THE DETERMINANTS OF INTERNATIONAL CHAIN MIGRATION AMONG NIGERIANS IN FINLAND

UNIVERSITY OF EASTERN FINLAND

Olajide Ayoola Tomisin (277172)
University of Eastern Finland
Department of Geographical and Historical Studies
Master's thesis
19/04/2019
This study position is not to criticize that migration is a bad thing but to look into the factors, patterns and determinants of international migration from one region to another. Most especially from developing countries to developed countries (from non-capitalist to capitalist countries). The study examine the the factors that triggers the movements of Nigerians from home country into Finland. The development of Nigeria as describe the country as the source of sending country of international migrants.

Contribution of international network migration from the later migrants in host country has substantial effect on the continuous movement of people or potential migrant in home country in relation to socio-economic development of sending and receiving countries to maximize the socio-economic or social capital of these migrants.

Basically, socio-economic situation of both sending and receiving countries can triggers movements as the push-pull factors of international migration. This study revealed the challenges that Nigerians faced in their home country which resulted to set these people on the move in search of greener pasteure beyond their region and state border for their own self-development. Migration in this study is regarded as a continuous processes that the later migrant is always serve as determinant in the presence of inequality regionally and nationally.

Author: Olajide Ayoola Tomisin
Student number: 277172
Title of research: Topic: The Determinants of International Chain Migration among Nigerians in Finland
Faculty: Social Sciences and Business Studies
Subject: Border Crossings Master’s Degree Programme – Human Geography
Number of pages: 86
Work: Master’s thesis
Time: (April 2019)
Key words: (Finland, Nigeria, Nigerians, Emigration, International Migration, Migration Networks, Socio-Economic Development)
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost, I thank God for the infinite grace and mercy he bestows upon me. To my supervisor Dr. Paul Fryer, thank you for your guidance, patience and for all the support you have been given me throughout the course of my studies in the university and this particular study, you are indeed a father and guardian. To my “Own True Family” (Mr Folorunso Kayode Michael and Master Folorunso Imisoluwa Zion), I cannot not thank you enough for the love, encouragement and supports you gave me throughout the course of my studies, you are indeed a family. Including my family and friends. I am blessed to have everyone around me.
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

**Research Statement** ................................................................................................................. ii

**Acknowledgement** ................................................................................................................... iii

**Table of Contents** ..................................................................................................................... iv

**List of Tables** ........................................................................................................................... vi

**List of Figures** .......................................................................................................................... vi

## 1.0. CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1. Key Objectives and Aims ................................................................................................. 2

1.2. Research Questions ......................................................................................................... 2

1.3. Definitions of key of Terms .......................................................................................... 3

1.4. Summary ......................................................................................................................... 4

## 2.0. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND METHODOLOGY

2.1. Theoretical Framework .................................................................................................. 6

2.2. Migration Network Theory ........................................................................................... 8

2.3. Neoclassical Economic Theories ................................................................................... 10

2.3.1. The Push-Pull Aspects of Neoclassical Theory ....................................................... 11

2.4. World System Theories ................................................................................................ 12

2.5. Relating These Theories ............................................................................................... 13

2.6. Research Methodology .................................................................................................. 14

2.7. Ethical considerations ................................................................................................... 15

2.8. Scientific Honesty ......................................................................................................... 15

2.9. Summary of the Theoretical Framework and Research Methodology ....................... 16

## 3.0. BACKGROUND AND LITERATURE REVIEW

3.1. BACKGROUND ................................................................................................................. 17

3.1.1. Nigeria Background ................................................................................................. 18

3.1.2. Nigeria Oil Resources and its Big Economy Market in African ....................... 19

3.1.3. The Legacy of Colonization and the Political Leaders on Nigeria development and Growth .............................................................................................................. 21

3.1.4. Background on Nigerian Movement ........................................................................ 21

3.1.5. Pre-Colonial and Colonial Voluntary Emigration of Nigerians ....................... 22

3.1.6. Post-Colonial Voluntary Emigration of Nigerians ............................................... 23

3.2. Historical Background and Development of Finland .................................................. 25

3.2.1. Finland Changing Face of Emigration to Immigration Country ....................... 26

3.2.2. Patterns of Voluntary Movement into Finland ....................................................... 26

3.2.2.1. Familial immigration and Work Mobility Patterns ..................................... 26

3.2.2.2. International Students Migrants in Finland ................................................... 28

3.3. Literature review ............................................................................................................ 31

3.3.1. Global Migration ..................................................................................................... 31

3.3.2. Some Patterns of Voluntary Migration Across the Globe .................................... 31

3.3.2.1. Migration and Education .............................................................................. 33

3.3.2.2. Labour Force and Migration ......................................................................... 33

3.3.2.3. Immigrant Family and Migration ................................................................. 35

3.4. Nigeria as a Source of Migration .................................................................................. 36

3.4.1. Some Factors that can Determine Migration from Nigeria ............................... 36

3.4.2. Socio-economic: Unemployment and Poverty Rate in Nigeria ...................... 38
3.5. key Factors that could Determine Nigerian Emigration Decisions.................................39
3.6. Nigeria Immigration Policies..........................................................................................40
3.7. Nigeria as a Sending Country of International Migrants.............................................40
  3.7.1. Emigration of Nigerians for employment in the globe and OECD countries...........41
  3.7.2. Emigrating of Nigerians for study purposes into OECD countries.........................42
  3.7.3. Nigerians Emigrating out of Nigeria for family reasons into OECD countries......43
3.8. Finland and Nigerian Migrants: Crossing Border for Education and Work Mobility.....43
  3.8.1. Education and Mobility...........................................................................................44
3.9. Wage Differential between Finland and Nigeria.........................................................44
3.10. Finland as a Receiving Country of Nigerians..............................................................45
  3.10.1. Finland immigration policies................................................................................46
3.11. Immigration of Nigerians into Finland......................................................................47
3.12. Summary....................................................................................................................48

4. EMPIRICAL RESULTS ..................................................................................................49
4.0. INTRODUCTION ........................................................................................................49
4.1. Socio-Demographic Characteristic............................................................................51
4.2. Perception and Process of International Network Migration......................................52
4.3. Effect of Socio-Economic Development of both Finland and Nigeria as the Determinant of Migration among Nigerians in Finland.........................................................54
  4.3.1. Effect of Nigerians migration decision on sending and host countries.................56
4.4. Results........................................................................................................................58
4.5. Summary....................................................................................................................58
5. CHAPTER FIVE: Introduction and Discussion..............................................................59
5.0. Introduction................................................................................................................59
5.1. Discussion...................................................................................................................64
5.2. Summary....................................................................................................................65
6. CONCLUSION ..............................................................................................................67
   BIBLIOGRAPHY............................................................................................................75
   VISITED WEBSITES ....................................................................................................76
   Appendix 1....................................................................................................................77
   Appendix 2....................................................................................................................78
   Appendix 3....................................................................................................................81

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Represent the Data of Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents........50
  1.1. Age frequency...........................................................................................................50
  1.2. Gender......................................................................................................................50
  1.3. Religion....................................................................................................................50
  1.4. Marital Status........................................................................................................50

Table 2: Perception and Process of International Network Migration among Nigerians from Finland to Nigeria........................................................................................................51
  2.1. Mode of Information...............................................................................................51
2.2. Network Links.........................................................................................................................51
2.3. Migrate to Finland through Later Migrant.............................................................................51
2.4. Continuation of Networking among Later Migrant to Help more Nigerians to move into Finland.................................................................................................................................51

Tables 3: Finland, Nigeria and Nigerian immigrants in Finland has been positively reaping from migratory benefits and advantage. .........................................................................................................................52

3.1. Socio Economic Status of the Respondents in Nigeria..........................................................52
   3.1.1. Education Distribution...........................................................................................................52
   3.1.2. Employment Status...............................................................................................................52
   3.1.3. Monthly income in Euro (€) ................................................................................................52
   3.1.4. Respondents Rates their Economic Status...........................................................................52
   3.1.5. Factors that Triggers Respondent to Migrate into Finland................................................52

Table 3.2: Socio Economic Status of the Respondents in Nigeria..................................................53
   3.2.1. Education Distribution...........................................................................................................53
   3.2.2. Employment Status...............................................................................................................53
   3.2.3. Monthly Income in Euro (€)................................................................................................53
   3.2.4. Respondents Rate their Economic Status...........................................................................53

Table 3.3: Effect of Respondents Migration Decision on Host Country (Inclusion, Integration and Assimilation) ........................................................................................................................................54
   3.3.1. Inclusion into Labour Force..................................................................................................54
   3.3.2. Level of Respondents Finnish Language Skills (Ranging from Level (1) lowest to Level (5) Highest)..........................................................................................................................54
   3.3.3. Respondents Citizenship Status...........................................................................................54
   3.3.4. Respondents plan of acquiring Finnish Citizenship............................................................54

Table 3.4: Effect of Respondents Migration Decision on Home Country (Remittance, immigration back home).........................................................................................................................55
   3.4.1. Remittance (Support to Family and Friends Back Home) .................................................55
   3.4.2. Respondent immigrate Back Home.......................................................................................55
   3.4.3. Factors that can Influence Voluntary Immigration Back Home........................................55

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Where Everyone in the World Migrating -to in One Gorgeous Chart.................................29
Figure 2: Family Migration Flows into OECD Countries.........................................................................35
1.0.CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

Migration cannot be separated from social phenomenon of human being’s life, since the movement has been into existence as human itself. This is the movement of human beings from one location to another either for permanent or short period of time settlement with a purpose. This movement can be individual, mass, chain or network migration among people within or outside region, states including places across the border. Many factors can determine or leads to migration decision of people from their place of origin to place of settlement.

During the ancient era, people migrated due to farming, hunting, fishing and trading while in this present age, migration phases and determinants have changed, and the causes are centred around regional inequality and socio-economic disadvantage and advantage from one country or place to another (personal development, unemployment and poverty), political, religious, environmental, wars disaster and many more are issues affecting the decision of people to leave their home country to another. Nevertheless, De Montclos (2005:1), among other researchers have, “estimated that some 125 million people migrate from one country to another annually”. Globally: presently, more than 258 million people are living outside their home countries\(^1\).

This study is going to focus on voluntary migrants only, such as, through studies, family unification and labour migratory patterns from Nigeria as a member of Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to Finland as a member of European Union. The West Africans are the most mobile people mong all Africans. “When West Africans migrate out of the region, they tend to migrate to European countries with whose people they share historical relationships and a common national language and that have more economic opportunities\(^2\)”. This study thus argues that, migration of people has gone beyond the sending and receiving countries historical, language, and economic background including relationships. Nigeria and


Finland typify such scenario whereby development and the changing phase of their migration will be used as determinants.

1.1. Key Objectives and Aims

The objective of this thesis is to analyse and find out key determinants of Nigerians Emigration and patterns of their immigration to Finland, the importance of networks information to their movements and effects on both country economic.

The main aim of this study is to use the socio-economic development impact of both Finland and Nigeria as the key determinants of emigration of Nigerians from home country into Finland by using quantitative research methodology.

Although, many literature reviews have identified the determinants of Nigerians emigration from home country to other countries in the globe, but, not all the countries that Nigerians migrate to have been fully studied. In order to contribute to the completion of the existing knowledge on the international movement of Nigerians which brought the focus of this study. This study seeks to explore the most prominent patterns of Nigerians movement after the end of colonized and independent Nigeria in 1960s till date, specifically into Finland.

Hence, the researcher aims to answer the following research questions;

1.2. Research Questions:

(1) How do Nigerians perceive and process the networks information about international migration?
(2) What is the effect of socio-economics of Nigeria and Finland on immigration of Nigerians to Finland?
(3) How does migration of Nigerians have effect on both source and destination countries?

1.3. Definitions of Key of Terms

Some Patterns of Migration in the Globe.

Due to the complexity nature in defining who is a migrant and the immigration policies of individual countries in antagonizing, categorizing of classifying their foreigners, as at present,
there is no legal or global accepted definition of an international migrants, but there are many definitions by different organizations which many scholars also adopted in defining migrant that can help this study to concentrate on its focus.

Variant definitions of international migration have been coined. Firstly, the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA, 1998) defines migrant, “as any person who changes his or her country of usual residence”\(^3\). Secondly, United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) defines international migrant, “as any person who lives temporarily or permanently in a country where he or she was not born and has required some significant social ties to this country\(^4\)”. Also, International Organization for Migration (IOM) defines migrant as:

“Migrant as any person who is moving or has moved across an international border or within a State away from his/her habitual place of residence, regardless of (1) the person’s legal status; (2) whether the movement is voluntary or involuntary; (3) what the causes for the movement are; (4) what the length of the stay is”\(^5\).

1.4. Summary

This dissertation is divided into six chapters, and every chapter is contributing towards the realization of the specific objectives of the study. Chapter 1, introduction, presents a ground for the study, the objectives, the research questions and significance of the study, as well as a brief outline of the study. Chapter two further explores the theoretical frameworks that is related to the dissertation, with an aim of establishing the existing scholarly gap. Including, the paper put forward the details of the methodology which has been adopted in analysing the data. The chapter furthered in positioning the research questions and provides the hypotheses. The last bit of the chapter presents data collection and analysis including the justification of the sources and methods that have been used. Chapter 2 presents the historical background and literature review of the past scholars. In chapter four, the paper presents data presentation and

\(^3\) Labour Migration
[https://migrationdataportal.org/themes/labour-migration](https://migrationdataportal.org/themes/labour-migration)

\(^4\) LEARNING TO LIVE TOGETHER

\(^5\) Who is a migrant?
[https://www.iom.int/who-is-a-migrant](https://www.iom.int/who-is-a-migrant)
data analysis and results. Chapter 5 presents the discussion of the study on how these findings are linked to theoretical framework and reviewed literature. This chapter also offers the limitation of the study and finally gives a reflection of on the methodology by looking at its strength and weakness. Generally, the concluding chapter recaps the study and consolidates the findings and gives implications of the findings for the future research.
2.0. CHAPTER TWO: THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND METHODOLOGY

This chapter will focus on theoretical framework and methodology for understanding descriptive accounts of Nigerians immigration to Finland. As such, it will unveil the various factors around such movements, the expediting factors, together with some instantaneous challenge. Nevertheless, the theoretical framework will give a descriptive account of the theoretical underpinning upon which this study is built.

2.1. Theoretical Framework

This chapter argues that migration is complex and wide in processes and understanding which involves many tasks to actualize by the migrant, sending and receiving countries. Many theories were in existence to shed light into understanding the phases, patterns, forms, determinant, push and pull model of migration from one place to another. Including the immigration policies of different countries that plays different roles in controlling migration. No theory has full explanation that is applicable to all migration situation.

“Men and women migrate for similar reasons – to get an education, to find work, to get married, or flee persecution or harm”\(^6\). The reasons and factors for Nigerians to migrate out of their place of origin can be understood by using these theories: network theory, neoclassic economic theory and world system theory. Many of these theories have their short comings and assumptions but still yet they have great impact in understanding different types or phases of migration.

These theories are going to be delve into from the work of (Hammer et al. 1997, Faist and Faist 2000 in Wickramasinghe, Wimalaratana, 2016). These scholars divide migration theory into three main categories, micro-level, macro level and meso-level. Micro-level theories concentrate on persons desire and expectations in the proposed destination country while meso-level theories focused on kinship, social networks, including isolated minority communities from home to host countries. Macro level theories concentrates on the economic structure of the country. “The effective units of migration were (and are) neither individuals nor households but sets of people linked by acquaintance, kinship, and work experience” (Tilly,1990:84). McLaughlin talked about ties that later migrants have with place of origin to promote chain

migration to destination country inorder for new migrant to maximize their social capital. Network migration focus of this study is concentrated on family, work and students from Nigeria into Finland.

2.2. Migration Network Theory

“Migrant networks might become the sole reason why people continue to migrate even though other determinants have lost their significance” (Dekker, Engbersen, 2014:402). People tends to migrate to where they have connections and information about rather than just choose any destination due to ‘risk and cost’ of movement in the proposed destination. “Migrants obtain this information through accessing the social capital that the networks provide” (Dekker, Engbersen, 2014:403).

Network and social capital theories are interwoven. Glenn Loury (1977), “introduced the concept of social capital to designate a set of intangible resources in families and communities that help to promote social development among young people” (in Massey, 1999:43). Bourdieu continues with his work by extending it beyond families and communities but to the society to access social capital through networking system. Bourdieu (1985), defines social capital as, “the aggregate of the actual or potential resources which are linked to possession of a durable network of more or less institutionalized relationships of mutual acquaintance or recognition” (taking from Dekker, Engbersen, 2014:403).

Massey, defines migrant networks as a, “sets of interpersonal ties that connect migrants, former migrants, and non-migrants in origin and destination areas through ties of kinship, friendship, and shared community origin” (Massey et al., 1993:448). This type of movement has effect in the inclusion of international migrant into the destination country labour force and educational system. “Social capital within migrant networks helps to lower the costs and risks that migration entails” (Dekker, Engbersen, 2014:402). Network migration is, “a set of interpersonal ties that connects migrants with relatives, friends, or fellow countrymen, at home who convey information, provide financial, backups, and facilitates employment opportunities and accommodation in various supportive ways” (Arango, 2000:283). Migration theory is so much interdependent with social capital of migrants.

Massey et al., (1993), explain migration theory further that networks decline the costs and risks of people’s movements whereby the expected nets returns of migration are always
huge. This has always had positive effect on the decision making of potential migrants to migrate. Massey et al., (1993), concluded that network connections are related to social capital to potential migrant to have access to employment opportunities abroad.

“Declining Costs,” ‘the first migrants’ encounter many difficulties such as higher cost, expenses and no social ties in destination country. The first migrant pave way to reduced and lower cost and expenses for the new migrant (family and friends). Including would have had ‘social ties’ or connection in the destination country which will help the new migrant to improve the social capital such as employment opportunities and shelter.

“Declining Risk,” has effect in increasing migration and welcome new migrant into the destination country due to less risk that is attached to migration in securing employment or job to have income. The later migrant mostly has social ties and connection in destination country which helps new migrant in less worried concern his/her self-independent and financial growth in destination country. Declining cost and risks can have great effect in continuation of immigration among the people.

The former migrant in destination country always determines the immigration objective and success of new migrant from place of origin to destination country in this theory. “Social networks don’t just concern how people are connected: they also affect the circulation of resources” (see Bosco 2001; in Vertovec 2009:35).

“Some destination immigration policies play crucial role in the influx of network migrant. Immigration policies, whether we believe they are generous or not, rely on an understanding of what brings immigrants into a country, who will follow them, where they will locate, etc” (Martinez-Brawley, Zorita, 2014:131). Some countries immigration policies, “reinforce migrant networks by giving members of kin networks special rights of entry” (Massey et al., 1993:450). Immigrant family and friends can enter destination country through the unification process as well.

Massey et al. (1993), emphasize and the key argument in this theory that the first or former migrant plays significant role and he/she is the main determinants to reduce the new or proposed migrant cost and risk of migration including create social ties and networks in both home and destination countries for new migrant. In this sense, international migration is a continuous process.
Advancement in technology makes network among former migrant and proposed migrant communication and information to flow beyond the explanation of former migrants with the backup or source country information from internets (social media and websites). “Social media have created a deterritorialized social space that facilitates communication among geographically dispersed people in migrant networks” (Dekker, Engbersen, 2014:403). The network among former migrant and proposed migrants has gone far beyond ‘kinship, friendship, and shared community origin’ but to many global proposed migrants through technology and internet friendly. “Social media establish effective infrastructure for exchanging social capital networks, which brings new opportunities for individual migrants” (Dekker, Engbersen, 2014:405).

“Most migration scholars understand these networks as consisting of a set of ‘strong ties’” (Granovetter 1973 taking from Dekker, Engbersen, 2014:403). In relation to previous scholars’ work, “international migration literature shows that traditional networks are still important to our understanding of the nature and direction of specific flows” (Faist 1997 in Dekker, Engbersen, 2014:403).

2.3. Neoclassical Economic Theories

Neoclassical theory is one of the oldest theories in migratory economic studies and widely known of international migration best theory. Arango, (2000), Lewis (1954), Todaro (1976), Van Naerssen, Spaan, & Zoomers (2008), explains the impact of labour migration and economic development of host country and sending county on the determinants of migration. The socio-economic imbalance between regions and countries in the globe has been triggering migration. According to Massey et al., (1993), “regions where the supply of labour is elastic, yet, the labour is paid low and their marginal productivity is low as well, these workers are prone to move to a high wage country” (taking from Wickramasinghe, Wimalaratana, 2016:21). People tends to move to where their productivity will reap high social capital to maximize their well-being.

The strength and power of Neoclassical theories in understanding the migratory processes is significant according to how region, country and places development in the global space of today. Neoclassic approach has its roots in models developed originally to explain internal labor migration in the process of economic development (see Ranis and Fei 1961 in Massey 1999:35). International migration, “is caused by geographic differences in the supply and
demand for labour” (Massey, 1999:35-36). For instance, Jennissen, applies neoclassical economic with international migration to determine the wages differential between sending and receiving countries. The outcome is that, “countries with a shortage of labor relative to capital have a high equilibrium wage, whereas countries with a relatively high labour supply have a low equilibrium wage” (Jennissen, 2004, taking from Porumbescu, 2015:58). The lower the demand for labour the lower the wages while the higher the demand for labour the higher the wages in the receiving countries. Migration contribute positively to both sending and receiving countries economy. Prakash, (2009), expati ate that migration contributes to the labour force of receiving country economy in a way of promoting production including the, “remittances-receiving country have been reducing its household financial inequality and wage differentials” (Prakash, 2009 taking from Wickramasinghe, 2016:21). Labour migrants can contributes to reduction on the pressure of the demographic shift issues in most developing countries while the increase in population of mot controls can also be control through migratory processes. Sending countries of migrants have been positively reaping from migratory through the receiving of remittance while most development and growth of receiving countries depends on migrants.

“People choose to move to where they can be most productive, given their skills, but before they can reap the higher wages associated with greater labour productivity, they must undertake certain investments, which include the material costs of traveling, the costs of maintenance while moving and looking for work, the effort involved learning new language and culture, the difficulty experienced in adapting to a new labour market, and the psychological costs of cutting old ties and forging new ones” (Todaro & Maruszko 1987 taking from Massey 1999:35-36).

Migration involves many processes that turned into investment for migrant. In the process of integration, some countries labour market policies require the understanding of language and immigrant assimilation of such country culture and ways. The integration programmes organized by many countries for immigrants has been boosting the acceptance of these immigrants into the host society in a way of achieving the benefits and advantages that comes with migratory processes as an investment for immigrants.

Neo-classical theories assume that migrant want to improve and develop through differentiation of sending and destination countries wages and employment to maximize their
well-being which is the core centre of new economic theory critiques. New economic theory and some scholars argues that migration determinants are far beyond economic advantages to motivate new migrants.

The push and pull factors by Ravenstein, is the movement from one country to another that is based on demographic, economic, and living standard benefit of individual proposed migrant to maximize their well-being (Castle and Miller, 2009). These can still be related to the neoclassic theory that is much attached to the differential between regions, countries and places by the migrants to improve his/her standard of living and social capital.

The negative effect of push-pull theory is mostly centred around sending country and its young, skilled and educated citizens which do resulted to brain-drain in sending country.

One of the loss that sending countries are experiencing is ’brain-drain’ while the positive aspect of migration to sending countries is the receiving ‘remittance’. “Migrants’ remittances currently rank as the second-largest source external inflows to developing countries after foreign direct investment (FDI)” (Osili, 2007:446-447). This “brain-drain” migratory issue has called the attention of policy maker, scholars, and meetings between countries or regional discussion of the globe.

2.3.1. The Push-Pull Aspects of Neoclassical Theory

Push-pull theory,

“makes a synthesis of conditions that exist into the two “worlds”- the poor and rich countries. The push and pull factors are the faces of a same coin, showing how living conditions, human rights, society and many other parts of the mosaic can influence common lives” (Stanojoska, Petrevski, 2012:179).

Lee (1966), indicate that the Push-pull theory observe that, “attracting factors make bigger impact on highly educated people who have a certain position in the outcome region, but they can receive more favourable offers in other place” (taking from Osili, 2007:447-448). While dual labour market theory criticized push-pull theory. Piore (1979), argues that international migration involved both skilled and unskilled migrants due to structural demand within advanced economies.
Piore (1979), explain further by classifying dual labour market into two segments which are primary and secondary labour markets. Primary labour markets workers are selected on the basis of human capital, ethnicity, gender including the legal status, secondary labour market migrants are disadvantaged by lack of education including gender, race or irregular legal status (Castles, De Haas & Miller, 2013).

Education is not a new model in migration processes and some theories identifies the positive results in migratory, so they are both complex in relationship. “Education has been identified in sociological research as a catalyst of social, economic, and ideational change” (Williams, 2009:883). The effect of education in changing individual and national development in the globe is positively significant. “Neo-classical and new economics of migration theories conceptualize educational attainment as a form of human capital that leads an individual to expect better outcomes from migration” (Harris and Todaro, 1970; Stark and Bloom, 1985; Massey and Espinosa, 1997 taking from Williams 2009:884).

The number of international student migrants across the globe is increasing everyday inorder to gain inclusion into the global labour market outside home country to maximize their social capital. As dual labour market argues, “that gender is an integral part of the migration process specific” (Boyd, Grieco, 2003:2).

Push and pull factors give more insights on the individual decision in order to maximize or stabilize his /her social capital through migratory decision. The new economics theory of labour migration criticized that migration is understood beyond individual decision but by migrant family, household and community’s decision. Including that migration is far beyond the income differential between countries which is not necessarily the condition for international migration. It goes further that, “migration will continue in the absence of wage differential, other factors will continue to determine and trigger international movement rather than economic reason” (Massey et al., 1993:439-440).

2.4. World System Theories

Wallerstein (1974), work have contributed a lot in understanding migration in relation to social changes and developments by scholars and their theories. The contribution of socio-economic and political reform of many countries have both positive and negative effect on development, specifically western countries capitalism development. The theory deals with historical
background and development of countries. This theory connects the historical colonization patterns between countries that can have effect on long distance international migration.

The work of Wallerstein (1989) linked, the world system development together to understand the phase of migration and the determinant. In the, “process of economic relations penetration into the periphery, noncapitalistic society forms the mobile population, which is located to migration abroad” (Wallerstein 1989 in Gurieva, Dzhioev, 2015:105). The advancement of capitalism countries and economy attracts the increase in movement of people internationally, particularly from developing countries to developed countries. “Successive political and economic crises have triggered flows of new destinations without any prior historical political or economic links to countries of emigration” (Adepoju, 2004:56).

The colonial history creates ways to interlink and penetrating of individual, regions, countries economic, political including international cooperation to facilitate movements in the globe and profitable in the world market economy. “Process of economic globalization creates cultural ties between the main capitalist countries and developing countries adjoining to them” (Gurieva, Dzhioev, 2015:105). The demand for skilled and unskilled workers is on demand by capitalist countries that also influence international migration of people. The, “international migration is connected with globalization of market economy” (Gurieva, Dzhioev, 2015:106). World system theory argues that wages between two countries has less to do with international movement of people but the market structure of the place of origin and destination country.

2.5. Relating These Theories

Since there is no general and accepted theory for migration, I will relate these theories based of my understanding and naïve to suit the purpose of this study. There are many arguments and critiques concerning above theories that makes one understand that migration is complex in explaining and understand.

Social networks theory explain that migration is a continuous process as the family, friend and community produced the first migrant to social ties from destination country to place of origin through networking of communication and information.

Neoclassical theory sees migration from the perspective of geographical and economic background of region and countries. Migration is an individual decision, whereby, availability of job and increase wages are the main determinant that makes migrant to move to another
place. While new economic theory view migration beyond availability of job and wage differential which has less or nothing to do with movement.

World system theory view migration from the historical background such as colonialism, socio-economic value of region and countries. it relates the capitalism and non-capitalism countries as dependent on one another.

My assumption is that the three theories are dependent on one another. The information received internationally by be local migrant helps in smoothing their migratory processes. Since the socio-economic and geography have much to do with long distance and international migration, so, migrants sees migratory process as investment that will yield more capital. The impact of historical relations has positive and negative effect on region and countries developments which promotes movements.

Development and world system theory connects these regions and countries together, in terms of, historical background, economic, movements, and many more to make a globe. So, migration will continue to exist and increase if inequality, demography shift, over population, poverty, unemployment, environment disaster and many more continues to exist.

2.6. Research Methodology

The focus of this study is aimed at the micro, macro and meso levels, where the experienced of Nigerians migrants in Finland who came through the education, employment and familial migratory processes are of interest to the researcher.

According to Denzin and Lincoln, (1998), researchers make usage of quantitative research to, “emphasize the measurement and analysis of causal relationships among variables” (taking from Golafshani, 2003:597). Including, “quantitative research (supported by the positivist or scientific paradigm, leads us to regard the world as made up of observable, measurable facts” (Glesne & Peshkin, 1992:6)

This study will use quantitative approach which is considered very relevant and applicable. According to Burns & Grove (1993-777), “define quantitative research as a fixed, factual and consistent procedure used in defining and evaluating similarities and also review of cause and effect among variables”. This will give more insights on migratory patterns, determinants and factors from individual partakers perspective.
The study make use of qualitative command, that it is shown in the method used in creating and analysing of numerical data generated that will be transformed into usable statistical data. Although this type of method is used to generalize results for larger population sample, but this research make use of it due to scattered sample population in the area of study. Since the study is focusing on specific partakers by nationality including migratory patterns, to be specific, only those who move to Finland for study, family and work purposes (only Nigerian nationality in Finland). This will give insight on what triggers the emigration of Nigerians into Finland including the phase of their migration (purpose of their movement) through transnational networks and chain migration.

According to Dovetail (2018), “quantitative data collection methods are much more structured; they include various forms of surveys - online surveys, paper surveys, mobile surveys and kiosks surveys, face-to-face interviews, telephone interviews, longitudinal studies, website interceptors, online polls, and systematic observations”. The invisibility and anonymity of the researcher during the process is less required, including low cost and time spend during the course of this survey. This study will make use of online survey from the above listed, due to difficulties in gathering on targeting individual Nigerians location in Finland which is mostly unknown or far away from the researcher area of residence including the anonymity of partakers is considered.

The wide coverage and usage of internet and mobile phone in the research geographical area is also another reason of chosen this method. The usage of mobile application that is mostly used by the people (WhatsApp) to disseminate the survey questions to the partakers. Researcher made usage of E-lomake application to design the questionnaire which generated URL link for the easy dissemination of the questionnaire in an electronic form. The reason why the researcher chooses the usage of mobile application is that mobile phones are more accessible and easy handling by the people than other gadgets, and this survey can be answered or filled at anywhere including anytime.

Another reason for chosen this method, is the anonymity of the partakers which is very important. Inorder to give accurate response since most questions in this survey are related to personal information in which less or nobody we want to discuss with strangers or others.

2.7. Ethical considerations
Ethical confidentiality of the respondent’s anonymity was one of the secured measures being taken in the course of this work. Anonymity is defined, “as a situation where respondents in an interview cannot be connected or associated with their personal response” (Burns and Grove 1993:776). The researcher will be very careful inorder not to manipulate the respondent’s answers to fit into her expectation. Most especially when respondent omitted to answer some questions. The above statements is related to the researcher own school ethical consideration. Including, the researcher excluded people below the age of 18 years of age from participating in this study survey due to the personal and sensitive questions that is meant for adult to answer only. The statistical data collected from the secondary source will be used without manipulation or tampered with such as figure.

2.8. Scientific Honesty

The researcher tried her best to avoid of using falsification, assumption and own conclusion inorder to fits her own expectation into the results by manipulating the respondent answers. The data and analysis presented are based on respondent answers, accurately and honestly analyse by following the scientific procedures.

2.9. Summary of the Theoretical Framework and Research Methodology

There are verities approach that suit in studying of international migration determinants. It’s a truth fact that international migration is a very complex study, not to talk of the determinant of international migration by individual migrant, sending and receiving countries, regions, socio-economic, security and political differentiation ranges from one country to another. This cannot be explained by a single theory. The review of most theories presented in this chapter is comprehensive enough to bring more lights to the focus of this study. However, a short summary of the above theories is necessary for the useful understanding of the variables that will be analysed in the empirical section of this study.

In this chapter, three theories were presented, and key determinants of international migration were derived from them. For instance, the position of individual migrant, migrant family, host and receiving countries positions towards their expectations from migration. Ordinarily, theoretical framework of international migration and migration policies is a very comprehensive knowledge in understanding and analysing the determinants that motivates or trigger migration from developing to developed countries, whereby, distance is not a barrier to
people’s movement in the absence of availability of the cost movement. According to many scholars that their study was reviewed above, networking, social capital, neoclassical and world system theories are interwoven to trigger migration.

Networks among later and potential migrants have significance effect in determining continuous migration processes from one country to another. The connection and dissemination of information through the later migrants to potential migrants is a way of declining risk and cost associated with migratory processes.

Geographical and socio-economic differences among regions and countries have greater effect on the movement of people, especially from poor countries to rich countries. People tend to improve their social capital and productivity through migratory processes. The interlink with networking whereby later migrants maintain social ties in host country for the advantage and benefit of potential migrant such as securing of job to generate income for the potential migrant. In this process, migration tends to turn to yieldful investment for migrant. In this sense, people mostly move to highly paid wage country that supersede the wage of home country.

Some people migrate based on study purposes in a way of joining the host country labour force. Either migrant migrated for study or for labour purposes, both mostly resulted to family unification after the decision of immigrant to settle permanently in host country. Migration have much effect in integration of nations together and sharing of culture and language through the assimilation method. The positive effect of migration is that both sending and receiving countries tends to appreciate from migration, such in a way that receiving country economic development and growth including production are always yielded through the labour migrant inclusion into their labour force while sending country appreciate through remittances in return.

This section illustrated the methods and procedures adopted in order to obtain trusted and valid results and answer the research survey. The chosen method approach is quantitative data derived from self-administered questionnaire. The careful planning, design and administered of the questionnaire will enable the accuracy of information collected.
3.0. CHAPTER THREE: BACKGROUND AND LITERATURE REVIEW

3.1. BACKGROUND

To prove that no country in the globe is exempted from migration processes, either emigration of their citizens to other countries or immigration of other nationals. History of Nigeria political and socio-economic development and Nigerians emigration from 1950s - 2018 is represented including brief history of Finland socio-economic development and migratory patterns. Most importantly, the changing face of Nigerians movement internationally from 1950s-2018 is also discussed since they are the case studied in gaining more insight into when, how and why their movement focus on Finland.

Finland immigration policies can have effect on the movement of legal immigrant into the country from other countries through social networks by the later and proposed migrant. While, the way Nigerians processed social networks information and communication from the later immigrant to potential migrant can contribute to the influx of Nigerians in Finland. Immigration policies, “whether we believe they are generous or not, rely on an understanding of what brings immigrants into a country, who will follow them, where they will locate, etc” (Martinez-Brawley, Zorita, 2014:131).

3.1.1. Nigeria Background

“West Africa has a long history of human mobility and was recently described as the most “mobile” part of Africa” (Bakewell, De Haas, 2007:104). “West Africa has experienced a variety of migrations caused by population pressure, poverty, poor economic performances and endemic conflicts” (Adepoju, 2005:2). Economic decline and mismanagement including the political instability and corruption among the leaders and officials which contributed to the hinderance in their development and growth, i.e., most of African countries faced similar challenges.

Nigeria is among the Sub-Saharan countries that is situated in the Western part of Africa and shared her border with four francophone countries (Benin in the east, Niger in the north and Chad and Cameroon in the west). Nigeria is a member of Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). Nigeria top the list of the most populous nation in Africa both internally and internationally, with the population estimated that is around two hundred million people. Nigeria is significantly known in the region as, “a pluralistic society both in terms of
ethnic and religious composition” (Uduma, 2009 taking from Badaway, 2015:19). According to former Prime Minister Tafawa Balewa Speech in one of Nigeria’s early constituted conferences, he stated, “that Nigeria existed as one country on paper. It is still far from being united. Nigeria unity is only British intention for the country” (Siollun, 2009:17).

Nigeria comprises of more than 250 ethnic groups and languages. The, “most populous and political influential are: Hausa and the Fulani 29%, Yoruba 21%, Igbo (Ibo) 18%, Ijaw 10%, Kanuri 4%, Ibibio 3.5%. It has a total of land area of about 910,768 square kilometres” (Kalu, 2018: 2). Nigerians religion divide population, 50% of the population were Muslims, 40% were Christians and 10% were indigenous worshippers (Sampson, 2014).

“Natural gas, oil, coal, iron, ore, tin, limestone, lead, and abundant fertile land comprise the bulk of Nigeria’s natural resources” (Knuckles, 2006 in Badaway, 2015:19). Nigeria, “is a regional economic, political and military superpower in West Africa, its blessed with abundant wealth and crude oil and natural resources, has the best educated workforce in African and enjoys a vibrant free press with other one hundred privately owned newspaper and magazine” (Siollun, 2009:1). All these criteria has less effect on the social-capital and development of her citizens.

3.1.2. Nigeria Oil Resources and its Big Economy Market in African

The, “economic structure of a nation is an important factor both in its growth and development potential and in its international and regional competitiveness” (Abegunrin, 2003: 169). Nigeria economic is dependent on cruded oil. “The largest gas in African and second-largest oil reserves in Africa”. The dominant Nigeria economy for the past 60 years is oil, which makes Nigeria to be among the top ten world exporter of oil. Oil was discovered in Nigeria in the early 1970. During this period, Nigeria economy attracts migrants from other African countries. Despite the position of Nigeria economy in the global space and the biggest domestic market in Africa including human resources, it has less effect in the development and growth of the country and her people. “Nigeria today is among the least developed nations of the world with little or no sign of developing and remains a development paradox with at least a 70% poverty

7 From promise to performance Africa oil & gas review
level even in the midst of abundant human and material resources” (Omobowale, Akanle 2015:3).

The African Exponent (2019) stated that, Nigeria, “ranked the 6th largest oil producer in the globe”. World Atlas (2019) stated that, Nigeria ranked 11th in reservation of oil by countries in the globe. All these has positive effects on her economy market base and gross domestic product (GDP) in Africa. IT News African (2018), Nigeria GDP ranked the first in Africa followed by South Africa and Ethiopia. Nigeria is globally known for its significant crude oil among the other nations that is producing crude oil into global market. “Nigeria’s gross domestic product (GDP) is larger than the combined GDP of its fifteen neighbouring West African countries that make up of the Economic Community of West African States” (Siollun, 2009: 1).

Nigeria’s oil is, “sulphur -free Bonny Light crude oil is one of the best varieties and is in high demand in Western markets because it is easily refined into gasoline” (Abegunrin, 2003: 172). The transnational global market has connected many countries with Nigeria through trade, import and exporting including trade by barter. Nigeria oil has, “bartered for goods from Austria, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Romania, and the Soviet Union” (Abegunrin, 2003: 174). Including, prominent Nigeria customer the United States. Nigeria is not only known in her region, but, in other region as well, due to natural resources that situated in the country.

Despite the above listed resources and distribution, Nigerian standard of living is retarding compare to 1960 where the standard of living for her citizens was regularized with less poverty. Referring to the work of these scholars (Oladuni, 1999, and Garba 2006), poverty in Nigeria is increasing and have been dramatically increasing till this 21st century. The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS, 2004), survey on poverty in Nigeria, the results were 22 percent of Nigerians were very poor, and 32.4 percent were moderately poor (Adetayo, 2014). International Monetary Funds (IMF), “continued to insist on conditions that eventually resulted in increased economic hardships for the Nigerian people (Abegunrin, 2003:175).

3.1.3. The Legacy of Colonization and the Political Leaders on Nigeria development and Growth

19
“Nigeria is a state with significant historical and development paradoxes and contradictions” (Akanle 2013:1). All these have effect on its growth as a state. Nigeria’s, “pre-colonial era was one of group autonomy and sustainability, the colonial era was one of subjugation, servitude and cultural distortions” (Akanle 2013:2).

As far as Nigeria is concern, “on the economic side, Nigeria was and still is a well-endowed country with the world’s eighth-largest population, it has a big domestic market-in fact, the largest in Africa” (Okonjo-Iweala 2012:2). Despite the above criteria that Okonjo mentioned above, her citizens have less opportunity to benefit from these resources rather it is deteriorating the growth and development of the country and her citizens. After the independence of Nigeria, “from the UK in 1960 hopes were high that, with mineral wealth and the most educated workforce in Africa, Nigeria would become Africa’s first superpower and a stabilizing democratic influence in the region” (Siollun, 2009:11). But the internal frequent crisis, coups and the officials and corrupt leaders hinder the hope.

The contribution of its leaders and officials is not excluded from what is retarding the development of the country before and after 1999 when the country fully adopted democratic government from military dictatorship. Apart from colonial disastrous on Nigeria development and growth that is still currently affecting the post-colonial era up till present. The internal leaders and officials of Nigeria is another factor deteriorating the development and growth of the country. For instance, the period when military took control of Nigeria which severely damaged the economic and development of the country. “The years of military rule were politically and economically disastrous for Nigeria” (Okonjo-Iweala 2012:2). The military ruled Nigeria uninterrupted from 1983-1999.

The development of corruption and mismanagement in the country can be traced to military era. One of the military rulers of Nigeria in the name of General Sani Abacha. He ruled from 1993-1998. “In the five years of Abacha’s rule, an estimated US$3 billion of Nigeria’s public assets were looted and sent abroad by Abacha, his family and their associates” (Okonjo-Iweala 2012:84). While the corruption issue has being grown in strength after the collapse of military power in 1999 which is deteriorating the socio-economic, political and security development of Nigeria up till present. For instance, “in Nigeria, large budget surpluses from higher oil prices gave way to large budget deficits and corruption as expenditure (particularly capital expenditure increased)” (Abegunrin, 2003:175).
According to Sahara Reporter (2018), in 2017, Nigeria ranked 148th out of 180 countries in the corruption perception index (CPI). According to Proshare (2017), Nigeria ranks 161 in global 2017 index of economic scores out of 181 countries that participated. Nigeria is lagging behind in both national and international development with internal high rate of poverty, economic hardship, and no or less clean environment in the country and among her citizens. Nigeria has the highest fastest population growth with 190.9 million people as at 2017 in Africa also the unemployment rate has increased to 13.41% as at 2017, although there is no accurate statistics.

3.1.4. Background on Nigerian Movement.

In the perspective of migrant sending countries, it has gained the attention of many scholars, organizations and individual countries collection of data in the aspect of people movements in both internally and transnational. But, it’s very important to know that those data were mostly not accurate due to the patterns of people’s movement patterns such as undocumented immigrant and the policies of free movements of most regions that allows documented people to move freely from one country to another, such as the Schengen policy. Well structure migration phenomenon is determined by authentic statistical data for better understanding. But, most regions and countries international migration statistics are always less documented, incomplete, outdated, including not in record at all (Chudinovskikh, 2011). Receiving and sending countries statistics are mostly always incomplete or inaccurate due to the difficulties in monitoring the inflow and out-flow of various immigrants by nationality, most especially where there is possibility of undocumented migrants, short term movements and many more makes it difficult for movements to the accounts.

3.1.5. Pre- Colonial and Colonial Voluntary Emigration of Nigerians

The origin of voluntary international migration started before, during colonial era and shortly after colonization, i.e., independent Nigeria.

Emigration and international, “migration of Nigerians could be dated to the pre-colonial era. It effect-tively began with the Hausa transnational links that found its best expression in the trans-Saharan trade especially between the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries. This period also witnessed pilgrimages to Mecca and Medina” (Akinrinade, Ogen, 2011:73).
The, “colonial era equally witnessed large scale labour migration required for plantations, mines and public administration from Nigeria to such countries as Cameroon, Sierra Leone, Guinea, Benin Republic and Ghana” (Adepoju 2005:2).

Although, during the colonial period, Nigerians chain immigration focus on internal movements within Africa and neighbouring countries. But, after independence, Nigeria has been increasingly participating in global international migration outside their regions. “There is widespread belief that Nigerians are the largest single African national group living in Europe and North America” (Black et al 2004 in Hernandez-Coss, Bun, 2006:3).

3.1.6. Post-Colonial Voluntary Emigration of Nigerians

Mobility of Nigerians shortly after independence was focused on Western countries. During this period, “Nigerian Governments are making efforts in training young Nigerians for various public or private positions” (Okonjo-Iweala 2012:6). “After independence in 1960 this largely highly skilled migration to the UK continued, although an increasing proportion of Nigerians migrated to the US for study, business and work” (De Haas, 2006:33). Nigeria government have been sending her citizens out of the country in pursue of Western education, skills and knowledge to promote growth and development of the country as other Africa countries do. Most of the Nigerians that migrated to Western countries then, established social ties in destination countries for permanent settlement rather than immigrating back to home country. “Some of these migrants decided to stay back even when the original idea was for them to return to Nigeria to take the positions left by the departing British colonial administration” (Hernandez-Coss and Bun 2006:3).

The focus of Nigeria economy on oil, political instability, corruption, mismanagement and violence have effect on her development and growth. All these contributed to 1980s economic depression and devalued of both oil price and national currency that crushed down Nigeria internal economy which was existed for longer period. “A study of the Nigerian diaspora shows that its functions are in consonance with new migration networks theory” (Akinrinade, Ogen, 2011:75). The later migrant maintains social ties with his/her community, kinship and friends back in-home country to continuously promoting immigration to host country by the potential migrant.
The 1980s economic depression contributed to the determinants for Nigerians emigration decision to other countries then and permanenting their residence in receiving countries. “Since the 1980s the waves of migration to Anglo-Saxon countries have been complemented by the remarkable movements of Nigerians to Germany, France, Netherlands, Belgium, Spain, Italy, Ireland and the Gulf States” (Akinrinade, Ogen, 2011:73).

Nigerians has been actively involved in international migration. “There has been a diversification of Europe-bound migration following the economic decline and increasing political tensions in the 1980s” (De Haas, 2006:4). “When migrations from north Africa and developing nations are considered, Nigeria ranks among the highest” (Omobowale, Akanle 2015:5). The number of Nigerian citizens living in other countries has grown tremendously, which is likely to continue to increase.

Many people emigrated for work purposes to developed countries. According to some scholars, international labour migrants from Nigeria continuously to be increasingly and centred around female professional such as nurses and doctors to Europe, United Kingdom, United States and Saudi Arabia (Adepoju 2000).

For instance, “education has always been an important cause of Nigeria emigration” (De Haas, 2006:4). “Due to dismal state of the Nigerian higher education system, universities in the United Kingdom, North America and South Africa often embarked upon recruitment drives for Nigerian Students” (Akinrinade, Ogen, 2011:74). He explains further, that most of these students look for jobs, renew their visas for permanent residence after their studies in receiving countries. Most Nigerians migrate and continuously create social networks ties with family and friends from host country to home country. As the potential migrants always tends to cut migration “cost and risk” by migrating to where he/she has more information and ties with.

“New types of mobility are emerging as increasing numbers of people move for education, marriage or retirement, or in search of new lifestyles” (Castles, De Haas & Miller, 2013: iv). International educational studies are one of the ways that international migrants used to gain inclusion to destination labour force. To buttress my point, “the recruitment of international students as skills migrants is increasing in many countries” (Riaño, Piguet, 2016). Including, “several governments view international students as valuable future skilled migrants and devise measures encouraging them to remain after completion of their studies” (Riaño, Piguet, 2016:1). Most especially, countries that are experiencing demographic shift such as Australia. Since people migrate to improve social capital and seek employment opportunity. “Nigeria’s
PRSP (Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper) estimated that more than 2 million Nigerians (mostly highly educated) have emigrated to Europe and the United States” (NNPC 2004 in De Haas, 2006:8)

3.2. **Historical Background and Development of Finland**

There is no nation without its challenges which can hinder or slow down development while Finland case is not exempted. Finland was once first ruled by Swedish empire and later ruled by Russian empire. Finland got her independence from Russia in 1917. “Finland population as at presently is 5,603,410 million”8.

Finland geographical location, limited natural resources, and others are significant factors on its own to retard or stagnant the country development and growth whereby energy requirements, coal, crude oil and petroleum products are being imports to Finland from other countries. Finland weather is another challenge on its own which makes agriculture not to flourish and most farm products are also being imports from other countries.

The economic issue is not a new phenomenon when it comes to growth and development among the global nations. This makes many countries to see their economic problems as challenges to achieve development. The case of Finland is not excluded.

Finland economy was stable and rich during late 1970s to 1980s. After the end of 1980, Finland experience deep economic recession. The employment rate was declined dramatically compare to 1980s where the employment rate was so high with wage inflation.

Economic depression in Finland was affected by, dissolution of Soviet Union which was a great shock to Finland and its economy. Soviet Union was one the biggest economy trade market of Finland. The global market oil price inflation that strengthened the real exchange rate resulted to depreciation of local currencies that reduced exports trade profits and monetary capital and assets of businesses and banking businesses including both local and international loans.

Part of the solution for 1990s recession was export-oriented industrialization. The, “post-crisis output growth was export-led in both countries, and the rising net exports contributed positively to the growth of GDP in 1994-2000” (Dahmén, 1988:10). Unemployment was declined by half while employment was increased but not fully recovery of that 1980s. Finland industrial

---

8 https://countrymeters.info/en/Finland
production was significantly high and contributed to economy revival that improve social developments as well but decreases the wages.

Finland combine their economic renovation and success with exportation into world economic market and education renovation for their development and growth. For instance, “if Finns as a society value anything, it is the importance of education” (Lavery, 2006:7). This has made Finland and Finns to be significant in the world including European regions of today when it comes to education, socio-economic development, clean environment, technological development, research and development and many more. This, “investment in education has had a decisive influence in creating one of the world’s wealthiest economies” (Lavery, 2006:8).

Global competitiveness has been contributing to socio-economic development of Finland. Globalization, “has not only increased competition in world economies but also within and between the education systems” (Sahlberg, 2006:259). Education is one of the main tools for national and human development and growth. For instance, most countries invest in reformation of their educational system for their citizens to contribute and involved in their democratic system including in the country economies (OECD, 2000. Riley, 2004 taking from Sahlberg, 2006).

Finland has been among the top listed countries, when it comes to competitiveness in human development, environment and socio-economic growth and development despite their limited natural resources and slow economic growth, but that does not limit the improvement of the country. Most importantly, the inclusion of her citizens especially the youths into its development and decision making is very important to the government. “Citizens 18 years of age and older elect the 200 members of Finland’s Parliament” (Lavery, 2006:10). Finland political stability is another dimension that promotes the country socio-economic growth and development and inclusions of all the age group of citizens to tackle and solve their problems.

3.2.1. Finland Changing Face of Emigration to Immigration Country

According to Korkiasaari, (2014), traditionally, Finland mobility historically was an emigration country. The first mass movement of Finns from their country started in 1860s-1930s approximately 400,0000 of Finns emigrated to North America. Second mass movements occurred in 1960s-1970s, more than 300,000 Finns moved to Sweden relatively for work purpose and the number is accounted to be more than 10% of Finns population then.
The changing face of Finland emigration to immigration country started with the Finns ethnic immigration and integration processed from former Soviet area back to Finland. The re-integration programmes was achieved in April 1990 by the then President Mauno Koivisto that comes along with automatic residence for voluntary migrant, which makes the integration process a success. The second pattern of attraction of migrants into Finland was demand increase in labour force in the 1980s after the economic recession. The changing structure of Finland agricultural economy to industrial economy which attracts migrants from neighbouring countries such as Russians, ethnic Finns, Swedes, German, Estonians and Polish to mention few (Korkiasaari, 2014).

3.2.2. Patterns of Voluntary Movement into Finland

3.2.2.1. Familial immigration and Work Mobility Patterns

“The most common reasons for immigration to Finland have been family ties. Employment as a primary reason for migration covers only 5-10 percent of all immigration” (Forsander, Salmenhaara & Kondrateva, 2008b:102). Majority of labour worker emigrated from Russia, Estonia and Sweden. In 2009, over one third of those granted residence permit in Finland received it for family reasons and “only” one third were granted to employment related reasons (Korkiasaari, 2014). For any migrant in Finland to process Family unification for any member of family outside Finland, it requires many processes including Finns that married foreigners or have child outside Finland. To buttress my point, Korkiasaari (2014) stated that, movement of immigrant family into Finland is the most strictest immigration patterns and processes than that of labour or student, whereby, the income and legal document of the immigrant family that currently reside in Finland is used as the determinant of such movements into the country (Korkiasaari, 2014).

3.2.2.2. International Students Migrants in Finland

Immigration through family ties, employment and studies have significant effect of changing the Finnish society to multicultural society through migration. Many countries in the globe have been sending migrants into Finland whereby Nigeria is not excluded from these countries. International student migrants are also considered to be skilled migrants that turned to labour workers. Students make up the largest portion of all immigrants in Finland (Korkiasaari, 2014). “Receiving countries tend to consider international students attractive as migrants because they add to the pool of talented workers” (Ziguras & Law 2006 in Eskelä, 2013:145). This prompted
the Finnish government to increased the inclusion of international students that studied in Finland into the Finnish labor force in relation to easy or less restriction to work permit policies for such student that has opportunity to be employed in Finland after their studies (Korkiasaari, 2014). The eased immigration policies of OECD countries continue to motivate both temporary and permanent movement of international students into their countries (see OECD, 2008). This continuously raised the number of international student immigrants and their inclusion into labour force. For instance, in OECD countries the number of international students is risen which Finland is not exempted as a member states of OECD. In Finland the, “number of international students has risen noticeably: between 2000 and 2009, foreign enrolments grew by 126 per cent” (OECD 2011 taking from Eskelä, 2013:146).

Based on the position of this study, international students are defined as emigrant’s international degree students from other countries and nationalities that migrated into Finland to study for more than six months. The focus and relationships between skilled migrant and global socio-economic growth by countries is of significant.

The social network communication and disseminating of information from later student migrants in receiving country to proposed migrant in-home country have been contributing to the chain migration of students. Some OECD member states have the huge proportion of international students migrants. “For instance, international students represent 10% or more of the enrolments in tertiary education in Australia, Austria, New Zealand, Switzerland and United Kingdom” (OECD 2013:32). Including Finland as a member state.

International students’ migrants choose to study in Finland based on the five reasons that studied survey Shumilova, Cai & Pekkola, (2012) generated. The first reason is free education, secondly possibility to study in English, thirdly a chance to improve employability, fourthly a chance to explore foreign country and fifthly reputation to higher education-institutions. Although the free education was abolished for non-EU/EEA international students in Autumn 2017 and has decreased international student mobility, but it does not hinder the student movement into the country.

The largest number of international students emigrated by continents from Asia (45%), Europe (39%) and Africa (10%). The largest number of international students emigrated by countries from Russia, Vietnam, China and Nepal while Nigeria is one of the significant sending countries of international students among African countries before and after the introduction of tuition fee.
Finland is one of the top listed countries in the globe that operates quality and high standard of educational systems. Although, Finland is a non-English speaking country but include English-speaking courses and programmes in most of their institutional curriculum for the benefits of international students. According to a study data in Finland from Shumilova, Cai & Pekkola, (2012), out of 100 per cent of international graduates from year 2009 to 2010, 78 per cent of them still reside in Finland in the beginning of 2012, while 72 per cent of them were employed. International students used the opportunity of international studies to gain inclusion into the host country labour force.

Finland is less disadvantaged compared to Nigeria because they have comparatively inadequate resources. Thus, they are likely to attract less immigrants compare to Nigeria that has almost all and available. During the time of 1990s deep depression in some countries, Nigeria was appreciating from the benefits of oil price inflation from the global market trade.

Nevertheless, Finland used their internal and international issues to find the way out for their development. Finland is now one of the countries that attracts migrants from within the globe, most especially Nigerians are among the immigrants that moved to Finland. According to Wikipedia, Nigerians are “Finland’s second largest African immigrant group after Somalis⁹, But most of the Nigerians patterns of migration into Finland is not yet determined which is one of the aims of this study.

I have come to understand from the socio-economic renovation and development and growth of both countries, that colonization, abundant wealth or limited natural resources has less to do with development. Rather the collective minds of citizens to develop their nation is very import.

3.3. Literature review

3.3.1. Global Migration

Timothy (2005), used migration flow before and after First and Second World War to determine the phase of global migration. He said, “what we now call globalization promoted the movement of people (through cheaper travel costs, for example) but also increased the development gap between sending and receiving countries” (in Hatton, Williamson, 2005:503).

⁹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nigerians_in_Finland
The effect of world economy by countries have much to do with migration determinants phases of migrants from one home country to another. “Global migration and the world economy are a must-read for any scholar, activist, or policy-maker who is interested in what history has to tell us about globalization and migration” (Hatton, Williamson, 2005:503). Globalization, industrialization, modernization and transnational cooperation have significant effect on policy making inorder to reform or readjust migration laws of both sending and receiving countries to control both internal and external movement. Since the world is globally interconnected right from the existence of human beings, typical example was an ancient connected trade routes between East and West the `Silk Road’. This interconnection continues in connecting countries, places and people together. Through the usage of, “modern transportation has made it easier, cheaper and faster for people to move in search of jobs, opportunity, education and quality of life”\(^\text{10}\). The flows of information and interconnection of movements is faster and cheaper than the ancient era in the presence of advancement in technology.

Some migrants leave their country because they want to work, study and to join family. I will define global migration based on this study purposes as, `the process of connection between people, regions, countries and places (kin or family bond, peer groups, society, including internet networking) disseminating information and links of movements from one country to another.'

\[\text{\textsuperscript{10} Migration Report 2017} \]
I will use the work of these scholar to bring clear picture of this Chart (World Reports, 2018, Abel, 2014, and Adepoju, 2004a). It is estimated that total, “number of people living in a country other than their country of birth are 244 million globally, i.e., a total of 3.3% of the world total population are living outside their countries as at 2015\footnote{World Migration Report 2017. https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/wmr_2018_en.pdf}. The number may have been increased from 2015 till date. This chart illustrates the flows of people by regions and countries in the global space. (Abel, Sander, 2014) measured migration in two ways ‘stocks and flows’. Stocks are number of migrants living in a country at a point in time. Flows are human movements between countries over time (Abel, Sander, 2014). Stocks are mostly and easily collected during censuses. Flows are difficult to collect, mostly collected through national registers and surveys. “Data on international migration flows measured over a specific time period suffer from incompleteness and incompatibility, mainly because national statistical agencies measure and /or define migration in different ways” (Sander et al., 2014:3).

“Africa is often portrayed in both contemporary and historical accounts as a continent of people on the move” (see De Bruijn et al. 2001, IOM 2005 in Bakewell, De Haas 2007:95). Africans constitute about, “half of the world’s estimated 80 million international migrants” (Schnmid 1996 in Adepoju, 2004a:68). As it was stated in World Organization Reports (2018) that largest number of international migrants from Africa immigrate to and reside in Europe. The estimated number of people living in countries other than their place of birth would be closed to 215 million and 31 million are from Africa (World Bank 2010 in Shimeles, 2010).

Since this study focus on Nigeria, using this chart to delve into international migration flows of African in the global region will give more insights on the international movements of Nigerians as well. Based on this chart above, most directions of Africans and Sub-Saharan Africans that are moving regionally focused European countries while limited African migrants focused Western Asia, and North America. Lee (1966) propose the “push-pull” model of migration. Push-pull model of migration categorized the factors, issues that have effect on people’s migration decision from home to destination countries. “Deteriorating economic, social, political and ecological conditions across the continent have produced changes in the direction, pattern, composition and dynamics of African migration” (Adepọju, 2004a:61). Most African countries socio-economic have effect on the movement of people from the region into another region or countries in a way if improving social capital.
3.3.2. Some Patterns of Voluntary Migration Across the Globe

3.3.2.1. Migration and Education

The contribution and attachment of education to both national and international state development as at 20th century is one of the main tools for both developed and developing nations development. Including “It is commonly presumed that formal schooling is one of several important contributions to the skills of an individual and to human capital\textsuperscript{12}”. Wikipedia definition of education, “is the process of facilitating learning, or the acquisition of knowledge, skills, values, beliefs and habits\textsuperscript{13}”. In this sense, education and development are interwoven in a way to actualize certain goals and aims.

Education is a right, like the right to have proper food or a roof over your head\textsuperscript{14}. According to United Nations article 26 of the 1984 universal declaration of human rights stated that, “everyone has the right to education\textsuperscript{15}”. Education is not only a right but mostly passport to human development. This contributed to the movement of international students to move across their border in a way of having access to some studies, technology and other materials that facilitate learning and studies which they were lacking, or their home country is lacking including having international experience to boost their own self development.

According to UNESCO (2005) definition,

“an international mobile student is an individual who has physically crossed an international border between two countries with the objectives to participate in educational activities in a destination country, where the destination country is different from his or her country of origin\textsuperscript{16}”.

Second definition: Foreign students as a

\textsuperscript{12} EFA GLOBAL MONITORING REPORTS 2005. pp.40-41.
\textsuperscript{13} https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education
\textsuperscript{14} http://www.un.org/en/sections/issues-department/education/index.html
\textsuperscript{15} UNITED FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
Article 26 of The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
https://www.humanrights.com/course/lesson/articles-26-30/read-article-26.html
\textsuperscript{16} MIGRATION DATA PORTAL
Type of Migration
International students
https://migrationdataportal.org/themes/international-students
“persons admitted by a country other than their own for the specific purpose of following a particular programme of study in an accredited institution of the receiving country. Foreign students may be allowed to work under certain conditions” (see Salami, 2013, DESA, 1998:33).

The two definitions presented same information, but United Nations definition goes further to include that students are opportune to combine work and their studies together with stated rules.

“Education and migration have now become so closely connected that it is almost impossible to separate them from each other anymore” (Shen 2007 in Tati 2010:2). International student mobility worldwide has gained more attention in the global migration, “their numbers have been rising almost four times faster than total international migration” (IOM 2008 in King, Raghuram, 2013:2). According to many previous scholar’s research, there is evidence based that, many international students gained information through previous student migrants into the country and institution of their choices (see Mazzarol & Soutar, 2002, Maringe & Carter, 2007; Bodycott, 2009). Students are migrating internationally inorder to have access to what is lacking in home country, such as, gain international experience, learning new things, personal growth and development and improve their chances in the international labour force to maximize their financial status including wages differences that is higher than that of home country.

Regional and national integration among the states in the globe have been continuously increasing the movement of international students. “Cross-border higher education has become an important mode of globalizing higher education as it involves, programmes course materials, teachers and students moving beyond national bounderoes” (Varghese, 2008:9). The determinants of international students’ migrant are complex and interrelated. They can be divided into economic, cultural, political, and social factors. All the stated factors were included in the push-pull model of migration. Including, “host countries are interested in educating foreign students, partly to attract human capital, benefitting the domestic economy” (Dreher, Poutvaara, 2005:2). As it is noted that globally, “large share of today’s skilled international migrants probably started their odysseys abroad as foreign students” (Kritz 2015:30). Student mobility across the globe has been increasing tremendously to different destination countries in the world. As at 2016, the number as increased to over 4.8 million. According to migration data portal, Nigeria is among the six top prominent sending countries of international students.
3.3.2.2. Labour Force and Migration

The challenges that many people are facing in their home countries labour force is alarming, most especially in the developing countries. Migration for employment is an important issue, when now affects most counties in the world. This issue has effect on many people, but some have the opportunity in crossing their border to other country or region for employment including those that are employed in home country but want to maximize their financial status due to differential in wages of other country that is higher than that of home country.

Firstly, United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organizations (UNESCO) sees migrant worker as a, “person who is to be engaged, is engaged or has been engaged in a remunerated activity in a State of which he or she is not a national\textsuperscript{17}”. Secondly, International Labour Organization (ILO, 2015) defines “all international migrants who are currently employed or unemployed and seeking employment in their present country of residence\textsuperscript{18}”. European commission and International labour organization (ILO, 2015) definitions did not classify between voluntary or involuntary migrants, this definition sees anybody that resides in any other country aside the place of origin and employed or seeking employment in host country as labour migrants

“Migrant workers account for more than 70 percent of the total population of international migrants” (World Migration Report 2017:28). Male are moving more than female according to this report.

3.3.2.3. Immigrant Family and Migration

Individual country has their policy classifying the mode of entry of immigrants, in this case, the family unification of immigrant is not excepted. Business dictionary define family as, “ the social unit of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption and having a shared

\textsuperscript{17} Social And Human Sciences. Migrants/Migration  

\textsuperscript{18} ILO GLOBAL estimates on migrant workers. Results and Methodology  
Special focus on migrant domestic workers  
commitment to the mutual relationship\textsuperscript{19}. United Nations define family reunification as, “foreigners admitted because they are immediate relatives or the fiancé(e)s of citizens or other foreigners already residing in the receiving country” (see Salami, 2013, DESA, 1998:33). “Family reunification/reunion is a process whereby family members separated through forced or voluntary migration regroup in a country other than the one of their origin” (IOM, 2011 in Karlsdottir et al., 2018:12). Looking into family from the perspective of, “family economics applies basic economic concepts such as production, division of labour, distribution, and decision making to the study of the family”\textsuperscript{20}. Immigrants family unification can have effect in boosting aging population and also reduced population growth that is affecting most countries and regions of today including in the aspect of socio-economic growth. Many host countries gives the opportunity and rights to their immigrants to move-in their family with them on the bases of employment status and earning of such later immigrant. Migrant want their family to be closed to them inorder to reduced and minimize their spending, i.e. remittance sending to home country and less attached to some issues that is affecting people in the home country.

International Labour Organization (ILO, 1974) convention acknowledged and stated that:

“Uniting migrant workers with their families living in the countries of origin is recognized to be essential for the migrants’ well-being and their social adaptation to the receiving country. prolonged separation and isolation lead to hardships and stress situations affecting both the migrants and the families left behind and prevent them from leading a normal life. The large numbers of migrant workers are cut off from social relations and living on the fringe of the receiving community create many well-known social and psychological problems that, in turn, largely determine community attitudes towards migrant workers”\textsuperscript{21}. Migrant uniting with their family in host country helps to facilitate integration, social cohesion and feel among the community.

\textsuperscript{19}Family
www.businessdictionary.com/definition/family.html

\textsuperscript{20}Family Economics
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Family_economics

According to migration Data Portal, “data on family migration in developing countries are either sparse or scattered, due to a lack of capacity or political will to collect data”. Since, this study is connected with Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) member state as a receiving country. This organization data and statistics is most relevant to the movement of this specific pattern of migration. Therefore, this organization data and statistics will be used to delve into the imigration of families into this area.

**Figure 2: Family Migration Flows into OECD Countries**

![Image of Family Migration Flows into OECD Countries]

Source: [https://www.oecd.org/els/mig/Chaloff.pdf](https://www.oecd.org/els/mig/Chaloff.pdf)

Figure 2 above indicates that family unification is the primary pattern of migration movements into OECD areas. Family migration constituted closed to half of all migration patterns in OECD area 2007-2011. Family constituted to the most patterns of migration flows into OECD areas (see OECD, 2014)

### 3.4. Nigeria as a Source of Migration

This study is going to use unemployment and poverty rate in Nigeria as part of the determinant of Nigerian migration. The studies on Nigeria and Nigerians and other scholars’ in other part of the world will give more insights on how socioeconomic forces can contributed to the migration of Nigerians. Valenta (2016), studied and make comparism between European Union

---

22 Family Migration
https://migrationdataportal.org/themes/family-migration
Gulf and Gulf cooperation council, his findings depicts that economic factors between these two Gulfs or region triggers migration.

3.4.1. Some Factors that can Determine Migration from Nigeria

Nigeria ranked 7th among the 10th most populous countries in the world. The country is made up of 36 states with 774 local government councils with the central power of federal government. Both the 36 states and 774 local government councils were dependent and governed by the federal government. According to the Federal Republic of Nigeria Gazette (2007), the Nigeria’s population as at 2006-2015 was 140,431,790 - 188,866,044. The age category of Nigeria population according to National Population Census of 2006 conclusion of over 140 million people, was that people younger than age 14 were over 42 percent of the population, people between 15-19 years of age were 29 percent while people between 30-59 of age are 24 percent. This result is similar to that 2016 results of over 176 million people (Akinyemi, Isiugo-Abanihe, 2014). Nigeria demography is increasing till date.

3.4.2. Socio-economic: Unemployment and Poverty Rate in Nigeria

International Labour Organization (1982) defines, “unemployment or joblessness occurs when people are without jobs and they actively sought work within the past five weeks” (taking from Salami, 2013:20). This issues of unemployment in Nigeria among unemployed people or citizens of the country is basically the issues that takes period of years, months and weeks to be unemployed.

“The unemployed comprises all persons of working age who were: a) without work during the reference period, i.e. were not in paid employment or self-employment; b) currently available for work, i.e. were available for paid employment or self-employment during the reference period; and c) seeking work, i.e. had taken specific steps in a specified recent period to seek paid employment or self-employment”.

---

23 THE WORLD POPULATION AND THE TOP TEN COUNTRIES WITH THE HIGHEST POPULATION
https://internetworldstats.com/stats8.htm

24 Unemployment rate
According to a report on unemployment issue across the globe, “more than 200 million people globally are out of work, a record high, as almost two-third of advanced economies and half of developing countries are experiencing a slow in employment growth” (Newsweek 2011 in Salami, 2013:20). Unemployment is one of the world nation’s issues, while it affected some regions and countries than the others, particularly, the developing nations are badly affected, whereby, Nigeria is not exempted. Unemployment is, “usually used to describing a situation of no job for employable people in the economy in an epidemic touching many countries especially the developing nations” (Olotu, Salami & Akeremale, 2015:1).

Despite that, Nigeria top the list of wealthiest countries in Africa by gross domestic gross (GDP), employment opportunity for her citizens is limited. “It is evident that employment will only increase if GDP is rising faster than productivity” (Njoku, Ihugba, 2011:29). But differ is the case when it comes to Nigeria economy, productivity and GDP. Although, economic growth and employment are relatively interwoven. Nigeria Economic Outlook (2019) stated that Nigeria is experiencing huge economic and social problems that triggers unemployment rate to be high.

“Poverty and unemployment which are regarded as social phenomenon have remained major progressive issues in Nigeria over a long of time” (Olotu, Salami & Akeremale, 2015:1). Youths are mostly affected when it comes to unemployment issue of Nigeria. Akanda amd okuwa (2009) stated that, ranges from the ages of 15 - 25 years old estimated to be about 40% to 60% are unemployed in Nigeria ,while Rotimi, (2011) stated that, age ranges of people that were affected mostly started from aged 18-45 years (taking from Akwara, et al, 2013).

Poverty is, “the state of human beings who are poor, they have little or no material means of surviving- either with little food, shelter, clothes, healthcare, education, and other physical means of living and improving one’s life” (Ferraro 2003 taking from Olotu, Salami & Akeremale, 2015:2). Colliner (2007) stated that, the estimated poverty in developing countries is five billion out of the six billion global people living in poverty. He indicates that developing countries constituted 80% out of the total world poverty. Ogwumike (2002), indicates that in 1999, more than 70% of Nigerians lived in Poverty. The trigger in poverty rate among Nigerians and in Nigeria is alarming up till this 21st century. Unemployment rate contributed to the increase rate of poverty in the country. Unemployment rate is very high in the presence of abundance human material resources that could probably generate employment for Nigeria, such as oil boom earnings that generates revenues to government including foreign reserve.
increase (Durowaiye, 2017). According to National Bureau of Statistics Nigeria and Trading Economic, from 2006 – 2018, the unemployment rate was 10.4 – 23.1\(^2\). This indicates that the unemployment rates in Nigeria is increasing every year.

3.5. Key Factors that could Determine Nigerian Emigration Decisions.

“Many studies on international migration have confirmed that economic factors play a very dominant role in people’s decision to migrate across borders” (ILO, 2010 in Darkwah, Verter, 2014:322). People migrate for economic reasons. Valenta (2016) study confirmed that economic forces are the significant factors that triggers migration between the two regions. Including Sprenger (2013) confirm that both economic and non-economic are significant factors that determining migration flows. According to Farooq, et. al., (2014) study of Pakistani emigration out of their countries, disparities in job income, educational facilities, rural settings, health and marketing facilities are the main key driving decision to migrate overseas. Based on the study of Flahaux & Haas (2016), patterns and drivers of migration and Africa, the study depicts that, the main drivers of migrations out of Africa are poverty, violence and under-development in this region, which is can become a continuous process. Of which, Nigeria is not excluded from the work of Flahaux and Haas (2016).

Shimeles, (2010), analysed the patterns, trends and determinants of migration using four African countries as a case studied (Burkina Faso, Ghana, Nigeria and Senegal). The results show that, bad socioeconomic conditions cause mass emigration, particularly highly skilled migrants. “Spiraling population growth and unemployment lie at the root of much international migration in Africa, as elsewhere in the developing world” (Adepoju, 2004b:60). “Nigerian emigrants do work towards permanent settlement in host countries, due to the situation that triggers their emigration out of the country are not yet solved” (see Darkwah, Verter, 2014, De Haas 2006: 4)

According to Darkwah,Verter, (2014) study of Nigeria unemployment was closely related to the study of Agbola and Acupan (2010) study of emigration and unemployment rate in Philippines. Darkwah, Verter (2014) findings in his study, the result was that the lack of employment opportunities in Nigeria is a strong factor for cross border migration among her

---

\(^2\) [https://tradingeconomic.com/nigeria/unemployment-rate](https://tradingeconomic.com/nigeria/unemployment-rate)
citizens. In his statistical analysis, he implies that 1% increase rate in the unemployment in the country is likely to set 0.15% of Nigerians to migrate to other countries in search for job. He went further by relating international migration and population growth in Nigeria. He also implies in his findings that 1% increase in population growth in Nigeria can cause 11.35% of Nigerians to emigrate out of the country. This indicate that population growth rate can trigger international movements of people in the absence or lack of job creation. People tend to migrate in search for better life that is far beyond the country of birth. As of recent, the birth rate of Nigeria is increasing by around 2.5%. Unemployment in Nigeria as at 1991 was 3.1% which triggers to 23.9% in 2011.

“Migration has absorbed a considerable number of young people entering labour markets of the advanced countries”. (ILO 2004 taking from Darkwah, Verter, 2014:322) pointed out that there are several unemployed young graduates in Nigeria, the situation of unemployment is not changing, that can have influence on Nigerian emigration out of the country. Kirwin, Anderson, (2018) findings is that, many Nigerians, most especially educated ones, want to migrate because of job and the better pay that is favourable than that of home.

3.6. Nigeria Immigration Policies

According to De Haas, (2006:9), “Nigeria’s own immigration policies are rather restrictive, with the exception of ECOWAS citizens who normally have the right to settle, work, and do business” in Nigeria. Since Nigeria is one of the founding members and member of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and its head quarter is in Abuja Nigeria. The specific purpose of ECOWAS in this region is to integrate the people and economic together among the member states and free movement of their citizens, abolishment of import and export duties or quotas on goods for socio-economic development of member states. “Freedom of movement is enshrined in the ECOWAS protocol of 29 May 1979 on the Free movements of persons, the Right of Residence and Establishment” (Akande, 1982:16). The mood of ECOWAS citizens identity is ECOWAS passport that was established in the year 2000 and ECOWAS travel certificates. This protocol allows ECOWAS citizens to enter any ECOWAS countries without visa and reside in any ECOWAS countries with the duration of 90 days without residence permit. After the duration of 90 days stay, the person needs to legalize and apply for a permanent residence permit that can allow such person to proceed his/her staying with the right to own a business, seek employment and invest in Nigeria.
“The entry of the non-ECOWAS immigrants is based on their holding any of the three main types of visa (ordinary, diplomatic, and gratis courtesy visa) and abiding by its stipulated conditions of entry and stay in Nigeria” (Afolayan, 2010:397-398). Any migrants from other African countries and outside the Africa region aside from the ECOWAS Member States that want to reside permanently or temporarily stay in Nigeria are required to be legalized by the Nigeria Immigration Law by which Nigeria Immigration will issue resident card to legalize such person stay. After the legalization and issuer or resident card to such immigrant, the person is tagged as legal immigrant in Nigeria. “The card and the registration it affords them as legal aliens permits them to live, work, and own property and businesses in Nigeria” (Adedokun, 2003:17-18). “An Alien refers to any person not a commonwealth citizen or a citizen of Ireland. Aliens are to register their presence at the immigration offices closest to their places of residence or occupation” (Afolayan, 2010:398). The Alien can move in their family to Nigeria but these family need to legalize their stay as later alien did (Adedokun, 2003). Although, “ECOWAS citizens and other African nationals are required to obtain a legal permit called combined Expatriate Resident Permit and Aliens Card (CERPAC)” (Adedokun, 2003:18).

“Nigeria has largely pursued a laissez faire policy concerning of its citizens” (De Haas, 2006:9). Due to the integration pressure that European countries are mounting on Nigeria on re-acceptance of undocumented migrants and anti-trafficking immigrants that originated from Nigeria in these European countries after deportation in exchange of immigrant quota from European countries. In, “article 28 of the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria grants dual citizenship right to any Nigerian by birth bearing the nationality of another country”26. This is to make sure that all Nigerians in the globe maintain their citizenship including have right to enjoy the benefit of host country through citizenship.

3.7. Nigeria as a Sending Country of International Migrants

3.7.1. Emigration of Nigerians for employment in the globe and OECD countries

26 Migration Profile: Nigeria, September 2014.
According to Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (2012) data, Nigerian living outside their country estimated to be more than 438,0000 in the globe, ranking second largest population after south African population among all African that resides outside their region. Out of this total population 34.8% were highly educated. 380, 000 Nigeria migrants are residing in OECD countries while 54.8% of the total population were educated. Nigerians are the second largest migrants’ population from Africa that are highly educated after South African that were living in OECD countries. For instance, data from Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (2012) stated that, 13,398 professional Nigerian nurses and 4611 of Nigerian physicians are working in OECD countries. According to graph in (OECD 2017), Nigerian nationalities were among the top twenty countries that acquired OECD countries citizenships.

3.7.2. Emigrating of Nigerians for study purposes into OECD countries

Zimmermann (1996) has, “distinguishes between factors that “push” people out of their home countries, and factors that “pull” them to a new or “receiving “country” (in Dzvimbo, 2003:2). “Rapid population growth has combined with unstable politics, escalating ethnic conflict, persistent economic decline, poverty and environmental deterioration to shape trends and patterns of international migration in Africa” (Adepoju, 2004b:59-60). All these has effect in deteriorating Nigeria and Nigerians development and growth.

“Barriers to educational attainments or the lack of career opportunities (e.g. because of cuts in the budget allocated to public universities as is the case in most African countries) may escalate as a “push” factor for migration” (Dzvimbo, 2003:3). This has decreased in quality of most national universities in Nigeria as well as limited capacities in obtaining secondary school leaving that seeks admission into universities. “Difficulties in obtaining admission to universities at home, combined with perceptions that education quality is better in tertiary institutions abroad, have encouraged many African families that can afford the costs to send their children to Europe, North America or elsewhere for tertiary studies” (Kritz, 2015:30).

Finding from many scholar’s studies will give more insights on the determinants of emigration of Nigeria students internationally. Rosenzweig et al., (2006 & 2007) findings is that student from low wage countries tend to study in high-wage countries inorder to get inclusion into the labour force, for high-wage income. He proceeded in (2007), he stated that wages differential also determines the migration of international students, including in his (2008) study, his
findings was that most international students that studied in USA are from low-income countries in order to benefit higher payment for their skills. Also went further that, countries with quality and quantity tertiary education produced less international student migrants. Lowell and Khadka (2011), carried out his findings from 130 countries sender of tertiary international students to USA. The result is that, poorer countries tends to send much students than the rich countries. Kritz (2015) results is that, countries with huge populations have huge availability of students that want to study abroad, and they do mostly have huge number of students abroad than low population countries. He went further by using push theories, that tertiary-training limited capacity in developing countries i.e., student’s homeland, push the students abroad to study. The increase in population the higher the demand for international education. Table 2 in a joint product of FAO’S Statistics Division and Social Policies and Rural Institutions Division results is that, high number of people are moving out for international study. The Bank Report recognizes that many, “Africans who have gone abroad for tertiary studies have stayed on North America and Europe after they finish” (Kritz, 2015:30). Darkwah, Verter (2014) findings depict that, many Nigerians that studied abroad had no intention of emigrating back to Nigeria maybe due to the low possibility of been employ after their emigration to Nigeria and differentiating in standards of living between abroad and home country.

According to, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (2012) data depict that, 23,907 Nigerian students studied in five OECD countries as at 2004-2009. Nigeria international student’s top destination OECD countries were United Kingdom, United States, and Canada as at 2004 to 2009. Although, the number of Nigerians students in all OECD countries is more than this figure. The adopted strategy of retaining international students upon their graduation by many OECD countries in a way to include them into their labour force (OECD 2017). “Nigeria students in OECD areas from 2004-2009 has increased from 12778 – 23907, mainly United Kingdom, United States, Canada, Germany and Sweden” (OECD, 2012:367).

---

3.7.3. Nigerians Emigrating out of Nigeria for family reasons into OECD countries

“West African emigration became more sustainable as a result of family reunion policies implemented by some European countries in the 1970s and 1980s”. According to OECD migration policies, family migration contributed to the largest flow of migration among OECD countries. (OECD 2017) data shows that primarily, more than 1.6 million people within the globe migrated into these countries in 2015 for family reasons, they constituted 40% of the total population in the area. They constituted the largest pool in migrations inflows into OECD countries, closed to half of annual inflows of migrants. The (OECD 2017) was the first outlook to comprehensive review on family migrants in OECD countries. This sets of movements are firmly linked to labour migration. Spouses and dependent children are the most eligible to family reunification in all OECD countries. Women mostly dominate family migration flows according to the tables in (OECD 2017). This migration patterns might continue to be at rise due to retaining policies of international students in some OECD areas. According to Kritz (2015) that there is high probability that most international migrant worker started their odysseys through international studies. There is no statistical data on immigrant family movements by place of origin as at the moment of this study.


3.8.1. Education and Mobility

“Student mobility was predominantly from poorer (usually former colonies) to richer (colonial power” OECD (2008:116). As it was stated earlier that migration as gone beyond historical background, socio-economic and political relations between countries but the advancement in dissemination of information and connections among later and potential migrants and the significant contribution of internets (social media) as play in the migratory processes cannot be underestimated. Migrants are seeking for greener pasture across the globe whereby distance and cost serve less hinderance to movements in as much there is connections an information for the potential migrants. One of the viable links between Finland and Nigeria or Nigerian

---

28 Atlas on Regional Integration in West Africa. Population Series. MIGRATION.
migrants is that Finland is located in European region. While the focus of movements from Nigeria and among Nigerians is mostly centred around European countries.

Finland is a developed nation with high rate of literacy among her citizens (Brueggeman 2008). The provision made by the government towards development to standardized education in the country is one of the most significant in the globe today. Finland has once introduced tuition free for international students across the globe which was abolished in Autumn 2017 for all non-EU/EEA nationals to be paying tuition fee. Nevertheless, the movement of the non-EU/EEA international students does not stopped but only reduced. According to the UNESCO statistic, “which include only those students who have come to Finland for the purpose of study, the most common nationalities in Finnish HEIs in 2012 were Russian (10%), Chinese (10%), Vietnamese (5%), Nepalese (5%) and Nigerian (4%)” (UNESCO, 2014 in Laine 2016:21). Finland has received considerable number of Nigerian Students who came to study at undergraduate, graduate, doctoral level including postgraduate level.

De Hass (2006) stated that education is one of the important determinants for Nigerians to migrate. Finland educational system have triggered numerous numbers of Nigerians to immigrate into Finland. Including, Finland integration policies less strengthened and eased the issuer of work and resident permits to any international students for permanently settlements and reside in Finland after their studies and acquire Finnish citizenship (see OECD 2008). This has effect on the movements of international students into the country and the government sees these students as asset and opportunity to reduce the shortage of labour tension in the country. As it is noted that most international students aim is to gain inclusion into host country labour market for higher earning and wage that is better than that of home country. International students also have equal rights to combine work and studies together as the local Finn students, but, immigrant student need to have separate health insurance because they were not covered by the Finnish health insurance (see OECD 2008). All these are information disseminated by the later migrant to potential migrant. While, the potential migrant believe that migration is an investment that will bring better and profitable outcome for them.

3.9. Wage Differential between Finland and Nigeria

Neo- classical theories assumption was that migrant differentiate between sending and receiving countries wages and employment inorder to maximize their well-being. With this assumption, individual national wages can also trigger and determine migration processes. The
demand for skilled and unskilled labour also triggers the movement of people. Employment is one of the determinants of Nigerians to migrate international (Akinrinade, Ogen, 2011, Adepoju 2000 and NNPC 2004). The current national minimum wage in Nigeria is, “N18,000 which translate to N600 per day on the average of 30 days a month, N4,200 for a week, is however, far below the minimum cost of providing basic needs for the low-income earning family” (Nwude, 2013:484). The conversion of Nwude statements to euro currency, is that 44.52 euro is the minimum wage, 1.48 euro per day and 10.39 euro for a week. The wage differential between developed and developing countries cannot be compare and that of developed countries wages are always higher than that of developing countries. In this sense, the case of Finland and Nigeria is not an exemption. “Finland does not have statutory minimum wage laws. Instead, minimum wages are determined separately in each industry in the contracts between the unions and the employer organizations” (Böckerman, Uusitalo, 2009:289). Union always serves as an intermediary between employee and employer, in case there is cheating or other form of under payment. For the fact that there is no specific or universal statutory minimum wage paid in Finland, most sectors and employees are binded by minimum pay rates based on the nature of the job or sector which is applicable to both Finnish and foreign workers. Finland has attracted considerable number of foreign workers most especially from the neighbouring countries and other part of the world.

The empirical results will give us more links between Finland and Nigerian migrants. But many scholars find out in their studies and researches that Nigerians migrate based on education and work mostly. As it is also known by many scholars that majority of Nigerians migrate internationally based on education and work before and after independence.

3.10. Finland as a Receiving Country of Nigerians

3.10.1. Finland immigration policies

“Policies applied to immigration and immigrants are not an independent phenomenon but are embedded to the social and economic development of respective country as a part of an international community” (Forsander, Salmenhaara & Kondrateva, 2008a:92). The Finnish immigration policies act towards classifying immigrants according to their citizenship by regions and continents. “Citizens of Nordic countries have permission to work in other Nordic countries and they do not need a work permit” (Sorainen, in Siivonen, 2015:13). Finland as a member of the Nordic region of Europe. Including any immigrants from European Union
members citizens and European Economic Areas citizens can reside temporarily in Finland for the period of 3 months (90) there is need for permit). The European Union Schengen policy of 1985 was based on free movement of their citizens across the region. Third country nationals can reside in Finland temporary for 3 months (90 days) and permanently based on the reasons of their staying to issue permit for such immigrant before moving to Finland. For instance, (such as work, study and other permits).

3.11. Immigration of Nigerians into Finland

One of the successful tools that unlocked Finland development is education. Education unlock human and national development to promote growth. “Governments from political left and right have respected education as the key public service for all citizens and maintained their belief that only a highly and widely educated nation will be successful in the world markets” (Sahlberg, 2007:157). Finland education system development and reformation are one of the outstanding developments globally which prepare their youths for present and future participations in the country democratic, innovation, advance technology, economies and others in all national sectors towards development.

Finland has extended the high quality in their educational system into the globe, inorder for all national citizens to benefit from its. Finland received considerable number of international students within the globe both graduate and post-graduate students. Finnish universities and institutions are international oriented that attracts foreign students, although there is language barrier whereby the official languages are Finnish and Swedish, but this have no effect on the higher education sector. There is provision for international studies whereby the teaching language is officially English language.

According to statistics Finland and Finnish national agency for education, Nigeria was the only African countries that was listed in the top 10 most sending country of international student migrants into Finland as at 2016 and 2017 recent statistical. (Statistics Finland 2016 and 2017).

As it was stated earlier that movement of labour immigrants has been increasing over the years both from with the region and outside the region. There is know related research or article on the movements of Nigerians moving into Finland specifically based on labour migratory purposes, but many studies have shown that one of the international migratory processes among Nigerians is also work-related reasons.
Family is the “backbone of society” (Bales, Slater, 1955). Family is very important in any society. Finnish immigration policy allows immigrant to bring in his/her family member with the condition of certain and regular income. This has been helping immigrants in Finland to move their spouse or children into Finland. The empirical results will leads to patterns of migratory processes apart from study purposes.

3.12. Summary

Migrants move due to many reasons, but one of the significant reasons that trigger migration is related to socio-economic as discovered by many scholars in their studies and findings. Labour migration is linked to migration through family unification from home country to host country while student migrant plays significant role in joining the skilled labour forces in many host countries.

African is portray as people on the move, most especially Western African in Sub-Saharan area. Nigeria is one of the prominent countries in this region with highest increase in population growth, poverty rate including the socioeconomic crisis which resulted to highest rate of unemployment. Although unemployment is a general issue among the global nation. The result derived from the literature review of some scholar’s study such as (Agbola and Acupan 2010, De Hass 2010, and Darkwah, Verter 2014) is that minimum wage, education and unemployment can trigger migration, most especially from developing countries to developed countries.

Nigeria has produced considerable numbers of skilled migrants into other regions and countries. Most of the people that emigrated out of Nigeria, migrated based on education, work and familial reasons. The more the increase in population the more the emigration increase in thes country (Darkwah, Verter 2014).

Nigerians are emigrating out of their country in search of greener pasture that is related to employment and education in other region and country for their own socio-capital development. Nigerian in Finland migrated to maximize or stabilize their social capital through the migratory processes. In a way of getting higher wages through their labour productivity.

Considerable number of Nigerians have migrated into Finland. Such as students, worker and Nigeria immigrant Families. Nigeria is among the ten top listed sending countries of international students to Finland in the world. Nigeria is the only African country that send
highest number of international students to Finland. As Messey et al., (1993) argues that later migrant is or are the main determinant to established social ties in host country for the benefit of potential migrants including later migrant is or are the main determinant of continuous migratory processes for potential migrant. Dekker, Engbersen (2014), make it understandable that network migration is significance among other factors that continuously trigger migration. With this, migration is a continuous process in the presence of inequality among regions and nations.
CHAPTER 4: EMPIRICAL RESULTS

4.0. Introduction

This chapter tends to show the findings gathered from the usage of questionnaire survey for the clear understanding of this research work. This also depicts the analysis of the data results as well in relation to the research questions and to differentiate or relate the previous study of the past scholars including the theoretical framework used in the literature review above.

The questionnaire was corrected by my supervisor who serves as an expert during the course of this study and it was pre-tested by 8 partakers that was excluded from the original number of the partakes. “Questionnaire testing is critical for identifying problems for both respondents and interviewer’s with regard to, e.g. question wording and content, order/context effects, and visual design” (Giesen et al., 2012: Vii). (4) out these pre-test partakers migrated for study purposes, (2) migrated on family reason and (2) migrated for labour reason. All the eight pre-test partakers were (5) males and (3) females. This was done to identify the problems and shortcomings and limitations of these questions.

The questionnaire comprises of six sections. Section A was ‘general background’, section B was ‘Nigeria background’ section C was ‘immigration to Finland’, section D was ‘economic’, while section E was ‘emotion and support of the household back home’. All these sections were later rearranged based on the research question focus which comprises of Table 1-3 while Table 3 has sub-tables.

Table 1: Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents. Table 2: Perception and Process of International Network Migration among Nigerians from Finland to Nigeria. Table 3: Effect of Socio-Economic Development of both Finland and Nigeria as the Determinant of Migration among Nigerians in Finland, (Table 3.1: Socio Economic Status of the Respondents in Nigeria, Table. 3.2: Socio-Economic Status of Respondent in Finland, Table 3.3: Effect of Respondents Migration Decision on Host Country (Inclusion, Integration and Assimilation). Table 3.4: Effect of Respondents Migration Decision on Home Country Remittance, immigration back home). The questionnaire data was generated automatically by E-lomake application that was used to process the questions and questionnaire. Which was later coded and analysed by using microsoft excel method for more completed analysis and statistics.

Below are the tables depict the frequency distribution of variables and responses of partakers to administered questions.
4.1. Socio-Demographic Characteristic

Table 1. depicts the age, gender, religion and marital status distribution of the respondents. The age of all the respondents were still categorized under the working age, while Nigeria male migrated more than the Female into Finland. The religious partaker were 25 Christians being (64%) and 5 Muslims being (13%) while 6 partakers being (23%) do not respond to this question at all. Christians are more moving into Finland. Majority of the respondent were married while less participants were still single.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1.1</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18-25</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26-32</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>51.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-40</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1.2.</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>61.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1.3.</th>
<th>Religion</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>64.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islam</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1.4.</th>
<th>Marital status</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>76.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorced</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cohabitating</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1.1 depicts the age, gender, religion and marital status distribution of the respondents. The age of all the respondents were still categorized under the youthful and working age. Table 1.2, depict that, Nigerian male migrate more than the Female. Table 1.3 depicts that, 25 Christians being (64%) and 5 Muslims being (13%) while 6 partakers being (23%) do not
respond to this question at all. Christians are more moving into Finland. Table 1.4 indicates that, majority of the respondent were married while less participants were still single.

4.2. Perception and Process of International Network Migration

Table 2 depicts the process and methods that Nigerians have access to international mobility information of other countries. Nigerians from host country to home country network and social-network or media connections has trigger the movement of many potential migrants into host countries.

Table 2: Perception and Process of International Network Migration among Nigerians from Finland to Nigeria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2.1</th>
<th>Mode of Information</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family &amp; Friends</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>76.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2.2</th>
<th>Network through</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>87.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change of Environment</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2.3</th>
<th>Response of Later migrant Influence &amp; help potential Migrant to Migrate to Finland</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>77.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2.4</th>
<th>Continuation of Networking among Later Migrant to Help more Nigerians to move into Finland</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>72.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2.1 indicate that, the mode of circulation of international network migration among later and potential Nigerians is through relations and relative such as family and friends. Table 2.2. depicts that Nigerians has more access to Network information about Finland educational system than any other patterns of immigration information. Followed by family movements. Table 2.3 shows that majority of later Nigerian migrants in Finland have contribute to
movement of potential migrate to move into Finland. Table 2.4, indicate that many later Migrant participated in this study still want to continue network migration to potential migrant back in-home country.

4.3. Effect of Socio-Economic Development of Finland and Nigeria as the Determinant of Migration among Nigerians in Finland

According to many migration scholars that their work was reviewed above, socio-economic of home and host countries have significant effect of triggering migration, most especially from poor to rich countries.

Tables 3 below depicts that Finland, Nigeria and Nigerian immigrants in Finland has been positively reaping from migratory benefits and advantage.

**Table 3.1: Socio Economic Status of the Respondents in Nigeria**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 3.1.1</th>
<th>Education Distribution</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BSc/BA</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSC/MA</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PhD</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HND/NCE</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ND</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSCE</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>39</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 3.1.2</th>
<th>Employment Status</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes, Employed</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>69.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No, unemployed</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>31.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>39</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 3.1.3</th>
<th>Monthly income in Euro (€)</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-499</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500-999</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>44.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000-1499</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500 higher</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Response</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>39</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 3.1.4</th>
<th>Respondents Rates their Economic Status</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>32.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>37.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Response</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>39</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 3.1.5</th>
<th>Factors that Triggers Respondent to Migrate into Finland</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>92.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment/Unemployment</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>35.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corruption</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>28.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>39</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3.1.1 indicate that many all Nigerians that move to Finland were literate before their movement. Table 3.1.2 depict that majority of the partakers were employed back home while few of them were without job. Table 3.1.3 indicate that, majority of the respondents earn 500-999€ per month followed by respondents who earned 0-499€ every month. Table 3.1.4 depicts the self rating of respondent economic status back home, majority rate their economic status as ‘fair’ followed by those who rate as economic status as ‘good’. Table 3.1.5 indicates the factors that trigger their migration determinant, in this table the number of responses supersede the number of respondents due to the question related to these responses give room for partakers to select multiple answers. Majority of these respondent chooses education, employment/unemployment as the factors that trigger their migration decision.

Table 3.2 indicates the socio-economic development of respondents in Finland. many studies and findings of past scholars indicate that socio-economic of people and countries can trigger migration. In a way of maximizing their well-being.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 3.2.1.</th>
<th>Education Distribution</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BSc/BA</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSc/MA</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>43.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PhD</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postdoc</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finnish Vocational Language</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>43</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 3.2.2.</th>
<th>Employment Status</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes, employed</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>64.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No, unemployed</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>36.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>39</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 3.2.3.</th>
<th>Monthly Income in Euro (€)</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-499</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500-999</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000-1499</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500 Higher</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>36.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do not Wish to Say</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>39</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 3.2.4</th>
<th>Respondents Rate their Economic Status</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>87.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Differences</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do not Wish to Say</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>39</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3.2.1 depict that all the respondent furthered their education in Finland most especially to higher level, while only one respondent proceeds with Finnish language vocational study. Table 3.2.2, majority of the respondents were presently employed while minority that were unemployed includes few students that do not combine work with their studies. Table 3.2.3 indicates that majority of the respondents earn between 1500€ and higher per month. Table 3.2.4 shows that most of the respondent’s immigration into Finland have positive effect on their economic situation including those that are still in school.

4.3.1. Effect of Nigerians migration decision on sending and host countries

Table 3.3 depicts that many factors are associated with migratory processes which can turn out to be investment for the migrant, host country and sending country. For migrant to gain integration and inclusion into the society of the receiving can come along with learning new language and culture of such society which can promote self-belong and advantage for immigrant in such country.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 3.3.1</th>
<th>Inclusion into Labour Force</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>39</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 3.3.2</th>
<th>Level of Respondents Finnish Language Skills (Ranging from Level (1) lowest to Level (5) Highest)</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level (1)</td>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td>44.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level (2)</td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>28.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level (3)</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level (4)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level (5)</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Response</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>39</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 3.3.3</th>
<th>Respondents Citizenship Status</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nigerian &amp; Finnish Citizenship (Dual)</td>
<td></td>
<td>29</td>
<td>74.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria Citizenship (Single)</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>26.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>39</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 3.3.4</th>
<th>Respondents plan of acquiring Finnish Citizenship</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes, I want to apply</td>
<td></td>
<td>27</td>
<td>69.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No, I do not want to</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>23.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maybe</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>39</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3.3.1, large number of the respondents have joined the labour force in which promote productivity, changes in Finland demography shift, and economic growth. Table 3.3.2 depict that, respondents are willing to learn Finnish language for their inclusion and benefits in the society. Table 3.3.3 indicate that, some of the respondents already acquired Finnish citizenship which makes them to have dual citizenship. Table 3.3.4 shows that, large pool of the respondent want to acquire Finnish citizenship.

Table 3.4 indicates that. Respondents do contribute to the gross domestic profit (GDP) of their country. Many countries and migrant’s family and friends have benefits greatly from remittance and investment. At the same time, it creates wide inequality gaps among the people back in-home country. According to many scholars, majority of immigrant from developing countries always find a way to settle permanently in host countries.
Table 3.4.1 indicates that, many of the respondents assist family and friends back home which in return generate remittance for the sending country. Table 3.4.2 depicts that, those respondents that want to move back home in the later future after their achievement is a bit high in number than those that want to stay permanently in Finland. Table 3.4.3 shows that, factors that can determine majority of the respondent’s emigration back to home country are investment and family re-unification.

4.4. Results

The general population sampling for this result is 39 Nigerians that moved to Finland based on study, work and familial reasons. 3 people migrated for familial reasons, 1 person moved based on international labour and the rest 35 moved based on study. Nigerians in Finland are of working age between 18-40 years of age. The Male Nigerians are moving into Finland more than the Female in all the migratory patterns that is stated and presented in this study. The majority of Nigerians in Finland are married while only few were single. There is no divorce rate among the participate including Christians are moving into Finland than the Muslim Nigerians.

Nigerians have access to international migration into Finland through family and friend, where the importance of network information from later migrant to potential migrant plays a crucial role on the movement patterns of Nigerian. Majority of Nigerian in Finland are creating and maintaining social-ties in Finland for the benefit of potential migrant in a way of declining the risk and cost of migration for potential migrant.

The result is also that, Nigerians have access to study information of Finland than any other patterns of migration into the country. Patterns of migration among Nigerians movement into Finland based on study purposes, familial reasons and labour migrant. These set of people has also influenced and help many people to move into Finland after them for study reasons and Familial migration as well.

The result indicates that, factors that triggers Nigerians migration to Finland was basically on study and labour purposes while the determinant or push factors for their movement is the socio-economic status of Nigeria such as education, unemployment, poverty level, wage and crime. Which makes these Nigerians to seek for better life outside their border and region. The pull factors or determinant of their immigration to Finland is basically the same as the factors
that push them out of their country such as Education, employment, wage, and good life to maximize their well-being.

Most of these Nigerians that came to Finland for study purposes later turned to labour migrant after the completion of their studies to acquire residence permit for their long stay including those that came for labour purposes are also renewing their residence permit, which have been influencing the movement of family unification migration patterns into Finland.

The result shows that, circulation of Finland employment information for international labour migrant inclusion into Finnish labour market is very low among Nigerians both in Finland and Nigeria, while the inclusion of international student into Finland educational system information is the most circular and reliable source of information that later migrants in Finland disseminate to potential migrant in Nigeria for easy access to move to Finland.

The result depicts that, those Nigerians that migrated for study or work reasons are moving in their family with them from home country to Finland. these set of movements are centred around both migrate both Male and Female. Both Nigeria student and labour migrants has been determining family unification patterns of migration into Finland. Majority, of Nigerians in Finland are still planning to help more Nigerians to move into Finland. With this result, later migrant is much more attached to the determination and continuous patterns of any form of migration.

The movement of Nigerians into Finland were mostly centred around highly educated Nigerians back home. The minimum level of education acquired by Nigerians before moving to Finland is senior secondary certificate (SSCE). Most people with Bachelor of Science or Arts and Maters degree certificate moved from Nigeria into Finland. Majority of these Nigerians were employed back home with low payments. The Nigerians socio-economic status back home was rated from fair, good to poor.

The result is that, Finland have been receiving considerable number of skilled and educated migrants from Nigeria. Majority of these migrants proceeded or furthered with their educational carrier after their movement into Finland. Finland has produced considerable number of Nigerians with bachelor’s degree students, Master’s degree students and doctoral students, including postdoctoral researchers. All these Nigerians have been contributing to the economy growth of Finland by joining the Finnish labour force including in the research and development area. Their monthly earnings is much higher than that of when they were in
Nigeria which resulted to improve their socio-economic status positively than that of home country.

Nigerians in Finland are learning new culture and language to improve their integration and benefits in Finland. Some Nigerians have already acquired Finnish citizenship which means that they were holder of dual citizenship. Majority of Nigerians have much interest and embarked on the process of acquiring Finnish citizenship.

Nigerians in Finland maintained socio-economic relationship with home country. These people assist their family and friends back home financially which turns to remittance for the benefits of Nigeria economic growth. Majority of Nigerians want to move back to Nigeria permanently in the nearest future for investments purposes, family reunification, and retirement. Very few Nigerians have the intention of moving back home to joining home country labour force, if there is opportunity and vacancy for them.

4.5. Summary

According to above results, Nigerians sees migrations as an investment that will better and maximize their well-being. Socio-economic reasons are one of the main determinants of movement among Nigerians from home to host country. Network information and social-ties among Nigerians in host and home countries is the factors that triggered the movement of Nigerians to Finland. The movement of Nigeria is centred around educated and skilled migrants into Finland which is tends to continue.

Nigerians in Finland are much more connected with home country as they are maintaining social-ties in Finland for potential migrants. Socio-economic of Finland and Nigeria is the push-pull factors that has effect on the movement of Nigerian migrant decision to move out of Nigeria and move into Finland with much hope of turning his/her movement to benefit, investments to maximize or stabilize his/her are social capital and that of his/her family and friends back home. Most Nigerians have established permanent stay in Finland that is attracting more family unifications. The movements of Nigerians into Finland is a continuous process whereby the later migrants is the main determinants of movement by still and continue to encourage more people to moved into the country either through familial reasons, study or maybe through work related reasons.
5.0 CHAPTER FIVE: DISCUSSION

5.1. Introduction

This study has identified several issues that surrounded the migration patterns, factors and determinants of Nigerians to Europe, specifically, Finland. The migration patterns, determinant, factors and barriers are discussed in this chapter in relation to the previous scholars’ studies and related theoretical framework usage in this study. Nevertheless, the development and growth of Finland and Nigeria cannot be underrated in the cause of this study. According to many scholar’s work, theories reviewed in this work, the socio-economic contribution of both sending and receiving countries have effect on migration. At the same time, the socio-economic status of Nigeria has been contributing to the largest pool of both skilled and educated people to emigrate out of the country in search of better life elsewhere in order to maximize their well-being. The movement of Nigerians in the course and findings of this study is basically on the social network connection between the later and potential migrants from receiving country (Finland) to sending (Nigeria) countries. This result attached more significance dependent on traditional networking among later and potential migrant which cannot be underestimated.

5.2. Discussion

The results generated from this study improve my knowledge in relation to some scholars’ studies and related theories that support and used in the course of this study.

The result generated from this research is related to Todaro & Maruszko (1987) in Massey (1999) that stated, migration is an investment to boost the well-being or social capital of migrants that must come with certain processes inorder to reap the benefits. Although, they totally eradicate the old ties from home country for the purpose of continues chain migration among the people back in-home country. Including contributing positively to the economics of both sending and host countries.

The result of this study is less correlated with the world system theory. Interms of historical background, economic and political connections between Nigeria and Finland, the link is quite low compare to these countries the United Kingdom, United States including former Soviet Union connections with Nigeria. But the most viable links of this study with world system theory is related based on the regional level historical background. The statement of
Hernandez-Coss, Bun, (2006), that most West-Africans migrate to European countries due to the historical relations that connects the regions whereby Nigeria is not exempted.

This study is related to social capital and Network theory of migration that movement of the people is connected to information perceived from other countries is processed to improve their wellbeing through migratory processes. Migration theories was categorised into three levels, which are micro-level (potential migrant expectation in proposed host country), meso-level (family and friends’ bonds, social network, communities from home to countries) sand macro-level (economic structure of country) by these scholars (Hammer et al. 1997, Faist and Faist in Wickramasinghe, Wimalaratana, 2016). The case of Nigerian migrants in Finland is not exempted from the above theories. Later Nigerians in Finland were connected to people in their home country to trigger the continuation of migration by helping these potential migrants to migrate into Finland in a way of cutting the movements ‘cost and risk’ (Massey et al., 1993). Including later migrant improving their social capital in Finland by creating and maintaining social ties for the benefits of potential migrants in a way of securing employment opportunities to generate income for potential migrant.

Neoclassical theories of migration and this study proved that economic condition of both sending and host countries have significant effect on movement of people from one country to another (see Lewis (1954), Todaro (1976), Arango, (2000), Van Naerssen, Spaan, & Zoomers (2008), Valenta, (2016) and OECD (2008). Most especially from poor to rich countries. Rich country economic development is related to availability of employment opportunities for majority of their citizens including international migrants from poor countries. Nigerians in Finland sees better future for themselves in Finland based on the employment opportunities.

The determinant of Nigerians movement to Finland, according to the results derived from this study survey which is very much related to previous findings of these scholars Farooq, et. al., (2014), Valenta (2016) that economic forces are major drivers of migration between the two regions. Sprenger (2013) and new economic theory confirm that both economic and non-economic are substantial factors of determining migration flows. Including Ogwumike (2002) study which indicates more than 70% of Nigerians lived in Poverty. The poverty rate is very much related to unemployment and low earnings among Nigerians which has increased as of recents. The unemployment rate and low earning in Nigeria has being triggering movement of Nigerians into Finland. Massey et al (1993) stated that regions with high labour supply, low
payment of workers and low productivity, the workers in these regions are prone to migrate to where their pay will be higher.

Majority of Nigerians in Finland monthly income back home is very lower to what they earn in Finland and majority of these Nigerians stated that their socio-economic status in Finland is or has positively improved or improving than that of home country. Although Finland does not have specific minimum wage, but the labour earning is highly huge compare to that of Nigeria. Workers are paid based on industry, company and organizations and work contracts.

If the socio-economic development of any country is less or not improving there is much tendency of low inclusion of such citizens into labour force. ILO, (2004) stated that rich countries have attracted huge number of young people through international migration. In this sense, Darkwah, Verter (2014) study result was that unemployment issue in Nigeria is one of the determinants for migration and cross borders among Nigerians. His statistical analysis and result were also found out that 1% increase rate in unemployment in the country is likely to set 0.15% of Nigerians to move into other countries in search of employment.

Analysis of patterns, trends and determinants of migration among four African studies that Nigeria was included by Shimeles (2010), the results depict that bad socio-economic conditions in these countries trigger mass emigration that is more centred around highly skilled migrants. Nigerians in Finland were highly educated and skilled migrants. Reasonable number of Nigerians were unemployed before they migrated into Finland and most of these migrants stated that employment opportunity in Finland is one of the factors that triggers their movements which makes this study to be related to Darkwah, verter (2014), Kirwin, Anderson, (2018), results including the huge population of Nigeria.

Poverty and unemployment has been continuously increasing in Nigeria (Olotu, Salami & Akeremale, 2015). The youths and the working age are most affected by this unemployment issue in the country. Nigerians in this research study ranges from 18-40 years of age in which is much related to the statements of (Rotimi, 2011, Akwara, et al 2013 in Akanle &Okuwa 2009).

Finnish Media Migration statistics (see Appendix 1) accounted for 230 labour workers migrated from Nigeria that got their first positive residence permit between year 2005-2015. Krizt (2005) stated that most of the international labour migrants begin their odysseys with international students and OECD (2008) stated that international students and local Finns have
equal rights to combine work and study together. Nigerians that migrated for study purposes have been joining the Finnish labour force during and after the completion of their study.

The least patterns of migration among Nigerians in Finland Nigerian labour migrant based of the statistical data of this research. While the Finnish Media Migration statistics and data also indicates them as the least pattern’s of migration among Nigerians in Finland (see Appendix 1). This result statistics is related to the Finnish Media Migration Statistics due to the movement of labour migrants from Nigeria is the lowest patterns of movements among the three patterns discussed in this study.

The rapid increase of Nigeria population tends to have effect on the circulation of socio, public and economic amenities which has effect on the development of the country and her citizens. International student migrants in Finland contributed to the largest pool of migration while Nigerians are among the top listed sending countries of international students including the only significant country among African countries that send the most hugged number of international students (see Table 2.1., Appendix 1&2). Lowell and Khadka (2011) study on 130 countries that are sender of international students to United States of America (USA), the result was that poor countries send huge number of students that the rich countries. Rosenzweig (2006, 2007 & 2008), results were that most international students migrate from low-income and low wage countries, they tend to study in high wage country to maximize their higher payment for their skills by joining the labour force of receiving country.

Most Nigerians furthered their education in Finland and the lowest educational attainment among these Nigerians is bachelor’s degree. The results from Lowell and Khadka (2011), Darkwah, Verter (2014) and Rosenzweig (2006, 2007 & 2008) studies is correlated with that of Finnish National Agency for Education, that Nigeria is the top most sender of international students in Finland among all Africa countries from 2010-2016, (see Appendix 2),

Students make up the largest portion of all immigrants in Finland (Korkiasaari, 2014). De Hass (2006) stated that education is one of the important determinants for Nigerians to migrate. Including both neo-classical and new economic theories concluded that educational level of migrants determines the better migration outcomes of individual migrants (see Harris and Todaro, 1970; Stark and Bloom, 1985; Massey and Espinosa, 1997 and Williams 2009).

According to Finnish Media Migration (2005-2015) and the statistical results generated from this study, the number of Nigerian international students in Finland surpass the number of family unification and labour migrants from Nigeria (see Appendix 1). Kritz (2015), findings
were that populous countries produced huge number of international students that low population countries including they have availability of students that want to study abroad. In his findings where he used the push theories model, that limited tertiary capacity in developing countries i.e., student’s homeland, push them abroad to study. Nigeria was among the top listed sending countries of international student into Finland before and after the abolition of tuition fee in Finland. According to Finnish Media Migration Statistical data (2005-2015), Nigeria has produced 1,285 international student migrant that got their first residence permit into Finland (see Appendix 1). The study of Korkiasaari, (2014), results of Kritz (2015), Lowell and Khadka (2011), Rosenzweig (2006, 2007 & 2008), and Finnish Media Migration Statistics are related to this study statistical data.

Both Nigerian labour workers and Students that migrated to Finland based of the study and labour migration have been generating another pattern of Movements from Nigeria into Finland which is family unification patterns of migration. According to this research statistical data family unification migratory patterns are the second largest immigration patterns among Nigerians in Finland. Finnish Media Migration statistical data (2005-2015) depicts that this is the second largest immigration patterns among Nigerians in Finland after study patterns of migration (see Appendix 1).

Prakash (2009), statement is related to this study, the movement of Nigerians have significant effect in filling the Finnish labour force gap by increasing the economy and production while Nigeria is reaping from remittances that is bridging the gap of inequality among the immigrant household and country economy. Both the sending and host countries including the immigrants, immigrant’s family and friends have been benefitting from the movement of Nigerians into Finland. The social capital of these migrants is positively improving through migration as they expected.

According to Finnish National Agency for Education (2012, 2013 and 2014), the situation of international African students that completed their higher education in 2011, 2012 and 2013 in Finland, majority of these students resides and are been employed in Finland. These statistics do not exclude Nigerians as the top listed African international student in Finland. The inclusion of these Nigerians into Finnish labour force has been improving the Finnish economic and production to grow including the continuous development in the area of research and development. Also, in filling the demographic shifts in Finland.
Nigeria economic has also been reaping from the remittance sending back home to assist family and friends which is likely to take another dimension in the area of investment by these Nigerians in the nearest future back home.

The wage differences and job security of Finland and Nigeria has effect on Nigerian immigrants to maintain social ties in Finland towards permanent settlement. Some Nigerians in Finland has acquired Finnish citizenship, and most of these Nigerians want to acquire Finnish citizenship in the future. The work of De Haas (2006) and Darkwah, Verter (2014) result is correlated with the Findings of this research Nigerian immigrants works towards permanent settlement in host countries, due to the factors that determine their migration decision are still unsolved. including the aim of Finnish governements to retain international students after their study. According to OECD (2008) Finland integration policies aim is to retain graduate international students. Many Nigerian students graduate have permanently settled in Finland while some have already acquire dual citizenships (Nigeria and Finland Citizens) and others are working towards on how to acquire dual Finnish citizenship. According to immigration policies of Nigeria, Nigerians in other countries have rights to acquire foreign citizenship.

Although Male are moving into Finland than that of Female in all patterns of migratory examined in this study both primary and secondary data of this study proved it. Gender also have significant effect on the factors and determinants that triggers migration.

5.3. Summary

This study statistical data in correlation with the findings and results of previous scholars that studied regional and international migration. The results generated from this research statistical data is basical findings is rely on socio-economic differential between Nigeria and Finland which is the main determinant and factors that triggers immigration of Nigerians into Finland. Most of the primary and secondary research data and findings in this work are one way or the other related. Both the primary and secondary statistics used in this study, give the clear findings that Nigerians migrate inorder to improve their self-development and social capital. The immigration of Nigerians from home country to Finland is specifically centred around skilled and educated Nigeria citizens. The most notable patterns of migration among these immigrants are for study purposes and family unification. These people use study migratory
patterns to gain inclusion into the Finnish society due to the fact that its one of the most reliable network information and connections between Finland and Nigeria migrants.

Finnish society make provision and accept immigrants including Nigerians to maintain social ties, inclusion and integration into the Finnish society and labour force for the immigrant, host and home country advantage and benefits. The contribution of Finnish immigration policies in understanding who follows later immigrant terms of family unification processes which the later migrants have rights to bring in spouse, kid(s) and adult relations in the presence of later immigrants employment status, basic income and valid documents.
6.0. CHAPTER SIX: CONCLUSION

This study sought to meet three main goals: how do Nigerians perceive and process the network information of the network about international migration? What is the effect of socio-economic of both Nigeria and Finland on emigration of Nigerians into Finland? How does migration of Nigerians have effect on both source and destination country? This study is basically relied on a primary method of data collection, which are survey by the help of structured questionnaire to address the research questions. The secondary method make use of theoretical and empirical sources that was drawn from previous or earlier scholars, books, academic publications, organizations articles, countries articles, law and policies including internet sources.

Migration is known as the movements of people from one place to another which has become the culture of humans from the beginning or ancient era. People migrate for various reasons and desire in relation to push-pull model factors. The regional, countries, and people historical background in relation to globalization, transnational integration, advancement in technology and modernization has contributed to the easy movement of people, such as fast dissemination of information and low cost of movements. Majority of people migrate for self-development to improve their social capital. All these have contributed to the influx of people to migrate international which may or cannot be stopped due to the fact that migratory processes have become part of the nature of people. The regionals’ and nationals’ differences or inequalities have effect on the unstoppable nature of movements.

Migration social networks connections have effect on improving social capital of migrants. This have been contributing into the increasing movements of Nigerians into Finland. The effectiveness of later migrants by many scholars and studies in determining continuous international migration have been connecting later Nigerian migrants in Finland to the potential Nigerian migrants in home country to migrate into Finland with the help of fastest technological advancement in dissemination of information and connections through networking and social media. Nigerians in Finland receive their migratory information and connections through family and friends that have migrated to Finland before them including internet information. This migratory dissemination of information is still in continuous process which is promoting continuous influx of Nigerians into Finland.

Secondly, the differential in socio-economics development have effect on the movement of Nigerians immigration to Finland. For instance, the largest population of Nigerians in Finland migrated due to study reasons while the least people migrated due to work related reasons.
Finland is one of the most noticeable country that practice quality educational standard in the globe. Nigerian international students migrate to where the quality of education and wages is more quality and higher than that of home country, including, they were included into the Finnish labour force after their graduation. They were reaping the migratory benefit through higher and good wages including earnings. These immigrant’s socio-economic development has been positively increasing and changing in Finland compare to when they were in their home country. The socio-economic of Nigeria and Finland is the push-pull factors that triggers movements of Nigerians to Finland. Nigeria socio-economic have been pushing her citizens out of the country in a way of seeking and looking for a comfortable life while the Finland socio-economic is pulling or attracting Nigerian immigrants as a place of comfort zone to upgrade their social-capital development.

Thirdly, Nigerians in Finland have contributed into the reduction of labour shortage by their inclusion into the Finnish labour force. Including, their settlement in Finland are contributing to filling the gap of low population in the country by their inclusion into the Finnish labour force which has effects on economy and production.

Nigeria as a country has been reaping positively from migration of her citizens through remittance and investments. This makes Nigeria to be significant among other African countries when it comes to highest-remittance receiver in the region. It is difficult to concluded that Nigeria as a country is experiencing brain-drain issue due to the percentage of unemployment in the country has being increasing every year till this present moment.

Migration is a continuous process in as much the regions, countries, places and people in the globe are experiencing inequalities.
Bibliography


68


Faist, T., 2000. The volume and dynamics of international migration and transnational social spaces (No. 304.8 F3).


King, R. & Raghuram, P. 2013, "International student migration: Mapping the field and new research agendas", Population, Space and Place, vol. 19, no. 2, pp. 3.


Korkiasaari, J. 2014, "Contemporary immigration to Finland", Siirtolaisinstituutili, Institute of Migration,Linnankatu 61, 20100 Turku, Finland.
www.migrationinstitute.fi/dl/Contemporary_Immigration_to_Finland.pdf


Nigeria Economic Outlook Conference 2019


http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/eag_highlight-2014-en


Piore, M.J. 1979, "Birds of passage: migrant labor and industrial societies.",


Sprenger, E. 2013, The determinants of international migration in the European Union: an empirical analysis, Institute for East and South-East European Studies------


The difference between qualitative and quantitative research
https://dovetailapp.com/blog/2018/qual-quant

The 2017 edition of International Outlook, the 41st edition, analyses recent developments in migration movements and policies in OECD countries and selected non-member countries.
DOI:https://dx.doi.org/10.1787/migr_outlook-2017-en


VISITED WEBSITES

Communicating Effectively About Migration. International Organization for Migration (IOM)

http://tradinggeconomics.com/nigeria/unemployment-rate

Nationalities of international degrees students in Finland 2011-2017
http://www.cimo.fi/instancedata/prime_product_julkaisu/cimo/embeds/cimowwwstructure/166485_ENG_kansalaisu

Nigeria ranks 161 in Global 2017 Index of Economic Freedom: Trade and Prosperity at Risk

Nigeria, World’s 6th Largest Oil Producer, Now World’s Largest Petrol Importer

The situation in 2012 of international students who completed a higher education degree in Finland in 2011

The situation in 2013 of international students who completed a higher education degree in Finland in 2012

The situation in 2014 of international students who completed a higher education degree in Finland in 2013
http://www.cimo.fi/instancedata/prime_product_julkaisu/cimo/embeds/cimowwwstructure/111376_international_grad


The World’s Largest Oil Reserves by Country
https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/the-world-s-largest-oil-reserves-by-country.html

Top 10 Wealthiest Africa Countries According to GDP

Transparency International Ranks Nigeria 148th world’s Least Corrupt Country

https://migrationdatportal.org/themes/international-students
## Appendix I

**Source:** Finnish Media Migration, Finnish immigration Service Helsinki.

### Positive first residence permits by permit and sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>389</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>339</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 FAMILY</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 STUDY</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 WORK</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 OTHER</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 FAMILY</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 STUDY</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 WORK</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 OTHER</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>389</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>351</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Appendix 2:

Source: Finnish National Agency for Education

Nationalities of International Students in Finland 2010-2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Verde</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>475</td>
<td>454</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>354</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabon</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambia</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>371</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivory Coast</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>363</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libya</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namibia</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>857</td>
<td>939</td>
<td>844</td>
<td>711</td>
<td>639</td>
<td>568</td>
<td>570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of the Congo</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seychelles</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 3:

QUESTIONNAIRE

AS A NIGERIAN, WHY DID YOU MIGRATE TO FINLAND?

The anonymity of this survey is guaranteed, please it should be treated as such. Please fill in the survey by choosing an item from the listed options and by writing your answer to the specific areas. (The required age to fill in this questionnaire ranges from 18 years old and above)

SECTION A. GENERAL BACKGROUND

1. Please, what is your present age range?
   

2. What is your gender?  
   A. Male. B. Female

3. Please specify your religion?

5. What is your relationship status?
   
   A. Single. B. Married. C. Cohabiting. E. Widow or widower

SECTION B. NIGERIA BACKGROUND

1. Highest level of education achieved in Nigeria?
   
   A. SSCE.   B. ND/Diploma   C. HND/NCE.   D. BSc/BA.  
   E. MSc/MA. F. PhD. G. Postdoctoral/researcher.

2. Were you employed in Nigeria or engaged in business before moving to Finland?
   
   A. Yes employed. B. Yes Business. D. Both. C. No

3. What was your monthly income in euro back in Nigeria?
A. No income. B. 0-499. C. 500-999. D. 1000-1499. D. 1500-
higher
4. In your own opinion, what was your economic situation in Nigeria, before coming to
Finland?
   A. Poor.    B. Fair.            C. Good.    D. Very good
5. Has any of these affect your reason to move out of Nigeria?
   E. Education.

SECTION C. IMMIGRATION TO FINLAND

1. How did you know about Finland?
2. Why did you choose to come to Finland?
3. Did you influence family or friends to move to Finland?
   A. Yes.    B. No.
4. Highest level of education achieved in Finland?
   A. Vocational training. B. Language school C. BSc/BA.
   D. MSc/MA.    E. PhD.  F. Postdoctoral/researcher.

SECTION D. ECONOMIC

1. How has Finland affected your economic circumstances?
   A. Positively. B. Negatively. C. No difference.
2. What is the level of your Finnish language on the scale of 1-5?

3. Are you presently working in Finland?
   A. Yes.  B. No.

4. What is your current monthly income range in euros?
   A. 0-499.  B. 500-999.  C. 1000-1499.
   D. 1500-higher

SECTION E. CITIZENSHIP

1. Have you received Finnish citizenship?
   A. Yes.  B. No.

3. If No, are you planning to apply for Finnish citizenship?
   A. Yes  B. No

SECTION F. EMOTION

1. Do you support family and friends financially back home?
   A. Yes.  B. No.  C. I do not wish to say

2. Do you intend to bring any of them to Finland?
   A. Yes  B. No

SECTION G. MOVING TO ANOTHER COUNTRY FROM FINLAND

1. What factor can influence you to permanently return to Nigeria?
   D. Retirement.  E. Employment.  F. Financial stability