

YOBE JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS (YOJE)

A bi-annual publication of the Department of Economics,
Yobe State University, Damaturu, Nigeria.

Volume 4, Number 1 March, 2017 ISSN: 2408-5103



The Department of Economics
Yobe State University,
Damaturu Nigeria.

YOBE JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS (YOJE)

A Bi-annual Publication of the
Department of Economics,
Yobe State University,
Damaturu, Nigeria.

PETER F. ADEBAYO
Associate Professor
2 AUG 2017
Dept of History & International
Studies
University of Ilorin.

**Volume 4, Number 1
MARCH, 2017**

ISSN: 2408-5103

Yobe Journal of Economics is published by:

**The Department of Economics
Yobe State University,
Damaturu – Nigeria.**

Printed by:

Kabod Limited

NL 7 Lokoja Road, Kaduna State, Nigeria.

+234 (0)803 062 8933

kabodlimited@gmail.com

ISSN: 2408-5103

Copy Rights:

All rights of this publication are reserved. No part of this Journal may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system nor transmitted in any form by any means without the prior permission of the publisher, except for academic purposes.

Note: The articles published in this Journal do not in any way reflect the views nor position of YOJE. Authors are individually responsible for all issues relating to their articles. Except for publication and copy rights, any issue arising from an article in this Journal should be addressed directly to the Author.

EDITORIAL TEAM

Editor-in-chief

Prof. Balami D. Hassan, Department of Economics, University of Maiduguri.

Editors

Prof. Garba Ibrahim Sheka, Department of Economics, Bayero University, Kano.

Prof. Elwalied Nourelhu Ahmed, Department of Economics, Yobe State University, Damaturu.

Dr Nasreldin Atiya Rahamtalla, Department of Economics, Yobe State University, Damaturu.

Dr Hassan Hassan Suleiman, Securities and Exchange Commission, Abuja – Nigeria.

Dr Kolawale Subair Lookman, Department of Economics, Kwara State University.

Bhola Khan, Department of Economics, Yobe State University, Damaturu.

Editorial Advisory Board

Prof. Ummu Ahmed Jalingo, Department of Economics, Bayero University, Kano.

Prof. Isiaka Alimi Pedro, Department of Economics, Bayero University, Kano.

Dr Njiforti Peter, Department of Economics, Ahmadu Bello University Zaria.

Coordinating Team

Dr. Cornelius N. Kwanga, Umaru Musa Yar'adua University, Katsina.

Louis S. Nkwatoh, Department of Economics, Yobe State University, Damaturu.

DETERMINANTS OF CROSS BORDER MIGRATION IN NORTH-EAST GEOPOLITICAL ZONE OF NIGERIA

TASI Frederick¹ and Peter ADEBAYO²

Centre for Peace and Strategic Studies, University of Ilorin, Nigeria

Department of History & International Studies, University of Ilorin, Nigeria

Email: fredtasi@yahoo.com / peteradebayo2000@gmail.com

Tel: +234 8034046081 / 8053444890

Abstract

This paper attempts to identify key driving factors of migration into the North East Geopolitical Zone of Nigeria – an area recently characterized by daunting security challenges coined insurgency. Using three states as sample from among the five States in the Zone, data for the study was generated through structured questionnaire, administered to 120 respondents, drawn from military, paramilitary officials and community leaders in the selected States. Descriptive, inferential and multinomial logistic models were used to analyses the data. The results of the analyses reveal that that: on daily bases immigrants of both sexes predominantly between 18 and 40 years of age enter into Nigeria through these states; The paper recommends that though this influx has its merit and demerit, there should be adequate and improved border control to curb the influx of immigrants especially irregular immigrants into Nigeria, as this will reduce the pressure on available resources and infrastructure, and will to an extent curb the level of insecurity and fear that manifests in this Zone.

Keywords: Cross border migration, North East Nigeria, Nigeria.

1. Introduction

Migration, which is the movement of people from one geographical location to another, has remained at the centre of the world history for several centuries. Its centrality has been attributed to its role in influencing the characteristics, distribution and size of the population. These movements have been from North to the South and from South to the North. Movement is a human characteristic that cannot be denied but can only be restricted. For man to attain some goals movement has to be undertaking. It is a social condition that has characterized and accompanies human existence from time immemorial.

Of recent, the North East Geopolitical zone has become an endemic volatile zone with insurgency activities of a rampaging magnitude. This has had cross border dimensions as all the countries around this zone have been affected. It has been often indicated that non-Nigerians within the Zone or its border areas participate and fuel insurgency activities, in the Zone. This zone being a host to many irregular immigrants, has witnessed daunting peace and grave insecurity. In the face of wide porous border lines (with 1,487 illegal routes against 84 regular man routes) which facilitate high influx of non-nationals from neighbouring countries; and the absence of peace and security in this zone; international migration seems to be at the centre of the causes to the insecurity that reigns in this geopolitical zone. This calls for an examination of the motivating factors that attract the migrants into the Zone.

Thus, this paper aims at identifying the key determinants of cross border migration into North East Geo-political Zone of Nigeria. The subsequent part of the paper is made up of: a literature review, background of the Zone and methodology, data analysis and conclusion.

2. Literature Review

Migration has a rich literature, but it has not received wide attention North East Nigeria. For the sake of this paper a brief literature is considered.

Tonyin and Afolabi (2007) postulate that, in an attempt to understand the history of a people, where they come from and why and how the left are unavoidable questions. This notion is supported by Mariama et al (2008) that Migration is an enduring theme of human history and is considered one of the defining global issues of the twenty-first century. Such movements are often under pinned by the inter play of socio-economic and political variables operating in the source of the destination of the movement.

Faced with recent migration trends, Yaro (2010) points out that Internationalisation has crystallised into globalisation with widespread implications for commodity, capital and people movements. The motives, drivers and conditions under which migration occurs in these periods differ remarkably. Considering that there have been significant changes in the migration flows into, through and from Nigeria over space and time, the migration flows are better described as complex. Human mobility across national boundaries in the past had been largely north-south and to a lesser extent, west-east; resulting from trading, droughts, conflicts and pilgrimage (Freund, 1981; Abdu, 1982; James, 1987; Mortimore (1988). Its continuation depends, at times, on the effectiveness of diversification strategies, of the seasonal movements of nomads from the arid region to the relatively green areas of Sokoto and Kano (Goddard, 1974; Apeldoorn, 1981; Grainger, 1990). Abdu (1982) revealed that migrants north of Sokoto were still migrating to the south-western forest lands of Nigeria and outside the country, for example, to Ghana. Moreover, James (1987) believed that both the north-south and east-west movements took place, with a counter current of west-east mobility to the Arab world, especially to Saudi Arabia; explained by the age old pilgrimage tradition. The latter is still relevant to international mobility, as a good number of Nigerian pilgrims stay back in Saudi Arabia, for economic reasons, after their Hajj ritual (Alkali, 1985). Likewise, the movement of Chadian to Nigeria was recorded as essentially east-west, with Maiduguri being the major destination, and Jos, being the most probable southernmost end (James, 1987). These flow patterns were further buttressed by the fact that out of the three countries bordering Nigeria in the north, Nigerien migrants constituted the highest percentage of immigrants (between 7-8%) of the total immigrants to Nigeria by the 1970s-80s (NPC, 1998). Presently, most illegal/undocumented emigrants from the south-west, south-east and south-south geo-political zones of Nigeria moving to the OECD and Gulf Arab countries largely transit through Chad or Niger, en-route Morocco, Mauritania and other North African countries to the Mediterranean countries, with final destination in Western Europe (Adepoju, 1991).

According to Oderth (2002), migration has shaped the nature of both receiving countries and places of origin more than any other phenomenon in human geography. Oderth elaborated more on internal migration which is only within the territorial boundaries of a nation, though he discussed on development he failed to give a clear cut between irregular and regular migration at International level which this study deals with. The existence of an intricate relationship between immigration and development is also captured by Hammer et al. (2002), who holds that migration, can have a decisive impact on the direction and speed of development on both origin and destination countries. The processes of growth and development which African countries have experienced in the colonial and post-colonial periods have been characterized by the process of areal differentiation (Riddell 1980). In a spatial sense, employment opportunities and developmental changes have been concentrated in a few areas, especially the cities; the rural areas, which dominate both in terms of population numbers and to some extent have either undergone

little growth or have felt the backwash effects of development elsewhere (Hirschman, 1958; Myrdal, 1957).

Adepoju (1976) shows that in Nigeria, net migration (considering both national and international migration) is more important than natural increase in the growth of cities. His views were backed by Zachariah and Conde (1981), as they noted that nearly half of the growth rate of urban areas was contributed by migrants. Studies have shown that the growth of population in towns and cities in Ghana, Ivory Coast and Nigeria is largely the result of migration (Hugo 1978; Lattes 1984). In the light of the above one can say that the scale of migration in recent years has increased tremendously. In recent times movement across national borders within West Africa has been facilitated by the ECOWAS Protocol on free movement and establishment. These movements raise new issues, and ultimately have consequences, implications and challenges for development in the sub region.

Religious education and the *hadj* to Mecca were associated with major mobility and sometimes settlement of West Africans all across West, North and East Africa (de Haas 2007). This has gone a long way to determine the settlement pattern and movement in Africa especially with neighbouring states. This scenario was also a mile stone in the spread of religious activities especially Islamic education which has contributed immensely to the international mobility in the Northern part Nigeria.

Scores of men and children have said to have travelled far away to study under learned scholars (Malams), not minding distance nor the border. Abanga (1989; 1999) noted the role metropolitan Borno played, as a center of Islamic education, to many Chadian immigrants. Also, Abba (1993) observed a large influx of Nigeria scholars and Koranic students from Niger Republic and Chad into Kano These Koranic students are often drop-outs and or are sent out by their Koranic teachers to beg for their livelihood. Such beggars are common feature in most northern cities of Nigeria and are referred to as 'Almajari'.

Beath (2007), put it that international migration flows can offer an effective way for poor people to escape poverty while promoting economic growth and enhancing technological progress. Highlighting the African trend on migration, he explicated that 'the initial immigration of hunter-gatherers from Africa and later emigration of farming communities from the fertile Crescent were among the most important events in the economic progress of humankind. Drawing his allusion on what transpired in Europe he has this to say 'throughout the 18th, 19th, and early 20th centuries, mass migrations from Europe to Americas and Australia enable tens of millions of people to escape poverty and persecution and created what today ranked as the world's most prosperous societies. In other words United States of America as it is today is the efforts of immigrant from across the globe. Though the researcher dwelled on international migration, his conclusion would not be the same as compared to the African scenario, especially cross border migration where the neighbours of both countries share the same identity and operating almost the same economic and political system.

Taylor (1999) looked at the impact of migration and submits that the range of migration and remittance impact is bracketed by two extremes. They concern what drives people to migrate and what the effects are on the sending areas. The first can be characterized as the 'developmentalist' extreme, associated with the new economics of labour migration described earlier. It is a positive view on migration, in which migration is seen as an income creator for the sending area through remittances. The second extreme is often called the 'migrant syndrome' perspective. This is the

negative counterpart of the first extreme. It is argued that migration causes a labour shortage in the sending area. Taylor (1999) argues that reality lies somewhere in between these two extremes. The question is: where? This, he argues, depends on the research location. Impacts of migration differ across regions. No single formula exists for predicting migration impacts. This is a pity, because it would make it easier for organizations that have to find solutions to the problems connected to migration effects. Taylor's views are more tilted towards remittance which is what the sending country will benefit from. Also one will discover in his work that he made an attempt to address the problem of past research, which viewed migrants in isolation of the family and community contexts from which they emanated. Now we know that a whole-household economy approach and, in some case, a community focus are essential when examining how migrant remittances affect investment and consumption expenditures by migrant sending households, and how these remittance effects migration determinants. He argues that these productive investments are so minimal that it is not worthwhile looking at them. The overall conclusion of this is that migration will not be a boost to the environment for example, agricultural investments, but rather a stimulant to search for other sources of income.

Examining irregular migration and Nigerians National Security using Illela borders, Babandede and Ipede 2005 wrote on human trafficking and economic crimes across Nigerian international borders. They examined the pull and push factors of human trafficking and insecurity in West Africa, including the characters, trends and scale of trafficking in Nigeria. They also analyzed the trafficking routes and governments efforts in combating the menace. The study concluded by examining the effects of human trafficking on insecurity in west Africa, focusing on irregular migration and Nigerians national security using Illela borders post as a case study.

Afolayan (2000) in his work on Trans – border migration movement – as an integrative process that link people at the border, examined the processes of movement and trading, he suggested the modification of the concept of border. According to him if the concept is not modified then the borders will be an avenue for people to carry out illegitimate trading activities. According to him borders have been replaced with borderland. This replacement has provided the key to the understanding of how trans-border trading and movement take place within a geographical space.

According to Durand and Massey (1992), migration causes changes in labour supply. It holds that a shortage of labour brings about problems on the long run. The lost labour effect is supposed to have a negative effect on local production. "Migration is typically blamed for causing a critical shortage of agricultural labour, depriving areas of their most valuable, able-bodied working force. Therefore, the lost labour effect is blamed for the de-intensification of agriculture and the decline of land under cultivation" (Haas, 2003). Moreover, migrants are typically young men who are often supposed to be the most significant agricultural innovators. This is true in many cases, but the whole argument described above compensates the loss of labour in the sending communities through financial and social remittances. The question remains whether this compensation will be enough to improve the different assets or capitals. One has to weigh the loss of labour with the remittances that flow back to the sending community.

Nimzing (1995) looked at the economic implication of seasonal migration along Nigeria- Niger borders of Birnin Kebbi and Illela. He focused on seasonal migration between these two countries with particular reference to Illela borders. He established that majority of these migrants are irregular, which means they come in and out without valid travel documents, this can actually change the composition of the population. This may be the case in seasonal labour migration, because this is mostly characterized by an outflow of male workers. Secondly, migration influences the size of a population and the population density of an area. This is especially the case

in semi-permanent migration in which people decide to move for a long period of time, because it will have its influence on the population structure of the sending area. Then there is the economical element of migration. He tends to make a disparity with Jokisch who is of the view that the migrants only move at a particular season and goes back when the farming season began.

In his work on individual motivation on immigrant in the Nigeria – Niger Border, Labo (2000) concluded that; the movement of people across the international borders of West Africa continues largely unhindered. That immigrants cross the border on a daily basis, cutting across historical communities with little or no regard for formalities. According to him these movement have been prompted by a wide varieties of motives, the economic motive being predominant.

Looking at the effect of transnational's, Marima et al (2008), position transnational's in the circle of the study of Ghana migration. They noted that, since the beginning of this century, international migration literature on Ghana has increasingly recognized transnational's and employed it as a framework for analysis. This is because, Ghanaian international migrants have assumed transnational identities and together with their families, they live transnational lives. Living a transnational life is made possible by advances in information and communication technology (mobile phones and telephones, televisions (including satellite and cable networks, internets etc) and cheaper air travel, thereby giving impetus to increased flows of people, goods, money and ideas, which connect seemingly disparate locations of the globe. Areas of application for transnational's perspectives include migrants' influence on the economy of Accra (Smith 2007), therapy networks (Krause, 2008) and the ways in which identities and obligations operate to affect development.

Peil (1995) identified Ghana's economy and educational system as basic causes of the large scale emigration of Ghanaians and argued that, 'the situation in Ghana offered few opportunities for the then growing population'. He went further to explicate that various reasons including employment, education and training underlie much of Ghanaian migration to other West African states, as well as to Europe and North America.

Marima et al (2008) concurs with Fosu that political instability can also be attributed to the increase in Ghana's international out-migration in the late 1970s and early 1980s.

According to Naik et. al (2007), environmental migration has some positive effects. In his allusion to the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami, 'reconstruction projects increased the demand for labour and attracted migrants' workers from other areas; finally new economic opportunities arise out of the presence numerous aid-providing institutions' in other words extreme events may act as pull rather than push factors. In should be noted that experience has shown that no matter the level of aids and other assistance the condition can never be as before (1990).

Surdakasa (1977) observes that, until the 1970s, the size of the female component of Ghanaian migration was small. The focus was on male migrants who had migrated to coastal Ghana for fishing or from the north to the south for farming. Any reference to female migrants, according to Surdakasa (1977), related to wives left behind to tend the farms, care for the children and maintain village cohesion. In contemporary times however, women move independently within and outside the country for economic as well as other reasons such as education and career development.

Amankwah (1984) and Anarfi (1989) documented this movement of women to Nigeria and Cote d'Ivoire while Abrefa-Gyan (2002) documents this movement internally. The increasing number of migrant women is an important emerging trend in today's migration landscape. Many women are now moving independently of spouses or partners. It is estimated that women account for

almost half of all international migrants. The increasing feminization of migration is a reflection of the changing demands for particular types of skills including the growing demands in the service industries especially for domestic workers, nurses, teachers and other typically female dominated professions. Yaro (2008) argued and supported the fact that, women migrants is on an increase and it should maintained be because 'The changing labour market trends and the increasing participation of women in the global workforce have increased opportunities for skilled female migrants'. Current statistics have proven that in the area of health care, women dominate the nursing sector and have formed a large part of the skilled labour migration out of Ghana. According to Yaro (2008), nurses and midwives form the majority of health worker migration in Ghana'. The risk on the women migrants is that migrant women's vulnerabilities to exploitation are highlighted by the frequently abusive conditions under which they work, especially in the context of domestic service and sex industries in which migrant trafficking is heavily implicated.

From the foregoing literature, causes, consequences and dimensions of migration are well documented in some areas. However, this is not the case for North East Nigeria. Thus, there is the need to make contributions in this direction.

3. Background of the Study Area and Methodology

Brief Insight of Cross Border Migration in North East Nigeria

North East Geopolitical Zone of Nigeria comprises of Adamawa, Taraba, Borno, Bauchi, Gombe, and Yobe States. These states share international borders with Niger Republic, Chad and Cameroon. According to Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) report of 2008, Nigeriens, Beninoise, Togolese, Cameroonians and Ghanaians constitute the highest number of irregular immigrants in Nigeria. In addition, emigration from the northeastern part of Nigeria can be traced to the 19th century, prior to the partitioning of Africa, when most of the ethnic groups found in Nigeria's neighbouring francophone countries migrated from and were part of the old Borno Empire (Mahadi, 1989). In the face of wide porous border lines that facilitates irregular migration; high influx of non nationals from neighbouring countries; and the absence of peace and security in this zone; international migration seems to be at the centre of the causes to the insecurity that reigns in this geopolitical zone.

The British administration system was considered better than that of the French in many of the country's neighboring francophone countries (Armstrong, 1955). For example, early in the 20th century, Northern Nigeria presented the pull factors, of better grazing facilities, the provision of wells for pastoralists and their flocks, the provision of veterinary services and the lower taxes paid in the Kano area. These led to the immigration of nomads from neighboring countries into Sokoto region and of Tuaregs into the Kano region, among others (Barkindo, 1993; Kwaire, 2000). Urbanization during the British rule also provided large markets for livestock and its products. Furthermore, Abdu (1982) noted that while seasonal out-migrants predominated, substantial numbers of migrants were moving in search of additional income and wealth due to rising standard of living within Nigeria.

Methodology

The method adopted for the research is the mixed – method. This is a combination of quantitative and qualitative data gathering. On a greater scale quantitative method is used. Though, the researcher also applies qualitative method.

The study uses primary data to achieve its objective. The primary data are generated through questionnaires administration. The questionnaires address factors that attract migration. The

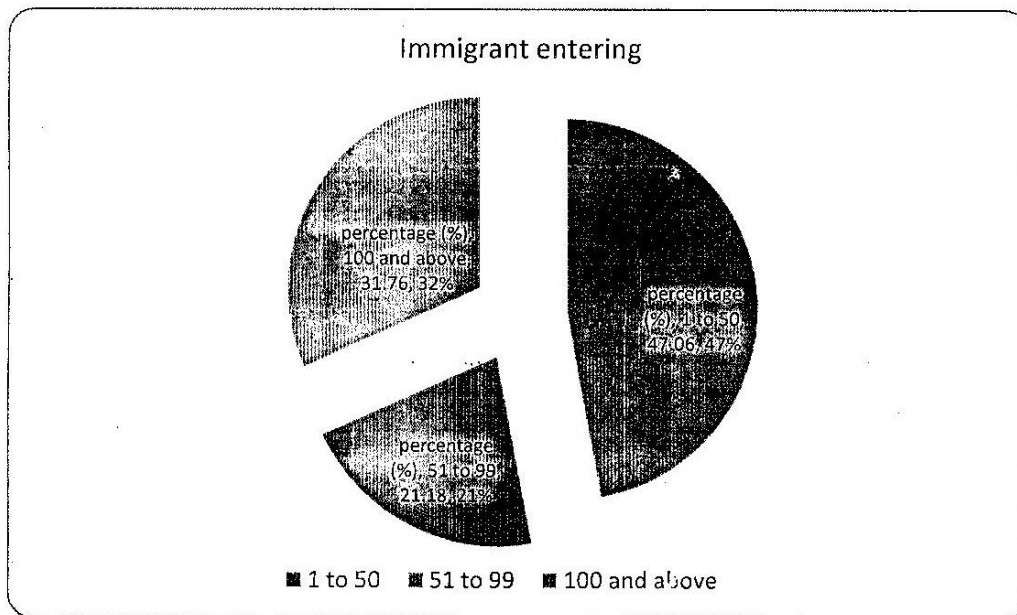


Figure 1: Immigrant entering

Source: Researcher's representation from Stata 11.0 analysis

From figure 1, 47% of the respondents were of the view that 1- 50 immigrants enter the border on a daily basis, 21% were for 51 – 99 and 32 % are for 100 above. Most of the respondents from Adamawa State were mute on this question because their border as of the time of administering this questionnaire had not been officially open by the Nigeria Government. Clearly, on daily bases immigrants enter into Nigeria through these states. The numbers vary but ranges between one and above a hundred.

Many reasons as well as attracting factors, account for the movement of people across international borders. Some of these reasons are examined in below:

Employment opportunities: To ascertain whether employment opportunity is a motivating factor that pull immigrants into Nigeria, the following result were recorded: 84.47% of the respondents agree that employment opportunity is a driving force attracting illegal immigrants in to Nigeria, while 10.68% of the respondents neither agree nor disagree and lastly 4.85% of the respondents totally disagree and hold that employment opportunity is not a motivating factor.

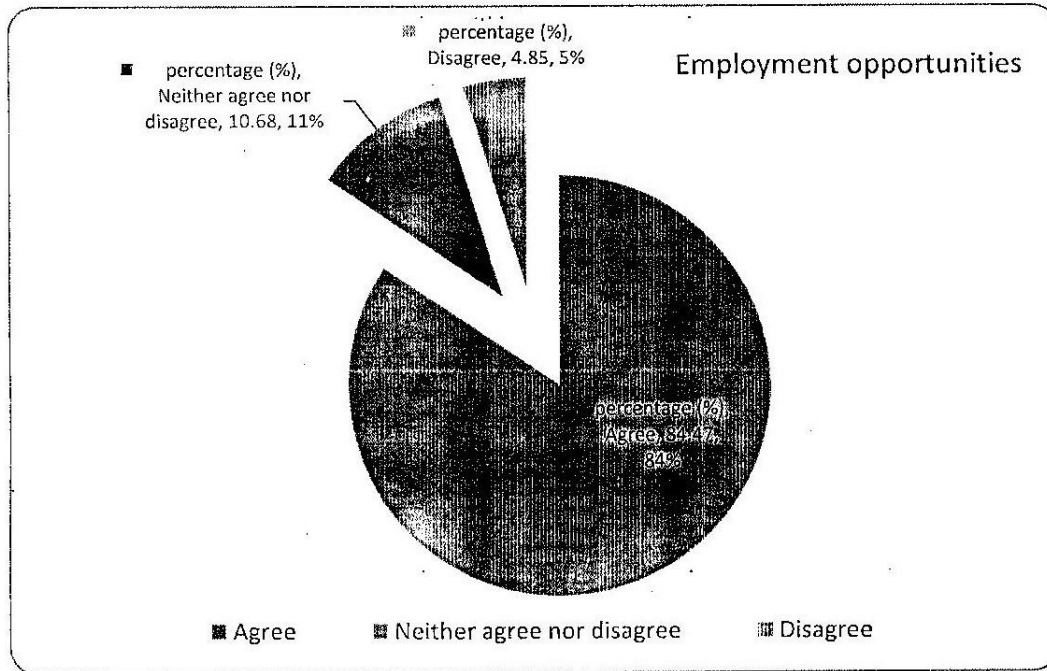


Figure 2: Employment opportunities

Source: Researcher's representation from Stata 11.0 analysis

From the analysis of Figure 2, one can see that the result are accordance with that of the previous question where a majority of respondents says, employment opportunity is a better reason than social amenities and political refuge for the influx of immigrants into the North East Geopolitical Zone. Nigeria being the largest black nation in population and endowed with natural resources, there is that believe that one can easily have something doing to meet up with life challenges, so the influx of illegal migrants into the country.

Social amenities: Analysing the findings on social amenities. Figure 3 shows that 63% of the respondents are of the view that social amenities like good roads, portable water, education are motivating factors, while 17% of the respondents neither agree nor disagree, whereas 20% of the respondents disagree that social amenities are not stimulating factors.

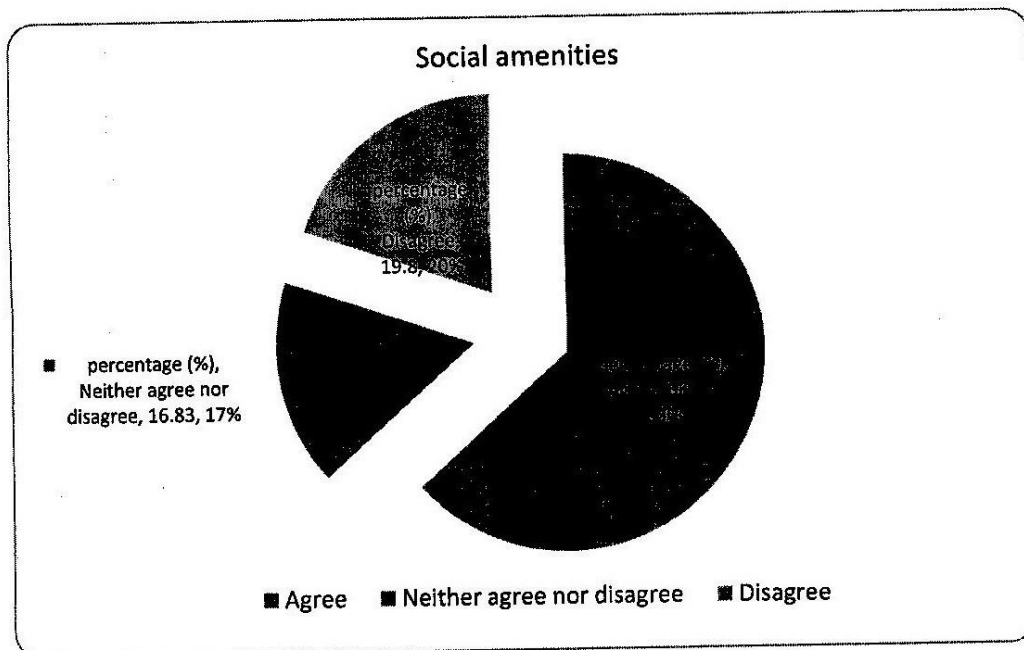


Figure 3: Social amenities

Source: Researcher's representation from Stata 11.0 analysis

From the forgoing figures one can conclude that social amenities are also motivating factors that influences illegal immigrants to cross into to Nigeria. This can be more effective when other factors like education, corruption, porous border, cheap goods and available market come into play.

Educational facilities: Analysing the responses on the contribution of educational facilities as an encouraging factor in attracting irregular immigrants, 41% of the respondents agree that education is an important factor, while 37% of the respondents neither agree nor disagree, and 22% of the respondents disagree and maintain that education is not a factor that can pull in immigrants.

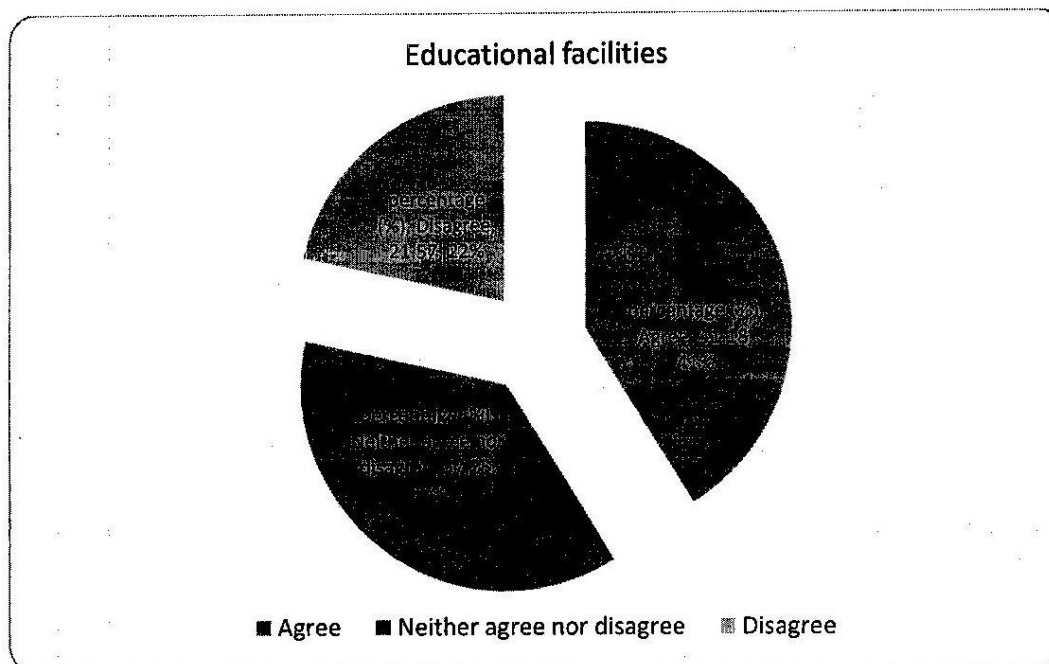


Figure 4: Educational facilities

Source: Researcher's representation from Stata 11.0 analysis

Analysing figure 4, the disparity between agree and neither agree nor agree is so insignificant. That equally gives one the opportunity to say that education facility is a strong factor that can encourage irregular immigrant into Nigeria.

Corruption: Analysis on corruption show that 42.57% of the respondents agree that corruption is an important factor that attract illgal immigrants into the zone. 22.77% of the respondents Neither agree nor disagree with the fact, while 34.65% of the respondents disagree that corruption is an important factor that pulls illegal migrants into the North East Geopolitical Zone of Nigeria.

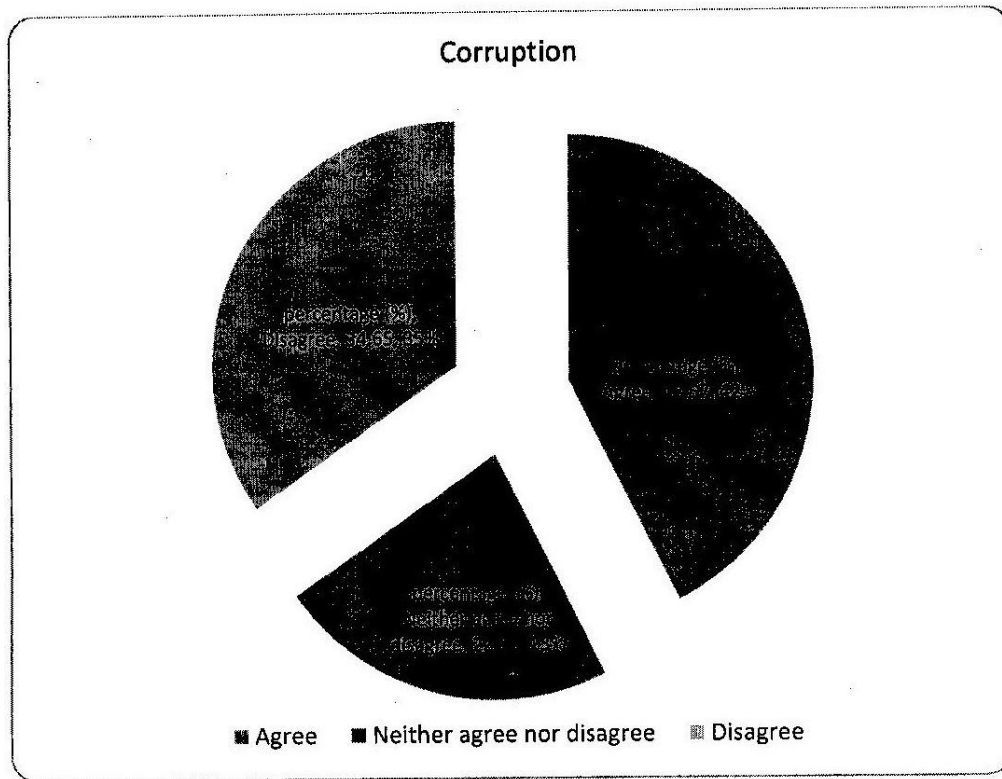


Figure 5: Corruption

Source: Researcher's representation from Stata 11.0 analysis

From the foregoing, it can be noted that corruption among other indexes played a major role in illegal cross border migration in these part of the country. This can be at the place of entry or within the country. These are some of the factors that make Nigeria to be rated among the most corrupt countries in the world. The actual amount of goods and persons making used of this axis is not fully recorded.

Porous border: Responding to the question that relates to porous borders, 76.70 % of the respondents are of the view that porous border is a major contributing factor that stimulate illegal immigrants. 20.39% of the respondents neither agree nor disagree to the contribution of porous border to illegal immigrants, while 2.91% of the respondents disagree to the contribution of porous border to illegal immigration. These responses are represented on Figure 5.

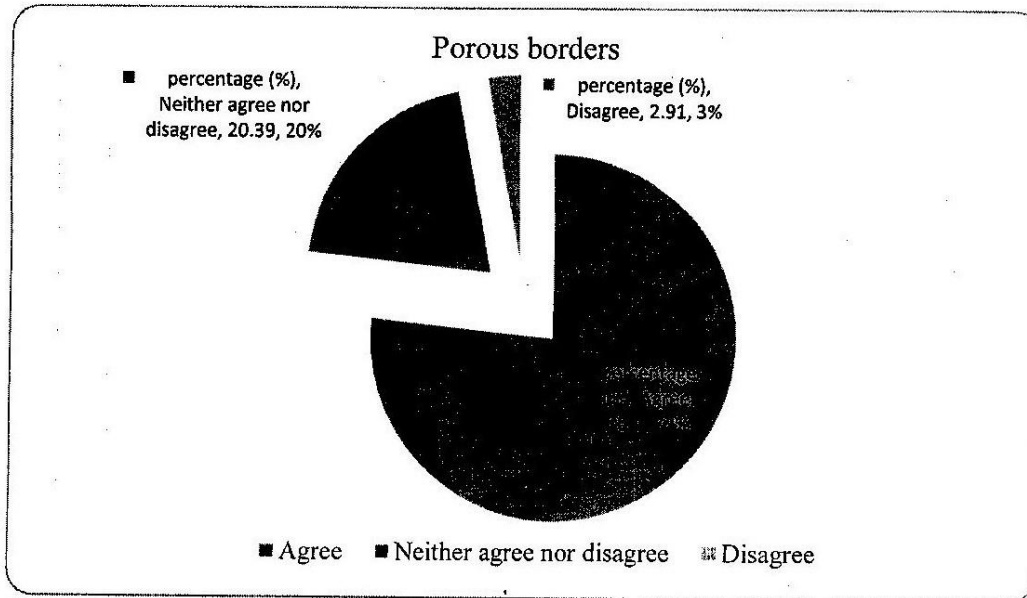


Figure 5: Porous borders

Source: Researcher's representation from Stata 11.0 analysis

From Figure 5, it can be established that, porous border is a major contributor to the influx of irregular immigrants into the zone. This zone has a lot of unmanned entries into this part of the country. The close neighbour index also has a lot of contribution to it.

Cheap goods: Prices of good in neighbouring countries compare with those in Nigeria are on the high side. Nigeria is a big country surrounded by smaller ones. This scenario can be seen in the number of trucks that leave the country every day to the neighbouring countries. Heavy trucks from Nigeria move directly to its neighbouring countries. Kano and Maiduguri are the main centres where goods are bought. With the present situation and the falling in the value of the naira as compared to the CFA and Dollar, neighbouring business men and women are trooping into the country to take advantage of the opportunity. Considering the present fall in its value, Nigeria goods seem to have lower prices in these countries.

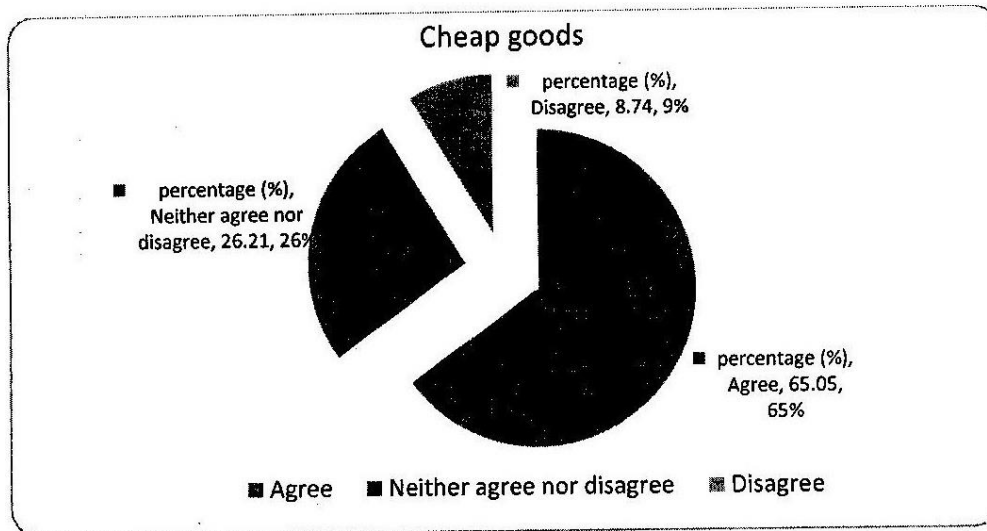


Figure 6: Cheap goods

Source: Researcher's representation from Stata 11.0 analysis

- From the analysis on Figure 6, 65.05% of the respondents agree, 26.21% of the respondents neither agree nor disagree, while 8.74% of the respondents disagree that cheap good is an important factor that attract illegal immigrants into the North East Goepolitical Zone.

Available markets: Nigerian has a population over one hundred and sixty million people. This constitute a good market. This is an important resouce for the development of the country. The markets in Nigeria are very viable. Maidugri and Kano in the North of the country are noted for this. Kano in deed is the centre for commerce in the country. Many trucks load in and out of this North East Zone on a daily basis, making use of the opportunities provided by neighbouring Kano. This NE axis is actually favourable to countries like Cameroon, Niger and Chad. Grains come in from Niger Republic, cattle, sheep and goats also come from Cameroon, Chad and Niger. This can be seen in the views of the respondents presented on figure 7.

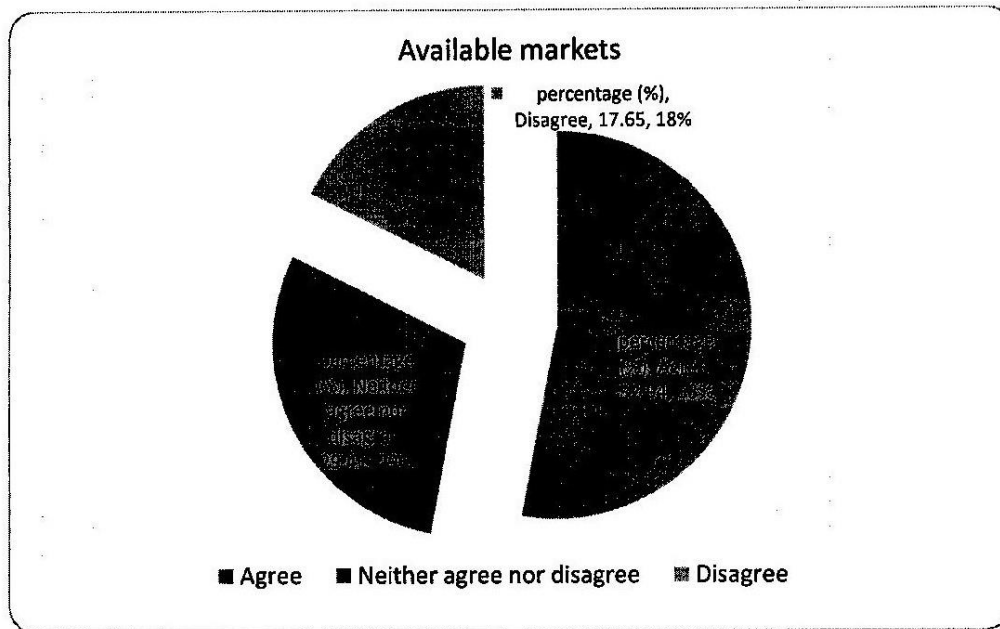


Figure 7: Available markets

Source: Researcher's representation from Stata 11.0 analysis

Responding to this question, 53% of the respondents were of the fact that available market is an important factor that attracts illegal immigrants into the Zone, while 29% neither agree nor disagree and 18% disagree that available market is an important factor that attracts illegal immigrants into the Zone.

Other factor: Other factors as identified on Table 1, equally have a greater role to play on irregular cross border migration. From the Table above, it can be seen that rearing of animals carries the highest percentage with 39.7%. This goes to agree with the fact that most of the fulanis that cross into the country, do so with cattle and other animals. This is for the fact that this zone is more conducive for cattle rearing especially during the dry season. Considering the fact that they move with their families, the return journey is never made. Proximity is another factor which also influences irregular cross border migration greatly. 17.46% of the respondents are of the view that proximity is a strong factor.

Table 1: Other factors attracting immigrants

Other factors	Freq	Percentage
Political reasons	4	6.30
Proximity	14	22.20
Political stability	7	11.10
Rearing of animals	25	39.70
Religious factors	10	15.90
Hunting	3	4.80
Total	63	100.00

Source: Source: Researcher's representation from Stata 11.0 analysis

Sometime it is very difficult to draw the border line, this is due to the fact that the people around the border areas speak the same language, practice the same culture, inter-marriage and equally attain ceremonies together. With these similarities it is actually compounds the issue of making a distinction when they are crossing from one area to the other.

Table 2: Results of Multinomial logistic model (Marginal Effects) on the reasons for coming into Nigeria

S/N	Dependent variable: reasons for coming into Nigeria	
	Explanatory Variable	Marginal Effects
1	Eo	-.6226779 (0.052)
2	Sa	.4298733 (0.012)
3	Ef	.0704002 (0.523)
4	Co	-.0680839 (0.482)
5	Pb	-.2031753 (0.241)
6	Cg	.146793 (0.377)
7	Am	.0505024 (0.683)
8	Of	-.0532186 (0.573)
	Number of obs	56
	LR chi2(16)	25.58
	Prob > chi2	0.0603
	Log likelihood	-41.93336
	Pseudo R2	0.2337

Source: Researcher's representation from Stata 11.0 analysis

Based on the statistics on the above table, there are 49 observations relating to all the variables in all for the multinomial logistic model. The likelihood ratio is -41.9 and this is significant at 10% level of significant. This test affirms that the slopes of all the coefficients are significantly different from zero. The pseudo R^2 value is 0.23 indicating a good fit and robustness of the model. This pseudo R^2 value is 0.2337 goes to confirmed that the slope of all the coefficients are different from zero. By implication, the independent variables jointly and significantly explain changes in prevailing crimes committed in the North eastern Zone (the dependent variable) by 23%. This means that the independent variables are collectively significant in explaining the reasons for coming into Nigeria.

The results on Table 2 assess the various reasons advanced for migration into Nigeria through the North East Geopolitical Zone. The results indicates that, employment opportunities (eo), corruption (co), porous borders (pb), other factors, have a negative relationship with migration into the zone. Out of the four, only employment opportunities (eo) is statistical significant at (0.052). The variables with positive coefficients include: social amenities (sa), educational facilities (ef), corruption (co), cheap goods (cg) and available market (am). Thus, the 5 variables positively influence influx of illregular immigrants into Nigeria. By implication, the availability of social

amenities, educational facilities, corrupt officials, cheap goods and ready markets for goods, are factors that attract irregular immigrants into the North East Geopolitical Zone of Nigeria. However, among all these factors, only social amenity is statistically significant (0.01). This suggests that most of the irregular immigrants follow available social amenities like water, electricity, among others

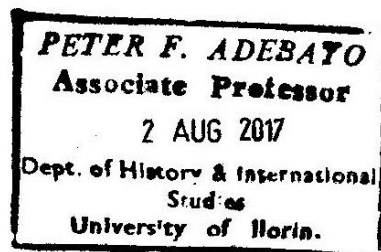
5. Conclusion

The findings emanating from this research works are that: immigrants of both sexes predominantly within the age brackets of 18 to 40, enter into Nigeria through states in the North East Nigeria Geopolitical Zone on daily bases. The numbers vary but ranges between one and a hundred. These immigrants are attracted predominantly by employment opportunities (which takes the forms of businesses, menial work and others) and social amenities in Nigeria. This paper therefore concludes that cross border migration in North East Nigeria Geopolitical Zone is being pulled by mostly economic and social factors. The paper recommends that: Though this influx has its merit and demerit, there should be adequate and improved border control to curb the influx of immigrants especially irregular immigrants into Nigeria, as this will reduce the pressure on available resources and infrastructure, and will to an extent curb the level of insecurity and fear that manifests in this Zone. Improved border control can be enhanced with the use of developed technologies that helps in the identification of persons as well as their documentations.

References

- Abdu, P. S. (1982). 'Dry Season Migration'. In *Sokoto State in Maps*, Abdu, P. S. and Swindell, K. (ed.), Ibadan University Press Limited.
- Adejumoke A. Afolayan, Godwin O. Ikuyatum, Olumuyiwa Abejide (2008). Country Paper: Nigeria Dynamics of International Migration in Nigeria (A Review of Literature). Paper prepared as part of the African Perspectives on Human Mobility Programme, generously funded by the MacArthur Foundation.
- Adepoju, A. (1991). 'South-north Migration: the African Experience', *International Migration Review*, Vol. 29, No 2, pp. 205-222.
- Apeldoorn, B. J. V. (1981). 'Perspectives on Drought and Famine in Nigeria. George Allen & Unwin, London.
- Armstrong, R G. (1955). *The Igala: Peoples of the Niger-Benue Confluence*. London: International African Institute, pp. 77-155.
- Barkindo, B. M. (1993). 'Relations between Kano and the Republic of Niger's Regions of Asbin (Air) Maradi and Damagaram (Zinder): Perspectives for Evolving a more Viable Trans-border Policy between Nigeria and Niger', in A. I. Asiwaju and B. M. Barkindo (eds.). *The Nigeria-Niger Transborder Cooperation*, Malthouse Lagos, pp123-141.
- Goddard, A. D. (1974). 'Population Movements and Land Shortages in Sokoto Close-Settled Zone'. In S. Amin (ed), *Modern Migrations in West Africa*, London Oxford University, Press.
- Grainger, A (1990). 'The Threatening Desert: Controlling Desertification.' London; Earthscan.
- James, I. (1987). 'Human Mobility in the Lake Chad Basin.' *Annals of Borno*, vol. iv, pp57- 68
- Joseph A. Yaro (2010). Migration in West Africa: Patterns, Issues and Challenges. <https://www.rechargegate.net:publication>
- Kwaire, M. (2000). 'A History of Tuareg Migration from Niger Republic to Sokoto Metropolis: 1900-1985' Unpublished PhD (History) Thesis, Usman Danfodiyo University, Sokoto.
- Mahadi, A. (1989). 'The Roles of Neighbouring Countries in the Nigerian Civil War.' In Tamuno, T. N. & Ukpa, S. C. (eds) *Nigeria since independence: the first 25 years*, Vol. vi, pp.252-276.

- Mariama, A. Takyiwaa, M. Peter, Q. Cynthia, A. Thomas, A. (2008). Migration Country Paper. *A paper* prepared as part of the African Perspectives on Human Mobility Programme, generously funded by the MacArthur Foundation.
- Mortimore, M. (1988). *Adapting to drought: famers, famines and desertification in West Africa*. London, Cambridge.
- National Population Commission (1998). 1991 Population Census of the Federal Republic of Nigeria: Analytic report at the National Level. Abuja.
- Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) report of 2008
- Toyin Falola and Niyi Afolabi (2007) The human cost of African Migration. Retrieved from: www.tandfonline.com.



LIST OF ARTICLES

PAPER NO.	TITLE AND AUTHOR
1.	Determinants of Return Migration Among Sudanese Immigrants – ELWALIED Nourlhuda Kunna 1
2.	Impact of Foreign Direct Investment on Cameroon's Trade Balance – DOBDINGA Cletus Fonchamnyo 8
3.	Interdependence Among Fiscal Deficits, Money Supply and Inflation: Empirical Evidence From African Countries – Nurudeen ABU, Ben OBI, OBIDA Wafure Gobna, ABDULLAHI Usman and MUSA Sakanko Abdullahi 19
4.	Test of Information Asymmetry in the Nigerian Capital Market– Joel OBAYAGBONA and Jennifer Uvbi OMODAMWEN 30
5.	Poverty And Health Nexus In Nigeria– Rolle Remi AHURU and ISEGHOHI Judith Omon 43
6.	Knowledge Attitude and Practice of Family Planning Among Married Women in Kano Metropolis – Mohammed Mustapha NAMADI 53
7.	Households Vulnerability To Poverty In Yobe State, Nigeria – Audu SANI 64
8.	Modeling Stock Market Volatility Using Garch Models Evidence from Nigeria – ABDULLAHI Usman Ibrahim 76
9.	Monetary Policy And The Agricultural Sector In Nigeria – Clement Atewe IGHODARO 87
10.	Analysis of Seasonal Price of Groundnut Varieties in Dawanau Market of Kano State, Nigeria – Saada A. ABDULLAHI, Umar FAROUQ and Kabiru Y. ABDULLAHI 93
11.	Risk Factors And Performance Of Deposit Money Banks In Nigeria – Yusuf ABDULLAHI and Yusuf Olatunji OYEDEKO 100
12.	Impact of Subsidy Removal on Oil Production and Revenue in Nigeria – Bhola KHAN 109
13.	Microfinance As A Mechanism For Poverty Reduction In Sudan – Nasreldin ATIYA Rahamtalla 116
14.	Corruption, Political Instability and Economic Development In Nigeria – Nurudeen ABU, OBIDA Wafure Gobna, Ben OBI, ABDULLAHI Usman, and MUSA Sakanko Abdullahi 124
15.	International Business and Economic Growth in Nigeria – OLADIMEJI Moruff Sanjo 135
16.	Public Expenditure and Economic Performance in Nigeria – ONIFE Adabenege Yahaya and Joseph Majiyebo ONYABE 145
17.	Determinants of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Among Deposit Money Banks in Nigeria – Jayeola OLABISI and Kenny Adedapo SOYEMI 154
18.	Effects of Value Relevance of Accounting Information on Stock Price and Returns: Evidence from the Nigerian Stock Exchange – Kenny Adedapo SOYEMI and Luqman S. OLAWALE 168
19.	Compensation, Healthy Environment and Employee Motivation Among Selected Five-Star Hotels in Nigeria: A Comparative Assessment – KWAHAR Nguwasen and ONOV Philip A. 183
20.	Assessing Operational Challenges of Islamic Banking in Nigeria – Ahmed MALLUM and Ya'u SAIDU 191
21.	Economic Aspects of Traditional Rainfed Agriculture in Sudan – Nasreldin ATIYA Rahamtalla 202
22.	Deposit Money Bank Operations and Economic Growth in Nigeria – IGBINOVIA Lawson Eghosa and GIEMUDIA Aigbedo Omorose 211
23.	SMES Finance, Capital Formation and Economic Growth in Nigeria – MOHAMMED Nuhu and OLABISI Julius Olaposi 221
24.	Monetary and Exchange Rate Policies for a Developmental State: Lessons for Nigeria – MOHAMMED Shehu Tijjani 237
25.	Corruption and Economic Performance in Nigeria – Elizabeth I. IZILEIN and MOHAMMED Nuhu 251
26.	Unconditional and Conditional Based Tests of Three-Risk Factor Model in Nigerian Stock Market – AREWA Ajibola, EZIRIM Chinadu Benadit and ONAFALUJO Akinwomu Kunle 263
27.	Determinants of Cross Border Migration in North-East Geopolitical Zone of Nigeria – TASI Frederick and Peter ADEBAYO 272
28.	Challenges and Prospects of Kano State Skills Acquisition Programs: A Case Study of 'Lafiyajari' – MUHAMMAD Billyaminu Ado 290
29.	Assessment of the Impact of Fire Disasters on Internally Generated Revenue of Maiduguri Local Government Area – TUKUR Mohammed Danladi and EGWU Grace Ewor 300
30.	Impact of Global Financial Crises on Oil Revenue in Nigeria – MUHAMMAD Bello Abubakar 309
31.	Spatial Analysis for Wastewater Drainage Zones in Kano Metropolis, Nigeria – ABDULLAHI Ahmad Hamza and Tasi'u Yelwa RILWANU 321
32.	Monetary Policy Target and Optimum Exchange Rate Determination in Nigeria – AREWA Ajibola, OWOPUTI Ayodele John and OGUNBIYI Sunday Samuel 334
33.	Analysis of Import and Manufacturing Sector Performance in Nigeria – Salimatu RUFA'I Mohammed 344

Printed by **KABOD LIMITED**

NL 7 Lokoja Road, Kaduna Sate, Nigeria.

t: +234 (0)803 062 8933 e: kabodlimited@gmail.com

