Socio-Economic Attributes of Intra-Urban Residential Migrations of Residents of Olugbuwa Estate, Igbogbo in Ikorodu, Lagos State, Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

This survey examines the socio-economic attributes of intra-urban residential migration of residents in Olugbuwa Estate in Igbogbo, Lagos State, Nigera with the aim of identifying its influence on residents of the study area. Data used for this study were obtained from structured questionnaire and personal interview. The sample frame is 935 households' heads. The sample size is ten percent of the sample frame which translates to ninety four respondents. The sampling technique used is systematic sampling. Data were analyzed using descriptive (frequency counts and simply percentage) and inferential (correlation) analysis. The correlation analysis was used to explain relationships between socio-economic variables and intra-urban migration variables. The study finds that some of the respondents were between the age of 20-40 years, 37.2% of the respondents monthly income was below #20,000 and some of them changed residents because of low rental prices in new places. Among other findings, the study also reveals that, there were positive statistical significant relationship between socio-economic background and intra-urban migration pattern of residents of the study. In conclusion, the study recommends such as upgrading houses, infrastructural provisions, government policy on birth control among others.
Keywords: Socio-Economic Attributes, Intra-Urban Residents, Mobility Pattern

INTRODUCTION

The residential characteristics of one city or one urban neighborhood are generally developed through localizing behaviour or individual decisions or family decisions. Intra -urban movement which covers a wide range of movements made by the family members in various countries can both be voluntary and involuntary. Factors forcing families to change their place of residence in the city, is subject to the desires, ambitions and expectations which in itself is a subject to the family status, education, income, lifestyle and the dwelling condition of these families. In addition, physical quality, accessibility to the public services and infrastructures, social amenities of various neighborhoods are among the attracting and repelling factors that play a significant role in the intra urban movements (Gbakeji, 2006). At the same time, the socio-economic characteristics of the movers may be different, depending upon the type of move. Migrant selectivity can influence the type of move of the individual and the aggregate characteristics of movers. It must be noted, however, that the residential character of a city or neighborhood is a function of the locational behaviour and decisions of individuals and families. Families' movement from one neighborhood to another

neighborhood inside the cities brings up obvious consequences on the formation and changing social domain inside the cities and generally on the social spatial structure of the cities. In this regard, the entrance of settlers into the city, primary habitation and their movement in the later stages, affects the rate and direction of movements inside the cities to a great extent (Zanganeh and Pour, 2011). In the light of the foregoing, this study examines the socio-economic attributes of intra-urban residential migrations of residents of olugbuwa estate, Igbogbo, Lagos State of Nigeria with a view to identifying its influence on residents of the study area.

Socio-Economic Characteristics of Intra-Urban Movers

Residential mobility is based on housing dissatisfaction. However, age is an important measure in assessing the socio economic significant of intra urban residential mobility. Thus, young people move often than older persons for a variety of reasons, this translate that, the propensity to move declines with age. Simply put, the older an individual is, the less likely the person is to move. In general as young people make a decision to attend college, get a job and marry, establish their own households, or migrate to different communities, their mobility rates increase. In contrast, once individuals settle down and stabilize, their housing needs are adjusted accordingly and their mobility declines (Pamela, 2006). The presence of children in the household, is also a determinant for residential mobility. Thus, mobility rate tends to increase between 20 and 24 years of age. Also, between 30 and 34 years of age, and begin declining when the individuals are 35 years or older (Pamela, 2006). There are: potential movers and non potential movers in the housing sector. Okoko (2005) citing Clark and Avery (1978) notes that the concept of potential movers and potential non movers is derived from the broad concept of urban residential mobility. Residential mobility in cities follows two approaches, the macro-analytical and the micro analytical approaches. The macro – analytical approach deals with the analysis of the origin and destination sets, the aggregate interaction and flow patterns between them, directional bias and the investigation of the structure of migration matrices.

METHOD

This study adopts the survey research design. Data were obtained using a set of structured questionnaire and personal interview. The sample frame comprises the entire households' heads in Olugbuwa Estate which evolved from the total number of buildings 187 and translates to 935. The sample size was drawn from the total number of household in Olugbuwa Estate based on Morgan's sample size determinant method. However, the sample size was ten percent of the sample frame which translates to ninety four respondents. The systematic sampling technique was used. The sampling procedure in the study area (Olugbuwa Estate in Igbogbo) covered reconnaissance visit to the site, records taking of the names and numbers of buildings in each street, identification of the houses to be interviewed and the conduction of interview with respondents in the study area. Data were analyzed using the descriptive (frequency counts and simply percentage) and inferential (correlation) analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 shows that the male respondents were 60.1%, while the female respondents were 39.4% respectively. This implies that there were more male than female during the interview segment in the study area. Table 2 shows that 62.8 % of the respondents were married while the 30.9 % of the respondents were single, and 3.2 % of the respondent are widow and same are divorced. Thus, the study reveals that majority of respondents are married. From the analysis on table 3, the study depicts that 9.6 % are below 20 years of age, while 64.9% of the respondents fall between the age of 20-40 years, 24.5% of the respondents were 41- 60 years and 1.1 % of the respondents were above 60 years of age. This, implies that majority of the respondents are between the age of 20 – 40 years. The data on table 4 reveal that 26.6% of the respondents have between 1 to 2 children, 29.9% have 3 to 5 children, 10.6% have 5 to 7 children, while 31.9 % have no children. Thus, this suggests that majority of the respondents have between 3 to 5 children.

Table 5 shows that 35.1% of the respondents were Lagos indigene, 25.5% of the respondents were migrants from Ogun State, 16% were from Osun State, 9.6% were from Oyo State and 13.8% of the respondents were from others States. This means that, majority of the residents are from Lagos State. The data on table 6 depicts that 48.9% of the respondents were self-employed, 19.1% were civil servant, 12.8% were unemployed, 11.7% were traders and 7.4% were engaged in other activities. However, one can infer that majority of respondents in the study area are self-employed. The study further reveals on table 7 that 48.9% of respondents have attained tertiary education, 40.4% attain Secondary school education, 4.3% attain primary education, while 6.4% of respondents have no training in any of the educational levels. This reveals that majority of the respondents were educated.

The data on table 8 show that 37.2% of the respondents income fall below #20,000, while 32% of the respondents income fall between #20,000 - #40,000, and 10.6% of the respondent income fall between #40,000 - #60,000, 13.8% of the respondent income fall between #60,000 - #80,000 and 6.4% of the respondents income were above #80,000. This implies that majority of the respondents are low income earners. From table 9, it is shown that, 23.4% of respondents household size falls below 2 while 46.8 % of the respondents household size fall between 2 to 4, 21.2 % of the respondent represents 5 to 7 household size, while 8.5 % of the respondents households' size is above 7. This reveals that majority of respondents households' size was between 2 to 4. Data on table 10 reveal that 74.5 % of the respondents were traders, while 4.3 % were farmers, 16 % were civil servants, and 5.4 % were involved in other economic activities, this suggests that majority of the respondents are traders. The study also shows on table 11 that 49% of the respondents were the owners of their residence while 51.1% of the respondents are not the owners. This implies that, majority of the respondents residing within the study area are not the owner of their residents. This study reveals equally on table 12 that 37.3% of the respondents change their places of residence because of low rental price, 34% of the respondents change residence because of increase in family size, 16% change residents

because of nearness to work place, while 12.7% of respondents have other reasons for their change in residence. Thus, this reveals that majority of the respondents make residential change because of the low rent they find elsewhere. From table 13, the study shows that 75.6% of the respondents have the intention of changing residence, 24.5% of respondents do not have such intention of changing residence. The study on table 14 depicts that 27.7% of the total respondents move from a single room to a room and parlor, 16% move from a room and parlor to self-contain, while 18.1% of the respondents move from self-contain to two/three bedroom flat and 38.3% of the respondent were the owners of their house. This suggested that the largest percentages of the respondents are house owners. Table 15 reveals that 88 % of the respondents change in residence have effect on them, 31.9% of respondents change in residence do not have effect on them.

Futher findings reveal that 50% of the respondents are affected by high cost of rent, 27.7% of the respondents effect are environmental while 7.4% of the respondents effect were insecurity, pollution and other vices (table 16). On table 17, the study reveals that 20.2% of the respondents paid below #40,000 as house rent per annum, 39.4 % pay between #40,000 - #80,000, 30.9% of the respondents paid between #80,000- #120,000 as rent per annum while 9.6% pay above #120,000 as rent per annum. This study reveals that there were positive relationships between variables of socio-economic attributes and intra-urban migration of residents. In the light of this, the study reveals that the higher the respondents' income, the more the residents move to other residents in the study area. It also reveals that the higher the rent, the higher the rate of residents intra-urban migration.

Table 1: Sex of Respondents

Sex	Frequency	Percent
Male	57	60.1
Female	37	39.4
Total	**94**	**100**

Source: Fieldwork, 2013

Table 2: Respondents' marital status

Marital status	Frequency	Percent
Married	59	62.8
Single	29	30.9
Widow	3	3.2
Divorced	3	3.2
Total	**94**	**100**

Source: Fieldwork, 2013

Table 3: Respondents' Age

Age	Frequency	Percent
Below 20	9	9.6
20 - 40 years	61	64.9
41- 60 years	23	24.5
Above 60	1	1.1
Total	**94**	**100**

Source: Fieldwork, 2013

Table 4: Respondents' Number of Children

No. of Children	Frequency	Percent
1 to 2	25	26.6
3 to 5	29	29.9
5 to 7	10	10.6
None	30	31.9
Total	**94**	**100**

Source: Fieldwork, 2013

Table 5: Respondents' State of Origin

State	Frequency	Percent
Lagos	33	35.1
Ogun	24	25.5
Osun	15	16
Oyo	9	9.6
Others	13	13.8
Total	**94**	**100**

Source: Fieldwork, 2013.

Table 6: Respondents' Occupation

Occupation	Frequency	Percent
Civil servant	18	19.1
Unemployed	12	12.8
Self employed	46	48.9
Trading	11	11.7
Others	7	7.4
Total	**94**	**100**

Source: Fieldwork, 2013

Table 7: Respondents' Level of Education

Education level	Frequency	Percent
Primary	4	4.3
Secondary	38	40.4
Tertiary	46	48.9
None	6	6.4
Total	**94**	**100**

Source: Fieldwork, 2013.

Table 8: Respondents' Income Per Month

Income Per Month	Frequency	Percent
Below #20,000	35	37.2
#20,000 - #40,000	30	32
#40,000 - #60,000	10	10.6
#60,000 - #80,000	13	13.8
#80,000 and above	6	6.4
Total	**94**	**100**

Source: Fieldwork, 2013

Table 9: Respondent's Household size

Household size	Frequency	Percent
Below 2	22	23.4
2 to 4	44	46.8
5 to 7	20	21.2
above 7	8	8.5
Total	**94**	**100**

Source: Fieldwork, 2013

Table 10: Economy of the Study Area

Mayor Economy	Frequency	Percent
Trading	70	74.5
Farming	4	4.3
Civil servant	15	16
Others	5	5.4
Total	**94**	**100**

Source: Fieldwork, 2013

Table 11: Respondents' form of Ownership

Ownership	Frequency	Percent
Personally	46	49
Tenement	48	51.1
Total	**94**	**100**

Source: Fieldwork, 2013

Table 12: Respondents' Reasons of Changing Residents

Reason	Frequency	Percent
Low rent price	35	37.3
Increase in family size	32	34
Nearness to workplace	15	16
Others	12	12.8
Total	**94**	**100**

Source: Fieldwork 2013

Table 13: Respondents' Intension of Changing Residents

Intension of Changing Resident	Frequency	Percent
Yes	71	75.6
No	23	24.5
Total	**94**	**100**

Source: Fieldwork, 2013

Table 14: Respondents' Pattern of Movement

Pattern of Movement	Frequency	Percent
From a single room to room and parlor	26	27.7
From a room and parlor to self-contain	15	16
From a self-contain to two/three bedroom flat	17	18.1
From tenant to become a house owner	36	38.3
Total	**94**	**100**

Source: Fieldwork, 2013

Table 15: Effects of Changing Residents

Does change have effect	Frequency	Percent
Yes	64	88
No	30	31.9
Total	**94**	**100**

Source: Fieldwork, 2013

Table 16: Effect of Resident Change on Respondents

Effect	Frequency	Percent
High rental	47	50
Environmental	26	27.7
Insecurity	7	7.4
Pollution	7	7.4
Others	7	7.4
Total	**94**	**100**

Source: Fieldwork, 2013

Table 17: Respondents' Rent Per Annum

Rent Per Annum	Frequency	Percent
Below #40,000	19	20.2
#40,000-#80,000	37	39.4
#80,000-#120,000	29	30.9
Above #120,000	9	9.6
Total	91	96.8

Source: Fieldwork 2013

Table 18: Correlations of socio-economic and intra-urban migration attributes

			MIR	ARP	HS	RIM
Spearman's rho	MIR	Correlation Coefficient	1.000			
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.			
		N	93			
	ARP	Correlation Coefficient	.368**	1.000		
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.425	.		
		N	92	92		
	HS	Correlation Coefficient	.282**	-.106	1.000	
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.006	.316	.	
		N	92	91	92	
	RIM	Correlation Coefficient	.274**	.418**	.288**	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.009	.854	.006	.
		N	91	91	90	91

MIR	=	Monthly income of respondents;
ARP	=	Average rent pay per annum;
HS	=	Household size;
RIM	=	Reasons for intra-urban migration
**	=	Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study has examined the socio-economic attributes and intra-urban migration of residents with a view to identifying its influence on residents in the study area. The study concluded that there were more male than female during the interview, majority of respondents are

married, majority of the interviewers are between the ages of 20 – 40 years, most respondents have between 3 to 5 children, majority of respondents' households' size is between 2 to 4. Majority of respondents are traders as most respondents change residents because of the low cost of rent in the new place of residence. Many respondents have the intension of changing residence in the future. Finally, the study reveals a positive statistical relationship between socio-economic attributes and intra-urban migration of residents in the study area. The study therefore recommends that there is a need for upgrading of house and infrastructure provision since the study revealed that the higher the respondents' income, the more the residents move to other residents in the study area. There is also the need for government to subsidize housing cost by advancing money to house owners to improve on the their houses since it was revealed that the higher the rent, the higher the rate of residents intra-urban migration. Besides, there is also the need for government policy on child birth control since there was more intra-urban migration as a result of the increase in households' size.

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