



**EFFECTS OF RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION ON FARMING POPULATION IN  
IJUMU LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, KOGI STATE, NIGERIA**

**Olowogbayi, J.A., Ishola, S.O. and Ogunsina, I. B.**

Department of Agricultural Development and Management Agricultural and Rural Management  
Training Institute (ARMTI) Km 18, Ajasse-Ipo Highway, PMB 1343, Ilorin.

**Corresponding Author's Email:** olowogbayiyodele@gmail.com, **GSM:** 09018294570

**ABSTRACT**

The study investigated the effects of rural–urban migration on farming population in Ijumu Local Government Area (LGA), Kogi State, Nigeria. The persistent rise in rural out-migration has negatively affected labour availability for agricultural production, consequently threatening rural livelihoods and food security. The study analyzed the perceived causes of out-migration, assessed its implications on agricultural performance, and identified strategies for reducing rural–urban youth migration. A descriptive survey involving fifty (50) respondents selected through simple random sampling was employed. Findings revealed that majority (50%) of the respondents relocate to urban centres due to unemployment and family reunification (66%) as major factors for out-migration. Findings indicate that, decline farm operations highly (68%) affected agricultural performance as a result of reduced hired labour, lowers productivity, and reduces farm incomes. Notable strategy to alleviate out-migration is advocacy programme such as youth empowerment which captured about (62%) of the enlisted strategies. The study concludes that migration significantly undermines agricultural output and rural socio-economic stability. Recommendations include provision of social amenities, youth empowerment, microcredit schemes, agricultural modernization, and establishment of rural agro-allied industries to retain rural labour and improve agricultural productivity.

**Keywords:** Rural-Urban, Migration, Out-migration, Population

**INTRODUCTION**

Migration is a global socio-economic process in which individuals relocate from one geographical setting to another, often in search of improved living conditions, employment opportunities, or access to social services. Rural–urban migration, a prevalent pattern in developing countries such as Nigeria, has intensified over recent decades due to widening inequalities between rural and urban environments. Historically, migration in developed countries was driven by industrialization, mechanization of agriculture, and rising urban employment. However, in developing contexts, rural–urban migration is predominantly a response to *push factors*, such as poverty, inadequate social amenities, and agricultural constraints, rather than urban attractions. Nigeria's agricultural sector, dominated by smallholder farmers, has been severely affected by youth migration since labour remains the most critical input in rural agriculture. The increasing movement of young people from rural communities into towns has placed enormous pressure on rural economic systems by reducing the labour available for agricultural work. This trend has caused declining productivity, food shortages, ageing farm labour force, and persistent poverty. Ijumu LGA of Kogi State provides a practical case example of these dynamics. In Nigeria, the persistent inequalities in income distribution, employment opportunities, access to education, and availability of social amenities have been widely documented as major contributors to rural–urban population movements (Olanrewaju & Adebayo, 2019). This study therefore examines the drivers and consequences of rural–urban migration among farming households in Ijumu, as well as strategies to mitigate the problem.

Rural–urban migration continues to pose significant socio-economic challenges to local and national governments, especially in agricultural economies. In farming communities, out-migration results in labour depletion, reduced cultivated land area, declining yields, lower household income, and increased vulnerability to poverty. In Ijumu LGA, the migration of youths and economically active adults has hampered agricultural productivity, leaving farming tasks to older adults with limited physical strength. The imbalance between ageing rural populations and youthful urban populations



threatens agricultural sustainability. Unemployment, inadequate rural services, and limited rural opportunities are believed to be central drivers of out-migration.

Given these issues, the study investigates community perceptions of migration causes and its effects on agricultural performance.

The objectives of the study are to:

1. Examine perceived causes of out-migration among farming households in Ijumu LGA.
2. Investigate ways in which out-migration affects agricultural performance.
3. Explore strategies for reducing rural–urban migration in Ijumu LGA.

Agricultural productivity is central to food security, poverty reduction, and rural development in Nigeria. Retaining an active labour force in rural communities is fundamental to ensuring sustainable agricultural production. The United Nations reported that, over half of the global population now resides in urban regions, a proportion expected to rise to two-thirds by 2050 (United Nations, 2018). Various indiscriminate factors compel individuals and families to depart from rural settings to pursue opportunities in urban areas. These factors lead people movement from their areas of origin to other destination, Rural to urban migration is primarily driven by economic, social, and environmental "push" factors from rural areas and "pull" factors from cities. Key causes include unemployment, poverty, inadequate social amenities, and agricultural boredom, alongside the search for better education, healthcare, and higher wages in urban areas (Alarima, 2018). Kwamta *et al.* (2025) ascertained in their work on Rural-Urban Migration and Socio-Economic Life of Rural Communities in Borno State, Nigeria that, rural-urban migration was mostly triggered by push factors like unsafe environment, crop failure, natural disasters like floods, better, infrastructural facilities and healthcare services. Recently, the fear of insecurity in the rural areas is an added reason that has compelled majority of the migrants to the urban centres for safer environment and in line with the research findings of findings of Ajarero & Madu (2014), Lykke, *et al.* (2013); Tacoli, (2011) & Tunde (2009) and Ishiaque & Ullah, (2013) who lamented that, grave consequences await these effects on food production, agricultural exports, loss of manpower necessary for agricultural activities as younger more productive individuals move to urban centres seeking better opportunities.

The likelihood of some scholars to deny the direct contribution of migration to the livelihoods and survival of families left behind, the extent to which migration and remittances can bring about sustained human development and economic growth in migrant-sending areas and countries is a debate on its own (De Haas, 2010). Further, the Post–World War II thinking on migration and development has shifted through four phases: early optimism in the 1950s–1960s, pessimism in the 1970s–1980s, more balanced views in the 1990s, and renewed optimism in recent years due to interest in remittances. Developmentalist views in the 1950s–1960s, believed migration in the developing countries would accelerate national development, migrants were expected to transfer capital, modern ideas, skills and remittances back home, and return migrants were seen as agents of innovation and investment. While the Neoclassical views opined that, migration is driven by individual economic decision-making based on expected wages (Todaro), labour moves from low-wage rural areas to higher-wage urban or international destinations until wages equalize, migration viewed as contributing to optimal factor allocation and economic growth, in which remittances were largely ignored in this theory until the early 2000s, when institutions like the World Bank began recognizing their development importance. In all, while migration clearly supports household livelihoods, its broader and long-term development impacts remain contested.

## **METHODOLOGY**

### **Study Area**

The study is cross sectional research that employed a descriptive quantitative survey of which questionnaires were randomly administered to indigenes of Ijumu LGA available in Birnin Kogi. Fifty students (50) were randomly sampled during a Ijumu emirate student meeting so as to participate in the study. The study employed both primary and secondary methods of data collection of which primary data was sourced through administered questionnaires and secondary data through reviewing of exiting

literatures related to the study. The primary data was analyzed using statistical analysis through the use of statistical package for social sciences (SPSS version 16.0). The result was presented in the form of frequency tables and percentages (descriptive statistics) with a short report showing explanation at the end of each table for easy comprehension.

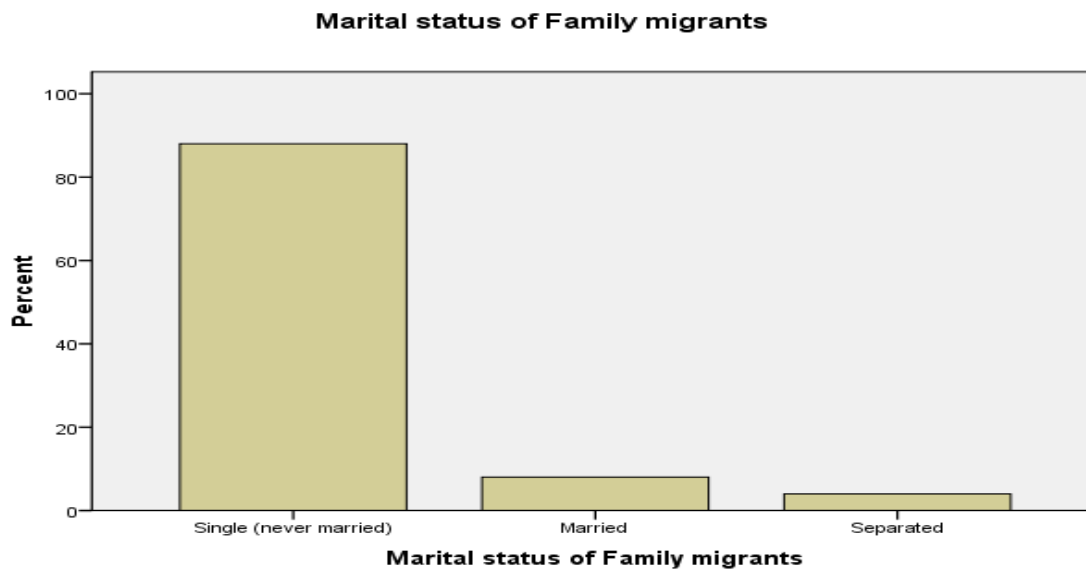
**Data Analysis**

Data obtained was analyzed quantitatively using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS version 16) software. Data analysis involved descriptive and inferential statistics. The data was presented as Bar charts, frequency distributions and tabulated percentages.

**RESULTS**

**Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents**

The below figures 1 to 3 present the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the respondents. The result Showed that most of the respondents, 88% of respondents are single, 8% are married and 4% are separated. This shows that singles who were never married tends to migrate at higher rate in Ijumu towns.

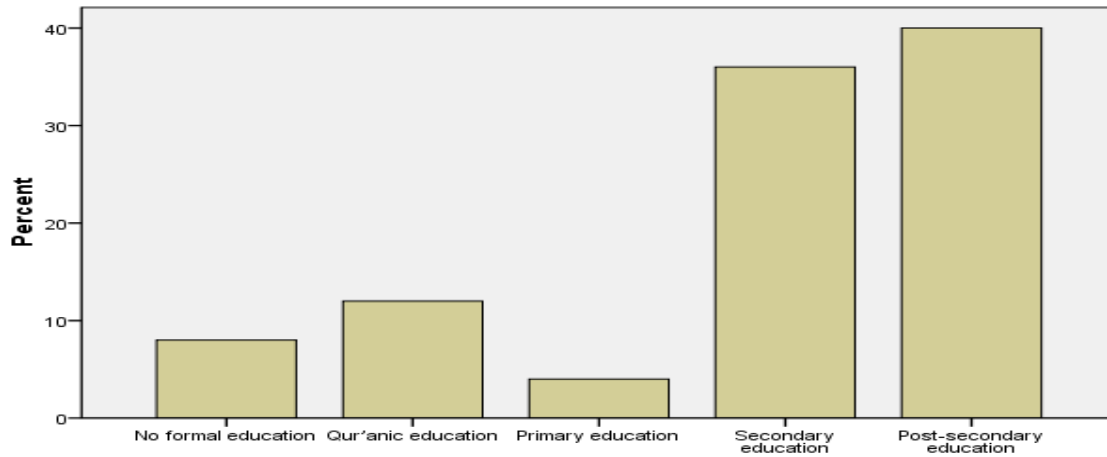


*Figure. 1: Marital Status of Respondents*

**Highest Level of Education Attained by Migrants**

Figure 2 showed that 40% of the migrants in Ijumu have only secondary education, 36% have post-secondary education, 12% have Qur’anic education, 8% have no formal education and 4% have primary education. This may be connected to the fact that migrants in Ijumu town tends to migrate in order to access post-secondary education.

**Highest level of education of Family migrants**

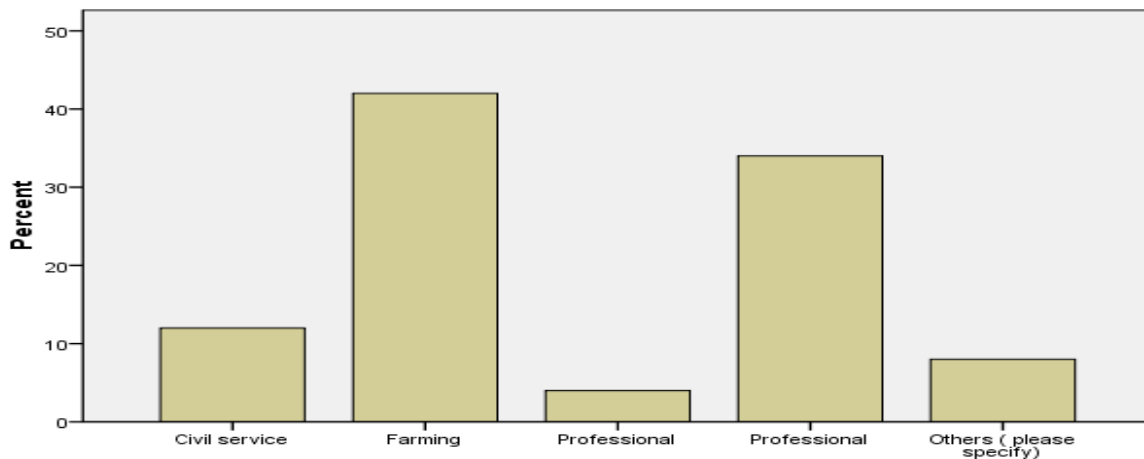


**Highest level of education of Family migrants**

**Figure. 2: Highest Level of Education Attained by Migrants**

Figure 3 showed that 42% of the respondents are farmers, 34% are unemployed, 12% are civil servants, 8% are business men/women and 4% are professionals. This shows that out migration from Ijumu town will definitely affect agricultural activities.

**Occupation before migration**



**Occupation before migration**

**Figure. 3: Occupation of Respondents before Migration**

**Socio-Demographic Characteristics**

Results in Table 1 showed that 36% of respondents reported that 4 family members migrated out of Ijumu, 20% reported more than 4, 16% reported 1, 16% also reported 2 and 12% reported 3. The table further reveals that most of the respondents, 74% reported that male constitute those that tends to migrate, while more than quarter, 26% reported female. This shows that male tends to migrate at a higher rate. In addition, the table reveals that most of the respondents, 88% constitute the age group of 21-40, 8% are within 41-60, and 4% are within 1-20. This shows that youthful population is the highest level of migrant and such might affect agricultural activity.



**Table 1: Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents**

Variable	Responses	Frequency	%
Family members out migrated	1	8	16
	2	8	16
	3	6	12
	4	18	36
	Others	10	20
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>
Sex that mostly migrate in Ijumu	Female	13	26
	Male	37	74
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>
Age category migrant	1-20	2	4
	21-40	44	88
	41-60	4	8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Field survey, 2023

### Causes of Out Migration

Table 2 shows that half (50%) of the respondents agreed that the factors that account for the out-migration of people in Ijumu is as a result of unemployment, 16% attribute out migration Poor crop yield, 10% stated other factors like business, 8% to conflict and as well poor health services, and 4% to Poor education services and as well Bad quality of housing. This shows that employment is very important among the Ijumu people as they do not take up farming alone as an exclusive means of livelihood. In addition, almost half of the respondents, 40% disagreed out migration in Ijumu to Lack of interest in farming, 36% agreed and 24% strongly disagreed. Furthermore, majority of the respondents, 66% agreed that out migration from Ijumu is as a result of plans to Join family members in the city, 18% Disagreed and 16% strongly agreed. This is connected to the aforementioned that farming is of utmost important to the Ijumu people as they also mixed farming with other activities and as a result of absence of such that made them to migrate and as well joined other family members in the city.

**Table 2: Perceived Causes of Out Migration among Farming Population in Ijumu**

Variable	Responses	Frequency	%
Factors that account for the out-migration of people in Ijumu	Conflict	4	8
	Poor health services	4	8
	Poor education services		
	Bad quality of housing	2	4
	Poor crop yield	2	4
	Unemployment	8	16
	Others	25	50
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>
Lack of interest in farming leads to out migration in Ijumu	Strongly agreed	12	24
	Agreed	18	36
	Disagreed	20	40
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>
Plans to join family members in the city leads to out migration in Ijumu	Strongly agreed	8	16
	Agreed	33	66
	Disagreed	9	18
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Field Survey, 2013.



**Effects of Out-migration on Agricultural Performance**

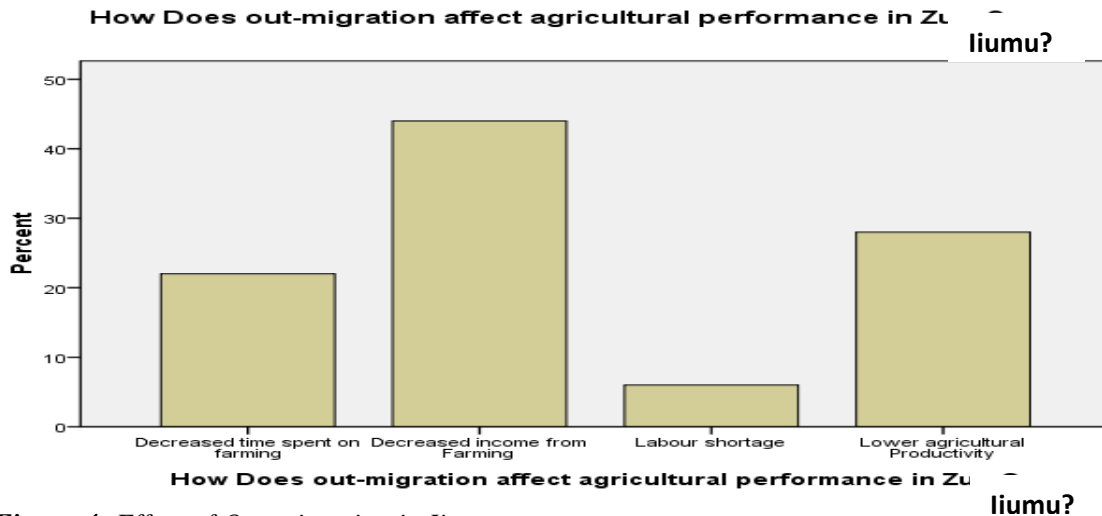
Results in table 3 shows that, majority (68%) of the respondents, agreed that movement of people out of Ijumu affected hire labour supply for farm operations, 24% strongly agreed and 8% disagreed. In addition, majority (74%) of the respondents, agreed that movement of people out of Ijumu affected family labour supply for farm operation, almost quarter, 20% strongly agreed and 6% disagreed. This clearly indicates that there is a socioeconomic implication of out migration in Ijumu as it will drastically affect the output of farm products yearly as out migration continues to persist with time compared to when it is less.

**Table 3: Perception of Ways Out-migration Affects Agricultural Performance in Ijumu**

Variable	Responses	Frequency	%
Movement of People out of Ijumu affected hire labour supply for farm operation	Strongly agreed	12	24
	Agreed	34	68
	Disagreed	4	8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>
Movement of People out of Ijumu affected family labour supply for farm operation	Strongly agreed	10	20
	Agreed	37	74
	Disagreed	3	6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>
out-migration affect agricultural performance in Ijumu	Decreased time spent on farming		
	Decreased income from Farming	11	22
	Labour shortage		
	Lower agricultural Productivity	22	44
	<b>Total</b>	3	6
Out-migration affected farm income in Ijumu		14	28
	Increased farm incomes as a result of high productivity		1
	Decreased farm incomes as a result of low productivity	5	0
	Farm income remains unchanged	29	58
	<b>Total</b>	16	32
	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>	

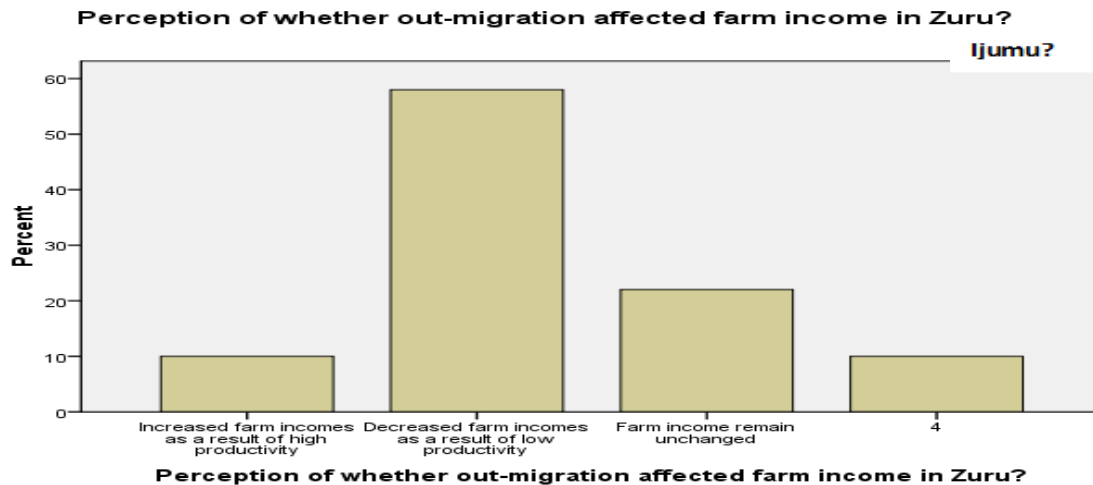
**Source:** Field Survey, 2023

Figure 4 shows that almost half of the respondents, 44% indicate that out-migration decreased income from farming, more than quarter of the respondents, 28% indicates that it lower agricultural productivity, almost quarter of the respondents, 22% indicate that it decreased time spent on farming, and 6% of the respondents indicates that it serves as a labour shortage to farmers when family members migrate out. This clearly indicates that the most detrimental effect of out migration among farming population in Ijumu is that it decreased income from farming and this is as a result of the decreased time spent on farming and as well labour shortage which leads lower agricultural productivity and leads to low income from farming.



**Figure 4: Effect of Out-migration in Ijumu**

Result presentation in Figure 5 shows that more than half of the respondents, 58% indicate that out migration decreased farm income as a result of low productivity, more than quarter of the respondents, 32% indicates that farm income remain unchanged and 10% indicates increased in farm income and as well high productivity. This shows that there had been decreased in farm income as a result of low productivity caused by out migration.



**Figure 5: Respondents Perception on the Effect on Out-migration on Farm Income in Ijumu?**

**Strategies for Reducing Rural-Urban Migration**

Results in table 4 shows that more than half of the respondents, 52% agreed that Provision of basic amenities such as schools, pipe borne water and electricity etc. will help reduce out migration from Ijumu, more than quarter of the respondents, 36% strongly agreed and 12% disagreed. In addition, majority of the respondents, 68% agreed that provision of incentives such as microcredit for youths in agriculture will also reduce out migration from Ijumu, more than quarter, 28% strongly agreed and 4% disagreed. Furthermore, majority of the respondents, 74% agreed that empowering and integrating rural youths into agricultural-based activities will also reduce out migration from Ijumu, almost quarter of the respondents, 22% strongly agreed and 4% Disagreed. Also, majority of the respondents, 62% agreed that Establishment of advocacy programme such as youth employment in agriculture will also reduce out migration from Ijumu, more than half of the respondents, 34% agreed and 4% disagreed. Lastly, more than half of the respondents, 58% agreed that Encouraging formation of groups and societies such



as young farmers clubs and cooperative societies for easy access to loans will also reduce out migration from Ijumu, more than quarter of the respondents, 30% strongly agreed and 12% disagreed. In essence, the respondents all agreed that the aforementioned strategies highlighted will reduce the out migration from Ijumu.

**Table 4:** Strategies for Reducing Rural-Urban Migration in Ijumu

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Responses</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>%</b>
Provision of basic amenities such as schools, pipe borne water and electricity.	Strongly agreed	18	36
	Agreed	26	52
	Disagreed	6	12
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>
Provision of incentives such as microcredit for youths in agriculture	Strongly agreed	14	28
	Agreed	34	68
	Disagreed	2	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>
Empowering and integrating rural youths into agricultural-based activities	Strongly agreed	11	22
	Agreed	37	74
	Disagreed	2	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>
Establishment of advocacy programme such as youth employment in agriculture	Strongly agreed	17	34
	Agreed	31	62
	Disagreed	2	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>
Encouraging formation of groups and societies such as young farmers clubs and cooperative societies for easy access to loans	Strongly agreed	15	30
	Agreed	29	58
	Disagreed	6	12
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Field survey, 2023.

Results in table 5 shows that more than half of the respondents (58%) agreed that Provision of improved varieties of crops and breeds of Livestock will reduce out migration from Ijumu, about 36% of the respondents strongly agreed while only 6% disagreed. Also, almost half of the respondents (46%) agreed that use of improved modern technologies such as farm implements reduce out migration from the study area, more than quarter, 38% strongly agreed and 16% disagreed. Furthermore, majority of the respondents, 64% agreed that Subsidizing prices of farm inputs such as fertilizers, herbicide and pesticide etc. will reduce out migration from Ijumu, almost quarter of the respondents, 24% strongly agreed and 12% disagreed. Also, majority of the respondents, 60% agreed that improved method of farming will attract Youths to Agriculture thus reducing out migration from Ijumu, more than quarter of the respondents, 36% strongly agreed and 4% disagreed. Lastly, majority of the respondents, 66% agreed that Establishment of agro-allied industries in the rural areas and establishing of Bank of Agriculture in rural areas for easy access to loans will improve agriculture in Ijumu thus reducing out migration, almost quarter of the respondents, 24% strongly agreed and 10% disagreed. The respondents all agreed that the aforementioned strategies highlighted will reduce the out migration from Ijumu.

**Table 5:** Strategies for Reducing Rural-Urban Migration in Ijumu

Variable	Responses	Frequency	%
Provision of improved varieties of crops and breeds of Livestock	Strongly agreed	18	36
	Agreed	29	58
	Disagreed	3	6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>
Use of improved modern technologies such as farm Implements	Strongly agreed	19	38
	Agreed	23	46
	Disagreed	8	16
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>
Subsidizing prices of farm inputs such as fertilizers, herbicide and pesticide etc.	Strongly agreed	12	24
	Agreed	32	64
	Disagreed	6	12
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>
Use of improved method of farming in order to attract Youths	Strongly agreed	18	36
	Agreed	30	60
	Disagreed	2	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>
Establishment of agro-allied industries in the rural areas Establishing of Bank of Agriculture in rural areas for easy access to loans	Strongly agreed	12	24
	Agreed	33	66
	Disagreed	5	10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Field Survey, 2023.

## DISCUSSION

The study ascertained causes of out migration among farming population and perception of ways in which out-migration affects agricultural performance; strategies for reducing rural-urban migration in the study area. It was explored that number of socio demographic characteristics has significant influence on why people engage in out migration Ijumu LGA. They include sex, age, marital status, education, occupation and income. In addition, a significant number of the respondent, 42% are farmers, 34% are unemployed. This is in line with the findings of Ajayi, (2021) who reported that, urban centres often offer perceived or actual opportunities for improved livelihoods, compelling young, economically active individuals to relocate from rural areas (Umar *et al.*, 2025). As a result, migration becomes both a survival strategy and a pathway for socio-economic advancement among rural dwellers Furthermore, the findings of this research from Table 2 revealed that 74% of migrants mostly constitute male population also, that 50% of the respondents migrate to cities due to unemployment. due to both This is in accordance with the findings of Ahmed *et al.* (2025) who in their report was reflecting inclusiveness in gender reporting. This distribution shows that both genders actively participate in migration decisions, providing balanced insights for understanding socio-economic migration drivers in particular, economic and non-economic reasons, many people are forced to migrate from one place to another, for example, from the economic factors, unpleasantly and intolerable living and working conditions and problems like population pressure, scarcity of farm land, environmental degradation and declining productivity and overall economic deterioration forced a number of people to migrate from rural to urban area in search of employment, better job opportunities and better living conditions. Furthermore, the research further found that 66% of respondents migrate to cities due to plans to join family members in the city, this aligns with the findings of Zysk's (2021) report that reveals environmental and quality-of-life factors, such as air quality and access to personal space, also influence migration patterns, particularly toward suburban areas. The work of Lagakos, *et al.* (2023) further shows that migration may serve as an insurance mechanism for vulnerable households rather than simply a response to labour market distortions.

Results in table 4.3 reveals that 68% of the respondents agreed that affected hire labour for farm operation, 74% agreed that it affects family labour supply, 58% agreed that it affected farm income, this is in cognizance with the study conducted by Aworemi, *et al.* (2011) in Nigeria which shows that



rural-urban migration is a double-edge problem affecting the rural community as well as the urban destinations. Similarly, study by Ezeudu and Tukur (2024) demonstrates that poverty and unemployment in rural regions are influential push factors that compel individuals to migrate in search of improved livelihoods, often resulting in significant strain on urban infrastructure and services

The study revealed that 52% of respondents agreed that Provision of basic amenities such as schools, pipe borne water and electricity will reduce out migration from Ijumu, 68% also agreed that Provision of incentives such as microcredit for youths in agriculture will also reduce out migration from Ijumu, 74% also agreed that Empowering and integrating rural youths into agricultural-based activities will reduce out migration from Ijumu, 62% also agreed that establishment of advocacy programme such as youth employment in agriculture will reduce out migration from Ijumu, 58% of the respondents agreed that encouraging formation of groups and societies such as young farmers clubs and cooperative societies for easy access to loans will also reduce out migration, 58% also agreed that Provision of improved varieties of crops and breeds of Livestock will also reduce out migration from Ijumu, 64% also agreed that Subsidizing prices of farm inputs such as fertilizers, herbicide and pesticide etc. will also reduce out migration from Ijumu, 60% shows that Use of improved method of farming in order to attract Youths will help reduce out migration, 66% agreed that Establishment of agro-allied industries in the rural areas Establishing of Bank of Agriculture in rural areas for easy access to loans will solve out migration from Ijumu.

In summary, the study shows that most of the migrants are male, adults, movement of people out of Ijumu affected hire labour supply for farm operation, movement of people out of Ijumu affected family labour supply for farm operation, out-migration affected farm income in Ijumu and decreased farm income, provision of basic amenities such as schools, pipe borne water and electricity, Provision of incentives such as microcredit for youths in agriculture, Empowering and integrating rural youths into agricultural-based activities, Establishment of advocacy programme such as youth employment in agriculture, encouraging formation of groups and societies such as young farmers clubs and cooperative societies for easy access to loans, Provision of improved varieties of crops and breeds of Livestock, Subsidizing prices of farm inputs such as fertilizers, herbicide and pesticide etc., Use of improved method of farming in order to attract youths, establishment of agro-allied industries in the rural areas establishing of Bank of Agriculture in rural areas for easy access to loans.

## **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Rural–urban migration in Ijumu LGA significantly undermines agricultural performance due to persistent labour shortages. The exodus of young, active rural dwellers places farming responsibilities on older adults, decreasing productivity and household income. The study concludes that improving rural economic and social conditions is essential to reducing migration. Causes of rural-urban youth migration were identified to be inadequate employment opportunities in rural areas, search for better education, inadequate social infrastructure such as schools, poor medical care services in rural areas, etc. Major effects of rural-urban youth migration as indicated by the respondents were reduction in agricultural labour force, low agricultural productivity, high cost of labour, farm work becomes tedious, reduction of household annual income, farm work mostly done by aged parent, unavailability of farm labour, food insecurity in households, among others. Based on the foregoing, the following recommendations if implemented by policy makers and government authorities concerned will improve out-migration. If a collaborative synergy is formed by the various levels of government to provide electricity, clean water, quality schools, and health facilities in rural areas. Facilitate establishments of agro-allied industries to create employment. Improvement of rural road networks and transportation. Provide microcredit and subsidies for farm inputs. Promote youth empowerment programs in agriculture. Introduce modern farming technologies and labour-saving devices. Establish more rural branches of the Bank of Agriculture. Develop irrigation and support mechanization. Encourage formation of cooperatives for resource pooling.



## REFERENCES

- Ahmed A. Y., Sule M. & Yahaya I. (2025). Socio-Economic Drivers of Rural–Urban Migration: Evidence from Abuja Municipal Area Council, Nigeria. *International Journal of Spectrum Research in Social and Management Sciences (IJSRSMS)*, 1(4): 198-209.
- Ajaero, C.K & Madu, L.A. (2014). Rural-urban migration and livelihoods in southeastern Nigeria. *Development country studies. IISTE Journal*, 4(6): 34-41.
- Ajayi, A. T. (2021). Migration as a livelihood strategy among rural households in Nigeria. *African Population Review*, 18(2): 77–93.
- Alarima, C.I. (2018). Factors Influencing Rural-Urban Migration of Youths in Osun State, Nigeria. *Agro-Science Journal of Tropical Agriculture, Food, Environment and Extension*, 17(3): 34-39.
- Aworemi, J. R. Abdulazeez, I. & Opoola A. (2011). An appraisal of the factors influencing rural-urban migration in some selected Local Government Areas of Lagos State Nigeria. *Journal of Sustainable Development*, 4: 136-141. DOI:10.5539/JSD.V4N3P136
- De Haas, H. (2010). The internal dynamics of migration processes: A theoretical inquiry. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 36(10): 1587–1617.
- Ezeudu, I., & Tukur, A. (2024). Effects of high poverty and unemployment on rural–urban migration in Nigeria and its consequences on urban resources and rural decline. *Journal of African Development Studies*, 19(1): 44–59.
- Ishtiaque, A. & Ullah, S. (2013). The influence of factors of migration on the migration status of Rural-Urban migrants in Dhaka, Bangladesh. *Journal of Studies and Research in Human Geography*, 7(2): 45–52.
- Kwamta A. A.; Yakaka B. A.; & Bintu, B. (2025). Rural-Urban Migration and Socio-Economic Life of Rural Communities in Borno State, Nigeria. *Journal of Arts and Sociological Research (JASR)*. 8(6): DOI: <https://doi.org/10.70382/ajasr.v8i6.037>
- Lagakos, D., Mobarak, A. M., & Waugh, M. E. (2023). The welfare effects of facilitating rural–urban migration. *American Economic Review*, 113(2): 589–624.
- Lykke J, Roikjaer O, Jess P; (2013). Danish Colorectal Cancer Group. The relation between lymph node status and survival in Stage I-III colon cancer: results from a prospective nationwide cohort study. *Colorectal Dis.* 15(5): 59-65. doi: 10.1111/codi.12059. PMID: 23061638.
- Olanrewaju, D. O., & Adebayo, W. O. (2019). Urbanization and migration patterns in Nigeria: Drivers and implications. *Journal of Urban and Regional Planning*, 9(1): 23–34.
- Omonigho, T.O & Olaniyan, Z.O. (2013). Causes and consequences of rural-urban migration in Nigeria. A case study of Ogun waterside local government area of Ogun state, Nigeria. <https://www.bjournal.co.uk/BJASS.aspx>.
- Tacoli, C. (2011). Urbanization, rural-urban migration and urban poverty. International organization for migration. <https://www.iom.int>, MPR.
- Tunde, C.I. (2009). Rural-urban Migration and Agricultural Development in Nigeria. *International Journal of Research. Maiden Edition*; 1(9): 89-95.
- Umar, A, B., Magaji, S., & Ismail, Y. (2025). Urban–Rural Energy Gaps: Investigating the Contribution of Natural Gas to Equitable Poverty Reduction in Nigeria. *Global Academic and Scientific Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies (GASJMS)*, 3(8): 55-63. DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.16979554
- United Nations, (2018) World urbanization prospect. The 2018 Revision.
- Zysk, E. (2021). Environmental and economic factors of migration from urban to suburban areas: Evidence from Wrocław, Poland. *Sustainability*, 13(15): 1–16.