treacherous Mediterranean Sea, would reduce significantly.

This survey, which was conducted by direct interactions and the use of questionnaires, was carried out in the 4 pilot states in Delta, Edo, Imo and Lagos, owing to the higher prevalence of irregular migrations to Europe from these states, compared to the rest of the country.

This was indeed a unique exercise as it pulled financial resources from the EU through IOM, technical resources from IOM and NBS, and human resources from both IOM and relevant government stakeholders in order to come up with a comprehensive representation of the awareness and perception of intending and returned migrants on the dangers of irregular migration, and by extension, assess previous efforts by government, National and International partners towards combating prevalence of irregular migration in Nigeria.

It is hoped that the outcome of this survey would inform the next steps in tackling the problem of irregular migration by providing the basis for upcoming projects and activities in this regard.

We would like to use this opportunity to thank the EU for its generous financial provision, and the IOM staff alongside National partners who supported the implementation of this activity, irrespective of the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic.

IOM is committed to availing its resources to this cause, and as such we welcome partnerships and cooperation towards its realization.

Frantz Celestin
Chief of Mission
IOM, Nigeria

PREFACE

The movement of human populations across borders has characterized human societies throughout history. Economic, Social, and political factors continue to be responsible for this incessant migration of persons both within and outside political boundaries. Some of these movements, however, are being done illegally, outside the laws, regulations or international agreements governing entry and exit from any country. In more recent times, the growing scope, changing trends and the alarming population engaged in irregular migration, particularly the perilous migratory flows of people into Western continents via unsafe transit points has gained currency.

Nigerian youths constitute the largest population in an increasing flow of migration from countries in Africa to foreign lands for several reasons, with increasing socio-economic challenges being posed both to the country and to the migrants themselves. As part of targeted efforts by policy makers and stakeholders to curb this menace of irregular migration, the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), as the statutory agency responsible for the development and management of official statistics in Nigeria collaborated with the International Office of Migration (IOM), the United Nations Migration agency, to carry out a study to gauge the awareness and perception of the dangers of irregular migration in Nigeria. This is the statistical report of the study.

This statistical report on awareness and perception of the dangers of irregular migration in Nigeria is the first time a study of this nature is carried out in four perceived endemic states of Delta, Edo, Imo and Lagos. The primary objective of this important study is to identify the levels of awareness and perceptions of intending and returned migrants on the dangers of irregular migration in Nigeria. Other objectives include to provide a baseline data on intending and returned migrants in the country, to identify steps taken by government to return, rehabilitate and reintegrate returned migrants and ultimately to make evidence-based recommendations that would help curb the phenomenon of irregular migration in Nigeria.

Data collection for the survey was done using GPS-enabled Computer Assisted Personnel Interviewing (CAPI) devices for real time transmission of data to a dedicated server. As a way of ensuring that quality data was collected for this survey, various layers of data quality controls including unbiased selection process for trainers/monitors, two-level trainings, remote and on-field data monitoring by team supervisors, selected states officers, directorate level coordinators from both NBS and IOM was introduced.

The report is presented in five chapters beginning with the introduction that gives an insight into the study, the objectives, and the expected output. The second Chapter introduces the sampling design and methodology. Chapter three to five presents the various findings of the study on household demographic

characteristics, reason for travel, preferred transportation routes, awareness of government policies on migration, migrants resource center, reason for returning to the country, and so on.

I am quite confident that the results from this Migration study will, among other purposes be valuable in providing a reliable foundation for informed migration related policies by the government and other interested stakeholders in need of this data both locally and internationally. Also, this study will serve as a vital tool for orientation of the public on the dangers involved in irregular migration and improve the quality of migration related statistics already available in the country.

On this note, I would like to sincerely thank the International Office of Migration for their continued technical collaboration over the years and the financial support in making this study on the awareness and perception of the dangers of irregular migration a success. We look forward to further collaborations with the agency on other relevant migration projects, even on a national scale.

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NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of the study was to collect evidence-based data on awareness and perception of intending and returned migrants on dangers of irregular migration as well as government effort towards combating prevalence of irregular migration in Nigeria. A comprehensive understanding and knowledge of the existing anti-migration laws and enforcement institution can help reshape government's measures towards addressing and curbing irregular migration. The study would enable policy makers target interventions that address humanitarian needs and mitigate root causes of irregular movement across international borders.

Enumeration Areas and Household selection was done using the National Integrated Survey for Household (NISH) sample frame. Computer-based questionnaires were used as instrument for data collection. The survey took place in four selected states namely Delta, Edo, Imo, and Lagos. NBS provided the technical expertise and manpower for the conduct of the survey while IOM provided the required funding.

The result of survey shows that, the mean age of respondents from Delta State was 30, while that of Edo, Lagos and Imo States was 29.5, 31.3 and 31.1, respectively.

Imo has the highest male respondents with 52.3 percent closely followed by Delta state with 50.77 percent and the least state with male respondents is Edo state with 47.79 percent which happens to be the state with the highest female respondents with 50.21 percent.

Lagos state has the highest non-indigene respondents which is more than the other states (Delta, Edo, and Imo) with 80.84 percent, while its indigene respondents is 19.16 percent. Imo state has the highest number of indigene respondents with 97.60 percent with the least non-indigene respondents at 2.40 percent.

Most of the respondents are Never-Married cutting across 3 states with 53.82 percent, 51.83 percent, and 51.31 percent from Imo, Edo, and Delta states, respectively.

In terms of Level of Education Reached, respondents with secondary education dominated other levels of education reached across the four states with Imo state taking the lead with 64.02 percent. Lagos state has the highest number of respondents with Tertiary Education at 28.19 percent. Number of respondents with Primary Education level attained has the least representation.

The percentage of respondents that were engaged in economic activity indicates that, Edo and Lagos States had 31.8 percent each, while that of Delta and Imo States was 19.6 and 16.8 percent, respectively.

The survey result further shows that among the respondents intending to travel in search of greener pasture to developed countries; Imo State had the highest with 67.7 percent among males while the least was Lagos State with 49.7 percent. The highest for females was recorded by Lagos State with 50.3 percent.

The choice of route by the respondents with intention to travel out of Nigeria indicates that Lagos State has the highest among the male respondents who choose the desert route with 91.7 percent followed by Delta State with 78.9 percent while the least was Edo State with 57.4 percent. Delta State recorded the highest among male migrants who intend to use the air route with 55.7 percent.

The survey also shows that Delta State recorded the highest among the male respondents that have the intention of travelling out of Nigeria but are not aware of government policies on migration with 58.0 percent.

The result of the migration survey also shows that among the respondents that have the intention of travelling outside Nigeria, Delta state has the highest of number of male respondents who are aware of a migration resource centers in the country; 60.6 percent of the respondents in Delta state are aware of the migration resource center compared to 58.8 percent of male respondents among those not aware.

The state with the highest percentage of male intending migrants that are aware of the risk of detention faced in the course of migration was Delta State with 61.4 percent as against 56.3 percent of male intending migrants among those not aware.

The female intending migrants that are aware of sexual abuse as a risk in the course migration for Lagos State was 47.7 percent as compared to 38.5 percent that are not aware of the risk that is involved. The awareness for risk of death for male intending migrants of Delta State had 61.4 percent as compared to 52.6 percent who are not aware.

Greener pasture account for the most prominent reason why returned migrants from Imo and Lagos states travelled across international borders in search for better life with 93.8 percent and 93.3 percent, respectively.

The busiest means of transportation by the returned migrants are the desert and the sea which is used more frequently by the male with 100 percent each for Delta and Lagos states while of all the means of transportation the most used by the female is the desert with 40 percent. Substantial percentage of the Female returned migrants went through the gory experience of sexual abuse at the point of destination representing 100 percent in Lagos and Delta state followed by forced prostitution while most males suffer detention and hunger.

Dominant percentage of the returned migrants do not have passport and visa, and this represents 76.9 percent majorly from Delta state followed by 76.3 percent from Edo state.   Male returned migrants mostly return because of crime and lack of travel documents representing 100 percent from Edo and Delta state followed by voluntary return with 91.3 percent and the inability to get a job with 81.8 percent while female returned mostly because of deceit with 50 percent. Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration and the Involuntary Return dominated how the returned migrants sojourned back to their homeland with 100 percent male from Delta.

The most preferred destination of returned migrants is North America with highest respondents from Imo state.

Job creation was largely suggested by the returned migrants as a panacea to discouraging irregular migration across the four states. Delta sate leads the distribution with 79.71 percent.

Large percentage of the respondents from Imo state say they are not aware of Migrants Resource Centre with 90.19 percent responses.

Edo state Returned Migrants received more training on skill acquisition than any other state from the available record with 19.64 percent.

Imo state respondents stand out in terms of assistance received after training at 78.57 percent. Most returned migrants are currently practicing what they were trained on with 100 percent, 85.7 percent, 59.1 percent from Lagos, Imo, and Edo states, respectively.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

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

- **Awareness**: knowledge or understanding of a particular subject, situation, or thing

- **Baseline**: a minimum or starting point used for comparison

- **Cultural perception:** 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**

- **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.

- **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

- **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

- **Deceit**: the action or practice of concealing or misrepresenting the truth

- **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

- **Detention**: a period of temporary *custody* prior to disposition by a court

- **Enumeration Area (EA):** This is a small portion of land with a defined boundary for survey purpose

- **Forced labour** refers to situations in which persons are coerced to work through the use of violence or intimidation or by more subtle means such as accumulated debt, retention of identity papers or threats of denunciation to immigration authorities

- **"Forced prostitution"** 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.

- **Frame:** This is a comprehensive list of every item of study in a given territory for a purpose of making sample from it

- **Greener pasture**: Any place or condition that is more favorable or beneficial.

- **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.

- **Head of household:** This is a person recognized by other members of the household as their head usually taking decision for the house

- **Household (HH):** This is a person or group of people staying together having common eating arrangement and recognizes one person as the head
- **Household Respondent:** The respondent for the HH listing is either the Head of the Household any other eligible adult member who is 18 years and above
- **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
- **Involuntary**: not voluntary; independent of one's will; not by one's own choice
- **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.
- **Intending migrant**: of a person planning or meaning to migrate
- **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.
- **Migrant Resource Centre:** The Migrant Resource Centre (MRC) established by the Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment in collaboration with the International Organization 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 support government's efforts in managing organized 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, organized and humane migration, rights and protection of migrants, pre-departure orientation. with dedicated labour officers in Lagos, Abuja and Benin City provides information on the benefits of safe and regular migration and the dangers of irregular migration.
- **Migration** – The movement of persons away from their place of usual residence, either across an international border or within a State.
- **NBS Number:** This is a unique number assigned to a building for easy identification (different from the usual street number)
- **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
- **Perception-** a thought, belief or opinion n held by many people
- **Returning migrants** 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.
- **Sector:** Human settlements are classified as rural or urban depending on the density human-created structures and resident people in a particular area.
- **Sexual abuse** is unwanted sexual activity, with perpetrators using force, making threats, or taking advantage of victims not able to give consent.

- **Slavery:** a state of subjection like that of a *slave*

- **Study**: a detailed investigation and analysis of subject or situation

- **Tourism** is the activities of people traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for leisure, business, or other purposes for not more than one consecutive year.

- **Visa**: an endorsement on a passport indicating that the holder can enter, leave, or stay for a specified period of time in a country

- **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.

CHAPTER ONE

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Awareness and perception of intending and returned migrants on the dangers of irregular migration in Nigeria is fundamental to policy makers and all stakeholders in designing and shaping necessary policies to effectively address this socio-economic challenge. Irregular migration is not peculiar to Nigeria alone. Globally, the phenomenon of irregular migration has been a source of concern. Historically industrialization ended the need for involuntary or forceful shipment of people across international borders to aid development effort in western countries. However, developing countries, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, continue to grapple with gross underdevelopment of both human and material resources.

Thus, the industrialization of Europe and the underdevelopment of sub-Saharan Africa have particularly had a compelling effect on the latter citizens to embark on irregular movements to Europe and other continents in the quest to seek alternative means to better their living conditions.

In recent times, migrations from Africa to Europe have largely gained global attention. Migration from the African continent is steadily increasing and is mainly directed towards European countries. Like citizens from other countries, yearly, thousands of able-bodied young men and women in Nigeria, driven by economic desperation and other motives, make attempts to irregularly migrate out of the country in search of better opportunities abroad. However, only a small fraction eventually arrive at their intended destinations, with majority of them faced with disappointment and frustration before reaching their destination countries, which invariably leads to distortion of initial plans. Several reports have revealed challenges faced by migrants in the course of their arrival to their intended destinations and the illegal processes closely associated with irregular migration, which includes forgery of passports, visas and other travel documents, marriage under false pretenses, bogus claims for asylum, human smuggling, and trafficking.

It is believed that the main drivers of migration in Africa especially in Nigeria are poverty and other economic motives. The problem with this assertion however is that it is based on assumptions, selective cases, or journalistic impressions instead of sound empirical evidence to prove this claim. Even though there are few empirical studies on the movements of migrants from sub-Saharan Africa countries to other countries, focus

is mainly on the patterns of movements, migrant profiles as well as reasons and experiences of the journey. None has really focused on evidence-based intervention research program specifically targeted to address the following: How can irregular migration be addressed? What is the level of public awareness on the existence of government countermeasures against irregular migration in Nigeria? How best can intending-migrants be identified? How are the returned migrants rehabilitated and reintegrated into the society? What lessons have been learnt from their experiences? These are some of the questions this study addresses.

The Nigerian government in response to the unacceptable developments of irregular migration took a leading 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 is intensive advocacy by some non-governmental organizations working in the area of human trafficking and child abuse, deliberate wide media coverage of incidents of trafficking and the repatriation of trafficked men and women to reshape the review of migration management policies and practices in Nigeria.

However, in spite of these measures to combat the prevalence of irregular migration in Nigeria, the problem seems to have defied solution. Many people are still ready and willing to embark on irregular migration in Nigeria.

This study, therefore, aims to collect data on awareness and perception of intending and returned migrants on dangers of irregular migration as well as government effort towards combating prevalence of irregular migration in Nigeria. A comprehensive understanding and knowledge of the existing anti-migration laws and enforcement institution can help reshape government's measures towards addressing and curbing irregular migration. The study would enable policy makers target interventions that address humanitarian needs and mitigate root causes of irregular movement across international borders.

1.1.1 MAIN OBJECTIVE

The broad goal of this study is to gauge the levels of awareness and perceptions of intending and returned migrants on the dangers of irregular migration outside Nigeria.

1.1.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

The specific objectives of the study are:

1. Provide baseline data on intending and returned migrants in Nigeria
2. Provide up to date information on the awareness and perceptions of intending migrants on dangers of irregular migration.
3. To generate quality data on experiences of return migrants for the purpose of rehabilitation and reintegration.
4. To identify steps taken by government to return, rehabilitate and reintegrate returned migrants in Nigeria.
5. Make evidence-based recommendations that would help curb the phenomenon of irregular migration in Nigeria.

1.1.3 EXPECTED OUTPUT

- To highlight dangers associated with irregular migration to inform policy targeted interventions that would address humanitarian needs, such as housing, job security, social welfare, good and affordable health care facilities, etc.
- Identify the root cause of movement across international borders with the purpose of mitigating them.

1.1.4 RESPONDENT

The respondents are either the Head of the Household or any knowledgeable person that is 18 years and above.

CHAPTER TWO

SAMPLING DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

2.1.1 SURVEY APPROACH

This survey was carried out at the Household level which target people that are between 13-55 years of age

2.1.2 COVERAGE

The pilot survey on Awareness and Perception on intending and Returned Migrants was carried out in four (4) purposively selected States, namely: EDO, DELTA, LAGOS and IMO

2.1.3 SCOPE

The areas of interest for Household components are as follows:

> **Household component:**
> - Identification Information
> - Demographic Characteristics/Socio-Economic Information of Household members
> - Intending migrant's awareness of the dangers associated in travelling through illegal means
> - Returned migrants profiling status

2.1.4 SAMPLE DESIGN

The frame of Enumeration Areas (EAs) demarcated by the National Population Commission (NPopC) for the 2006 housing and population census was used.

- ❑ The household selection for the study is derived from NBS National Integrated Survey of Households (NISH) sample design
- ❑ NISH sample design is a 2-stage cluster sample design
  - ➢ EA's form first stage selection units
  - ➢ HHs form the second stage selection units
- ❑ Total number of EAs covered were 240 in the four (4) selected state
- ❑ The National Integrated Survey of Household (NISH) is systematically arranged in replicate and each replicate contains 10 EAs.

❏ Replicate 15-20 was selected for the study and the 6 replicates selected equal 60 EAs per state.

Considering the characteristics of the population, and the available of funds for the study informed the sample design used for the study and this explains the rationale behind the selected number of 240 EAs.

➢ 60 EAs were covered per state

➢ Replicate 15-20 were studied in each state

➢ 15 HHs were selected per EAs

➢ 900 HH expected per state

➢ A total of 3600 HH expected from the four states covered

TABLE 1: SAMPLE SIZE ALLOCATION BASE ON THE OUTCOME OF THE LISTING EXERCISE

State	Sample Size Expected	Sample Size Allocated	Percent (%)
Delta	900	548	18.7
Edo	900	844	28.8
Imo	900	550	18.8
Lagos	900	985	33.7
Total	**3600**	**2927**	**100**

❏ However, a re- design of the sampling was adopted as follows:
❏ Total State covered was 4

❏ Total HHs covered were 2,842 for the four States

❏ Total number of EAs covered were 240 in the four (4) selected state

➢ 60 EAs were covered per state

➢ Replicates 15-20 were studied in each state

➢ All HHs in the areas of our interest were covered per EA

➢ The respondents covered were 709 Returned migrants and 4640 Intending Migrants.

➢ A total of 5,349 eligible members from the selected HHs from the four states were interviewed

2.1.5 SURVEY INSTRUMENTS
❏ The Survey instruments used were:

➢ Household Questionnaire using CAPI

➢ Instruction Manuals

> ➢ EA Line Maps
>
> ➢ HHs Selection Sheets

❑ CAPI was used to elicit information from respondents

❑ Instructional Manual serve as reference material for the field staff

2.1.6 FIELDWORK ARRANGEMENT FOR DATA COLLECTION

❑ There were two (2) levels of training;

> ➢ The 1st level training which is the training of trainers (TOT) was held in Abuja and it involved:
>
> > ✓ Resource persons
> >
> > ✓ Trainers and
> >
> > ✓ Stakeholders
> >
> > ✓ It lasted for two (2) days which includes
> >
> > ✓ One (1) day for training and (1) day for Field practice
>
> ➢ The 2nd level training was at the four (4) designated States and it involves:
>
> > ➢ Interviewers
> >
> > ➢ Supervisors
> >
> > ➢ NBS state officers
>
> ➢ The 2nd level training lasted for three (3) days which include
>
> > ✓ Two (2) days class training and
> >
> > ✓ One (1) day for field practice
>
> ➢ Participants at the 1st level training served as the trainers/ monitors during the fieldwork
>
> ➢ Some Directorate members of NBS/IOM served as Coordinators while other stakeholders served as independent monitors

❑ Teams was constituted in each state

❑ A team was made up of four (4) interviewers and one (1) supervisor in each state for the HH components

❑ Each Team covered 20 EAs for the exercise

❑ The fieldwork for household component lasted for 12 days

❑ Coordination of fieldwork was done from NBS Headquarter

2.1.7 TEAM COMPOSITION AND MEMBERS' ROLE

On the field, each team had one supervisor and four enumerators.

All teams in each state reported to the NBS State Officers and Headquarter monitors.

2.1.8 SUPERVISOR'S ROLE

Each supervisor made sure data quality was maintained. The specific responsibilities of the supervisor were;

➢ Made necessary preparations for fieldwork
➢ Located the EA through the EA map
➢ Organized and directed the fieldwork
➢ Ensured that the CAPI used by the team were adequately completed
➢ Reviewed the work of the team before synchronization
➢ Supervisor reviewed and identified the problems and concerns of team on a timely basis so that corrections can be made before the departure of the team for another EA.
➢ Supervisor made sure that the team is safe and secured.

2.1.9 ENUMERATOR'S ROLE

The responsibilities of the interviewer include the following: -

➢ Completed all required interviews, observations, and assessments, as stated in the CAPI listing form
➢ Checked completed assignments to ensure that all questions were asked, and responses recorded
➢ Any error(s) identified and corrected interviewers were still in the EA, enabling the interviewers to ask any questions that were inadvertently skipped.

2.1.11 MONITORING OF FIELDWORK FOR QUALITY ASSURANCE

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

2.1.12 TRAINER/ MONITOR'S ROLE

➢ Conducted training for field personnel at state level.
➢ Ensured that all questions raised by the trainees were adequately answered and that trainees understand the interview schedule very well.
➢ Ensured that all survey instruments and materials and other logistics arrangements were in place for the take-off of the survey.
➢ Followed the enumerators to the field to observe whether they were following the design and methodology as taught during the training.

➢ Proffered solutions to issues that came up during the fieldwork.

2.1. 13 COORDINATOR'S ROLES

➢ Ensured the adequacy and availability of resources (human & materials) deployed for the survey.

➢ Ensured that enumerators, state officers and trainer monitors perform their functions as expected.

➢ Proffered solution to any problem that was beyond the state officers and monitors.

TABLE 2:   HOUSEHOLD RESPONSE RATE

	Selected	Completed	% Completed
Delta	548	517	94.3
Edo	844	803	95.1
Imo	550	540	98.2
Lagos	985	880	89.3
Total	**2927**	**2,740**	**93.6**

2.1.14 DATA PROCESSING

Data processing was done by NBS. Training programme was organized by ICT department of NBS who managed the data customization, software deployment into tablets, collection, editing, and analysis using Censuses and Surveys Programming (CSPro) software. Data editing exercise was undertaken by NBS for a period of one week.

2.1.15 DATA ANALYSIS

Analysis workshop was organized by the ICT department of NBS. They identified key variables/indicators needed for table generation. Table formats were developed, discussed, and later populated by NBS (ICT). Statistical Product and Service Solutions (SPSS) software was used.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 AGE OF RESPONDENT

The age of the respondents is one of the key demographic indicators that can affect the outcome of the survey. The mean age of respondents from Delta State was 30 while that of Edo, Lagos and Imo States was 29.5, 31.3 and 31.1, respectively.

FIGURE 1: MEAN AGE OF RESPONDENTS BY STATE
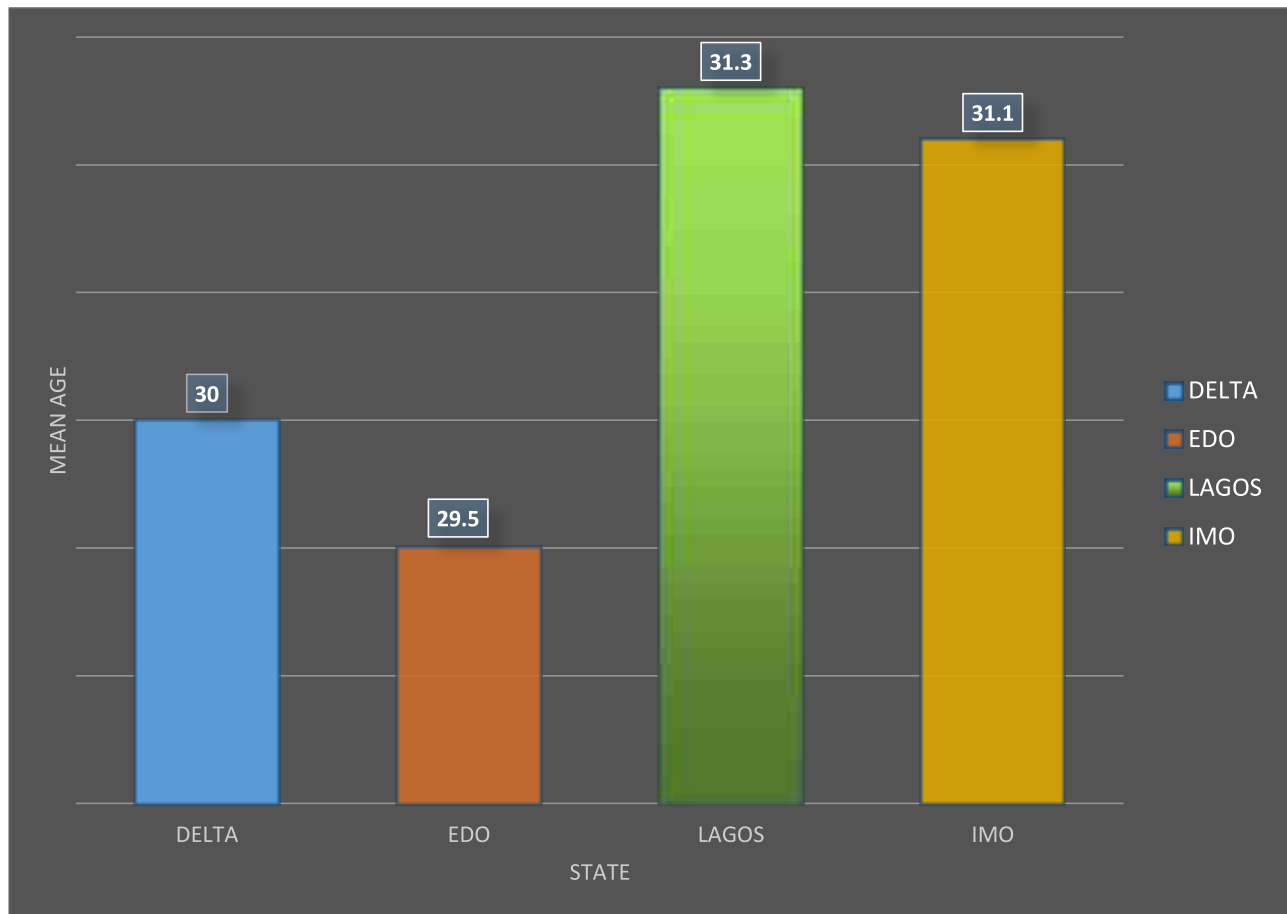
3.2 SEX OF RESPONDENTS

Sex is an important demographic factor that can be responsible for decision to migrate or not.   Imo has the highest male respondents with 52.3 percent closely followed by Delta state with 50.77 percent and the least state with male respondents is Edo state with 47.79 percent which happens to be the state with the highest female respondents with 50.21 percent.

FIGURE 2: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY STATE AND SEX
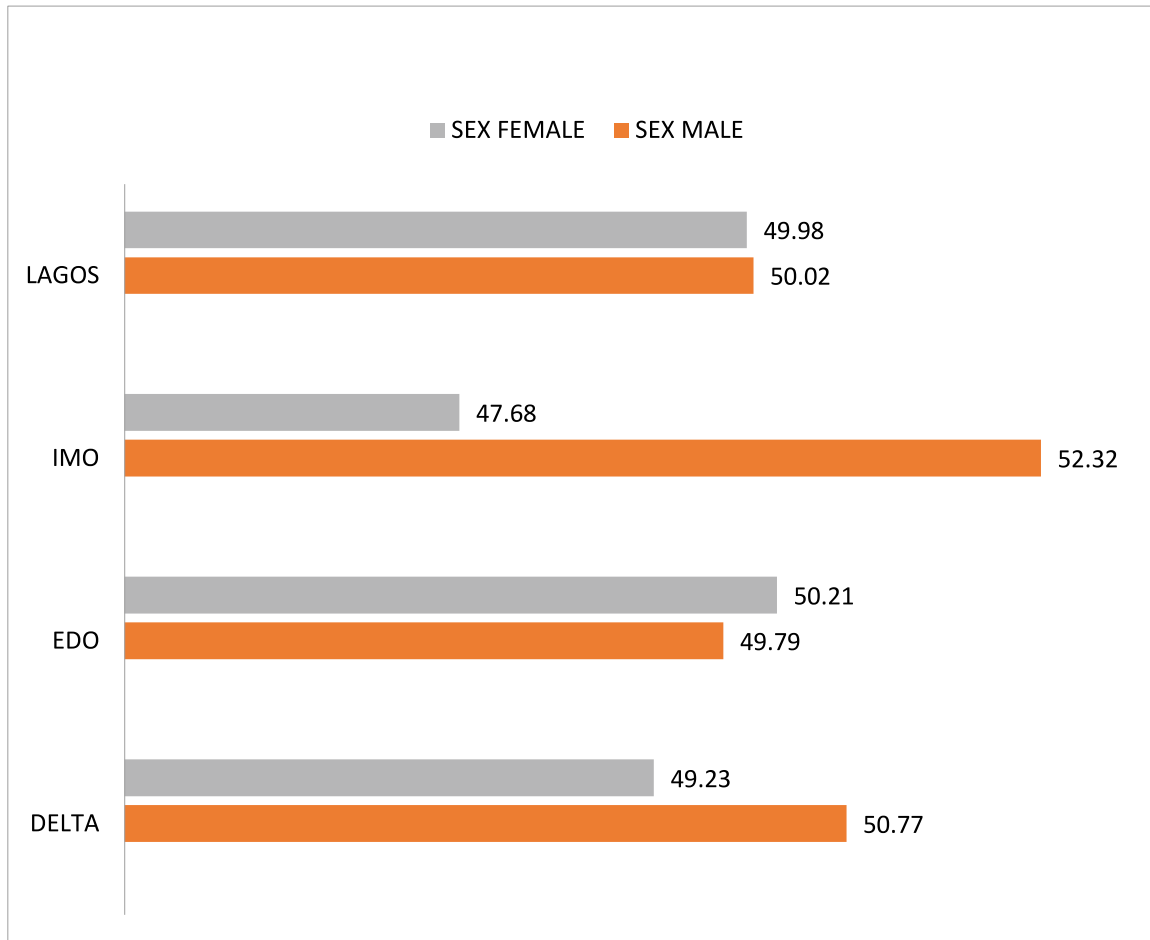
3.3 STATE OF ORIGIN AND STATE OF RESIDENCE

The evidence in the figure 3 below clearly depicts Lagos state as a place of interest especially for Non-Indigene respondents which is more than the other states (Delta, Edo, and Imo) with 80.84 percent way more than the Indigene respondents with only 19.16 percent. Imo state has the most Indigene's respondents with 97.60 percent and the least Non-Indigene respondents with 2.40 percent.

FIGURE 3: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY STATE OF ORIGIN AND STATE OF RESIDENCE
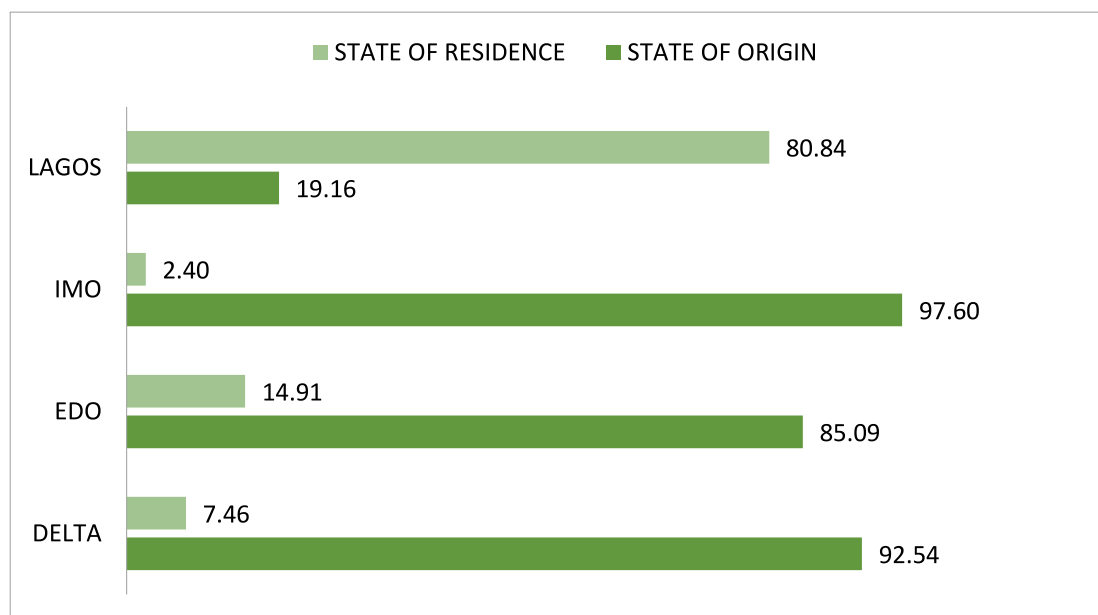
3.4 MARITAL STATUS OF RESPONDENTS

A major chunk of the respondents are Never-Married cutting across all the states with 53.82 percent, 51.83 percent, 51.31 percent, 49.45 percent from Imo, Edo, Delta and Lagos states respectively. Trailing behind is the Married and Lagos is at the fore front with 46.39 percent. The Separated is the least of all the respondents with 0.15 percent from Imo state.

FIGURE 4: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY STATE AND MARITAL STATUS
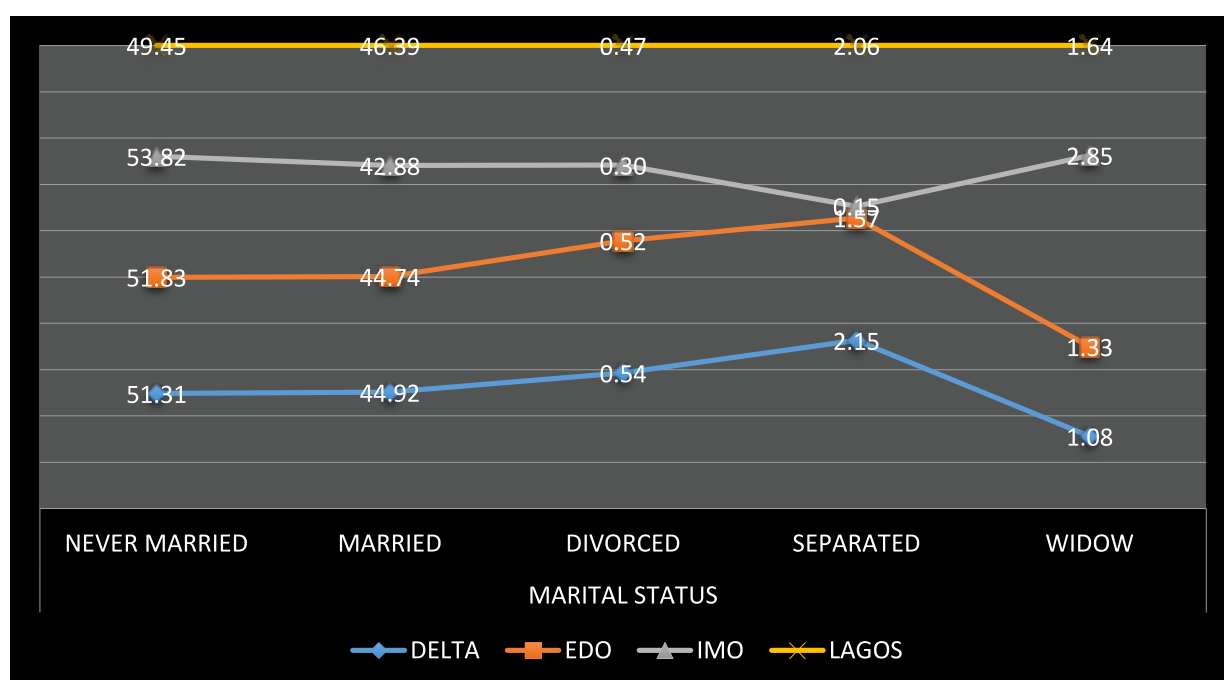
3.5   LEVEL OF EDUCATION REACHED BY RESPONDENTS

In terms of Level of Education Reached, respondents with secondary education dominated other levels of education reached across the four states with Imo state taking the lead with 64.02 percent, coming behind is Tertiary Education, Lagos state is taking the lead with 28.19 percent, and the least is Primary Education.

FIGURE 5: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY STATE AND LEVEL OF EDUCATION REACHED
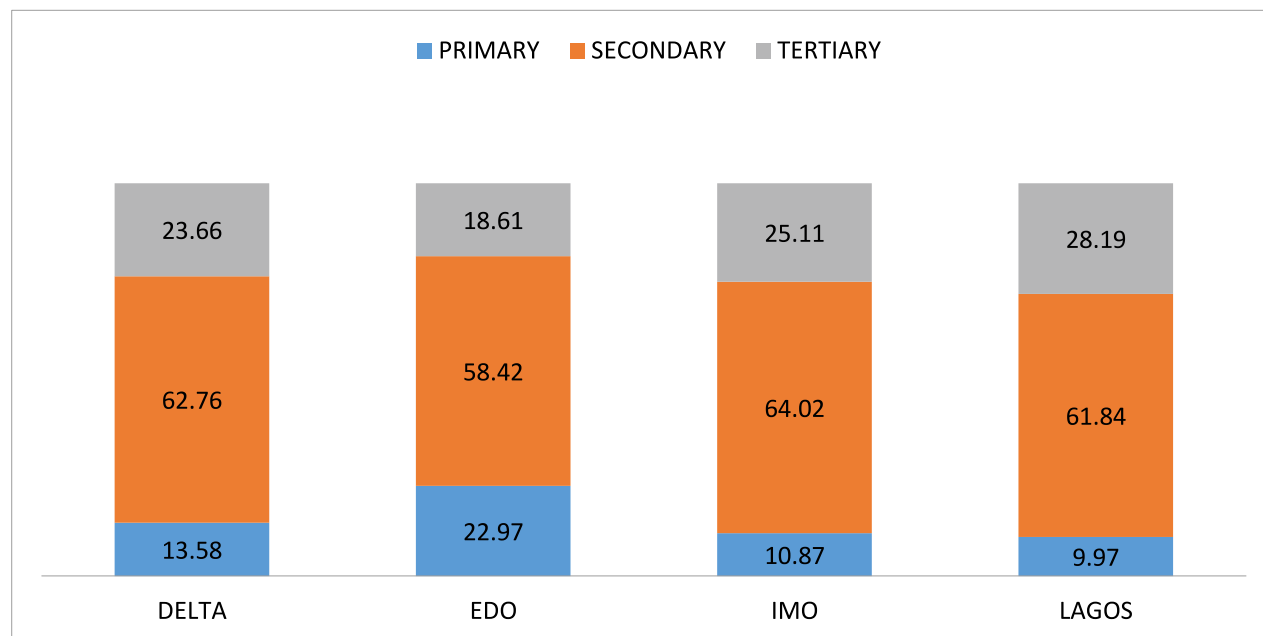
3.6   ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Engagement in economic activities is one of the parameters that determine the reason for migration. The chart below shows that among the respondents that were involved in the survey, Edo and Lagos States had 31.8 percent each of the respondents engaged in economic activity while that of Delta and Imo States was 19.6 and 16.8 percent, respectively.

FIGURE 6: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS WHO ARE ENGAGED IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY BY STATE
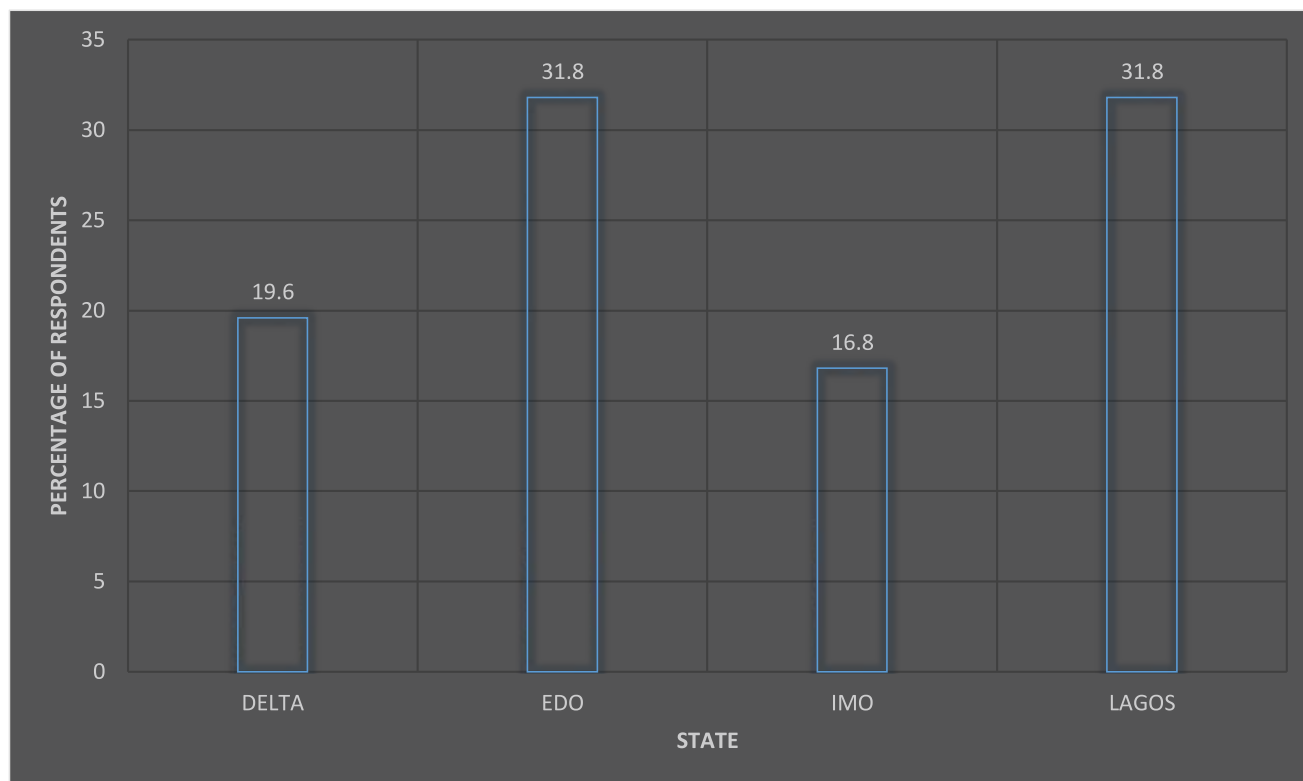
CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 INTENDING MIGRANTS

4.1 REASON FOR TRAVEL (WORK)

The result shows that among the respondents that have the intentions to travel out of the country for work, Delta State recorded the highest for males with 60.2 percent, this was followed by Imo State with 57.7 percent, while the least was Lagos State with 55.3 percent. Among the females, the highest was Lagos State with 44.7 percent, followed by Edo State with 44.5 percent, while the least was Delta State with 39.8 percent.

FIGURE 7: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INTENDING MIGRANTS BY STATE AND REASON FOR TRAVELING (WORK)
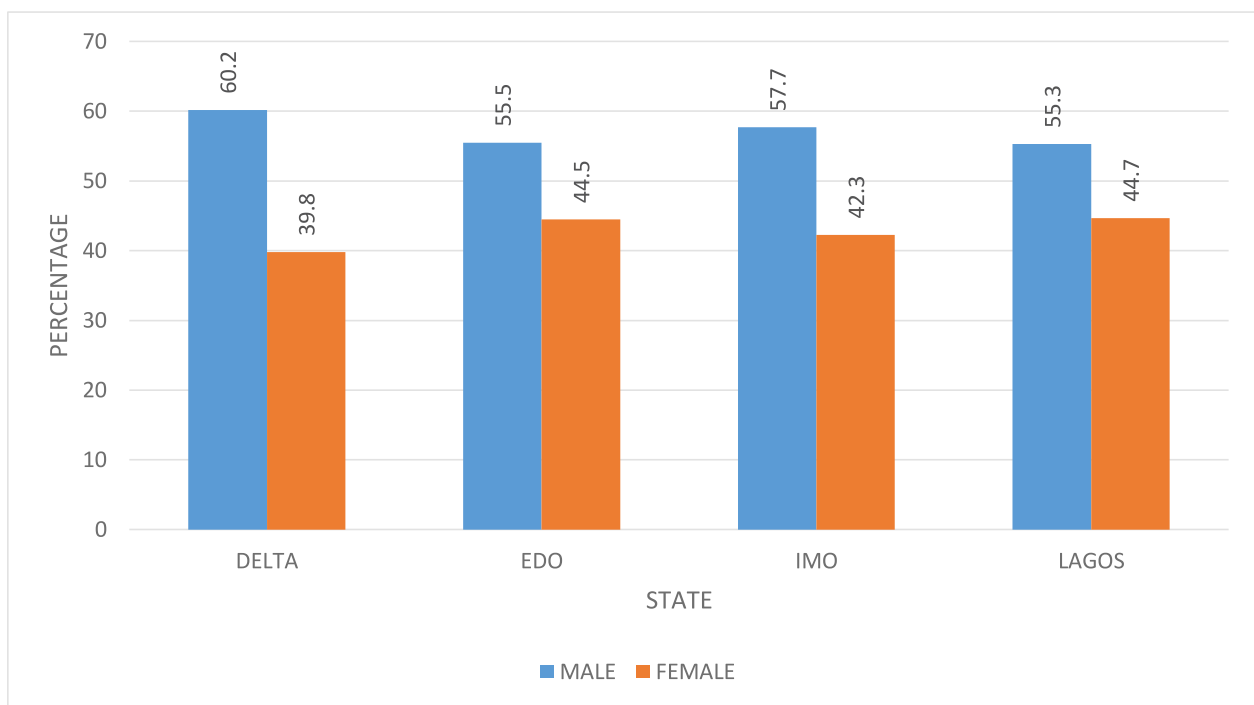
4.2 REASON FOR TRAVEL (GREENER PASTURE)

Those traveling for greener pasture recorded 67.3 percent (males) for Imo State as the highest, while the least was Lagos State with 49.7 percent. The highest for females was recorded by Lagos State with 50.3 percent, while the least was Imo State with 32.7 percent.

FIGURE 8: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INTENDING MIGRANTS BY STATE, SEX AND REASON FOR TRAVELING (GREENER PASTURE)
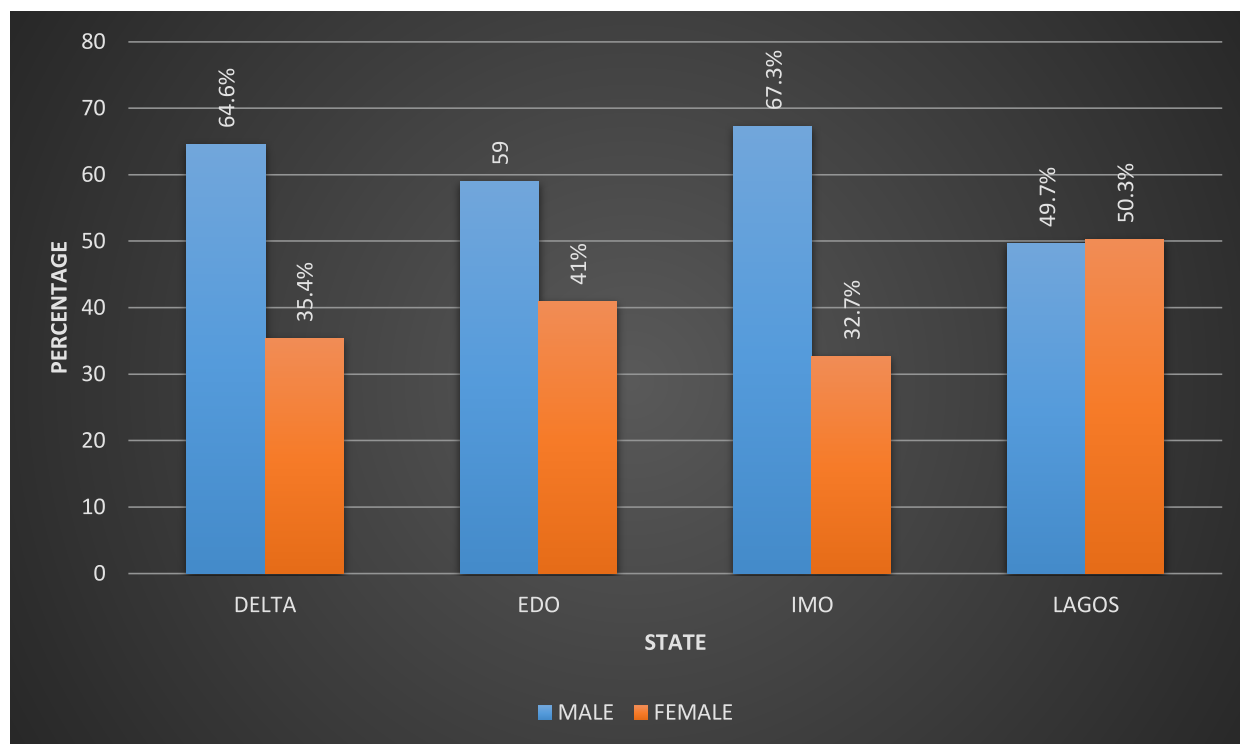
4.3 ROUTE OF TRANSPORTATION (DESERT & SEA)

The means of transportation to be used by respondents that have the intention to travel out of Nigeria indicates that Lagos State had the highest among the male respondents who choose the desert route with 91.7 percent followed by Delta State with 78.9 percent while the least was Edo State with 57.4 percent. The state with the highest among the females who have the intention to go through the desert was Edo State with 42.6 percent followed by Imo State with 24.0 percent while the least was Lagos State with 8.3 percent. Delta state had the highest among the male respondents that want to travel by sea with 66.7 percent while 61.8, 59.3 and 55.5 percent were for Lagos, Edo and Imo States respectively.

FIGURE 9: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INTENDING MIGRANTS BY STATE, SEX AND ROUTE OF TRANSPORTATION
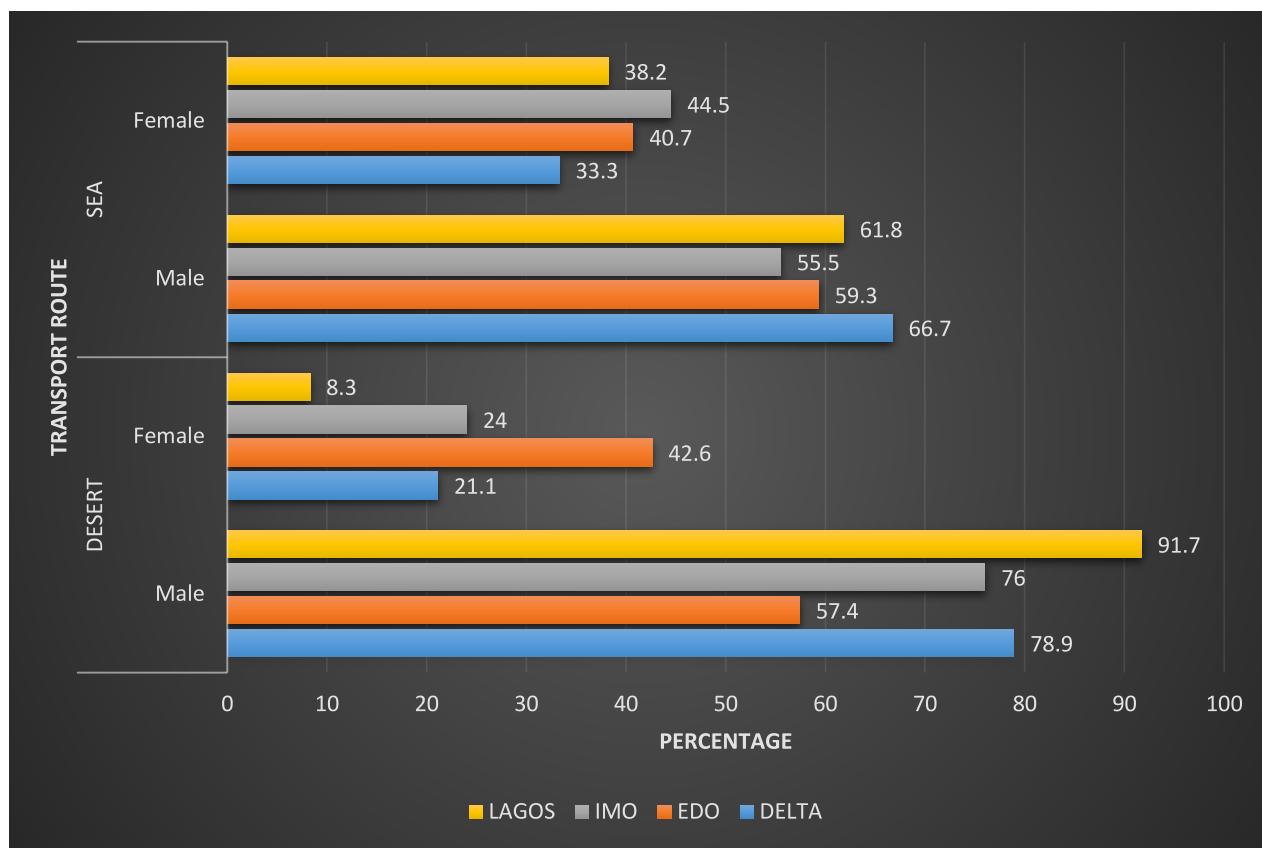
4.4 ROUTE OF TRANSPORTATION (AIR)

Delta State recorded the highest among male migrants who intend to use the air route with 55.7 percent, this was followed by Imo State with 54.4 percent, while the least was Lagos State with 47.7 percent. The female migrants who intend to travel through the same route had Lagos State as the highest with 52.3 percent, followed by Edo State with 49.5 percent, while the least was Delta State with 44.3 percent.

FIGURE 10: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS WHO INTEND TO USE THE AIR ROUTE BY STATE

	DELTA	EDO	IMO	LAGOS
■ AIR Male	55.7	50.5	54.4	47.7
■ AIR Female	44.3	49.5	45.6	52.3

STATE

■ AIR Male   ■ AIR Female
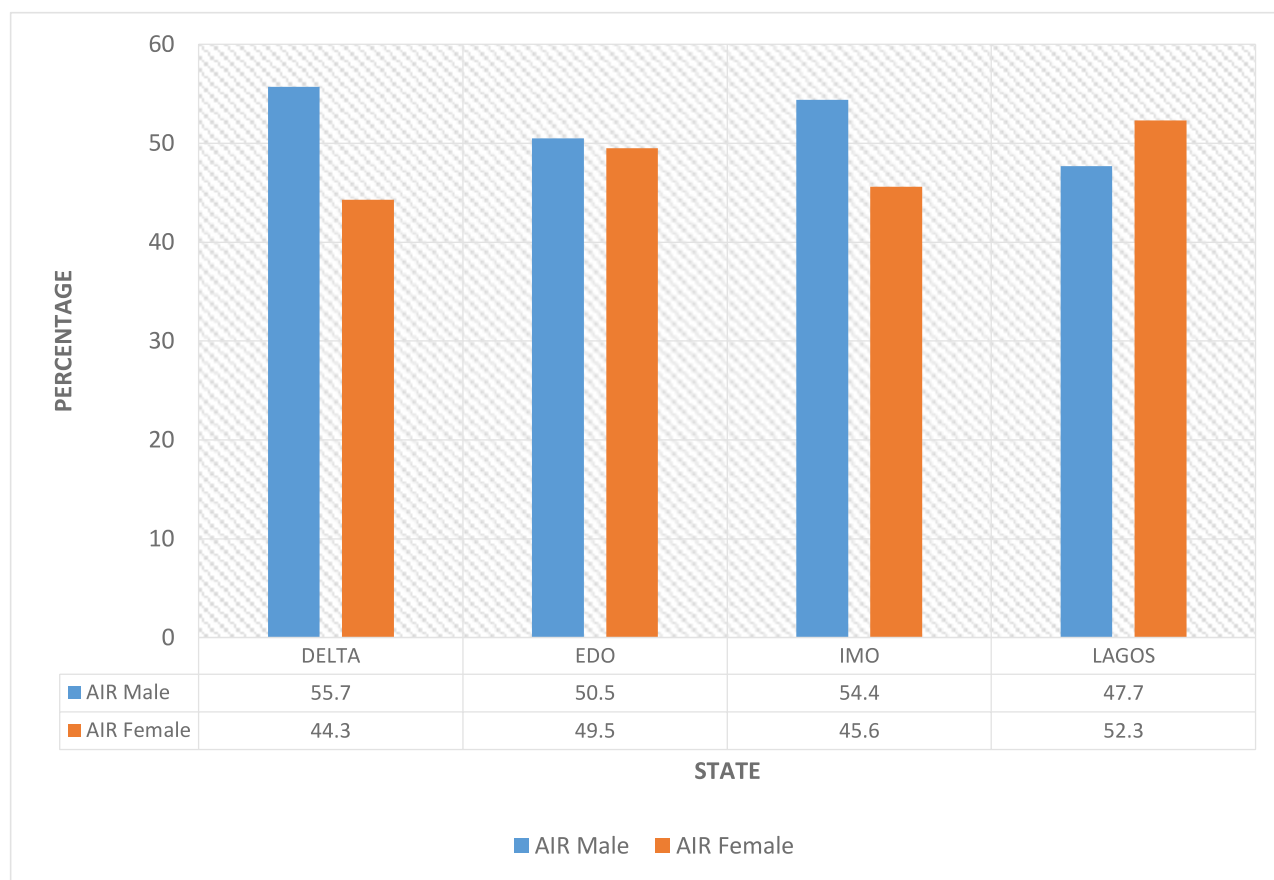
4.5 AWARENESS OF GOVERNMENT POLICY

The survey also shows that Delta State recorded the highest among the male respondents that have the intention of travelling out of Nigeria but are not aware of government policies on migration with 58.0 percent, Imo State had 54.7 percent while Edo and Lagos States were 53.7 and 48.9 percent, respectively. Lagos State had the highest among the female respondents that have the intention of travelling out of the country but are not aware of government policies on migration followed by Edo State with 46.3 percent while the least was Delta State with 42.0 percent.

FIGURE 11:   PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INTENDING MIGRANTS WHO ARE AWARE OF GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON MIGRATION BY STATE AND SEX
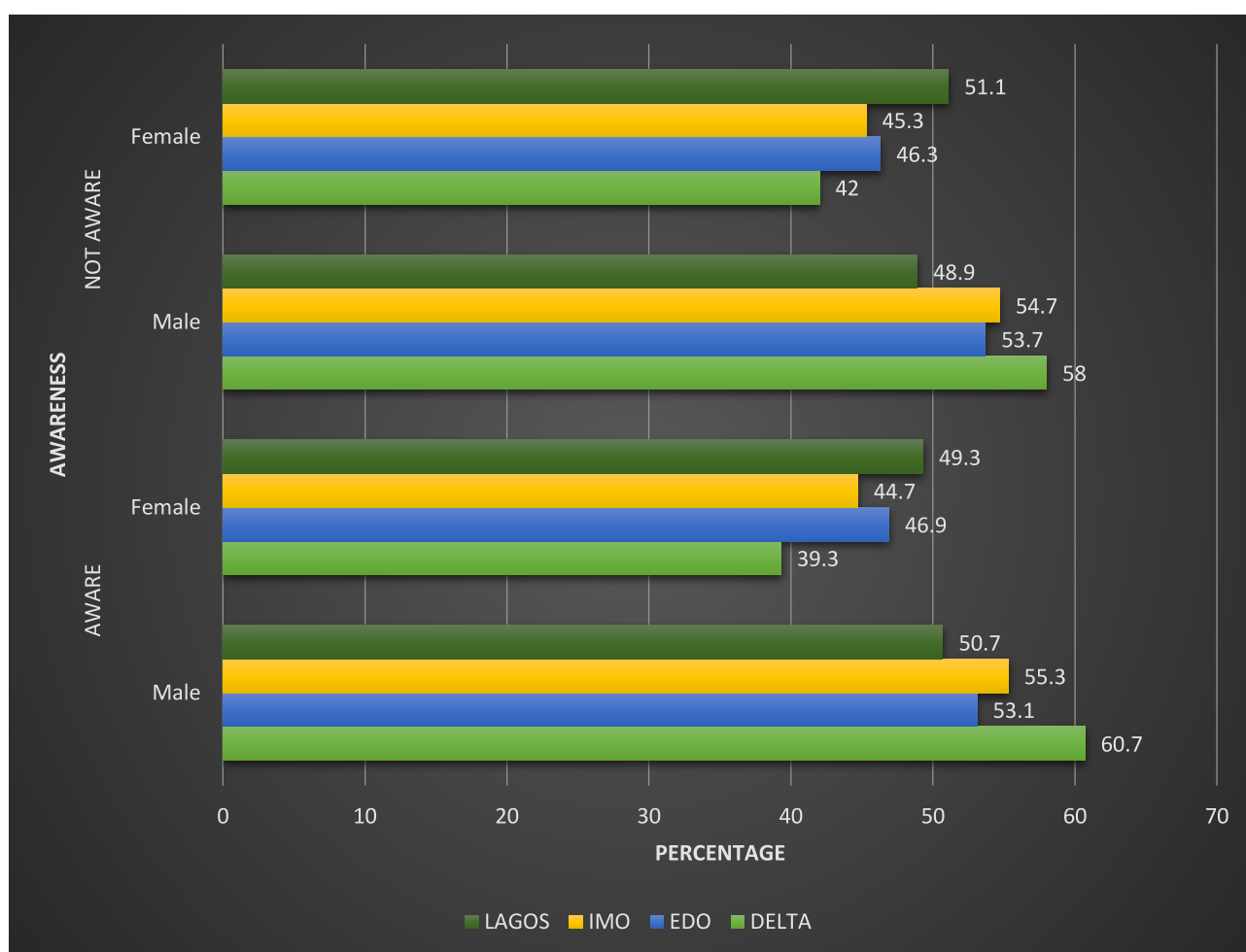
4.6 AWARENESS OF MIGRANTS RESOURCE CENTRE

The result of the migration survey also shows that among the respondents that have the intention of travelling outside Nigeria, Delta state had the highest of respondents who are aware of a migration resource centres in the country; 60.6 percent of the respondents in Delta state are aware of the migration resource centre compared to 58.8 percent of those who are not aware. Imo State recorded 55.2 percent for those who are aware as against 55.0 percent who are not aware while Edo and Lagos recorded 53.8 and 43.6 percent for those who are aware as compared to 53.3 and 49.3 respectively for those who are not.

FIGURE 12: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INTENDING MIGRANTS WHO ARE AWARE OF MIGRANTS RESOURCE CENTRE BY STATE AND SEX
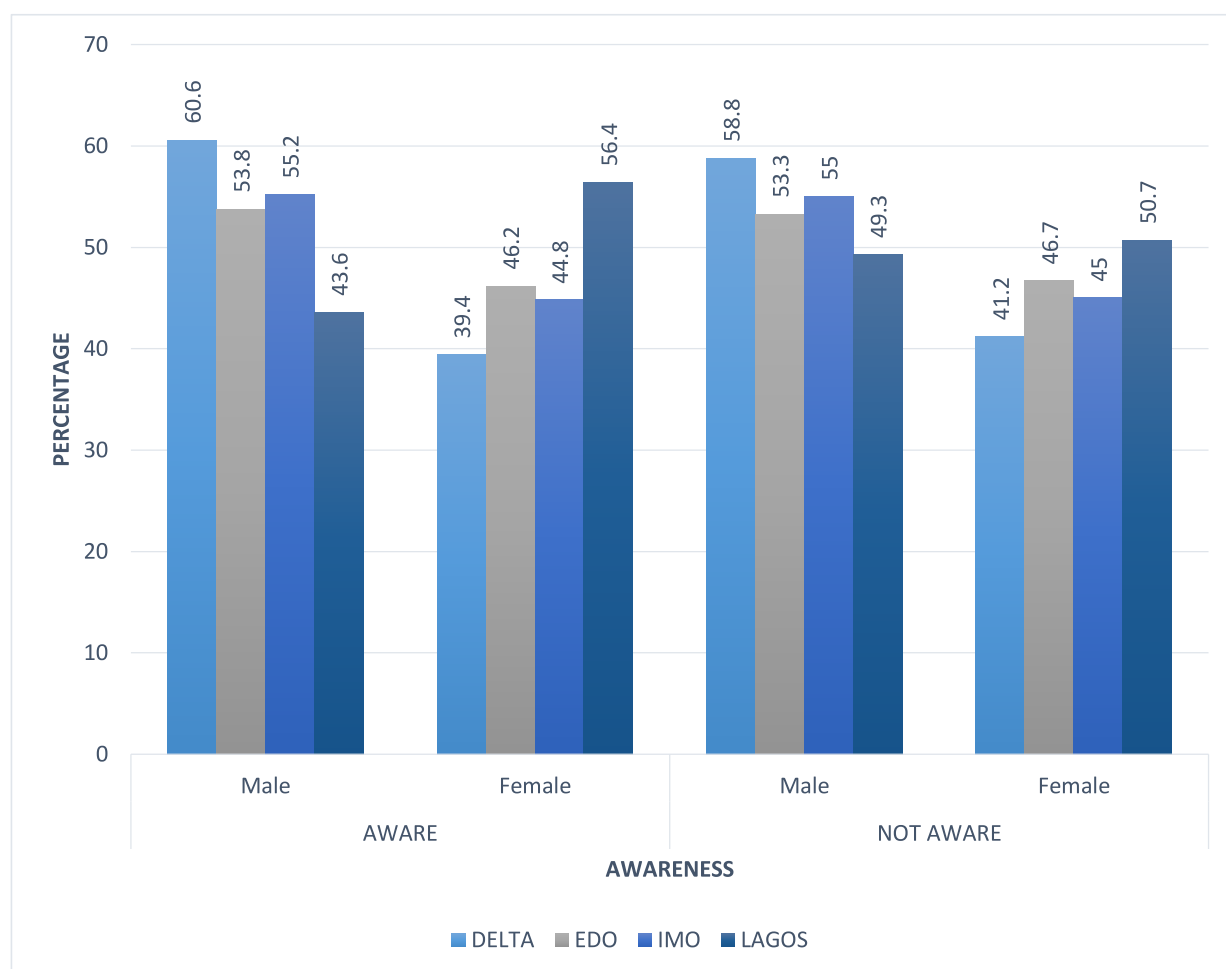
4.7 COMPOSITE OF INTENDING MIGRANTS

The state with the highest percentage of male intending migrants that are aware of the risk of detention faced during migration was Delta State with 61.4 percent as against 56.3 percent that are not aware, this is followed by Lagos State with 60.3 percent as against 46.4 that are not aware, while the least was Edo State with 55.7 percent as compared to 55.2 percent that are not aware.

The female intending migrants that are aware of sexual abuse as a risk in the course migration for Lagos State was 47.7 percent as compared to 38.5 percent that are not aware of the risk that is involved. Edo State had 47.5 percent as against 34.9 percent that are not aware, while Imo State recorded 44.5 percent as compared to 43.0 percent that are not aware.

The awareness for risk of death for male intending migrants of Delta State had 61.4 percent as compared to 52.6 percent who are not aware, while that of Imo State recorded 56.8 percent as against 52.9 percent who not aware.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 RETURNED MIGRANTS

Returning migrants are persons returning to their country of citizenship after having been international migrants (whether short-term or long- term) in another country and who have returned to their own country of origin. These categories of people can differentiate between their earlier originally held beliefs about their countries of destination before crossing the international borders and what they saw upon arrival.

5.1   REASON FOR TRAVELLING

Official reason is the major reason why most migrants from Edo state leave their homeland while returned migrants from Delta state move more due to cultural perception. Imo and Delta states migrants leave for medical reason and marriage with 100 percent response rate respectively. This is followed by Greener pasture which account for most reasons why returned migrants from Imo and Lagos states across international borders in search for better life as depicted in figure 13 below with 93.8 percent and 93.3 percent, respectively. The report shows that Returned Migrants from Delta state travel more for Business with 91.3 percent and Lagos state record 90.5 percent for work.

FIGURE 13: PERCENTAGE DISTRI BUTION OF RETURNED MIGRANTS BY REASONS FOR TRAVELING BY STATE AND SEX
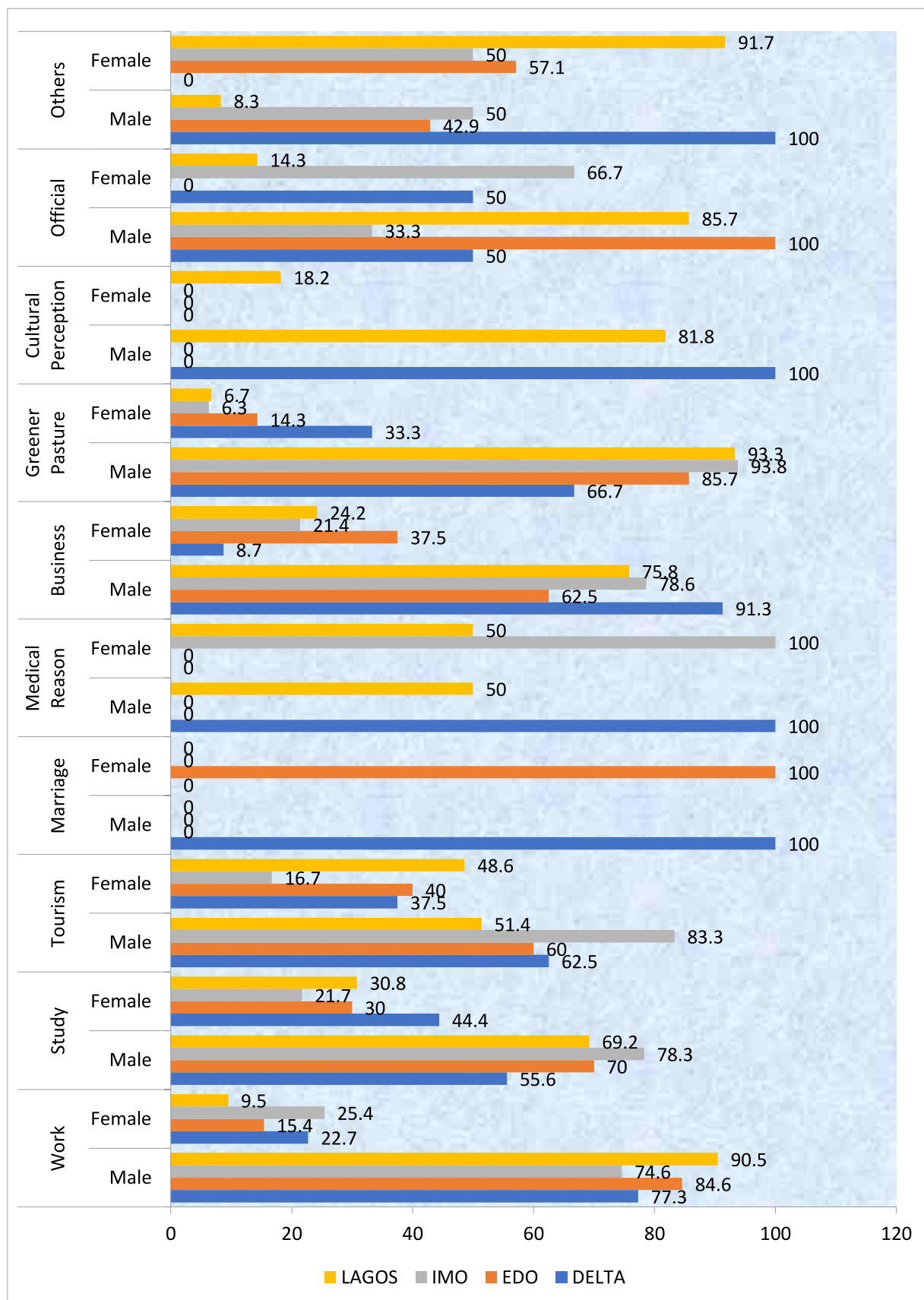
5.2 MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION

The most preferred means of transportation by the returned migrants are the desert and the sea which is used more frequently by the male with 100 percent each for Delta and Lagos state. Of all the means of transportation, the most used by the female is the desert with 40 percent followed by air transport with 30.6 percent.

FIGURE 14: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNED MIGRANTS BY STATE, MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION THEY TRAVELLED WITH AND SEX
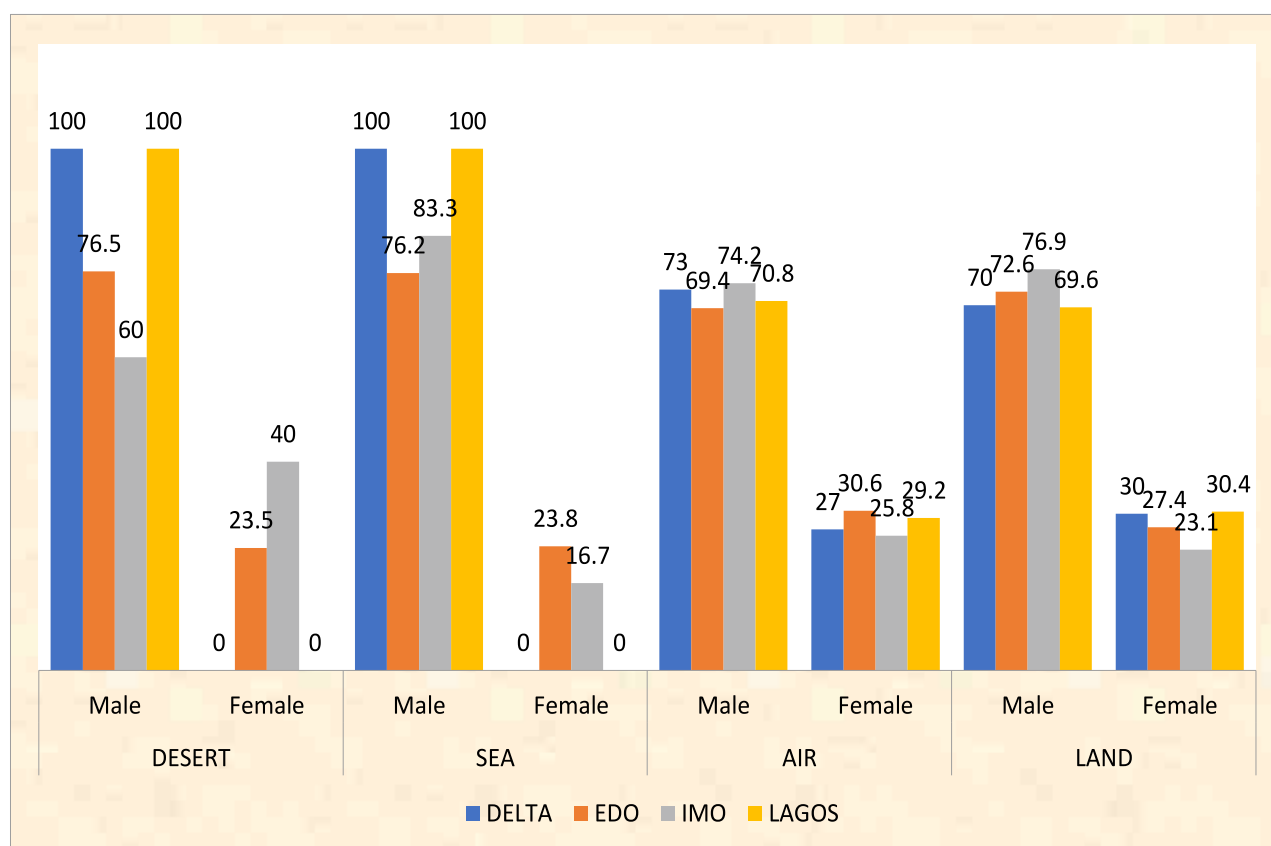
5.3 RISKS ENCOUNTERED

Substantial percentage of the Female returned migrants went through the gory experience of sexual abuse at the point of destination representing 100 percent in Lagos and Delta state followed by forced prostitution while most male suffer detention and hunger.

FIGURE 15: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNED MIGRANTS BY RISK ENCOUNTERED IN COURSE OF MIGRATION BY TYPE OF RISKS, STATE AND SEX
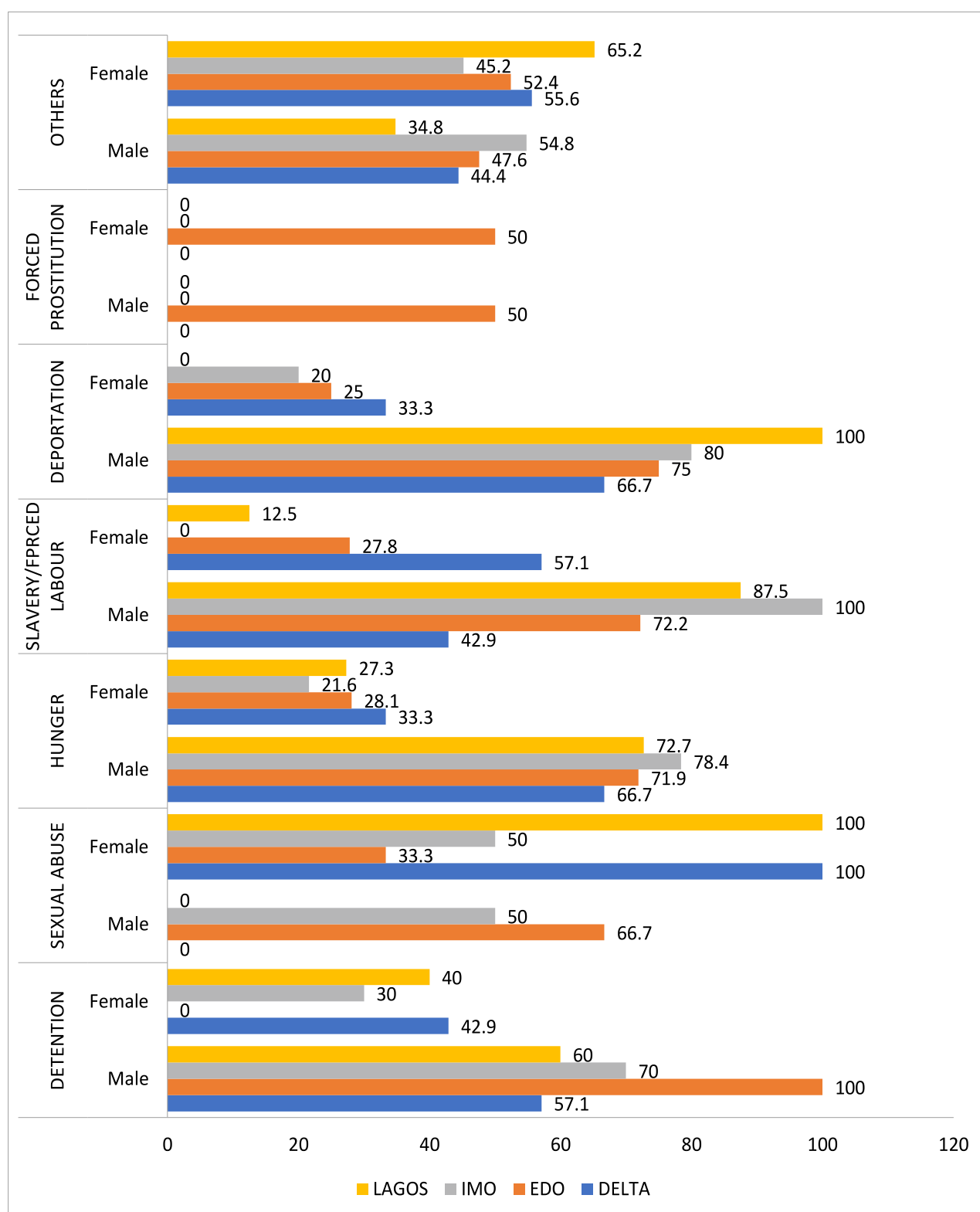
5.4 PASSPORT AND VISA

Dominant percentage of the returned migrants do not have passport and visa, and this represent 76.9 percent majorly from Delta state followed by 76.3 percent from Edo state. Available evidence shows that more male returned migrants have passport and visa than the female returned migrants with 74.4 percent and Imo state is the most compliant state in terms of possession of passport and visa followed by Lagos state with 71 percent, but the truth is that most of them travelled without passport and visa.

FIGURE 16: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNED MIGRANTS THAT TRAVELLED WITHOUT PASSPORT AND VISA BY STATE AND SEX
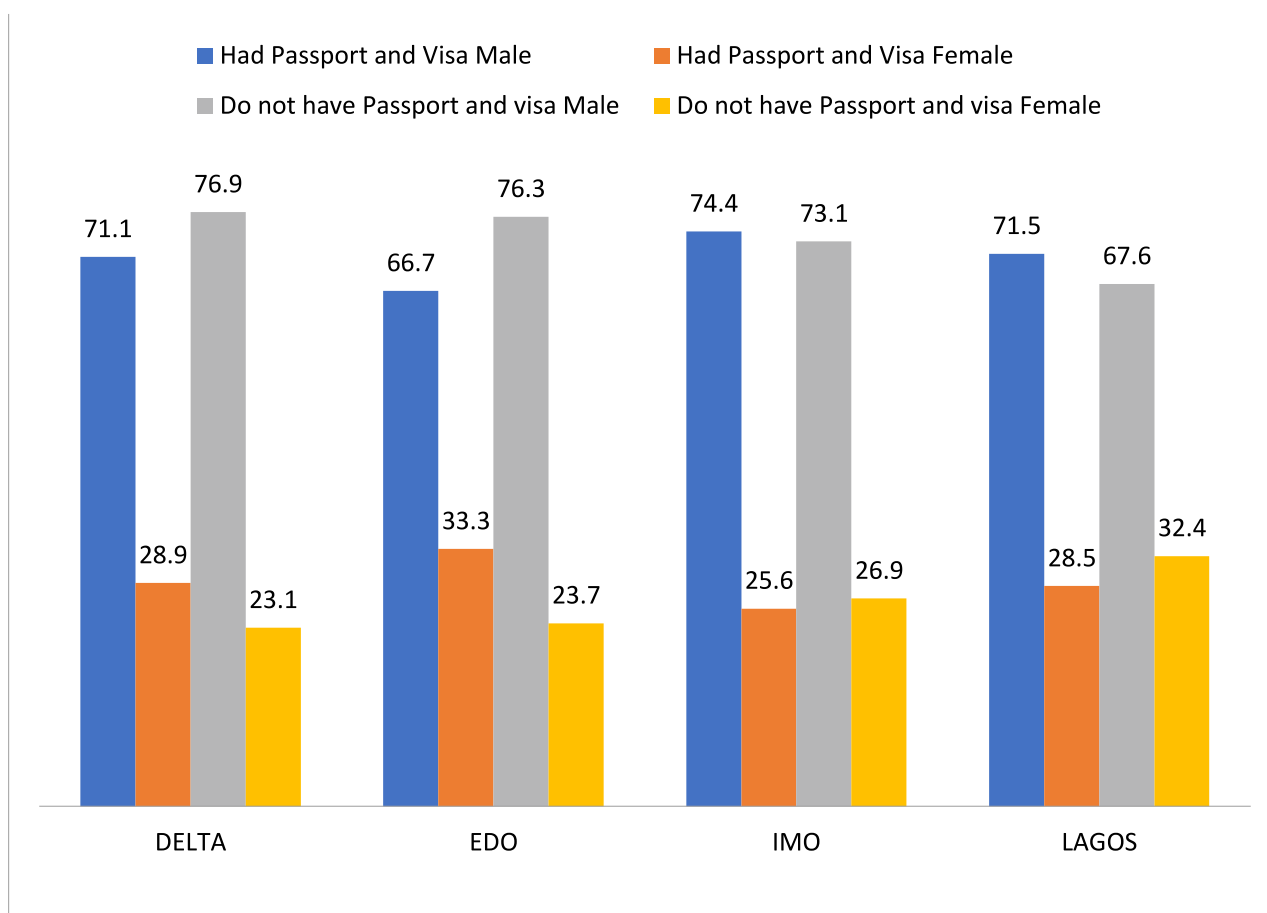
Figure 17 below clearly depicts that male returned migrants mostly return because of crime and lack of travel documents representing 100 percent from Edo and Delta state irrespective of their sex. This is followed by voluntary return with 91.3 percent recorded in Imo state and the inability to get a job with 81.8 percent, also from Imo state across sex. Female returnees however returned mostly because of deceit with the highest record of 50 percent from Delta State.

FIGURE 17: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNED MIGRANTS BY REASON FOR RETURNING BACK TO NIGERIA BY STATE AND SEX

LAGOS IMO EDO DELTA

Voluntary Return
- Female: LAGOS 32.6, IMO 8.7, EDO 28, DELTA 28.9
- Male: LAGOS 67.4, IMO 91.3, EDO 72, DELTA 71.1

Crime
- Female: LAGOS 0, IMO 0, EDO 0, DELTA 0
- Male: LAGOS 0, IMO 0, EDO 100, DELTA 100

No Paper
- Female: LAGOS 20, IMO 25, EDO 0, DELTA 33.3
- Male: LAGOS 80, IMO 75, EDO 100, DELTA 66.7

No Job
- Female: LAGOS 20, IMO 18.2, EDO 31.6, DELTA 22.2
- Male: LAGOS 80, IMO 81.8, EDO 68.4, DELTA 77.8

Hardship
- Female: LAGOS 31, IMO 30.5, EDO 25.7, DELTA 25.9
- Male: LAGOS 69, IMO 69.5, EDO 74.3, DELTA 74.1

Deceit
- Female: LAGOS 25, IMO 44.4, EDO 37.5, DELTA 50
- Male: LAGOS 75, IMO 55.6, EDO 62.5, DELTA 50

5.6 HOW THEY RETURN

The Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration and the Involuntary Return dominated how the returned migrants sojourned back to their homeland with 100 percent recorded among male migrants from Delta, Lagos, and Imo state, while a highest recorded method of choice of returning among female migrants is by Involuntary Return with 40 percent.

FIGURE 18: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNED MIGRANTS AND HOW THEY RETURNED BY STATE AND SEX
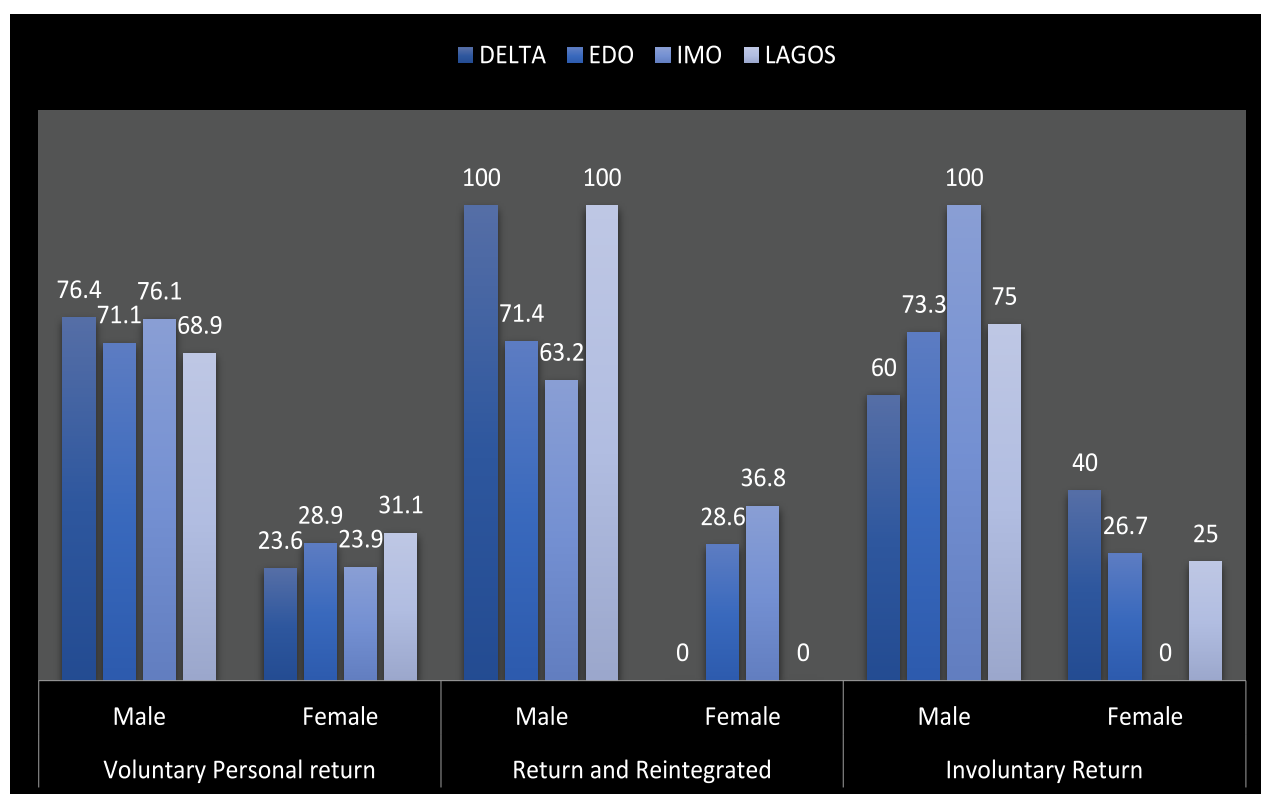
5.7 CONTINENTS TRAVELLED TO

The most preferred destination of returned migrants from Imo state irrespective of sex is North America with 100 percent. Similarly, returned Lagos and Edo state migrants visited South America and North America with 100 and 80 percent respectively, irrespective of their sex. The preference for the returned migrants from Delta state was between Australia/Oceania and South America with 100 percent response rate each. Respondents from Edo accounted for migrants having Europe as their most preferred destination at 77.8 percent followed by Lagos at 76.9 percent. Antarctica returned with no single response.

TABLE 3: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CONTINENTS RETURNED MIGRANTS TRAVELLED TO BYSTATE AND SEX

Item	AFRICA		NORTH AMERICA		SOUTH AMERICA		ASIA		AUSTRALIA/ OCEANIA		ANTARTICA		EUROPE	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
DELTA	80.9	19.1	50	50	100	0	50	50	0	100	0	0	64.3	31.7
EDO	70.1	29.9	80	20	0	0	66.7	33.3	50	50	0	0	77.8	22.2
IMO	77	23	100	0	40	60	87.5	12.5	0	0	0	0	63.0	37.0
LAGOS	69.9	30.1	50	50	100	0	76.1	23.9	50	50	0	0	76.9	28.1

5.8 SUGGESTIONS ON HOW DISCOURAGE IRREGULAR MIGRATION

Job creation was largely suggested by the returned migrants as a panacea to discourage irregular migration across the four states, with 79.71 percent of respondents from Delta state making that suggestion. This suggestion was followed by the provision of infrastructure with 17.76 percent from Lagos state which tops the responses in that regard. Change of social norm is the least suggested solution.

TABLE 4: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNED MIGRANTS ON WHAT SHOULD BE DONE TO DISCOURAGE IRREGULAR MIGRATION

STATE	JOB CREATION	PROVISION OF INFRASTRUCTURE	ADEQUATE SECURITY	PROVISION OF SOCIAL INVESTMENT	SENSITIZATION ON ON THE DANGERS OF MIGRATION	CHANGE OF SOCIAL NORM	QUALITY EDUCATION	OTHERS
DELTA	79.71	0.00	0.00	1.45	5.80	2.90	7.25	2.90
EDO	70.54	6.25	0.89	4.46	5.36	0.89	8.04	3.57
IMO	74.77	17.12	0.00	0.90	2.70	0.90	2.70	0.90
LAGOS	60.75	17.76	6.54	4.21	9.81	0.47	0.47	0.00

5.9 AWARENESS OF MIGRANTS RESOURCE CENTRE

A large percentage of the respondents from Imo state say they are not aware of Migrants Resource Centre with 34.23 percent response rate, followed by Edo state with 50.89 percent. The state with the least awareness of the centre is Lagos state with 90.19 percent.

Imo state has the highest awareness of the Resource Centre with 65.77 percent followed by Delta state with 57.97 percent.

FIGURE 19: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNED MIGRANTS BY STATE AND AWARENESS OF MIGRANTS RESOURCE CENTRE
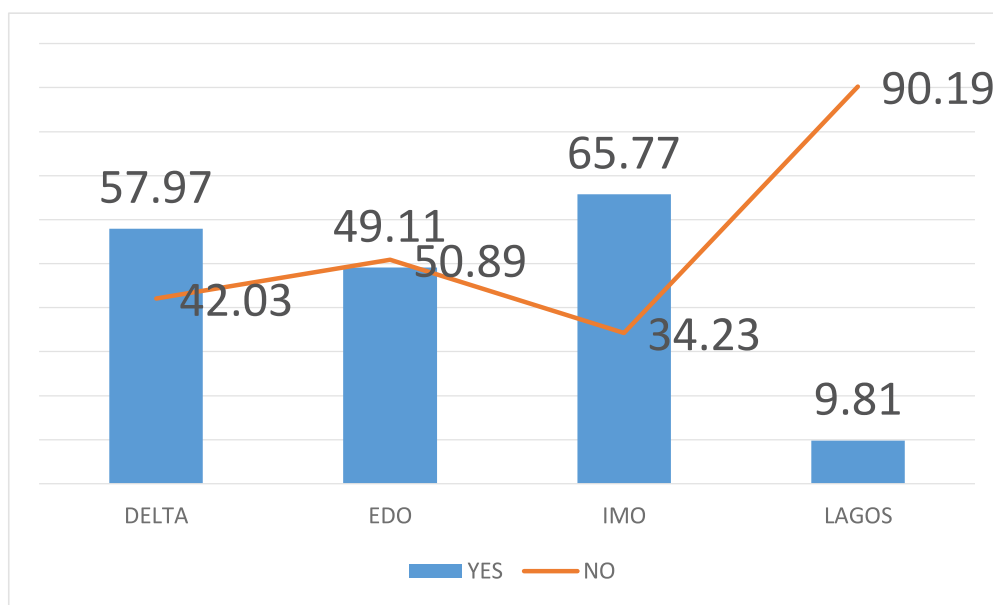
5.10 TRAINING ON SKILL ACQUISITION AFTER PROFILING

Substantial percentage of the returned Migrants did not receive any training on skill acquisition with 99.53 percent responses from Lagos state followed by Delta state with 88.41 percent. Edo state Returned Migrants received more training than any other state from the available record with 19.64 percent responses and 12.61 percent from Imo state, while the least is from Lagos state with 0.47 percent.

FIGURE 20: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNED MIGRANTS BY STATE AND TRAINING ON SKILL ACQUISITION AFTER PROFILING
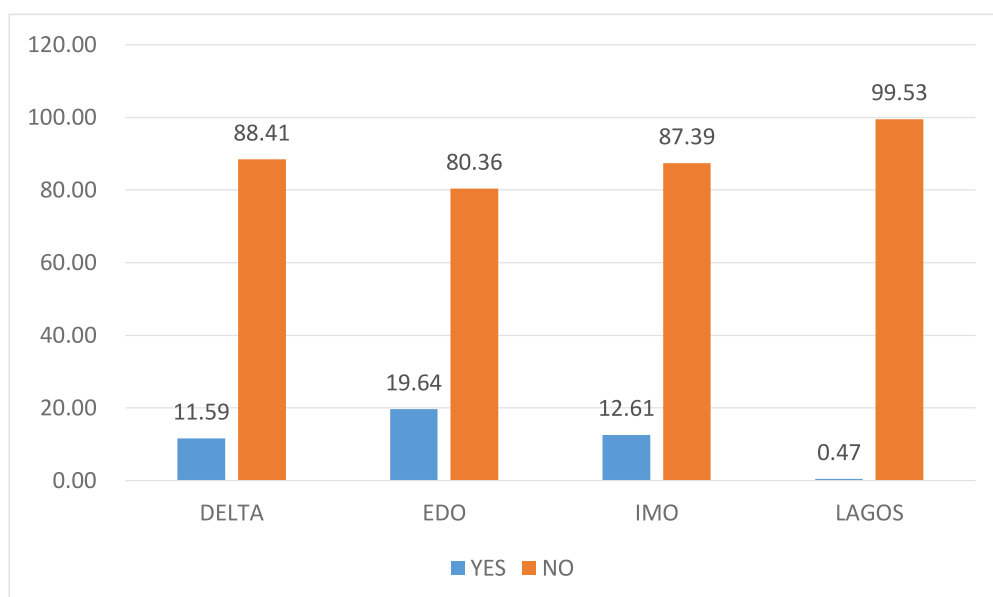
5.11 ASSISTANCE RECEIVED AFTER TRAINING

Imo state respondents stand out in terms of assistance received after training with a whopping 78.57 percent, coming far behind them is Edo state with 40.91 percent leaving Lagos state with no form of assistance.

FIGURE 21: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNED MIGRANTS BY STATE AND ASSISSTANCE GIVEN
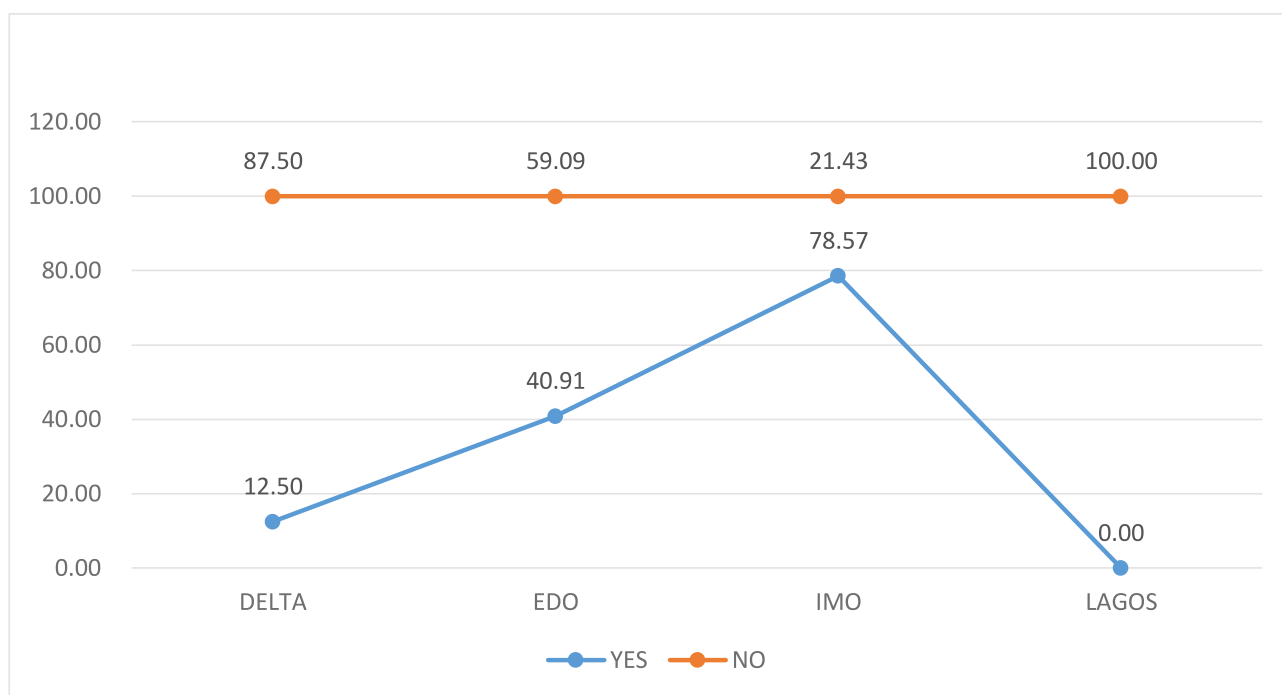
5.13 THOSE CURRENTLY PRACTICING WHAT THEY WERE TRAINED ON

Most returned migrants are currently practicing what they were trained on with 100 percent, 85.7 percent, 59.1 percent from Lagos, Imo and Edo states respectively, and least responses emanating from Delta state with 25 percent.

FIGURE 22: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNED MIGRANTS BY STATE WHO ARE CURRENTLY PRACTICING WHAT THEY WERE TRAINED ON
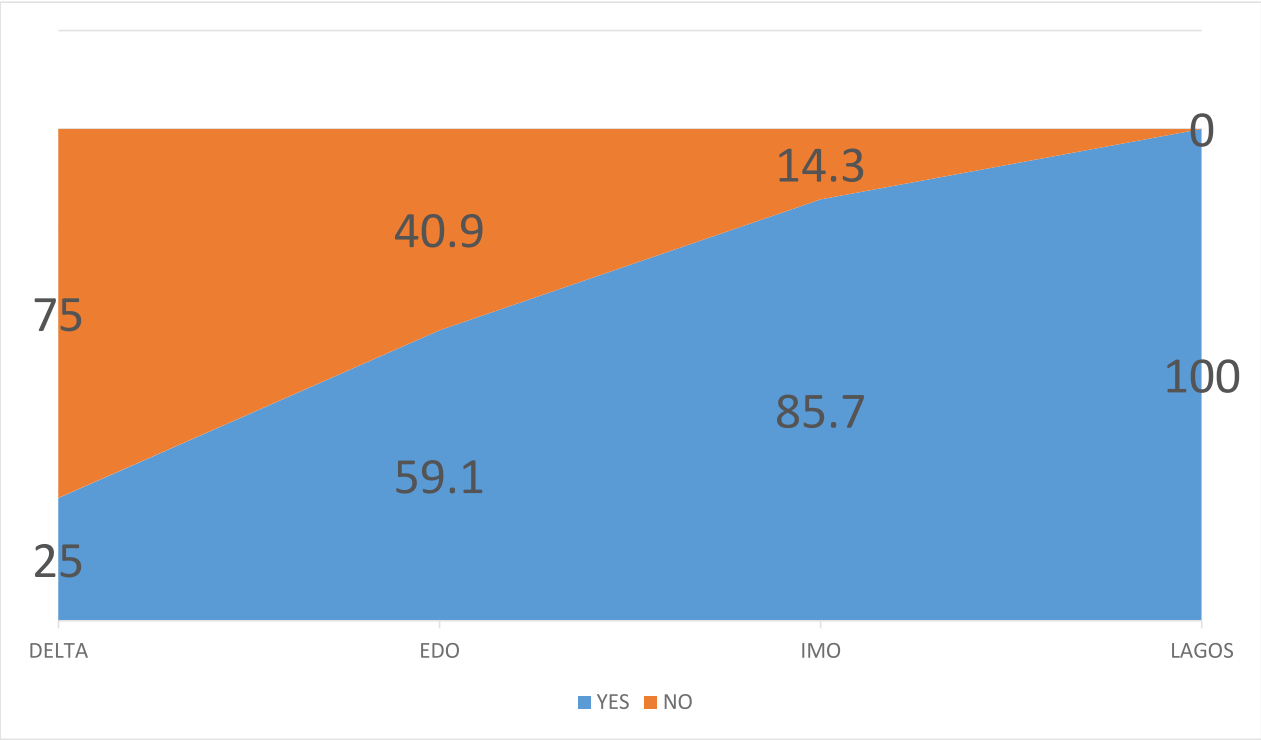
APPENDIX

TABLE 1: SAMPLE SIZE ALLOCATION BASE ON THE OUTCOME OF THE LISTING EXERCISE

State	Sample Size Expected	Sample Size Allocated	Percent (%)
DELTA	900	548	18.7
EDO	900	844	28.8
IMO	900	550	18.8
LAGOS	900	985	33.7
TOTAL	3600	2927	100

TABLE 2: HOUSEHOLD RESPONSE RATE

Item	Selected	Completed	% Completed
Delta	548	517	94.3
Edo	844	803	95.1
Imo	550	540	98.2
Lagos	985	880	89.3
Total	2927	2740	93.6

TABLE 3: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CONTINENTS RETURNED MIGRANTS TRAVELLED TO BYSTATE AND SEX

Item	AFRICA		NORTH AMERICA		SOUTH AMERICA		ASIA		AUSTRALIA/ OCEANIA		ANTARTICA		EUROPE	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
DELTA	80.9	19.1	50	50	100	0	50	50	0	100	0	0	64.3	31.7
EDO	70.1	29.9	80	20	0	0	66.7	33.3	50	50	0	0	77.8	22.2
IMO	77	23	100	0	40	60	87.5	12.5	0	0	0	0	63.0	37.0
LAGOS	69.9	30.1	50	50	100	0	76.1	23.9	50	50	0	0	76.9	28.1

TABLE 4: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNED MIGRANTS ON WHAT SHOULD BE DONE TO DISCOURAGE IRREGULAR MIGRATION

State	Job Creation	Provision of Infrastructure	Adequate Security	Provision of social Investment	Sensitization on the Dangers of Migration	Change of Social Norm	Quality Education	Others
Delta	79.71	0.00	0.00	1.45	5.80	2.90	7.25	2.90
Edo	70.54	6.25	0.89	4.46	5.36	0.89	8.04	3.57
Imo	74.77	17.12	0.00	0.90	2.70	0.90	2.70	0.90
Lagos	60.75	17.76	6.54	4.21	9.81	0.47	0.47	0.00

TABLE 5: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY STATE OF ORIGIN

nk	Delta	Edo	Imo	Lagos	Total
ABIA	0	16	4	46	66
ADAMAWA	1	0	0	0	1
AKWA-IBOM	14	29	0	49	92
ANAMBRA	11	5	8	43	67
BAUCHI	0	1	0	0	1
BAYELSA	8	0	0	10	18
BENUE	3	18	1	19	41
BORNO	0	0	0	13	13
CROSS RIVER	10	15	1	18	44
DELTA	1203	128	0	69	1400
EBONYI	6	31	6	30	73
EDO	12	1786	0	58	1856
EKITI	1	0	0	25	26
ENUGU	8	10	4	18	40
GOMBE	0	1	0	0	1
IMO	13	19	1302	81	1415
JIGAWA	0	0	0	6	6
KADUNA	0	0	0	9	9
KANO	2	1	0	31	34
KATSINA	0	0	0	1	1
KOGI	3	14	0	58	75
KWARA	0	0	0	282	282
LAGOS	0	0	0	363	363
NASARAWA	0	0	2	8	10
OGUN	0	4	0	299	303
ONDO	0	8	0	80	88
OSUN	2	1	0	118	121
OYO	2	8	0	151	161
PLATEAU	0	2	4	0	6
RIVERS	1	0	2	2	5
SOKOTO	0	0	0	6	6
TARABA	0	2	0	1	3
ZAMFARA	0	0	0	1	1

TABLE 6:   ESTIMATED POPULATION BY AGE, SECTOR, STATE AND SEX

Item	Sex	Delta	Edo	Imo	Lagos	Total
ALL POPULATION	MALE	2,955,648	2,330,645	2,913,790	6,983,603	15,183,686
	FEMALE	3,275,733	2,268,406	3,040,189	6,837,967	15,422,296
	TOTAL	**6,231,381**	**4,599,051**	**5,953,979**	**13,821,570**	**30,605,982**
SECTOR	URBAN	2,237,674	2,227,330	549,950	12,507,020	17,521,974
	RURAL	3,993,707	2,371,721	5,404,029	1,314,550	13,084,007
	TOTAL	**6,231,381**	**4,599,051**	**5,953,979**	**13,821,570**	**30,605,982**
13-55 YEARS	MALE	1,776,862	1,363,907	1,632,055	4,281,617	9,054,441
	FEMALE	2,002,056	1,324,848	1,815,097	4,519,860	9,661,860
	TOTAL	**3,778,918**	**2,688,755**	**3,447,152**	**8,801,477**	**18,716,301**
SECTOR (13-55)	URBAN	1,328,581	1,311,443	323,491	8,022,335	10,985,850
	RURAL	2,450,336	1,377,312	3,123,661	779,142	7,730,451
	TOTAL	**3,778,918**	**2,688,755**	**3,447,152**	**8,801,477**	**18,716,301**

TABLE 7: HOUSEHOLD RESPONSE RATE ESTIMATED POPULATION BY EVER-TRAVELLED, NEVER-TRAVELLED AND INTEND-TO-TRAVEL, SECTOR, STATE AND SEX

	Population (13-55) Years, 2020	Ever Travelled (13-55)		Never travelled at all	Intend to travel (13-55)	
		%	N	Number	%	Number
Total	18,716,301	7.92	1,482,331	17,233,970	60.0	10,331,764.99
DELTA	3,778,918	5.5	206,329	3,572,589	38.3	1,369,016.03
EDO	2,688,755	5.4	144,655	2,544,100	60.9	1,550,120.00
IMO	3,447,152	8.4	289,561	3,157,591	67.3	2,124,111.56
LAGOS	8,801,477	12.1	1,063,218	7,738,258	69.4	5,369,577.51
Urban	10,985,850	10.7	1,174,387	9,811,463	62.2	6,103,710.91
Rural	7,730,451	5.9	453,004	7,277,446	58.4	4,247,117.76
Male	9,054,441	11.3	1,018,625	8,035,816	65.5	5,261,048.99
Female	9,661,860	4.5	436,716	9,225,144	54.7	5,047,076.30

TABLE 8:   DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY SEX

State	Male	Female	Total
Delta	660	640	1300
Edo	1045	1054	2099
Imo	698	636	1334
Lagos	948	947	1895
Total	3351	3277	6628

TABLE 9: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY AGE

AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS)	DELTA	EDO	IMO	LAGOS	Total
13	42	80	38	54	214
14	48	87	46	43	224
15	58	103	44	56	261
16	43	74	38	49	204
17	40	74	32	55	201
18	47	84	49	64	244
19	43	65	24	45	177
20	68	92	54	59	273
21	20	54	21	62	157
22	39	74	43	60	216
23	19	71	34	54	178
24	21	43	30	38	132
25	48	92	48	77	265
26	33	41	34	37	145
27	36	33	32	37	138
28	36	53	46	59	194
29	21	29	30	38	118
30	58	78	61	70	267
31	21	18	13	38	90
32	32	44	46	66	188
33	17	21	24	36	98
34	24	25	17	46	112
35	50	89	69	83	291
36	31	25	21	29	106
37	21	25	14	40	100
38	46	46	40	63	195
39	20	28	9	25	82
40	45	101	58	90	294
41	9	21	8	27	65
42	29	45	24	56	154
43	19	26	18	26	89
44	10	13	6	14	43
45	55	80	65	64	264
46	17	23	15	22	77
47	17	23	16	25	81
48	15	33	21	27	96
49	8	22	10	17	57
50	31	49	35	37	152
51	15	10	6	10	41
52	15	25	26	25	91
53	11	25	13	23	72
54	7	23	28	17	75
55	15	32	28	32	107
Total	1300	2099	1334	1895	6628

TABLE 10: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

RELATIONSHIP TO THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	DELTA	EDO	IMO	LAGOS	Total
HEAD	340	536	269	695	1840
SPOUSE	269	398	235	422	1324
OWN CHILD	565	952	618	592	2727
STEPCHILD	6	5	4	3	18
GRAND CHILD	23	70	30	36	159
BROTHER/SISTER	40	65	83	76	264
NICE/NEPHEW	14	19	15	23	71
BROTHER/SISTER IN-LAW	8	22	23	17	70
PARENTS	22	21	19	2	64
PARENT IN LAW	0	0	1	2	3
OTHER RELATIVES	11	7	13	20	51
MAID/HOUSE SERVANT	2	4	24	7	37
Total	**1300**	**2099**	**1334**	**1895**	**6628**

TABLE 11: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY MARITAL STATUS

	NEVER MARRIED	MARRIED	DIVORCED	SEPARATED	WIDOW	TOTAL
DELTA	667	584	7	28	14	**1,300**
EDO	1,088	939	11	33	28	**2,099**
IMO	718	572	4	2	38	**1,334**
LAGOS	937	879	9	39	31	**1,895**
TOTAL	**3,410**	**2,974**	**31**	**102**	**111**	**6,628**

TABLE 12: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL REACHED

EDUCATION LEVEL REACHED	DELTA	EDO	IMO	LAGOS	TOTAL
BELOW PRIMARY	5	64	18	17	104
PRIMARY	170	416	127	169	882
JSS	194	272	188	167	821
VOCATIONAL/COMMERCIAL	20	15	51	19	105
SSS	595	934	615	968	3,112
NCE/OND/NURSING	144	143	85	200	572
B.A/B.SC./B. ED/HND	155	239	245	303	942
MSC/M.A/M.ADM.	5	7	5	22	39
DOCTORATE	1	-	-	1	2
OTHERS (SPECIFY)	11	9	-	29	49
Total	**1,300**	**2,099**	**1,334**	**1,895**	**6,628**

TABLE 13: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY ENGAGEMENT IN ANY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

	YES	NO	TOTAL
DELTA	753	457	1,210
EDO	1,224	708	1,932
IMO	646	604	1,250
LAGOS	1,222	576	1,798
Total	**3,845**	**2,345**	**6,190**

TABLE 14: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS   BY OCCUPATION

OCCUPATION (REFER TO APPENDIX 1)	DELTA	EDO	IMO	LAGOS	Total
Not Working	0	2	0	3	5
Non-commissioned armed forces officers	0	0	0	6	6
Armed forces occupations, other ranks	1	2	0	0	3
Commissioned armed forces officers	5	2	2	2	11
Administrative and commercial managers	7	8	4	3	22
Production and specialised services managers	3	0	2	4	9
Hospitality, retail and other services managers	8	6	8	9	31
Non-commissioned armed forces officers	3	4	2	3	12
Health professionals	5	8	6	8	27
Teaching professionals	20	7	18	26	71
Business and administration professionals	3	4	5	7	19
Information and communications technology professionals	1	0	0	4	5
Legal, social and cultural professionals	0	2	1	0	3
Armed forces occupations, other ranks	0	1	1	2	4
Business and administration associate professionals	3	4	5	5	17
Legal, social, cultural and related associate professionals	0	1	0	0	1
Information and communications technicians	0	2	1	2	5
Customer services clerks	0	0	1	1	2
Other clerical support workers	0	5	0	6	11
Personal service workers	2	3	5	12	22
Sales workers	1	31	6	33	71
Personal care workers	0	0	2	3	5
Protective services workers	1	0	0	5	6
Market-oriented skilled agricultural workers	0	1	1	0	2

Market-oriented skilled forestry, fishery and hunting workers	2	1	2	0	5
Subsistence farmers, fishers, hunters and gatherers	40	24	18	0	82
Building and related trades workers, excluding electricians	7	8	11	19	45
Metal, machinery and related trades workers	2	0	1	2	5
Handicraft and printing workers	2	3	1	4	10
Electrical and electronic trades workers	4	4	2	6	16
Food processing, wood working, garment and other craft and related trades workers	12	5	2	5	24
Stationary plant and machine operators	1	1	0	0	2
Drivers and mobile plant operators	15	3	5	5	28
Cleaners and helpers	2	3	0	2	7
Agricultural, forestry and fishery labourers	3	1	0	0	4
Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport	2	0	5	5	12
Food preparation assistants	3	6	1	7	17
Street and related sales and service workers	3	13	9	10	35
Refuse workers and other elementary workers	0	0	0	1	1
Legislators and senior officials	2	2	1	3	8
Managing directors and chief executives	1	0	2	1	4
Business services and administration managers	41	37	22	27	127
Sales, marketing, and development managers	24	21	7	10	62
Production managers in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	6	34	2	0	42
Manufacturing, mining, construction, and distribution managers	6	9	4	4	23
Information and communications technology service managers	3	2	7	3	15
Professional services managers	1	6	4	30	41

Hotel and restaurant managers	5	5	7	8	25
Retail and wholesale trade managers	87	129	17	85	318
Other services managers	13	3	1	8	25
Physical and earth science professionals	0	1	0	0	1
Life science professionals	0	1	1	1	3
Engineering professionals (excluding electrotechnology)	5	11	2	9	27
Electrotechnology engineers	2	1	1	1	5
Architects, planners, surveyors, and designers	5	5	2	4	16
Medical doctors	2	0	1	1	4
Nursing and midwifery professionals	6	4	16	8	34
Traditional and complementary medicine professionals	1	4	3	0	8
Paramedical practitioners	4	0	0	2	6
Veterinarians	1	0	1	0	2
Other health professionals	4	0	1	1	6
University and higher education teachers	1	1	3	0	5
Vocational education teachers	3	7	5	1	16
Secondary education teachers	16	6	13	4	39
Primary school and early childhood teachers	14	8	13	16	51
Other teaching professionals	1	1	1	1	4
Finance professionals	1	1	1	16	19
Administration professionals	0	4	1	14	19
Sales, marketing, and public relations professionals	8	6	6	7	27
Software and applications developers and analysts	0	0	1	0	1
Database and network professionals	2	0	0	2	4
Legal professionals	1	1	0	1	3
Librarians, archivists, and curators	1	0	0	0	1
Social and religious professionals	2	6	1	16	25

Authors, journalists, and linguists	0	0	1	1	2
Creative and performing artists	0	3	3	30	36
Physical and engineering science technicians	0	3	2	3	8
Mining, manufacturing, and construction supervisors	1	2	0	2	5
Process control technicians	1	1	1	1	4
Life science technicians and related associate professionals	0	0	0	2	2
Ship and aircraft controllers and technicians	0	1	0	0	1
Medical and pharmaceutical technicians	1	3	1	3	8
Nursing and midwifery associate professionals	4	1	3	4	12
Traditional and complementary medicine associate professionals	1	1	0	1	3
Veterinary technicians and assistants	1	0	0	0	1
Other health associate professionals	0	1	0	2	3
Sales and purchasing agents and brokers	1	2	2	0	5
Business services agents	15	24	20	110	169
Administrative and specialised secretaries	1	2	4	5	12
Regulatory government associate professionals	1	3	1	7	12
Legal, social, and religious associate professionals	0	0	1	3	4
Sports and fitness workers	1	3	1	3	8
Artistic, cultural, and culinary associate professionals	0	1	1	4	6
Telecommunications and broadcasting technicians	0	0	2	1	3
General office clerks	8	1	4	3	16
Secretaries (general)	1	1	0	2	4
Tellers, money collectors and related clerks	0	1	0	2	3
Client information workers	0	2	1	1	4
Material-recording and transport clerks	1	0	3	0	4

Other clerical support workers	0	1	0	3	4
Travel attendants, conductors and guides	0	0	0	3	3
Cooks	2	0	0	1	3
Waiters and bartenders	4	4	1	1	10
Hairdressers, beauticians and related workers	42	78	15	86	221
Building and housekeeping supervisors	1	4	3	1	9
Other personal services workers	1	1	4	5	11
Street and market salespersons	9	74	77	94	254
Shop salespersons	22	31	12	47	112
Cashiers and ticket clerks	1	1	0	0	2
Other sales workers	1	1	0	11	13
Childcare workers and teachers' aides	1	0	0	0	1
Personal care workers in health services	0	2	0	1	3
Protective services workers	1	0	0	1	2
Market gardeners and crop growers	1	1	1	0	3
Animal producers	1	0	0	0	1
Mixed crop and animal producers	1	0	16	0	17
Fishery workers, hunters, and trappers	14	0	0	1	15
Subsistence crop farmers	67	275	50	7	399
Subsistence livestock farmers	6	12	10	0	28
Subsistence mixed crop and livestock farmers	18	28	16	1	63
Subsistence fishers, hunters, trappers, and gatherers	7	0	0	0	7
Building frame and related trades workers	1	5	5	3	14
Building finishers and related trades workers	2	7	11	3	23
Painters, building structure cleaners and related trades workers	3	5	8	11	27
Sheet and structural metal workers, moulders and welders, and related workers	3	15	10	9	37
Blacksmiths, toolmakers, and related trades workers	0	0	1	2	3
Machinery mechanics and repairers	7	16	5	40	68

Handicraft workers	1	21	6	9	37
Printing trades workers	0	1	0	9	10
Electrical equipment installers and repairers	5	8	4	12	29
Electronics and telecommunications installers and repairers	1	0	1	1	3
Food processing and related trades workers	4	4	5	10	23
Wood treaters, cabinetmakers, and related trades workers	5	5	3	4	17
Garment and related trades workers	4	7	0	31	42
Other craft and related workers	0	1	0	9	10
Mining and mineral processing plant operators	0	0	0	1	1
Chemical and photographic products plant and machine operators	1	2	2	2	7
Rubber, plastic, and paper products machine operators	1	7	1	0	9
Textile, fur, and leather products machine operators	3	8	5	10	26
Food and related products machine operators	0	0	0	1	1
Wood processing and papermaking plant operators	2	0	1	1	4
Other stationary plant and machine operators	1	0	0	1	2
Locomotive engine drivers and related workers	2	0	1	3	6
Car, van, and motorcycle drivers	17	28	18	17	80
Heavy truck and bus drivers	3	6	4	15	28
Mobile plant operators	0	0	0	1	1
Ships' deck crews and related workers	0	0	0	1	1
Domestic, hotel and office cleaners and helpers	1	0	2	4	7
Vehicle, window, laundry, and other hand cleaning workers	3	1	1	0	5
Agricultural, forestry and fishery labourers	3	10	0	0	13
Mining and construction labourers	2	1	2	4	9
Manufacturing labourers	0	0	3	9	12

Transport and storage labourers	3	8	2	9	22
Food preparation assistants	0	0	1	3	4
Street and related service workers	4	2	11	16	33
Street vendors (excluding food)	2	1	3	14	20
Refuse workers	0	1	0	0	1
Other elementary workers	1	4	0	10	15
Total	**753**	**1224**	**646**	**1222**	**3845**

TABLE 15:   DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSE ON WHAT SHOULD BE DONE TO DISCOURAGE IRREGULAR MIGRATION

ITEM	DELTA	EDO	IMO	LAGOS	TOTAL
Job creation	55	79	83	130	347
Provision of infrastructure	0	7	19	38	64
Adequate security	0	1	0	14	15
Provision of social investment	1	5	1	9	16
Sensitization on the dangers of migration	4	6	3	21	34
Change of social norm	2	1	1	1	5
Quality education	5	9	3	1	18
Others	2	4	1	0	7
Total	69	112	111	214	506

TABLE 16: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSE ON WHAT SHOULD BE DONE TO DISCOURAGE IRREGULAR MIGRATION

ITEM	DELTA	EDO	IMO	LAGOS
JOB CREATION	79.71	70.54	74.77	60.75
PROVISION OF INFRASTRUCTURE	0.00	6.25	17.12	17.76
ADEUATE SECURITY	0.00	0.89	0.00	6.54
PROVISION OF SOCIAL INVESTMENT	1.45	4.46	0.90	4.21
SENSITIZATION ON THE DANGERS OF MIGRATION	5.80	5.36	2.70	9.81
CHANGE OF SOCIAL NORM	2.90	0.89	0.90	0.47
QUALITY EDUCATION	7.25	8.04	2.70	0.47
OTHERS	2.90	3.57	0.90	0.00

TABLE 17: DISTRIBUTION OF INTENDING MIGRANTS BY REASONS FOR TRAVELLING BY STATE AND SEX

		DELTA	EDO	IMO	LAGOS	Total
Work	Male	60.2	55.5	57.7	55.3	56.7
	Female	39.8	44.5	42.3	44.7	43.3
Study	Male	58.4	54.4	52.3	44.1	51.6
	Female	41.6	45.6	47.7	55.9	48.4
Tourism	Male	26.3	29.9	39.2	26.6	30.6
	Female	73.7	70.1	60.8	73.4	69.4
Marriage	Male	14.3	18.2	0.0	40.0	13.5
	Female	85.7	81.8	100.0	60.0	86.5
Medical Reason	Male	0.0	42.9	50.0	0.0	38.5
	Female	0.0	57.1	50.0	100.0	61.5
Cultural Perception	Male	0.0	48.8	75.0	46.2	50.0
	Female	0.0	51.2	25.0	53.8	50.0
Greener Pasture	Male	64.6	59.0	67.3	49.7	55.7
	Female	35.4	41.0	32.7	50.3	44.3

TABLE 18: DISTRIBUTION OF INTENDING MIGRANTS BY MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION THEY WANT TO TRAVEL WITH BY STATE AND SEX

		DELTA	EDO	IMO	LAGOS
AIR	Male	55.7	50.5	54.4	47.7
	Female	44.3	49.5	45.6	52.3
DESERT	Male	78.9	57.4	76.0	91.7
	Female	21.1	42.6	24.0	8.3
SEA	Male	66.7	59.3	55.5	61.8
	Female	33.3	40.7	44.5	38.2
LAND	Male	60.1	54.1	53.0	54.9
	Female	39.9	45.9	47.0	45.1

TABLE 19: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INTENDING MIGRANT WHO ARE AWARE OF GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON MIGRATION

	AWARE		NOT AWARE	
Item	Male	Female	Male	Female
DELTA	60.7	39.3	58.0	42.0
EDO	53.1	46.9	53.7	46.3
IMO	55.3	44.7	54.7	45.3
LAGOS	50.7	49.3	48.9	51.1

TABLE 20: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INTENDING MIGRANT WHO ARE AWARE OF MIGRANT'S RESOURCE CENTRE

ITEN	AWARE		NOT AWARE	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
DELTA	60.6	39.4	58.8	41.2
EDO	53.8	46.2	53.3	46.7
IMO	55.2	44.8	55.0	45.0
LAGOS	43.6	56.4	49.3	50.7

TABLE 21: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INTENDING MIGRANTS and LEVEL OF AWARENESS OF RISK FACED IN COURSE OF MIGRATION BY TYPE,STATE AND SEX

			DELTA	EDO	IMO	LAGOS
DETENTION	AWARE	Male	61.4	55.7	57.3	60.3
		Female	38.6	44.3	42.7	39.7
	NOT AWARE	Male	56.3	55.2	51.2	46.4
		Female	43.8	44.8	48.8	53.6
SEXUAL ABUSE	AWARE	Male	59.4	52.5	55.5	52.3
		Female	40.6	47.5	44.5	47.7
	NOT AWARE	Male	75.0	65.1	57.0	61.5
		Female	25.0	34.9	43.0	38.5
DEATH	AWARE	Male	61.4	55.6	56.8	55.8
		Female	38.6	44.4	43.2	44.2
	NOT AWARE	Male	52.6	55.5	52.9	57.5
		Female	47.4	44.5	47.1	42.5
HUNGER	AWARE	Male	60.9	56.0	56.2	55.1
		Female	39.1	44.0	43.8	44.9
	NOT AWARE	Male	61.1	53.4	54.9	61.3
		Female	38.9	46.6	45.1	38.7
SLAVERY/FPRCED LABOUR	AWARE	Male	61.3	54.8	56.4	54.6
		Female	38.7	45.2	43.6	45.4
	NOT AWARE	Male	54.5	58.1	54.3	59.6
		Female	45.5	41.9	45.7	40.4
DEPORTATION	AWARE	Male	61.0	55.2	57.0	56.8
		Female	39.0	44.8	43.0	43.2
	NOT AWARE	Male	58.8	57.4	51.4	53.1
		Female	41.2	42.6	48.6	46.9
FORCED PROSTITUTION	AWARE	Male	59.8	54.1	54.2	45.1
		Female	40.2	45.9	45.8	54.9
	NOT AWARE	Male	72.4	59.7	60.4	76.9
		Female	27.6	40.3	39.6	23.1

TABLE 22: DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNED MIGRANTS BY REASONS FOR TRAVELLING BY STATE AND SEX

		DELTA	EDO	IMO	LAGOS
Work	Male	77.3	84.6	74.6	90.5
	Female	22.7	15.4	25.4	9.5
Study	Male	55.6	70.0	78.3	69.2
	Female	44.4	30.0	21.7	30.8
Tourism	Male	62.5	60.0	83.3	51.4
	Female	37.5	40.0	16.7	48.6
Marriage	Male	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Female	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Medical Reason	Male	100.0	0.0	0.0	50.0
	Female	0.0	0.0	100.0	50.0
Business	Male	91.3	62.5	78.6	75.8
	Female	8.7	37.5	21.4	24.2
Greener Pasture	Male	66.7	85.7	93.8	93.3
	Female	33.3	14.3	6.3	6.7
Cultural Perception	Male	100.0	0.0	0.0	81.8
	Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.2
Official	Male	50.0	100.0	33.3	85.7
	Female	50.0	0.0	66.7	14.3
Others	Male	100.0	42.9	50.0	8.3
	Female	0.0	57.1	50.0	91.7

TABLE 23: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNED MIGRANTS BY MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION THEY TRAVELLED WITH BY STATE AND SEX

ITEM		DELTA	EDO	IMO	LAGOS
DESERT	Male	100.0	76.5	60.0	100.0
	Female	0.0	23.5	40.0	0.0
SEA	Male	100.0	76.2	83.3	100.0
	Female	0.0	23.8	16.7	0.0
AIR	Male	73.0	69.4	74.2	70.8
	Female	27.0	30.6	25.8	29.2
LAND	Male	70.0	72.6	76.9	69.6
	Female	30.0	27.4	23.1	30.4

TABLE 24: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNED MIGRANTS BY RISK ENCOUNTERED IN THE COURSE OF MIGRATION BY TYPE OF RISKS, STATE AND SEX

ITEM		DELTA	EDO	IMO	LAGOS
DETENTION	Male	57.1	100.0	70.0	60.0
	Female	42.9	0.0	30.0	40.0
SEXUAL ABUSE	Male	0.0	66.7	50.0	0.0
	Female	100.0	33.3	50.0	100.0
HUNGER	Male	66.7	71.9	78.4	72.7
	Female	33.3	28.1	21.6	27.3
SLAVERY/FPRCED LABOUR	Male	42.9	72.2	100.0	87.5
	Female	57.1	27.8	0.0	12.5
DEPORTATION	Male	66.7	75.0	80.0	100.0
	Female	33.3	25.0	20.0	0.0
FORCED PROSTITUTION	Male	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
	Female	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
OTHERS	Male	44.4	47.6	54.8	34.8
	Female	55.6	52.4	45.2	65.2

TABLE 25: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNED MIGRANTS THAT TRAVELLED WITHOUT PASSPORT AND VISA BY STATE AND SEX

	Had Passport and Visa		Do not have Passport and visa		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
DELTA	71.1	28.9	76.9	23.1	73.2	26.8
EDO	66.7	33.3	76.3	23.7	71.7	28.3
IMO	74.4	25.6	73.1	26.9	74.1	25.9
LAGOS	71.5	28.5	67.6	32.4	70.3	29.7

TABLE 26: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNED MIGRANTS BY REASON FOR RETURNING BACK TO NIGERIA BY STATE AND SEX

ITEM		DELTA	EDO	IMO	LAGOS
Deceit	Male	50.0	62.5	55.6	75.0
	Female	50.0	37.5	44.4	25.0
Hardship	Male	74.1	74.3	69.5	69.0
	Female	25.9	25.7	30.5	31.0
No Job	Male	77.8	68.4	81.8	80.0
	Female	22.2	31.6	18.2	20.0
No Paper	Male	66.7	100.0	75.0	80.0
	Female	33.3	0.0	25.0	20.0
Crime	Male	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	Male	38.9	52.0	56.0	35.3
	Female	61.1	48.0	44.0	64.7
Voluntary Return	Male	71.1	72.0	91.3	67.4
	Female	28.9	28.0	8.7	32.6

TABLE 27: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNED MIGRANTS AND HOW THEY RETURNED BY STATE AND SEX

ITEM	Voluntary Personal return		Return and Reintegrated		Involuntary Return	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
DELTA	76.4	23.6	100.0	0.0	60.0	40.0
EDO	71.1	28.9	71.4	28.6	73.3	26.7
IMO	76.1	23.9	63.2	36.8	100.0	0.0
LAGOS	68.9	31.1	100.0	0.0	75.0	25.0

TABLE 28: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CONTINENTS RETURNED MIGRANTS TRAVELLED TO BY STATE AND SEX

ITEM		DELTA	EDO	IMO	LAGOS
AFRICA	Male	80.9	70.1	77.0	69.9
	Female	19.1	29.9	23.0	30.1
NORTH AMERICA	Male	50.0	80.0	100.0	50.0
	Female	50.0	20.0	0.0	50.0
SOUTH AMERICA	Male	100.0	0.0	40.0	100.0
	Female	0.0	0.0	60.0	0.0
ASIA	Male	50.0	66.7	87.5	76.1
	Female	50.0	33.3	12.5	23.9
AUSTRALIA/OCEANIA	Male	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0
	Female	100.0	50.0	0.0	50.0
ANTARTICA	Male	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

TABLE 29: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MARITAL STATUS OF RETURNED MIGRANTS BY STATE AND SEX

		DELTA	EDO	IMO	LAGOS
NEVER MARRIED	Male	58.8	57.4	62.1	55.1
	Female	41.2	42.6	37.9	44.9
MARRIED	Male	43.7	43.3	42.8	47.1
	Female	56.3	56.7	57.2	52.9
DIVORCED	Male	57.1	27.3	50.0	33.3
	Female	42.9	72.7	50.0	66.7
SEPERATED	Male	25.0	33.3	50.0	33.3
	Female	75.0	66.7	50.0	66.7
WIDOW	Male	14.3	0.0	10.5	6.5
	Female	85.7	100.0	89.5	93.5

TABLE 30: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF RETURNED MIGRANTS BY STATE AND SEX

		DELTA	EDO	IMO	LAGOS
BELOW PRIMARY	Male	0.0	25.0	11.1	47.1
	Female	100.0	75.0	88.9	52.9
PRIMARY	Male	37.1	43.5	43.3	35.5
	Female	62.9	56.5	56.7	64.5
JSS	Male	49.0	41.5	48.9	48.5
	Female	51.0	58.5	51.1	51.5
VOCATIONAL/COMMERCIAL	Male	65.0	60.0	37.3	68.4
	Female	35.0	40.0	62.7	31.6
SSS	Male	53.9	53.9	57.2	51.0
	Female	46.1	46.1	42.8	49.0
NCE/OND/NURSING	Male	47.9	49.7	42.4	52.5
	Female	52.1	50.3	57.6	47.5
B.A/B.Sc/B.ED	Male	58.1	60.7	57.1	52.8
	Female	41.9	39.3	42.9	47.2
M.Sc/M.A	Male	80.0	42.9	40.0	72.7
	Female	20.0	57.1	60.0	27.3
DOCTORATE	Male	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Female	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

TABLE 31: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSE OF THOSE THAT INTEND TO TRAVEL IN FUTURE

STATE	YES	NO	TOTAL
DELTA	471	758	1,229
EDO	1,210	776	1,986
IMO	822	400	1,222
LAGOS	1,156	510	1,666
Total	3,659	2,444	6,103

TABLE 32: DISTRIBUTION OF MAIN REASON THAT CAUSED CHANGE OF HEART TO TRAVEL

STATE	NO MONEY	I LOVE MY COUNTRY	I AM OKAY	I AM TOO OLD	OTHERS	TOTAL
DELTA	421	64	163	30	80	758
EDO	316	94	283	43	40	776
IMO	210	76	69	29	16	400
LAGOS	321	36	70	24	59	510
TOTAL	1,268	270	585	126	195	2,444

TABLE 33:   DISTRIBUTION OF THOSE AWARE OF GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON MIGRATION

STATE	YES	NO	TOTAL
DELTA	252	219	471
EDO	529	681	1210
IMO	515	307	822
LAGOS	75	1081	1156
TOTAL	1371	2288	3659