nbs
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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

2022

Table of Contents

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

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 Organisation for Migration (IOM) and other National and International partners have implemented a series of projects geared towards the management of migration in Nigeria, by creating awareness of the benefits of regular migration, and the disadvantages of irregular migration. This was borne out of the expectation that with more awareness of 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. The study also beamed its searchlight on the state of the Almajiri and the house help in the selected states.

This survey, which was conducted by direct interactions and the use of questionnaires, was carried out in the six selected states in Anambra, Edo, Lagos, Benue, Gombe, and Kano owing to the prevalence of irregular migrations to Europe from these states and also emerging states, compared to the rest of the country.

This was indeed a unique exercise as it pulled resources from the European Union (EU) through IOM, technical resources from IOM and NBS, and human resources from both IOM and relevant government stakeholders to come up with a comprehensive presentation of the awareness and perception of intending and returned migrants on the dangers of irregular migration, the Almajiri and house help.

It is hoped that the outcome of this survey will inform the next steps by providing the basis for upcoming projects and activities in this regard.
We would like to use this opportunity to thank the NBS for owning this important project and other National partners who supported the implementation of this activity, irrespective of challenges.

IOM welcomes more partnership and cooperation towards achieving more feats of this magnitude.

DE BOECK Laurent
Chief of Mission, IOM Nigeria

PREFACE

The movement of the human population 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 carried out irregularly, 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 have 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 socioeconomic challenges being posed both to the country and to the migrants themselves. As part of targeted efforts by policymakers 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 also focused on the vulnerable such as the Almajiri and the house help. The study was carried out in six perceived endemic states of Anambra, Edo, Lagos, Benue, Gombe, and Kano. The primary objective of this important study is to identify the levels of awareness and perception of intending and returned migrants on the dangers of irregular migration in Nigeria. Other objectives include providing baseline data on intending and returned migrants in the country, identifying steps taken by the government to return, rehabilitate and reintegrate migrants and ultimately making 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 Personal 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 an unbiased selection process 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.

The report 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 the sampling design and methodology. Chapter three to seven 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 centre, the reason for returning to the country, the Almajiri and house help and so on.

I am quite confident that the result 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 the orientation of the public on the dangers involved in irregular migration and improve the quality of migration-related statistics already available in the country which also include the state of the Almajiri and house helps.

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

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this study is to collect data and provide evidence on the awareness and perception of intending and returned migrants on the dangers of irregular migration as well as government efforts towards combating the prevalence of irregular migration in Nigeria. This evidence is expected to provide database for policies formulation in line with the increasing demand for data-driving human development initiatives. Although irregular migration is mainly a political issue, but like the Almajiri and house help phenomena, it is also a humanitarian question due to its intricate linkage with vulnerability. Therefore, the 2022 migration survey expanded its focus to cover the two other vulnerable groups namely, Almajiri and House help. It is expected that the insights provided in this study would enable policymakers to target interventions that address humanitarian needs and mitigate root causes of irregular movement across international borders as well as the state of Almajirinci and house helps.

The survey data was collected through the system of National Integrated Survey for Households (NISH) which provided direct interactions with eligible respondents at the households with the help of questionnaires. A total of 2,400 households were sampled from six purposive states from each geopolitical zone, namely: Anambra, Edo, Lagos, Benue, Gombe, and Kano.

In general, the key findings of the study revealed that the average age of the respondents is 27 years, about 60.1% of them are from the urban area and 51.8% have attended secondary education. The study further shows that about 24.9% of the respondents indicated business as a reason for travelling abroad. However, 47.9% gave hardship as the major reason for the return of migrants. Kano state recorded 39.0% which is the highest number of returnees from abroad and 31.8% agreed to detention as the major risk suffered by the returned migrants among others. The Edo state recorded 52.4% of returned migrants who would want to travel back despite the risk suffered during their journey.

The fieldworks revealed that 68.2% of the rural households send their children or wards to Almajiri, out of which 98.6% were sent to acquire Quranic education and religious morals. Similarly, 47.7% of the households who give out their members as house help do that to earn a living.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0   INTRODUCTION

Awareness and perception of intending and returned migrants on the dangers of irregular migration in Nigeria are fundamental in situating the discourse of irregular migration from global and historical perspectives. Globally, the phenomenon of irregular migration has been a source of concern. Contemporarily and historically, migration especially the involuntary or forceful shipment of people across international borders particularly by the western world has since disappeared following the industrial revolution in Europe and the subsequent industrialization. Naturally, industrialization ended the need for the western countries to smuggle hefty people from different countries and continents into the development agenda of their homelands. However, the same cannot be said of developing countries, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, where there is gross underdevelopment of both human and material resources.

Thus, the industrialization of Europe and the underdevelopment of sub-Saharan Africa altogether, have a compelling effect on the latter as citizens begin to embark on an irregular movement to Europe and other continents of the world in the quest to seek alternative means to better their living conditions.

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 could also be the movement of persons to a new place of residence or transit that takes place outside the regulatory norms of the sending, transit and receiving countries, where a migrant stays in a country without the necessary authorization or documents required under immigration regulations. Irregular migration is like a person crossing an international boundary without a valid passport or a properly documented travel document or does not fulfil the administrative requirement for leaving the country.

Return migrants should be an important source of growth for the home country through their accumulated knowledge and skills. But the reverse is the case of the irregular migrants with little or no value to their home country; rather, they become a societal problem, looking for how to integrate themselves into society.

Irregular migrants are vulnerable to discrimination, exploitation, and abuse. They are faced with so many hazards involving human trafficking and smuggling. For example, in Nigeria, thousands of able-bodied young men and women are driven by economic desperation, and as a result, a lot of people in the country are attempting to migrate out of the country in search of better opportunities abroad. Although only a small fraction eventually arrives at their intended destinations, the majority of them face disappointment and frustration before reaching their destination countries, which invariably leads to distortion of their initial plans.

Several reports have revealed challenges faced by migrants during their arrival to their intended destinations and illegal processes closely associated with irregular migration, which include forgery of passports, visas and other travel documents, marriage under pretence claims for asylum, human smuggling, and trafficking.

In a swift response to this unacceptable development, Nigeria's government has taken 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 human trafficking and child abuse, the deliberate wide media coverage of incidents of trafficking and the repatriation of trafficked women to reshape the review of migration management policies and practices in Nigeria.

However, despite 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.

1.1   Justification

In recent times, migrations from Africa to Europe have largely gained global attention. It is a known fact that migration from the African continent is steadily increasing and is mainly directed towards European countries. The main drivers of migration in Africa especially in Nigeria are poverty and other economic motives. The main problem with this assertion 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 African countries to other countries, 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.

Intervention research program 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 are the returned migrants 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.

This study, therefore, aims to collect data on the awareness and perception of intending and returned migrants the on dangers of irregular migration as well as government efforts towards combating the prevalence of irregular migration in Nigeria. A comprehensive understanding and knowledge of the existing anti-migration laws and enforcement institutions can help reshape the government's measures towards addressing and curbing irregular migration. The study would enable policymakers to target interventions that address humanitarian needs and mitigate root causes of 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 impact of the Almajiri system of education on the economic development in Nigeria, especially in the Northern region of the country.

Specific objectives
The specific objectives of the study are to:
1. Provide baseline data on intending and returned migrants, the Almajiris and House help in Nigeria.
2. To generate quality data on the experiences of return migrants for rehabilitation and reintegration.
3. Ascertain if there is a reunion between Almajiris and their original homes.
4. Ascertain reasons for giving out a person for domestic workers.

1.3   Expected Output

To produce the report on Awareness & Perception of Intending and Returned Migrants on the Dangers of Irregular Migration which includes the Almajiri and House help, 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:

o   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.

o   Sector: Human settlements are classified as rural or urban depending on the density of human-created structures and resident people in a particular area.

o   Frame: This is a comprehensive list of every item of study in each territory to make a sample from it.

o   NBS Number: This is a unique number assigned to a building for easy identification (different from the usual street number)

o   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.

o   Household (HH): This is a person or group of people staying together having a common eating arrangement and recognising one person as the head.

o   Head of Household: This is a person recognized by other members of the household as their head, usually taking decisions for the house.

o   Enumeration Area (EA): This is a small portion of land with a defined boundary for survey purposes.

o   Study: A detailed investigation and analysis of a subject or situation.

- o Baseline: A minimum or starting point used for comparison.
- o Greener pasture: Any place or condition that is more favourable or beneficial.
- o 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.
- o 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.
- o 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.
- o Visa: An endorsement on a passport indicating that the holder is allowed to enter, leave, or stay for a specified period in a country.
- o Deceit: The action or practice of concealing or misrepresenting the truth.
- o 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.
- o Involuntary: not voluntary; independent of one's will; not by one's own choice
- o Detention: A period of temporary *custody* before disposition by a court.
- o Sexual abuse: It is unwanted sexual activity, with perpetrators using force, making threats or taking advantage of victims not able to give consent.
- o Slavery: A state of subjection like that of a *slave*
- o Forced labour: This refers to situations in which people are coerced to work using violence or intimidation or by more subtle means such as accumulated debt, retention of identity papers or threats of denunciation to immigration authorities.
- o 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.
- o 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.
- o 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 supports the 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, 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.

o 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.

o 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

o 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.

o Intending migrant: Of a person planning or meaning to migrate

o Awareness: Knowledge or understanding of a particular subject, situation, or thing.

o Perception: A thought, belief or opinion held by many people.

o 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.

o 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.

o 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.

o Migration: The movement of people away from their place of usual residence, either across an international border or within a State.

o 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.

o 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 wash men. 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 of 13- and above were targeted.

2.2 Coverage

The study on awareness and perception of intending and returned migrants, the Almajiri and the House help was carried out in six (6) purposively selected States, one from each geopolitical zone, namely: Anambra, Edo**,** Lagos, Benue, Gombe and Kano

2.3 Scope

The areas of interest for Household components were as follows:

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

2.4 Sample Design

The frame of Enumeration Areas (EAs) demarcated by the National Population Commission (NPC) for the 2006 housing and population census was used.
   a. NISH Sample Design was derived from NBS NISH sample design.
   b. NISH sample design was a 2-stage cluster sample design.
      i. EAs form first-stage units.
      ii. HHs form the second stage units.
   c. The total number of EAs covered was 240 in the six (6) selected states.
      i. 40 EAs were covered per state.
      ii. Replicate 15-20 were studied in each state.
      iii. 10 HHs were selected per EAs.
      iv. 400 HHs per state were interviewed.
      v. A total of 2400 HH for the six states was covered.

Table 2.1 Eligibility Based on the outcome of the listing exercise

STATE	HH (EXPECTED)	HH (LISTING RESULT)	PERCENT (%)
ANAMBRA	400	400	100
EDO	400	400	100
LAGOS	400	394	98.5
BENUE	400	400	100
GOMBE	400	400	100
KANO	400	395	98.8
TOTAL	**2400**	**2389**	**99.5**

2.5   Survey Instruments

The Survey instruments used were:

      i.   Household Questionnaire using CAPI.
     ii.   Instruction Manuals.
    iii.   EA Line Maps.
    iv.   HHs Selection Sheets.

CAPI was deployed to elicit information from respondents, while Instruction Manual was given as reference material for the field staff.

2.6   Fieldwork Arrangement for Data Collection

There were two (2) levels of training. The 1st level of training was the training of trainers (TOT) held in Abuja and it involved Resource persons, Trainers, and Coordinators. The training lasted for two (2) days. Where the first day was for training and the second day for field practice.

The 2nd level training was held at the six (6) designated States and the participants are the Interviewers, Team lead, NBS state officers, and Zonal coordinators. The 2nd level of training lasted for three (3) days; two (2) days for theory and one (1) day for field practice.

Participants at the 1st level of training served as the trainers/ monitors during fieldwork, while some selected member of the Directorate at the Bureau serves as Coordinators. A team was constituted in each state, made up of three (3) interviewers, in which one (1) of them served as the team lead in each state for the HH component.
Two Teams covered 13 EAs and the third team covered 14 EAs for this exercise. The fieldwork for household components lasted for 17 days and the fieldwork was coordinated at NBS Headquarter

2.7   Team Composition and Members' Role

In the field, each team had one team lead who collected data. All teams in each state reported to the NBS State Officer and headquarter monitor.

2.8   Supervisor's role

Each supervisor ensured data quality was maintained. The specific responsibilities of the supervisor were:

i.   To make the necessary preparations for fieldwork.

ii.   To locate the EA through the EA map.

iii.   To organize and direct the fieldwork.

iv.   To ensure that the assignments on the CAPI for the team are adequately completed.

v.   Review the work of the team before synchronization.

vi.   It is very important that the team supervisor reviews and identifies the problems and concerns on a timely basis so that corrections can be made before the departure of the team to another EA.

vii.   The supervisor will make sure that the team is safe and secure.

2.9   Enumerator's role

The responsibilities of the interviewer included the following:

i.   Completing all required interviews, observations, and assessments, as stated in the CAPI listing form.

ii.   Checking completed assignments to ensure that all questions were asked, and responses recorded.

iii.   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 synchronization of the assignment was important to get feedback from NBS headquarters.

2.10   General Schedule

i.   It is imperative that the team arrives early at the EA—they should be patient enough in each EA to complete the data process.

ii.   Where necessary the interviewers should go through community leaders/Local Authorities to explain the purpose of the exercise and the steps involved in carrying out the exercise.

2.11   Monitoring of Fieldwork for Quality Assurance

A chain of Quality assurance strategies was put in place to guarantee quality in the fieldwork exercise. The trainers from NBS Headquarters monitored the fieldwork 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.

2.12   Trainer/ Monitor's Role

i.   Conduct training for field personnel at the state level.

ii.   Ensure that all questions raised by the trainees are adequately answered and that trainees understand the training.

iii.   Ensure that all survey instruments and materials and other logistics arrangements are in place for the take-off of the survey.

iv.   Follow the enumerators to the field to observe whether they are following the design and methodology as taught during the training.

v.   Proffer solutions to issues that must have come up during the fieldwork.

2.13 Coordinator's Role

i.   To ensure the adequacy and availability of resources (human and materials) deployed for the survey.

ii.   Ensure that enumerators, state officers and trainers/monitors perform their functions as expected.

iii.   Proffer solutions to any problem that is beyond the state officer and monitor.

iv.   At least one coordinator will be assigned per state.

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 with Anambra and Edo states having 29 each and Lagos state with 27. Benue and Gombe states had 26 each. The least mean age from Kano state is 25.

Table 3.1: Mean Age of Respondents by State

STATE	MEAN AGE
Anambra	29
Benue	26
Edo	29
Gombe	26
Kano	25
Lagos	27

Source: Migration survey 2022

3.2   Sex of Respondents

Figure 3.1 shows that 52.6 per cent of the respondents were males, while 47.4 per cent were females.

Figure 3.1: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Sex
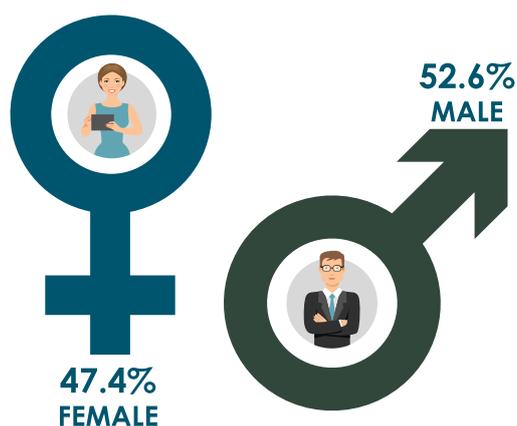
3.3   Marital Status of Respondents

Figure 3.2 indicated that about 61.2 per cent were never married, compared to the 35.2 per cent who married. While the widow and separated accounted for 2.3 per cent and 0.5 percent, the divorced and widowers had 0.4 percent each.

Figure 3.2: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Marital Status

| 61.2%
Never Married | 35.2%
Married | 2.3%
Widow | 0.5%
Separated | 0.4%
Divorced | 0.4%
Widower |
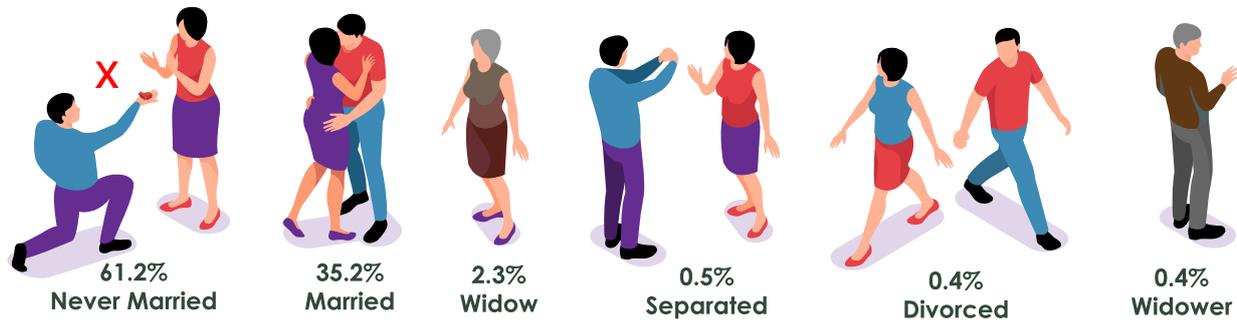
3.4   Level of Education Reached by Respondents

Secondary education dominated other levels of educational attainments with 45.7 per cent, followed by primary education with 20.6 per cent. While vocational/commercial education recorded the least with 1.3 per cent as presented in figure 3.3.

Figure 3.3: Percentage Distributions of Respondents by Level of Education Reached

SECONDARY	PRIMARY	TERTIARY	BELOW PRIMARY	VOCATIONAL/COMMERCIAL
45.7	20.6	17.7	14.7	1.3
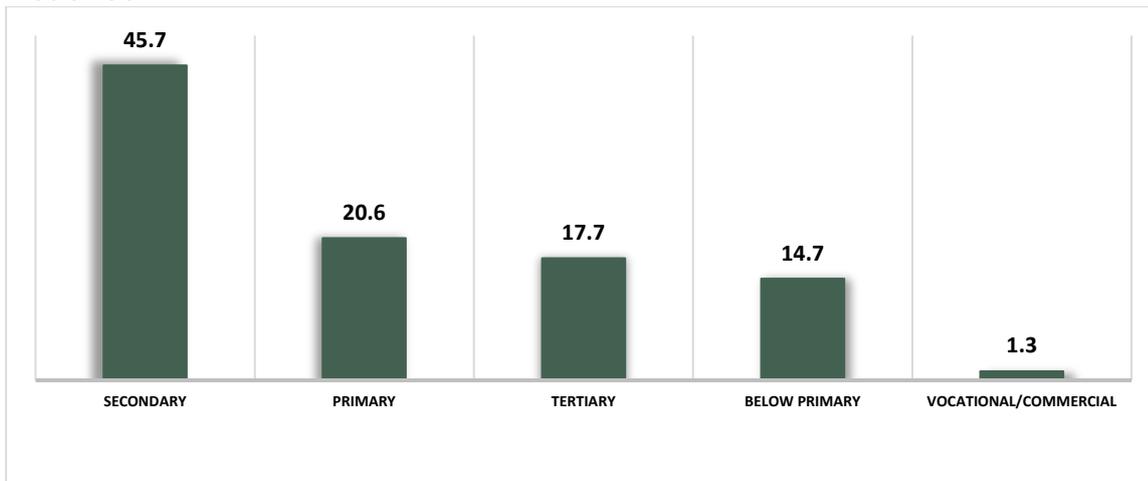
3.5   Economic Activity of Respondents

The economic activity of respondents is presented in figure 3.4. It shows that 51.8 per cent of the respondents do not engage in any form of economic activity which is higher than the respondents who engaged in economic activity 48.2 per cent.

Figure 3.4: Percentage Distribution of Respondent by Engagement in Economic Activity

3.6   Sector

Figure 3.5 reveals that urban respondents constituted 60.1 percent, while rural respondents accounted for 39.9 percent.

Figure 3.5: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Sector
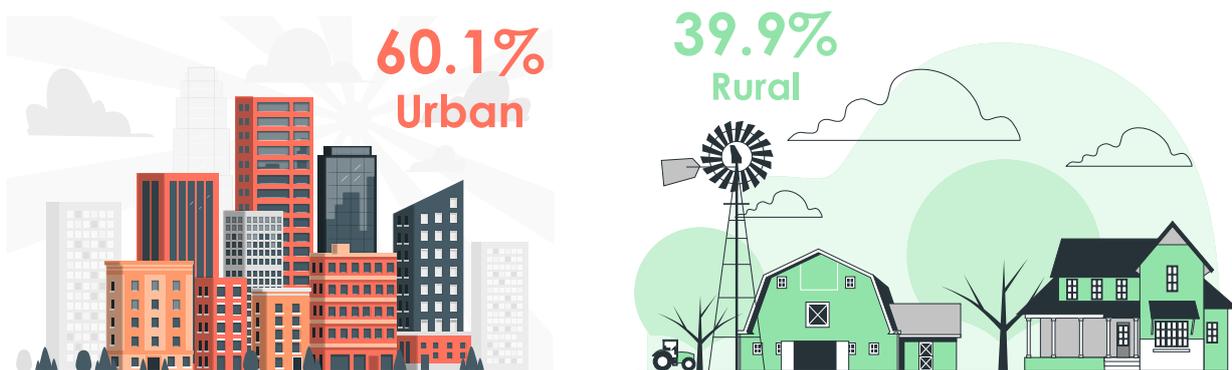
CHAPTER FOUR

4.0   INTENDING MIGRANTS

4.1   Reason for Traveling

The study also shows that 30.3 per cent of intending migrants will prefer to go abroad to study, followed by work with 30.1 per cent as shown in figure 4.1. Migrants who travel abroad for medical reasons accounted for the least with 0.41 per cent.

Figure 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Intending Migrants by Reason for Traveling
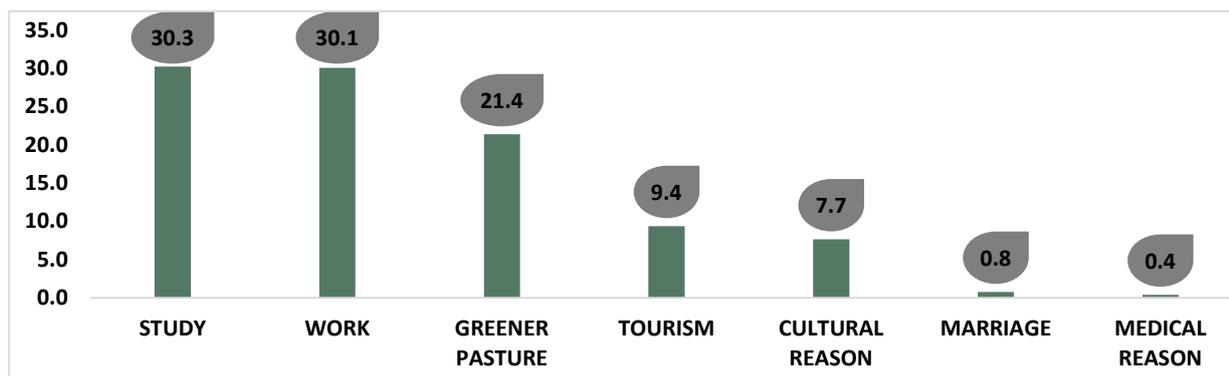
4.2   Possession of Passport

The distribution for intending migrants with possession of a passport reveals that Kano state had the highest record with 35.3 per cent, followed by Lagos with 20.4 per cent, while Gombe state had the lowest with 3.0 per cent as shown in figure 4.2.

Figure 4.2: Percentage Distribution by State of Intending Migrants With Possession of Passport
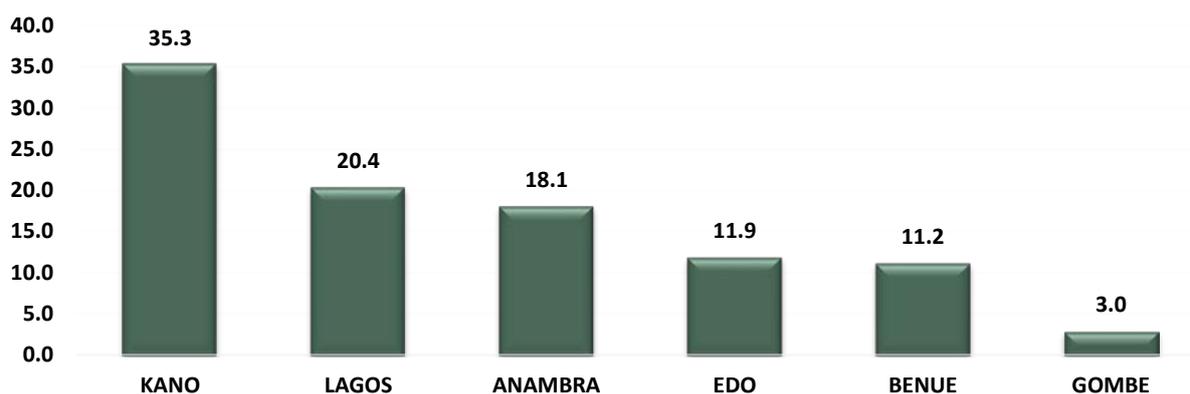
4.3   Possession of Visa

About 97.1 per cent of the intending migrants do not have a visa, with males constituting 60.8 per cent, while females stood at 36.3 per cent as seen in figure 4.3. Those intending migrants with visas were 2.93 percent with males and females accounting for 2.07 percent and 0.85 percent respectively.

Figure 4.3: Percentage Distribution of Intending Migrants by Sex and possession of a visa
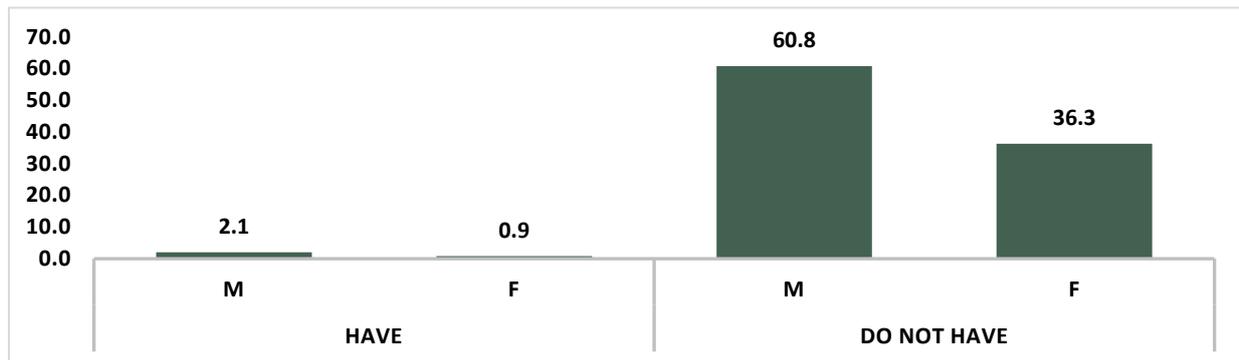
4.4   Intended Route

The intending migrants who wish to travel by air accounted for 92.2 per cent as the highest intended route, followed by land with 6.2 per cent, while those who wish to travel by desert and sea constituted 0.9 percent and 0.7 per cent respectively.

Figure 4.4: Percentage Distribution of Intending Migrants by Intended Route
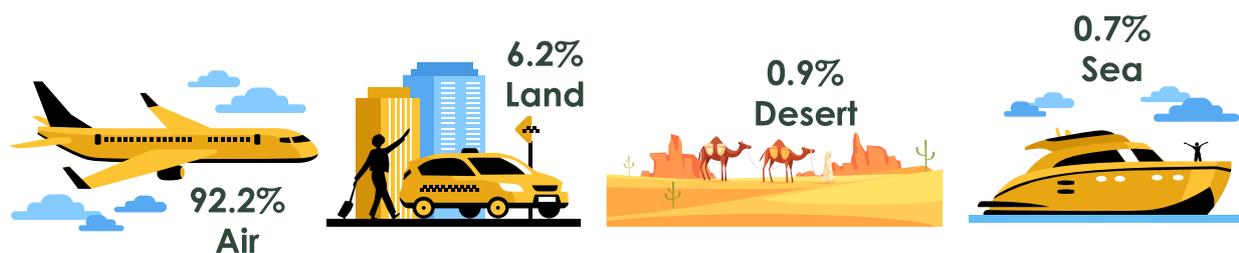
4.5   Risk of Travelling Without Passport/Visa

The awareness of intending migrants on the different risks associated with travelling without a passport/visa varies as presented in figure 4.5. The highest awareness of the risk of hunger represented 16.2 percent, followed by an awareness of the risk of deportation at 15.7 percent. The least was forced prostitution with 12.0 per cent.

Figure 4.5: Percentage Distribution of Risk of Travelling Without Passport/Visa by Intending Migrants
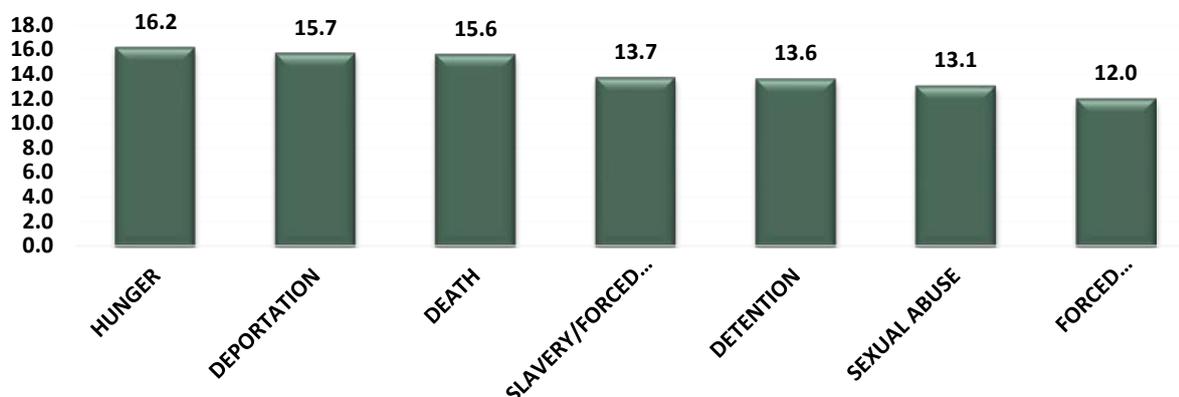
4.6   Awareness of Government Policies on Migration

Figure 4.6 shows that most of the respondents are not aware of government policies on migration as the values are quite higher than those who are aware across the five focus states. Benue state had the highest (21.8 percent) of those that are **not aware of** government policies whereas Lagos state recorded the lowest with 4.4 percent. Benue and Kano states recorded the highest for those that **are aware** having 7.9 percent each, while Lagos state had no record for those that are aware.

Figure 4.6: Percentage Distribution of Intending Migrants by State and Awareness of Government Policies on Migration
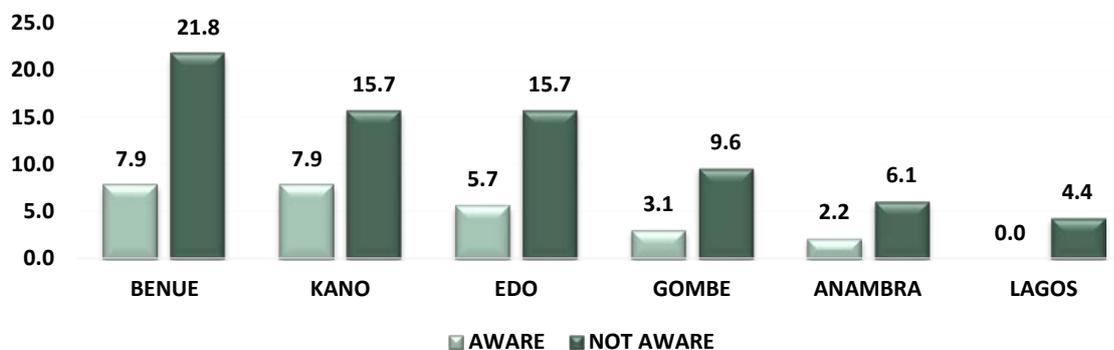
4.7   Awareness of Migrants Resource Centre

Similarly, most of the respondents are not aware of the Migrants Resource Centre as seen in figure 4.7. The values are quite a lot higher than those who are aware. Benue state had the highest response of those that are not aware of the Migrants Resource Centre with 26.6 percent, whereas Lagos state recorded the lowest with 4.4 percent. Kano state recorded the highest for those that are aware of the Centre with 7.0 percent, while Lagos state still had no record for those that are aware.

Figure 4.7: Percentage Distribution of Intending Migrants by State and Awareness of Migrants Resource Centre
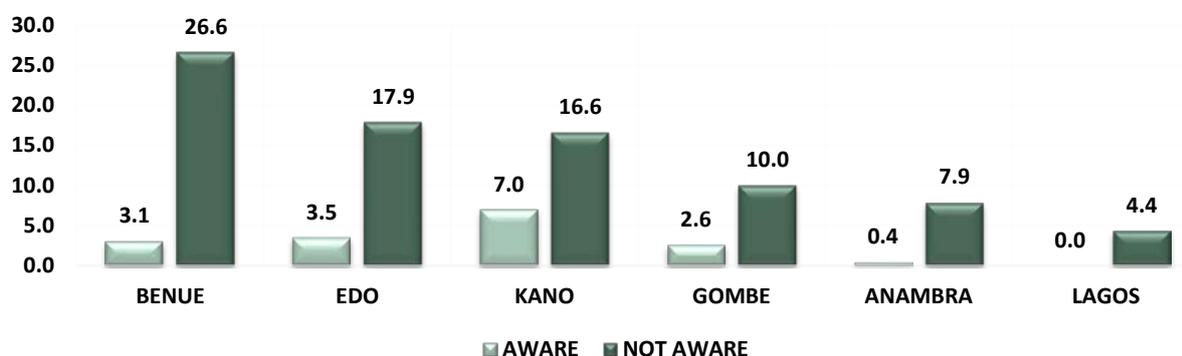
4.8   Reasons for Preferred Intended Route

As seen in figure 4.8,   lack of money is the factor that mostly determines the choice of route by intending migrants with 20.3 per cent, followed by no visa accounting for 14.0 per cent. The percentage of those that chose their route due to having no passport was 12.2, whereas 3.5 per cent gave other reasons for their preferred route.

Figure 4.8: Percentage Distribution of Intending Migrants by Reason for the Preferred Intended Route
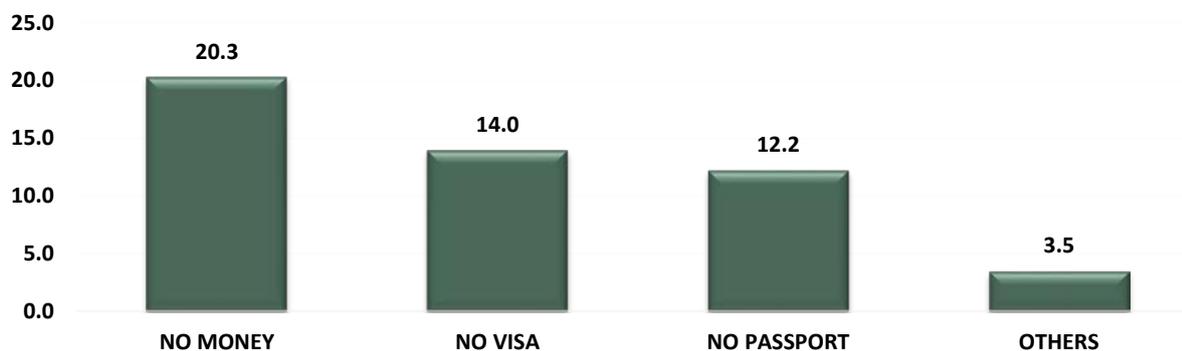
4.9   Top Six Intending Countries

United States of America remained the most preferred destination for intending migrants among the six focused states with 19.6 per cent, followed by Canada with 12.8 per cent as shown in figure 4.9. Among the top list of intended countries, South Africa came the least with 4.0 per cent. However, this tends to differ on a state basis, especially for Gombe, Kano and Lagos states. The majority of respondents from Gombe and Kano states chose to travel to Saudi Arabia accounting for 2.4 percent and 9.5 percent respectively, while the highest percentage of Lagos' respondents chose Canada (5.2 percent) as presented in table A.11. (*See appendix).*

Figure 4.9: Percentage Distribution of Top Six Intending Countries
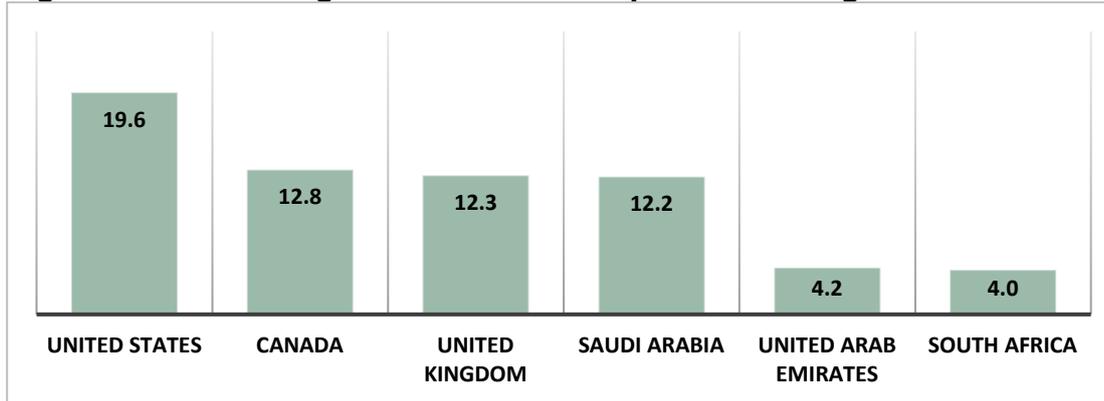
CHAPTER FIVE

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 indicates that Kano State had the highest percentage of Returnees with 39.0 percent, followed by Lagos state with 20.7 percent. Benue state had the least percentage of returned migrants with 3.9 percent.

Figure 5.1: Distribution of the Number of Returned Migrants by State
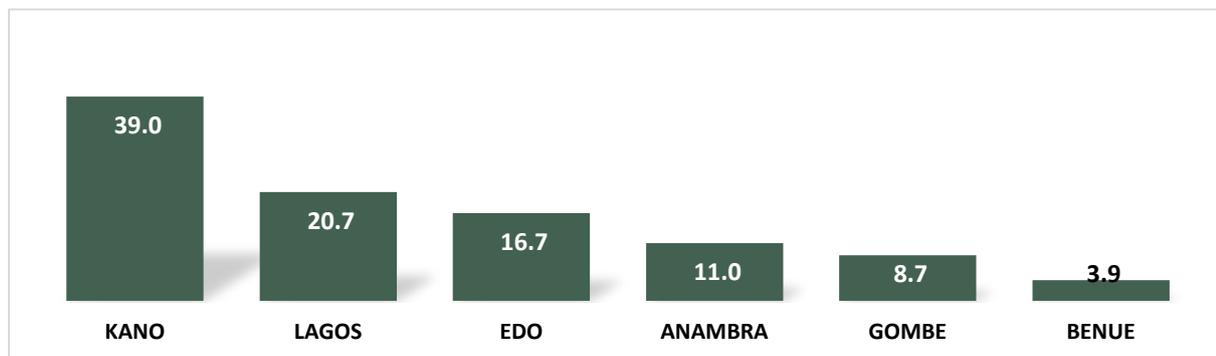
5.1   Reasons for Travelling

The reasons why migrants travel vary across states. However, on the aggregate, business constituted the highest reason for travelling, it accounted for 24.9 per cent, followed by work at 22.6 per cent as shown in figure 5.2. Medical purposes accounted for the least reason why returned migrants travelled 0.7 per cent.

Figure 5.2: Percentage Distribution of Returned Migrants by Reasons for Travel
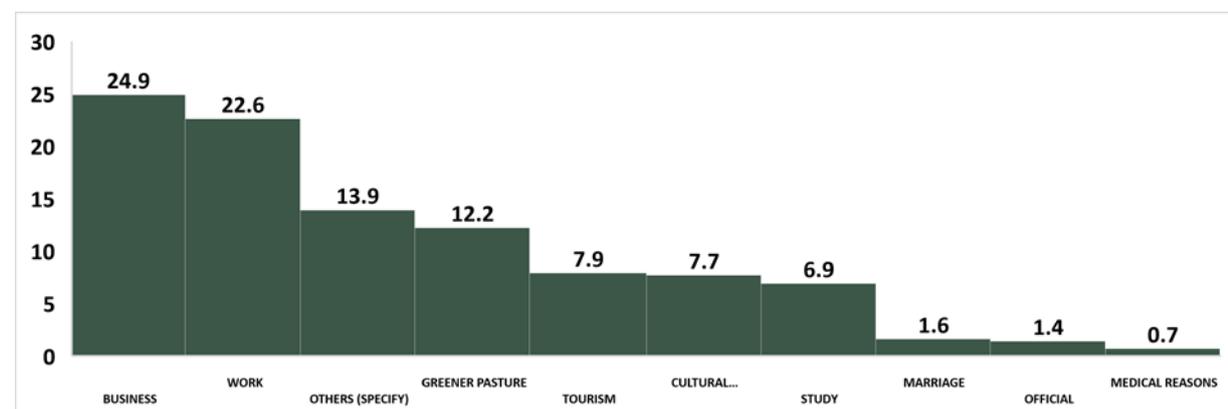
5.2   Means of Transportation

The means of transportation here refers to the transportation mode used by the returned migrant during their journey. Air transport accounted for 49.6 per cent as the major means of transportation, followed by land at 45.7 per cent. Desert transportation constituted 3.0 per cent, and the least was Sea transportation with 1.7 per cent as shown in figure 5.3.

Figure 5.3: Percentage Distribution of Means of Transportation by Returned Migrants
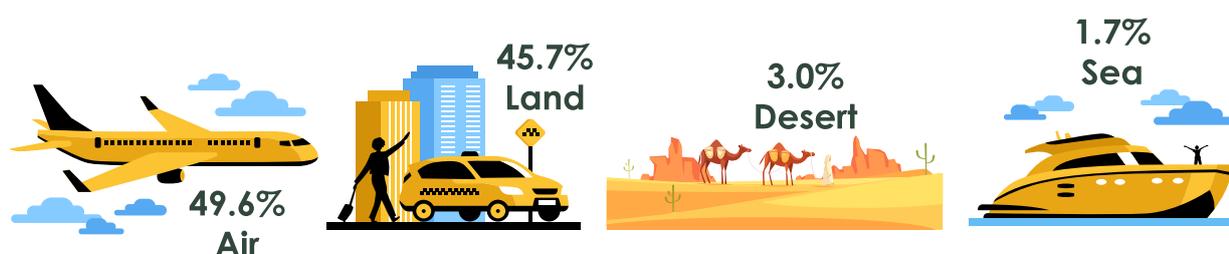
5.3   Risks Encountered

The risk here refers to the danger and unhealthy conditions the returned migrants were exposed to such as hunger, detention, and sexual abuse, to mention but a few, in the country where they migrated to. Consequently, figure 5.4 reveals that detention was the most prominent risk suffered by the returned migrants with 31.8 percent, followed by Hunger at 30.8 per cent. However, only 0.9 per cent of returned migrants suffered forced Prostitution. Other unspecified risks were reported to have been suffered by 1.9 per cent of the returned migrants.

Figure 5.4: Percentage Distribution of Returned Migrants by Risk Encountered in Course of Migration by Type of Risks
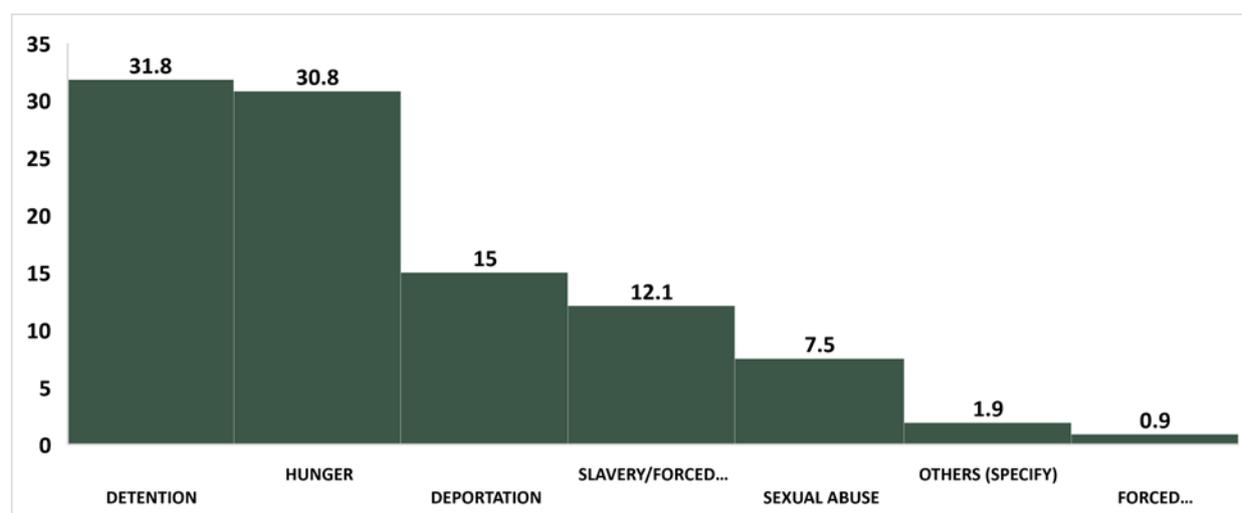
5.4   Passport and Visa

The percentage distribution of migrants that travelled with and without a visa by the state is shown in figure 5.5. Kano state recorded the highest with 22.8 percent and 16.2 percent of migrants that travelled with and without a visa respectively. Lagos state had the second

highest accounting for 8.2 percent and 12.5 percent of migrants that travelled with and without visas respectively. On the other hand, Benue state had the least migrants that travelled with and without visas accounting for 2.5 percent and 1.4 percent respectively.

Figure 5.5: Percentage Distribution of Returned Migrants that Travelled with and without Visa by State
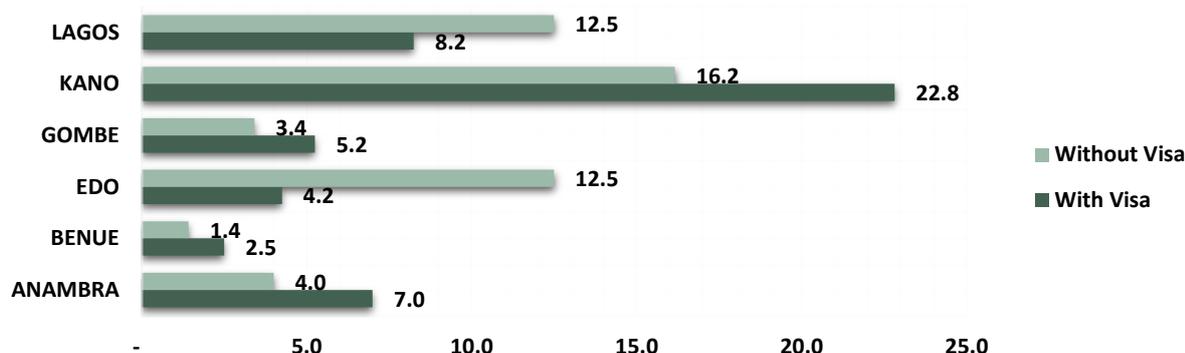
5.5   Reason for Return

Some of the major factors that cause the return of migrants are captured in figure 5.6. Hardship accounted for 48.0 percent as the major reason for the return of migrants, followed by deceit at 20.1 percent, while crime was the least with 1.7 percent.

Figure 5.6: Percentage Distribution of Respondent by Reason for Return
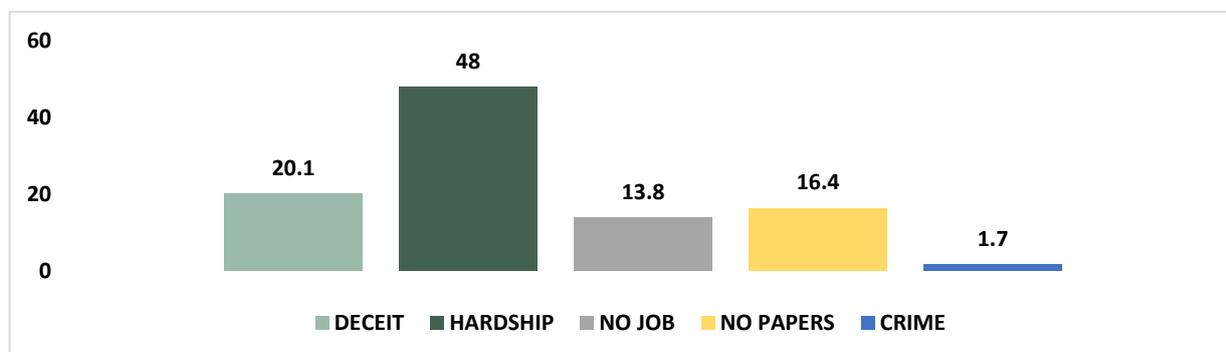
5.6   How they Returned

Figure 5.7 reveals that about 90.9 per cent of the migrants returned voluntarily, while 5.9 per cent were forced to return and only 3.2 per cent returned voluntarily assisted and reintegrated into society.

Figure 5.7: Percentage Distribution of Returned Migrants and How They Returned
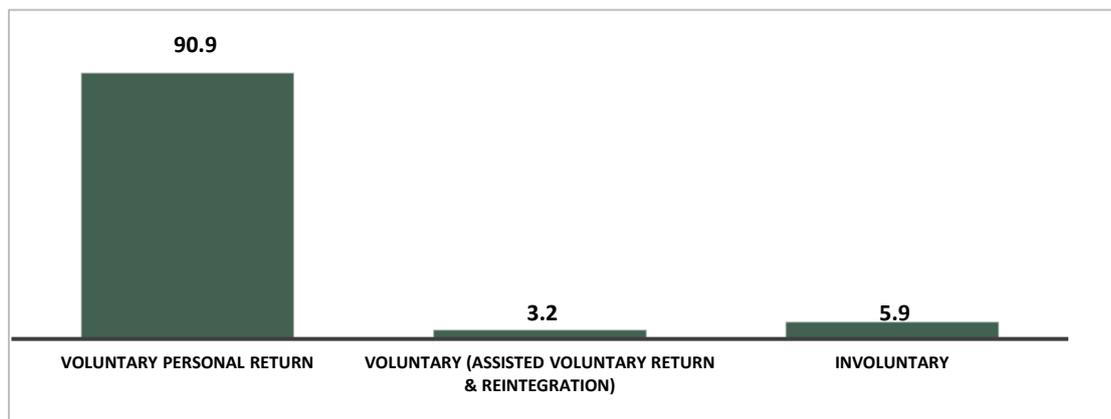
5.7   Top Five (5) Most Travelled Countries

The most preferred destination of returned migrants across sex is shown in figure 5.8. Saudi Arabia had the highest number of returned migrants as their preferred destination with 22.0 per cent of males and 18.8 per cent of females. While Benin Republic was the second highest destination for returned female migrants with 15.8 per cent, Niger Republic was the second highest preferred destination of male returned migrants with 15.6 per cent. Cameroon was the least preferred destination with 4.3 per cent and 3.7 per cent for males and females respectively.

Figure 5.8: Percentage Distribution of Five Countries Returned Migrants Travelled to by Sex
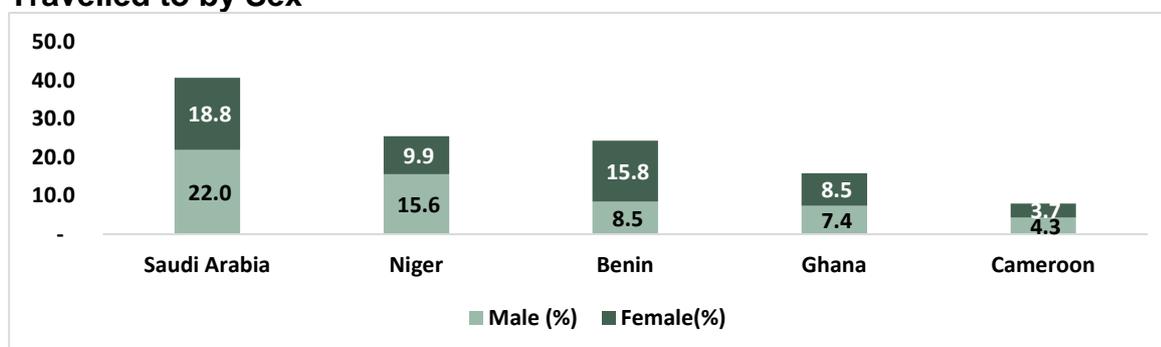
5.8   Suggestions on How to Discourage Irregular Migration

Job creation accounted for 65.1 per cent as the major solution to discouraging irregular migration as shown in figure 5.9. This was followed by sensitization of youths with 15.9 per cent, while the provision of social investment, change of social norms, and quality of education all accounted for 1.6 percent each.

Figure 5.9: Percentage Distribution of Returned Migrants on What Should be Done to Discourage Irregular Migration
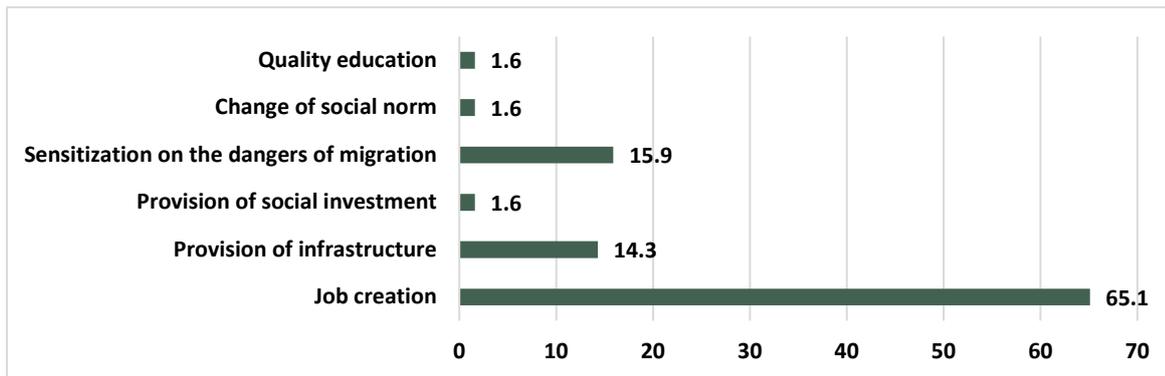
5.9 Awareness of Migrants Resource Center (MRC)

Figure 5.10 shows that Kano State had the highest level of awareness regarding the existence of a centre dedicated to assisting irregular migrants at 63.9 percent, followed by Gombe state with 49.0 percent. Conversely, Lagos state recorded the highest level of unawareness and the lowest level of awareness about the existence of MRC with 73.9 per cent and 26.1 per cent respectively. Edo state recorded 65.2 per cent as the second highest in a low level of awareness about MRC.

Figure 5.10: Percentage Distribution of Returned Migrants Awareness of Migrants Resource Centre by State
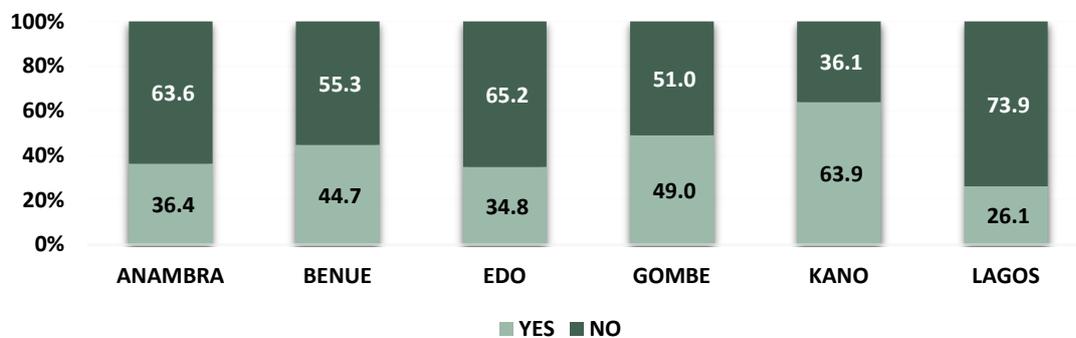
5.10 Assistance Received and Who Assisted the Returned Migrants

Figure 5.11 shows the distribution of returned migrants and the sources of assistance upon return. The distribution reveals that Philanthropists constituted the majority with 24.8 percent of assistance to returned migrants, followed by the Federal Government with 21.5 percent. On the contrary, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) recorded less than 1 per cent of support to the returned migrants.

Figure 5.11: Percentage Distribution of Returned Migrants and Sources of Assisted
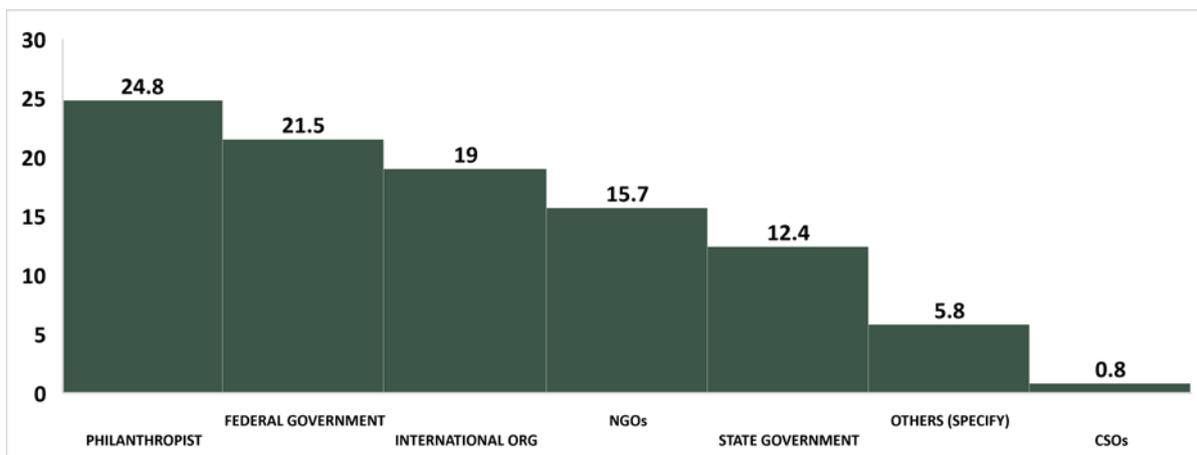
5.11 Decision to Travel Despite Risk

In figure 5.12, about 52.4 per cent of the returned migrants from Edo state would want to travel back despite the risk suffered during their journey. This was followed by returnees from Lagos state with 14.3 per cent. There were no returned migrants from Anambra, Benue and Kano states who are not willing to go back. However, Benue and Kano states had the least number of returned migrants who want to go back with 1.6 per cent each.

Figure 5.12: Percentage Distribution of Returned Migrants by State and Decision to Travel Again Despite Risk
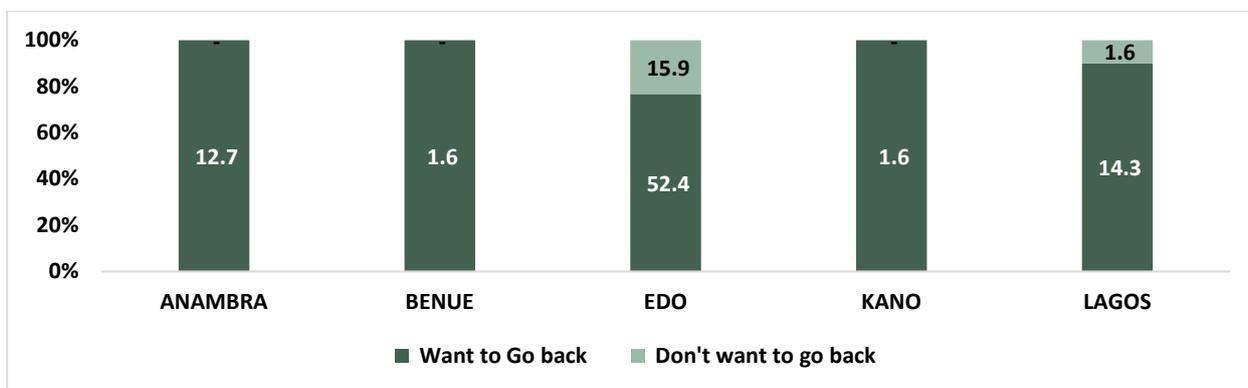
CHAPTER SIX

6.0   ALMAJIRI

This chapter focuses on the households that gave out their children/wards or members as Almajiri to fulfil one Islamic obligation or the other, hence, it is not expected that the Almajiri would be in the households at the time of the interview. Knowledgeable adults 18 years and above responded on their behalf, for that reason the response is households-based.

6.1   Sector

Almajiranci refers to a system of Islamic education practised mostly in Northern Nigeria where the male child is sent to seek Islamic knowledge in another place away from home. Figure 6.1 shows that 68.2 per cent of the children sent or wards as Almajiri are from rural households, compared with urban households which recorded 31.8 per cent. Benue and Lagos states were missing from the data because the system is not a common practice by the households in those states.

Figure 6.1: Percentage Distribution of Almajiri by Sector
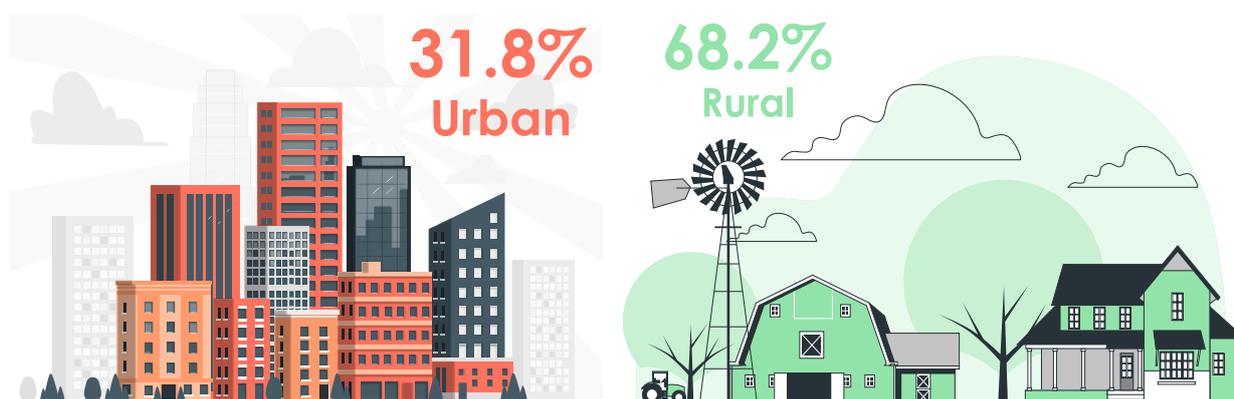
6.2   Reason for Sending or Warding Children as Almajiri

The study reveals that 98.6 per cent of the households interviewed sent their children or wards to Almajiranci to acquire Quranic education and religious morals, while those that sent their children because it is free of charge and those that see it as a religious obligation had 0.7 per cent each (figure 6.2)

Figure 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Almajiri by Reason for Sending them
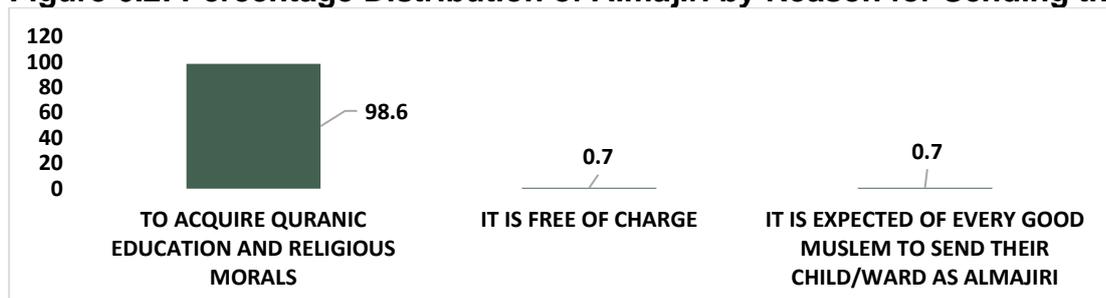
6.3   Awareness of Where the Almajiri Currently Stay

About 92.7 per cent of the households in figure 6.3 indicated that they are aware of where the Almajiri currently live, while 7.3 per cent indicated that they are not aware of where the Almajiri currently stay.

Figure 6.3: Percentage Distribution of Households and Awareness of Where The Almajiri Currently Stay
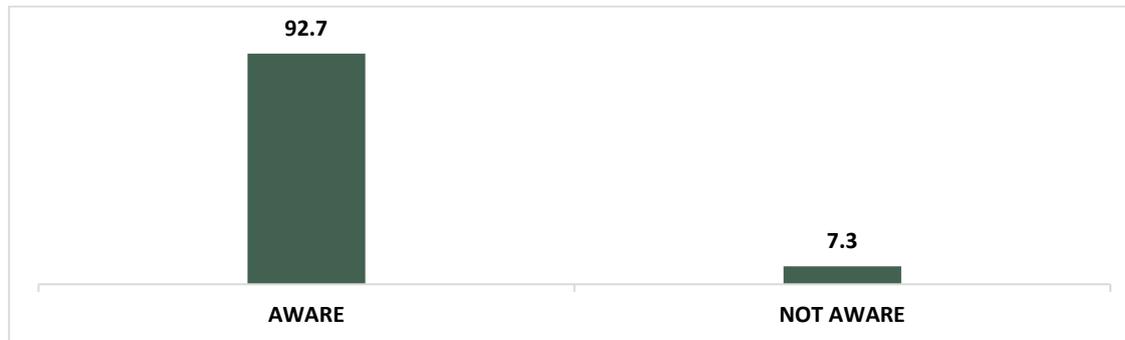
6.4   Response on Whether they Visit the Almajiri

Figure 6.4 shows that 81.5 per cent of households visit the Almajiri, while 18.5 per cent does not visit them.

Figure 6.4: Percentage Distribution of Households and Whether they Visit the Almajiri

6.5   Households on Whether they Send in Cash or Kind for Upkeep of the Almajiri

Figure 6.5 shows that 70.2 per cent of the households make provisions for the Almajiri upkeep compared to 29.8 per cent that does not do so.

Figure 6.5: Percentage Distribution of Households by Whether They Send in Cash or Kind for Upkeep of the Almajiri
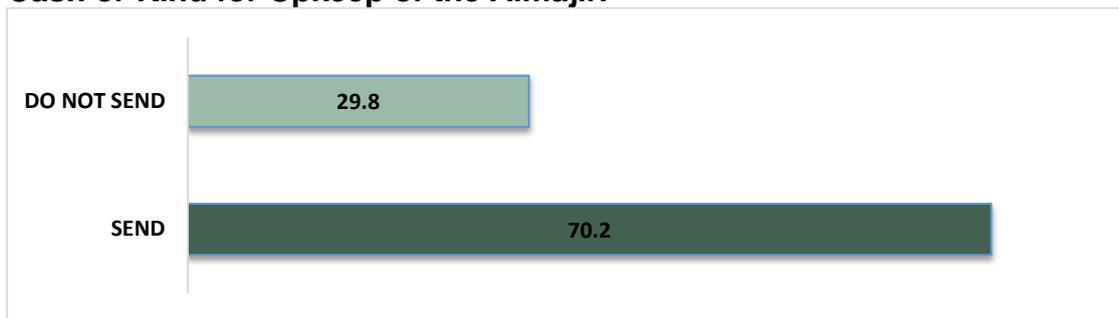
6.6   Awareness of Almajiri Living Condition

Figure 6.6 shows that 71.5 percent of the households responded that they are aware of the Almajiri living conditions, while 28.5 percent responded that they are not aware.

Figure 6.6: Percentage of Households by Whether they are aware of Almajiri Living Condition
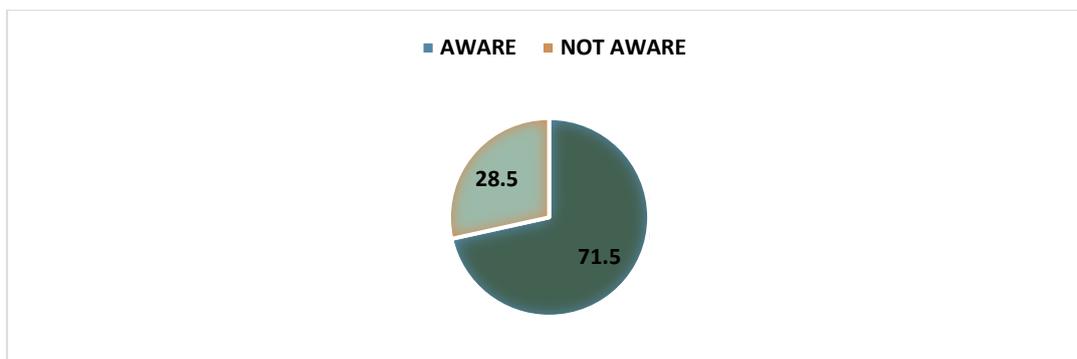
6.7   Households' Response on Whether the Almajiri Visit Home Once in a While

Households representing 80.1 per cent of the survey responded that the Almajiris visit home occasionally compared to 19.9 per cent of households that responded that the Almajiris do not visit as presented in figure 6.7.

Figure 6.7: Percentage distribution of Households by Whether the Almajiris Visit Home Once in a While
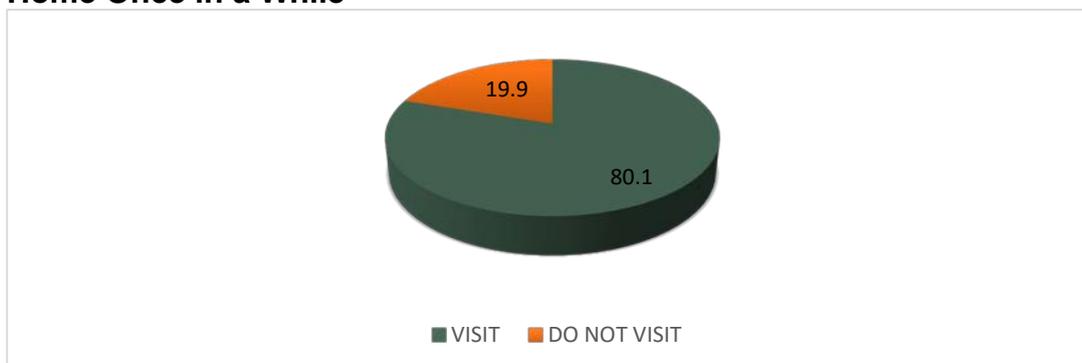
6.8   Awareness of Whether the Almajiri could be used to Cause Social Vices

Figure 6.8 reveals that most of the households accounting for 78.1 per cent responded that they are not aware that the Almajiri could be used to cause social vices despite their good intention, while 21.9 per cent responded that they are 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
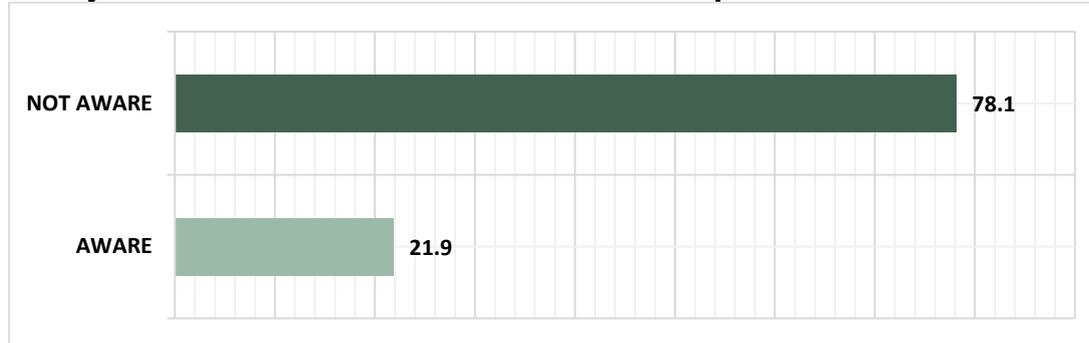
6.9   Response on Whether the Almajiri Has Completed their Studies

In figure 6.9, the majority (76.8 per cent) of the households indicated that the Almajiris have not completed their studies, while 23.2 per cent responded that the Almajiris have completed their studies.

Figure 6.9: Percentage Distribution of Households by Whether the Almajiris have Completed their Studies
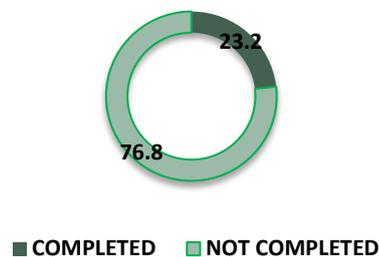
6.10   Response on Whether the Almajiri Has Returned After Completing their Studies

The report shows that 77.1 per cent of the households revealed that the Almajiris returned after completing their studies, while 22.9 per cent did not return as presented in figure 6.10.

Figure 6.10: Percentage distribution of households by whether the almajiris do return after completing their studies
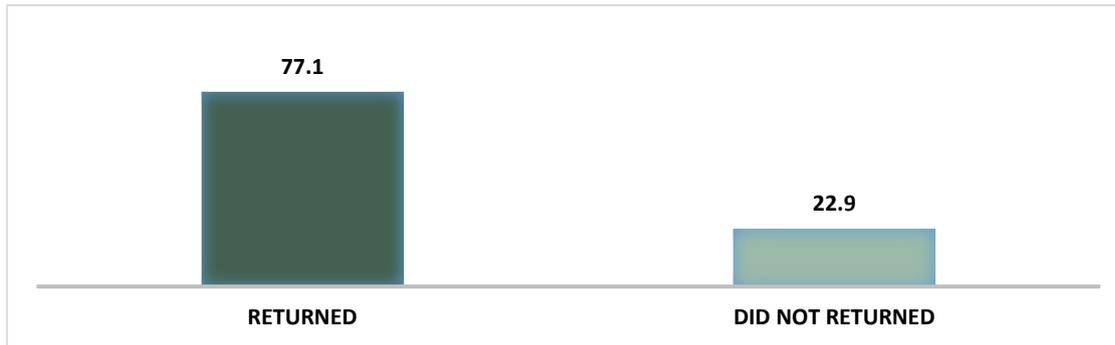
CHAPTER SEVEN

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, hence it is not expected that the house helps will be in the households at the time of interview. Knowledgeable adults 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 about 85.8 per cent of households indicated that they do not give out their members as house help as against 14.2 per cent who admitted to giving out their members aa s house help.

Figure 7.1: Percentage distribution of households by whether they give out members as house help
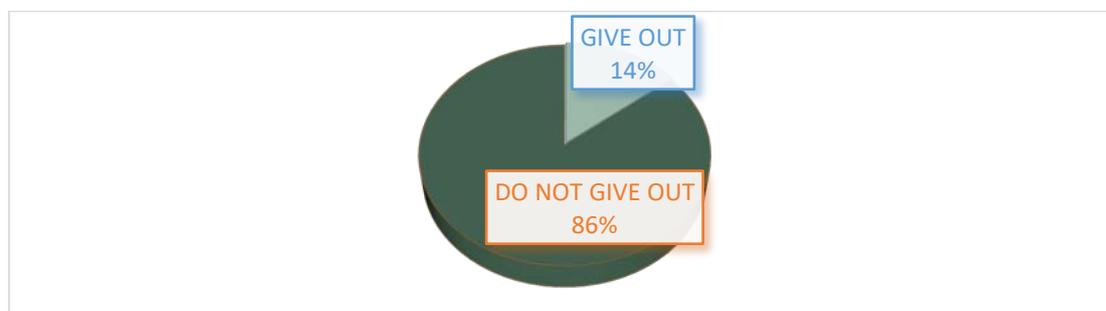
7.2   Response on Reasons for Given Out House Helps
The means to earn a living is the most reason why households give out their members as house help as this accounted for 47.7 per cent as shown in figure 7.2. This was followed by those who responded that their parent/guardian could not cater for the members with 22.0 per cent. Only 2.1 per cent of respondents indicated that they do not know the reason.

Figure 7.2: Percentage distribution of households' responses on why the house helps were given out
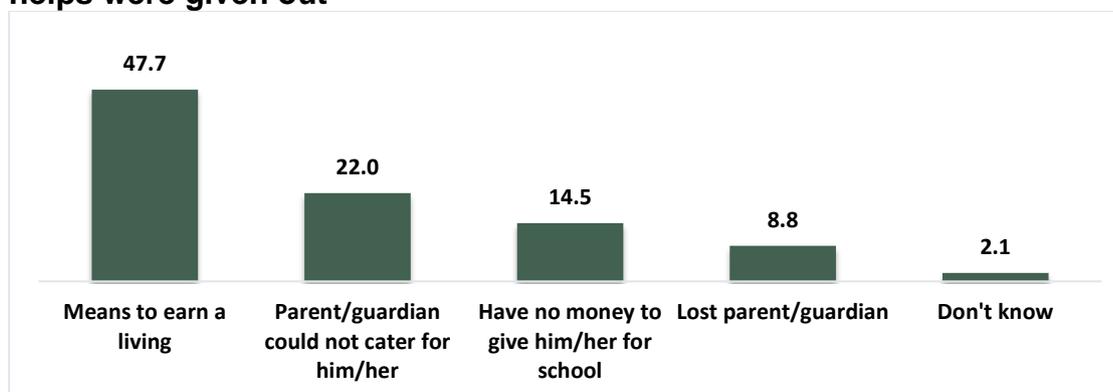
7.3 How the House Help were Recruited

Response from figure 7.3 shows that parents/guardians accounted for 44.8 per cent of how the house helps was mostly recruited, followed by relatives with 33.0 per cent. Recruitment agency accounted for 1.3 per cent as the least means of recruiting house helps.

Figure 7.3: Percentage distribution of households' responses by how the house help was recruited
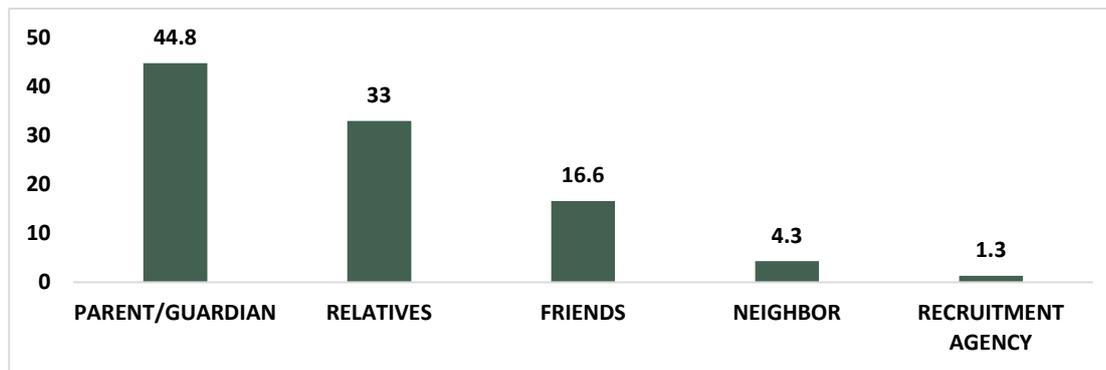
7.4 Response on Where the House Help Currently Live

From figure 7.4, 45.3 percent indicated that house help was given outside the state where the member of their households lives, followed by those given out within the state with 42.4 percent. Those that give out house help outside the country accounted for 1.6 percent as the least.

Figure 7.4: Percentage distribution of households' response by where the house helps currently live
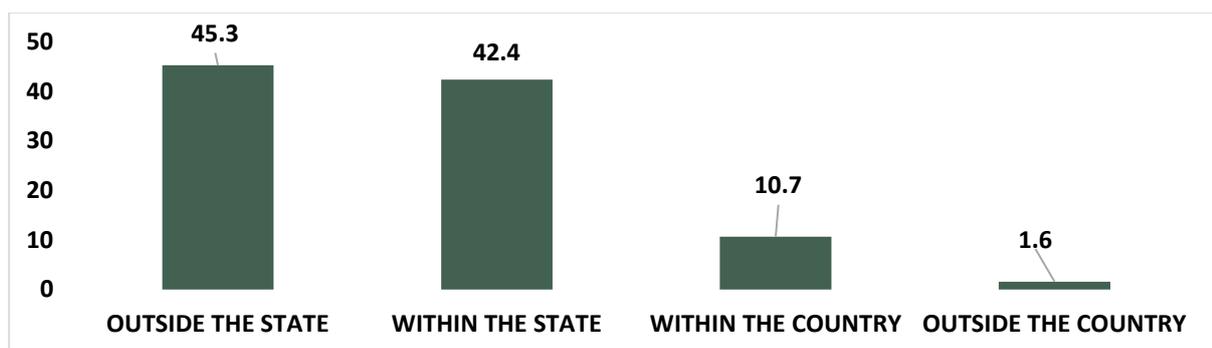
APPENDIX

Table A.1: Percentage distribution of respondents by marital status

NEVER MARRIED	MARRIED	WIDOW	SEPARATED	DIVORCED	WIDOWER
61.2	35.2	2.3	0.5	0.4	0.4

Table A.2: Percentage distribution of respondents by the level of education reached

SECONDARY	PRIMARY	TERTIARY	BELOW PRIMARY	VOCATIONAL / COMMERCIAL
45.7	20.6	17.7	14.7	1.3

Table A.3: Percentage distribution of respondents by sector

URBAN	RURAL
60.1	39.9

Table A.4: Percentage distribution of intending migrants by reason for travelling

STUDY	WORK	GREENER PASTURE	TOURISM	CULTURAL REASON	MARRIAGE	MEDICAL REASON
30.3	30.1	21.4	9.4	7.7	0.8	0.4

Table A.5a: Percentage distribution of intending migrants by state and possession of passport

STATE	KANO	LAGOS	ANAMBRA	EDO	BENUE	GOMBE
TOTAL	35.3	20.4	18.1	11.9	11.2	3.0

Table A.5b: Percentage distribution of intending migrants by state sex and possession of a visa

HAVE		DO NOT HAVE	
M	F	M	F
2.1	0.9	60.8	36.3

Table A.6: Percentage distribution of intending migrants by state, sex and intended route

AIR	LAND	DESERT	SEA
92.2	6.2	0.9	0.7

Table A.7: Percentage distribution of intending migrants by awareness of the risk of travelling without a passport/visa

HUNGER	DEPORTATION	DEATH	SLAVERY/ FORCED LABOUR	DETENTION	SEXUAL ABUSE	FORCED PROSTITUTION
16.2	15.7	15.6	13.7	13.6	13.1	12.0

Table A.8: Percentage distribution of intending migrants by state and awareness of government policies on migration

STATE	AWARE	NOT AWARE
BENUE	7.9	21.8
KANO	7.9	15.7
EDO	5.7	15.7
GOMBE	3.1	9.6
ANAMBRA	2.2	6.1
LAGOS	0.0	4.4

Table A.9: Percentage distribution of intending migrants by state and awareness of migrants resource centre

STATE	AWARE	NOT AWARE
BENUE	3.1	26.6
EDO	3.5	17.9
KANO	7.0	16.6
GOMBE	2.6	10.0
ANAMBRA	0.4	7.9
LAGOS	0.0	4.4

Table A.10: Percentage distribution of intending migrants by and reason for the preferred intended route

NO MONEY	NO VISA	NO PASSPORT	OTHERS
20.3	14.0	12.2	3.5

Table A.11: Percentage distribution of top six intending countries

STATE	UNITED STATES	CANADA	UNITED KINGDOM	SAUDI ARABIA	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	SOUTH AFRICA
ANAMBRA	5.07	3.10	2.59	0.00	0.58	1.50
BENUE	4.49	1.29	1.84	0.07	0.14	0.95
EDO	3.30	2.89	2.21	0.03	0.24	0.27

GOMBE	1.16	0.24	0.58	2.35	0.14	0.31
KANO	0.75	0.07	0.88	9.52	2.18	0.17
LAGOS	4.86	5.20	4.18	0.20	0.88	0.75
Total	19.63	12.79	12.28	12.18	4.15	3.95

Table A.12: Percentage distribution of returned migrants by state

STATE	Per cent
KANO	39.0
LAGOS	20.7
EDO	16.7
ANAMBRA	11.0
GOMBE	8.7
BENUE	3.9
Total	**100.00**

Table A.13: Percentage distribution of returned migrants by state and reasons for travel

STATE	ANAMBRA	BENUE	EDO	GOMBE	KANO	LAGOS	TOTAL
WORK	2.7	1.6	5.2	0.9	4.7	7.4	**22.6**
STUDY	0.8	0.1	0.7	1.2	2.3	1.8	**6.9**
TOURISM	0.7	0.5	0.2	2.4	1.8	2.2	**7.9**
MARRIAGE	0.1	-	-	-	1.3	0.2	**1.6**
MEDICAL REASONS	-	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	**0.7**
BUSINESS	3.5	0.7	3.3	1.5	10.2	5.6	**24.9**
GREENER PASTURE	2.4	0.3	6.5	0.7	0.6	1.7	**12.2**
CULTURAL PERCEPTION	0.1	-	-	0.4	7.2	0.1	**7.7**
OFFICIAL	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	-	0.4	**1.4**
OTHERS (SPECIFY)	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.2	10.7	1.1	**13.9**

Table A.14: Percentage distribution of means of transportation by returned migrants

STATE	DESERT	SEA	AIR	LAND	Total
ANAMBRA	0.2	0.2	6.9	3.6	11.0
BENUE	-	0.2	2.1	1.7	3.9
EDO	2.3	0.5	4.6	9.3	16.7
GOMBE	-	-	5.4	3.2	8.7
KANO	0.4	-	22.6	15.9	39.0
LAGOS	-	0.7	8.0	12.0	20.7
Total	**3.0**	**1.7**	**49.6**	**45.7**	**100.00**

Table A.15: Percentage distribution of returned migrants by risk encountered in course of migration

STATE	DETENTION	SEXUAL ABUSE	HUNGER	SLAVERY/FORCED LABOR	DEPORTATION	FORCED PROSTITUTION	OTHERS (SPECIFY)
ANAMBRA	1.9	0.0	2.8	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0
BENUE	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EDO	23.4	6.5	26.2	11.2	10.3	0.9	0.9
LAGOS	5.6	0.9	1.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.9
TOTAL	**31.8**	**7.5**	**30.8**	**12.1**	**15.0**	**0.9**	**1.9**

Table A.16: Percentage distribution of returned migrants that travelled with and without a visa

STATE	WITH VISA	WITHOUT VISA
ANAMBRA	7.0	4.0
BENUE	2.5	1.4
EDO	4.2	12.5
GOMBE	5.2	3.4
KANO	22.8	16.2
LAGOS	8.2	12.5
Total	**50.04**	**49.96**

Table A.17: Percentage distribution of returned migrants by state and why they returned

DECEIT	HARDSHIP	NO JOB	NO PAPERS	CRIME
20.1	48.0	13.8	16.4	1.7

Table A.18: Percentage distribution of returned migrants   and how they returned

STATE	VOLUNTARY PERSONAL RETURN	VOLUNTARY (ASSISTED VOLUNTARY RETURN & REINTEGRATION)	INVOLUNTARY
ANAMBRA	9.83	0.33	0.83
BENUE	3.75	0.08	0.08
EDO	10.91	1.92	3.91
GOMBE	8.66	-	-
KANO	38.72	0.25	-
LAGOS	19.07	0.58	1.08
Total	**90.9**	**3.2**	**5.9**

Table A.19: Percentage distribution of five destination countries returned migrants travelled to by sex

Country	Male	Female
Saudi Arabia	21.96	18.75
Niger	15.61	9.93
Benin	8.50	15.81

Ghana	7.43	8.46
Cameroon	4.31	3.68

Table A.20: Percentage distribution of returned migrants by the solution to curb irregular migration

Job creation	Provision of infrastructure	Provision of social investment	Sensitization on the dangers of migration	Change of social norm	Quality education
65.1	14.3	1.6	15.9	1.6	1.6

Table A.21: Percentage distribution of returned migrants by state and awareness of migrants' resource centre

STATE	AWARE	NOT AWARE
ANAMBRA	36.36	63.64
BENUE	44.68	55.32
EDO	34.83	65.17
GOMBE	49.04	50.96
KANO	63.89	36.11
LAGOS	26.10	73.90
Total	46.13	53.87

Table A.22: Percentage distribution of returned migrants and by who assisted them

STATE	FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	STATE GOVERNMENT	INTERNATIONAL ORG	PHILANTHROPIST	NGOs	CSOs	OTHERS (SPECIFY)
ANAMBRA	0.8	0.8	3.3	4.1	0.8	-	0.8
BENUE	1.7	-	0.8	-	-	-	-
EDO	16.5	11.6	12.4	14.0	9.9	0.8	4.1
KANO	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAGOS	1.7	-	2.5	6.6	5.0	-	0.8
Total	21.5	12.4	19.0	24.8	15.7	0.8	5.8

Table A.23: Percentage distribution of returned migrants by state and decision to travel again despite risk

STATE	Want to Go back	Don't want to go back
ANAMBRA	12.70	-

BENUE	1.59	-
EDO	52.38	15.87
KANO	1.59	-
LAGOS	14.29	1.59
Total	**82.54**	**17.46**

Table A.24: Percentage distribution of almajiri by state and sector

STATE	URBAN	RURAL
ANAMBRA	5.3	6.0
EDO	0.7	0.0
GOMBE	14.6	51.7
KANO	11.3	10.6
Total	31.8	68.2

Table A.25: Percentage distribution of almajiri by state and reason for sending them out

STATE	To acquire Quranic education and religious morals	It is free of charge	It is expected of every good Muslim to send their child/ward to Almajiri
ANAMBRA	8.2	0.7	0.7
EDO	0.7	0.0	0.0
GOMBE	67.1	0.0	0.0
KANO	22.6	0.0	0.0
Total	98.6	0.7	0.7

Table A.26: Percentage distribution of households and awareness of where the almajiri currently stay

AWARE	NOT AWARE
92.7	7.3

Table A.27: percentage distribution of households and whether they visit the almajiri

VISIT	DO NOT VISIT
81.5	18.5

Table A.28: Percentage distribution of households by whether they send gifts in cash or kind for the upkeep of the almajiri

SEND	DO NOT SEND
70.2	29.8

Table A.29: Percentage distribution of households by whether they are aware of almarjiri living condition

AWARE	NOT AWARE
71.5	28.5

Table A.30: Percentage distribution of households by whether the almarjiri visit home once in a while

VISIT	DO NOT VISIT
80.1	19.9

Table A.31: Percentage distribution of households by whether they are aware the almarjiri could be to cause social vices despite good intention

AWARE	NOT AWARE
21.9	78.1

Table A.32: Percentage distribution of households by whether the almajiri has completed their studies

COMPLETED	NOT COMPLETED
23.2	76.8

Table A.33: Percentage distribution of households by whether the almajiri has returned after completing their studies

RETURNED	DID NOT RETURNED
77.1	22.9

Table A.34: Percentage distribution of households by state and whether they gave out members as house help

STATE	GIVE OUT	DO NOT GIVE OUT
ANAMBRA	6.8	13.3
BENUE	4.1	14.3
EDO	0.8	14.1
GOMBE	1.4	15.0
KANO	1.1	14.7
LAGOS	0.1	14.6
Total	14.2	85.8

Table A.35: Percentage distribution of households by why they are engaged as house help

Means of earning a living	Parent/guardian could not cater for him/her	Have no money to give him/her for school	Lost parent/guardian	Don't know
47.7	22.0	14.5	8.8	2.1

Table A.36: Percentage distribution of households by state and how they are recruited as house help

STATE	Parent/guardian	Relatives	Friends	Neighbour	Recruitment agency
ANAMBRA	24.1	16.1	4.8	2.1	0.8
BENUE	2.4	14.2	10.7	1.3	0.3
EDO	2.1	1.9	0.5	0.8	0.0
GOMBE	9.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
KANO	7.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
LAGOS	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Total	44.8	33.0	16.6	4.3	1.3

Table A.37: Percentage distribution of house help by state and where they live currently

STATE	Outside the state	Within the state	Within the country	Outside the country
ANAMBRA	20.9	16.6	9.7	0.8
BENUE	13.1	14.7	0.8	0.3
EDO	1.6	3.2	0.0	0.5
GOMBE	5.6	4.0	0.0	0.0
KANO	4.0	3.2	0.3	0.0
LAGOS	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Total	45.3	42.4	10.7	1.6

Table A.38: Percentage distribution of house help by state and the kind of compensation they are expecting

STATE	Send to school	Skill acquisition	Salary	Other (specify)
ANAMBRA	16.9	27.9	2.9	0.3
BENUE	18.8	5.6	4.6	0.0
EDO	2.4	1.9	1.1	0.0

GOMBE	2.4	0.3	6.7	0.3
KANO	6.4	0.8	0.3	0.0
LAGOS	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0
Total	47.2	36.5	15.8	0.5

Table A.39: Percentage distribution of house help by state and who receives the salary

STATE	The house help (domestic worker)	Parent/guardian	Friends	Relative	Other (specify)
ANAMBRA	16.9	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0
BENUE	23.7	1.7	3.4	0.0	0.0
EDO	1.7	3.4	1.7	0.0	0.0
GOMBE	23.7	16.9	0.0	0.0	1.7
KANO	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LAGOS	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	69.5	22.0	5.1	1.7	1.7

Table A.40: Percentage distribution of households' response by state and whether house help visit

STATE	VISIT	DO NOT VISIT
ANAMBRA	20.9	27.1
BENUE	23.1	5.9
EDO	3.2	2.1
GOMBE	4.0	5.6
KANO	5.6	1.9
LAGOS	0.0	0.5
Total	56.8	43.2

Table A.41: Percentage distribution of households' response by state and living condition

STATE	WELL TREATED	FAIRLY TREATED	SATISFACTORY
ANAMBRA	33.8	9.9	4.3
BENUE	22.5	4.0	2.4
EDO	2.1	1.6	1.6
GOMBE	3.8	2.7	3.2
KANO	3.8	1.3	2.4
LAGOS	0.3	0.0	0.3
Total	66.2	19.6	14.2

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

nbs

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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