IMPACT OF IN AND OUT MIGRATION ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF BENIN CITY, EDO STATE, NIGERIA

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A PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY AND REGIONAL PLANNING, FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, UNIVERSITY OF BENIN, BENIN CITY, IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (B.Sc.) DEGREE IN GEOGRAPHY AND REGIONAL PLANNING

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DECLARATION

I, **Oghenemarho Emmanuel NWOSIBE** with Mat No; **SSC2008490** declare that this research is based on the study undertaken in the DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY AND REGIONAL PLANNING, FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, UNIVERSITY OF BENIN, BENIN CITY. Under the supervision of Dr. Elijah E. Oboh, this work has not been previously submitted for the award of degree elsewhere, and that all the ideas and view are product of my personal research and that of my supervisor and all the references made to work of other persons have been duly acknowledged.

_____ _____

Oghenemarho Emmanuel NWOSIBE **Date**

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that, this project was carried out by **Oghenemarho Emmanuel NWOSIBE** of the Department of Geography and Regional Planning, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Benin, Benin City, and is adequate in scope and quality for the partial fullfiment of the requirements for the award of Bachelor of Sciences (B.Sc.) degree in the department of Geography and Regional Planning.

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to God Almighty, who has been my guiding light and source of strength throughout this journey.

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ABSTRACT

Migration, both internal and international, plays a significant role in shaping the growth and development of cities worldwide, particularly in developing countries. Benin City, located in Edo State, Nigeria, is experiencing rapid urbanization driven by migration, with rural-to-urban migration being a major contributing factor. This study investigates the impact of migration on Benin City's socio-economic, infrastructural, and urban planning dynamics. The research uses a descriptive survey design, gathering primary data from 385 respondents through structured questionnaires, including migrants, long-term residents, urban planners, business owners, and government officials. Secondary data from maps, journal articles, and institutional publications complement the primary data to provide a comprehensive understanding of migration trends. The study finds that migration is primarily driven by economic, social, and environmental factors, including job opportunities, educational prospects, and security concerns. Migration has led to significant demographic changes in Benin City, including increased population density, ethnic diversity, and a higher proportion of youth. The influx of migrants has positively influenced the economy through business growth, job market expansion, and remittances, while simultaneously creating challenges such as housing shortages, overcrowding, and strain on public services like healthcare, education, and transportation. Furthermore, migration has resulted in changes to urban planning and housing development, contributing to informal settlements and increasing pressure on urban infrastructure. The study suggests that policymakers and urban planners should focus on long-term strategies to address the challenges posed by migration, such as expanding healthcare, improving transportation, and prioritizing affordable housing development. The study emphasizes the need for policies that balance the benefits of migration with the necessity of sustainable urban growth.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Migration is a global phenomenon with profound implications for economic, social and demographic changes across regions and cities. Globally, migration has been recognized as a critical force shaping urbanization, with people moving for reasons such as economic opportunities, education, political instability, and environmental challenges (Adeseye, 2021). The United Nations estimates that there were 281 million foreign migrants in 2020, with internal migration making up an even greater portion of domestic migration (United Nations, 2020). In developing nations, rural-to-urban migration is especially important as individuals relocate in quest of better work opportunities, living circumstances, and access to healthcare and education (Alarima, 2018). This movement from rural to urban areas has contributed to the rapid urbanisation of the world's cities. About 56% of people on Earth lived in cities as of 2021, and by 2050, that percentage is expected to rise to 68% (United Nations, 2021). But while if migration is a major force behind urban growth, it also brings with it problems with housing, social services, infrastructure, and employment (Rana, 2011).

Major cities in Nigeria, such as Lagos, Kano, and Benin City, have become increasingly urbanised due in large part to migration (Green, 2018). Internal migration in Nigeria is typified by rural-to-urban migrations, as individuals relocate to metropolitan areas in

pursuit of improved services and livelihoods. As of 2018, about 53.9% of Nigerians reside in urban areas, primarily due to internal migration, according to the World Bank (World Bank, 2018). Urban infrastructure is being strained, local economies are being impacted, and the demographic makeup of cities is changing as a result of this movement trend (Obi-Ani & Isiani, 2020). Both internal and external migration occur in Nigeria; many Nigerians leave the country for better economic prospects in North America, Europe, and other places. These migrants' remittances have grown to be a substantial source of income for local businesses and people; in 2021, remittances to Nigeria totalled $19.2 billion, or 3.3% of the nation's GDP (Aja *et al*., 2024).

Benin City serves as a compelling example of how migration shapes urban development, illustrating the profound socio-economic and infrastructural transformations driven by population movements. According to the World Population Review (2024), the city had an estimated population of 1.8 million residents as of 2023. This growth can be largely attributed to both rural-to-urban migration and natural population increases, as individuals and families relocate in search of better economic opportunities, access to education, and improved living conditions. The city was formerly the epicentre of the strong Benin Empire, which prospered from trade, artistic creations, and political might. But Benin City saw tremendous change after the British invasion in 1897, especially in its political and economic systems (Akhigbe & Effevottu, 2023). The city's demographic makeup and economic environment are shaped by both internal and international migration patterns, which nevertheless have a significant impact on its development

today. Benin City has experienced significant urbanisation due to rural-to-urban migration fuelled by economic and educational possibilities, placing strain on the city's housing, public services, and infrastructure (Ikwuyatum, 2016).

Migration has had a significant impact on certain economic sectors in Benin City. For example, the establishment of institutions such as the University of Benin has resulted in an influx of students from nearby regions into the education sector (Ogeah & Ajalaye, 2011). Hospitals and clinics are finding it difficult to handle the increasing number of inhabitants, which is another issue the healthcare industry is dealing with (Olorunfemi *et al*., 2020). However, the impact on the agriculture industry has been different. Due to a workforce shortage in rural farming villages brought on by the large-scale migration of rural residents to the city, agricultural output has decreased in the districts surrounding Benin City. Due to this change, the city now depends more and more on food imports from neighbouring areas (Ikelegbe & Edokpa, 2013).

Other Nigerian towns like Ibadan and Kano, where rural-to-urban migration has fuelled fast urban growth, are comparable to Benin City in terms of their migration experiences. However, unlike some other cities where migration is predominantly driven by labour, Benin City has significant advantages in attracting skilled migrants because to its unique location as a cultural and educational powerhouse (Adagun, 2021). Cities like Accra, Ghana, and Bamako, Mali, provide helpful comparisons because they have comparable

urbanisation issues brought on by migration, which places a heavy burden on public services and infrastructure (Kuper, 2022).

An effective lens for examining how migration has affected Benin City's growth is urban economics. According to urban economics, migration has a significant impact on infrastructure, housing demand, and employment markets. Cities like Benin see growth and resource stress as a result of drawing in people looking for greater economic prospects. The dual nature of migration, which promotes economic growth while simultaneously exacerbating problems like housing shortages, poor healthcare, and traffic congestion, is explained by this hypothesis (Mazumdar, 1987).

This study advances knowledge of the connection between Benin City's urban growth and migration. Urban planners, and community leaders would benefit greatly from this research's analysis of how migration affects particular industries including agriculture, healthcare, and education as well as comparisons with other cities. Comprehending these migratory trends is essential for formulating policies that balance the advantages of migration to promote sustainable development with the drawbacks of fast urbanisation.

1.2 Statement of Research Problem

Migration is a complex phenomenon that significantly influences the development of urban centres globally. In the case of Benin City, Edo State, Nigeria, migration manifests in two distinct patterns: out-migration (individuals leaving the city) and in-migration

(individuals relocating to the city) (Orji, 2019). The University of Benin, which attracts students from all over the nation and encourages them to stay, is one of the reasons for the significant influx of people moving to Benin City, While the university attracts students and academic professionals from across Nigeria, the city's role as the capital of Edo State makes it a hub for government and administrative activities, drawing civil servants and public sector workers (Ndisika & Esin, 2019). Economic opportunities in trade, manufacturing, and the informal sector further encourage migration, as individuals seek employment and business prospects (World Population Review, 2024). Additionally, Benin City's rich cultural heritage and historical significance attract artisans, historians, and cultural enthusiasts, while its healthcare facilities and educational institutions bring in medical professionals, educators, and students (Ndisika & Esin, 2019).

The city's relatively lower cost of living, compared to other major urban centers in Nigeria, also makes it an attractive destination for families and individuals seeking affordable housing and better living conditions (World Population Review, 2024). However, despite the steady in-migration, Benin City experiences significant out-migration, as many young professionals and skilled workers leave in search of better opportunities abroad, driven by unemployment and economic uncertainties (Ndisika & Esin, 2019). For the city's growth, this dual migratory dynamic offers both special potential and challenges (Ndisika & Esin, 2019).

The actual study on the effects of both in-migration and out-migration patterns on the city's infrastructure, economic growth, and demographic makeup is lacking, though. The local economy benefits from remittances that frequently accompany out-migration, particularly the worldwide movement of young people and talented professionals. However, its wider implications on the workforce, demographic structure, and local enterprises are not fully recognised. The needs of public service, housing construction, and urban planning are further complicated by migration into the city, which is frequently motivated by educational possibilities and the perceived advantages of staying in Benin after graduation (Ndisika & Esin, 2019).

Moreover, nothing is known about how migration affects urban sprawl and housing development. Whether from overseas or within Nigeria, migrants frequently make real estate investments, but it is uncertain how these investments will affect the housing market and urban growth (Hardi *et al*., 2020). Understanding these dynamics is essential for improved urban planning and policy decisions for Benin City's sustainable development, since both migratory inflows and outflows influence the demand for infrastructure, public services, and urban space.

Although it appears to have influenced Benin City's development, the combined effects of in-migration and out-migration have not been sufficiently investigated. By examining how migration to and from Benin City is changing the city's demographic dynamics, economics, infrastructure, and urban planning, this study aims to close these gaps. The

study will identify the primary factors driving migration to and out of Benin City, examine how migration impact the population composition of Benin City, examine the impact of migration on socio-economic development of Benin City and determine the challenges and benefits of migration on urban planning and housing development.

1.3 Research Questions

This study is guided by the following research questions:

I. What are the factors that bring about migration to and out of Benin City?
II. How does migration impact the population composition of Benin City?
III. What are the socio-economic impact of migration on Benin City's development?
IV. What are the impact of in and out migration on the infrastructural development of Benin City?
V. What are the challenges of migration on urban planning and housing development in Benin City?
VI. What are the benefits of migration on urban planning and housing development in Benin City?

1.4 Aim and Objectives

The aim of this study is to investigate the impact of migration on the development of Benin City, Edo state, Nigeria.

The objectives of this study is to;

I. identify the primary factors driving migration to and out from Benin City.
II. examine how migration impact the population composition of Benin City.
III. examine the impact of migration on socio-economic development of Benin City.
IV. assess the impact of in and out migration on the infrastructural development of Benin City
V. determine the challenges of migration on urban planning and housing development.
VI. determine the benefits of migration on urban planning and housing development.

1.5 Research Hypotheses

The following research hypotheses will be tested using appropriate statistical tools:

I. Migration has no significant socio- economic impact on the development of Benin City.
II. Migration has no significant impact on the infrastructural development in Benin City.

1.6 Significance of the Study

This study is significant as it provides a comprehensive understanding of the impact of migration on the development of Benin City, Edo State, Nigeria. Migration is a key driver of urbanization, shaping the city's demographic structure, economic activities, infrastructure, and urban planning. By analyzing both in-migration and out-migration

patterns, this study offers valuable insights that can guide policymakers, urban planners, and stakeholders in making informed decisions for sustainable urban development.

Understanding the factors driving migration to and from Benin City will help policymakers design targeted strategies to manage population growth effectively. The findings will be beneficial for government agencies in developing policies that address issues related to housing, employment, healthcare, and public services, ensuring that migration contributes positively to the city's growth rather than exacerbating urban challenges. From an economic perspective, this study highlights how migration influences local businesses, job creation, and economic activities. The role of remittances from emigrants will also be explored, shedding light on how out-migration contributes to household incomes and investment in the city’s real estate and business sectors. Additionally, insights into the effects of migration on employment and informal economies can help create better economic policies that support both skilled and unskilled labor markets.

The study is also crucial for urban planners and housing developers as it examines how migration impacts urban sprawl, housing demand, and infrastructure development. This knowledge will aid in planning sustainable housing policies and improving access to essential services such as transportation, healthcare, and education, ensuring that the city's growth is well-managed. Furthermore, academic researchers and institutions will find this study useful as it adds to the body of knowledge on migration and urbanization

in Nigeria. By comparing Benin City's migration trends with those of other Nigerian and West African cities, the study provides a broader context for understanding regional urbanization patterns.

1.7 Study Area

1.7.1 Location

Benin City, the capital of Edo State, is strategically situated in Nigeria's South-South geopolitical zone. Its geographic coordinates range between 6°17' N and 6°30' N in latitude and 5°37' E and 5°45' E in longitude. As illustrated in Figure 1.1, Benin City is positioned as a significant metropolitan center in southern Nigeria, serving as a key link between the country's eastern, western, and northern regions (Gayawan et al., 2014). Located approximately 170 kilometers west of the Niger Delta and about 320 kilometers east of Lagos, Nigeria's largest city, Benin City benefits from its accessibility and role as a transportation and trade hub.

Spanning an estimated 1,204 square kilometers, (Ogbeide, 2015), Benin City is bordered by Uhunmwonde Local Government Area to the north, Orhionmwon Local Government Area to the south, Ikpoba-Okha Local Government Area to the east, and Ovia North-East and Ovia South-West Local Government Areas to the west. Figure 1.2 highlights the positioning of Benin City within Edo State, showing its integration with surrounding local government areas (Ogbeide, 2015). As a result, the city extends beyond its

administrative boundaries, incorporating satellite towns and peri-urban settlements that contribute to its expanding metropolitan region.

Benin City is predominantly inhabited by the Edo (Bini) people, who historically formed the core of the powerful Benin Empire. However, as a result of migration, the city has developed into a multicultural hub, accommodating ethnic groups such as the Esan, Etsako, and Owan people, as well as migrants from other Nigerian states and neighboring West African countries (Emielu, 2013). The city's historical significance and central location make it an ideal subject for studying migration and urban growth patterns. Figure 1.3 provides a closer view of Benin City's administrative structure, depicting the five local government areas that make up its metropolitan landscape (Amedu et al., 2020).

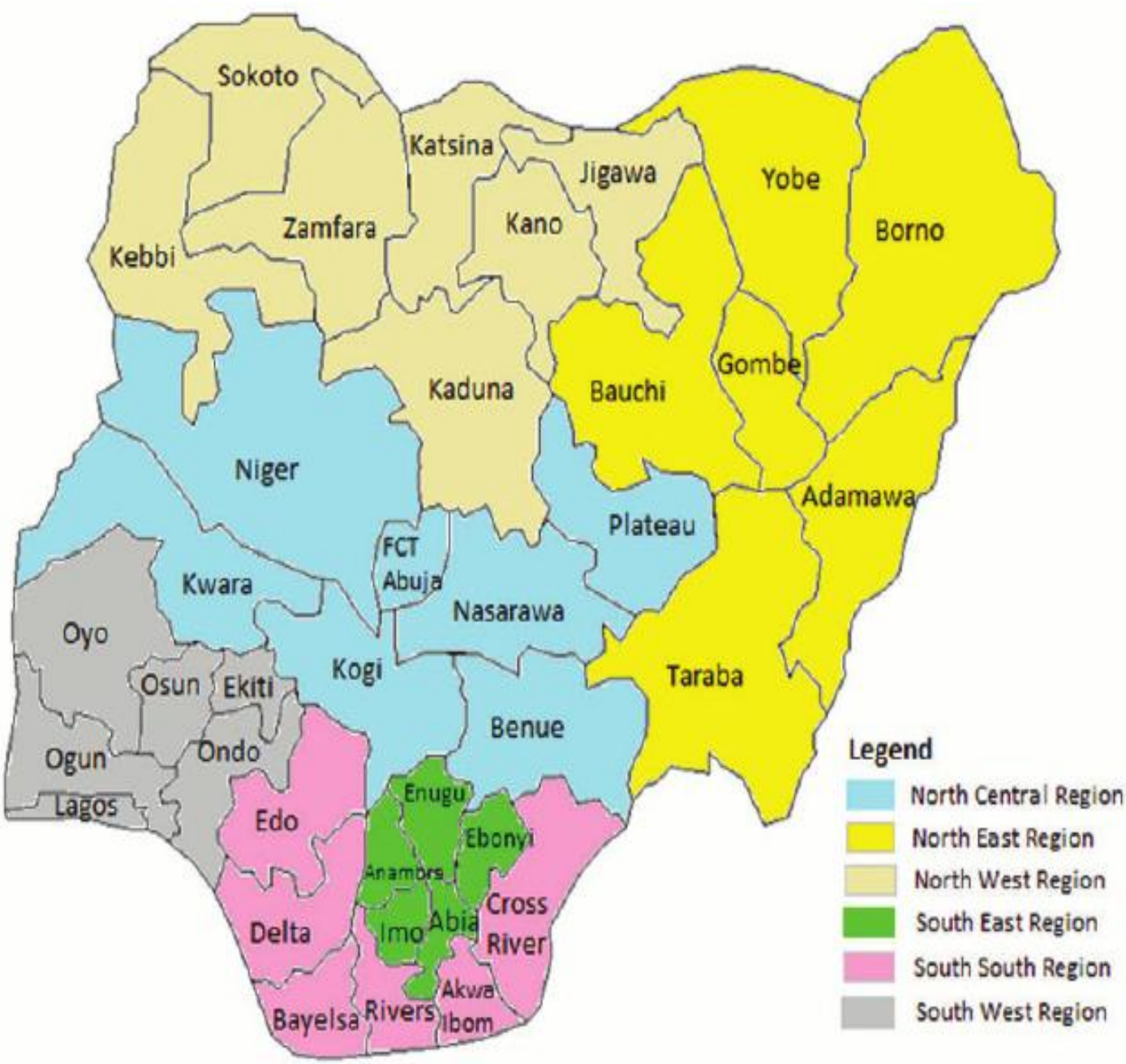

Figure 1.1: Nigeria showing its 36 States and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT), Abuja.

Source: Gayawan *et al.* (2014).

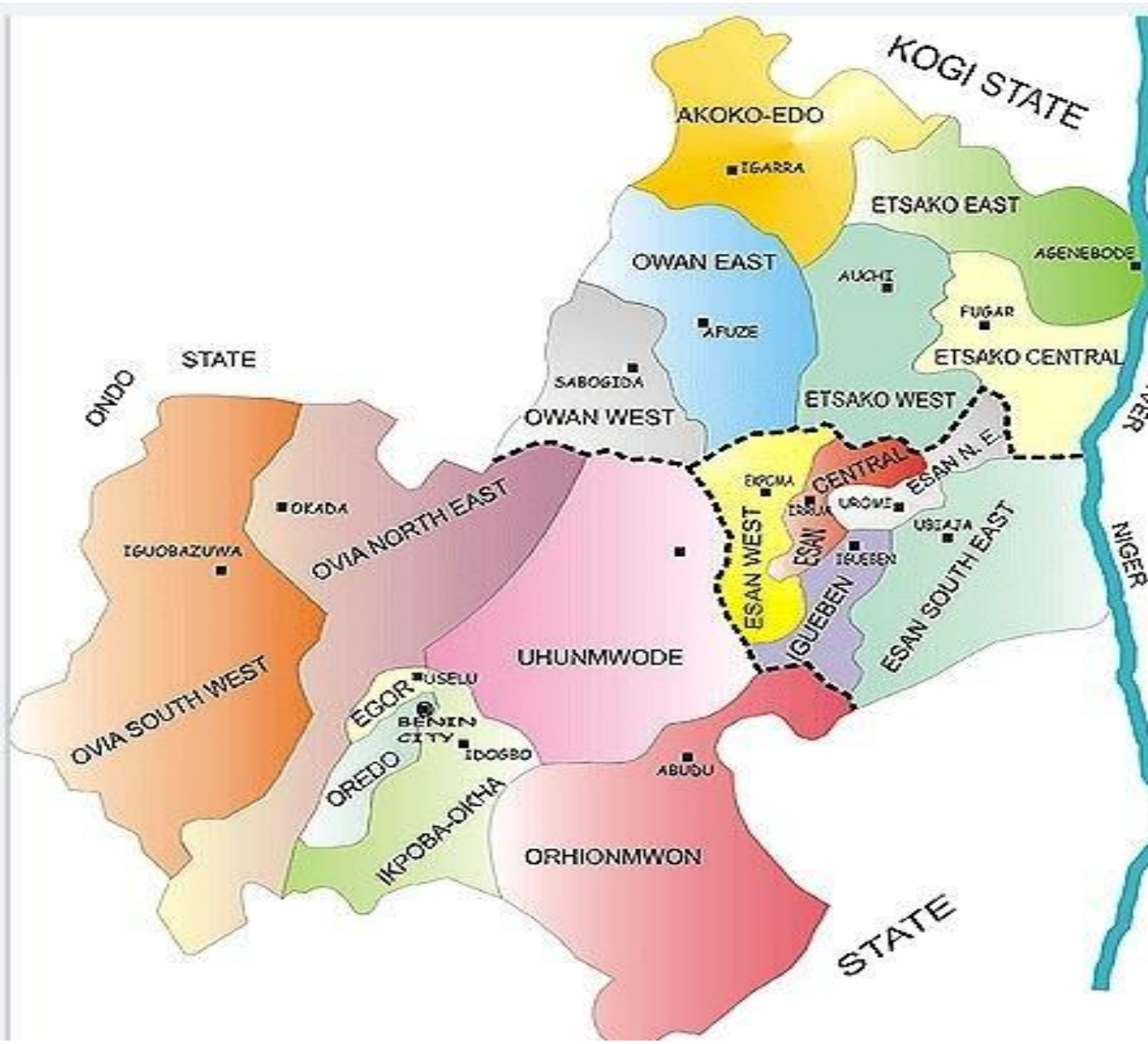

Figure 1.2: Edo State showing the Local Government Areas.

Source: Ogbeide (2015).

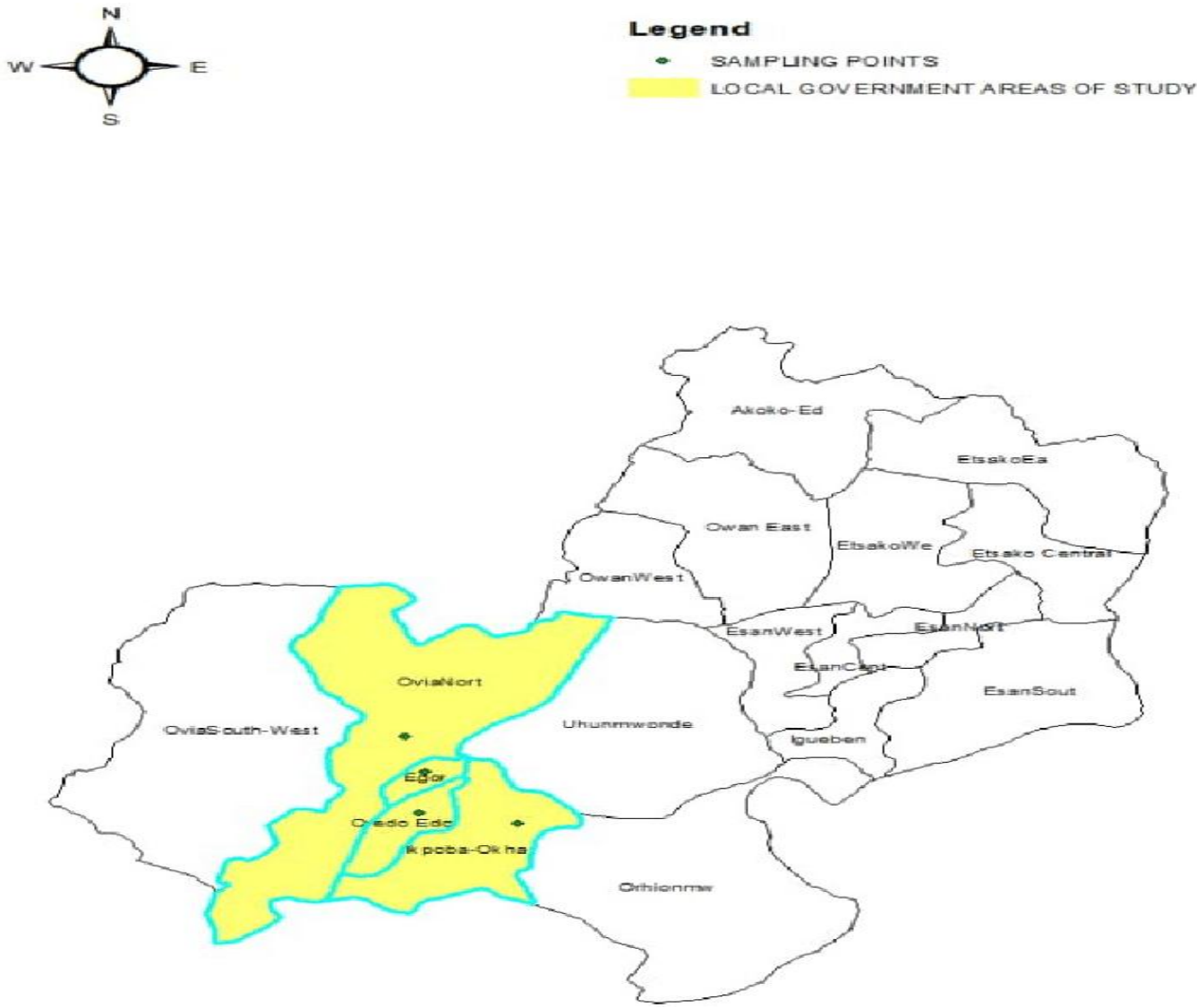

Figure 1.3: Benin City showing the five Local Government Areas.

Source: Amedu *et al.* (2020).

1.7.2 Population and Demographic Growth

Benin City has experienced significant population growth over the years, largely influenced by migration. According to the World Population Review (2024), the city's estimated population in 2023 stood at approximately 1.8 million residents. This increase is primarily driven by rural-to-urban migration, with individuals and families relocating in search of better economic opportunities, education, healthcare, and improved living standards. As one of Nigeria's rapidly urbanizing cities, Benin City reflects the broader national trend of increasing urban population density.

The growth of Benin City's population has placed pressure on housing, public utilities, and transportation infrastructure. Despite this, the city continues to attract migrants due to its economic potential, educational institutions, and cultural heritage. The demographic composition includes a mix of young professionals, students, traders, and artisans, further diversifying its economic and social structure. If current migration trends persist, the city's population is expected to continue rising, intensifying the demand for urban planning and infrastructural development.

1.7.3 Climate and Environmental Influence

Benin City experiences a tropical monsoon climate, which significantly impacts its urban development, agriculture, and overall living conditions. The city has two distinct seasons: the wet season, which lasts from April to October, and the dry season, spanning

November to March. The highest rainfall levels occur between July and September, with an annual precipitation range of approximately 2,000 to 2,500 millimeters (Floyd et al., 2016). Figure 1.1 demonstrates how Benin City's climate, influenced by its proximity to the Niger Delta, results in a humid environment that supports agricultural activities. However, this heavy rainfall often leads to urban flooding, which poses challenges for infrastructure, road maintenance, and residential areas.

During the dry season, Benin City is affected by the Harmattan winds from the Sahara Desert, which bring lower humidity levels, hazy skies, and cooler early-morning temperatures. The average temperatures range from 22°C to 35°C throughout the year, with humidity levels exceeding 80% during the rainy months (Efe & Eyefia, 2014). These climatic conditions play a critical role in shaping economic activities, particularly in agriculture and construction, and influence patterns of migration as individuals move between rural and urban areas based on seasonal economic opportunities.

1.7.4 Economic Activities and Urban Growth

Benin City serves as a major economic center in Edo State and the broader South-South region of Nigeria. Its economy is diversified, spanning agriculture, trade, manufacturing, services, and tourism. Agriculture remains a key sector, supported by fertile soil and a favorable climate that enables the production of crops such as cassava, yam, maize,

plantain, rubber, oil palm, and cocoa. Rubber plantations, in particular, contribute to both local industries and export markets (Aga, 2020).

Trade and commerce thrive due to Benin City's strategic location as a transportation hub. Major markets such as New Benin Market and Oba Market attract traders from across Nigeria, facilitating the exchange of goods, including agricultural products, textiles, electronics, and handicrafts. The informal sector also plays a significant role in economic sustenance, with many residents engaged in small-scale businesses and street trading (Ezeifedi, 2018).

Manufacturing activities in Benin City include food processing, rubber production, and artistic craftsmanship, particularly the famous Benin bronze casting and wood carving industry, which has international recognition. These traditional industries not only support local employment but also contribute to Nigeria's cultural heritage and tourism sector. With an increasing focus on tourism, historical landmarks such as the Benin Moat, the Oba’s Palace, and various cultural festivals have positioned the city as an emerging destination for both domestic and international visitors (Akhigbe & Effevottu, 2023).

The service sector has also expanded, particularly in education, healthcare, and financial services. The University of Benin, a leading institution in Nigeria, attracts students from across the country, significantly contributing to the local economy through housing demand, student expenditures, and employment opportunities for educators and service

providers. Similarly, hospitals and clinics have seen increased demand due to the growing population, although challenges such as inadequate infrastructure and healthcare personnel shortages persist (Olorunfemi et al., 2020).

Benin City's geographic location, population growth, climatic conditions, and economic diversity make it a pivotal area for studying migration and urbanization. As highlighted in Figures 1.1, 1.2, and 1.3, the city's spatial layout and integration with surrounding local governments further underscore its role as a metropolitan hub in Nigeria. While migration continues to shape its urban growth, the challenges of infrastructure, housing, and public services require strategic planning to ensure sustainable development. This study, therefore, provides essential insights into how migration influences the city's demographic evolution, economic activities, and overall urban landscape.

CHAPTER TWO

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK, THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter reviews relevant theories and literature on migration and its impact on urban development, focusing on Benin City, Nigeria. It explores factors driving migration, its effects on population composition, economic development, and infrastructure, providing a foundation for the study's objectives.

2.1 Conceptual Framework

2.1.1 Concept of In and out Migration

Migration, a fundamental aspect of human mobility, plays a crucial role in shaping urbanization and socio-economic structures. It is broadly classified into two primary categories: in-migration, which refers to the movement of people into a particular region or city, and out-migration, which involves individuals leaving a region for another destination. These migration patterns are influenced by economic, social, political, and environmental factors that drive individuals and families to relocate in search of better opportunities or improved living conditions (Adepoju, 2016).

In-migration is often driven by the pursuit of employment, education, access to healthcare, and better infrastructure. Many developing countries, including Nigeria, experience

significant rural-to-urban migration as individuals move to cities seeking higher wages, improved amenities, and a higher quality of life. This movement contributes to rapid urbanization, leading to increased population density in metropolitan areas. Cities such as Lagos, Abuja, and Benin City have witnessed continuous population growth due to in-migration, placing immense pressure on housing, public utilities, transportation, and social services (Ikwuyatum, 2016). The presence of higher institutions of learning, such as the University of Benin, attracts thousands of students, many of whom remain in the city after graduation to take advantage of employment and business opportunities. Similarly, government institutions and commercial activities create job prospects that encourage migration from surrounding rural areas and other states (Nwokoro & Chima, 2017).

While in-migration fosters economic vibrancy by increasing the labor force and stimulating business activities, it also leads to challenges such as urban congestion, rising costs of living, and the strain on public services. In many African cities, infrastructural development has not kept pace with the rapid rate of urbanization, leading to issues such as inadequate housing, traffic congestion, and environmental degradation. The informal sector often expands as migrants seek alternative means of employment, contributing to the proliferation of street trading, commercial transportation, and small-scale enterprises (Ajaero & Onokala, 2018).

Conversely, out-migration occurs when individuals leave their place of residence due to economic hardship, insecurity, or better opportunities elsewhere. In Nigeria, out-migration can be categorized into internal and international migration. Internal out-migration occurs when people relocate from one city to another within the country, often in search of job opportunities, better infrastructure, or improved security. Many individuals from Benin City migrate to Lagos, Abuja, and Port Harcourt, drawn by the economic prospects of these commercial and political hubs. The movement of professionals and skilled workers, often referred to as "brain drain," significantly affects cities by depleting their human capital and reducing the local workforce available for economic growth (Ekeocha, 2019).

International out-migration is another crucial aspect of human mobility, particularly in developing countries where economic challenges and limited employment opportunities push individuals to seek better livelihoods abroad. Many Nigerians, including residents of Benin City, migrate to Europe, North America, and the Middle East for higher education, employment, and improved living standards. Economic disparity, high unemployment rates, and political instability are key push factors that influence this migration trend (Oshewolo & Iwilade, 2020). Remittances from international migrants contribute significantly to the local economy, with families relying on financial support from relatives abroad to fund education, healthcare, and business ventures. In 2021,

remittances to Nigeria amounted to $19.2 billion, highlighting the financial impact of international out-migration on the country's economy (Aja et al., 2022).

Despite the economic benefits associated with out-migration, it also presents challenges. The loss of skilled professionals, particularly in the healthcare and education sectors, weakens the labor market and limits the development of key industries. Many African countries struggle with shortages of medical professionals, engineers, and academics due to migration to more developed nations where salaries and working conditions are more favorable (Omonigho, 2021). In Benin City, the impact of out-migration is visible in the declining number of young professionals and the increased reliance on foreign-trained specialists in critical sectors.

The interplay between in-migration and out-migration creates a dynamic demographic shift that influences urban growth and development. While in-migration contributes to workforce expansion and economic activities, excessive out-migration can slow economic progress by depleting human capital. Policymakers must balance these migration patterns through targeted urban planning strategies, improved job creation, and infrastructure development to ensure sustainable urbanization (Akinyemi & Isiugo-Abanihe, 2021). Cities like Benin must address the socio-economic drivers of migration by creating environments that encourage skilled individuals to remain and contribute to local development while managing the inflow of migrants to prevent urban overcrowding.

Ultimately, the concept of in-migration and out-migration is central to understanding urbanization and economic transitions in modern societies. Cities must adapt to these mobility trends by implementing policies that enhance job opportunities, improve housing conditions, and expand social services to accommodate population changes effectively. Without strategic interventions, uncontrolled migration can exacerbate urban challenges, leading to increased poverty, inequality, and infrastructural deficits in rapidly growing cities like Benin (Okeke, 2023).

2.1.2 Factors Influencing in and out Migration

Migration is influenced by a complex interplay of factors that push individuals to leave their place of residence (out-migration) or attract them to a new location (in-migration). These factors are often categorized into economic, social, political, and environmental determinants that shape human mobility and urbanization patterns. In the case of Benin City and other Nigerian urban centers, migration is largely driven by economic opportunities, educational prospects, infrastructure availability, and socio-political conditions (Ajaero & Onokala, 2018).

One of the most significant factors influencing in-migration is economic opportunity. Cities serve as economic hubs where businesses, industries, and commercial activities thrive, creating employment opportunities for both skilled and unskilled workers. In Benin City, the presence of industries, trade, and informal sector employment attracts

migrants from rural areas and neighboring states. The rapid expansion of the service sector, including banking, healthcare, and education, has further increased job availability, prompting individuals to relocate in search of better wages and improved living conditions (Ikwuyatum, 2016). The city's markets, such as the Oba Market and New Benin Market, serve as trading centers that provide livelihood opportunities for traders and artisans, drawing in large numbers of migrants from surrounding areas.

Educational opportunities also play a major role in driving in-migration. Cities with reputable higher institutions attract students who often remain after graduation to take advantage of job opportunities. The University of Benin, a leading institution in Nigeria, draws students from across the country, many of whom decide to stay in Benin City after completing their studies (Nwokoro & Chima, 2017). The presence of tertiary institutions and technical colleges further supports migration trends by providing avenues for skill acquisition, making the city an appealing destination for young people seeking personal and professional development.

Infrastructure and public services significantly influence migration patterns. Well-developed cities with good transportation networks, healthcare facilities, and electricity supply tend to attract more migrants than those with inadequate infrastructure. Benin City, as the capital of Edo State, benefits from relatively better road networks, healthcare institutions, and electricity supply compared to many rural areas, making it a preferred destination for internal migrants (Oshewolo & Iwilade, 2020). Additionally, access to

modern amenities such as internet connectivity, entertainment centers, and social infrastructure contributes to the appeal of urban centers.

Conversely, several push factors contribute to out-migration, where individuals leave their place of residence for better opportunities elsewhere. Economic hardship is one of the leading causes of out-migration from Benin City and Nigeria in general. High unemployment rates, underemployment, and low wages drive many young professionals and skilled workers to migrate to cities like Lagos, Abuja, and Port Harcourt, where economic prospects appear more favorable (Ekeocha, 2019). The lack of industrial diversification in Benin City further exacerbates the problem, as many graduates and skilled workers struggle to find employment within their fields of expertise, prompting them to seek opportunities elsewhere.

International out-migration is often driven by the search for better living conditions, higher salaries, and career advancement. Many Nigerians, including those from Benin City, migrate to Europe, North America, and the Middle East in pursuit of economic stability and improved quality of life. The attraction of better healthcare systems, educational institutions, and favorable working environments has led to a significant "brain drain," particularly in sectors such as healthcare, engineering, and academia (Omonigho, 2021). The economic disparity between Nigeria and developed nations further fuels this trend, with many professionals seeking employment abroad where they can earn significantly higher wages and access better working conditions.

Political instability, security concerns, and governance issues also influence out-migration. Insecurity, including communal conflicts, kidnapping, and violent crime, has contributed to the movement of people from less stable areas to safer urban centers or foreign destinations. Many Nigerian cities, including Benin, have experienced fluctuations in security, leading some residents to seek relocation to perceived safer locations (Okeke, 2023). Political instability, corruption, and a lack of confidence in governance also push individuals, particularly the youth, to seek alternative futures in more politically stable environments.

Environmental factors also play a role in migration trends. Climate change, flooding, and land degradation have forced many rural inhabitants to migrate to urban centers. In southern Nigeria, including Edo State, excessive rainfall and poor drainage systems often lead to severe flooding, displacing families and compelling them to move to cities where they believe infrastructure is better equipped to handle environmental challenges (Akinyemi & Isiugo-Abanihe, 2021). However, cities like Benin also experience the adverse effects of rapid urbanization, with environmental concerns such as waste management and pollution becoming significant issues.

Social factors such as family reunification, marriage, and cultural influences further impact migration patterns. Many individuals migrate to cities where they have existing family networks that can provide support in terms of accommodation, job referrals, and social integration. In some cases, migration is influenced by cultural expectations,

particularly among ethnic groups that encourage relocation to urban centers as a sign of progress and upward mobility (Oshewolo & Iwilade, 2020). The factors influencing in-migration and out-migration are interconnected, with economic, social, political, and environmental dynamics shaping human mobility patterns. Cities like Benin continue to attract migrants due to their economic potential, educational opportunities, and infrastructural advantages. However, persistent challenges such as unemployment, insecurity, and governance issues contribute to the outflow of skilled workers and professionals, affecting the city's long-term development. Addressing these migration drivers through effective policies and urban planning is essential for ensuring that migration contributes positively to the city's growth rather than exacerbating its socio-economic challenges.

2.1.3 Impact of Migration on the Population Composition of Benin City

Migration has played a pivotal role in shaping the population composition of Benin City, influencing its demographic structure, ethnic diversity, age distribution, and overall urban development. As a major urban center in southern Nigeria, Benin City has experienced both in-migration and out-migration, each of which has had significant implications for the city's social, economic, and infrastructural landscape (Ikwuyatum, 2016). The continuous movement of people in and out of the city has resulted in a dynamic population structure that reflects both local and national migration trends.

One of the most profound effects of migration on Benin City's population composition is the increasing urbanization rate. With an estimated population of approximately 1.8 million as of 2023, the city has witnessed a steady influx of migrants from surrounding rural areas and other states in Nigeria, primarily driven by economic opportunities, educational prospects, and better access to healthcare and social services (World Population Review, 2024). This has resulted in a shift from a predominantly indigenous Edo (Bini) population to a more diverse and cosmopolitan demographic profile. Over the years, ethnic groups such as the Esan, Etsako, Owan, Igbo, Yoruba, and Hausa have settled in the city, contributing to its cultural and linguistic diversity (Ajaero & Onokala, 2018).

The growing population due to in-migration has also influenced the age structure of Benin City. Migration, particularly rural-to-urban migration, is often dominated by young people, especially those in the 18–35 age bracket, who move in search of education and employment opportunities. The presence of the University of Benin and other tertiary institutions has contributed to a significant increase in the number of young adults residing in the city, altering its age distribution (Nwokoro & Chima, 2017). As a result, Benin City has developed a youthful population, which, while beneficial for economic growth and labor supply, also presents challenges in terms of employment availability, housing, and social infrastructure.

The impact of migration on gender composition is another notable aspect of demographic change in Benin City. In many cases, men are more likely to migrate first, followed by their families once they have established themselves economically. However, the increasing number of female migrants, particularly young women seeking higher education or engaging in commercial activities, has contributed to a more balanced gender distribution in the city (Oshewolo & Iwilade, 2020). The expansion of service-oriented jobs in banking, education, healthcare, and retail has provided greater economic opportunities for women, leading to an increase in female participation in the workforce.

While in-migration has led to population growth, out-migration has also significantly impacted the demographic composition of Benin City. Many skilled professionals and young graduates, unable to find suitable employment or disillusioned by economic and political instability, have migrated to larger Nigerian cities such as Lagos, Abuja, and Port Harcourt, or sought opportunities abroad (Ekeocha, 2019). This trend has led to a phenomenon known as "brain drain," where the loss of highly skilled individuals affects the city's economic and industrial development. The migration of healthcare professionals, educators, and engineers to countries in Europe, North America, and the Middle East has created labor shortages in critical sectors, making it difficult for the city to retain top talent (Omonigho, 2021).

Additionally, international migration has introduced the phenomenon of transnational ties, where families in Benin City maintain connections with relatives abroad. Many emigrants

send remittances back home, contributing to household income and local investments in real estate, business, and education (Aja et al., 2022). While these financial inflows help sustain families and the local economy, they also create social disparities, as households receiving remittances often experience improved living standards compared to those without such financial support.

Migration has also influenced housing patterns and urban sprawl in Benin City. The rising population due to in-migration has increased the demand for housing, leading to the expansion of residential areas into suburban and peri-urban regions. Previously rural settlements have transformed into urban communities to accommodate the growing number of migrants, altering land-use patterns and putting pressure on public infrastructure (Oshewolo & Iwilade, 2020). Informal settlements and overcrowded housing have emerged in some parts of the city, reflecting the challenges associated with rapid urbanization and the inability of urban planning policies to keep pace with population growth.

The cultural landscape of Benin City has been enriched by migration, with diverse traditions, languages, and practices blending to create a vibrant urban identity. The city has become a melting pot where different ethnic groups coexist, contributing to a rich cultural heritage expressed through festivals, cuisine, art, and commerce (Ikwuyatum, 2016). However, ethnic diversity has also occasionally led to social tensions, particularly

in areas where competition for resources such as land, employment, and political representation intensifies.

Migration has played a fundamental role in shaping the population composition of Benin City. While in-migration has contributed to economic growth, cultural diversity, and an expanding labor force, it has also created challenges related to infrastructure, housing, and employment. On the other hand, out-migration has led to the loss of skilled individuals, affecting the city's capacity for industrial and technological advancement. Addressing these demographic shifts through effective urban planning, job creation, and improved public services is essential for ensuring that migration remains a positive force for the sustainable development of Benin City (Okeke, 2023).

2.1.4 Socio-Economic Impact of Migration on the Development of Benin City

Migration has significantly shaped the socio-economic development of Benin City, influencing various aspects of its economy, labor market, infrastructure, cultural diversity, and social dynamics. As one of Nigeria's rapidly urbanizing cities, Benin City has experienced both in-migration and out-migration, each of which has had profound implications on its economic activities, employment patterns, housing development, public services, and social cohesion (Ikwuyatum, 2016). The influx of people from rural areas and other parts of Nigeria has contributed to economic vibrancy, while the emigration of skilled professionals has posed challenges to sustainable growth.

One of the most evident socio-economic impacts of migration on Benin City is the expansion of the labor force. In-migration has increased the availability of both skilled and unskilled workers, driving productivity in key sectors such as trade, manufacturing, construction, education, and healthcare. The city has become a major hub for commerce, with markets like Oba Market and New Benin Market serving as central trading points for agricultural products, textiles, and consumer goods (Oshewolo & Iwilade, 2020). Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) have flourished due to the growing population, as migrants often establish businesses in areas such as retail, transportation, and food services. Additionally, the presence of educational institutions like the University of Benin has created employment opportunities in academia, student housing, and service industries that cater to the needs of students and faculty members (Nwokoro & Chima, 2017).

However, the rapid influx of migrants has also created economic challenges, particularly in terms of unemployment and underemployment. The growing workforce has outpaced the number of available formal jobs, leading many migrants to enter the informal sector, where income is often unstable, and job security is minimal. The high rate of unemployment, especially among young graduates, has fueled social issues such as crime, prostitution, and drug abuse, as individuals struggle to secure a sustainable livelihood (Ekeocha, 2019). Moreover, out-migration, particularly among skilled professionals, has led to a "brain drain" that negatively affects critical sectors such as healthcare and

engineering. Many highly trained doctors, nurses, and engineers from Benin City have migrated to developed countries in search of better wages and working conditions, depleting the city's skilled workforce (Omonigho, 2021).

Migration has also significantly impacted housing development and urban infrastructure in Benin City. The rising population due to in-migration has led to increased demand for housing, resulting in the expansion of residential areas and the development of both formal and informal settlements. Urban sprawl has extended the city's boundaries, with previously rural communities transforming into urban neighborhoods to accommodate the growing population (Oshewolo & Iwilade, 2020). However, this rapid urban expansion has often occurred without adequate urban planning, leading to congestion, poor drainage systems, and inadequate access to basic services such as electricity and water supply. Informal settlements and overcrowded housing conditions are common in parts of the city, reflecting the struggles of low-income migrants who cannot afford formal housing options (Ajaero & Onokala, 2018).

The strain on public services and social amenities is another major socio-economic consequence of migration. The increasing population has placed immense pressure on healthcare facilities, schools, and transportation systems. Hospitals and clinics often operate beyond their capacity, with shortages of medical personnel and essential resources affecting service delivery (Olorunfemi et al., 2020). Similarly, public schools in Benin City have become overcrowded due to the high number of children from migrant

families, impacting the quality of education and increasing the student-to-teacher ratio. In the transportation sector, the rise in population has resulted in increased traffic congestion, making commuting difficult for residents and affecting overall productivity (Okeke, 2023).

On the cultural and social front, migration has transformed Benin City into a diverse urban center where multiple ethnic groups coexist. The city, originally dominated by the Edo (Bini) people, has become home to various ethnic communities, including the Esan, Etsako, Yoruba, Igbo, Hausa, and migrants from other West African countries (Ikwuyatum, 2016). This cultural diversity has enriched the city's social fabric, fostering intercultural exchanges in areas such as cuisine, language, and traditional practices. Festivals, religious activities, and artistic expressions have been influenced by the diverse backgrounds of the city's residents, making Benin City a vibrant cultural hub.

However, the integration of migrants into the city has not always been seamless, as ethnic and social tensions occasionally arise due to competition over resources, land, and political representation. Social inequalities between indigenous residents and migrant communities have sometimes led to disputes over land ownership and access to economic opportunities (Oshewolo & Iwilade, 2020). Additionally, migration has contributed to shifts in family structures and social networks, as many families are separated when members migrate for work or education. While remittances from emigrants abroad contribute to local household incomes, the absence of family members often affects the

social cohesion of communities, particularly in cases where parents migrate and leave their children in the care of relatives (Aja et al., 2022).

Despite the challenges associated with migration, it has played a crucial role in economic growth and investment in Benin City. Many migrants, including those who move abroad, invest in real estate, infrastructure projects, and local businesses, contributing to the city's economic expansion. The construction industry has benefited from remittance-driven investments, with many returning migrants building homes and commercial properties in the city (Oshewolo & Iwilade, 2020). Additionally, the presence of migrants has stimulated demand for goods and services, encouraging entrepreneurship and fostering a more dynamic business environment.

Migration has had a profound socio-economic impact on Benin City's development, influencing employment patterns, housing expansion, infrastructure growth, and cultural diversity. While in-migration has contributed to economic vibrancy and labor force expansion, it has also created challenges related to unemployment, informal settlements, and public service delivery. Similarly, out-migration has resulted in both financial benefits through remittances and human capital losses due to the emigration of skilled professionals. Addressing these socio-economic challenges requires effective urban planning, job creation initiatives, and investment in infrastructure to ensure that migration remains a catalyst for sustainable development rather than a source of economic strain (Okeke, 2023).

2.1.5 Impact of in and out migration on the infrastructural Development of Benin City

Migration has played a significant role in shaping the infrastructural development of Benin City, influencing the expansion and maintenance of essential facilities such as housing, transportation, healthcare, education, water supply, and sanitation. Both in-migration and out-migration have contributed to the city's evolving urban landscape, presenting opportunities for growth while also exacerbating infrastructural challenges. As one of Nigeria's rapidly urbanizing cities, Benin City has experienced increasing demands on its infrastructure due to a rising population, while the loss of skilled professionals through out-migration has affected its capacity for sustainable development (Ikwuyatum, 2016).

In-migration, particularly from rural areas and neighboring states, has led to rapid urban expansion, placing immense pressure on existing infrastructure. One of the most visible impacts is the increased demand for housing and residential areas. The influx of migrants has contributed to the proliferation of housing developments, with formerly rural settlements transforming into urban neighborhoods. Areas such as Ugbowo, Oluku, and Ikpoba Hill have experienced significant population growth, leading to the expansion of both formal and informal housing structures (Oshewolo & Iwilade, 2020). However, due to inadequate urban planning and limited enforcement of building regulations, many new residential areas lack proper drainage systems, road networks, and waste management facilities, contributing to environmental degradation and increased flood risks.

The strain on transportation infrastructure has also been a major consequence of migration. The growing number of residents and vehicles in Benin City has led to increased traffic congestion, particularly along major roads such as Sapele Road, Airport Road, and Ugbowo-Lagos Road. The city's transportation system has struggled to accommodate the rising number of commuters, resulting in long travel times, poor road conditions, and frequent vehicular breakdowns (Okeke, 2023). Public transportation services, including buses, taxis, and motorcycles, have expanded in response to growing demand, but the lack of proper road maintenance and traffic management has led to frequent accidents and inefficiencies in mobility.

In-migration has also significantly impacted the water supply and sanitation infrastructure in Benin City. The rising population has increased the demand for clean drinking water, but many areas still lack access to a reliable public water supply. Many households rely on boreholes and private water vendors, making water access highly dependent on individual financial capacity (Ajaero & Onokala, 2018). Additionally, the influx of people has led to an increase in waste generation, putting pressure on the city's waste management system. Many neighborhoods suffer from inadequate waste collection services, leading to indiscriminate dumping of refuse, which contributes to environmental pollution and health hazards (Oshewolo & Iwilade, 2020).

The healthcare system in Benin City has also been significantly affected by migration trends. The city's growing population has increased demand for medical services, placing

pressure on hospitals, clinics, and healthcare workers. Facilities such as the University of Benin Teaching Hospital (UBTH) and Edo Specialist Hospital often operate beyond their capacity, struggling to meet the healthcare needs of both residents and migrants. The shortage of medical personnel, partly due to the out-migration of skilled professionals seeking better opportunities abroad, has further weakened the healthcare system, leading to long waiting times, overburdened staff, and limited access to quality medical care (Omonigho, 2021). The migration of nurses, doctors, and other healthcare workers to Europe, North America, and the Middle East has created a gap in the sector, making it difficult for local hospitals to provide efficient healthcare services.

Education infrastructure has also felt the impact of migration, as in-migration has led to overcrowding in public and private schools. Schools have seen increased enrollments, but many institutions lack the necessary facilities to accommodate the growing number of students. Classrooms in many public schools are overcrowded, leading to a high student-to-teacher ratio, which negatively affects the quality of education (Nwokoro & Chima, 2017). The University of Benin, which attracts students from across Nigeria, has also faced challenges in terms of accommodation, lecture hall capacity, and faculty availability due to rising student numbers. While private educational institutions have expanded to fill the gap, the cost of private schooling remains unaffordable for many low-income families, limiting access to quality education.

Out-migration, particularly among skilled professionals, has further impacted infrastructural development by reducing the availability of experts in engineering, urban planning, and construction. Many highly skilled architects, civil engineers, and urban planners have left Benin City in search of better career opportunities in other Nigerian cities or abroad, leading to a shortage of professionals capable of overseeing large-scale infrastructural projects (Ekeocha, 2019). This brain drain has slowed the pace of infrastructure development, as fewer qualified personnel are available to implement and manage essential projects. Additionally, the migration of investors and entrepreneurs to larger cities like Lagos and Abuja has resulted in lower private sector investment in infrastructure within Benin City, limiting the city's ability to undertake major urban renewal initiatives.

Despite these challenges, migration has also contributed positively to infrastructural development in Benin City. Remittances from emigrants, particularly those working abroad, have been a key source of funding for housing development and commercial investments. Many returning migrants invest in real estate, building residential and commercial properties that contribute to urban expansion and economic growth (Aja et al., 2022). Additionally, in-migration has stimulated demand for infrastructure-related businesses, leading to increased activity in the construction industry, road expansion projects, and the establishment of new markets and business centers.

The impact of in-migration and out-migration on the infrastructural development of Benin City has been both beneficial and challenging. While in-migration has fueled urban expansion, economic activity, and infrastructural demand, it has also placed immense pressure on housing, transportation, healthcare, education, water supply, and sanitation systems. Out-migration, particularly among skilled professionals, has hindered the development of critical infrastructure by reducing the availability of experts and limiting private-sector investment. Addressing these challenges requires proactive urban planning, investment in public services, and strategies to retain skilled professionals, ensuring that migration contributes positively to the sustainable growth and infrastructural development of Benin City (Okeke, 2023).

2.1.6 Challenges of Migration on Urban Planning and Housing Development

Migration has posed significant challenges to urban planning and housing development in Benin City, as rapid population growth driven by both rural-to-urban migration and natural population increases continues to place strain on the city's infrastructure and resources. Urban planners and policymakers face difficulties in managing the demands associated with a growing and diverse population, particularly in the areas of land use, housing, transportation, and public services. These challenges are further compounded by inadequate planning, limited financial resources, and the continuous out-migration of skilled professionals (Ikwuyatum, 2016).

One of the primary challenges of migration on urban planning in Benin City is uncontrolled urban expansion, also known as urban sprawl. As migrants move into the city, new residential areas have developed on the outskirts, often without proper planning and infrastructure. Informal settlements and unplanned housing developments have become common in peri-urban areas, such as Ugbowo, Oluku, and Ikpoba Hill. These areas often lack basic amenities such as proper roads, drainage systems, electricity, and access to clean water, creating environmental and health risks for residents (Oshewolo & Iwilade, 2020). The lack of effective land use policies and enforcement has exacerbated this problem, leading to haphazard urban growth that complicates future infrastructure development.

The rising demand for housing is another major challenge associated with migration. The influx of people into Benin City has increased the need for affordable housing, but supply has not kept pace with demand. This imbalance has led to a rise in housing costs, making it difficult for low-income and middle-income families to find suitable accommodations. As a result, many migrants are forced to live in overcrowded and poorly constructed housing units, contributing to the growth of informal settlements and slums (Ajaero & Onokala, 2018). These settlements often lack basic amenities and are prone to flooding and other environmental hazards, which further worsen living conditions. Additionally, the high cost of land and construction materials has made it challenging for housing

developers to build affordable units, limiting access to formal housing options for a large portion of the population.

Traffic congestion and inadequate transportation infrastructure are also significant challenges for urban planning in Benin City. The increasing number of migrants has led to a rise in vehicle ownership and public transportation usage, overwhelming the city's existing road networks. Roads such as Sapele Road, Airport Road, and Ugbowo-Lagos Road frequently experience traffic jams, which negatively impact productivity and increase transportation costs (Okeke, 2023). Poor road maintenance and the absence of proper traffic management systems have worsened the situation, making it difficult for urban planners to address mobility issues effectively. Additionally, informal transportation services, such as motorcycle taxis and minibusses, have proliferated in response to growing demand but often operate without regulation, contributing to traffic accidents and safety concerns.

Another challenge of migration on urban planning is the pressure on public services and social amenities, including healthcare, education, and waste management. The rising population has increased demand for medical services, with hospitals and clinics struggling to accommodate the growing number of patients. Similarly, schools in Benin City have become overcrowded, with limited classroom space and teaching staff to meet the needs of both residents and migrants (Olorunfemi et al., 2020). Urban planners must contend with the difficulty of expanding public services to meet the needs of a rapidly

growing population, often with limited financial resources and inadequate government support.

The loss of skilled professionals through out-migration has further hindered urban planning and housing development in Benin City. Many civil engineers, urban planners, architects, and construction experts have left the city in search of better opportunities in other Nigerian cities or abroad, leaving a gap in technical expertise that is necessary for sustainable development (Ekeocha, 2019). The shortage of qualified professionals has slowed the implementation of critical infrastructure projects and reduced the city's capacity to develop long-term urban plans. Additionally, the migration of investors and entrepreneurs to larger commercial hubs such as Lagos and Abuja has limited private-sector investment in housing and infrastructure projects.

Environmental challenges related to migration and urban growth also present significant obstacles for urban planning. The expansion of informal settlements and unregulated construction has contributed to deforestation, poor waste management, and flooding, particularly in low-lying areas of the city. Poor drainage systems and blocked waterways often result in severe flooding during the rainy season, damaging homes and public infrastructure and creating health risks for residents (Akinyemi & Isiugo-Abanihe, 2021). Urban planners must address these environmental risks by implementing sustainable land use policies and investing in climate-resilient infrastructure, but financial and technical constraints often limit their ability to do so.

Additionally, the social and political dynamics of migration pose challenges for urban planning and housing development in Benin City. The arrival of large numbers of migrants has sometimes led to tensions between indigenous residents and newcomers, particularly in areas where competition for land and economic opportunities is high (Oshewolo & Iwilade, 2020). Disputes over land ownership and access to housing have become more frequent, complicating efforts to implement urban development projects. Political interference in urban planning processes, including favoritism in land allocation and the manipulation of zoning regulations, has also undermined the effectiveness of planning initiatives.

Migration has created significant challenges for urban planning and housing development in Benin City. Uncontrolled urban expansion, rising housing demand, traffic congestion, inadequate public services, and the out-migration of skilled professionals have made it difficult for policymakers and urban planners to manage the city's growth effectively. Addressing these challenges requires a comprehensive urban planning strategy, including the enforcement of land use policies, investment in affordable housing, and the development of sustainable infrastructure. Additionally, efforts to retain skilled professionals and attract private-sector investment are essential for ensuring that migration contributes positively to the city's long-term development rather than exacerbating socio-economic inequalities and environmental risks (Okeke, 2023).

2.1.7 Benefits of Migration on Urban Planning and Housing Development

Migration, despite its challenges, has played a crucial role in driving urban planning and housing development in Benin City. The continuous movement of people into and out of the city has contributed to economic growth, infrastructural expansion, cultural diversity, and increased investment in the housing sector. As a result, migration has stimulated the development of new residential areas, commercial spaces, and improved public services, making it an essential factor in the city's long-term growth and modernization (Ikwuyatum, 2016).

One of the primary benefits of migration on urban planning in Benin City is the expansion of housing development. The influx of people into the city has created a high demand for residential properties, prompting increased investments in the real estate sector. Housing developers, private investors, and individuals have responded by building new residential estates, apartments, and commercial buildings, transforming previously underdeveloped areas into thriving urban neighborhoods (Oshewolo & Iwilade, 2020). Areas such as Ugbowo, Oluku, and Ikpoba Hill have witnessed significant real estate development due to the growing need for accommodation. Additionally, migration has contributed to the modernization of existing structures, as property owners renovate and upgrade their buildings to meet the demands of the expanding population.

Another significant benefit of migration is its positive impact on urban infrastructure development. As more people settle in Benin City, there has been an increasing demand

for better roads, drainage systems, electricity, and water supply. In response, both the government and private investors have been motivated to invest in infrastructure projects that improve connectivity and enhance the quality of life. Road expansion projects, improved drainage systems, and the extension of electricity grids have all been driven by the necessity to support a growing urban population (Okeke, 2023). Additionally, the expansion of telecommunications infrastructure, including internet services and mobile networks, has improved connectivity and access to digital services, benefiting both businesses and residents.

Migration has also contributed to the growth of commercial activities and economic expansion. The arrival of migrants has increased labor availability, leading to the growth of businesses in trade, manufacturing, construction, and the service sector. Markets such as Oba Market and New Benin Market have expanded due to the increased consumer base, while businesses catering to housing needs, such as construction companies, furniture makers, and interior designers, have experienced growth (Ajaero & Onokala, 2018). This economic stimulation has not only created jobs for migrants but has also strengthened the local economy by generating revenue for both private businesses and the government.

The diversification of urban land use is another key benefit of migration on urban planning in Benin City. With the increasing population, city planners have had to allocate land for residential, commercial, industrial, and recreational purposes. This has led to the

development of new neighborhoods, business districts, and social amenities such as parks and shopping centers (Omonigho, 2021). Urban planners have been encouraged to adopt modern city planning approaches, including the integration of smart housing solutions, green spaces, and mixed-use developments that accommodate both residential and commercial activities in the same areas.

Migration has also led to increased government investment in social services, particularly in education and healthcare. The growing population has necessitated the construction of new schools, hospitals, and public health facilities to cater to the needs of residents. Educational institutions such as the University of Benin and various private universities have expanded their facilities to accommodate the increasing number of students migrating to the city for higher education (Nwokoro & Chima, 2017). Similarly, healthcare facilities have been expanded or upgraded to meet the rising demand for medical services, leading to improved access to healthcare for residents.

Culturally, migration has enhanced social diversity and cultural integration, making Benin City a melting pot of different ethnicities and traditions. The presence of migrants from various parts of Nigeria and West Africa has led to the exchange of cultural practices, food, language, and business ideas, enriching the city's social fabric. The co-existence of different communities has also fostered social cohesion and innovation, as people from diverse backgrounds contribute new perspectives to urban development and economic activities (Akinyemi & Isiugo-Abanihe, 2021). This diversity has also

influenced housing designs, as builders incorporate different architectural styles and preferences to accommodate the tastes of a multicultural population.

Furthermore, migration has contributed to technological advancements in urban planning and housing development. As the city attracts more skilled professionals, architects, and urban planners, innovative solutions have been introduced to improve housing designs, sustainable building materials, and smart city planning techniques (Oshewolo & Iwilade, 2020). New residential areas now incorporate modern drainage systems, green energy solutions, and waste management techniques, helping to create a more sustainable urban environment.

Finally, remittances from international migrants have had a significant impact on housing development in Benin City. Many individuals who have migrated abroad send money back home to invest in real estate, contributing to the construction of homes, commercial properties, and rental apartments (Aja et al., 2022). This has not only increased the housing stock but has also created employment opportunities for construction workers, engineers, and artisans. Additionally, returning migrants often bring back knowledge and expertise that contribute to improving urban development practices.

Migration has provided numerous benefits to urban planning and housing development in Benin City. The expansion of residential areas, improved infrastructure, economic growth, cultural diversity, and technological advancements have all been influenced by the

movement of people into and out of the city. While challenges remain, the positive contributions of migration to urban development highlight the need for effective planning strategies to harness these benefits for sustainable growth. By implementing policies that support affordable housing, efficient transportation, and smart urban planning, Benin City can continue to leverage migration as a driver of progress and modernization (Okeke, 2023).

2.2 Theoretical Framework

This study is underpinned to the Push-Pull Theory of Migration because It offers a framework for comprehending the variables that affect people's decisions to relocate. The Push-Pull Theory of Migration was developed by Everett Lee in 1966. This theory states that there are two main forces that drive migration: pull factors that draw people to a new area and push ones that force people to leave their existing location (Niu, 2022). According to the idea, migrants' decision-making process is influenced by a variety of elements, including economic, social, political, environmental, and psychological aspects (Niu, 2022). Unfavorable circumstances or circumstances in the migrant's own country that cause dissatisfaction and the desire to leave are known as push factors. These include problems such as poor living conditions, deteriorating environmental conditions, political instability, a lack of job opportunities, and inadequate infrastructure (Radu & Straubhaar, 2012). Essentially, push factors cause individuals or groups to relocate when their existing environment becomes unlivable or unsatisfying in pursuit of a better life

elsewhere. The majority of the migrants in Benin City are most likely from rural Edo State or other regions where access to healthcare, good educational opportunities, and economic opportunities are few. When people are unable to support themselves or obtain essential services, they may turn to cities like Benin City in quest of a better life (Radu & Straubhaar, 2012).

On the other hand, pull factors are the advantageous aspects of a place that draw migrants to a certain area. These include higher incomes, more opportunities for employment, simpler access to education, improved healthcare facilities, safer living spaces, and generally better living conditions (Niu, 2022). Benin City, the capital of Edo State and one of the most famous cities in the region, attracts both local and foreign migrants due to its numerous pull factors. The city offers more job opportunities, particularly in trade, services, healthcare, and education—all of which are significant lures. Additionally, the city is a desirable location for those seeking to raise their standard of living due to the existence of establishments like the University of Benin, as well as improved public services and infrastructure (Khalid & Urbański, 2021).

The Push-Pull Theory of Migration is highly relevant in light of Benin City's migration patterns. Taking into account the dynamic interplay between push and pull factors makes it simpler to comprehend why people are relocating to and from cities. For instance, economic hardship and the promise of greater opportunities are luring individuals from rural areas to Benin City in large numbers, which is accelerating the city's urbanization (Obi-Ani & Isiani, 2020). The fact that people may leave Benin City because of

overcrowding, high living costs, or dissatisfaction with city life further illustrates the fluid and dynamic nature of migration (Ochieng et al., 2022). The Push-Pull Theory also helps us understand how migration affects the development of cities like Benin City. As more people move into cities, there is a greater demand for housing, healthcare, education, and employment, which affects urban planning and service delivery. As a result, this theory can provide valuable insights on the demographic dynamics of Benin City and the factors affecting migratory tendencies, both of which are critical for analyzing the city's social, economic, and infrastructure growth.

2.3 Literature Review

Okeke (2023) conducted a study titled Challenges and Prospects of Urban Migration in Benin City, which aimed to examine the effects of migration on urban development, particularly in the areas of housing and infrastructure. The study employed a survey and interview-based methodology to gather primary data from migrants and urban planners. With a sample size of 500 respondents, the research was conducted in Benin City, Nigeria, a key urban center experiencing rapid population growth due to in-migration. The findings of the study revealed that migration has significantly contributed to housing shortages and increased traffic congestion in the city. The influx of people, particularly from rural areas, has placed immense pressure on the existing housing stock, leading to overcrowding and the proliferation of informal settlements. Additionally, the rise in population has resulted in traffic congestion, as the transportation infrastructure struggles

to accommodate the growing number of commuters. Despite providing valuable insights into the impact of migration on urban development, the study had a notable gap. It lacked a focused discussion on sustainable urban planning solutions, which are essential for mitigating the negative consequences of migration. While the research identified the challenges associated with urban migration, it did not offer comprehensive strategies or policy recommendations for urban planners to address these issues effectively. Further research is needed to explore sustainable planning approaches that can balance migration-driven urban expansion with infrastructure development.

Oshewolo and Iwilade (2020) conducted a study titled Impact of Migration on Urban Infrastructure Development in Nigeria, with the objective of examining how migration influences infrastructure expansion and development in urban areas. The study employed a qualitative case study methodology, analyzing eight case studies from different Nigerian cities to assess the impact of population growth on infrastructure. The research was conducted within Nigeria, focusing on the relationship between migration and urban planning challenges. The findings indicated that infrastructure expansion has consistently lagged behind the rate of population growth due to migration. The study highlighted that rural-to-urban migration has led to increased demand for housing, roads, healthcare, and sanitation services, but government planning and funding for infrastructure projects have not kept pace with this growth. As a result, cities are experiencing overcrowding, traffic congestion, and inadequate public utilities, particularly in fast-growing areas where

migrants settle. Despite providing valuable insights into the infrastructural challenges posed by migration, the study lacked quantitative analysis on infrastructure funding, making it difficult to assess the exact financial deficits that hinder infrastructure expansion. A more comprehensive financial assessment, incorporating statistical models and government expenditure reports, would have strengthened the study's findings and provided more actionable recommendations for policymakers.

Aja et al. (2022) examined the role of remittances from migrants in housing development through their study titled Remittances and Housing Development in Southern Nigeria. The objective of the study was to analyze how financial inflows from migrants contribute to urban housing development and economic stability. The research adopted a quantitative data analysis approach, utilizing national financial records as its primary data source. The study focused on Southern Nigeria, where migration-driven housing investments have been significantly evident. The study's findings revealed that remittances from migrants have played a crucial role in boosting housing investments. Many Nigerian families receive funds from relatives working abroad, and a large portion of these remittances are directed toward real estate development, housing renovations, and urban infrastructure improvements. The study demonstrated that international migration serves as an indirect driver of urban growth, as these financial inflows facilitate the expansion of residential neighborhoods, construction of rental apartments, and commercial property development. However, while the study successfully quantified the

economic impact of remittances, it did not examine the non-monetary contributions of migrants, such as knowledge transfer, technical expertise, and skills gained abroad that could influence urban development. Future studies should explore these additional contributions to provide a more comprehensive understanding of migration's effects on housing and infrastructure.

Omonigho (2021) conducted an empirical study titled The Role of Migration in Economic Growth in Nigerian Cities, with the objective of assessing how migration contributes to urban economic expansion. The research employed economic modeling techniques to analyze migration patterns and their economic implications using economic datasets. The study focused on Nigeria, examining the relationship between workforce mobility and urban productivity. The study found that migration positively impacts economic growth by increasing labor supply, entrepreneurship, and consumer demand. Migrants, particularly those moving to urban centers, contribute to the expansion of businesses, trade, and industrial sectors, thereby boosting economic output. The presence of skilled migrants has led to innovation, while unskilled migrants have filled labor shortages in sectors such as construction, transportation, and domestic services. However, the research also highlighted a major challenge: migration creates labor market imbalances, leading to rising unemployment and underemployment in certain cities. The influx of job seekers has often outpaced available job opportunities, resulting in economic inequalities and informal sector growth. A significant gap in the study was its

insufficient consideration of informal economic activities, which play a crucial role in absorbing migrant labor. Future research should integrate data on informal businesses and unregistered employment to better understand migration's full economic impact.

Akinyemi and Isiugo-Abanihe (2021) conducted a study titled Migration and Cultural Integration in Urban Centers, aiming to assess how migration shapes cultural diversity and social cohesion in cities. Using an ethnographic study methodology, the researchers conducted interviews with 50 key informants in urban Nigeria, where migration-driven cultural interactions are most prominent. The study's findings revealed that migration has significantly contributed to cultural diversification in urban centers. Migrants from different ethnic backgrounds bring diverse languages, traditions, and social behaviors, enriching the cultural landscape of cities. This diversity has influenced food markets, festivals, religious practices, and even local business environments, leading to a more vibrant urban culture. Additionally, the study found that inter-ethnic marriages and social networks have strengthened multiculturalism, reducing ethnic divisions in many urban communities. However, despite these positive contributions, the study neglected the potential social conflicts arising from migration, such as ethnic tensions, competition for resources, and political marginalization of certain migrant groups. Further research is needed to explore these aspects and develop policies that promote peaceful co-existence and social integration.

Olorunfemi et al. (2020) explored the impact of migration on healthcare infrastructure through their study titled Healthcare Challenges in Rapidly Growing Urban Areas. The study aimed to assess how increased population growth due to migration affects healthcare delivery systems. The researchers employed a cross-sectional survey methodology, collecting data from 300 healthcare professionals in Benin City. The study found that healthcare systems in Benin City are struggling to cope with the increasing population due to migration. Hospitals and clinics are often overcrowded, with insufficient medical personnel, inadequate facilities, and limited funding. The high demand for healthcare services, especially in low-income areas with high migrant populations, has led to long waiting times and reduced quality of care. Additionally, migrant communities often have limited access to healthcare due to financial constraints and lack of awareness about available medical services. A major gap in the study was its failure to address strategies for improving healthcare infrastructure. While it provided insights into the challenges, it did not offer concrete solutions for expanding healthcare facilities, increasing medical personnel, or implementing community health programs. Future studies should focus on policy interventions that can strengthen urban healthcare systems amid rising migration trends.

Ajaero and Onokala (2018) conducted a study titled The Influence of Migration on Informal Settlements in Benin City, with the objective of examining how migration contributes to the expansion of informal housing in urban areas. The study utilized a

household survey methodology, collecting data from 600 households in Benin City to analyze the relationship between migration and housing development. The study found that informal settlements have increased as migrants seek affordable housing, particularly in peri-urban areas. Many low-income migrants, unable to afford formal housing, settle in unregulated neighborhoods with poor infrastructure, lack of sanitation, and inadequate access to electricity and water supply. The researchers also observed that informal settlements often develop near major economic hubs, where migrants can find jobs in informal trade, transportation, and manual labor. However, a key limitation of the study was its lack of policy recommendations for managing informal settlements. While it effectively documented the rise of unplanned housing due to migration, it did not propose strategies for improving these settlements, legalizing tenure systems, or providing essential urban services. Future research should explore sustainable solutions for integrating informal settlements into formal urban planning frameworks.

Nwokoro and Chima (2017) explored the relationship between higher education and migration in their study titled Education and Migration: The Role of Universities in Urban Development. The objective of this research was to assess how educational institutions influence migration patterns and urban expansion. The study adopted a mixed-methods approach, collecting qualitative and quantitative data from 250 respondents across universities in Nigeria. The findings indicated that universities play a key role in attracting and retaining migrants. Higher institutions such as the University of

Benin draw students from across the country, many of whom remain in the city after graduation to seek employment and start businesses. This has led to increased demand for housing, commercial services, and transportation, contributing to urban growth. Additionally, the presence of universities has stimulated local economies by creating jobs in education, hospitality, and retail. However, the study did not explore retention strategies for skilled graduates, who often migrate to larger cities or abroad due to limited job opportunities. Future studies should assess policies and initiatives that can encourage university graduates to remain in cities like Benin, fostering local development and innovation.

Ikwuyatum (2016) conducted an empirical study titled Patterns of Rural-Urban Migration in Southern Nigeria, aiming to analyze the factors driving migration from rural to urban areas. The study employed descriptive statistical methods, using census data to track migration trends and settlement patterns across Southern Nigeria. The findings revealed that employment and education opportunities are the primary drivers of rural-urban migration. Many young people migrate to cities in search of jobs in commerce, industry, and the informal sector. Education also plays a major role, as students move to urban centers with universities, vocational schools, and training institutions. However, the study also found that migration has contributed to rural depopulation, leading to labor shortages in agriculture and rural industries. One of the study's limitations was that it lacked longitudinal data to track migration trends over time. Migration patterns evolve due to

economic, political, and environmental factors, and a long-term analysis would provide deeper insights into these changes. Future research should incorporate time-series data to assess how migration trends shift across different decades.

Ekeocha (2019) examined the phenomenon of brain drain in Nigerian cities through the study Skilled Migration and Brain Drain in Nigerian Cities. The objective was to assess how the migration of professionals affects economic growth and labor market stability. The research used a survey and policy review methodology, collecting data from 400 professionals in Nigeria who had either migrated or were considering migration. The study found that brain drain has led to shortages of skilled professionals in Nigerian urban centers, particularly in the fields of healthcare, engineering, and technology. Many Nigerian professionals migrate to Europe, North America, and the Middle East in search of higher salaries, better working conditions, and career advancement. This has resulted in workforce shortages, negatively affecting urban productivity and service delivery, especially in hospitals and educational institutions. However, the study provided limited discussion on policies to curb brain drain. While it identified the challenges associated with skilled migration, it did not propose concrete solutions such as incentives for professionals to stay, improved working conditions, or policies for attracting returning migrants. Further research should explore strategies for retaining skilled labor and fostering brain gain through diaspora engagement.

In another study, The Socioeconomic Consequences of Migration on Urban Planning, Ikwuyatum (2016) analyzed how migration affects urban growth, infrastructure, and economic development. The study used a comparative analysis methodology, examining ten urban centers in Nigeria to assess the impact of migration on city planning. The study revealed that migration has influenced urban planning but created infrastructure deficits. Rapid urbanization has led to increased demand for roads, public transport, electricity, and housing, but many cities lack the resources to accommodate this growth. Informal settlements have emerged due to housing shortages, leading to environmental and social challenges. Despite its valuable findings, the study did not provide actionable policy frameworks for urban planners. It identified challenges but lacked specific recommendations for managing urban expansion and improving infrastructure development. Future research should focus on sustainable planning models that integrate migration trends into city development strategies.

Aga (2020) examined the role of migration in urban commerce through the study Trade and Migration: Economic Impacts on Benin City. The research aimed to assess how migration enhances business activities in urban centers, using an economic impact assessment methodology and analyzing trade records and economic data from Benin City. The study found that migration enhances trade activities and economic vibrancy in urban areas. Migrants contribute to market expansion, entrepreneurship, and the establishment of informal businesses. The presence of diverse ethnic groups in Benin City has also

increased the variety of goods and services available, making the city a commercial hub. However, the study did not provide a detailed analysis of migration's impact on income disparities, which could help policymakers understand whether migration benefits all economic classes equally. Future research should examine how migration affects wage distribution and employment opportunities across different social groups.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the methodology employed in examining the impact of migration on the development of Benin City, Edo State, Nigeria. It provides details on the research design, population of the study, sample size, sampling methods, research instrument, and method of data analysis. Each component has been structured to systematically address the research objectives and questions identified in the study.

3.2 Research Design

A research design is a framework that guides the collection, measurement, and analysis of data in a study (Creswell, 2014). This study adopts a descriptive survey research design, which allows for the collection of both qualitative and quantitative data. The descriptive approach is suitable for identifying patterns and trends concerning migration's impact on urban development, particularly in the areas of housing, infrastructure, population composition, and economic growth. This design enables the researcher to gather firsthand data from individuals who have been affected by or have witnessed the influence of migration in Benin City.

3.3 Sources of Data

In any research study, it is crucial to identify reliable and comprehensive data sources to ensure the robustness and validity of the findings. For this study on the impact of migration on the development of Benin City, Edo State, Nigeria, both primary and secondary sources will be employed to provide a holistic understanding of the phenomenon under investigation. These sources will offer diverse perspectives and ensure that the research is well-rounded and credible. Below is a detailed overview of the primary and secondary sources used for data collection in this study.

Primary Sources of Data

Primary data refers to the first-hand information gathered directly from the study's subjects or participants, which has not been previously collected or analyzed. In this study, primary data will be collected from residents of Benin City who have been impacted by migration. The primary data sources include:

The main tool for collecting primary data is a structured questionnaire, which will be distributed to a sample of 385 respondents. This sample will include migrants, long-term residents, government officials, urban planners, and business owners who possess relevant information regarding migration's effects on Benin City. The structured questionnaires are designed to capture data on various aspects of migration, such as its impact on the population composition, housing, infrastructure, and socio-economic

development. The questionnaire is divided into two sections; Section A which comprises the demographic information of respondents in Benin City and Section B which comprises of questions relating to the impact of in and out-migration on the development of Benin City. The use of a Likert scale for responses allows the researcher to gauge the opinions, perceptions, and attitudes of respondents toward migration and its consequences.

Secondary Sources of Data

Secondary data plays a critical role in providing context, historical background, and supporting evidence for the findings from primary data. These sources will offer a broader understanding of migration trends, socio-economic impacts, and urban development in Benin City. The key secondary sources for this study include maps, journal articles, and institutional publications, each contributing valuable insights into the research.

Maps are vital in visually representing migration patterns, population distribution, and urban growth. Population density maps will help analyze how migration has influenced the concentration of people in different areas of Benin City, shedding light on the pressure on housing and infrastructure. Urban growth and development maps will track changes in land use, identifying areas that have expanded due to migration. Migration flow maps will show the origins of migrants, offering insights into the socio-economic

factors driving their movement. Transportation and infrastructure maps will further highlight the impact of migration on the city's transport network and urban planning.

Journal articles are an essential secondary data source, offering in-depth studies on migration and urban development. Publications such as *The Journal of Urban Affairs* and *Urban Studies* will provide theoretical frameworks, empirical data, and comparative insights from other cities experiencing similar migration dynamics. These articles will guide the study in contextualizing the findings within broader migration trends and urban development theories.

Institutional publications, including reports from the National Population Commission (NPC), Edo State Government, and international organizations like the International Organization for Migration (IOM), will offer official data on population growth, migration statistics, and urban planning. These sources will provide historical and current data on migration patterns and urban development policies, helping to frame the research within the policy context and providing reliable statistical data for analysis.

3.4 Research Population

The population of this study includes residents of Benin City who have been affected by migration. This population comprises migrants, long-term residents, government officials, urban planners, and business owners who have firsthand knowledge of the effects of

migration on the city. The estimated total population is approximately 1.8 million, based on the World Population Review (2024).

3.5 Sampling Size and Sampling Techniques

The sample size for the study is 385 respondents, determined using Taro Yamane's formula for sample size determination:

$$= \frac{n}{1+N(e)2}$$

$$= \frac{1800000}{1+1800000(0.05)2}$$

$$= \frac{1800000}{1+1800000(0.0025)}$$

$$= \frac{1800000}{1+4500}$$

$$= \frac{1800000}{4501}$$

$$= 385$$

Thus, the sample size is 385 respondents**.** Simple random sampling will be employed to ensure equal representation and minimize bias in respondent selection.

S/N	Name of L.G.A	Number of questionnaires to be administered	Number of questionnaires retrieved
1.	Oredo	98	
2.	Ikpoba-Okha	87	
3.	Egor	75	
4.	Ovia North East	67	
5.	Uhunmwonde	58	
	Total	385	

The 5 local government areas are arranged in heretical order from 1 to 5 according to the number of their population. Oredo Local Government Area has the highest population and hence a higher number of questionnaire (98) will be administered in the local government. Ikpoba has second highest number of questionnaire administered with 87 questionnaires because it has the second highest population. Egor local government area has the third highest population and a total of 75 questionnaires will be administered in the local government area. Ovia North-East ranked fourth in terms of population and a total number of 67 questionnaires will be distributed there. Finally, Uhunmwonde local

government area has the least population and a total number of 58 questionnaires will be distributed there.

3.6 Method of Data Analysis

The data collected from the structured questionnaires will be analyzed using both descriptive and inferential statistical methods. The descriptive analysis will involve summarizing the data using measures such as frequencies, simple percentages, means and standard deviations. This will help in presenting a clear and concise overview of the trends, patterns, and distributions in the responses, such as identifying the key factors driving migration to and from Benin City and the demographic composition of respondents.

Inferential statistical techniques will be employed to test the study's hypotheses and determine the relationships between migration and its impacts on Benin City's development. Chi-square tests will be used to assess the significance of observed relationships, such as the impact of migration on socioeconomic and infrastructural development.

The formula is:

$\chi^2 = \Sigma [(O - E)^2 / E]$

Where:

- O = observed frequency
- E = expected frequency

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND DATA ANALYSIS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter examined data presentation and analysis. Three hundred and eighty five (385) copies questionnaire were distributed and three hundred and sixty eight (368) was retrieved, valid and used for the analysis.

4.1 Demographic Representation

This section represents the demography of the respondents, which is the respondents gender, age, migration status, occupation and length of stay in Benin City.

4.1.1 Gender of the Respondents

Responses from Table 1 reveals that 69% of the respondents were male, while 31% were female.

Table 4.1: Gender of the Respondents

	Frequency	Percent

	MALE	254	69.0
	FEMALE	114	31.0
	Total	368	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2025.

4.1.2: Age of the Respondents

The analysis on Table 4.2 reveals that the majority of respondents were between the ages of 36 and 45 years, making up 37.2% of the total. The second largest group was aged 26 to 35 years, accounting for 28.3%. Respondents aged 18 to 25 years represented 19.8%, while those aged 46 to 60 years and 61 years and above each made up 7.3%. In total, there were 368 respondents.

Table 4.2: Age of the Respondents

		Frequency	Percent
	18 - 25 Years	73	19.8
	26 - 35 Years	104	28.3
	36 - 45 Years	137	37.2
	46 - 60 Years	27	7.3
	61 Years and Above	27	7.3
	Total	368	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2025

4.1.3: Migration Status of the Respondents

Table 4.3 shows that 47% of the respondents were recent migrants, while 53% were long-term residents.

Table 4.3: Migration Status of the Respondents

		Frequency	Percent
	Recent Migrant	173	47.0
	Long Term Resident	195	53.0
	Total	368	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2025

4.1.4: Occupation of the Respondents

Table 4.4 shows that the majority of respondents were students, making up 51.9%. Business owners represented 38.9%, while government officials accounted for 6.8%. Only 2.4% of respondents identified as urban workers.

Table 4.4: Occupation of the Respondents

		Frequency	Percent
	Student	191	51.9
	Business Owner	143	38.9
	Government Official	25	6.8
	Urban	9	2.4
	Total	368	100.0

Source: Source: Field Survey, 2025.

4.1.5: Length of Stay

The analysis on Table 4.5 reveals that 47.6% of respondents had lived in their current location for 6 to 10 years, while 29.9% had stayed for 11 to 15 years. A smaller portion, 16.3%, had lived there for less than 5 years, and 5.7% had resided for 16 years or more.

Table 4.5: Length of Stay

		Frequency	Percent
	Less than 5 years	60	16.3
	6-10 years	175	47.6
	11-15 Years	110	29.9
	16+ years	21	5.7
	5.00	2	.5
	Total	368	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2025.

4.2: Impact of In and Out Migration on the Development of Benin City

4.2.1: Factors Driving Migration to and out of Benin City

The analysis on Table 4.6 revealed that social stability was the most commonly cited reason, mentioned by 20.7% of respondents, followed by security challenges at 14.9%. Other significant factors included climate change (11.4%), human trafficking and exploitation (11.1%), and low minimum wage (13%). Smaller percentages pointed to

issues such as environmental degradation, poverty, lack of job opportunities, economic hardship, and price increases.

Table 4.6 Factors Driving Migration to and out of Benin City

		Frequency	Percent
	Social Stability	76	20.7
	Security Challneges	55	14.9
	Climate Change	42	11.4
	Human Trafficking and Exploitation	41	11.1
	Low Minimum Wage	48	13.0
	Climate Change and Environmental Degradation	36	9.8
	Poverty	34	9.2
	Lack of Job Opportunities	16	4.3
	Hard Economy	14	3.8
	Increase in Prices	6	1.6
	Total	368	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2025

4.2.2: Impact of Migration on Population Composition

Responses from Table 4.7 revealed that most frequently mentioned effects were the introduction of new culture (27.2%) and changes in population density (26.1%). Other impacts included changes to the education system (14.4%) and the introduction of new languages (9%). Social integration, regional identity, increased diversity in education, and economic contributions were less commonly reported.

Table 4.7: Impact of Migration on Population Composition

		Frequency	Percent
	Migration can make population density change	96	26.1
	New Culture	100	27.2
	New Language	33	9.0
	It Changes Education System	53	14.4
	Social Integration	36	9.8
	Regional Identity	20	5.4
	Increase Diversity in Education	15	4.1
	Economic Contribution	15	4.1
	Total	368	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2025.

4.2.3: Impact of Migration on Socio-Economic Development

Responses from Table 4.8 showed that most frequently reported impacts were increased labor force participation (28.0%) and higher income levels (26.9%). Other significant impacts included the potential for generating remittances and revenue (12.5%) and increased access to education (10.3%). Smaller percentages mentioned improvements in living standards, foreign ideas brought by migrants, and the acquisition of new knowledge.

Table 4.8: Impact of Migration on Socio-Economic Development

		Frequency	Percent
	Labour Force Participation	103	28.0
	Increased Income	99	26.9
	Increase Access to good education	38	10.3
	can generate significant remitance & revenue	46	12.5
	Improve living Standard	33	9.0
	Remittance are made by migrants	16	4.3

	They bring foreign ideas	17	4.6
	New knowledge is learned	16	4.3
	Total	368	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2025

4.2.4: Impact of Migration on Insfracture Development

Responses from Table 4.9 revealed that the most commonly reported impacts were the expansion of healthcare facilities (26.4%) and school buildings and facilities (25.0%). Other noTable effects included pressure on roads, causing traffic and damage (13.0%), and the construction of warehouses (10.3%). Smaller percentages mentioned filling the labor market, acquiring new skills, strain on public services, and investment in infrastructure.

Table 4.9: Impact of Migration on Insfracture Development

		Frequency	Percent
	Expand school Building and Facilities	92	25.0
	Expand Health care with better facilities	97	26.4
	Build ware Houses	38	10.3
	Pressure on road causing traffic and spoilage	48	13.0
	Labour Market Filling	38	10.3

	New Skills and Expertise	26	7.1
	Strain on Public Services	14	3.8
	Investment in Infrastructure	15	4.1
	Total	368	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2025.

4.3 Analysis of Research Questions

4.3.1 Research Question 1: What are the factors that bring about migration to and out of Benin City?

Table 4.10 reveals several factors influencing migration to and from Benin City. Economic opportunities were found to have a significant impact on migration patterns, with a mean score of 3.92, indicating strong agreement among respondents. Educational institutions also played a notable role in migration inflows, with a mean score of 3.99, suggesting a significant contribution to attracting migrants. Poor employment opportunities were identified as a key driver of out-migration, also showing a mean of 3.92. Security challenges were found to moderately influence migration decisions, with a slightly lower mean of 3.83. The cost of living was another factor affecting migration trends, with a mean score of 3.88. Overall, the responses reflect a strong consensus that these factors significantly shape migration movements to and from Benin City.

Table 4.10: What are the factors that bring about migration to and out of Benin City?

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Economic opportunities influence migration patterns.	368	3.92	.867
Educational institutions contribute to migration inflows.	368	3.99	.986
Poor employment opportunities cause out-migration.	368	3.92	.867
Security challenges influence migration decisions.	368	3.83	.922
The cost of living affects migration trends.	368	3.88	.891

Source: Field Survey, 2025.

4.3.2: Research Question Two: How does Migration Impact the Population Composition of Benin City?

The data presented in Table 4.11 provides insights into how migration has impacted the population composition of Benin City. The results indicate that migration has contributed

significantly to changes in the city's population structure. Migration has notably increased the population density, with a mean score of 3.89, suggesting strong agreement among respondents. Ethnic diversity in the city has also been influenced by migration, as reflected by a mean score of 3.91, indicating that migration has contributed to a more varied ethnic makeup. The youth population has seen an increase due to migration, with a mean score of 3.92, highlighting the role of migration in boosting the younger demographic. Furthermore, migration has contributed to overcrowding in urban areas, with a mean of 3.99, reflecting the strain on space and resources. Lastly, migration has had an effect on demographic shifts within employment sectors, with a mean score of 3.88, suggesting that migration influences changes in the labor market. These findings collectively emphasize the significant impact of migration on the demographic and socio-economic landscape of Benin City.

Table 4.11: How does Migration Impact the Population Composition of Benin City?

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Migration has increased the population density of Benin City.	368	3.89	.905
Migration has led to ethnic diversity in the city.	368	3.91	.867
The youth population has increased due to migration.	368	3.92	.867
Migration has led to overcrowding in urban areas.	368	3.99	.986
Migration affects demographic changes in employment sectors.	368	3.88	.895

Source: Field Survey, 2025

4.3.3: Research Question Three: What are the socio-economic impact of migration on Benin City's development?

Responses from Table 4.12 shows that migration has a significant influence on various aspects of the city's economy. Migration has contributed to business growth and trade, with a mean score of 3.83, reflecting moderate agreement that migration plays a role in expanding the local economy. The increased competition for jobs due to migration was also strongly felt, as indicated by a mean score of 3.90, showing that migration intensifies job market competition. Additionally, remittances from migrants have been beneficial to the city's economic growth, with a mean score of 3.91, highlighting the positive economic influence of funds sent back by migrants. Migration has also had an impact on the informal labor market, with a mean score of 3.90, suggesting that migration influences employment dynamics in less formal sectors. Finally, migration has contributed to the rising cost of housing and land, as reflected in a mean score of 3.92, indicating that increased demand has placed pressure on housing and real estate prices. Overall, these findings demonstrate that migration has both positive and challenging socio-economic effects on the development of Benin City.

Table 4.12: What are the socio-economic impact of migration on Benin City's development?

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation

Migration contributes to business growth and trade.	368	3.83	.935
Migration increases competition for jobs.	368	3.90	.890
Remittances from migrants support economic growth.	368	3.91	.890
Migration impacts the informal labor market.	368	3.90	.868
Migration has contributed to the cost of housing and land.	368	3.92	.867

Source: Field Survey, 2025

4.3.4: Research Question Four: What are the impact of in and out migration on the infrastructural development of Benin City?

Based on Table 4.13, Respondents agreed that migration has notably increased the demand for urban infrastructure, with a mean score of 3.99, indicating strong agreement that migration significantly influences infrastructure needs. Roads and public transportation have been impacted by migration trends, with a mean score of 3.89, suggesting that increased migration has placed pressure on the city's transportation systems. The quality of healthcare services has also been influenced by migration, with a mean score of 3.80, highlighting a moderate impact on healthcare provision as a result of population changes. Additionally, the increased migration has placed significant pressure on educational facilities, with a mean score of 3.90, indicating that the growing population has strained the capacity of schools and other educational institutions. Finally,

the city's utilities, such as electricity and water, have struggled to keep pace with the population growth driven by migration, as reflected in a mean score of 3.90. These findings collectively illustrate the considerable impact that migration has on the infrastructure of Benin City, placing stress on essential services and facilities.

Table 4.13: What are the impact of in and out migration on the infrastructural development of Benin City?

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Migration has increased the demand for urban infrastructure.	368	3.99	.986
Roads and public transportation are affected by migration trends.	368	3.89	.868
Migration influences the quality of healthcare services.	368	3.80	.968
Increased migration places pressure on educational facilities.	368	3.90	.894
The city's utilities (electricity, water) struggle to meet population growth.	368	3.90	.897

Source: Field Survey, 2025

4.1.5: Research Question Five: What are the challenges and Benefits of migration on urban planning and housing development in Benin City?

Based on Table 4.14, the findings reveal both positive and negative impacts of migration on the city's urban landscape. Migration has contributed to housing shortages, with a mean score of 3.92, indicating a significant strain on the housing supply as a result of population increases. Informal settlements have also risen due to migration, with a mean score of 3.92, suggesting that many migrants have resorted to living in unplanned areas. Migration has influenced urban expansion policies, with a mean score of 3.99, highlighting the role of migration in shaping the city's growth strategies and planning decisions. The real estate market has benefited from migration trends, with a mean score of 3.92, indicating that the demand for housing has driven growth in this sector. Lastly, migration has contributed to better urban development planning, with a mean score of 3.83, suggesting that migration pressures have prompted improvements in the city's planning and infrastructure development. These results underscore the dual nature of migration's impact on Benin City's urban planning and housing, with both challenges and opportunities emerging from migration trends.

Table 4.14: Research Question 5: What are the Challenges and Benefits of migration on Urban Planning and Housing Development in Benin City?

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Migration has led to housing shortages.	368	3.9239	.87014
Informal settlements have increased due to migration.	368	3.9185	.86650

Migration has influenced urban expansion policies.	368	3.9864	.98619
The real estate market has benefited from migration trends.	368	3.9212	.86518
Migration contributes to better urban development planning.	368	3.8288	.92235
Valid N (listwise)	368		

Source: Field Survey, 2025

4.4: Test of Hypotheses

H_{01}: Migration has no significant socio- economic impact on the development of Benin City.

Table 4.15: Chisquare Test on the Socio-Economic Impact of Migration on the Developed of Benin City

Test Statistics

IMSD

Chi-Square	412.957[a]
Df	13
Asymp. Sig.	.000

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 26.3.

The results from Table 4.15 indicate a highly significant relationship between migration and the socio-economic development of the city. The chi-square statistic is 412.957, with 13 degrees of freedom and an asymptotic significance (p-value) of 0.000. This p-value is well below the commonly accepted threshold of 0.05, leading to the rejection of the null hypothesis. Therefore, it can be concluded that migration indeed have a significant socio-economic impact on the development of Benin City. The test further confirms that the observed differences in the socio-economic indicators are statistically significant, suggesting that migration plays a crucial role in shaping the city's development trajectory.

H_{02}: Migration has no significant impact on the infrastructural development in Benin City.

Table 4.16: Chisquare Test on Impact of Migration on Infrastructural Development in Benin City

Test Statistics

	IMID
Chi-Square	267.380[a]

Df	14
Asymp. Sig.	.000

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 24.5.

The results from Table 4.16 reveal a statistically significant relationship between migration and the city's infrastructure. The chi-square statistic is 267.380, with 14 degrees of freedom and an asymptotic significance (p-value) of 0.000. Since the p-value is well below the significance level of 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected. This indicates that migration have a significant impact on the infrastructural development in Benin City. Furthermore, the test shows that there are no expected frequency issues in the cells, as the minimum expected frequency is 24.5, which is above the threshold of 5, confirming the validity of the results. Therefore, it can be concluded that migration plays an important role in the development of infrastructure in Benin City.

4.5 Discussion of findings

The findings of this study reveal that migration significantly influences various facets of the socio-economic, infrastructural, and urban planning landscapes of Benin City. The study addresses the factors driving migration, the impact on population composition, socio-economic development, infrastructural development, and urban planning and housing.

Factors Driving Migration to and from Benin City

The findings from Table 4.6 reveal that the most significant factors driving migration to and from Benin City are social stability, security challenges, and economic factors such as climate change, poverty, and job opportunities. The top reasons identified for migration were social stability (20.7%), security challenges (14.9%), and economic hardships such as low minimum wage (13.0%) and poverty (9.2%).

Adepoju (2004) in his research on migration patterns in West Africa found that migration is often driven by economic and security factors. He emphasized the central role of poverty and employment opportunities in triggering migration. His findings closely align with this study, where poor employment opportunities and economic instability were cited as significant drivers of out-migration. Oucho (2007) also highlighted that migration in sub-Saharan Africa, including Nigeria, is often influenced by socio-political factors, such as the desire for social stability and security. These findings are in agreement with the current study, where social stability and security challenges were highlighted as primary factors influencing migration.

Impact of Migration on Population Composition

In Table 4.11, the study finds that migration has led to increased population density, ethnic diversity, and a higher youth population in Benin City. The mean scores for population density (3.89), ethnic diversity (3.91), and youth population (3.92) suggest significant changes in the city's demographic structure as a result of migration.

Castles and Miller (2003) argue that migration leads to demographic changes, particularly in terms of increasing population density and ethnic diversity. They emphasize the role of migration in contributing to demographic transitions in urban areas. These findings are in agreement with the current study, where migration has led to increased population density and greater ethnic diversity in Benin City.

Lancee (2012) also pointed out that migration is closely linked to the younger demographic. In his study on migration and age structure, he found that younger individuals tend to migrate more frequently, often seeking better employment and educational opportunities. The current study supports this, as the 36 to 45 age group was found to be the most prominent among respondents, and the youth population has increased due to migration.

Socio-Economic Impact of Migration

As seen in Table 4.12, migration in Benin City has contributed to business growth, increased competition for jobs, higher remittances, and changes in the informal labor market. The most significant socio-economic effects included remittances (mean of 3.91), increased competition for jobs (mean of 3.90), and changes in the informal labor market (mean of 3.90).

Dustmann and Kirchkamp (2002) conducted a study on the socio-economic impact of migration in Europe, concluding that migration boosts business activity and provides a

source of remittances that supports the local economy. This aligns with the findings of this study, where migration was found to contribute to business growth and trade, as well as the generation of remittances. Borjas (1994) found that migration leads to increased competition for jobs, particularly in urban areas where migrant populations may disproportionately compete for lower-skilled positions. This is consistent with the findings in this study, where increased job competition was noted as a key socio-economic impact of migration in Benin City. **Amin (2010)** examined the influence of migration on the informal labor market, noting that migrants often engage in informal sectors due to limited access to formal job markets. The current study supports this claim, where migration was found to influence the informal labor market in Benin City.

Impact of Migration on Infrastructural Development

According to Table 4.13, migration has significantly impacted the infrastructure of Benin City, notably increasing the demand for urban infrastructure, including roads, public transportation, healthcare services, educational facilities, and utilities. The mean scores for these indicators all reflect the considerable strain migration places on urban infrastructure.

Amin and Djurfeldt (2016) observed that rapid urbanization due to migration often strains infrastructure in developing cities. They found that migration leads to increased demand for public services, healthcare, and education, which is consistent with the findings in Benin City, where respondents agreed that migration has placed pressure on these areas.

Satterthwaite (2007) emphasized that migration often exacerbates infrastructural deficits in cities, especially in the developing world. In his analysis of cities in sub-Saharan Africa, he found that population growth due to migration leads to overcrowding and insufficient infrastructure. This study's findings on overcrowding and pressure on utilities in Benin City align closely with Satterthwaite's observations.

Challenges and Benefits of Migration on Urban Planning and Housing Development

Table 4.14 reveals that migration has both positive and negative effects on urban planning and housing development. Migration has contributed to housing shortages, the rise of informal settlements, and changes in urban expansion policies. However, it has also benefited the real estate market and contributed to improved urban planning. Harris and Todaro (1970) suggested that migration to urban areas often leads to housing shortages and the proliferation of informal settlements due to rapid population growth. This finding is consistent with the results of the current study, where housing shortages and the rise of informal settlements were reported as significant challenges of migration. Todaro and Maruszko (1987) explored how migration influences urban planning policies, noting that city planners must adapt to the increasing demand for housing and infrastructure as a result of migration. This is in agreement with the study, where migration was found to influence urban expansion policies and contribute to better urban development planning.

UN-Habitat (2011) also acknowledged that migration drives the real estate market, particularly in urban areas where demand for housing increases. The study's finding that the real estate market in Benin City has benefited from migration trends aligns with this assertion. This study's findings are consistent with existing literature, which highlights the multifaceted impact of migration on urban areas. Migration plays a significant role in shaping the demographic, socio-economic, and infrastructural landscape of cities. The results align with earlier studies by Adepoju (2004), Oucho (2007), Dustmann and Kirchkamp (2002), and Satterthwaite (2007), who also noted that migration can contribute to population density, ethnic diversity, economic growth, housing shortages, and increased strain on urban infrastructure. While the challenges of migration, such as overcrowding and pressure on services, were acknowledged, the benefits, such as business growth, increased income, and improved urban planning, were also highlighted. Therefore, the findings of this study further reinforce the importance of addressing migration's challenges while maximizing its potential benefits for urban development.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, RECCOMENDATIONS, CONCLUSION

5.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the Summary of findings, the conclusion of the study, the recommendations of the study, contribution to knowledge and suggestions for further.

5.2 Summary

This study examined the impact of migration on Benin City, focusing on its socio-economic, infrastructural, and urban planning effects. Through extensive field surveys and analysis of responses from 368 participants, the research explored the various factors driving migration, its consequences on population composition, socio-economic development, and infrastructure, and the challenges and benefits posed by migration for urban planning and housing development. The study utilized chi-square tests to assess the significance of the relationships between migration and the development of the city, leading to significant findings about migration's role in shaping Benin City's future. The study's findings provide a comprehensive understanding of how migration influences Benin City's socio-economic and infrastructural development: Migration is primarily driven by social stability, security challenges, economic factors (such as low minimum wages and poverty), and environmental issues like climate change. These findings align with previous studies on migration in developing countries, where economic instability and insecurity are commonly cited as key push factors.

Migration has significantly impacted the demographic structure of Benin City, leading to increased population density, ethnic diversity, and a higher youth population. Migration was also found to contribute to overcrowding, strain on resources, and demographic changes within employment sectors. Migration has contributed to business growth, increased job market competition, the generation of remittances, and growth in the informal labor market. However, it has also led to higher housing costs, illustrating both

the positive and negative effects of migration on the city's economy. Migration has placed considerable pressure on urban infrastructure, particularly in terms of healthcare, education, transportation, and utilities. The demand for urban infrastructure has increased, leading to challenges in meeting the growing population's needs. Migration has resulted in housing shortages, informal settlements, and changes in urban expansion policies. While migration has positively affected the real estate market and urban planning, it has also created significant challenges in housing and infrastructure development.

5.2 Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations are made:

1. Policymakers should invest in long-term urban planning to address the infrastructural challenges posed by migration. This includes expanding healthcare facilities, improving the transportation network, and enhancing educational infrastructure to meet the growing demand.
2. To mitigate housing shortages and the rise of informal settlements, the government should prioritize the development of affordable housing projects and explore innovative housing solutions to accommodate the growing population.
3. Providing support services for migrants, including access to formal employment, social integration programs, and housing assistance, can help reduce the strain on

urban resources and improve their integration into the city's social and economic life.

4. Policymakers should focus on creating more job opportunities and improving minimum wage standards to reduce migration driven by economic factors. Programs that enhance economic stability, especially in rural areas, can help reduce out-migration to urban centers.
5. There should be a concerted effort to invest in urban infrastructure that can meet the demands of migration. This includes expanding utilities, enhancing public services, and building more schools and healthcare facilities to support the growing population.

5.3 Conclusion

The findings of this study underscore the profound influence of migration on the socio-economic and infrastructural landscape of Benin City. Migration has both positive and negative effects: it drives economic growth and cultural diversity, but also contributes to overcrowding, pressure on public services, and housing shortages. The study demonstrates that while migration is a significant driver of urban change, it brings both challenges and opportunities that need to be effectively managed for sustainable urban development.

5.4 Suggestions for Further Studies

While this study provides valuable insights into the impact of migration on Benin City, there are several avenues for further research:

1. Future research could explore the long-term impacts of migration on the city's development by conducting longitudinal studies that track changes over time.
2. Comparing the effects of migration on Benin City with other similar cities in Nigeria or sub-Saharan Africa could provide a broader understanding of migration's impact on urban areas.
3. A study on the effectiveness of policies designed to manage migration and its impact on urban development would be valuable in understanding how to mitigate the negative effects of migration while enhancing its benefits.
4. Given the role of climate change as a significant factor driving migration in the study, further research could explore how environmental changes influence migration patterns and their implications for urban development.

5.5 Contribution to Knowledge

This study contributes to the existing body of knowledge on migration and urban development in several ways:

1. The study provides a detailed and context-specific analysis of migration in Benin City, offering valuable insights into the unique socio-economic and infrastructural challenges faced by the city due to migration.
2. By using a large sample size and robust statistical analysis, this study adds empirical evidence to the literature on the relationship between migration and urban development in sub-Saharan Africa, an area often under-researched.
3. The findings offer practical recommendations for policymakers in Benin City and other urban areas in Nigeria, helping to shape urban development policies that effectively address the challenges of migration.
4. The study contributes to urban planning literature by demonstrating the need for proactive infrastructure development and housing policies that can accommodate migration-driven urbanization.

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APPENDIX A
QUESTIONNAIRE

IMPACT OF IN AND OUT MIGRATION ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF BENIN CITY, EDO STATE, NIGERIA.

Department of Geography and Regional Planning

Faculty of Social Sciences

University of Benin, Benin City

Dear Respondent,

I am a student of the above-named department conducting a study on the impact of migration on the development of Benin City, Edo State, Nigeria. Your participation is voluntary, and your responses will be kept strictly confidential. Kindly answer the questions honestly, as your contributions are crucial to the success of this research.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Yours faithfully,

_____
Nwosibe Emmanuel Oghenemarho
(Researcher)

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION OF RESPONDENTS IN BENIN CITY

S/N	Question	Response Options
1	Gender	Male [ ] Female [ ]
2	Age	18–25 years [ ] 26–35 years [ ] 36–45 years [ ] 46 – 60 years [ ] 61+ years [ ]
3	Migration Status	Recent Migrant [ ] Long-term Resident [ ]
4	Occupation	Student [ ] Business Owner / Trader [ ] Government Official [ ] Urban Planner [ ] Others (specify) _____
5	Length of Stay in Benin City	Less than 5 years [ ] 6–10 years [ ] 11–15 years [ ] 16+ years [ ]

SECTION B: IMPACT OF IN AND OUT-MIGRATION ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF BENIN CITY

What Are the Factors Driving Migration to and out of Benin City?

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What are the Impact of Migration on Population Composition?

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What are the Impact of Migration on Socio-Economic Development?

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What are the impact of Migration on Infrastructure Development?

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What are the Challenges and Benefits of Migration on Urban Planning and Housing Development?.

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SA- Strongly Agree, A- Agree, UN – Undecided, D – Disagree and SD – Strongly Disagree

S/N	Items	SA	A	UN	D	SD
	Factors Driving Migration to and Out of Benin City					
	Economic opportunities influence migration patterns.					
	Educational institutions contribute to migration inflows.					
	Poor employment opportunities cause out-migration.					
	Security challenges influence migration decisions.					
	The cost of living affects migration trends.					
	Impact of Migration on Population Composition					
	Migration has increased the population density of Benin City.					
	Migration has led to ethnic diversity in the city.					
	The youth population has increased due to migration.					
	Migration has led to overcrowding in urban areas.					
	Migration affects demographic changes in employment sectors.					
	Impact of Migration on Socio-Economic Development					
	Migration contributes to business growth and trade.					
	Migration increases competition for jobs.					
	Remittances from migrants support economic growth.					
	Migration impacts the informal labor market.					
	Migration has contributed to the cost of housing and land.					
	Impact of Migration on Infrastructure Development					
	Migration has increased the demand for urban infrastructure.					
	Roads and public transportation are affected by migration trends.					

	Migration influences the quality of healthcare services.					
	Increased migration places pressure on educational facilities.					
	The city's utilities (electricity, water) struggle to meet population growth.					
	Challenges and Benefits of Migration on Urban Planning and Housing Development					
	Migration has led to housing shortages.					
	Informal settlements have increased due to migration.					
	Migration has influenced urban expansion policies.					
	The real estate market has benefited from migration trends.					
	Migration contributes to better urban development planning.					

APPENDIX B

ESTIMATED RESULTS FROM SPSS VERSION 25

Chi-Square Test for Hypotheses I

Frequencies

IMSD

	Observed N	Expected N	Residual
12.00	5	26.3	-21.3
13.00	4	26.3	-22.3
14.00	6	26.3	-20.3
15.00	59	26.3	32.7
16.00	13	26.3	-13.3
17.00	12	26.3	-14.3
18.00	20	26.3	-6.3
19.00	17	26.3	-9.3
20.00	114	26.3	87.7
21.00	30	26.3	3.7
22.00	24	26.3	-2.3
23.00	20	26.3	-6.3
24.00	14	26.3	-12.3

25.0 0	30	26.3	3.7
Total	368		

Test Statistics

	IMSD
Chi-Square	412.957[a]
Df	13
Asymp. Sig.	.000

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 26.3.

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NPAR TESTS
 /CHISQUARE=IMID
 /EXPECTED=EQUAL
 /MISSING ANALYSIS.
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Chi-Square Test for Hypotheses II

Frequencies

IMID

	Observed N	Expected N	Residual
11.00	3	24.5	-21.5
12.00	4	24.5	-20.5
13.00	7	24.5	-17.5
14.00	7	24.5	-17.5
15.00	46	24.5	21.5
16.00	23	24.5	-1.5
17.00	18	24.5	-6.5
18.00	14	24.5	-10.5
19.00	19	24.5	-5.5
20.00	83	24.5	58.5
21.00	52	24.5	27.5
22.00	29	24.5	4.5
23.00	16	24.5	-8.5
24.00	15	24.5	-9.5
25.00	32	24.5	7.5

Total	368		

Test Statistics

	IMID
Chi-Square	267.380[a]
Df	14
Asymp. Sig.	.000

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 24.5.