



Impact of In-Migration on Land-Use and Livelihood of Indigenous Suburb Dwellers in South-Western Nigeria

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Abstract

Migration into South-Western Nigeria's suburbs is increasing rapidly, altering land use and transforming livelihoods. This study examines the impact of in-migration on suburb dwellers' livelihoods in three state capitals: Akure, Osogbo, and Ado-Ekiti. 154 copies of questionnaire were administered across nine suburbs. Cochran statistical formula was employed to determine the sample size of buildings captured via Google Earth, and subsequently, 10% of the reduced building number was utilized as the sample size. Older dwellers were identified within their respective clusters and randomly selected for questionnaire administration. Descriptive statistics, specifically frequency counts and percentages were used to analyze the questionnaire data while multiple linear regression was used for the inferential statistics. The study found that 79.1% of migrants come from urban areas, with 96.5% migrating voluntarily. Most in-migrants (57.6%) work in urban areas. Prior to migration, 52.8% of the land occupied by migrants was used for agriculture, but now 87.6% is used for residential purposes. Additionally, 72.7% of indigenous dwellers lost part of their agricultural land to migration. Multiple linear regression analysis revealed that migration has a significant impact on livelihood transformation, with an R-square value of 84%. The study concludes that migration into suburbs has consequences on land use and livelihoods and recommends implementing migration control measures to mitigate negative consequences.

Keywords: Migration, Livelihood, Suburbs, Dwellers, Land use

1.0 Introduction

Rapid influx of people or migrants from rural or urban areas into cities or suburbs is one of the major underlying factors for city expansion. Consequently and in particular, urban areas around the world are not only becoming the dominant home places for many people, including migrants, but also serve as hubs for human and economic development (Li et al., 2021). Thus, cities have become centers for approximately all human activities that attracts migrants from neighboring cities and suburbs.

The growth of cities has influenced land uses in the suburbs. Traditionally, suburban land use was known for being agricultural, vegetative, and less populated, but it has changed to include land uses like commercial and residential areas, coupled with a rapid increase in population. At this rate, conurbation is likely to occur, with suburbs merging with cities to form megacities, as forecasted by (Ernan et al., 2021). A lot of factor can influence rapid increase of population in the suburb, these factors are classified as push or pull factor. The push factor encourage



emigration while the pull factor encourage immigration (Rosenberg, 2019).

The push factor may be change in the decision of landowners and developers on land use. This decision often results in land-use change, changes in the city's landscape, and also triggers urban-suburb migration. For instance, land-use changes from residential to commercial and public land uses in urban area may compel previous residents to move to nearby suburbs where land is affordable and available. The pull factor is the accessibility to land, affordable land, good transportation facilities to the suburb and nearness of the suburb to the city attracting people to move to the suburb.

However, the factors that lead to migration have been categorized into physical, economic, social, environmental or political factors (Asiyanbi, 2021). The effects of this movement to the suburbs can be of two types. Firstly, it presents a mosaic of opportunities and threats to people living in suburban areas (Rastogi and Curtis, 2020), and it can aid the conversion of large expanses of fertile land to urban land use in the suburbs, as well as transform the livelihoods of suburban dwellers (Talema and Nigusie, 2023). The migration may lead to transformations in food production, housing, healthcare, education, and facilities (Kibonde, 2024). To mitigate the negative effects and tap

the benefits of migration into the suburbs, there is a need to assess the in-migration effect on the livelihood of indigenous suburb dwellers in South-Western Nigeria.

A range of livelihood factors or parameters were designed to assess the impact of migration on suburban dwellers. These include, among others, changes in production and consumption patterns, natural resource utilization, income, family requirements, livelihood capital, and income structure (Piya et al., 2019). Furthermore, the expensive lifestyle in the city has forced middle and low-income earners to relocate to the suburbs, where land is available, affordable, and the cost of living is relatively low (Kunwar, 2021). This relocation to the suburbs may have impact on land use, social, economic, and environmental sustainability in the suburbs. Based on the aforementioned, it is evident that migration to the suburbs has a potential effect on the livelihood of suburb residents.

But the degree of this effect is unknown, therefore, to discover the unknown. This study examines the in-migration effect on the livelihood of indigenous suburb dwellers in the suburbs of Akure(Ilara-Mokin, Ipinsa, and Ibule-Soro), Osogbo(Owode-Ede, Okinni, and Ofatedo), and Ado-Ekiti (Iyin-Ekiti, Iworoko-Ekiti, and Afao-Ekiti) in South-Western



Nigeria. This study provides empirical data that can serve as suggestions for formulating policies to mitigate the negative impact of migration into the suburbs. This study also gives insight into the impact of migration on land use change and livelihood of suburb dwellers. The objectives to achieve the aim of this study are to: determine the previous location and choice of migration into the suburbs; rate of migration into the suburbs; investigate previous and current use of land as a result of migration in the study area; analyze the impact of migration on livelihood transformation.

2.0 Literature Review

Migration is discussed as the crossing of an administrative units border for a certain minimum period of time. It can also be viewed as a spontaneous human effort to achieve /balance between population and resources (Tataru, 2019). Migration usually involves efforts, planning and expenses, and the motive behind it could either be physical, economic, social and political factors (Asiyanbi, 2021). It has also been described as two-side, the first side is the push factors which encourage emigration and comprises all those reasons certain areas or countries repel people. The second side is the pull factors, which encourage immigration and comprises all those reasons

certain areas or countries attract migrants (Rosenberg, 2019). The area that attracts people as of recent is the suburbs, this is due to their closeness to the urban area. The suburb is an area where people live in houses near larger city and countryside in which rural and urban characteristics are intermixed (Olotuah, 2006).

According to Wehrwein (1942), an American land economist cited in (Koyel, 2014), the suburb is an area prone to transition as a result of influence of urban centres on the area previously occupied by fewer population for residential and agricultural activity'. Ecologically, it can be viewed as an area of invasion in which population pressure increasing rapidly and land value are rising simultaneously (Koyel, 2014).

Population pressure has effect on land, the population pressure will increase the demand for land, which in turn will influence land use change and subsequently the livelihood of the suburb residents, especially those that rely more on agriculture and other related activities for survival. Land-use refers to the use of a plot, site or building (Akintola, 2011). Not all land uses involved the erection of buildings or structures, it also includes farmlands, refuse dump, cemetery or crematoria (Akintola, 2011). The determinant factors that influence land use in include; economic determinants, social



determinants, public interest, land use charges, land tenure system and others (William, 2014, all), these determinant factors influence livelihood in one way or the other.

Livelihood is the means, assets, capability for survival of life (Khan, et al, 2020). Three main strategies are used for survival of life namely intensification of agriculture, livelihood diversification and migration (Khan, et al, 2020). This suggests that migration may improve livelihood, at the same time affect livelihood especially when agriculture is negatively affected. Livelihood, according to Daramola (2017), provides a framework for understanding the complex mix of issues that affect people to determine their wellbeing or poverty status. Therefore, this study tends assess the in-migration effect on the land use and livelihood of indigenous suburb dwellers in South-Western Nigeria to improve the wellbeing of the people in the suburbs of south-Western Nigeria.

3.0 The Study Area

The study area is South-Western Nigeria. It comprises six states, namely Lagos, Ogun, Oyo, Osun, Ondo, and Ekiti States (Figure 1). It is also known as the South-West geographical zone of Nigeria. The region comprises both the western uplands and western coastal areas. South-Western Nigeria is located approximately

between latitudes $6^{\circ}2'0''$ and $10^{\circ}20'0''$ north of the Equator and longitudes $2^{\circ}30'0''$ and $6^{\circ}00'0''$ east of the Greenwich meridian (Ogundoyin, 2023).

South-Western Nigeria has a total land area of 77,818 square kilometers and is bounded in the east by Edo and Delta States, in the north by Kwara and Kogi States, in the west by the Republic of Benin, and in the south by the Gulf of Guinea (NBS, 2016). For this study, three out of the six South-Western states of Nigeria were purposively selected as the sampling frame. This is because of the large scope of the region, which may be difficult to capture in its entirety for the research. The selected states are Osun, Ondo, and Ekiti States, while the state capitals and selected suburbs of each was considered for the research work, specifically: Akure (Ilara-Mokin, Ipinsa, and Ibule-Soro); Osogbo (Owode-Ede, Okinni, and Ofatedo); and Ado-Ekiti (Iyin-Ekiti, Iworoko-Ekiti, and Afao-Ekiti).

The locational attributes of the selected state capitals and their suburbs are as follows: Osogbo, the state capital of Osun State, is located at the following coordinates for its suburbs: Owode-Ede: $7^{\circ}04'39''N$ and $4^{\circ}02'39''E$, Okinni: $7^{\circ}04'59''N$ and $4^{\circ}03'59''E$ and Ofatedo: $7^{\circ}04'59''N$ and $4^{\circ}03'00''E$. Akure, the state capital of Ondo State, has the following



coordinates for its suburbs: - Ilara-Mokin: 7°02'53"N and 5°00'52"E, Ipinsa: 7°01'17"N and 5°08'48"E, Ibule-Isoro: 7°01'02"N and 5°07'10"E. Ado-Ekiti, the state capital of Ekiti State, has the following coordinates for its

suburbs:- Iworoko-Ekiti: 7°04'00"N and 5°01'60"E (approximately 16 km north of Ado-Ekiti), Afao-Ekiti: 7°04'49"N and 5°01'84"E, Iyin: 7°03'94"N and 5°09'53"E (Author's work, 2024).

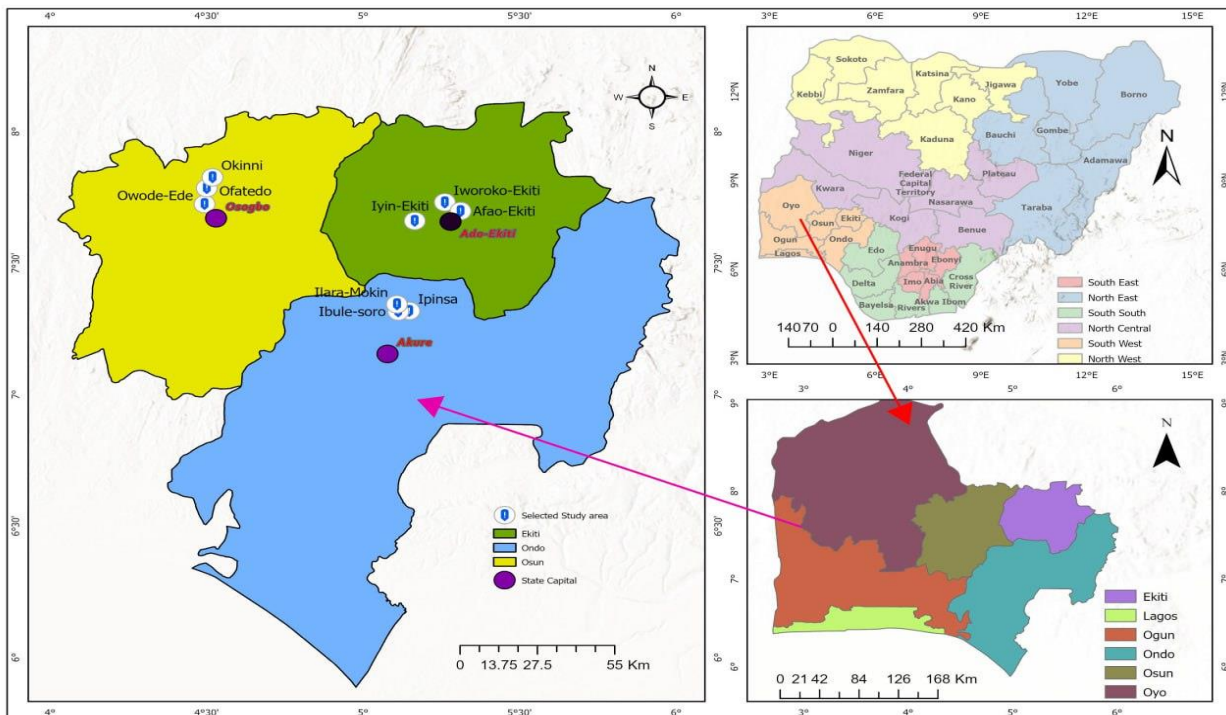


Figure 1: The Selected State, their Capital and Selected Suburbs
Inset: South-Western States within the Context of Nigeria
Source: Generated by the Author.

4.0 Methodology

The sampling frame consists of the suburbs of South-Western Nigerian cities. Three states (Osun, Ekiti, and Ondo) were purposively selected from the six western states (Osun, Ondo, Ekiti, Lagos, Oyo, and Ogun) because they have leading agrarian economies, unlike the other states, which are primarily commercial and industrial. A pilot survey revealed that the suburbs of state capitals experience more

migration than other cities in south-western Nigeria, prompting the selection of these capital suburbs.

Three suburbs from each of the capitals of the three purposively selected states (Osun, Ekiti, and Ondo) were selected as the sample size. The state capitals and their corresponding selected suburbs are as follows: Akure (Ilara-Mokin, Ibule-Soro, and Ipinsa), Osogbo (Okinni, Owode-Ede, and Ofatedo), and Ado-



Ekiti (Iworoko-Ekiti, Iyin, and Afao-Ekiti). The suburbs of the capital cities of the selected states were purposively considered because they were observed to be more populated, and intensive land use alteration was observed, as revealed by the pilot survey conducted. According to Preeti and Sonam (2020), the connectivity distance of a suburb to the city ranges from 5 km to 25 km. Similarly, Ian (2010) reported that the distance of a suburb to the city varies from 5,000 meters (or 5 km) and above. For the purpose of this study, a minimum distance of 5 km and a maximum distance of 15 km were adopted, and closest suburbs to the city that fall within 5km to 15km range were considered for the research.

The closest and fastest-growing suburbs were purposively selected based on their proximity and the intensity of land-use changes that have occurred since the creation of the states. The population of the selected suburbs is unknown, as the population census office only has data on wards, local governments, and states. Therefore, Google Earth was used to capture imagery in the selected suburbs. Ground truthing was also adopted to confirm the data extracted from the Google Earth imagery. The target population consists of the indigenous suburb dwellers, information was collected from them to assess

the impact of migration on their livelihoods. Prior to questionnaire administration, the respondents were asked whether they were indigene or immigrant. Their response was the criteria for administering questionnaire to them. The reason for administering questionnaire to indigenous suburb dwellers was pressured on their livelihood, such may include changes in land-based occupations due to land loss, changes in occupation due to population changes, among others, that are unique to indigenous suburb dwellers.

There are a total of 24,678 buildings in the selected suburbs. The number of buildings in each of the selected suburbs, as well as the questionnaire administered, is summarized in Table 1. The Cochran Formula method was used to reduce the number of questionnaires administered in each suburb. The Cochran formula is one of the reliable formulas used in determining the sample size for good representation, especially when the sampled population is large (Charan and Biswas, 2013). A total of 154 copies of the questionnaire were administered to the indigenous suburb dwellers. The questionnaire was determined using 10% of the result from Cochran Statistical formula. (see Tables 1). This method has also been used and confirmed to be effective by some researchers,



such as Malachi (2023). Similarly, Singh and Masuku (2014) reported that a good sample size for a true representation of the total population is usually 10% of the population, provided it does not exceed 1,000. Consequently, 10% of the reduced building population was used as the sample size for the study.

Calculation for Sample Size using Cochran (1977) Statistical Formula

$$n = \frac{p^1(p^1/p-1)^c}{}$$

n the sample size

p estimated proportion of the study variable or construct based on previous studies or pilot studies.

c confidence interval set as 0.65

Table 1: Questionnaire Administered in the Study Area

City and Suburbs	Selected Suburbs	Number of Buildings	Result from Cochran Statistical Formula application
Akure (Ilara-Mokin, Ipinsa, Ibule-Soro, Ikota, Ipogun and Ero)	Ilara mokin;	3,991	219
	Ipinsa	2,611	166
	Ibule-Soro	2,329	154
	Sub-total	8,931	539
Osogbo (Owode-Ede, Ido-Osun, Ofatedo, Ibokun, Okinni and Akoda-Ede)	Owode-Ede	2,851	176
	Okinni	2,832	175
	Ofatedo	2,382	157
	Sub-total	8,065	508
Ado-Ekiti (Iworoko, Erifun, Ikere, Iyin, Ilawe)	Iyin-Ekiti	2,951	165
	Iworoko-Ekiti;	2,588	180
	Afao-Ekiti	2143	146
	Sub-total	7,682	491
	89,200	24,678	1,538
Sample size in the selected suburbs			
State Capitals	Suburbs	Buildings in Identified Indigenous Area	Sample size for indigenous dwellers (10% of the clustered buildings)
Akure	Ilara-Mokin	219	22
	Ibule-soro	154	15
	Ipinsa	166	16
		539	53
Osogbo	Owode-Ede	176	18
	Okinni	175	18
	Ofatedo	157	16
		508	52
Ado-Ekiti	Iyin-Ekiti	180	18
	Iworoko-Ekiti	165	16
	Afao-Ekiti	146	15
		491	49
Total Questionnaire		1,544	154

Source: Authors' Field work (2024)



4.1.1 Multiple Linear Regression

Multiple linear regression was used, as opposed to other tests, especially factor analysis, to examine the rate of migration, a predictor variable, on livelihood transformation (accessibility to land, water, and forest resources, income, agricultural activities, house rent, high cost of living, unemployment, and access to infrastructure and utilities), which constitute the criterion variables.. This is in accordance with the opinion of Okoko (1999), as cited in Oyeleye (2021), that more than five

criteria variables will result in multicollinearity in multiple regression analysis, as opposed to factor analysis and other analyses. That is, it allows the investigator to account for all these potentially important factors in one model, leading to a more accurate and precise understanding of the association of each individual factor with the outcome. The regression model is described as follows:

Hypothesis 1

$$Y = a + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + b_3X_3 + b_4X_4 + \dots + b_nX_n + e$$

Y = Criterion Variable (Livelihood)

a = Constant

X_n = Predictor Variables (Migration variables)

Table 2: Research Log-Frame (Hypothesis)

1	Migration to the suburbs has no impact on livelihood transformation	Migration: Rate of migration Livelihood Variables: Setbacks to agricultural activities, high cost of living, unemployment, increased house rents, and limited access to land, water, forest resources, infrastructure, and utilities.	Primary	Multiple linear Regression
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Source: Authors' Field work (2024)

4.1.2 Likert Scale Rating

To examine respondents' perceptions of the impact of migration on the cost of living in the suburbs. The following indices were used: the acceptability index, parameters to measure the impact of migration on the cost of living (Index Impact of Migration on Cost of Living, IMCL). To examine the level of

agreement among respondents, a Likert scale was used, ranging from "Not Agree at All" (1) to "Strongly Agree" (5). The average weight of the responses provided each index for IMCL, which was used to examine respondents' opinions on the impact of migration on the cost of living. The results are summarized in Table 3.



Table 3: Devised Indices for Measurement of Impact of Migration on Cost of Living in the Suburbs

PIMCL	Impact of Migration on the cost of living	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in transportation cost • Increase in house rent • Increase in land rent • Increase in food price • Increase in goods and services • Expensive health care
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Source: Author’s Compilation (2024)

Purposive, cluster, and random sampling were employed in administering questionnaires to indigenous suburb dwellers. Older dwellers were identified in their clusters and randomly selected for questionnaire administration.. The data were collected, collated, and analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. Descriptive statistics employed for the research included percentage and cross-tabulation, while inferential statistics used included multiple linear regressions. All these analyses were conducted using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) (IBM SPSS Statistics 23). Tables and charts were used to summarize and present the result.

5.0 Results and Discussions

This section discusses the result of the findings on in-migration effect on the livelihood of indigenous suburb dwellers in South-Western Nigeria. It covers areas such as, previous location of migrants, choice of migration into the suburbs, rate of migration, occupation of indigenous suburb dwellers, migrants place of work, previous and current use of land,

previous and current income as influenced by migration, impact of migration on livelihood transformation and cost of living, response to the effect of migration on high cost of living and livelihood in the suburbs.

5.1 Previous Location of Migrants

The results of the previous location of suburbs migrants as revealed by the indigenous suburb dwellers and illustrated in Figure 2 show that the majority (79.1%) of migrants are from urban areas, while those coming from suburbs accounted for 17.7%, and those from rural areas (3.3%) are the least among migrants. This implies that most migrants in the suburbs previously resided in urban areas, and their relocation might not be unrelated to the proximity of the suburbs to the city. The general norm is that people migrate from rural areas or suburbs to urban centers, but this norm is changing, as people now migrate from urban centers to suburbs. This finding is consistent with Sunday and Umar (2013), who reported that urbanization in urban centers, coupled with its effects, forces people to reside in nearby suburbs to urban centers.

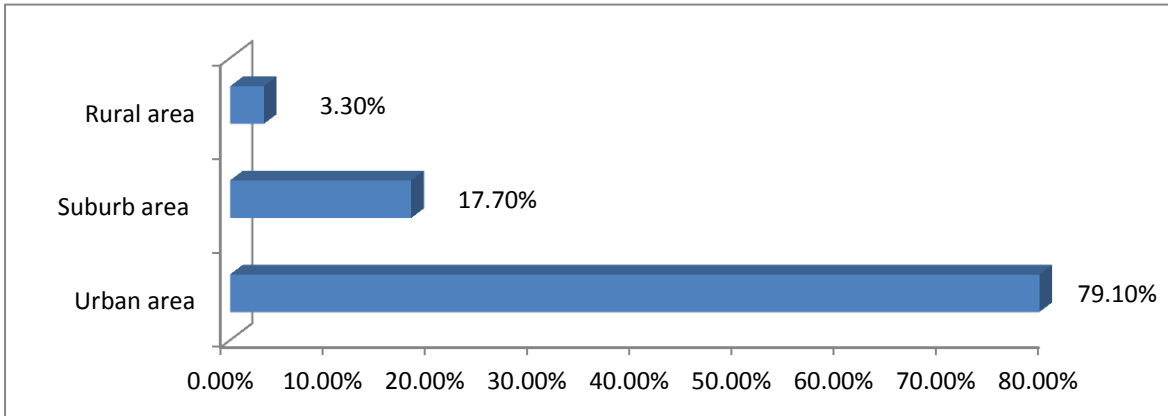


Figure 2: Previous Location of Migrants
 Source: Authors' Field Survey (2024)

5.2 Migrants Choice of Migration into the Suburbs

The findings on migrants' choices of migration into the suburbs, as presented in Figure 3, reveal that the choice of people to migrate into the suburbs is majorly voluntary (96.5%), while those who migrated into the suburbs involuntarily (3.5%) are few. This implies that people migrate on their own accord, either for employment opportunities,

educational advancement, or a better standard of living, among others. This finding corroborates the report of Malamassam (2016), which states that migration is mostly voluntary, a decision people make for better living conditions and to seek greener pastures in a more favorable and working environment. However, there are some choices that are involuntary, such as asylum seekers who flee their localities due to outbreaks of disease, war, communal conflict, and other factors.

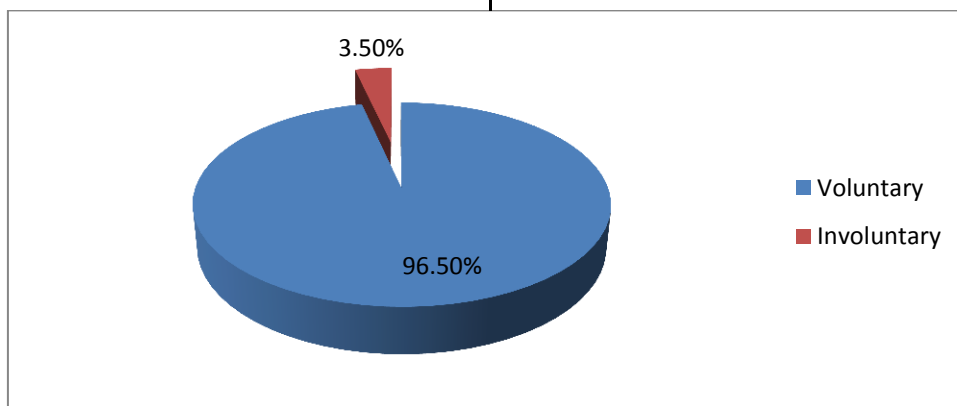


Figure 3: Choice of Migration into the Suburb
 Source: Authors' Field Survey (2024)



4.4 Rate of Migration into the Suburbs

Table 4.4 presents the responses indigenous dwellers on the rate of migration into the suburb. Respondents who have a deep understanding of the area over the years gave their responses as follows: extremely high (68.8%) and high (31.2%). This suggests that migration into the suburb is happening at a

rapid rate, which calls for concern from relevant stakeholders to plan and guide development in the suburb to avoid haphazard development. This finding is in consonance with the findings of Beaulé (2016), who reported that migration in the suburbs is happening at a very fast rate, resulting in conurbation between the suburb and the urban area.

Table 4: Respondents Response on the Rate of Migration into the Suburbs

Parameters	Non-indigenous (In-Migrants)		Indigenous	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Extremely high	1383	89.9%	106	68.8%
High	125	8.1%	48	31.2%
Moderate	30	2.0%	0	0
Low	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	1538	100.0%	154	100%

Source: Authors' Field Survey (2024)

5.4 Occupation of Respondents in the Suburbs

The main occupations of indigenous suburb dwellers as contained in Table 5, are farmers (53.9%), followed by trading/farming (17.5%), artisans (8.4%), trading (7.1%), civil servants (5.2%), artisan/farming (4.5%), and unemployed (3.2%). The unemployed may be connected to those farmers that lose their land as a result of migration into the suburb. The finding reveals that suburb dwellers engage more in farming. Maharjan (2013) reported that

migration results in a decrease in crop production, a decrease in farmland, and labor shortages. Maharjan's findings are in agreement with the findings of this study, as farming is the major occupation in the suburb. However, the influx of non-indigenous migrants who are not farmers is changing the narrative, as farmland is being converted to other uses (residential, commercial, etc.) to accommodate these migrants. This may force farmers to change to other non-farming occupations or lose their job.



Plate 1: Cassava Farm in Ipinsa
 Source: Author's Field Survey (2024)



Plate 2: Plantain Farm in Afao-Ekiti
 Source: Author's Field Survey (2024)

Table 5: Occupation of Suburb Dwellers

Parameters	Frequency	Percentage	Ranking
Farming	83	53.9%	1st
Trading	11	7.1%	4th
Artisan	13	8.4%	3rd
Civil servant	8	5.2%	5th
Contractor	-	-	-
Trading/ Farming	27	17.5%	2nd
Artisan/ Farming	7	4.5%	6th
Civil servant/ Farming	-	-	-
Unemployed	5	3.2	7th
Driver	-	-	-
Student	-	-	-
Total	154	100.0%	

Source: Authors' Field Survey (2024)

5.5 Previous Use of Land in the Suburbs

As revealed in Figure 4, the majority (52.8%) of the land was previously used for agriculture by indigenous suburb dwellers, while 30.3% of the land was previously vacant, and the remaining land was previously used for residential purposes (15.9%). The implication of this is that

the majority of agricultural land has been lost to other land uses as a result of migration into the suburbs, which may have an impact on the livelihoods of suburban dwellers. This result aligns with the findings of Safaa (2022), who reported that migration into the suburbs has a



significant impact on land use change and the

occupation of suburban dwellers.

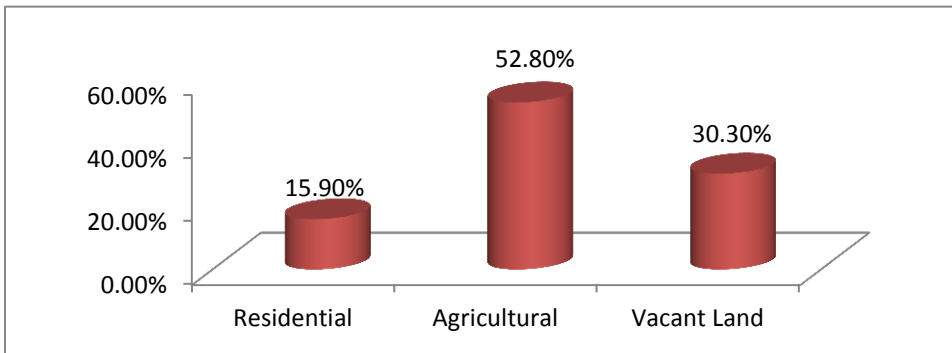


Figure 4: Previous Use of Land Occupied by Respondents
 Source: Authors' Field Survey (2024)

5.6 Current Use of Land previously occupied by indigenous dwellers

The results of the current use of land which is now mostly occupied by migrants in the suburbs are presented in Figure 5. The result reveals that majority (87.6%) of the land currently occupied by in-migrants is currently used for residential purposes, while the remaining 12.4% is used for commercial purposes. This result implies that, among all land uses, residential land use is the current

dominant land use in the suburbs. This means that many people acquire land in the suburbs for the purpose of building residential houses, thereby changing the land use of the suburb from predominantly agricultural to intensive residential land use (see Plates 3 and 4). This finding agrees with the results of Qinglei *et al.* (2022), who reported that residential land use is the dominant land use in the suburbs, accounting for more than half of the land uses.

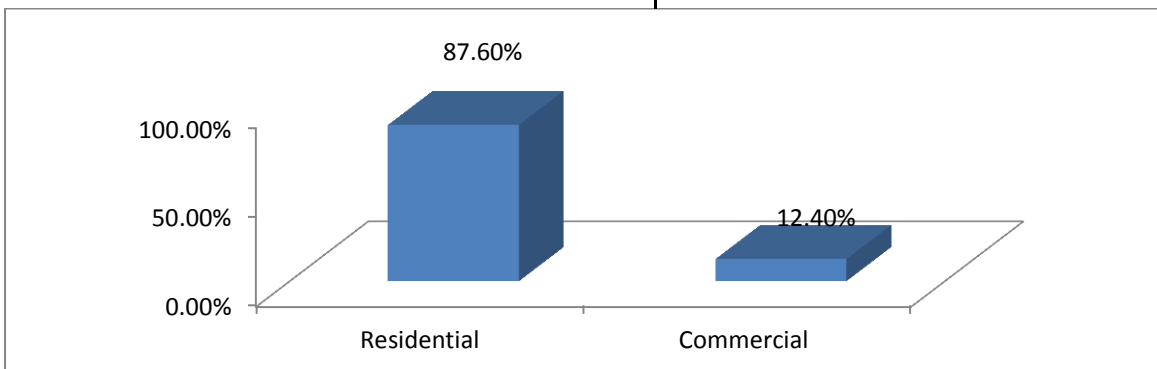


Figure 5: Use of Land Currently Occupied by the Respondents
 Source: Authors' Field Survey (2024)



5.6 Current Use of Land previously occupied by indigenous dwellers

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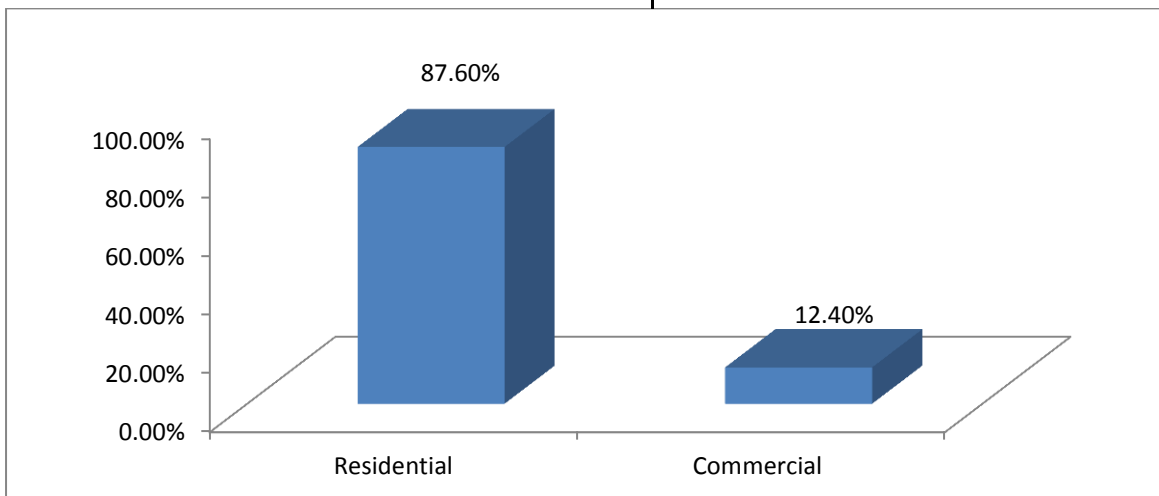


Figure 6: Use of Land Currently Occupied by the Respondents
Source: Authors' Field Survey (2024)



*Plate 3: Vegetation been Converted to Residential Land Use at Motif Funland, Aare Road Iworoko-Ekiti, Ado-Ekiti Suburb
Source: Author's Field Survey (2024)*



*Plate 4: Vegetative Land been converted to Residential at Agbarabiada Area, Owode-Ede, Osogbo Suburb
Source: Author's Field Survey (2024)*

5.7 Land Loss as a Result of Migration into the Suburbs

As illustrated in Figure 7, majority (72.7%) of indigenous dwellers lost part of their land due to unprecedented migration into the suburbs over the years. Approximately 20.8% of them lost their entire land, while 6.5% of respondents reported never having lost any land. The implication of these findings is that a significant number of indigenous suburban dwellers have experienced land loss as a result of migration

into the suburbs. This may have had various impacts on their lives, including reduced income, emotional damage, social impacts, job loss, and others. This finding corroborates the results of Jean-Pierre and Ruwini (2024), who reported that one major effect of migration is land loss, affecting the occupation and other areas of life of indigenous suburban dwellers that rely solely on land-related occupations for their livelihood.

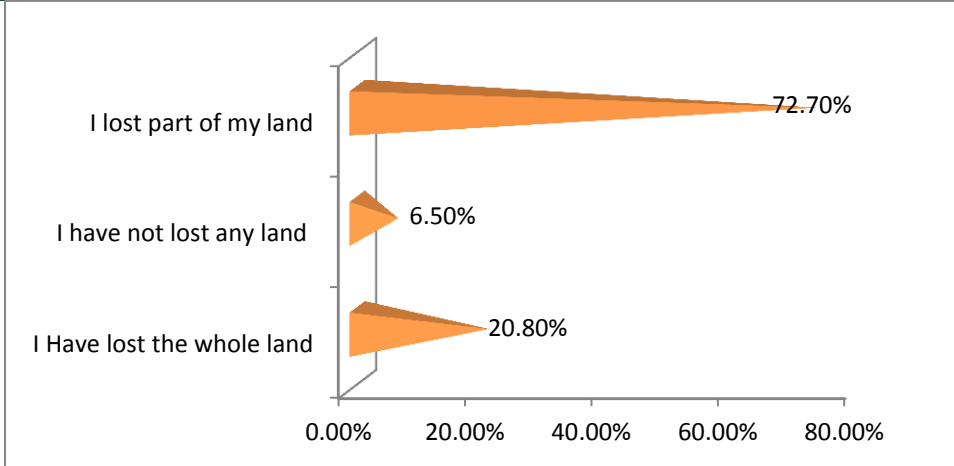


Figure 7: Loss of Land by Indigenous Suburb dwellers as a Result of Migration
 Source: Author's Field Survey (2024)

5.8 Previous and Current Income as Influenced by Migration into the Suburb

Table 6 presents the previous and current income of indigenous suburb dwellers. The previous income distribution shows that: 41.6% earned between ₦30,000 - ₦80,000, 37.7% earned between ₦80,001 - ₦130,000, 9.1% earned below ₦30,000, 7.1% earned between ₦130,001 - ₦180,000, 4.5% earned between ₦180,000 - ₦230,000. In contrast, the current income distribution reveals: 69.5% earn between ₦30,000 - ₦80,000, 19.5% earn between ₦80,001 - ₦130,000, 11.0% earn

between ₦130,001 - ₦180,000. The findings indicate that the current income of suburb dwellers exceeds their previous income. Notably, none of the respondents currently earn below ₦30,000, whereas previously 9.1% did. Furthermore, 86.4% of respondents previously earned above the minimum wage, and currently, all respondents earn above the minimum wage of ₦30,000. This result supports the findings of Jan and Pavla (2023), who reported that urbanization in suburbs leads to occupational shifts from primary to secondary sectors, resulting in increased income for dwellers engaging in secondary occupations such as driving, teaching, trading, and banking.



Table 6: Income Before and After Migration into the Suburb

Income	Previous		Current	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Below ₦30,000	14	9.1%	0	0.0%
₦30,000 - ₦80,000	64	41.6%	107	69.5%
₦80,001 - ₦130,000	58	37.7%	30	19.5%
₦130,001 - ₦180,000	11	7.1%	17	11.0%
₦180,000 - ₦230,000	7	4.5%	0	0.0%
Total	154	100.0%	154	100.0%

Source: Author's Field Survey (2024)

5.9 Average Previous and Current House Rent in the Suburb

Table 7 presents the average house rent in the suburbs of South-Western Nigeria before and after the rapid migration influx. The findings indicate a notable shift in house rent patterns. Prior to the migration surge, the majority of indigenous suburb dwellers (66.9%) reported paying below ₦50,000, while 27.3% paid between ₦50,001 and ₦100,000, and 5.8% paid between ₦100,001 and ₦150,000. In contrast, the current average house rent reveals a significant increase, with 53.2% of respondents paying above ₦250,000 and

46.8% paying between ₦200,001 and ₦250,000. The results suggest that the rapid migration into the suburbs has led to a substantial rise in house rent. This finding is consistent with Claudia (2023) assertion that migration not only affects land use in receiving suburbs but also increases the cost of living, including house rent. The observed increase in house rent in the suburbs of South-Western Nigeria may be attributed to the unprecedented migration influx, highlighting the need for further investigation into the dynamics of migration and its impact on housing costs.

Table 7: Average Previous and Current House Rent in the Suburb

Parameters	Previous		Current	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Below ₦50,000	103	66.9%	0	0.0%
₦50,001 - ₦100,000	42	27.3%	0	0.0%
₦100,001 - ₦150,000	9	5.8%	0	0.0%
₦150,001 - ₦200,000	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
₦200,001 - ₦250,000	0	0.0%	72	46.8%
Above ₦250,000	0	0.0%	82	53.2%
Total	154	100.0%	154	100.0%

Source: Author's Field Survey (2024)



5.10 Impact of Migration on the Cost of Living in the Suburbs

Table 8 presents the Residents Agreement Index (RAI) scores, which reflect residents' opinions on the impact of migration on the cost of living. The scores were calculated using a Likert scale, assigning weights ranging from 5 points (very high) to 1 point (low). The summation of each item was derived by the number of respondents in each item. The results indicate that migration significantly affects the cost of living in suburbs, particularly in terms of increased transportation costs (RAI = 5.00), house rent (RAI = 4.92), land rent (RAI = 4.86), food prices (RAI = 4.83), and goods and services

(RAI = 4.63). These variables recorded the highest RAI indexes, exceeding the mean value of 4.44. In contrast, the impact of migration on expensive healthcare was perceived to be relatively low (RAI = 2.40), with a score below the mean value. The standard deviation (0.92), variance (0.85), and coefficient of standard deviation (20.72%) indicate a scattered distribution above the mean value. These findings support the assertion by Damian and Adeshina (2023) that migration accelerates urbanization, leading to increased costs of living in various areas, including housing, food, and healthcare.

Table 8: Impact of Migration on the Cost of Living in the Suburbs

Determining factor of migration	L		M		U		H		VH		TWV	TOTAL	RAI (x) TWV/N	(x- \bar{x})	(x- \bar{x}) ²
	f ₍₁₎	W ₍₁₎	f ₍₂₎	W ₍₂₎	f ₍₃₎	W ₍₃₎	f ₍₄₎	W ₍₄₎	f ₍₅₎	W ₍₅₎					
Increase in transportation cost	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	154	770	770	154	5.00	0.56	0.3136
Increase in house rent	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	48	142	710	758	154	4.92	0.48	0.2304
Increase in land rent	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	84	133	665	749	154	4.86	0.42	0.1764
Increase in food price	0	0	0	0	7	21	12	48	135	675	744	154	4.83	0.39	0.1521
Increase in goods and services	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	228	97	485	713	154	4.63	0.19	0.0361
Expensive health care	0	0	128	256	0	0	16	64	10	50	370	154	2.40	-2.04	4.1616
Total													26.64		5.0702
Mean	4.44														

Source: Author's Field Survey (2024)

Where TWV means Total weight value, Variance = $\Sigma (x-\bar{x})^2/6 = 5.07/6 = 0.85$, Standard Deviation = $\sqrt{\text{Variance}} = \sqrt{0.85} = 0.92$. Co-efficient of Variation (CV) = $S.D \times 100/\text{Mean RAI} = 0.92 \times 100/4.44 = 20.72\%$, Total = Total number of respondents, RAI(X) = Resident Agreed Index, F=Frequency of different reply, W= Weighted Index, Mean = $\Sigma \text{RAI}/N = 26.64/6=4.44$



5.11 Impact of Migration on Livelihood Transformation in the Study Area

Multiple linear regressions were performed to determine the rate of migration on livelihood transformation, as shown in Table 9. The model summary in Table 9 presents the results from the multiple linear regressions for rate of migration and the seven (7) variables on livelihood transformation. The results of the data normality test showed that there is one dependent variable of migration. These data points are: unemployment, increase in house rent, reduction in income, difficulty in accessing land, water, and forest resources; difficult access to infrastructure and utilities, high cost of living, and setbacks in agricultural activities.

Multiple linear regression was performed to determine the impact of migration on livelihood transformation, as shown in Table 4. The model summary in Table 4 presents the results from the multiple linear regression for rate of migration and the seven (7) variables on livelihood transformation. The relationship between these variables shows rate of migration has impact, as indicated by an R-value of 0.837^a. This implies that the rate of migration has 84% impact on livelihood transformation, with other factors influencing the remaining 16%. The significance of migration's impact can be identified through the Sig. F Change value, which is 0.000, indicating that migration significantly affects livelihood transformation.

Table 9: Model Summary of the Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Model	1	
R	.837 ^a	
R Square	.700	
Adjusted R Square	.685	
Std. Error of the Estimate	.26036	
Change Statistics	R Square Change	.700
	F change	48.770
	df1	7
	df2	146
	Sig. F Change	.000

a. Predictors: (Constant), *Unemployment, *Increase in house rent, *Migration affects on income, *Migration affect accessibility to land, water and forest resources, *Migration affect access to infrastructure and utility, *High cost of living, *Setback in agricultural activities

The rate of migration has a respective impact on livelihood transformation. The significance or

insignificance of the relationship is judged at a 0.05 level of significance. The results, as



revealed in Table 10, show that the rate of migration significantly impacted 6 variables of livelihood transformation, because their probability values are less than 0.05. The significantly impacted variables are: Difficulty in accessing infrastructure and utilities (0.000), Reduction in income (0.000); Setbacks in agricultural activities (0.000); High cost of living (0.000); Increase in house rent (0.001); Difficulty in accessing land, water, and forest resources (0.013). Furthermore, the impact of the rate of migration on unemployment (0.746) is not significant, since the significance level is above 0.05. Therefore, unemployment in the suburb is not directly impacted by the rate of migration. It can therefore be inferred from the result of findings that the rate of migration has

negative impact on livelihood transformation. The study largely corroborates with other studies on the impact of migration on livelihood transformation. Xiang *et al.* (2023), Abebe and Wubshet (2023), and Duguma and Tebarek (2022) established that migration impacts livelihood transformation by making land, especially agricultural land, inaccessible, as well as increasing the price of commodities at the receiving end, coupled with pressure on infrastructural facilities and utilities. This implies that livelihoods in the suburb, which is the receiving end of the migrants, have undergone negative transformation. Therefore, livelihoods of the indigenous suburb dwellers who rely heavily on agriculture needs to be prioritized, protected, and improved.

Table 10: Coefficients Table of the Regression Analysis

Model	Unstandardized Coefficient		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	14.792	1.047		14.126	.000
Migration affect access to infrastructure and utility	-1.376	.090	-1.095	-15.215	.000
Migration affect accessibility to land, water and forest resources	-.091	.036	-.163	-2.505	.013
Migration into the suburb affect income	-.509	.067	-.634	-7.626	.000
Setback in agricultural activities	-1.247	.143	-1.295	-8.747	.000
Increase in house rent	-.566	.162	-.328	-3.486	.001
High cost of living	.566	.128	.611	4.408	.000
Unemployment	.026	.080	.028	.324	.746

a. Dependent Variable: Rate of non-indigene migration into the suburbs.

Source: Author's Field Survey (2024)



6.0 Conclusion and Recommendation

This study examines the impact of in-migration on the livelihoods of indigenous suburb dwellers in South-Western Nigeria. The findings indicate that migration leads to increased demand for land, resulting in the conversion of agricultural land to residential and commercial use. This, in turn, leads to the loss of farmland and negatively affects the livelihoods of indigenous dwellers that rely on agriculture. The study also reveals that migration significantly impacts livelihood transformation and increases the cost of living in suburban areas. To mitigate these negative effects, it is recommended that stakeholders adopt a holistic approach to population control and management, as well as plan the land use development in the suburbs optimally, prioritizing suburban areas equally with urban centers. Recommendations for mitigating the negative impacts of migration in suburban South-Western Nigeria are provided.

- i. To prevent the adverse consequences of uncontrolled land use conversion in the suburb, it is imperative that effective development control measures are implemented. The absence of these measures can lead to unchecked sprawl, characterized by disorganized development and the proliferation of slums. Proactive planning and regulation are necessary to ensure that suburbs growth is managed in a sustainable and organized

manner, mitigating the negative impacts of land use conversion on the environment and quality of life.

- ii. To safeguard the livelihoods of indigenous dwellers, measures protecting agricultural land and promoting sustainable development are crucial. Zoning regulations and conservation efforts can preserve agricultural land, while stringent enforcement is necessary to prevent encroachment by developers. By adopting these measures, economic development can be balanced with the need to protect indigenous dwellers' livelihoods and cultural heritage
- iii. To mitigate the negative impacts of migration on suburban livelihoods, initiatives promoting economic empowerment are essential.

Enhancing revenue generation opportunities for suburban residents enables them to adapt to the changing socio-economic landscape and cope with rising living costs, ultimately improving their quality of life.

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