

The Principal Factors and Dynamics that Influence Migration in West Africa: A
Focus on The Gambia and Nigeria.

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Ashesi University

The Principal Factors and Dynamics that Influence Migration in West Africa: A
Focus on Gambia and Nigeria.

By

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of Bachelor of Science Degree in Business Administration.

Supervised by Dr Stephen E. Armah

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this thesis is my original work and that no part of it has been presented for another degree in this University or elsewhere.

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I hereby declare that the preparation and presentation of this thesis were supervised in accordance with the guidelines on supervision of theses established by Ashesi University.

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ABSTRACT

Developing countries typically need both human and capital to develop, as the two resources complement each other in creating prosperity. The human capital resource plays a significant role by utilizing the natural and physical capital resources efficiently in the production process. When human capital resource becomes unavailable or scarce, through brain drain, migration or other means, economic growth slows down, compromising economic development. This research explored the factors that accounts for migration of such human resources from Africa, particularly Gambia and Nigeria, to Europe and other high-income countries.

This research utilized a quantitative research method, involving the collection and analysis of both primary and secondary data. The primary data were obtained from Gambia and Nigeria through questionnaires. The secondary data on migration, unemployment, GDP, and others were obtained from the World Bank. The primary data showed that most Gambians and Nigerians are likely to migrate to high-income countries for economic reasons. The correlational analysis from the secondary data revealed that a positive relationship exists between unemployment and migration for Gambia and Nigeria. Other factors such as the pursuit of education, crisis and natural disasters also influence migration.

Since the results show that the most active and working population of Gambia and Nigeria mostly migrate, and human resources is lost, it is recommended that policies in accelerating white and blue-color jobs be implemented in these countries.

Keywords: migration, economic growth, unemployment.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

Acronym	Meaning
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
GMG	Global Migration Group
IOM	International Organization for Migration
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
UN DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
CNN	Cable News Network
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
UN	United Nations
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
GNI	Gross Net Income
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OLS	Ordinary Least Square

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DEFINITION OF TERMS

Migration: It refers to the process of a person moving or has moved across an international border.

Migrant: The UN Migration Agency (IOM) defines a migrant as any person who is moving or has moved across an international border or within a state away from his/her habitual place of residence, regardless of the person's legal status, whether the movement is voluntary or involuntary, what the causes for the movement are or what the length of the stay is.

Emigration: Is the act of leaving one's country of residence to other places.

Immigration: Is the act of coming into another place that is not one's habitual place of residence.

Net Migration: It refers to the difference between emigrants and immigrants. A positive net migration means a country records high rates of immigration than emigration and vice versa for a negative net migration.

International Migrant Stock: It refers to the number of people born in a country other than that in which they live.

Migration flow: It refers to the number of migrants entering or leaving a country or region during a specific period.

Irregular migration: It refers to moving to another country via unofficial means. It is noncompliance to the migration regulations of origin, transit, and destination

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countries, which often involves the assistance of smugglers and traffickers (Abebe, 2017; IOM, 2013).

Low-income country: A country with the World Bank's rank of GNI per capita of \$1025 and below in 2018.

Lower middle-income country: A country with the World Bank's rank of GNI per capita of \$1026 and \$3995 in 2018.

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

Background

The United Nations Migration Agency (International Organization for Migration) defines a migrant as a person who is moving or has moved across an international border or within a state away from his habitual place of residence, regardless of the person's legal status, whether the movement is voluntary or involuntary, or what the causes for the movement are or what the length of the stay is. Therefore, migration refers to the movement of persons across an international border.

Migration has been a pressing issue for source and recipient countries for millennia because source countries lose their most able workers and recipient countries are often inundated with providing care and shelter to new arrivals to the system (ESPON, 2018). What is worse, the new arrivals often compete with the least qualified members of the recipient country citizens for jobs. Not all migration is bad as countries often welcome very able and highly qualified migrants needed to take up technical positions in the recipient countries.

Over the last two decades, sub-Saharan Africa countries have witnessed a major out-migration of their citizens in search of economic opportunities to other parts of the world, especially Europe and North America. Migration, has therefore, occupied the attention of stakeholders like the United Nations, Economic Community of West African States, governments of European and African countries, and policymakers in various countries across the globe (World Bank, 2019).

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In a meeting with about 100 European stakeholders to discuss the challenges and solutions related to the integration of asylum seekers in Europe, the head of ESPON's Unit for evidence and outreach, Laurent Frideres acknowledged migration as a global issue. He said "Migration cannot be addressed only at the local or even national level. It is a global issue, that can only be tackled through synergies and common initiatives that consider its territorial dimension" (ESPON, 2018). Christine Lagarde, President of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and a contributor to the IMF's blog (IMFBlog) acknowledged the fact that migration is a global issue (Lagarde, 2015).

Table 1 shows the migrant stock globally from 1970 to 2019. From the figures, migration has been rising and is still rising. These figures encompass old people, the working class, and every gender. According to United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in 2019, most international migrants (around 74%) were of working age (20-64 years), with a slight decrease in migrants younger than 20 years old from 2000 to 2019 (from 16.4% to 14%), and a constant share (around 12%) of international migrants 65 years of age and older since 2000.

People continue to move to different places for different reasons and under different circumstances. The migration from West Africa to the Western world is particularly significant and interesting given the perils of the journey through the Sahara Desert. The question has always been " why risk one's life for the West?". What at all is in other countries that are not in your home country, and that makes you wander in the deserts, sleep under ships, risk being thrown overboard, maltreated, and

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even killed? 6, 163 migrants across the globe were reported to have lost their lives or gone missing during migration in 2017(IOM, 2018).

What are governments, concerned groups and others doing about situations like these? All these questions and more drew my attention to take a critical look at the factors that influence migration in Africa. Many people migrate for different and unique reasons around the globe. “People moved from place to a new location either internally or across the international border for varying reasons either to study, work and unite with their families and others” (GMG, 2012). Economic circumstances in the home countries of the migrants could contribute to their eagerness to find greener pastures elsewhere.

“In general, migration commonly takes place because of push factors of fewer opportunities in the socio-economic situation of the home countries and also because of pull factors that exist in more developed areas, either from rural to urban or from less developed countries to developed countries” (GMG, 2012).

Years	Number of Migrants	Percentage of global population migrating
1970	84,460,125	22.82%
1975	90,368,010	22.15%
1980	101,983,149	22.88%
1985	113,206,691	23.24%
1990	153,011,473	28.72%

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1995	161,316,895	28.08%
2000	173,588,441	28.26%
2005	191,615,574	29.29%
2010	220,781,909	31.74%
2015	248,861,296	33.72%
2019	271,642,105	35.22%

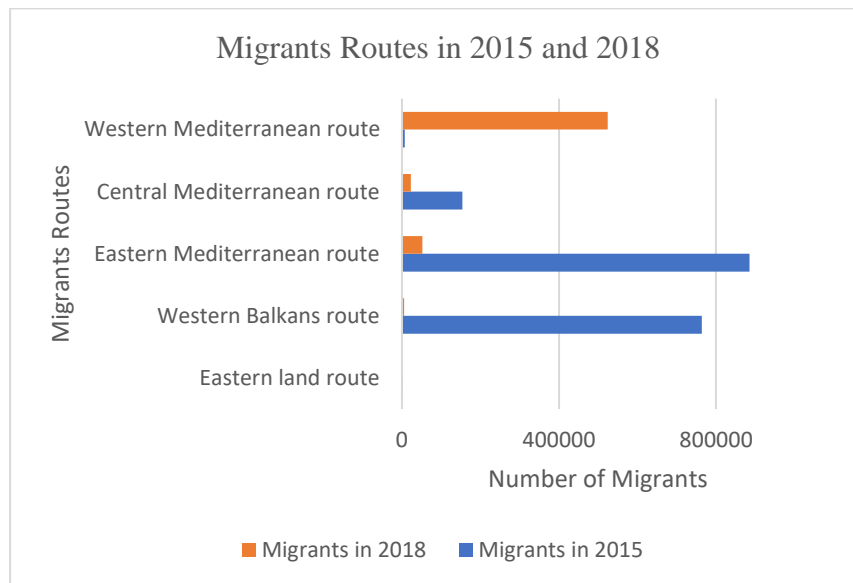
Table 1: International Migrant Stock Globally from 1970-2019

Data Source: UN DESA, 2008, 2019a, 2019b.

In 2014, the European Union found 267,344 migrants crossing the Mediterranean to irregularly cross the European border. This is more than double the number of people who irregularly crossed a European border from the Mediterranean in 2013 (Frontex, 2015). An irregular migrant is defined as someone who crosses a “border without proper authority or by violating conditions for entering another country” (Jordan & Düvell, 2002, p. 15). The major irregular routes are the Eastern land, the Western Balkans, the Eastern Mediterranean, the Central Mediterranean and the Western Mediterranean routes.

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Graph 1: Graph showing irregular migrants routes in 2015 and 2018.

Data Source: The Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung

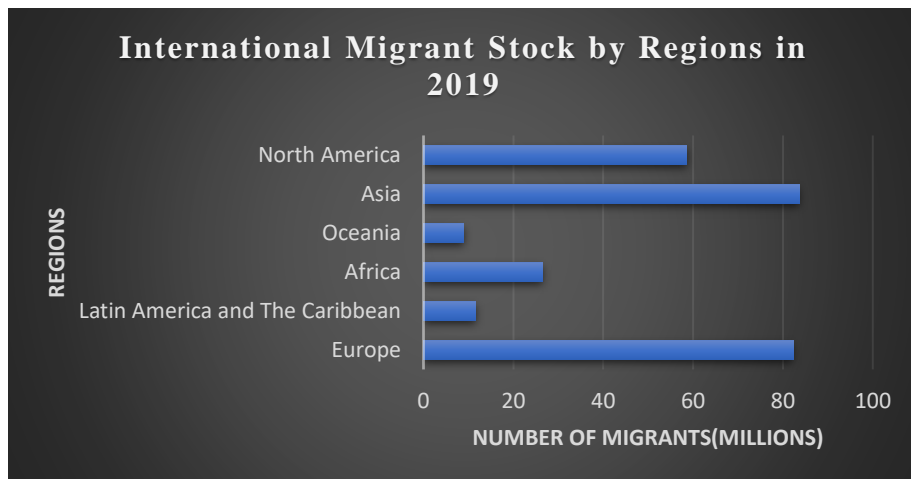
Also, migration is a problem because of brain-drain, where the source country loses its youngest and brightest human capital. Graph 2 shows the international migrant stock in the various continents across the globe in 2019. Most people that migrated in 2019 stayed in Asia other than their continent and country. Major migrant destinations in 2019, therefore, were based in Asia, Europe, and North America. A total of 271.5million people stayed in countries and continents other than their own. Out of this 271. 5million people, 74% were of working age.

This figure intuitively shows that most migrants (74%) across the globe (particularly Africa, Oceania and Latin America and the Caribbean) are influenced by socio-economic situations in their home countries. This is so because these people are supposed to be working and earning a living, but choose to migrate to other countries, therefore alluding to the fact that one driver of such decision to migrate is economic

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reasons. Inadequate job opportunities, political instability, mismanagement of the economy by political leaders and lack of innovations in already existing jobs drive people to seek greener pastures elsewhere, in this case, Asia, Europe and North America. 14% of these migrants were below 20 years of age and the median age was 39 years. This shows the youthful nature of the international migrants in 2019 and further alludes to the fact that most migrants are the youth.



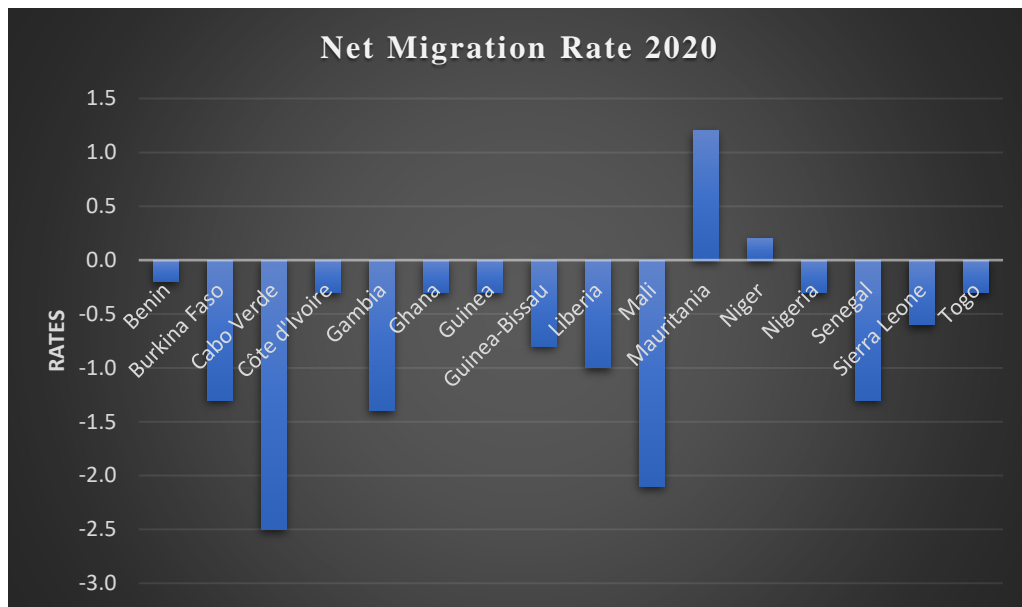
Graph 2: Graph showing the total international migrant stock by regions in 2019.

Data source: Department of Economic and Social Affairs.| The United Nations Population Division.

Graph 3 shows the net migration rate in West African countries. Out of all the 16 countries, Niger and Mauritania are the only countries that recorded immigrants in 2020. People emigrated from these 14 countries in 2020.

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Graph 3: Graph showing the estimated net migration rate of West African countries in 2020.

Data source: UN DESA

Migration also has its advantages, an example being remittances from abroad. Most migrants who can cross the Mediterranean and get jobs in these high-income countries send money to their families back at home (World Bank, 2020). In 2014, remittance flows to developing countries amounted to \$436 billion, which was more than half of the total net foreign direct investment and well over three times as much as official development assistance. It is estimated that remittance flow to developing countries and the world at large will reduce in 2020 because of COVID-19 and cuts in wages and salaries (World Bank, 2020).

Even though migration brings remittance to the source countries, there are negative effects of migration on the economic growth and developmental aspirations

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of West African countries, employment, and poverty. The developmental aspirations of West African countries are not realized under intense out-migration because of the loss of quality human resources and capital which reduce productivity and encourages dependency. This, in turn, affects the growth of the country and moves it at a slow pace. Some authors argue that, poverty and unemployment rates could both decrease through migration, because the number of people in the country without jobs but actively seeking for jobs decreases when there is migration and so available jobs should be accessible to the population. However, other authors argue that, majority of the migrants are the youth and working-class who are the most healthy and skilled, so, the population left behind are the unskilled, the elderly and the very young, so much productivity will not take place, leading to a rise in the poverty rate.

Nigeria and The Gambia are chosen for this analysis of the determinants and consequences of migration because they both experience high emigration rates. The reason behind the choice of these countries is the differences in their population despite high rates of emigration. Nigeria, which is highly populated (207,544,416 people as of 13th October 2020, according to the World Bank) and The Gambia, which is less populated (2,435,603 people as of 15th October 2020) in West Africa are chosen to investigate factors that determine migration. This is to determine whether, Nigeria, with the largest population in Africa experiences high emigration because of the large population which limits opportunities because of pressure on scarce resources. The research also wanted to investigate if Gambia, with one of the smallest populations in West Africa experiences high emigration because of other factors,

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since the population is low, and opportunities can be more easily accessed by everyone.

Another reason for the choice of Nigeria and The Gambia is the availability of data for the period in use (1990-2018). The fourth reason for the choice of these countries is to determine the differences and similarities in migration dynamics between The Gambia, a low-income country, as per the World Bank's rank of GNI per capita of \$1025 and below in 2018, and Nigeria, a lower-middle-income country, as per the World Bank's rank of GNI per capita of \$1026 and \$3995 in 2018 and to ascertain whether their income ability and ranks in West Africa play a major role in migration and its consequences. Note that Gambia recorded a GNI per capita of \$654.4 in 2018 and Nigeria recorded a GNI per capita of \$1655.25 in 2018 (The World Bank, 2019).

Certain dynamics and factors influence migration, and this study sought to analyze and understand these factors. Much attention will be placed on Nigeria and The Gambia. Primary and secondary data were collected from these two countries to analyze such factors. This is a quantitative study that also employed an econometric procedure to analyze the data.

Description of the Research Problem

A report on Labour Migration Statistics in Africa released by the African Union Commission in 2017 revealed that migration almost doubled from 13.3 million to 25.5 million in Africa between 2008 and 2017 (IOM, 2020). A British Broadcasting

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Corporation (BBC) program reported that migration from Africa to the Canary Island in Spain with the ultimate destination as Western Europe has increased 600-fold and such increase is linked to COVID-19 (BBC News, 2020). Migration trends globally is estimated to be high between 2021 and 2060. Researchers at the Vienna Institute of Demography, with other experts, forecast global flows of international migrants for five-year period for 2015-60. In their estimations, three scenarios are given; the lower bound scenario estimates 29 million international migrants, the medium scenario 33 million, and the upper bound scenario 50 million. In their estimations, 8 million international migrants will be in Europe and North America, 5 million in West Asia, 4 million in Africa, 3 million from the former Soviet Union countries, and approximately 1 million in Oceania, Latin America, East Asia, South-East Asia and South Asia, during 2055-60 (Sander et al.,2013). External migration rates globally are increasing and is estimated to increase in years to come.

Migrants from Sub-Saharan Africa often use irregular routes to get to their destinations in Europe (IOM, 2020). These irregular routes include the Western Mediterranean Route, the Central Mediterranean Route, the Eastern Mediterranean Route, the Western Balkans route, and the Eastern land route. The most used route in 2018 was the Western Mediterranean Route. Over 35,000 Gambians arrived in Europe by irregular means between 2014 and 2018, with many others in Africa along the Central Mediterranean Route opting for voluntary return (IOM, 2020). Again, according to IOM, about 130 migrants died in a shipwreck off the coast of Libya, in the Mediterranean Sea in April 2021 (Schlein, 2021). Some migrants sometimes hide in ships, planes, and others to get to their destinations.

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It is critical to reduce emigration or outmigration of the most skilled and capable members of a country. This is because an economy needs both capital and human resources for development and if the human resources are limited, efficient use of the capital resources becomes problematic. Migration either takes away or brings in the human resources, and, in West Africa in particular, the human resources is taken through emigration. Nigeria and Gambia are not exceptions; human resources needed for the development of the countries and alleviation of poverty find their way out of the country for various reasons.

In an interview with Christine Mhundwa of DW Africa (2020), dubbed “The shattered dreams of African migrants” some migrants from West Africa in Italy shared their experiences on whether migrating was worth it. Some sold everything they had to make that journey, whilst others thought of the perceived glory in these high-income countries as told by their relatives who went before them. Most of these emigrants, therefore, migrated. They were, however, subjected to a life of torture, discrimination, hunger, the danger of being thrown into the Mediterranean Sea and other horrible experiences.

Migration stories from Nigeria and The Gambia abound and they (the migration stories) have been around for many years. Migrants who use irregular means and return home talk about the hardships, the perceived glory in high-income countries and whether that journey was worth it.

The Daily Observer, a state-owned Gambian newspaper published a story about a young Gambian who had tried to reach Europe through the ‘Backway’ (a term

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used to describe an illegal route to Europe) but failed. He then returned home to take up farming. Another migrant, Samba Jatta, reported by Guilloux (2019), a returnee who was an illegal migrant worker in Libya, shared his story about the hardships that he faced. He went to prison about seven times, was denied payment whenever he finished a job and endured several other horrible treatments.

Yet another story reported by CNN's reporter, Aisha Salaudeen (2020), details the woes of a young man, Sallah, who left the shores of The Gambia to Europe. He was maltreated and starved. He was later arrested by the Libyan Coast Guard in 2017 and detained for several months before being sent back to The Gambia. He and another colleague while in detention in Libya, formed an NGO called Youth Against Irregular Migration (YAIM) to educate and warn their fellow brothers and sisters to desist from using irregular means to get to Europe. There are more stories of migrants in The Gambia, InfoMigrants (n.d.) and after facing inhumane treatments and challenges, find their way back home.

The stories mentioned above from The Gambia are not entirely different from the experience of Nigerian migrants. Most migrants in Nigeria suffer at the hands of those who are supposed to help them get to Europe and other high-income countries. Favour, a returnee migrant, was 19 years when a man offered her an "opportunity" to further her studies in Italy. She was sceptical at first but gave in after the man convinced her and her mother. What was supposed to be a journey by air from Nigeria to Italy turned into driving in a small car from Lagos to Kano, with other teenagers like her, packed at the back of the car like sardines. The journey continued in various vehicles like trucks and at every stop point, they were handed over to different people

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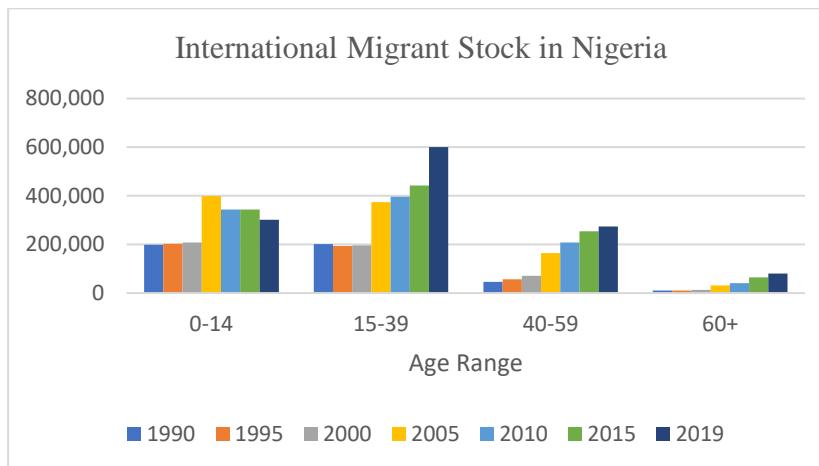
and they experienced different forms of maltreatment. Her final destination was in Libya, with a woman who “sold” her out to prostitution instead of the education she was promised. She was again arrested by the police and kept in detention for several months before she was able to come back to Nigeria. Other stories by Helen Esther Sunday, Vivian Ntuh, and others, reported by McCarthy (2019) of Global Citizen detail the treatments migrants face in these high-income countries.

According to available data, the demographics of emigration in The Gambia and Nigeria are similar. Since 1990, both countries experience high migration as the years go by. The number of migrants between 1990 and 2019 in both countries have increased substantially. The age range of most migrants in these countries as well are between 15-39 years. This age range forms part of the youthful and active population in a country.

The age range of 40-59, which also forms part of the working class in a country has been recording higher figures as the years go by. In entirety, most of the migrants in these countries fall in the age bracket of 15-59 years and the active and working population for that matter. If these active and working human resources emigrate from a country, productivity, as well as development, will decrease.

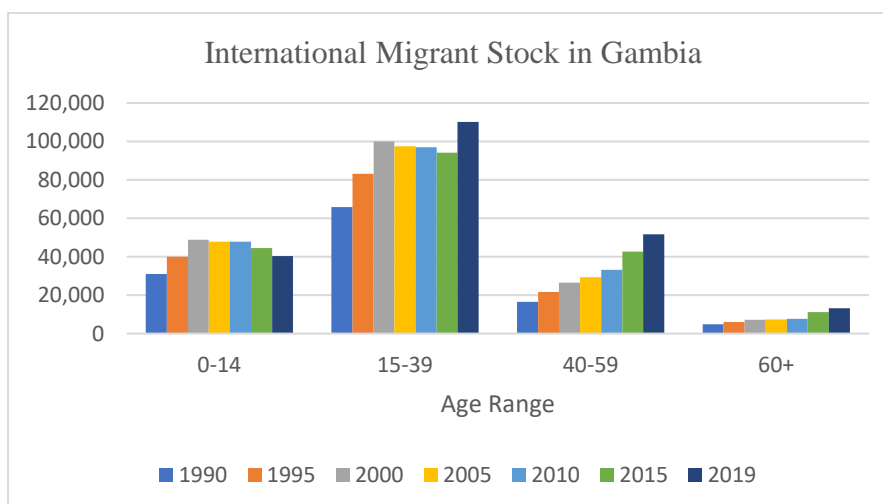
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Graph 4: Graph showing international migrant stock in age groups in Nigeria from 1990-2019.

Data source: Department of Economic and Social Affairs.| The United Nations Population Division.



Graph 5: Graph showing international migrant stock in age groups in the Gambia from 1990-2019.

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Data source: Department of Economic and Social Affairs| The United Nations
Population Division.

The high rates of migration globally and in Africa especially, the estimated high rates expected in years to come, the quality human resources lost through migration, that could have helped to effectively and efficiently utilize natural and capital resources for Africa's growth and development, the causes of such high migration rates, the category or kind of labour that is lost through migrations and more, are compelling statements and questions that must be answered. Between January 2021 and April 2021 alone, the total number of people who have lost their lives in the Central Mediterranean are 650, which is more than four times the death recorded last year at the same period of time (Schlein, 2021). These people leaving their countries therefore do not only subject themselves to horrible experiences and dangers alone, but also have a strong negative effect on their home country thereby making it difficult for these countries to develop sustainably. Due to all these, it is imperative to understand the factors influencing these actions despite the dangers it has on the travellers, their families, and their countries so that ways can be adopted to reduce or eliminate these actions.

Research Question

This study sought to address the questions:

- What are the principal factors that influence migration from The Gambia and Nigeria to Europe?

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- What is the relationship between unemployment and migration?
- Why do people still migrate despite the dangers they face in the migration process?
- What category of labour is lost from West African Countries like Gambia and Nigeria to the West?

Research Objectives

The main objective of this research is to investigate the factors and dynamics that account for the rising number of migration of citizens of Gambia and Nigeria to the West, despite the dangers of crossing the Mediterranean and to use the results from the research to inform development policies in Gambia and Nigeria. Therefore, this research sought to achieve the following objectives:

- To investigate the principal factors that influence migration from The Gambia and Nigeria to Europe.
- To investigate whether a relationship exists between unemployment and migration.
- To investigate why people still migrate despite the dangers they face in the migration process.
- To identify the category of labour that is lost from West African Countries like Gambia and Nigeria to the West.

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Research Relevance

The concept of migration and its impact on the economic development of countries have been crucial topics over the decades and still are.

The findings of this research will first of all add on to literature. Some of the factors and dynamics that influence migration in West Africa and the reasons behind the high numbers of emigration in recent times was explored further to add to on to extant knowledge. Stakeholders in academia to whom migration is of interest will find this research beneficial.

Another relevance of this research is to help policymakers, labour unions, and others on migration in both The Gambia and Nigeria. The findings from this research will aid these policymakers, labour unions and concerned groups on the need to carefully enact policies in mitigating unemployment. Also, the findings from this research will help Africa in general to take a careful look at its youth policies and measures put in place to accommodate the growing population and labor force.

A final relevance of this research is that the findings will help in addressing the 8th Sustainable Development Goal of Decent Work and Economic Growth in Africa especially.

Scope of the Study

This study is restricted to The Gambia and Nigeria within the SSA countries for a period of 28years starting from 1990 to 2018, which is based on the availability of data. These two countries are chosen because they form part of the highest West

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African countries migrating to the West. Again, the availability of data for these countries makes them a choice for this research.

Organization of Study

This study has a total of five chapters. The first chapter focuses on the introduction and further expands on the background of migration in West Africa, specifically The Gambia and Nigeria, research questions and objectives and the relevance of the study to academics, governments, policymakers, and other stakeholders. The second chapter reviews relevant literature relevant to this study and identifies gaps in such literature. Chapter three outlines the methods to be used in the study, the type of research to be employed (quantitative research), data sources for all the variables, range, and the empirical model to be used. Chapter four presents the findings of the study and chapter five concludes the study.

CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

Overview

This chapter of the thesis looks at critical reviews and analyses of scholarly articles on the principal factors and dynamics that influence migration from West Africa to Europe and other high-income countries. This chapter is organized under the following subtopics: definitions and descriptions of migration, theoretical framework, an overview of migration in West Africa, patterns, and trends of migration in The Gambia and Nigeria, modes, and destinations of emigration in Nigeria and The Gambia, a critique of various gaps in the literature of migration, and a conclusion on the chapter.

Definitions and Descriptions of Migration

The concept of migration has been an interesting history. Documentation on migration is done by the World Bank, Organisation for Economic Co-operation, and Development (OECD), The United Nations, and other organizations. They provide coherent data on the pattern of the various forms of migration around the world.

The World Bank has data on international migrant stock, which is the estimates of “the total number of international migrants present in a given country at a particular point in time” (UN SD, 2017, p. 9), refugee population, net migration (the difference between immigration and emigration) and other statistics on migration around the world. It should, however, be noted that the refugee population is different from migration. The difference is in the choice of movement of the migrants and

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refugees; migration is a free choice of movement based on several reasons whilst refugees are forced to move from their countries to different places. Emigration is the act of leaving one's country of residence to other places whilst immigration is the act of coming into another place that is not one's habitual place of residence. A positive net migration is when immigrants in a particular country are more than emigrants and a negative net migration is when the total number of emigrants exceeds the total number of immigrants in a country. This study does not focus on refugees.

Migration has played important roles in the socio-economic lives of West Africans, both positive and negative. Migrants can either lose out or gain economically, including their families, countries of immigration and emigration.

Migration can be increasingly beneficial, if all parties involved, from the individual stages to the state stages, manage it properly in the interest of everyone. There is an increase in productivity, given that new knowledge and technical know-how are applied to jobs. Even with this, the existence of jobs makes such productivity greater. Also, innovations and extension of amicable trade relations will be perfected and increased.

Gaining knowledge from diverse environments through migration is important. Some of Africa's greatest leaders had the best of further education in other countries: the likes of Dr Kwame Nkrumah who contributed greatly to Ghana's independence from the British and opened the gateway for other African countries to gain independence: Seretse Karma who was educated in England and returned to Botswana to lead it to independence and to transform that country's economy and others. Migration also contributes greatly to remittances for families of migrants and

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reduces the poverty level in all stages of development. Case studies from Burkina Faso, for instance, revealed that remittances of migrants reduced the rate of households living below the poverty line by 7.2% (Wouterse, 2010).

Migration also has its negative effects, for both the sending and receiving countries. One key negative effect is the loss of quality human resources from the sending country, which creates dependency and leads to underdevelopment of the country.

According to the Economic Commission for Africa, (2006), the 926 Ghanaian doctors that left Ghana and are practising in OECD countries, would be urgently needed at home, where they would represent 29% of all doctors employed. Migration leads to high population in the receiving countries (OECD, 2015). Such countries are overburdened and there is too much pressure on social amenities. This over-burdening of resources due to high in-migration sometimes comes with its own problems: increased crime rate, pollution, malnutrition, and others (OECD, 2015). Regarding the utility or otherwise of migration, it can, therefore, be concluded that migration can serve the entire human race positively, if proper measures, rules, policies, and laws are put in place. In much the same way, if the needs of humanity, and not just the needs of a few people, are put first, migration can serve a better purpose (Department of Economic and Social Affairs, The United Nations).

Theoretical Framework

The study of migration and its determinants dates back to the classical economic development theories (regional spatial-economic equilibrium and push-pull factors), the Harris-Todaro model of migration and neo-classical migration theory. According to Ravenstein (1885), migration is considered to be a mechanism that establishes regional spatial-economic equilibrium.

This means that migrants generally move from low-income countries to high-income countries or population streams are expected to occur between the poorest and the wealthiest countries or places or between developing and developed countries. According to Greenwood (1991), Lee (1966) and Passaris's (1989) push-pull factors, migration decisions are determined by “push” and “pull” factors in areas of origin and destination. These factors can be economic, cultural, or environmental.

According to Greenwood (1991), Lee (1966) and Passaris (1989), “push factors refer to the factors that are unfavorable about an area where someone lives and gives them the reason to emigrate. Examples of such factors are poverty, fear, political instability, crime, disasters, political persecution, suppression of freedom and unemployment. On the other hand, pull factors are the factors that are favorable about an area where someone lives and attracts them to stay. Examples are safety, job opportunities, stability, and freedom. Even though there are intervening factors like immigration laws, physical barriers and distance, people still migrate because of these push-pull factors. The neo-classical migration theory also sees migration primarily as a function of geographical differences in a relative labour scarcity. So, people migrate to places that are scarce in labour.

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The economic model of migration used in this research is the Harris-Todaro model. This model, named after John Harris and Michael Todaro was developed in 1970 to explain issues on rural-urban migration. The main assumption of this model is that the migration decision is based on expected income differentials between rural and urban areas rather than just wage differentials. This implies that rural-urban migration in a context of high urban unemployment can be economically rational if expected urban income exceeds expected rural income. In the context of this research, the rural sector is Nigeria and The Gambia, and the urban sector is Europe and other high-income countries.

Overview of Migration in the World

Migration continues to rise all over the world, and not just Africa. International migration continues to increase every year, as people continue to find reasons to be in countries outside of their birth and as the world population continues to increase. In 2015, 244 million people (3.3%) of the world's population, lived outside their country of origin (United Nations Population Fund 2015). In 2017, 258 million people were living outside their countries of birth (Hill, 2018). Between 2015 and 2017, there has been a rise in people leaving their countries to settle temporarily or permanently in other countries. According to International Organisation for Migration, the US, Germany, Russia, Saudi Arabia, and the UK were the top five destinations for migrants in 2015 and India, Mexico, Russia, China, and Bangladesh were the top five origin countries (IOM, 2020).

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Some different factors and reasons account for high figures of migration across the globe. These factors are categorized into push and pull factors. Push factors are the reasons such as economic situations, escape from crisis, high population leading to pressure on amenities and economic pressure that expel people from their countries to other places. The whole world is facing crisis in different magnitude and circumstances, which has given rise for the need to escape to other places that are more conducive and secured. 59.5 million people were displaced by the end of 2014, according to The UN Refugee Agency. The major reasons for this displacement included conflicts in different forms, persecutions, and human rights violations. Again, this trend continued and even intensified as in 2015 with exceptionally large numbers of refugees and migrants arriving in Europe, a majority of them from Syria and other conflict-affected places (United Nations Population Fund, 2015). Rapid population growth also contributes to migration. This is because an increase in population, without a subsequent increase in amenities and social service systems, lead to pressure on the already existing ones, giving rise to people moving to other places.

Pull factors are the reasons that invite people from their countries of birth to other places, examples being the availability of jobs, educational opportunities, security, and fertility decline. In countries where the fertility rate is low, and therefore the population is low, people move to such places to get access to opportunities there. Also, in countries where there are educational opportunities in the form of scholarships and job incentives after graduation, people migrate to these countries.

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There are a lot of challenges with migration, especially irregular migration. Migrants have challenges moving to different countries and the source and recipient countries also face problems as a result of migration. The main challenges that migrants face are high risk of exploitation, violence and abuse, human trafficking, especially amongst women and other vices. Migrants are oftentimes exploited by drivers, “helpers” and criminal smuggling networks, especially when such people are migrating for the first time. They are extorted of their monies and find themselves wanting. Others too are sold into prostitution amongst others, especially the women and they are exposed to diseases like HIV/AIDS and others. They also lack access to basic social services, including health care and security. Source countries face the challenges of losing their youthful and working labour to other countries (brain drain) whilst recipient countries face the challenge of over-dependence on their resources and amenities.

There are several ways in which these challenges are resolved by international bodies. The formulators of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) put in measures to protect the rights of migrants, such as combatting human trafficking and promoting well-regulated migration and mobility. SDGs are the goals and action-plans that were adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015 as an awakening call to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030. Globally also, governments and international bodies like the United Nations Population Fund Agency put measures in place to tackle the core issues of migration, such as human rights violations that compel human movement. They partner with other agencies to address some issues of female

migrants, especially in the areas of their reproductive health needs whilst migrants, especially students are encouraged to go back home and apply their skills and expertise for the betterment of their countries.

Overview of Migration in Africa

Migration within and outside of Africa has been one of the prevalent and relevant issues in Africa that require attention. Data on migration show that most people from Africa migrate to developed countries, mostly Europe. West Africa has become a hub for the different types of migration: emigration, immigration, transit, among others (Adepoju, 2005). This is because West Africa has the undisputed advantage of having a regional legal framework, which establishes freedom of movement and the right of residence and establishment for all nationals of member states (Charrière & Frésia, n.d.). However, the migration profile of different countries in West Africa has changed. Countries that were emigration zones and immigration zones have reversed. According to Olsen, (2011), Cote D'Ivoire used to be an immigration zone and has now changed to an emigration zone whilst Senegal, which used to be an emigration zone, has now become an immigration zone.

People migrate for different reasons around Africa. West Africa has a long history of intra-regional and interregional mobility, including the trans-Saharan caravan trade which forged migration paths and strong connections with North Africa (de Haas, 2008), and the trans-Atlantic slave trade which multiplied and altered movements of slaves, slave traders and transporters. West Africa also hosts many

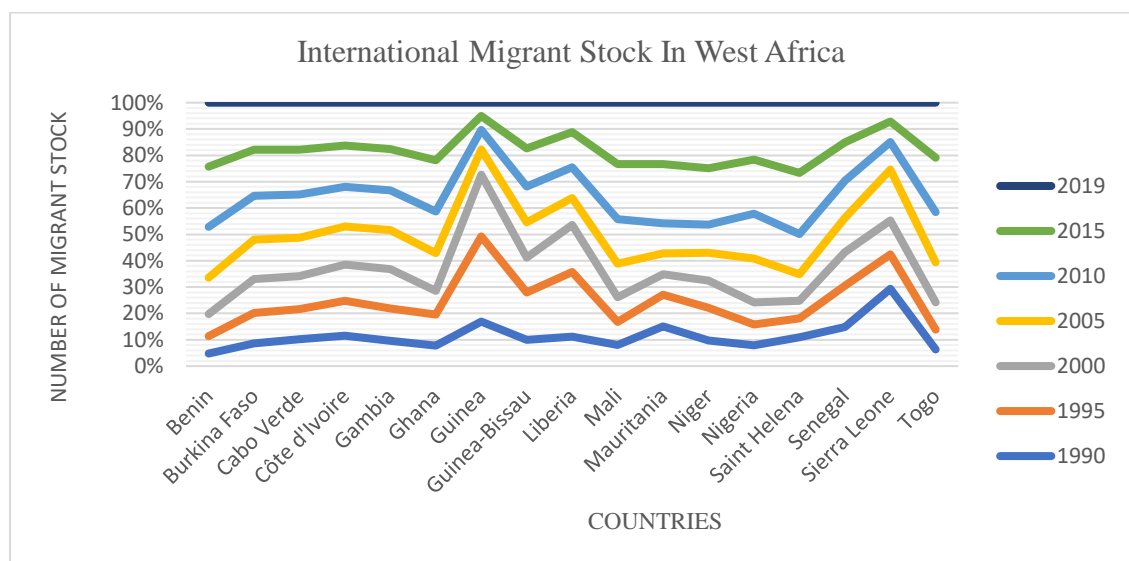
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nomadic tribes that are cattle herders and move accross the region with their cattle or to seek employment with cattle owners.

Some of these factors for movement are based on economic situations back at their countries or birthplace. Migration from Africa is a reflection of its socio-economic dynamics over time (Kohnert, 2007). Also, “political instability and conflict have caused mass displacement and flows of refugees. However, the majority of West Africans move for 'conventional' reasons (livelihood, employment, education, etc)” (Olsen, 2011).

The principal drivers of migration in West Africa are economic hardship and unemployment (Horwood *et al.*, 2018). Other drivers include political crises, armed conflict, generalized violence and violation of human rights (African Union, 2017b). According to the Development of Economic and Social Affairs, West Africa recorded an international migration stock of 7.3 million in 2019.



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Graph 6: Graph showing the total international migrant stock in West Africa from 1990-2019.

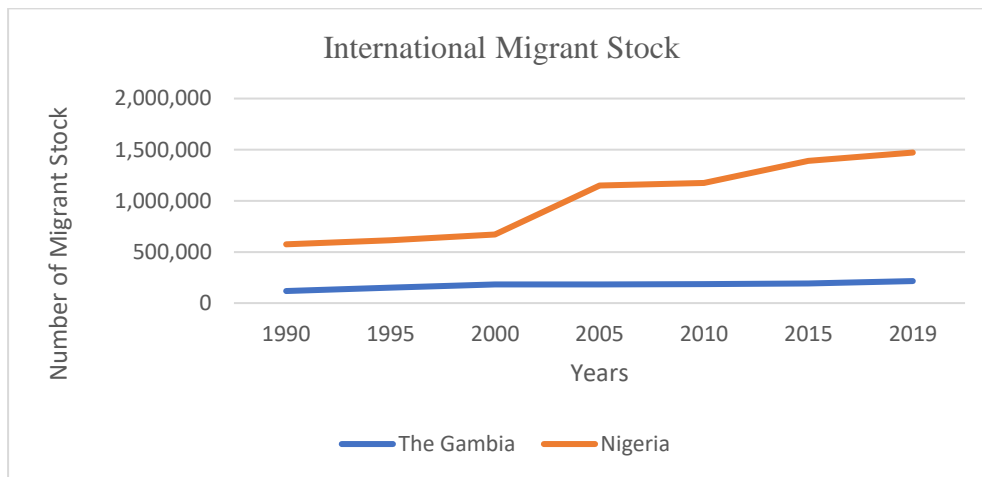
Data source: Department of Economic and Social Affairs.| The United Nations
Population Division

Patterns of Migration in The Gambia and Nigeria

Migration in The Gambia and Nigeria has been increasing quite significantly. 2005 was the year both countries started recording an increase in their international migrant stock. Nigeria's migration is increasing significantly, probably because of its high population rate. According to the World Bank (2019), The Gambia had a population of 2.37 million whilst Nigeria had a population of 200 million in 2019. The pattern of migration in these countries has changed over the years concerning its population size. People migrate for different reasons and under different circumstances. According to Adepaju (2005), contemporary patterns of migration in West Africa are, therefore, rooted in socioeconomic, political, and historic-cultural factors which have shaped the direction of development and types of economic activities and laid bold imprints on, especially international migration.

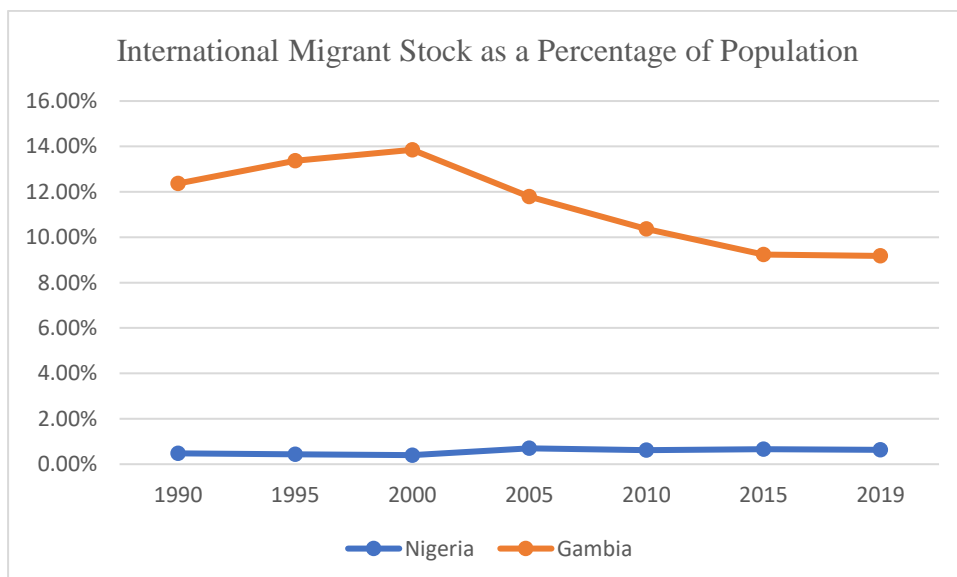
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Graph 7: Graph showing the total international migrant stock in The Gambia and Nigeria between 1990-2019.

Data source: Department of Economic and Social Affairs.| The United Nations
Population Division



Graph 8: Graph showing the total international migrant stock as a percentage of their population between 1990-2019.

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Data source: Department of Economic and Social Affairs.| The United Nations
Population Division

The pattern of Nigeria's net migration has been negative (emigration exceeds immigration) over the years more than The Gambia. The rate of negative net migration kept increasing exceedingly in Nigeria after 1997 (1997, -95027 | 2002, -170000 | 2007, 300000) till 2007- 2017 when it became stable (2007, -300000 | 2012, -300000 | 2017, -300000) (Graph 3). The Gambia's pattern of net migration has, however, been different from that of Nigeria as the country has been recording both positive and negative net migration (immigration exceeds emigration and emigration exceeds immigration respectively). The country recorded a negative net migration in 1997, positive net migration in 2002 and has since then been recording negative net migration (Graph 3).

Nevertheless, the rate of increase in negative net migration is lesser than that of Nigeria. This is possible because of the population and geographical sizes of both countries. Negative net migration in both countries has effects on the countries. The main negative effect on the sending country is the loss of quality human resources, which reduces productivity. On the part of the receiving country or countries, there is a rise in the dependency ratio, congestion of public facilities and high demand on government resources.

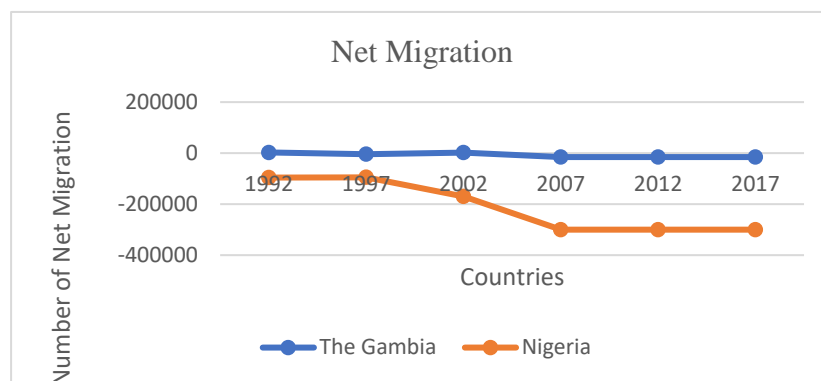
On the other hand, a positive net migration's effect on the receiving countries is more labour for production, presence of skilled human resources, to boost the

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economy, congestion on public facilities and government resources and increased crime rate as a result of the congestion.

Migration has contributed significantly to the economy of The Gambia. Overseas remittances of an estimated 90,000 Gambians living abroad account for over 20% of the country's GDP, while rural-to-urban migration has led to increasing urbanization (IOM, 2017).



Graph 9: Graph showing the net migration in The Gambia and Nigeria between 1990-2019.

Data source: World Development Indicators | World Bank

Mode of Emigration in The Gambia and Nigeria

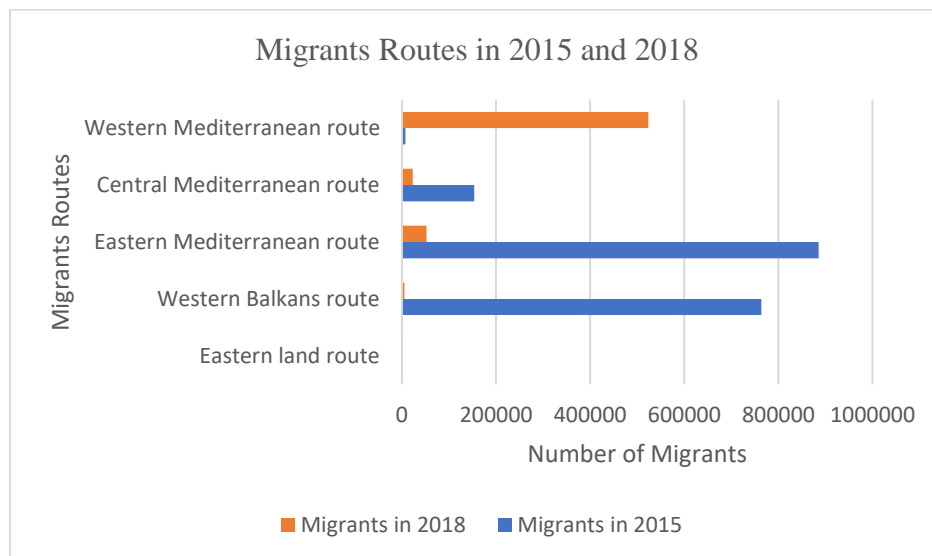
In recent years, the pursuit of socio-economic advancement, education, and even migration for family reasons has led many people to undertake irregular migration routes to other continents. Migrants' mode of irregular migration has changed a bit since 2015.

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The most used route in 2018 was the Western Mediterranean Route (Graph 4). Over 35,000 Gambians arrived in Europe by irregular means between 2014 and 2018, with many others in Africa along the Central Mediterranean Route opting for voluntary return (IOM, 2020).

These irregular routes sometimes put the emigrants in conditions unworthy of human dignity. They face a lot of treacherous conditions like unscrupulous smugglers who charge exorbitant fees and often exploit migrants' hopes and trust. According to Kebbeh (2013), hundreds of migrants, including many Gambians, die each year while attempting to reach Spain by sailing in simple wooden fishing boats. For example, in 2007, some 50 African migrants, including Gambians, Senegalese, Malians, and Guineans died while trying to reach Spain. Their vessel lost power and supplies were low, resulting in some of the migrants being thrown overboard.



Graph 10: Graph showing irregular migrants routes in 2015 and 2018.

Data Source: The Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung

Destinations of Emigration in The Gambia and Nigeria

Although 84% of migration within West African is internal, migrants originating from the region also target Europe as the final destination (African Union, 2017a). Migrant destinations in both Nigeria and The Gambia have been entirely different in 2015 and 2019. A migrant destination for Nigerians in 2015 and 2019 was Africa, followed by Europe and Northern America.

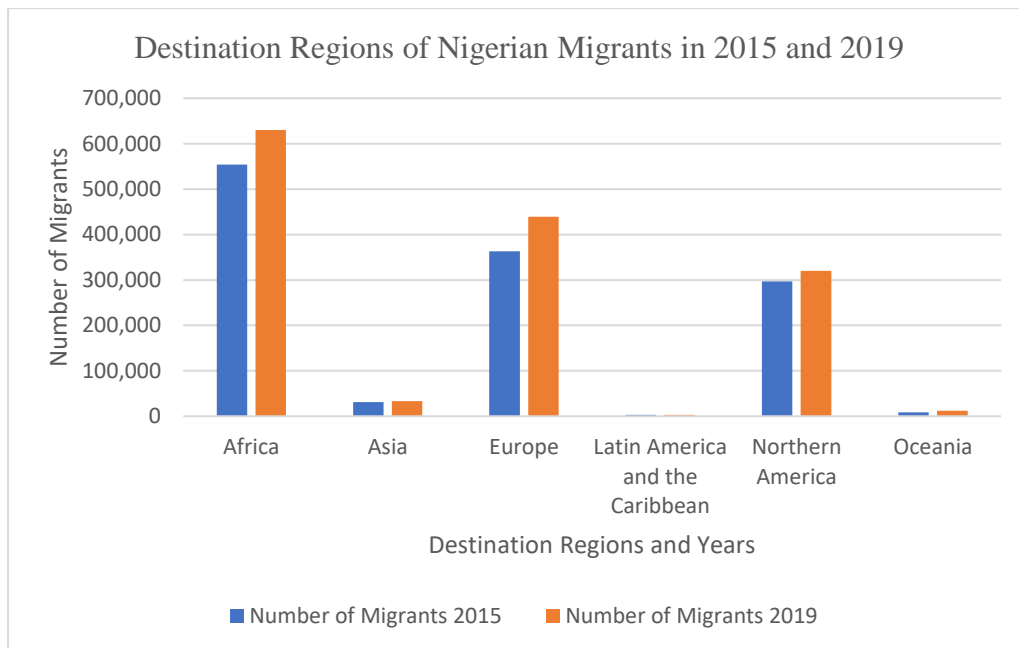
According to Ravenstein (1885), migration is considered to be a mechanism that establishes regional spatial-economic equilibrium. This means that migrants generally move from low-income countries to high-income countries or population streams are expected to occur between the poorest and the wealthiest countries or places. Migration destination trends in Nigeria takes a different turn. Migrants from Nigeria are rather moving from low-income countries to equally low-income countries or developing countries to equally developing countries. This analysis by Ravenstein therefore does not apply to a country like Nigeria.

One of the African countries that house Nigerian migrants is Ghana. This is as a result of pull factors in Ghana and push factors in Nigeria that facilitate such movements (BBC News, 2020). Economic opportunities like mechanic works, clothing sales and others, for example, are available in Ghana and the Nigerians take advantage of this. Also, the peace and love shown to Nigerians by Ghanaians have in one way or the other contributed to Nigerian migrants settling in Ghana. In the case of The Gambian migrants, Europe recorded the highest number of migrants in 2015 and 2019. According to Zanker & Altrogge (2019), “The influx of immigrants to Europe and elsewhere was caused by political oppression under the long-serving former

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president Yahya Jammeh. His oppressive politics also severely affected the economic prospects of The Gambia's young population". The second region of destination for these migrants was Northern America, (Graph 6). This follows the theory of Ravenstein that migration establishes regional spatial-economic equilibrium, with migrants generally moving from low-income countries to high-income countries or population streams are expected to occur between the poorest and the wealthiest countries or places.

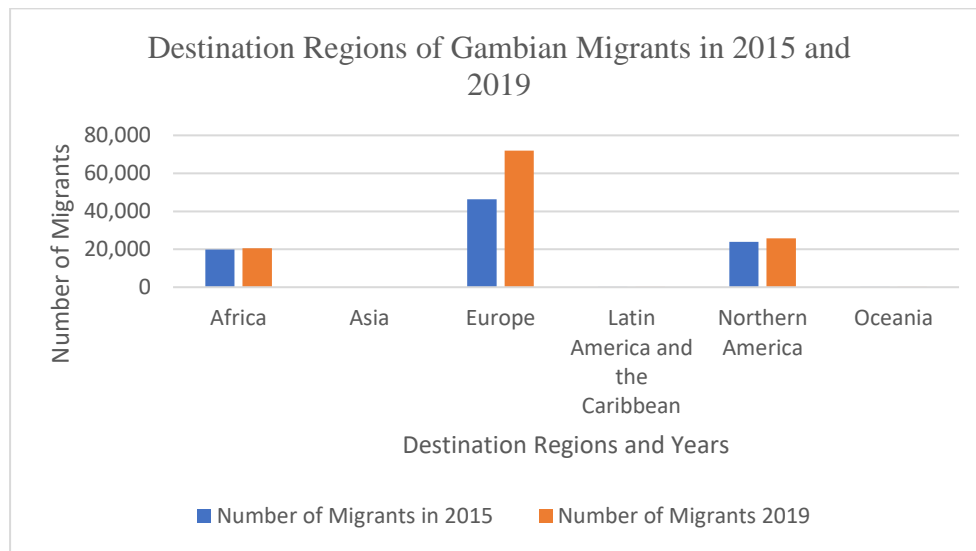


Graph 11: Graph showing Destination Regions of Nigerian Migrants in 2015 and 2019

Data source: Department of Economic and Social Affairs | United Nations

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Graph 12: Graph showing Destination Regions of Gambian Migrants in 2015 and 2019.

Data source: Department of Economic and Social Affairs | United Nations

Gaps in the Literature of Migration and Critiques

This study sought to explore the factors and dynamics at play that influence The Gambians and Nigerians to risk their lives to migrate to the West and what can be done about it. There are quite several types of research already done in this area in different countries.

Dirk Kohnert, an economist, and Deputy Director of the Institute of African Affairs (IAA) at the German Institute of Global and Area Studies in Hamburg, Germany, has done studies in this area. In his research titled ‘African Migration to Europe: Obscured Responsibilities and Common Misconceptions’, he analysed some factors that account for the entire African’s migration to Europe. The population and

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sample were based in Africa. The results showed that African migration is a reflection of its socio-economic dynamics since the times of the slave trade and the European Union, and its members share a heavy dual responsibility for the continuing migration pressure.

His research was a qualitative study to unearth the misconceptions and debates around migration, explore the impact of migration on African countries, reiterate the routes of migration, among others. His research used a qualitative method and as such the results obtained are not statistically representative and exhaustive of the population of people. Mixed method research in such an area is, therefore, the best to give the whole picture of migration. It helps to answer the “whys” and the “what number or percentage” of the research topic and balances the strengths and weaknesses of both sides of the research methodology. “In a human condition research, whether health or economic processes or religious beliefs, it is advisable to use both qualitative and quantitative methods, because each provides different kinds of information about the topic at hand”. “Both kinds of research have to be as efficient as possible, and both have strategies for assuring efficiency - quantitative by means of power analysis and qualitative by means of saturation of categories (grounded theory) or redundancy (ethnography)” (Page, 2012).

Another weakness of this research is the use of a small sample size, which does not fully unearth the views of the people. As rightly said by DePaulo (2002), “for qualitative studies, where the goal is to “reduce the chances of discovery failure,” a large sample size broadens the range of possible data and forms a better picture for analysis”.

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Another study done in the area of migration is by Harris and Todaro on “Migration, Unemployment and Development” in 1973, with a focus on a two-sector analysis (urban and rural). In this research, the Harris-Todaro model analysed the effect of income differentials in two sectors. This research employs a model to understand and ascertain the wage and income differentials in the two sectors. The result from this research showed that rural-urban migration in a context of high urban unemployment can be economically rational if expected urban income exceeds expected rural income. People are, therefore, economically motivated to move to expected high-income areas than low-income areas. This analysis however was based on two sectors and not countries, and this sample size is not representative of the country as a whole. According to Lenth (2001), “an under-sized study can be a waste of resources for not having the capability to produce useful results, while an over-sized one uses more resources than are necessary”. Also, a sufficiently large sample size is necessary to produce results among variables that are significantly different (Patel, Doku, & Tennakoon, 2003).

In a related study by Yih-chyi Chuang and Wei-wen Lai titled “The Sources of Taiwan's Regional Unemployment: A Cross-Panel Analysis”, the sources of persistent regional unemployment in Taiwan are investigated. In this research, the population and sample of the study are centred around unemployment rates of 23 regions in Taiwan. The sampling procedure employs a secondary panel data between 1995-2004 with the design of the study using equilibrium and disequilibrium factors to analyse the deviations in the regional unemployment rate. The findings of this research show that there exists a persistent deviation among Taiwan’s regional unemployment rate

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and the effect of economic variables is greater than the regional-specific effect, as the former explains 76-95 % and the latter only 5-24%. In addition to this, family characteristics, labour composition, industrial structure, population density and migration cost have a significant effect on regional unemployment. Finally, the macro environment is an underlying common source of migration that strongly affects the local labour market and hence the unemployment rate across regions. Yih-chyi Chuang and Wei-wen Lai's research takes a look at 23 regions in Taiwan and as such is representative of the country and provides a varying yet rich analysis of unemployment predicaments in the country. Again, the research explores the other factors responsible for unemployment which leads to migration, both regional and international. This provides a different analysis and perspectives from different people across the country, over a long period. The use of panel data also helped ensure the removal of biases and unwanted variables from the analysis, making the research more representative and exhaustive.

Pissarides and Wadsworth (1989) analysed the relation between unemployment and the inter-regional mobility of labour in some households in Britain. The population and sample of the study are centred around some households in Britain, with data on migration from the Labour Force Survey of 1984. The findings show that unemployment experience increases the likelihood of migration. This research is representative of the country because the data collection period is large and so gives a significantly big sample size.

Bah (2017) explored the push and pull factors of migration and the consequences of migration on the socio-economic development of the Gambia in his

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study. The population was taken from Lower Fuladou West District in the Central River Region in The Gambia with a total sample size of 123 households. The sampling procedure used four multistage sampling techniques in this particular order; purposive, simple random, systematic, and purposive, with a descriptive survey method. The findings of the research elaborate on the fact that the main reason for migration is economic. The consequences of migration at the national level are mostly felt in the agriculture, health and education sectors and strategies for mitigating migration are through job creation and mechanization of agriculture. This research gives a detailed analysis of migration and its factors and is quite comprehensive. It is also representative of the population in the region and its analysis is unbiased with the introduction of different sampling methods. Borderon, Sakdapolrak, Muttarak, Kebede, Pagogna and Sporer (2019) explored the relationship between environmental change and migration. The results of the research show that environmental change influences migration in Africa in an indirect way by affecting other drivers of migration, including sociodemographic, economic, and political factors. How, and in what direction, environmental change influences migration depends on socioeconomic and geographic contexts, demographic characteristics and the type and duration of migration. This research employs a mixed-method and gives a detailed analysis of the numbers and reasons for migration. It integrates the advantages of both methods and balances out the weaknesses of both methods, thereby giving the analysis a comprehensive outcome.

As noted by Golder, Light, & Stirk (2007), the use of mixed-method research, either simultaneously or at different stages of the study may provide a more

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comprehensive understanding of the subject being studied. Again, the research delves deep into the people's lives and gives diversified opinions of the people. It is therefore representative of the entire population.

Conclusion

The findings presented in this chapter indicate that there have been several studies done on migration and its contributing factors both at the local and international level, the modes of migration, destinations of African migrants and the impact of migration on both the source and recipient countries. Migration has impacted the source countries by providing remittance from migrants abroad and used for projects home. On the other hand, there are negative effects of migration on the economic growth and developmental aspirations of West African countries, employment, and poverty. The developmental aspirations of West African countries are not realized: productivity and development move at a slow pace as a result of loss of human capital; poverty rate increases; there is a rise in the dependency ratio; congestion of public facilities and high demand on government resources. Finally, the crime rate increases. All these hinder West Africa and the world at large from achieving the Sustainable Development Goals of No Poverty, Decent Work and Economic Growth, Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure.

It is evident from the trends of migration across the globe that there has been an increase in migration rate, and it is still increasing. Most especially in The Gambia and Nigeria, migration rates have been increasing and this research sought to find out

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why and what can be done. Therefore, econometric procedures and analyses were done to provide strong evidence of the problem stated in this study. Also, much research has not been done in both Nigeria and The Gambia and that is a gap to be filled by finding out why migration rates keep on increasing in these countries.

CHAPTER 3- METHODOLOGY

Overview of the Method Section

This research sought to explore the principal factors and dynamics that influence migration to Europe from West Africa, with a focus on The Gambia and Nigeria.

This chapter is divided into primary and secondary data, and these primary and secondary data are further divided into subsections that discuss the research design, scope, sampling strategies, sample size, data collection techniques, data analysis procedures, data reliability and validity considerations.

Research Design

Jupp (2011) explains the research design of a study as a strategy that justifies the methods used in the study and how they relate to the research questions and hypotheses. The research design of this study will include the method employed, the reason for such a method and the procedure of the study. The research design also outlines relevant data sources and how the data would be analysed. In this research, both descriptive and explanatory methods would be employed to analyse the data. Explanatory methods are used to explain and identify the cause and effect of relationships (Maxwell & Mittapalli, 2012) while descriptive methods describe the relationships between operational variables. Explanatory methods are used here to reveal the relationship between the two main variables (migration and unemployment or economic dynamics). As Jupp (2011) rightly puts it, “it would be very difficult to establish actual effects without numerical data”.

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For the primary data of this research, descriptive analysis was used to discuss the reasons for migration gathered from participants from both Nigeria and The Gambia.

For the secondary data, measurable numerical data like Gross Domestic Product (GDP), poverty headcount ratio, Human Development Index (HDI), unemployment rate, net migration were collected from the World Bank's database to allow for statistical tests. This study used quantitative analysis as a quantitative approach is best for this study because it will allow for the testing of hypothesis and also subject the data to statistical analysis (Jupp, 2011). Descriptive analysis was used to discuss the relationships and inter-relationships between the variables. The research measured the relationship between migration and unemployment rate in both countries. Thus, a multiple linear regression model was used in estimating this relationship. Regression analysis is best used for this relationship because it helped to predict one variable based on the knowledge of another variable, whilst all other variables were held constant. The main variables under consideration in this research are migration and unemployment rate.

Statistical Software used in this Study.

Microsoft Excel was the statistical software used in analysing the data in this study. The data were collated on Excel for statistical analysis, like graphing the relevant variables and estimating the unknown parameters.

Data Collection Methods

1. Primary Data

Research Method

The research method that was employed for the primary data collected is a quantitative method. The data were analysed using summary statistics.

Research Scope

The data subjects of this research included some citizens of The Gambia and Nigeria from all age range. Also, the participants included both the educated and uneducated, and both those who have migrated before and those who have not migrated before.

Sampling Strategy

The sampling strategy employed was the snowball sampling strategy. Snowball sampling strategy, which is a non-probabilistic sampling technique is where existing study subjects recruit future subjects from among their acquaintances. This sampling strategy was employed because of COVID-19 hindrances in getting people and also because participants are hard to reach, and so, referrals from colleagues and friends of colleagues are best. Also, this sampling strategy is cost efficient because the cost of going to these two countries or bringing participants here is eliminated.

The sample size for the primary data collected was 196 people from Gambia, based on a 95% confidence level, a 7% margin of error and the country's population of 2.4 million. A 95% confidence level was chosen because it will ensure that the

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responses given are certain and representative of the total population. A 7% margin of error shows the errors that can be tolerated, this margin of error is therefore enough to ensure that the results from these questionnaires administered would reflect the same results of the entire population of Gambia.

The sample size for the primary data was 267 people from Nigeria. This sample size was based on a 95% confidence level, a 6% margin of error and the country's population of 206 million. A 95% confidence level was chosen because it would ensure that the responses given were certain and representative of the total population. A 6% margin of error was enough to ensure that the results from these questionnaires administered would reflect the same results of the entire population of Nigeria.

The sample description of the participants included

- i. males and females,
- ii. age range of 15-64 years,
- iii. both educated and uneducated,
- iv. people who have ever migrated and those who have not.

Data Collection Tools

The primary data were collected using questionnaires. Questionnaires were used for collecting these data because it is economical and cost-efficient, and it is an easier tool for collecting data and it is user-friendly. The questions administered from these questionnaires were both open and closed ended questions, which allowed for

participants expressing their opinions and also agreeing and disagreeing to statements made, respectively.

Data Analysis

These primary data were analysed using summary statistics, generated from Excel.

Ethical Considerations

The Human Subjects Review Committee of Ashesi University reviewed the questionnaires that were administered in this study to make sure ethical clearance was granted.

2. Secondary Data

Description and Justification of Relevant Models

A simple linear regression model was used to find the relationship between migration and unemployment and a multiple linear regression model was used to find the relationship between migration and other variables. The regression models are as follows:

1. $MIG_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 UNEM + \varepsilon_t$
2. $MIG_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 UNEM + \beta_2 GDP + \beta_3 HDI + \beta_4 PCI + \varepsilon_t$

Where

β_0 is the intercept,

UNEM is unemployment rate (% of the labour force, modelled ILO estimate),

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MIG is migration (emigration),

ε is the error,

t is the time since the data is a time series data,

GDP is Gross Domestic Product,

PCI is per capita income, measured by GNI per capita,

HDI is Human Development Index.

Description of the Dependent and Independent Variables

The main primary variables used in this research were unemployment rate and migration, specifically emigration. The dependent variable is migration, and the independent variable is unemployment rate. The other independent secondary variables were per capita income and Human Development Index.

Sources of Data, Frequency, and Range

This study used secondary data over a period of 28 years, ranging from 1990 to 2018 for Nigeria and The Gambia. This sample size was found to be relatively large enough to remove all biases from the data and analysis and aided in making appropriate estimation of the regression. Data on migration (emigration), poverty rate, HDI and unemployment rate were taken from the World Development Indicators of the World Bank database.

Estimation Procedures and Relevant Tests

This study utilized the t-tests to estimate the relationship between unemployment rate and migration, by minimizing the sum of squared residuals. Also, to find credible evidence on the relationships that exist between the various variables, the OLS estimation method helped in providing an unbiased and understandable statistical relationship between migration and unemployment, HDI, GDP, per capita income for better analysis and interpretation.

Data Preparation, Collation and Processing

This study employed a multiple linear regression to analyse the secondary data collected. It is, however, of great essence for the data to follow all the assumptions underlying any regression model to eliminate any violations of the model's assumptions, which undermines the results of the study. These assumptions under the multiple linear regression are called the five Gauss Markov Assumptions. The first assumption, which is linearity in parameters, was satisfied by the explicit specification of the models. The second assumption, which is random sampling, means that the data collected should not be biased. The data collected for this study were obtained from the World Bank and so were randomly collected. However, it should be noted that Nigeria and The Gambia are chosen for availability of data and their population status. The third assumption is that there should be no perfect collinearity between the explanatory variables, which are unemployment, GDP, and per capita income. This means that the independent variables chosen for the study should not exhibit a deterministic or perfectly linear relationship. This study made

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sure that the existence of a perfect collinearity between the independent variables was eliminated through a correlation matrix, as seen in Table 1 of the Appendix A. The fourth assumption, which is the zero-conditional mean assumption, was observed by taking the average of the residuals of the data in Excel. It gave a value of zero therefore this assumption was not violated. The fifth assumption, which is homoscedasticity, is fulfilled to ensure that the estimators to be considered are the best linear unbiased estimators. These are tested using Residual Plots (Appendix B), and it is seen that the data were homoscedastic.

Hypotheses

This study sought to determine if unemployment, as a major factor, influences migration or not. Thus, the hypotheses tested in this research are:

H0: There is no relationship between migration and unemployment.

H1: There is a relationship (positive or negative) between migration and unemployment.

Data Analysis and Description

First, in analysing the secondary data, the data analysis tool Pak, under the statistical software, Excel, was used, and a residual plot was generated to estimate whether a linear regression model or a non-linear regression model would be the best fit for the data. From Appendix B, the residual plot indicates that a linear regression

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model was the best fit for the data. This is because the points were randomly dispersed around the horizontal axis.

Also, a table of summary statistics was generated using Excel to give information about the data sampled. These pieces of information included whether the data was skewed or not, and where the mean lay (Appendix C). Using the OLS procedure in developing a regression model, the various pieces of information under this model were used to assess the relationship between migration and unemployment rate, per capita income and HDI.

Validity and Reliability

Reliability measures the extent to which a test gives consistent results across different versions of instruments (Coghlan & Brydon-Miller, 2014), while validity also ascertains the credibility of the results obtained. The aim of validity and reliability is to make sure the results obtained are accurate and trustworthy for further analysis and usage. The data used in the study are based on a long period of 28 years. This helped to increase the validity of the statistical findings of the study, whilst the appropriate use of econometric model was done to ensure reliability of the study.

Limitations of the Study

One limitation of this study was with the effective and genuine answer to the questionnaires administered. This is because participants may have different

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understanding of the questions and there would not be an avenue for explanation, hence, answers given will not be necessarily what is required.

Finally, data for the Human Development Index for Nigeria only had from 2003 and this might affect the analysis made.

CHAPTER 4: RESULTS ANALYSIS

Overview

This chapter analysed the results obtained from the data collected; both primary and secondary data. The primary data were collected from both Nigeria and Gambia using questionnaires, whilst the secondary data were collected from the World Bank and the analyses were made using Excel and appropriate econometric techniques. In this chapter, descriptive statistics and graphical views of the various variables are made. The methods used in this study are appropriate to answer the research questions posed and to achieve the objectives of the study.

Data Analysis

1. Primary Data

Description of Samples

Questionnaires were administrated to 196 and 267 participants from Gambia and Nigeria, respectively. 3 participants decided not to respond to the questions, with reasons like the time spent responding to the questions being long and also there was no reason to engage in such discussions.

Questionnaires

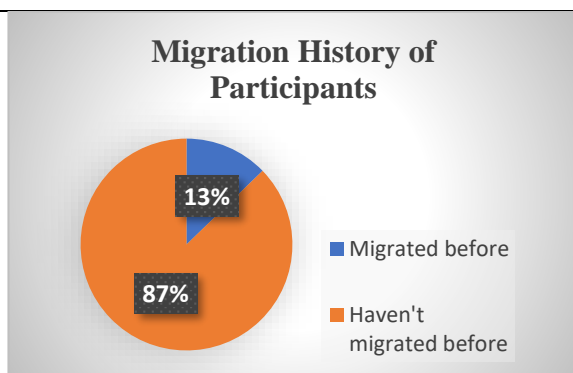
Males and females between the ages of 15 and 64 were involved in this research, irrespective of whether or not they had migrated to Europe and other high-

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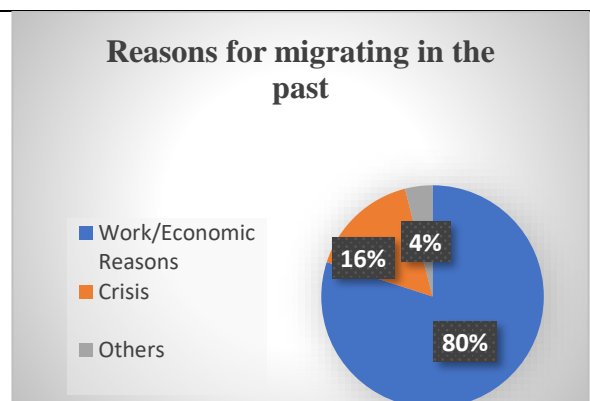
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income countries. The mode of administering the questionnaires was through links shared on social media like WhatsApp, Facebook, and Telegram. The links were shared with friends and acquaintances, who in turn shared them with their families, friends, and other contacts. The participants answered a total of 20 questions, which included both open and closed ended questions. The questionnaires took between 10 and 15 minutes to complete. The questions focused on the participants' migration history, challenges faced if they ever migrated, the motivation for migration, whether those who have never migrated would migrate and why, and finally what their governments can do to reduce migration in their countries.

Gambia



Graph 13: A graph showing the migration history of Gambian participants.



Graph 14: A graph showing some reasons why participants migrated in the past.

In Gambia, 196 citizens were administered the questionnaires and they answered the questions posed. A total of 87% had never migrated before and 13% had migrated

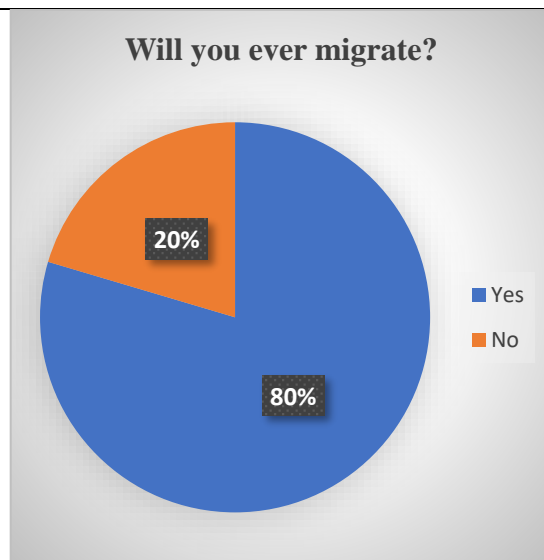
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before to Europe and other high-income countries (Graph 13). The reasons that accounted for 13% of the total participants migrating in the past had to do significantly with work or economic reasons, with a 80% participants, followed by crisis and then other reasons like adventure (Graph 14). The search for jobs or economic livelihoods is evident here. Economic purposes and the search for greener pastures contributes significantly to migration in Gambia.



Fig 1: A word cloud showing some challenges faced by migrants during migration.



Graph 15: A graph showing participants' decision to migrate or not.

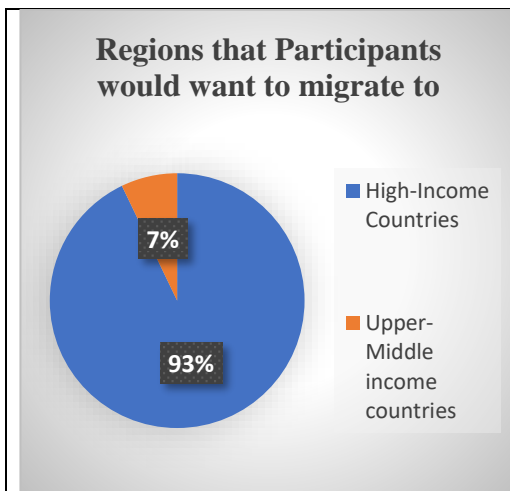
More often than not, traveling from one location to another poses some challenges to the people embarking on that journey. It is quite similar to those

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migrating as well; especially where the migrants take illegal routes, the challenges are overwhelming and continue even to their destinations. The participants who have migrated before faced challenges like language barriers, abuse, extortion, brutalities and harassments, insecurity and even unemployment, the very reason why they took that dangerous journey, as shown in the word cloud in Figure 1. In an interview with Christine Mhundwa of DW Africa (2020), dubbed “The shattered dreams of African migrants”, some returned migrants alluded to the fact that they were pressured into migrating because of luxurious lifestyles that their brothers had painted to them, but from the challenges that these migrants go through, it is evident that these luxurious lifestyles were half of the entire story and that there is more to migrating; than just what meets the eye. Migrants face dangers every now and then and some do not even achieve the purposes of their migration, which makes it not worthy to even try it in the first place.

Most of the participants on this study are still of the view that their destinies can be achieved in other continents and countries because 80% of the participants who have never migrated before opted that they will migrate if they have to or if the opportunity exists (Graph 15). The quest to leave Gambia to elsewhere is high, and most especially to high-income countries (Graph 16). These participants opting to migrate are of the view that these high-income countries have better paying jobs for them, there are quality schools and scholarships that will enable them to pursue their educational dreams as seen in the word cloud in (Fig 2).



Graph 16: A graph showing the regions participants would mostly like to migrate to.

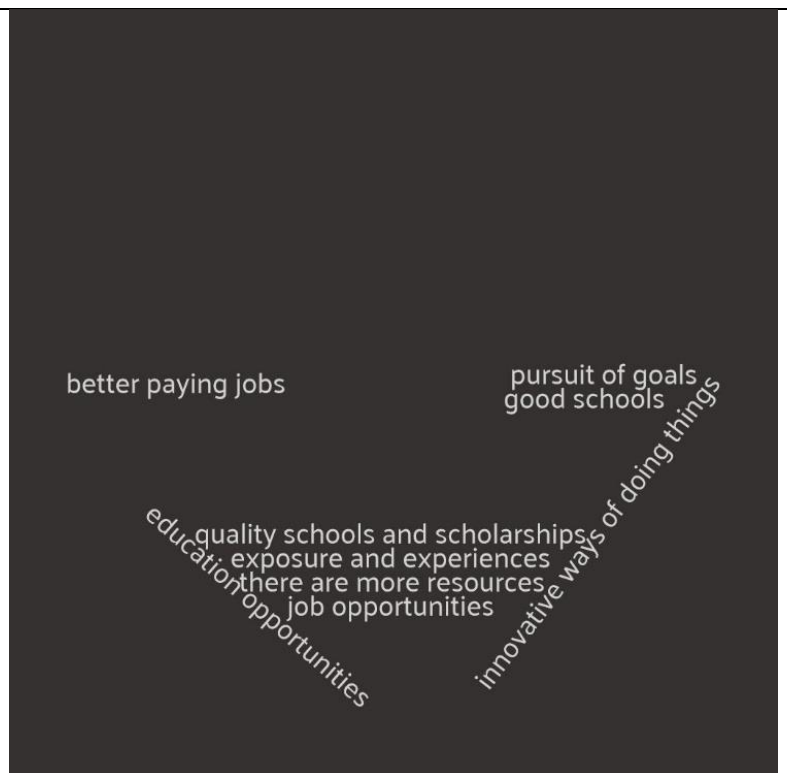
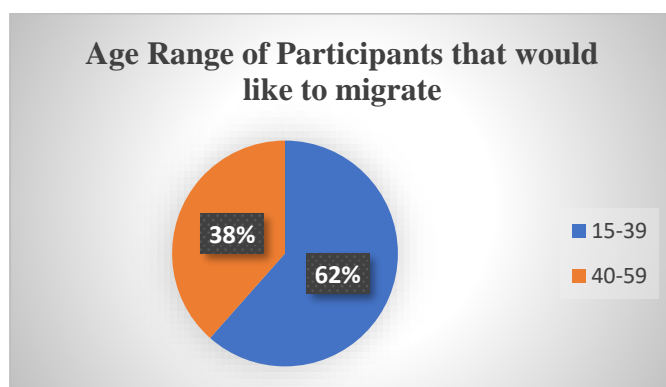


Fig 2: A word cloud showing some reasons for these regions of participants' interest.

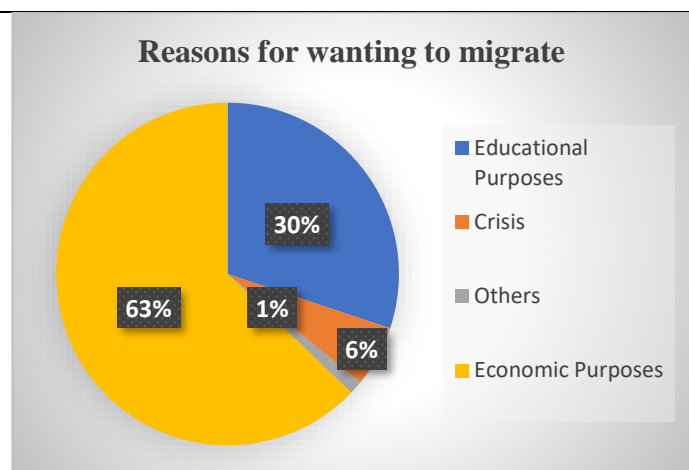


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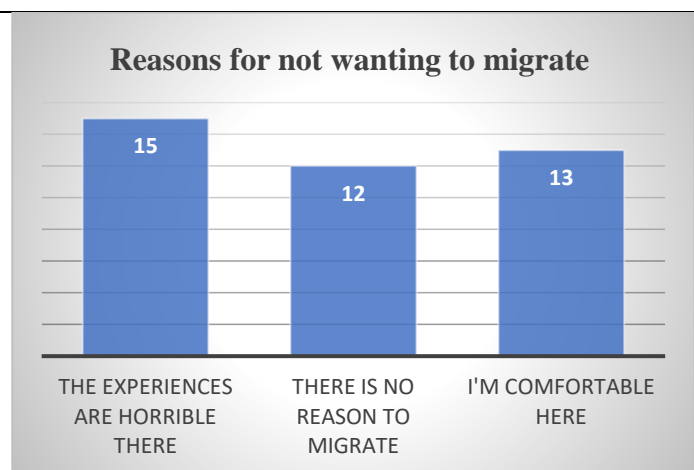
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Graph 17: A graph showing the age range of participants who would like to migrate

These participants that want to migrate are aged between 15 and 59 (Graph 17), which forms the largest part of the youth in any country. The country will lose its abled workers to other countries, making developmental projects dwindle because the human resources to take up these projects are going elsewhere.



Graph 18: A graph showing some reasons for participants' migrating



Graph 19: A graph showing some reasons for some participants not wanting to migrate.

In Graph 18, participants have reasons such as educational purposes, economic purposes, crisis, and others as to why they should or might want to migrate. Economic reasons have the highest (63%). In essence, the major reason for participants wanting to migrate and also for those that have migrated before is because of availability of

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jobs in their target or host countries. This buttresses the Harris-Todaro model of migration that high-income migration is economically rational when income differentials and unemployment are high in the home country. Participants are, therefore, of the view that they will be economically sufficient in these high-income countries.

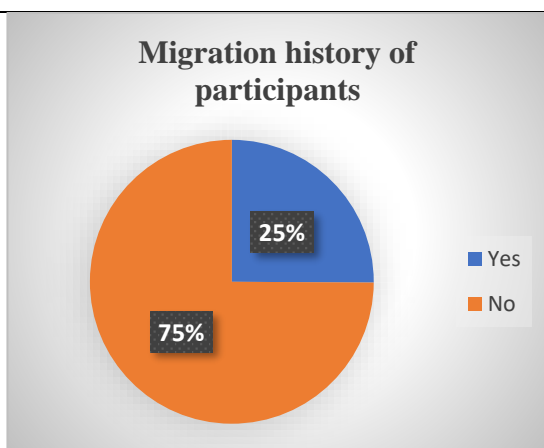


Fig 3: A word cloud showing some policies that participants think can be implemented in home countries to reduce migration rates

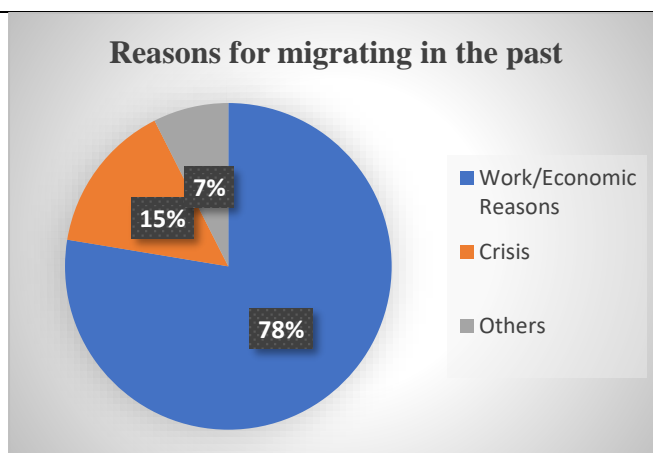
In identifying a problem, it is also of great importance to identify solutions to the problem. Data gathered from the administered questionnaires show that migration is an issue that needs to be tackled. It is evident that most citizens in Gambia, and the youth especially would want to migrate to Europe and other high-income countries if they have to, based on the major reason of searching for greener pastures and economic stability. In the famous words of Michael J. Fite, “ Young people , when informed and empowered, when they realize that what they do can truly make a difference, can indeed change the world”, the youth of Gambia can have second thoughts about migrating when policies that they think are of great importance (Fig

3), like quality education, jobs with benefits, policies to combat corruption, more opportunities for the youth and other economic interventions are prioritised and put in place.

Nigeria



Graph 20: A graph showing the migration history of Nigerian participants



Graph 21: A graph showing some reasons why participants migrated in the past.

In Nigeria, the migration history is not entirely different from that of Gambia. 273 citizens responded to the questionnaires and 75% have never migrated before whilst 25% have ever migrated to Europe and other high-income countries (Graph 20). Similar reasons accounted for 25% of the total respondents migrating in the past, with jobs and economic reasons being the paramount reason for such a journey (Graph 21). The search for jobs or economic livelihoods is also evident here. The

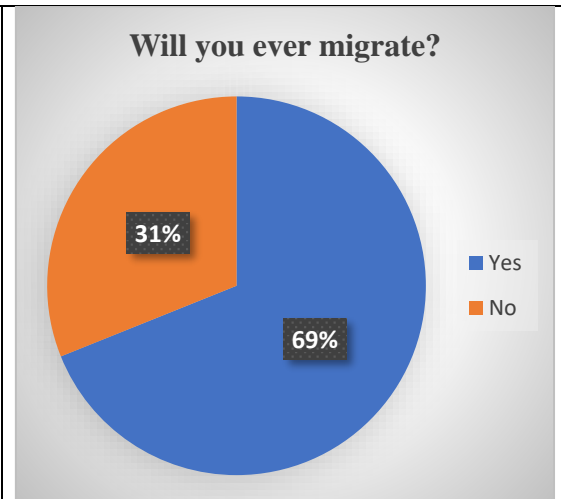
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increased search for well-paying jobs and more importantly, economic stability
contributes significantly to migration in Nigeria.



Fig 4: A word cloud showing some challenges faced by migrants during migration.



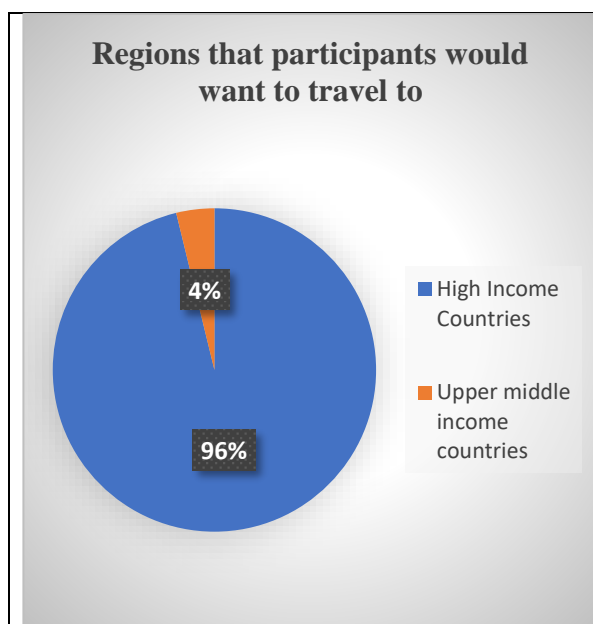
Graph 22: A graph showing participants' decision to migrate or not.

Most of the participants from Nigeria who have migrated before faced extreme challenges in their quest for a better living through economic stability. These challenges, presented in a word cloud in figure 4, include extreme hardships, job search fatigue, xenophobia, discrimination, cultural shock, abuse and prejudice, language barriers, racism and extortion, amongst others. Again, migrants do not paint the real picture of how living in other countries is, especially when one is an illegal immigrant, and therefore continue to deceive people back home that migration is worth it.

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In as much as there are extreme challenges that migrants face, people still want to migrate because when the ultimate goal is employment and good living, the average person can do anything and this is the case of these Nigerian participants as 69% would still want to migrate if they get the chance to (Graph 22). These participants are of the view that these high-income countries have better facilities, economic prosperity, more opportunities, better survival rates, economic benefits, better paying jobs for them, quality schools and scholarships, higher currency value and others as seen in the word cloud in (Fig 5).



Graph 23: A graph showing the regions participants would mostly like to migrate to.

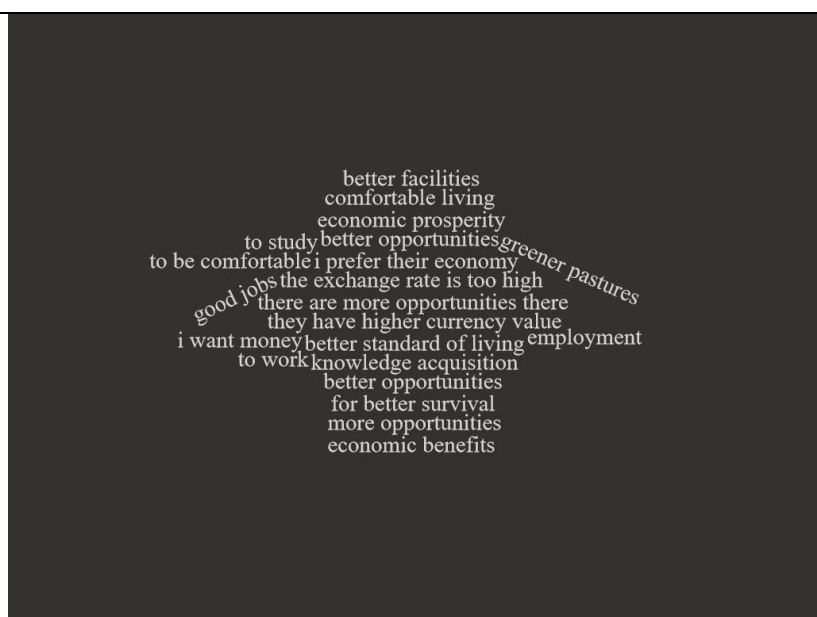
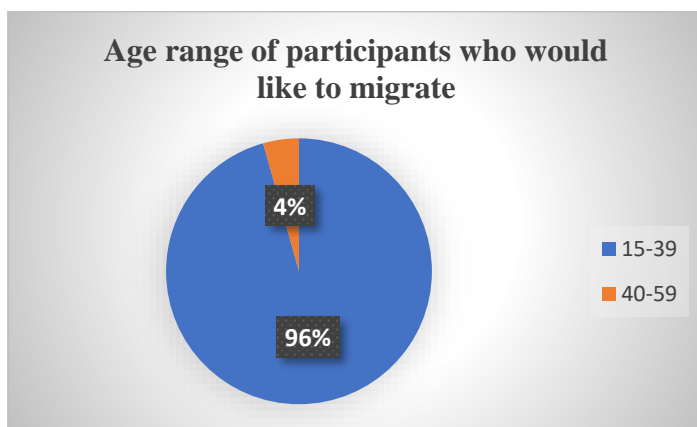


Fig 5: A word cloud showing some reasons for these regions of participants' interest.

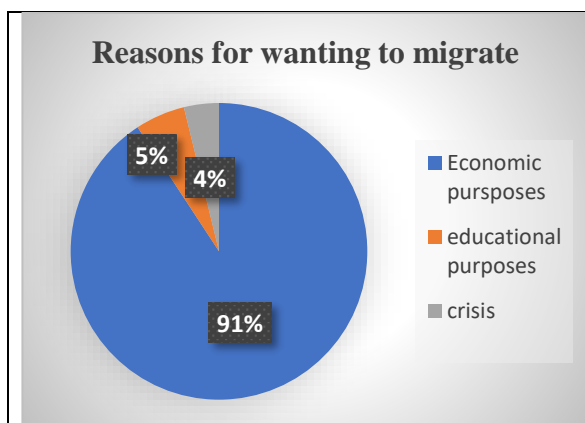
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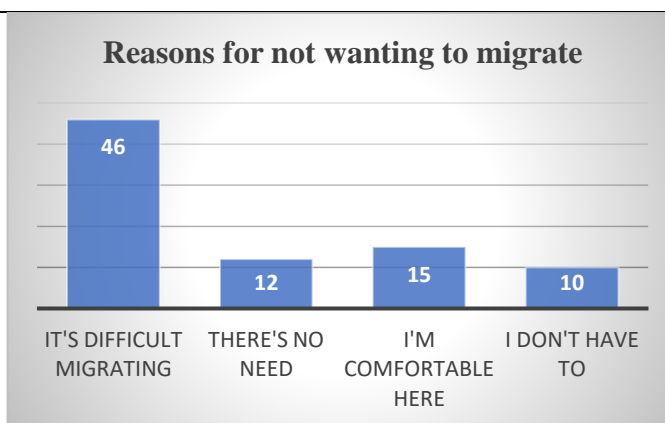


Graph 24: A graph showing the age range of participants who would like to migrate

These participants that want to migrate are aged between 15 and 59 (Graph 24), which forms the largest part of the youth in any country. An enormous 96% of participants wanting to migrate will pose real challenges to Nigeria's development; the economy will continue to fall, and poverty rates will increase.



Graph 25: A graph showing some reasons for participants' migrating



Graph 26: A graph showing some reasons for some participants not wanting to migrate.

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In Graph 25, participants' decisions to migrate are based on educational purposes, economic purposes, crisis, and others. Economic reasons have the highest record (91%). According to the National Bureau of Statistics, Nigeria recorded an unemployment rate of 27% in 2020, as against 23% recorded in 2018 (National Bureau of Statistics, 2020). This increasing rate has, therefore, led to the high number of these participants wanting to migrate because of economic reasons. This also buttresses the Harris-Todaro model of migration that high-income migration is economically rational when income differentials and unemployment are high in the home country. Participants are, therefore, of the view that they will be economically sufficient in these high-income countries.



Fig 6: A word cloud showing some policies that participants think can be implemented in home countries to reduce migration rates

The problem of migration is identified. Despite the dangers of crossing the Mediterranean Sea, 91% of participants would still want to migrate. This is as a result of the economic standing of Nigeria, recording a 27% unemployment rate in 2020 (National Bureau of Statistics), coupled with no innovations in already existing jobs. Participants would want to have a means of livelihood and if it is not possible in Nigeria, they are ready to take the risk and migrate to some high-income countries to make it. However, if the government and stakeholders for youth advocacy can help to roll out interventions such as better paying jobs, job opportunities, and educational opportunities (Fig 6), these youths will have something to look up to and also feed the people who depend on them. In the words of Franklin D. Roosevelt, “ we cannot always build the future for the youth, but we can build our youth for the future”, introducing these interventions will help to combat migration and subsequently build the country through the efficient use of these human resources.

2. Secondary Data

Descriptive Statistics

In Section C of the appendix, Table 2 presents the descriptive statistics of the secondary data collected. The measures used include the mean, median, standard deviation, the variance, kurtosis, and skewness. The mean of the data gives the average value of the variable over the years. The mean for migration in Gambia is -0.158, as compared to Nigeria, which is -0.278. This shows that on average, Gambia recorded less emigration than Nigeria within the 28 years of the data under study. The

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standard deviation, which shows how dispersed the data is from the mean, recorded 0.083 for Nigeria and 2.35 for Gambia. These positive figures indicate high variations of migration over the years.

The relevant tests that were employed in this study included the t-tests to determine the statistical significance of the data collected and whether to reject the null hypothesis or fail to reject the null hypothesis. Using a 5% significance level, the p-value from the estimation was used to ascertain whether the relationship is significant or not. When the p-value is less than or equal to the 5% significance level, then there is strong evidence against the null hypothesis; hence, it would be rejected. However, in the case where the p-value is greater than 0.05, then there is not enough evidence to reject the hypothesis and hence, we will fail to reject it. Therefore, from Appendix D, the p-value of the Nigerian data was 8.11885E-22, which is less than the significant level of 0.05; therefore, there was strong evidence to reject the null hypothesis: there is no relationship between migration and unemployment. Also, the p-value of the Gambian data was 3.85693E-19 which is less than the significant level of 0.05; therefore, there was strong evidence to reject the null hypothesis. The conclusion is that migration is systematically related to unemployment in both Nigeria and Gambia.

Multicollinearity Test

In order not to undermine the results of this study, the researcher followed the Gauss Markov Assumptions. One of such assumptions, multicollinearity, is fulfilled

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so that no exact linear relationship among the independent variables exists. This means that the variables must not be perfectly correlated with each other.

Multicollinearity is a problem that needs to be addressed because its presence can lead to biased results. A correlation matrix for the variables is run and presented in Section A of the appendix, Table 1. The correlation between the variables for Gambia and Nigeria is less than 0.9; the problem of multicollinearity is, therefore, not an issue and cannot undermine the results of this study.

Regression Output

In estimating the relationship between migration and unemployment, the ordinary least squares method was used in estimating the parameters in the equation.

Table 2: Regression Output for Gambia and Nigeria.

##	=====	
##	Dependent variable:	
##	-----	
##	Migration	
##	Gambia	Nigeria
##	-----	
## Constant	10.467	-0.197**
##	(17.344)	(0.0226)
## Unemployment	2.095	0.004
##	(2.062)	(0.0047)
## GDP	7.171	5.64329E-05
##	(2.288)	(0.0003)
## HDI	-67.613**	-0.175**
##	(13.593)	(0.0448)
## `GNI per Capita`	-0.016	-3.01104E-05
##	(0.0029)	(6.052E-05)
##	-----	
## Observations	29	29
## R2	0.804	0.859
## Adjusted R2	0.772	0.836
## Residual Std. Error (df = 24)	1.1234	0.033
## F Statistic (df = 4; 24)	24.651	36.629
##	=====	
## Note:	**p<0.05.	

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The regression output for Gambia is:

$$MIG_t = 10.467 + 2.095UNEM + 7.171GDP - 67.613HDI - 0.016PCI + \varepsilon_t$$

The regression output for Nigeria is:

$$MIG_t = -0.197 + 0.004UNEM - 5.64329E-05GDP - 0.175HDI - 3.01104E-05PCI + \varepsilon_t$$

Co-efficient of Determination

The coefficient of determination, which is a measure of good fit, determines how good a model is. It is measured by the R-squared and shows the variations between the dependent and independent variables. For Gambia, the R-squared is 80.4% whilst that of Nigeria is 85.5%. Both countries record more than 50%, which means that the variables (unemployment, GDP, GNI per capita, HDI) explains more than half of the variations in migration.

Standard Error

The standard error measures how accurate the estimates made are. The standard errors for all the variables under consideration in this study, except migration for Gambia, are small. Therefore, the sample used in this study is a good representative of the population.

Discussion of Results

This section of the study presents an analysis of the results obtained above. It includes the results obtained from the primary data through the questionnaires administered as well as the secondary data, through the correlational analysis. The discussion will then be used to compare and contrast the findings with other scholarly research.

Primary Data

The results gathered from the questionnaires administered showed that migration is a major problem in both Gambia and Nigeria. The majority of people who have migrated before and those who would want to migrate in both countries are between the ages of 15 and 59, which forms a huge chunk of the active and working population. The primary reason for such migration is economic purposes. The economic outlook and employment rates in both countries are low, and even where jobs exist, there are just a few to no innovations to serve both the formal and informal sectors of the countries. The results from the primary data gathered agree with the results of Gibbi Bah (2017) that economic situations are the main causes of migration, and also with Christopher Pissarides and Jonathan Wadsworth (1989) that unemployment experience increases the likelihood of migration.

Having identified the problem, solutions, and interventions ought to be put in place. Policies and interventions like better paying jobs, job opportunities in both formal and informal sectors should be explored and made available. Educational

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opportunities like scholarships should exist, and more opportunities for the youth and other economic interventions should be prioritised by the government and other stakeholders.

Secondary Data

With regard to unemployment being the main cause of migration, the results showed that there is enough evidence to reject the hypothesis that there is no relationship between migration and unemployment in both countries. Therefore, a relationship exists between unemployment and migration.

A positive relationship exists between unemployment and migration for Gambia, in that, the higher the unemployment rate in Gambia, the higher the migration rate and vice versa. This result follows the Harris-Todaro migration model. From the model, unemployment and income differentials account largely for migration, hence when unemployment rate is high, migration should also be high. It alludes to the fact that unemployment rates account for migration, and there are other factors that equally account for migration, which includes educational purposes, crisis, and other factors. Also, the solution to unemployment is not always migration.

In Nigeria, a positive relationship also exists between unemployment and migration; the higher the unemployment rate, the higher the migration rate and vice versa. This result therefore follows the Harris-Todaro model of migration. Therefore, unemployment does cause migration, but there are equally other factors that would push people to migrate.

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Also, from the regression output, the coefficient of GDP for Nigeria is -5.64329×10^{-5} . This shows a negative relationship between migration and GDP; the higher the migration rates, the lower the GDP Nigeria records and vice versa. This is of great essence for Nigeria as it informs of the growth it will attain when migration is low and when it is high. This knowledge is important for decision making and policies.

CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Overview

This chapter concludes the study. It reiterates the research problem and the research questions with the objectives of the study. The methods used in the study and the findings obtained are also presented in this chapter. Finally, this chapter provides recommendations for governments and policymakers in Nigeria, Gambia and Africa at large, and finally suggests areas for further studies.

Conclusion

The purpose of this study was to explore the principal factors and dynamics that influence migration to Europe from West Africa, focusing on Gambia and Nigeria especially. More specifically, it investigates whether unemployment and income differentials in rural sectors/regions (Gambia and Nigeria) greatly influences migration to urban sectors/regions (Europe and other high-income countries).

Previous studies by Gibbi Bah, Christopher Pissarides and Jonathan Wadsworth, Dirk Kohnert and others show that unemployment increases the likelihood of migration and that African's migration is a reflection of its socio-economic dynamics. Also, the Harris-Todaro model of migration, which is the theoretical framework for this study, shows that unemployment and income differentials increase the likelihood of migration.

The results obtained from the primary data collected show that 80% of 196 respondents from Gambia and 69% of 273 respondents from Nigeria would mostly want to migrate to high-income countries. The main reason for migrating is economic

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purposes or the search for greener pastures. Other reasons such as education, crisis, and others also influence their decision to migrate. Again, for the correlational analysis of the secondary data, the correlation revealed a positive relationship between unemployment and migration for Gambia and Nigeria. Therefore, even though unemployment is the major factor for migrating, other factors such as the pursuit of education, crisis and natural disasters also influence migration. Therefore, the principal factors and dynamics that influence migration from Gambia and Nigeria to Europe are unemployment, educational purposes and crisis or natural disasters.

Finally, labour is lost from Gambia and Nigeria to the West through migration. The primary data collected revealed that a majority of respondents who would want to migrate are between the ages of 15 and 59. This age range forms a major part of the youth and active working population in a country and also the most active human resource for that matter. Furthermore, this age range consisted of students, white colour workers (skilled labour) and blue colour workers (unskilled labour). Therefore, both skilled and unskilled labour are lost through migration and so, developmental projects in these countries are unable to pick up as the “brain and brawn” of the country are not available.

Recommendation

The research revealed that economic situations amongst the youth call for migration. This study recommends that the governments, policymakers, and other stakeholders such as the International Organization of Migration, the Global

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Commission on International Migration, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa should set developmental projects in the countries to avert this situation. One of such policies is to accelerate job creation in both formal and informal sectors. This will serve the needs of both white-collar and blue-collar job enthusiasts. Another policy that is worthy of consideration is the mechanization of agriculture. It is estimated that 840 million people will go hungry globally by 2030 (World Vision, 2020). This therefore calls for the production of food. With fertile lands, rains, and great crop yield in Africa, this can be a great opportunity to reduce world hunger and unemployment rate in these countries and Africa at large.

Further Studies

This study employed a quantitative research method only, in analysing the factors that influence migration and the relationship between unemployment and migration. In further studies, a qualitative research method and analysis should be employed to give a deeper understanding of the problem.

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APPENDIX

Table 1: Correlation Matrix for Variables for both countries

The Gambia

	<i>Migration</i>	<i>Unemployment rate</i>	<i>GDP</i>	<i>HDI</i>	<i>GNI Per Capita</i>
Migration	1				
Unemployment rate	0.137962757	1			
GDP	-0.681441229	-0.515242167	1		
HDI	-0.710892914	-0.281213008	0.859409696	1	
GNI Per Capita	-0.710818999	-0.255244494	0.717336253	0.431869897	1

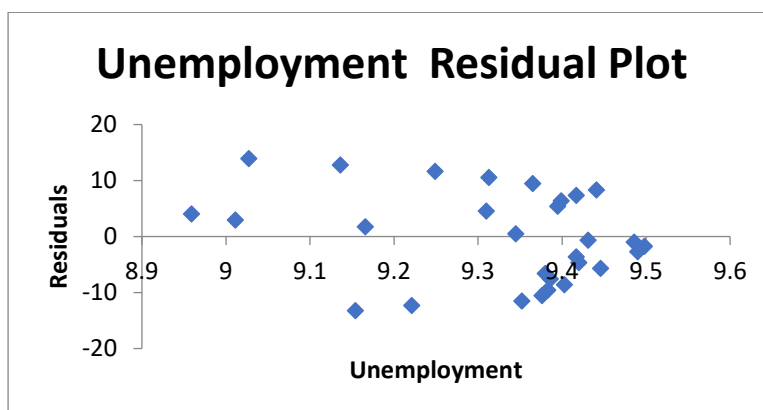
Nigeria

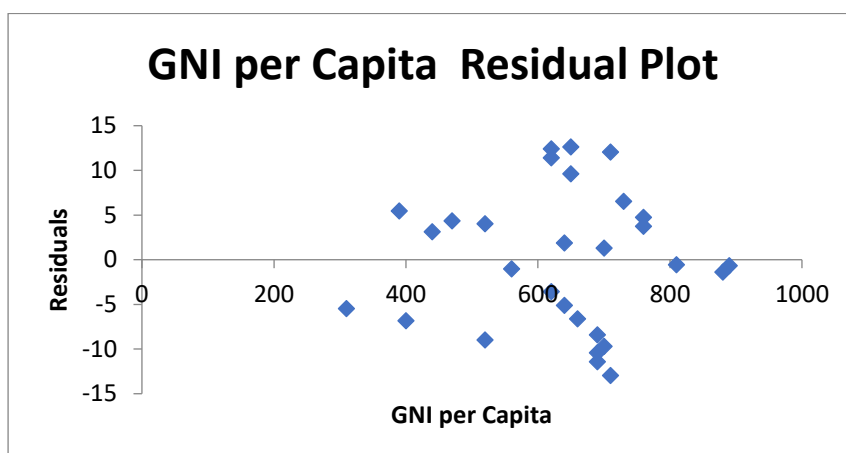
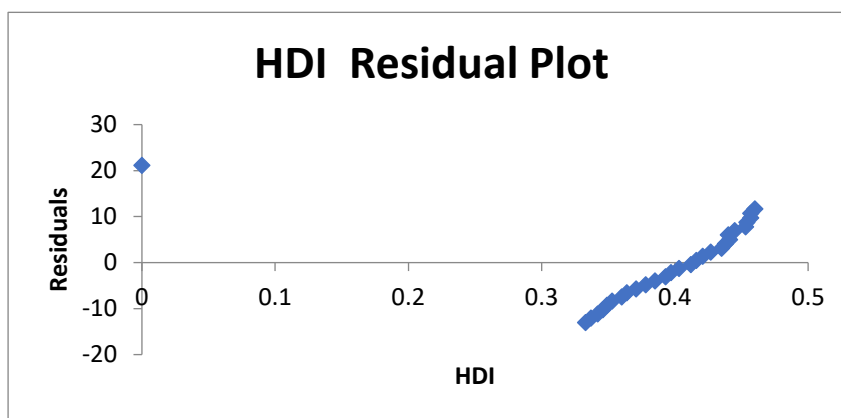
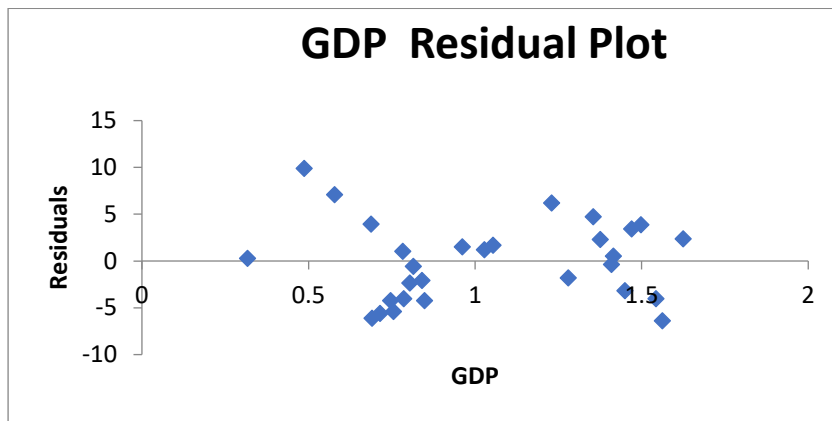
	<i>Migration</i>	<i>Unemployment</i>	<i>GDP</i>	<i>HDI</i>	<i>GNI per Capita</i>
Migration	1				
Unemployment	-0.239665882	1			
GDP	-0.850614833	0.418439626	1		
HDI	-0.275626273	-0.46173535	0.088878339	1	
GNI per Capita	-0.865903848	0.392519064	0.992213222	0.19153079	1

Data Sources: Author's Estimates

Figure 1: Residual Plots for the various independent variables

Gambia

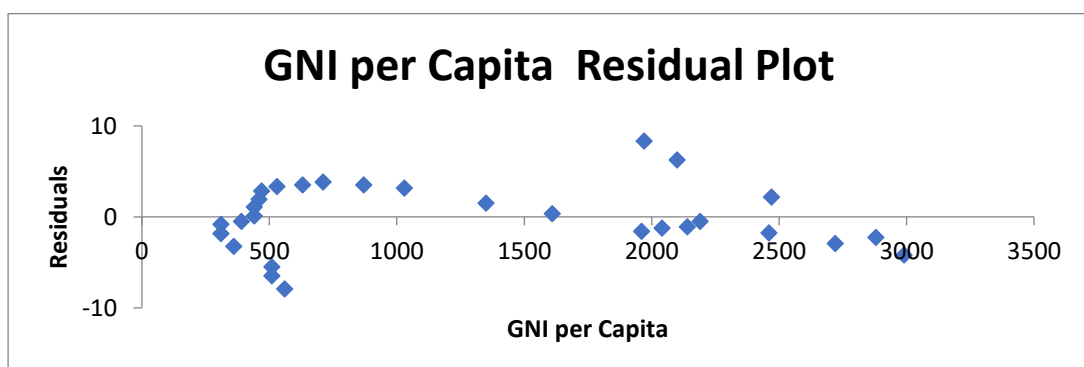
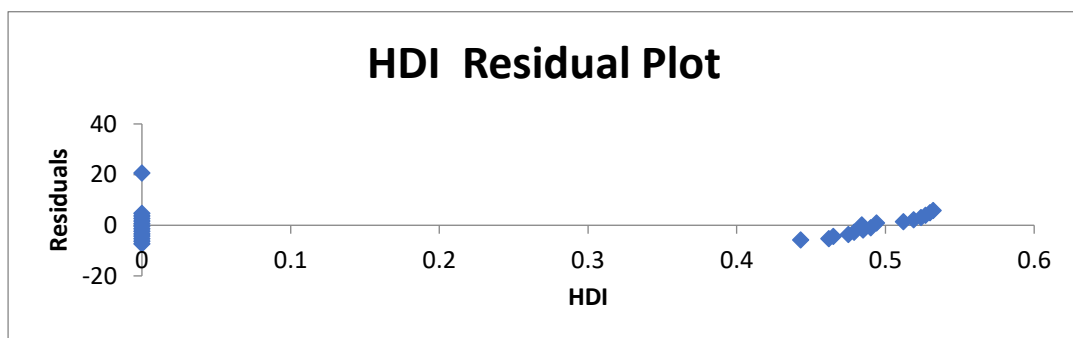
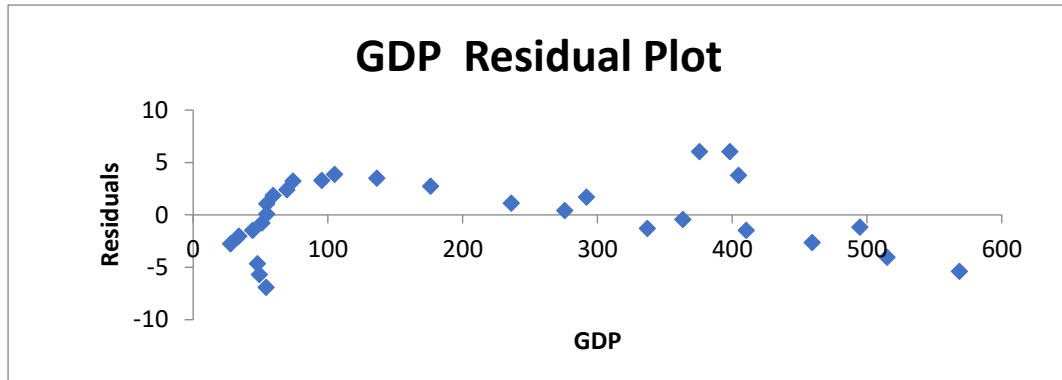




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Nigeria



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Data Sources: Author's Estimates.

Table 2: Summary Statistics

Nigeria

	Migration	Unemployment	GDP	HDI	GNI per capita
Mean	-0.278357143	4.228035714	221.7389	0.265036	1316.071429
Standard Error	0.015693595	0.250307163	33.77376	0.047636	175.1268167
Median	-0.2995	3.764	156.26	0.4525	950
Mode	-0.184	3.77	#N/A	0	510
Standard Deviation	0.0830427	1.32450101	178.714	0.252066	926.6840098
Sample Variance	0.00689609	1.754302925	31938.68	0.063537	858743.254
Kurtosis	-1.662093014	6.039775456	-1.31487	-2.11152	-1.435996107
Skewness	0.038518921	2.686532458	0.474154	-0.13138	0.426168646
Range	0.239	4.85	540.7467	0.532	2680
Minimum	-0.404	3.539	27.7522	0	310
Maximum	-0.165	8.389	568.4989	0.532	2990
Sum	-7.794	118.385	6208.688	7.421	36850
Count	28	28	28	28	28

Gambia

	Migration	Unemployment	GDP	HDI	GNI per capita
Mean	-0.15821	9.323310345	1.038189	0.404172	635.5172414
Standard Error	0.436533	0.027380241	0.069255	0.00799	25.90046411
Median	-0.613	9.38	0.9619	0.412	650
Mode	#N/A	9.417	#N/A	0.454	690
Standard Deviation	2.350801	0.14744711	0.372947	0.043028	139.4782678
Sample Variance	5.526267	0.02174065	0.13909	0.001851	19454.18719
Kurtosis	7.88068	0.488095431	-1.26317	-1.4273	0.148148154
Skewness	2.736549	-1.171377416	0.029195	-0.2569	-0.493562598
Range	10.549	0.539	1.307518	0.127	580
Minimum	-1.85	8.959	0.317083	0.333	310
Maximum	8.699	9.498	1.624601	0.46	890
Sum	-4.588	270.376	30.10749	11.721	18430
Count	29	29	29	29	29

Data Sources: Author's Estimates

Table 3: T-Test

Nigeria

	<i>Migration</i>	<i>Unemployment</i>
Mean	-0.27562069	4.082241379
Variance	0.006866958	2.308072904
Observations	29	29
Pooled Variance	1.157469931	
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0	
df	56	
t Stat	-15.4241991	
P(T<=t) one-tail	4.05943E-22	
t Critical one-tail	1.672522303	
P(T<=t) two-tail	8.11885E-22	
t Critical two-tail	2.003240719	

Gambia

	<i>Migration</i>	<i>Unemployment</i>
Mean	-0.158206897	9.323310345
Variance	5.52626717	0.02174065
Observations	29	29
Pearson Correlat	0.137962757	
Hypothesized Me	0	
df	28	
t Stat	-21.86675326	
P(T<=t) one-tail	1.92847E-19	
t Critical one-tail	1.701130934	
P(T<=t) two-tail	3.85693E-19	
t Critical two-tail	2.048407142	

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Data Sources: Author's Estimates

Consent Statement for Questionnaires

This questionnaire is for citizens of Gambia and Nigeria.

This student research is part of a bachelor's degree Capstone Project being conducted by the Business Administration department, Ashesi University. The study is based on citizens of Nigeria and Gambia, within which you fall. Thus, your participation is essential. The questionnaire will take about fifteen minutes to complete. The purpose of this study is to gather data on migration experiences and reasons of Africans, who migrate to high-income countries. The outcome of this research will enhance knowledge on the factors that influence migration from Africa to Europe and other high-income countries.

Participation in this study is voluntary, and all who participate will remain anonymous. There are no mental and physical hazards associated with this research study.

Kindly contact me at [benedicta.apambila@ashesi.edu.gh or +233 554555963] if you have any questions about this research. You may also contact my supervisor, Dr Stephen Armah at Ashesi University [stephen.armah@ashesi.edu.gh].

This research protocol has been reviewed and approved by the Ashesi University Human Subjects Review Committee. If you have questions about the approval process, please contact Chair, Ashesi University HSRC, irb@ashesi.edu.gh.

All information provided will be kept confidential.

F. Thesis Questionnaires

1. After fully reading and understanding the statement above, are you willing to participate in the survey?

A. Yes B. No

2. If no, why?

Enter your response

3. What is your email address or contact?

Enter your response

4. Which country are you from?

A. Gambia B. Nigeria

5. What is your age range?

A. 15-39 B. 40-59 C. 60+

6. What is your gender?

A. Male B. Female

7. What is your educational attainment?

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A. Below Junior High School B. Junior High School C. Senior High
School. D. University/training college E. Postgraduate F. no
education

8. Have you ever travelled outside of your country?

A. Yes B. No

9. What was the reason?

A. holidays B. Education C. Others

11. Have you ever migrated before?

12. What challenges did you face when you migrated? From your home country,
through all the means you used to your destination country.

13. What challenges do you think migrants face?

14. Will you ever migrate to another country?

A. Yes B. No

15. Which regions will you migrate to?

A. High-income countries B. Upper-middle income countries C. Lower-middle
income countries D. Low-income countries

16. Why will you travel to these regions, other than the others?

17. What reasons will compel you to migrate to other countries?

A. Education B. economic pressure C. Escape from crisis D. others

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18. Based on your reasons for migrating, what policies do you think can be put in place to reduce migration from Africa to the West?

Enter your response

19. Is there any other thing you would like to comment on?

Enter your response

120. Would you like to have a copy of the results of this study?

A. Yes B. No

Thank you so much for your time. It is really appreciated.