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**The socio-economic consequences of international  
migration on sending and receiving countries,  
Nigeria- United Kingdom**

Bachelor thesis

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## **ABSTRACT**

STANČEKOVÁ, Andrea. *The socio-economic consequences of international migration on sending and receiving countries*. Brno, 2016. Bachelor Thesis.

The aim of the bachelor thesis is to analyze the consequences of the international migration on sending and receiving countries. The thesis will analyse two chosen countries- Nigeria and the United Kingdom, as sending and receiving countries respectively. The first part of the thesis will be focused mainly on the literature review, on the theoretical concepts of migration and also it will focus on showing the positive and negative effects of the migration on both, the sending and receiving countries. The second part of the thesis will be focused on the data analysis and interpretation. The final part is discussing the obtained results and come up with possible recommendations and conclusion.

## **ABSTRAKT**

STANČEKOVÁ, Andrea. *Socio-ekonomické důsledky mezinárodní migrace na vysílající a přijímající země*. Brno, 2016. Bakalářská práce.

Cílem bakalářské práce je analyzovat důsledky mezinárodní migrace na vysílající a přijímající země. Práce bude analyzovat dvě vybrané země- Nigérii, jako vysílající zemi a Spojené Království Velké Británie a Severního Irska, jako přijímací zemi. První část práce bude zaměřena především na přehled literatury a teoretických konceptů migrace a rovněž poukáže na pozitivní a negativní dopady migrace na obě země. Druhá část práce bude zaměřena na analýzu dat a interpretaci. V závěrečné části budou diskutovány získané výsledky a navržena případná doporučení.

## **List of Abbreviations**

EEA- European Economic Area

FDI- Foreign Direct Investments

GDP- Gross Domestic Product

GFR- General Fertility Rate

ODA- Official Development Aid

OECD- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

UK- United Kingdom

UN- United Nations

USD- United States Dollar

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

People around the world are moving every day, either voluntarily or involuntarily. With an exaggeration, it could be said that "the history of the world is the history of human migration". People were migrating since prehistorical times and they are inseparably linked with the process of moving from one place to another. But the migration in the recent decades became faster and more diverse. The current migration varies from the migration in the past.

Currently, the speed of the movement of the population has significantly accelerated. It is caused by deepening of the globalization, growing of the infrastructure, more modern and faster transportation and rapidly spreading information. People are moving faster among the entire continents.

Generally, every country is involved in the migration process. Either if it is a country of origin, transfer country or country of destination. Most of the people coming from the developing countries, but their destination are not always the developed countries. According to estimates, only about 40% of the refugees were accepted in the developed western countries (BBCCzech.com).

The articles which relate to the topic of migration are continuously appearing in the mass media. News about the people, who are trying to get out of the North Africa into Spain or Italy by using unreliable vehicles or by using the help of illegal traffickers under the very bad conditions, are well known. But these routes are not a new phenomenon. Journeys across the Mediterranean have their historical origins.

Great attention to this issue came up in the 90s of the 20th century, when European states began noticing a high concentration of immigrants in the European territory, who came either for economic reasons or because of conflicts or ethnic cleansings. As the gap between rich and poor countries is widening, European Union institutions started to deal with the issue of the excessive influx of foreigners.

Migration is changing the face of today's world. Multicultural societies which are arising from the process of migration, are influencing negatively but also positively the countries. And in my bachelor thesis, I will deal with the consequences of the migration to the sending and also receiving countries.

## **2. AIM AND METHODOLOGY**

The aim of this bachelor thesis is to analyze the socio-economic impacts and the present situation of international migration in Nigeria and the United Kingdom (UK) and how it affects the livelihoods of their citizens.

The thesis is divided into three main parts. In the first part of the thesis, I have used the literature review method and I described the basic terms of migration, types of international migration, characteristic of migrants, history and current trends of the international migration, reasons for the migration and its socio-economic impacts on the receiving and the sending countries in general. Information and data are used from the scientific books and online sources.

In the second part of the thesis, which is my own research, I deal with the data interpretation and analysis. It starts with the introduction and basic facts about the Nigeria and it continues with the analysis of the current situation in the field of migration and it is analysing its effects on the economy and also its social effects. In the part of economic impacts, the analysis focuses on remittances from different countries and how it generally influences the GDP of Nigeria. In the part with analysis of the social impacts, the emphasis is directed mainly on the loss of high-skilled labour force. The thesis continues with the analysis of the socio-economic impacts of the international migration on the UK. It starts with the basic facts about the UK and debate the current situation in the field of the migration. Continue with the analysis of attractiveness of the UK for migrants and their impact on the country, mainly their impact on demography and economy. The analysis also contains the possible social problems caused by migration, such as criminality or terrorism.

For this part, I used descriptive and trend analysis, which processes secondary data, such as annual reports of the government, thematic books and publications. Statistical data collected by the current population census will be used to show the demographic status of the population of the UK and Nigeria. Data are collected from the World Bank publications, Migration Policy Institut, the United Nations database, the UKs' Office for National Statistics and British Council database.

The study will also include tables and graphs to illustrate the issues which were discussed.

The third part discusses the results obtained from the analysis with possible recommendations and conclusion.

### 3. LITERATURE RESEARCH

#### 3.1 Migration

##### 3.1.1. Definition of migration

Definition of migration by IOM: *The movement of a person or a group of persons, either across an international border, or within a State. It is a population movement, encompassing any kind of movement of people, whatever its length, composition and causes.* (International Organization for Migration)

Rolný and Lacina refer to different definitions of the concepts migration and mobility, which are interchanged often. They are explaining that the term mobility comprises all kinds of an individual's movements (including temporary movements) with various periodicity, purpose, direction or distance. The term migration is defined as a much narrower concept which is more likely connected with permanent change of residence. That is the main difference between migration and other movements of individuals which as a contrary, does not lead to permanent change of place of residence, but just for a temporary one (Rolný and Lacina, 2001).

##### 3.1.2 Types of migration

Several types of migration is described depending on the cause of the migration.

Matoušek is defining migration as a movement of residents from one to another region or country. From this definition, it is evident that migration is divided into *internal* and *external* migration. External migration is when migrants are crossing borders of the country. Internal migration is characterized by movement of individuals within the state borders (Matoušek and Lacina, 2003).

According to Andreas Demuth, migration can be divided into the *voluntary* and *forced* migration. Migration is considered as voluntary when migrants are leaving the country of origin based on their own decision and voluntarily. Voluntary migration can be also divided on working migration for which the main motivation is better employment, higher salary, new working experiences, benefits or career advancement. Second one is chain migration which takes place for family reunification. Third is the non-migrational migration, which can be understood as a temporary migration for studies, research, etc. The last type of migration is

innovational migration which is motivated by improvement of living conditions. Forced migration can be caused by deportation, evacuation, natural disasters, discrimination, war conflicts, violation of human rights, political instability, ethnic or religious riots (Palát and Lacina, 2013).

Migration can be also divided according to time horizon into *short-term*, *long-term*, *transitional* or *shuttle* migration. As a short-term migration is considered migration which does not last more than one year, long-term migration lasts more than one year. Transitional migration is just a temporary migration and after some time migrant leaves the country and often moves to another one. Shuttle migration is characterized by migrant's frequent movement between the hosting country and country of origin (Palát and Lacina, 2013).

International migration can be also divided as *legal* and *illegal* migration. Legal migrants are individuals who fulfilled all the requirements to enter the country (Palát and Lacina, 2013).

With the continuing globalization, there does not exist country in the world which would not be affected by migration and consequently by illegal migration.

There exist several forms of illegal migration, but four most common classes of illegal immigrants are described below.

1. *Undocumented/ Unauthorized entrants*. Those are immigrants who enter the host country clandestinely and without proper documents and procedures. This is achieved by avoiding inspection when entering the country. They are entering the country by routes which are permeable and insufficiently protected against intrusion. Most of them crosses land borders, but also sea routes are used regularly. The number of smuggling and trafficking is increasing.
2. *Individuals who are inspected upon entry into another state, but gain admission by using fraudulent documents*. Those falsified documents may include the person's identity or documentation to support adoption.
3. *Violators of the duration of a visa*. This group includes people who entered country properly, but after, they stay longer than is their visa duration period and hence, their legal stay period. After the visa expires, they are lapsing into irregular status.
4. *Violators of the terms and conditions of a visa*. Immigrants who entered the country with the proper documents and procedures, but afterwards started to violate their visa conditions (Papademetriou, 2005).

These four classes are covering the majority of all illegal entries of the country, but there exists also cases when immigrants who entered the country properly and their stay is legal may put themselves into technical violation of the host's country's immigration laws. For example, business visitor may engage in the business activity which is not allowed by his visa type. These small infractions are happening very often, but most of the statistical systems do not include them into counting, since most of the time they are just short-term and in fact innocent (Papademetriou, 2005).

### **3.1.3. History of migration**

Today's migration is not a new phenomenon (Rystad, 2010). Migration has played a pivotal role in the shaping of the world. It is an indispensable phenomenon in a terms of shaping human history, culture and civilizations. (International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies)

The crucial turning point in the history of migration occurred about 500 years ago, when European explorers began to discover "new worlds" such as America and Asia. (History and Migration, IOM)

A great wave of migration took place in the Europe after the World War I., when the Austro-Hungarian Empire dissolute and population resettled into many new states which were created. (International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies)

Another migration period occurred during the World War II. Movements of population increased inside the Europe. Migration began with the expansion of Hitler's Germany and after it continued with inevitably evacuations how people were trying to escape the war. (International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies)

### **3.1.4. Typology of migrants**

*Legally admitted immigrants-* immigrants, who are expected to settle down in the hosting country. They are being accepted according to governmental immigration policies. According to plan of family reunion, acceptance of family members is included.

*Legally admitted temporary immigrants-* this group includes seasonal migrants and unseasonable migrants, who are tied to a specific contract, for example, are employed as construction workers and after fulfilment of the professional duties they have to return back to the country of origin. Mostly this group is represented by semi-skilled or unskilled workers. The length of their stay is usually about 2 years.

*Legally admitted temporary immigrants with higher qualification-* those migrants are highly qualified, mostly represented by employees of international companies. They are expected to stay abroad for a short- term.

*Illegal immigrants-* this group is represented by immigrants whose entry or residence in the receiving country was not approved by the government.

*Asylum seekers-* include individuals applying for refugee status.

*Refugees-* people who are outside their country of origin and cannot or are afraid to go back. This group includes people who were persecuted for their political opinions, religion, race or nationality (Fonteneau, 1992).

*Internally displaced people-* According to The UN Refugee Agency, the difference between the refugee and internally displaced person is that internally displaced people did not cross the borders to find safety. They are on the run at home. Despite the fact that the reasons for their escape may be similar, internally displaced people stay under the protection of their government, even when government is the reasons for displacement. They are considered as one of the most vulnerable in the world (UNHCR).

### **3.1.5. Characteristics of migrants**

Generally, the person who expresses intentions to migrate is mostly characterized as a young, single and educated man.

**Age-** Data shows that 90% of migrants are under the age of 40 and moreover, half of them are younger than 25.

**Marital status-** Three quarters of people who incline to migrate are single. To migrate as a single person is less complicated and costly, in terms of finances but also psychological costs

**Gender-** During the last years, migration is becoming more feminine, the ration of male and female migrants is almost equalized and the trend of female migration is growing.

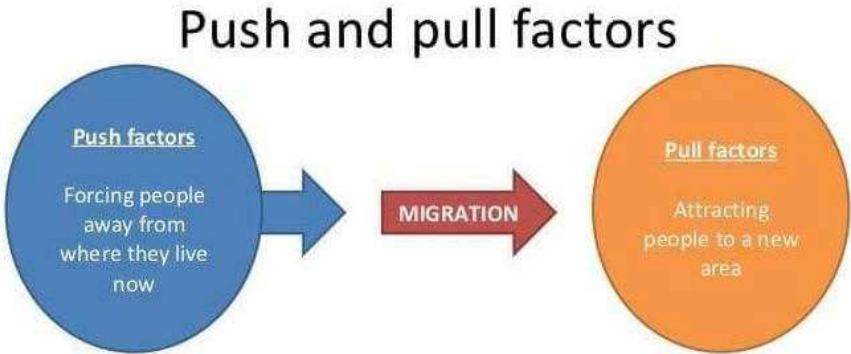
**Employment status**– Data shows that around 30% of potential migrants are employed and almost the same number of them is unemployed. The relatively small number of unemployed migrants may be related to costs of migration, because the ability to use financial resources is very advantageous with intentions to migrate.

**Education**- Around 40% of migrants consists of students in the higher education process. After the graduation, they are expected to easily find employment, thanks to their qualification level. Proportion of highly educated migrants is very high and a many of them are holders of tertiary degree. Just a small percentage of migrants did finish just an compulsory schooling. (Kelo ad Wachter, 2004)

**3.1.6. Reasons why people migrate**

One of the most commonly known concepts in international migration research is “push-pull” model. This model describes causes of migration as a set of negative and positive factors. As a negative factors are consider the push factor, which represents reasons why individual decides to leave the country of origin and the pull factors are considered as a positive circumstances which attract migrant to the host country (Stojanov, 2008).

Figure 1 “Push and pull” model



Source: Google pictures

All the factors, such as worldwide population explosion, enormous poverty, high levels of unemployment, ethnic and religious tensions, natural disasters and political turmoil, which



has experienced a lot in the Third world countries are powerful push factors which are driving international migration into unprecedented levels. There are millions of refugees displaced all over the world who left their country of origin because of mass starvation, epidemic disease of human or crops, because they are trying to escape grinding poverty or for example, war (Lemay, 2007).

Push factors may include better economic conditions, better education, escaping from poverty, stability, safety or freedom from cultural, ethnic, political, racial or religious persecution (Lemay, 2007).

The reasons above may also be divided into economical, cultural and environmental motivation for migration.

From the view of the recent development of migration, economic motivations are considered as the most important. Political conditions may play an important role in migration also, especially as a pull factors in the democratic countries, which provide all economic, political and civil freedoms. Environmental reasons are working as a pull factors in term of enticing migrants to physically more attractive areas, but also as a push factor when people are leaving the country of origin due to any environmental danger, such as floods, drought or pollution (Palát, 2014).

### **3.1.7. Current trends in migration**

Current migration trends may be distinguished as follows:

1. *Globalization* of migration which means that thanks to the increasing interlink of the world economies, migration flows are globalized and they are affecting more countries, they are also affecting the countries which were not affected by migration in the past.
2. *Increase in intensity* of migration and enlarging of main migration flows.
3. *Increase in diversification* of migration in the particular country.
4. *Feminization*. Migration of women is playing increasingly important role in all types of the migration.
5. *Polarization*. Migration is becoming a political topic and it is playing an important role in political rivalry and shapes the character of national policy (Palát and Lacina, 2013).

## **3.2. Impacts of migration on sending and receiving countries**

Opinions about the impacts of international migration on the countries differ. Insufficient scientific knowledge and distorted public opinion is playing a huge role. It is possible to meet with many preconceptions connected with immigration issues (Drbohlav, 1994).

### **3.2.1. Economic impacts on receiving countries**

The fiscal impact of immigration depends on costs and contributions of the immigrant population into a welfare system of the hosting country. For example, in the UK, first-generation migrants were found to contribute to fiscal system very well. Many of migrants are not eligible to draw most of the benefits, so the fiscal cost of migrants is often lower than it is at the native population (Impact of Migration on Social and Economic Development: Review of Evidence and Emerging Issues).

In the survey focused on a fiscal impacts of migration in the UK by Dustmann and Frattini was determined that immigrants have made a positive contribution to the UKs' public financial system. That was caused by the fact that migrants are less likely to receive benefits from public system than native born population. This difference is mainly caused by the different age structure of both groups, immigrant's population is younger (Dustmann and Frattini, 2013).

It is supposed by many policy makers that immigration is increasing job competition and consequently brings down the wages for the locals. But the aggregate effect of the immigrants on wages was found to be very small in the short run and also in the long run. It was found out that lower level of immigration will not increase wages, since with lower levels of immigration will decrease relative return to capital which will put downward pressure on wages again. Also, it is supposed than immigrants are increasing supply for labour force which intensifies competition for existing jobs and due to this fact, unemployment is rising (Impact of Migration on Social and Economic Development: Review of Evidence and Emerging Issues).

Based on Wadsworths' research of the labour market costs and benefits of immigration on the example of the UK, it was found that immigrants do not represent a substitute for the UK natives at the labour market. Despite the higher level of immigrant's education, they are likely to be employed in low- skilled jobs. Any increase in competition may occur in that area, but changes are small. The survey showed that areas with higher immigration rates did

not demonstrate an increase in unemployment. The same results came when only low- skilled jobs were taken into account (Wadsworth, 2016).

In fact, receiving countries are economically benefiting from the migration. Immigration is increasing the supply of labour, which increases employment, production and thus GDP. Also it had been found that immigration is increasing productivity through the contribution of immigrant's innovation and also due to the fact that immigrants free up the local workforce to move to higher productivity occupations (Impact of Migration on Social and Economic Development: Review of Evidence and Emerging Issues).

### **3.2.1. Economic impacts on sending countries**

#### ***3.2.1.1. Remittances***

Economic benefits of migration for the sending countries are reached primarily through the remittances receiving. Remittances are considered as the most substantial, and at the same time, the least controversial relation between migration and development. There was recorded a significant increase in the amount of remittances flows during the last decade. At 2010, receivers in Africa reached almost 40 billion USD from African migrants all over the world, which is equivalent to 2, 6% of the African GDP. After the FDIs, remittances are African highest inflows of capital from abroad (Mohapatra and Ratha, 2011). Remittances flow to African countries is in general three times larger than ODA (Developing Markets Associates, 2015).

Remittances are considered as a large income for African economy and households and it is also very stable income. Remittances showed resiliency for economic downturns, which could be visible during the global financial crisis in the previous years, when remittances relatively did not fall down, unlike for example private capital flows (Mohapatra and Ratha, 2011).

Remittances are also considered to help in poverty reduction in the receiving countries; they may increase levels of education and health outcomes, or increase the availability of funds for small entrepreneurs (Mohapatra and Ratha, 2011).

Data of remittances flows to Africa are weak and official data are considered to be counted lower than it is in the reality. Significant amounts of remittances are being sent via informal channels, and the amounts could be higher than official data. As a contrary of other migration corridors, for example, between the US and Mexico, the cost of sending remittances

to Africa remains significantly higher. This is the reason why there exists such a huge informal flow of remittances (Mohapatra and Ratha, 2011).

### ***3.2.1.2. Types of remittances***

*Workers' remittances*- transfers from migrants who are expected to stay and work in the hosting country more than 1 year

*Employee compensation*- transfers from individuals who are working abroad for a shorter time, for example seasonal jobs

*Migrants transfers*- flow of goods and financial items related to persons' change of country of residence. Remittances are considered as a large income for African economy and households and it is also very stable income. Remittances showed resiliency for economic downturns, which could be visible during the economic crisis in the previous years, when remittances relatively did not fall down, unlike for example foreign direct investments (Chami, 2008).

### ***3.2.1.3. Informal remittances***

Remittances can be transferred also by existing informal channels. Remittances in this way can be sent as cash, but also in the form of valuables, for example jewellery, electronics, etc. Those items are carried by individuals who are travelling from sending to receiving country. It could be relatives of sender or receivers, helpful people, but also there exist merchants with remittance businesses. The main reason for the existence of informal remittance channel is reduced fee for sending items and also more favourable exchange rates for recipients. But there is a huge risk that informal channel can be, in the end, more expensive than formal way of remittances sending. The amount which sender is paying can increase by finding a person who will take money abroad. There are also other disadvantages, such as risk of losing valuables or reliance of informal contracts (Mohapatra and Ratha, 2011).

### ***3.2.1.4. Impact of remittances on poverty***

International migration and remittances are significantly reducing poverty of lower income countries and represent possibility for a better economic future (Stojanov, 2008).

The contribution of remittances to reduction of poverty is based on the way how remittances are used. Capital remitted from the migrants can be used for basic consumption or for the investments. This decision can be influenced by 2 main factors. Firstly, it depends on migrant's gender. Migrants are often heading the use of remittances. Women are more likely to use the remitted money to ensure family life and family's basic needs. On the other side,

women migrants also tend to ensuring education, especially for female children in the households. Remitted money may allow girls to stay in school instead of finding a job. Thanks to increased education of family members, it can be easier for the family to get out of poverty. Men incline more to spend remittances for investment. This is connected with the second factor which influences the use of remittances and it is presumptuous of returning to the country of origin. Generally, men are more likely to gain money and experiences in the foreign country and come back home after. That is the reason why they mainly tend to save money. After returning to the country of origin, men tend to start new businesses, which mean the creation of long- term consequences of poverty reducing of households (Maimbo and Ratha, 2005).

Poverty reducing impacts can be categorized into four levels. First is the household level, where remittances are helping mainly via increasing income and consumption, increasing savings and accumulation of assets which is helping in times of crisis, improving assets to health services and ensuring better nutrition, ensuring better education, reducing child labour and improving access to information (Maimbo and Ratha, 2005).

At the community level, remittances are improving local infrastructure, making the growth of local commodity markets, improving availability of new services and ensuring the development of new development institutions, generating local job opportunities and decreasing inequalities between households (Maimbo and Ratha, 2005).

Thirdly, on the national level, remittances may improve foreign currency inflows, increase employment creation, since remittances are invested in the productive sectors and also increase human capital thanks to new skills and practices of migrants (Maimbo and Ratha, 2005).

Fourth level in an international level, remittances can influence the reduction of inequalities between countries and ensure difference in redistribution of wealth, from rich to poor countries (Maimbo and Ratha, 2005).

#### ***3.2.1.5. Brain Drain***

Skilled migration flows between developed and developing countries were exactly the opposite in the past than nowadays. Before the World War II., skilled migration was oriented mainly from developed countries to developing countries, while unskilled migration was flowing the opposite way. Since 1960s situation changed. Public education programs in

developing countries created oversupply of tertiary educated individuals. Skilled migration became greater in the direction from developing to developed countries (Stojanov, 2008).

Brain drain is not a new phenomenon. Centuries ago, highly skilled and educated professionals were travelling the world to find better conditions for their profession. Nowadays, with the rising effect of globalisation, world migration and especially migration of highly-skilled professionals is rising sharply. Very significant is an outflow of educated immigrants from Africa, where every nine, tertiary educated person is leaving the OECD countries to seek for better job opportunities (Nedeljkovic, 2014).

### ***Highly- skilled migrants***

There does not exist uniformly agreed definition of highly- skilled migrant. However, there exist two measures, which are defining highly- skilled migrant. First is based on prior educational qualification. By this measure, every person who is tertiary educated counts as a highly- qualified. The second parameter is based on profession. By this measure, highly skilled are identified by the work they perform in the host country. It means that if migrant is employed on the position which normally requires tertiary education in the host country, then the person is considered as a highly- skilled migrant (Kelo and Wachter, 2004).

Highly- skilled workers are demanded in the hosting countries, since their skills are wanted. The policies of the receiving countries often attract immigration of highly-skilled. The majority of them migrate voluntarily and legally. Highly- skilled often tend to be permanent migrants, but that might be in the process of changing (Kelo and Wachter, 2004).

Knowledges and skills of people may be considered as a capital of the country. When a person migrates to another country, the country of origin is losing its capital. Investment by country of origin of the person who emigrated is seen as a useless spending. The lost is the highest in the case of the highly- skilled emigrants. On the other side, it is a gain for the hosting country, which receives human capital as a gift. Ultimately, country of origin suffers from “brain drain” and the hosting country is profiting on “brain gain” (Kelo and Wachter, 2004).

Since emigration cannot be said to be permanent and the return flows of highly skilled emigrants to their country of origin cannot be correctly established, it is appropriate to talk about “brain circulation”, “brain mobility” or “mobility of elites”. In the case when migrant returns back after a number of years from the host country, it can be said that the loss of his potential is compensated and also there arise an added value from the experiences gained during the research- training in the host country (Kelo and Wachter, 2004).

Even if migrant does not return back to the country of origin, there can be created gain from their stay abroad. Migrants often remain strongly tied to their country of origin and they can represent something like a bridge of knowledges and technologies between the host country and country of origin (Kelo and Wachter, 2004).

### **3.2.2. Socio-cultural impacts on receiving countries**

In the case of the social impact of migration, there occur a lot of political, administrative, moral, legal, cultural and geographical questions. The most obvious example of challenging to the influx of migrants is raising the level of racism and xenophobia among the native population and may cause cultural conflicts. On the other side, enriching of the society through exploring the cultural background of the inflow migrants can be considered as a positive consequence of immigration (Drbohlav, 1994).

According to Palát 2013 migration may positively affect demography of the hosting country. With the current trend of demographic structures in the host countries and aging of population, the current setup of pension systems is unsustainable. Since the migrant's fertility is often higher than the fertility of the native population, migrant's presence in the host country often positively affects natural population growth (Palát and Lacina, 2013).

Frequently mentioned topics related to the social consequences of immigration and the fear of the native population of immigration is terrorism and high criminality level of immigrants (Palát and Lacina, 2013).

#### ***Terrorism***

Terrorism experts identified controlling illegal migration as a main priority in the field of fighting against terrorism. Many opponents of immigration took it like an advantage to promote their policies. But there is a fundamental difference between irregular migrant and a terrorist. It seems to be advantageous option to recruit terrorist from the ranks of illegal migrants or to disguise terrorist as an irregular migrants, but in fact it is not a preferred option (Papademetriou, 2005).

On the other side, porous borders and ineffective interior controls can create opportunities for terrorist to enter targeted countries and harm them. But even the best visa

and border inspection systems cannot prevent entries of terrorists. Most of would- be terrorist continue to entry countries through legal ways (Papademetriou, 2005).

Terrorism is not an issue of immigration. From the attacks of previous years, it is clear that some foreigners were able to take advantage of these countries' entry management systems and plan their attack from within. Furthermore, there is little doubt that the terrorists' "cause" had sympathizers in the immigrant and ethnic communities of which the terrorists were nominal members (Papademetriou, 2005).

### ***Criminality***

Immigrants are highly over-represented in crime statistics. But these figures do not take into account important criminogenic factors such as employment, age or education. Findings often indicate just a few or even no difference between the level of crime committed between similarly situated immigrants and natives. The perhaps greater proportion of immigrants who may be responsible for the crime is not caused by their foreignness. The key explanatory factor for immigrants offending is more connected with socio- economic characteristics. Immigrant criminality appears to be closely related to employment. The criminality problem seems to be a prevalent problem of most disadvantaged segments of society which is often comprised of immigrants. Researchers also discovered that the criminality of immigrants is often related with alienation, blocked opportunities, social disorganization, relative deprivation and deviant subcultures. Criminality is mostly prevalent in children of immigrants (Pickering and Ham, 2015).

### **3.2.3. Socio-cultural impacts on sending countries**

#### **Family separation**

Migration can financially secure the family and increase the welfare of the household, but moving of individuals to another country and separation from their families may cause also high emotional cost. The emotional impact is not just limited for an immigrant who is leaving the family, but the effects may be visible also on family members. This effect is visible, especially among poorer families which cannot afford to emigrate together.

Especially, this emotional effect leaves traces on children, who often lose one or both parents. Parental responsibilities are taken by another family member or by the children



themselves, but the feeling of rejection cannot be compensated by material gifts or remittances (Impact of Migration on Social and Economic Development).

### **Problematic children rising and decreasing of their educational level**

Separation of parents has also long-term consequences in children's lives. Absence of parents and natural authority may lead to problematic behaviour. Studies are showing that the educational level of children from migrant families is lower than other children. Boys are more likely to migrate by themselves, which is related to decreasing returns to education and the domestic workload of migrant's daughters is increasing.

Adolescents from migrant families also more likely tend to risky behaviour, such as abuse of drugs and alcohol, reduced school attendance or violence (Impact of Migration on Social and Economic Development).

### **Human trafficking and abusing**

Despite the fact that migration is usually voluntary and planned a choice of the individual, the reality may turn to be very different. There are registered many situations when migrants are promised to gain legitimate job abroad, but after their arrival the situation is different. Migrants often can be trapped in human trafficking, women may be forced to prostitution and neither children are avoided for trafficking, which may leave a life- long psychological consequences on them (Impact of Migration on Social and Economic Development).

### **Change of gender values**

Women are more empowered to make important family decisions, take care over the income and also to change domestic norms, when men emigrate abroad. It may have an impact on girls' schooling, increasing age of marriage or decreasing fertility (Impact of Migration on Social and Economic Development).

## **4. NIGERIA AS A SENDING COUNTRY**

### **4.1. Basic information**

Nigeria, officially The Federal Republic of Nigeria is a country situated in the Western Africa; it is bordering the Gulf of Guinea and lies between Cameroon and Benin. The area of

Nigeria is 923,768 km<sup>2</sup> and its current population is over 186 million inhabitants (July 2016). Nigeria is 8<sup>th</sup> most populated country in the world and it is composed of more than 250 ethnic groups. The most populous and politically influential are Hausa and the Fulani, Yoruba and Igbo.

The official government type is a federal presidential republic. The capital of Nigeria is Abuja. The country is administratively divided into 36 states and 1 territory. Nigeria gained political independence from the United Kingdom in 1960. The official language is English, but members of each of the ethnic groups are communicating with their own language, there exist more than 500 additional indigenous languages.

The most significant religion is Islam which is professed by 50% of the population; Christianity is professed by 40% of the population and 10% of the population believe in another indigenous beliefs.

The climate of Nigeria varies, on the South of the country, there is equatorial climate, tropical in the centre and arid in the North of the country.

## **4.2. History of migration**

The starting point of formatting origins of states and social identities was during the Late Stone Age. In those times, people moved from hunting and gathering and they started making permanent agricultural settlements. This point of the history is perceived as the first point where development of many languages, cultures and nations of nowadays Nigeria started. During the first millennium, some of the societies settled in the Area of today's Nigeria started to create the earliest states. Those states could be characterized as a decentralized states, the political hierarchy of the states was mostly on the village level (Falola and Heaton, 2008).

### **Pre-colonial migration**

International migration was present in the area of nowadays Nigeria also during the pre-colonial era. The problem arises with the classification of migration form, whether it was internal or international migration. It is caused by the fact that Nigeria could not have been identified as a nation in this era, more likely it could be characterized as groups or

nationalities living under the different kingdoms and empires within the geographical borders of current Nigeria (Radziute and Museckaite, 2008).

International migration was evident, for example, in slave- trading, inter- ethnic conflicts or warfare. But also legitimate trading, nomadic lifestyle or pilgrimage to religious places was driving the population to migrate. Boundaries between kingdoms and empires were not well- defined and it was increasing the dynamics of spatial movements of people across the borders (Radziute and Museckaite, 2008).

Mobility within the same zone in those times was characterized mainly by movements of people to the highlands which were considered as safe havens to avoid Islamic Jihad of Othman Dan Fodio and his followers, who moved from the northwestern part of the present day Nigeria to the north-central zone in order to convert people to Islam (Radziute and Museckaite, 2008).

#### **4.2.1. Colonial migration**

The majority of immigration and emigration movement in Nigeria during the colonial period took place within relatively homogenous West African states. The British division of the colonized area into the states was perceived as artificial among the people. The split of the boundaries did not take common culture and ethnic grouping into place. Thus, international migration in those times was more like migration of people within the same socio-cultural space than among two different nations (Radziute and Museckaite, 2008).

The more accepted part of international migration during the colonial period was the migration between Nigeria and UK, which was the mother- country. Nigerians were taken to move to UK for educational pursuits and sometimes for administrative matters. Other destination country, but with less importance was the United States of America (Radziute and Museckaite, 2008).

##### **4.2.1.1. Involuntary migration**

In 1500's people were leaving from Western Africa for plantations in the Europe, North and South America and Caribbean. Slaves were transported through Badagry, which is the important route from West Africa to America. Slaves were mostly coming from Western African countries, such as Benin, Togo or Nigeria. The slave traffic was one of the main incomes of Europeans in those times (Radziute and Museckaite, 2008).

Trade with slaves influenced political, social and economic aspects of Africans peoples' lives. Demand of foreign dealers for manual labour was followed by development of West African organized slave market (Radziute and Museckaite, 2008).

#### **4.2.2. Post- independence era of migration**

Post-independence era brought larger migration to the economic and administrative centers and many varied destinations than before. After the gain of the independence, large scale of immigration into the country was interrupted. Changing economy of Nigeria affected the course of migration (Adejumoke et al., 2008).

During the 50s and 60s, large amount of Nigerian educated and high-skilled population was encouraged to move to the United Kingdom. The purpose of emigration was to study there and after coming back to Nigeria and take positions left by the departing British administration. Many Nigerian communities in the United Kingdom were established during the 60s, following the independence from the United Kingdom (Hernández-Coss and Egwuagu, 2007).

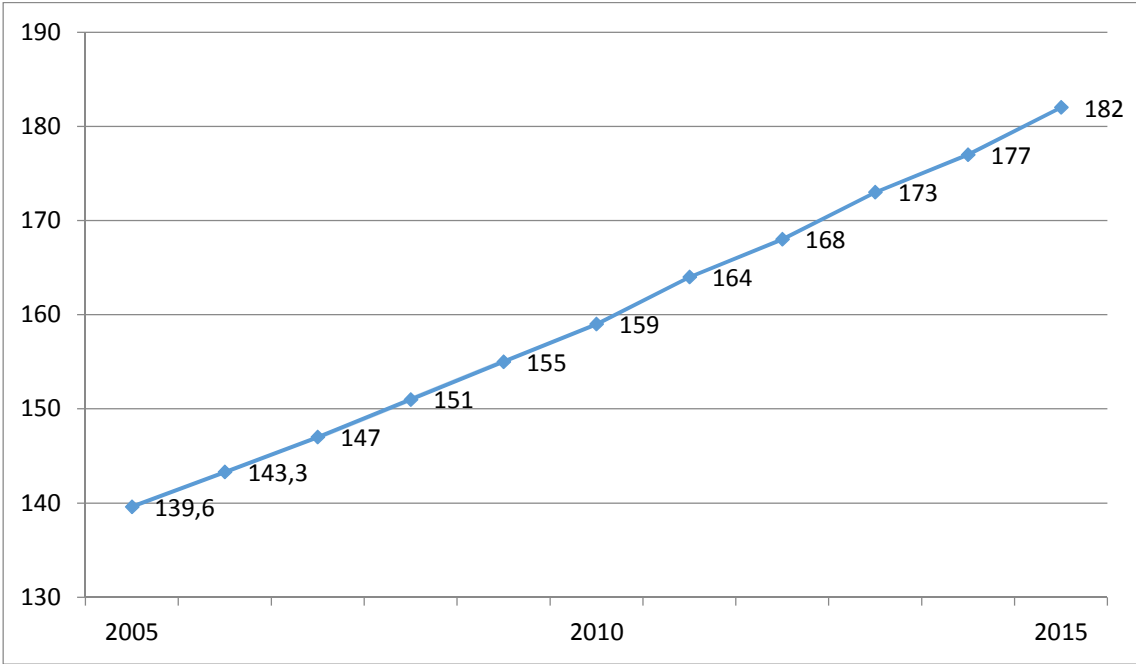
Another significant immigration wave of Nigerians occurred during the 80s. The slowing down of the Nigerian economy and political tension created a great tendency for people to emigrate (Hernández-Coss and Egwuagu, 2007).

The recent trend for immigrants is to stay in the United Kingdom and become an established professional (Hernández-Coss and Egwuagu, 2007).

### **4.3 Demography and its impact on migration**

Nigeria is the most populous country of the Africa and the 8<sup>th</sup> most populous country of the world. As shown in the Figure 2, the population of the Nigeria reached over 182 million inhabitants in 2016 and it was continually increasing since 2005.

Figure 2 Population growth in Nigeria (2005-2015) (in million)



Source: Own work based on the World Bank data

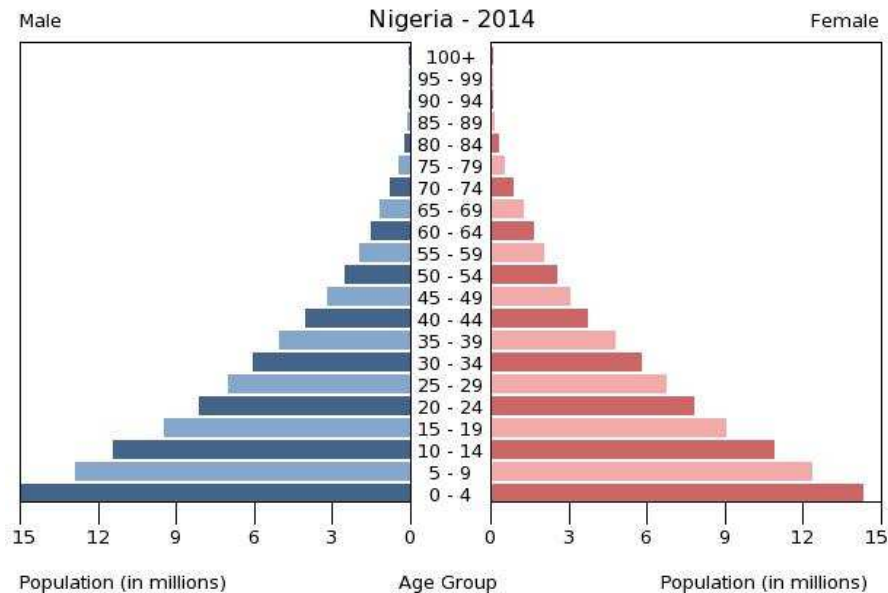
The population growth rate in the Nigeria was 2, 44% in 2016. The number of population is increasing thanks to the improvement of the healthcare, hygienic conditions, care of mothers and infants and also improvement in the case of measures against epidemics. The infant mortality rate was in the 2016 the lowest since 2000 and the life expectancy was the highest. The birth rate was 37, 3 in 2016, which is a high number in comparison with the other world countries. Nigeria is a world’s 12<sup>th</sup> country, according to the birth rate. The fertility rate is in comparison with other countries also very high, the number of children borned per woman in Nigeria was 5, 13 in 2016 (World Bank, 2016).

All of those factors contributed to the increase of the Nigerian population and decrease of the death rate. Despite those facts, the estimated death rate was 12, 7 in 2016. Nigeria is 19<sup>th</sup> world country with the highest death rate, but this number is continually decreasing since 2005 (World Bank, 2016).

Nigerian population pyramid is a progressive type, which is typical for developing countries. The age composition of the population is mainly caused by 2 factors, high birth and death rate. The high percentage of children up to age 14 is represented in Nigeria; specifically, it is 42, 79%. Population in the reproductive age is represented by 50,13% and post

reproductive population above 55 years old is represented by 7,08%. It is noticeable that the male population prevails above the female population in the age 0-14 and also in the reproductive age. The situation is changing in the post productive age, where the number of female population exceeds above the male population.

Figure 3 Population pyramid of Nigeria (2014)

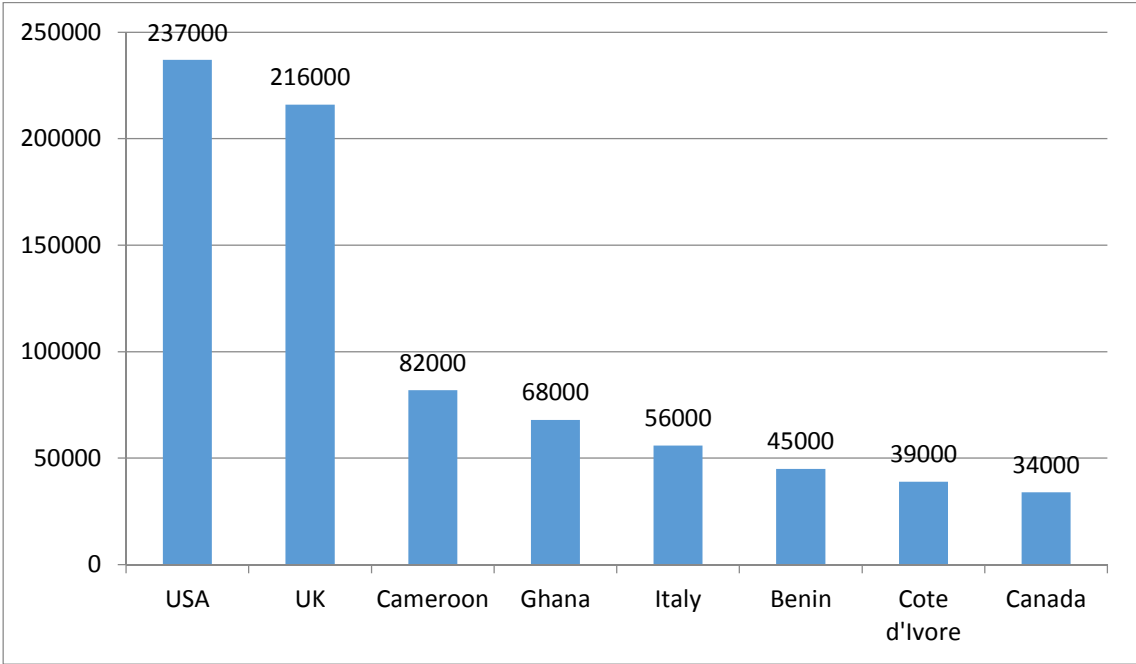


Source: Google pictures

#### 4.4. Migration

The total number of migrants leaving Nigeria as a country of origin was 1,089,424 in 2016. This number represents 0, 59% of the Nigerian population. As shown in the Figure 4, the majority of Nigerian migrants are emigrating to the United States of America and the United Kingdom, where they can achieve the best conditions for their living. Other countries with the highest numbers of Nigerians are European Union countries, such as Italy or Spain and the African countries, mostly the neighbouring countries like Cameroon and Ghana.

Figure 4 Outflow of migrants from Nigeria to chosen countries (2015)



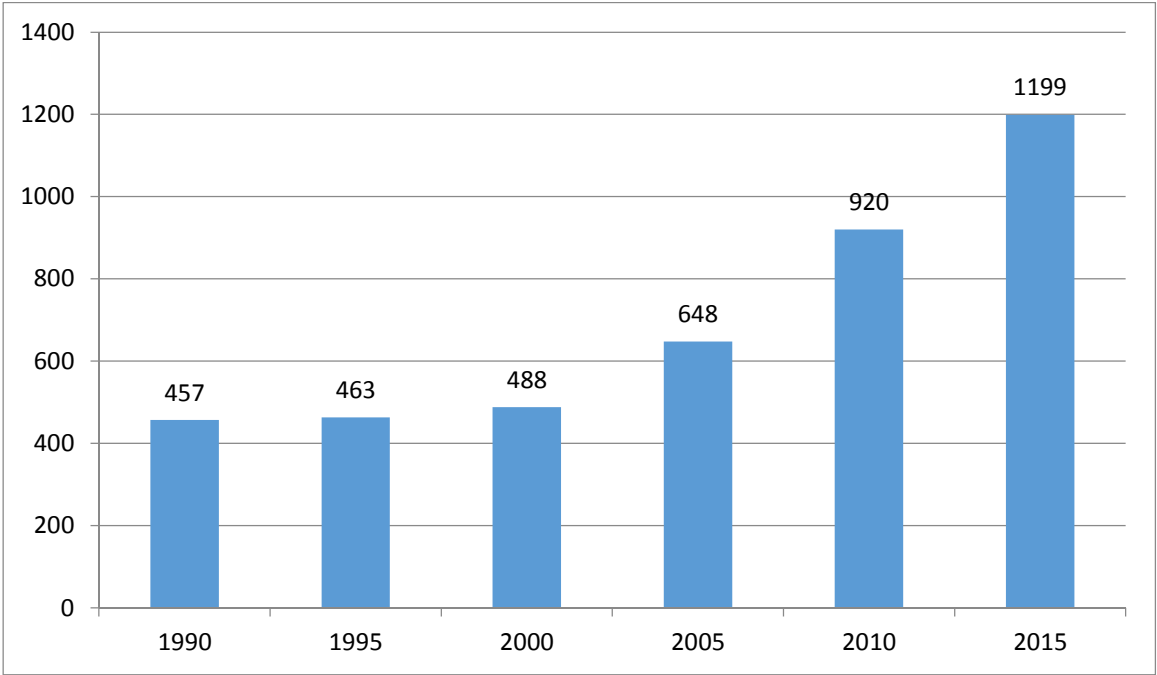
Source: Own work based on the Migration Policy Institute data

But those countries are accepting far smaller amounts of migrants than two leading receiving countries. Other world countries are accepting much lower amounts of Nigerian migrants. The total number of immigrants in the Nigerian territory is 1,199,115 people. It is 0,66% of the original population in Nigeria. Countries of origin of migrants coming to Nigeria are mostly African countries, such as Benin, Ghana, Mali, Togo and Niger (Migration Policy Institute, 2016)

The net migration rate in Nigeria is continuously decreasing since 2005 and it has ranged in the negative values since 2008 (World Bank, 2016).

As shown in the Figure 5, the total migrant stock in Nigeria is increasing. The biggest increase is visible between the years 2005 and 2010. The number of migrants increased during the last 25 years more than 2 times and the number of Nigerian migrants outreached 1 million people. In comparison with the Figure 2, there is noticeable interconnection between the growth of population and amount of the migrants. As the population of the Nigeria is growing, the vulnerability of people to migrate is also increasing.

Figure 5 Total migrant stock in Nigeria 1990-2015 (in thousand)

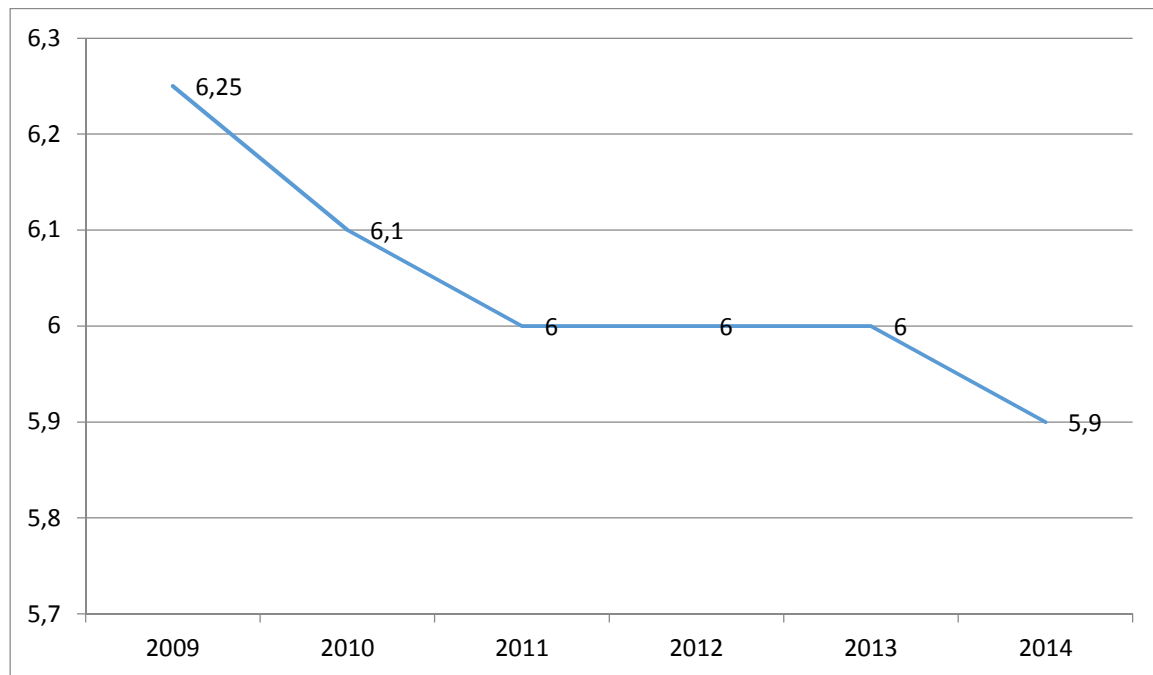


Source: Own work based on the United Nations database

That effect is also connected with the unemployment rate in the Nigeria. As shown in the Figure 6, the unemployment in the Nigeria was slowly decreasing during the last years. It may be connected with the outflow of the labour force from the country and due to this fact growth of the free job positions. Anyway, the effect on the unemployment very low and the estimates vary only by fragments of percents during the last years.



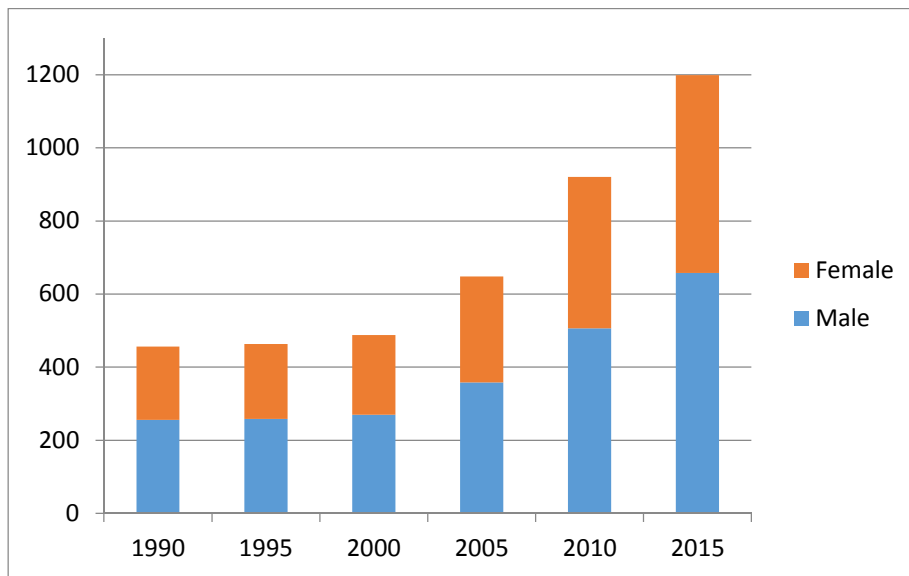
Figure 6 Unemployment rate in Nigeria



*Source: Own work based on the World Bank data*

As shown in the Figure 7, the total number of women who migrate is increasing during last 2 decades, it is related to the trend of feminization of migration. Even when the numbers of men involved in migration still remain higher, the differences between both genders are diminishing.

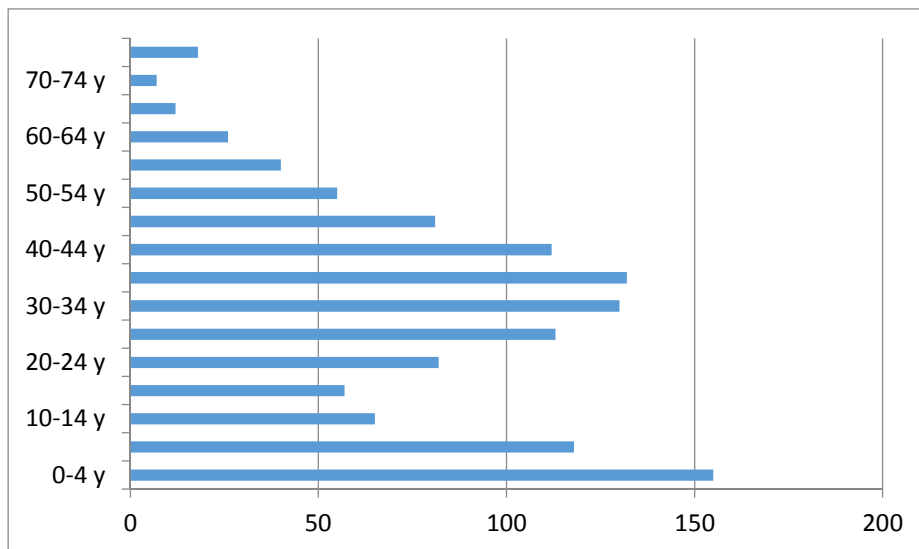
Figure 7 Distribution of Nigerian migrants by gender 1990-2015 (in thousand)



Source: Own work based on the United Nations database

As shown in the Figure 8, the biggest amount of Nigerian migrants is between the age 20-44. It means that most of the migrants are in the productive age. This fact is causing the outflow of young labor force from the country, which is not beneficial for Nigeria.

Figure 8 Distribution of Nigerian Migrants by age (2015) (in thousand)



Source: Own work based on the United Nations database

#### **4.4.1. Factors for Nigerians to migrate**

##### ***Education***

Limited capacities of an educational system are one of the push factors to emigrate. The country's educational system can be described as very poor. The literacy rate in Nigeria, according to the World Bank was established at 59, 6% in 2015. High percentage of the teaching personnel is unqualified. State spending on education is also very low, according to data from 2001, percentage of GNP spent for education was only 0, 76%. Compared to other African countries, this number is much lower, for example total spending on education was 4, 4% in Ghana in 2001 (Dike, 2008).

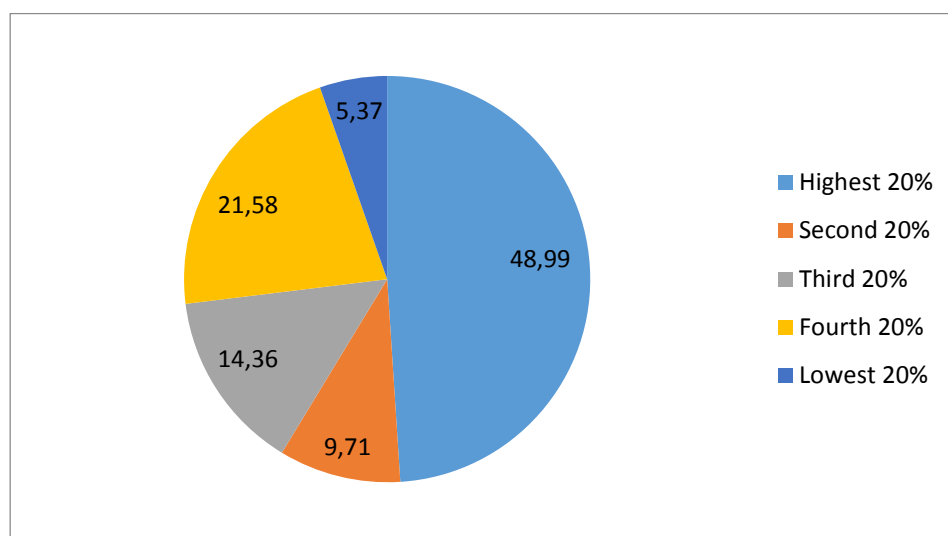
##### ***Unemployment***

The lack of working opportunities is another big reason for Nigerians to migrate. Mostly it is a reason to migrate for highly skilled people and students. The unemployment rate in the country was relatively stable during the last decade and in 2014, the estimated unemployment rate, according to the World Bank was 7, 4%. Despite this fact Nigeria is one of the most populous countries in the world and the population growth rate was 2, 85% in 2015, which is one of the fastest in the world. The labour force in the country is constantly increasing since 2000. Job creation in the country is lagging behind the demographic growth (Afolayan, 2009).

##### ***Poverty***

Poverty is also an important factor or people to migrate from Nigeria. Nigeria is one of the poorest countries in the Western Africa. According to World Bank data, the GINI index in Nigeria was 42, 97 in 2009. The share of the population living under the 1 USD per day was 64, 4% in 2004. The share of the Nigerian population, which is employed and still living under the 1 USD per day was 58, 2%. The poverty in Nigeria is related to large inequalities in income distribution. As it is shown in a graph, the richest 20% of the population holds almost half of the Nigerian wealth, on the other side, the poorest 20% of the population holds just 5,37% of wealth (World Bank, 2016).

Figure 9 Distribution of income in Nigeria (in %)



Source: Own work based on the World Bank data

### ***Corruption***

An important reasons for people to migrate is the existence of corruption in the Nigeria. It became an extensive problem in peoples' lives. Corruption is a consequence of the military authoritarianism. Military and public officers are being bribed on a daily basis, which leads to ineffective legal structure (Obialo and Museckaite, 2008). The corruption perception index of the Nigeria is 26 (transparency.org).

### ***Religion***

As a reason for Nigerians to migrate can be considered terrorist group based on religion and operating in Nigeria, called Boko Haram. The members of Boko Haram are followers of a preacher named Mohammed Yusuf, who believe in strict and fundament interpretation of the Qu-ran. He believed that the creation of Nigeria by British colonialists had an effect on non-Islamic and western way of life of Muslims in the country. This militant group began to emerge in 2003, when a group of like-minded Islamists retreated to an area called Kanamma in the northeast of the country and violently clashed there with the authorities (Africacheck.org).

The aim of the Boko Haram is to provide purely Islamic state in Nigeria, to establish a country which would be based on strict interpretation of Sharia law (Bandurová).

Nigeria is divided into two parts by religion, north, where live mostly Muslims and south which is inhabited mostly by Christians. On both sides, however, they are Christian or

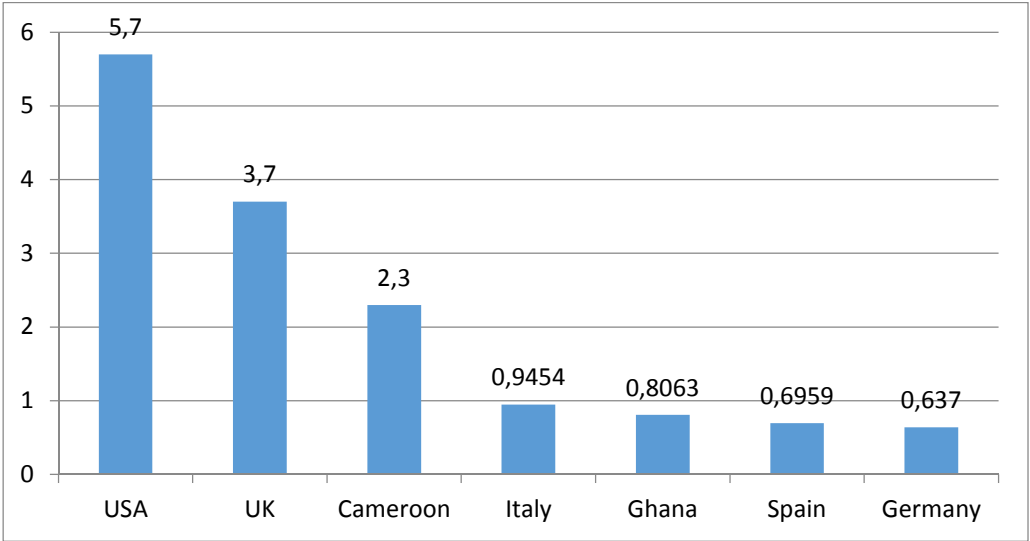
Muslim minorities, causing disagreements between these two ethnic groups. Boko Haram does not attack a specific enemy, but to whoever rejects their views. It does not matter whether he is Muslim or Christian. Nevertheless, the attacks are mostly directed against Christians (Bandurová).

Since 2009, Boko Haram is attacking Nigerian police, army, schools, religious institutions and other civilian targets with increasing regularity. This militant group is responsible for thousands of victims during the last decade. The sect is increasingly gaining supremacy over the armed forces of Nigeria and trying to expand into other areas. In the last few years, the activities of Boko Haram made about 250 thousand people to leave their homes and more than 3 million people in Nigeria in three states of Nigeria- Borno, Yobe and Adamawa are affected by the humanitarian crisis (Bandurová).

#### **4.5. Remittances**

The majority of the Nigerian emigrants is settled down in the US and the UK. This fact corresponds with the main senders of remittances to Nigeria. The biggest remittance amounts are coming from those two countries; in 2015 it was 5, 7 billion USD coming from the United States and 3, 7 billion USD from the United Kingdom. This migrant flow is probably caused by non-existent language barrier, since the official language in Nigeria is English. Those countries are also attractive because of their strong economies and high incomes in there. For the same reason often sought after country is Canada and Italy.

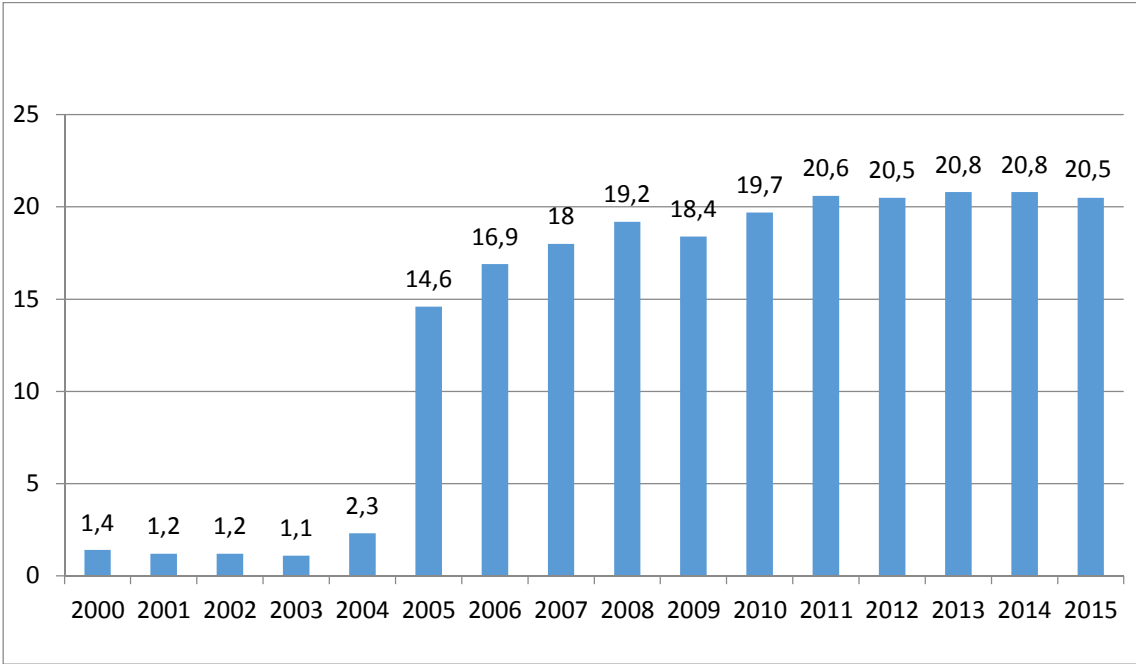
Figure 10 Remittances inflows to Nigeria from chosen countries (2015) (in billion USD)



Source: Own work based on the Migration Policy Institute data

Remittances became a growing financial flow for Nigeria. As it is shown in the Figure 11, until the year 2004 the amount of remittances coming into the country was relatively low. The biggest change came during the year 2005. Quantity of remittances increased rapidly, the amount was 5 times higher in 2005 than in 2004. After that shocking increase, amounts of remittances were increasing continuously. The only exception was the year 2009.

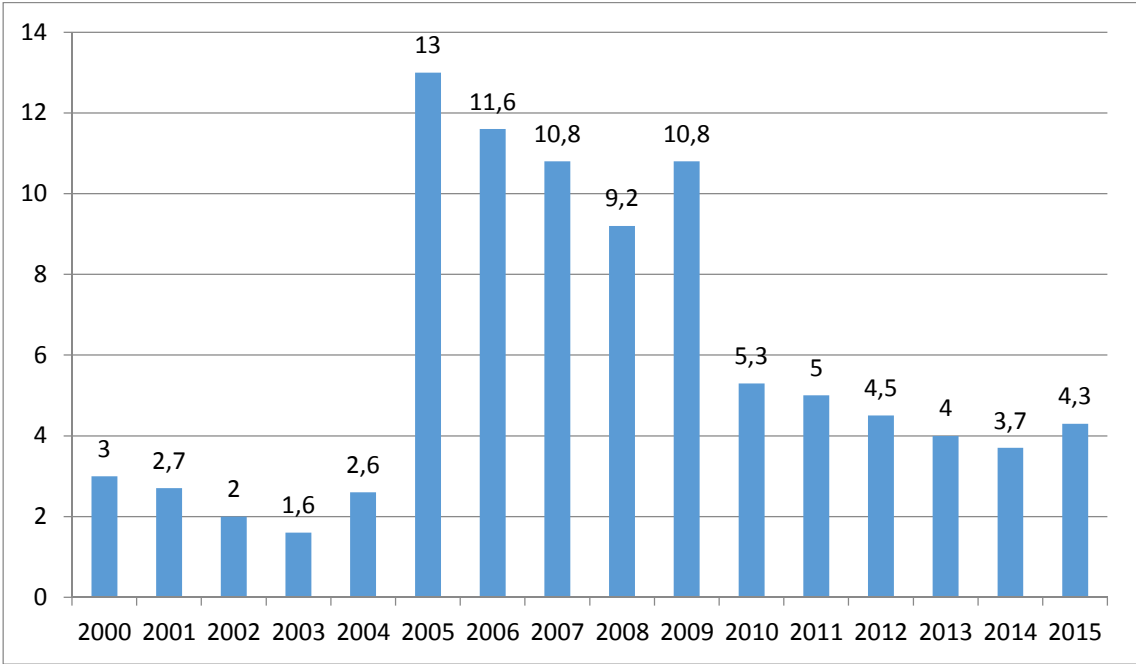
Figure 11 Total inflow of remittances to Nigeria (2000- 2015) (in billion USD)



Source: Own work based on the Migration Policy Institute data

On the other side, the line of the percentage share of the remittances into the Nigerian GDP is very unstable. The data does not reflect the real increase in remittances amount during the time. That can be caused because of the improving economy of Nigeria and the growth of the country’s GDP. The highest share of the remittances into the GDP was in 2005, after that year the tendency was rather downward. As shown in the Figure 11, the big leap is between the years 2009 and 2010.

Figure 12 Percentage share of remittances to Nigerian GDP (2000- 2015)



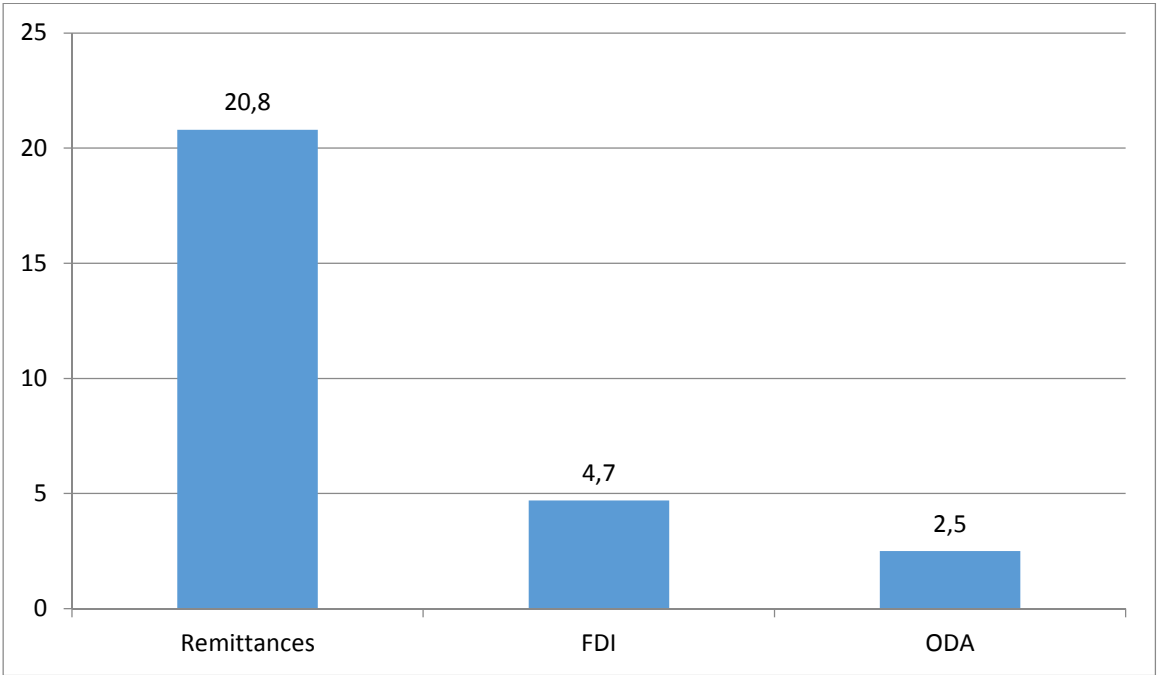
Source: Own work based on the Migration Policy Institute data

The main destinations of the remittances flows are large cities in the Nigeria. Lagos is receiving 60% of the remittances coming to the country and Abuja 15%. It does not mean that those cities are often the final destination. Senders are sending money to beneficiaries from smaller towns to the big cities, where they can pick up the money. The reason is better exchange rates in bigger cities. Most of the beneficiaries are from the southeast and southwest regions of the Nigeria. There are the tightest links between the senders and beneficiaries in those regions (Hernandez-Coss and Chinyere, 2006).

As shown in a figure 13, remittances contribute to Nigerian GDP with the highest amount of finances. In comparison with FDI, remittances inflow into the country is more than 4 times higher and in the comparison with ODA, the difference is even more visible.



Figure 13 Comparison of inflow of remittances, Foreign Direct Investments and Official Development Aid to Nigeria in 2014 (in billion)

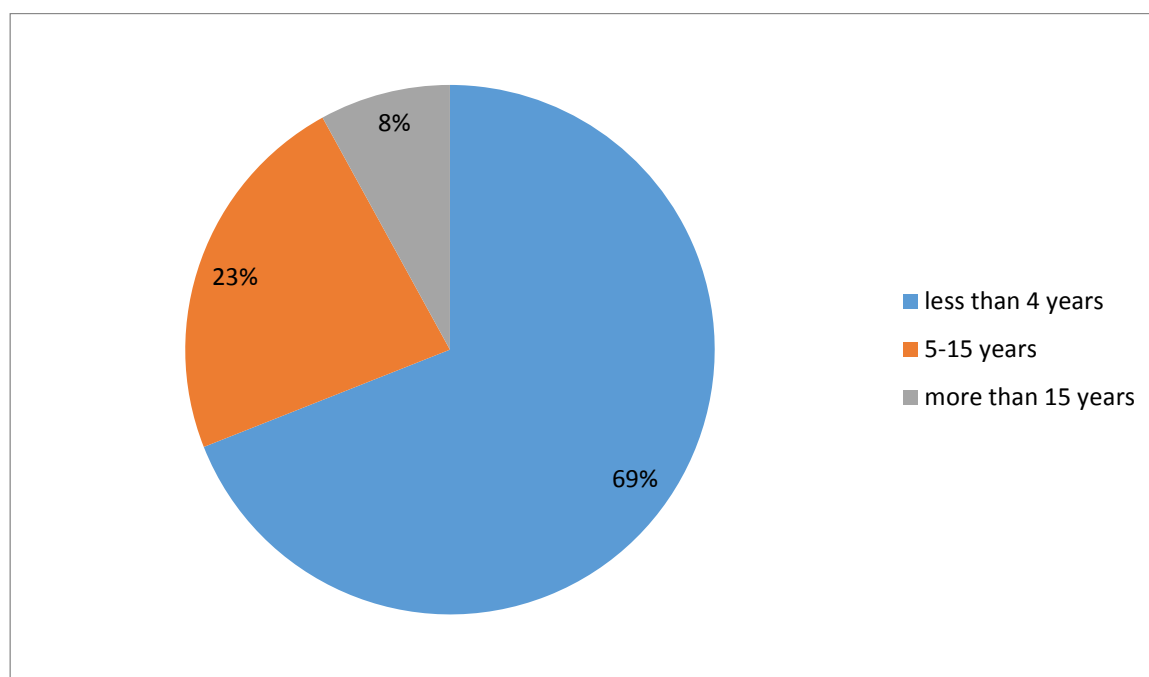


Source: Own work based on the World Bank data

### 4.6 Return migration

In 2009, 3% of the emigrants returned back to the Nigeria (Interactive Map on Migration in Africa). As shown in the Figure x, the vulnerability of migrants was decreasing with the increasing of the time spend abroad. The highest amount of migrant returned back up to 4 years after the leaving the Nigeria, 23% of migrants came back during the time horizon 5-15 years and negligible percentage of migrants decided to come back after spending more than 15 years abroad (Wahba, 2014).

Figure 14 Period of time spent abroad before returning (2009)



Source: Own work based on the World Bank data

Return migration is beneficial for the Nigeria. Return migrants are always coming back to the country with savings and ideas to start and develop new businesses. Return migrants acquire important skills abroad, which can be used for the benefits of the country of origin and also for their own wealth, because they offer receiving higher wages than the rest of the population. Return migrants are also coming with new, innovational ideas and norms. Thanks to this fact, they are more able to influence political and economic outcome of their home country. In fact, return migration is beneficial for the economic development of the Nigeria.

## 4.7 Summary

The table below is showing main consequences of migration on Nigeria.

Table 1 Impacts of migration on Nigeria

Positive	Negative
Remittances	Loss of young workers
Brain Gain	Brain Drain

Change in gender values	Family separation
Cultural enrichment	Problematic raising of children
Political influence	Human trafficking
Decrease of unemployment	

## **5. UNITED KINGDOM AS A RECEIVING COUNTRY**

### **5.1. Basic information**

United Kingdom is a country situated in Western Europe. The official name of the country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It consists of England, Wales and Scotland, which together make up a Great Britain, and Northern Ireland, which lies on the northern part of the Ireland. It is a parliamentary constitutional monarchy. The United Kingdom is an island state and its total area is 243,610 km<sup>2</sup>. The estimated population of the United Kingdom was in July 2016 over 64 million inhabitants. The official and mainly used language in the United Kingdom is English. The main religion is Christianity, which is professed by 59, 5% of the United Kingdom inhabitants. The currency used in the United Kingdom is the Pound Sterling.

The economy of the United Kingdom is third largest in Europe, after Germany and France. United Kingdom is leading trading power and financial centre. It is one of the strongest economies in the world. United Kingdom is also a member of the G8.

The climate in the United Kingdom is temperate and it is influenced by southwest winds from the North Atlantic. The climate is also influenced by the Gulf Stream; it is making the climate warmer. The weather is very changeable and more than one-half of the days are overcast.

### **5.2. Current migration debate**

Immigration has grown significantly during the last 20 years. From 1995 to 2015 the number of immigrants tripled. The most significant growth was recorded from the European Union countries, especially after the European Union enlargement in 2004. United Kingdom held a

referendum on June 23 about membership in the EU, whether to stay or leave. In the referendum, 51, 9% of the selectors were voting for leaving the EU. The most cited reason for the Leave campaign was that it will allow stronger control over the immigration flow from the other European Union member countries. The most discussed topic was that high levels of immigration could hurt jobs, wages and quality of life for the United Kingdom citizens. Evidences show that the immigration does not have negative effect to those factors, nor it has positive. At the national level, fall in immigration would probably lead to lower living standards for UK- born, since immigrants help to reduce the deficit. They are more likely to work and pay taxes than take benefits. Immigrants coming from EU countries are more educated and younger than UK-born (Wadsworth et al 2015).

United Kingdom citizens were also concerned about the refugee crisis. But the Syrian refugee crisis is not related to the continuing membership of the United Kingdom in the European Union. The increase in migration should not be too influenced by the refugee crisis since the government would admit just 20,000 refugees in next 5 years. United Kingdom also should not be affected by the immigration politics of other European Union countries, for example Germany. Since United Kingdom is not a member of the Schengen passport- free travel agreement, there would be control over the borders. Refugees given the right to live or work in the Germany or other European countries do not automatically have right for the same in the United Kingdom. It is also a long lasting process for the refugee to be allowed to apply for the United Kingdom citizenship; it takes from 5 to 8 years. The leave of the EU could also negatively affect trade and foreign investments (Wadsworth et al 2015).

### **5.3. Immigrants- country of origin**

The estimated number of immigrants in the UK was 8,543,120 million people in 2015. The largest group of immigrants is originally from India. Indian minority is closely followed by immigrants from Poland. Another big group of immigrants in the UK is originally from Pakistan. The majority of immigrants coming from the European Union is from the Ireland, which is likely caused by its geographical location. The second largest amount of immigrants comes from the Poland, this migration flow increased after the enlargement of the EU in 2004. The Nigerian immigrants are with over 200 thousand people the 8<sup>th</sup> most populous minority in the UK.

Table 2 UK migrants by origin from selected countries (2015)

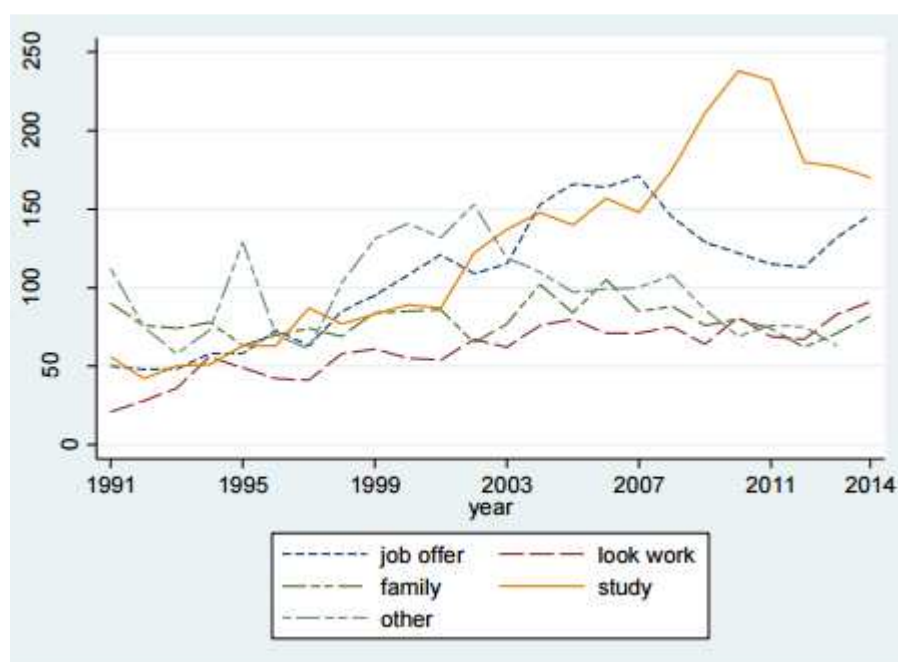
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,543,120</b>
India	776,603
Poland	703,050
Pakistan	540,495
Ireland	503,288
Germany	322,220
Bangladesh	230,143
South Africa	218,732
Nigeria	216,268
United States of America	212,150
China	182,628

Source: Own work based on the United Nations database

#### 5.4. Reasons for migration into the UK

The figure 15 describes the main reasons of the long-term immigration into the United Kingdom.

Figure 15 Reason of migration into the UK



Source: LTIM (2014)

*Work- related* immigration was in 2014 the most stated reason for immigration. The majority of people coming to the United Kingdom from work reasons were the European Union citizens, share of the EU citizens was approximately 60%. 24% of immigrants were coming from non-EU countries and 15% of them were British citizens. Work-related immigration started to increase after the EU enlargement in 2004. While in 2004, 65,000 people came to the United Kingdom; in 2007 it was 125,000 immigrants. There occurred a decline between 2008 and 2009. Up to 2012 the immigration related to work remained relatively the same, around 190,000. After 2012 numbers were increasing (Office for National Statistics, 2016).

It is estimated that approximately 58% of EU citizens arriving for work-related reasons, had a definite job to go. The remaining 42% were coming to look for a job. 75% of immigrants arriving from non-EU countries had already definite job. This difference is reflecting the need for non-EU citizens to obtain work visa, which require sponsorship by an employer. Around half of non-EU citizens arriving for work- related reasons were Asian nationals, 90% of them had definite job. European Economic area nationals do not require the visa to enter the UK (Office for National Statistics, 2016).

The second main reason for arriving in the United Kingdom was *studying- related* reason. The estimates show that 23% of immigrants arriving to study- related reasons were from EU countries and 71% of them were from non- EU countries. Over two- thirds of immigrants from non- EU countries were Asian nationals. 210,348 visas were granted for study purposes in 2015, 55% of them were granted to 5 top nationalities; Chinese, American, Indian, Malaysian and Nigerian. The majority of study- related visas were granted for applicants to Universities (Office for National Statistics, 2016).

The other reasons for migration include *accompanying or joining family or friends, asylum seekers and returning home to live*. There are a number of ways how people can come to the UK for family reasons. People can come to join family members who were already British citizens or settled in the UK. This includes fiancé(e)s, proposed civil partners, spouses, civil partners, unmarried couples, same sex partners, children or dependent relatives. 37,859 family related visas were granted in 2015 (Office for National Statistics, 2016).

In December 2015, there were 38,878 asylum applicants, which is a 20 % increase by the previous year. The number is low relative to the peak in 2002, when the total number of asylum applicants was 103,081. Decrease in later years is caused by a fall in the family-

related grants, because of the change in the United Kingdom rules. The largest number of asylum applicants' nationals came from Eritrea, Iran, Pakistan, Sudan and Syria. 13,902 of total number of applications in December 2015 were granted. There occurred differences between nationalities. For example, 86% of applications coming from Syrian nationals were approved, but just 20% of Pakistan nationals (Office for National Statistics, 2016).

**5.5. Educational and economic status of migrants in the UK**

On average, immigrants are more educated than UK- born population. As shown on the graph, while almost half of the UK-born population had achieved just low educational level and finished with school at age 16 or earlier, just 19% of immigrant population did so. Also the higher amount of immigrant population achieved high educational level (45%), it is almost twice more than UK-born population. On average, medium level of education is the similar percentage in the UK-born and immigrant population. The highest percentage of medium level educated immigrants is from A8 countries, which are the countries joined to European Union in 2004, Eastern Europe Countries.

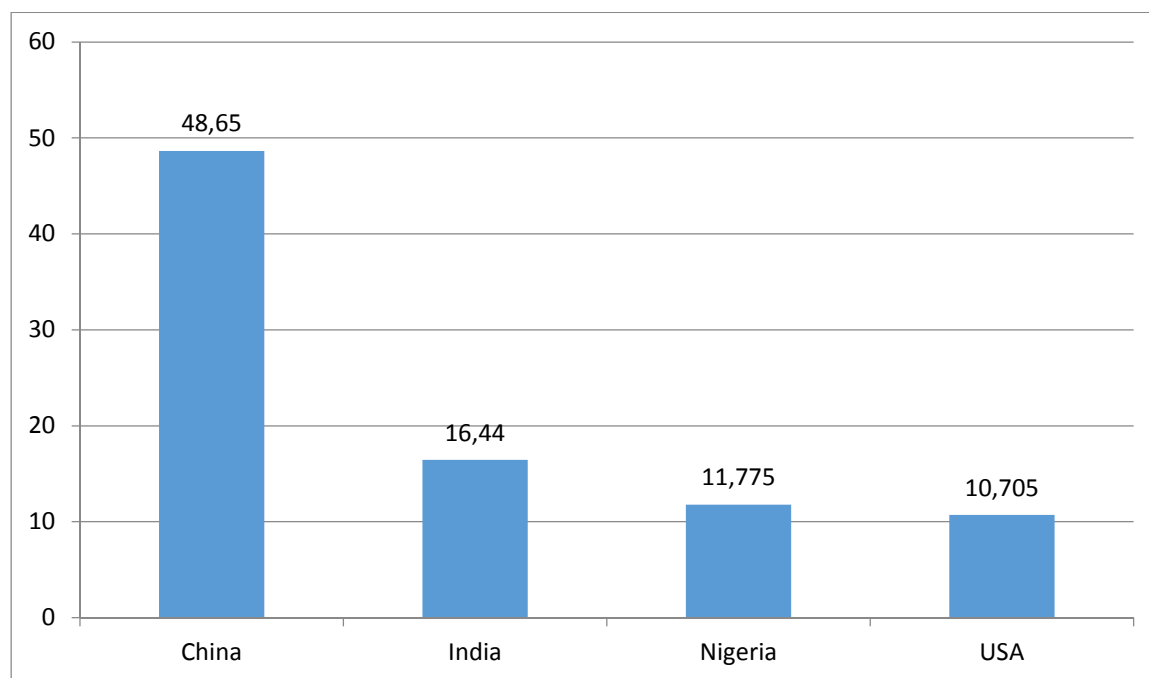
Table 3 Education and immigrant status (working age population) 2015

<b>Age finished education</b>	<b>UK- Born</b>	<b>EU immigrants</b>	<b>A8 immigrants</b>	<b>All immigrants</b>
<b>High (21 and older)</b>	23%	43%	36%	45%
<b>Medium (17-20)</b>	33%	42%	55%	36%
<b>Low (16 or under)</b>	44%	15%	9%	19%

*Source: Own work based on the CEP analysis of Labour Force Survey*

As shown in the Figure 16, students from Nigeria are third most populous international students in the UK., right after the Chinese and Indian students. In 2012 was the number of Nigerian students in the UK, set on 11,775 people.

Figure 16 Numbers of the selected international postgraduate students in the UK in 2012 (in thousand)



Source: Own work based on the British Council data

Foreign students are contributing to the UK financial system by the payment for their studies. Mainly this effect can be visible at the students who are not coming from the EU. The tuition fees, which student has to pay in the UK, are divided based on the nationality of the student. Those coming from a non- EEA area required to pay very high education cost.

As shown in the Table 4, the employment level is similar for both groups, but still there is a higher percentage of employment for UK-born population. Also the unemployed or inactive percentage of the population is similar, but still lower at UK-born population. The exception is an EU immigrant group, where the population is more educated, especially in A8 group (81, 9%), and the unemployment percentage and percentage of people being inactive is lower. This may be connected with an age average of both groups, which is higher for UK-born population. Immigrants are mostly younger.

Table 4 Economic activity of immigrants in the UK (working age population) 2015

	UK- Born	EU immigrants	A8 immigrants	All immigrants
<b>Employed</b>	72,5%	78,2%	81,9%	69,9%
<b>Unemployed</b>	3,3%	3,2%	2,65%	4,2%



<b>Student</b>	7,7%	7,1%	5,1%	7,6%
<b>Inactive</b>	16,5%	11,6%	10,5%	18,3%

*Source: Own work based on the CEP analysis of Labour Force Survey*

Among the immigrants occupations, there is a mix of high-skilled and low- skilled jobs. There is a larger share of immigrants in professional occupations than the average is for the UK- born population, but on the other hand also the larger percentage of immigrants work in processing and elementary occupation, such as cleaning and bar work (Wadsworth et al., 2016).

That mix of the high-skilled and the low-skilled occupations also reflect the distribution of immigrants across the industries. The sectors employing more immigrants than any other of them are the health, hotel and restaurant sectors. Energy, public administration and agriculture sector employ less immigrants (Wadsworth et al., 2016).

As shown in the Table 5, the data of the Nigerian immigrants, approximately corresponds with the data in the table 3. It is not possible to compare those two tables, since each of them shows data from another year. The difference can be seen in the percentage of unemployed Nigerians, but this percentage also includes the number of students who are preparing for the future employment and they are expected to become economically active after the graduation.

Table 5 Economic activity of Nigerian immigrants in the UK (working age population) 2006

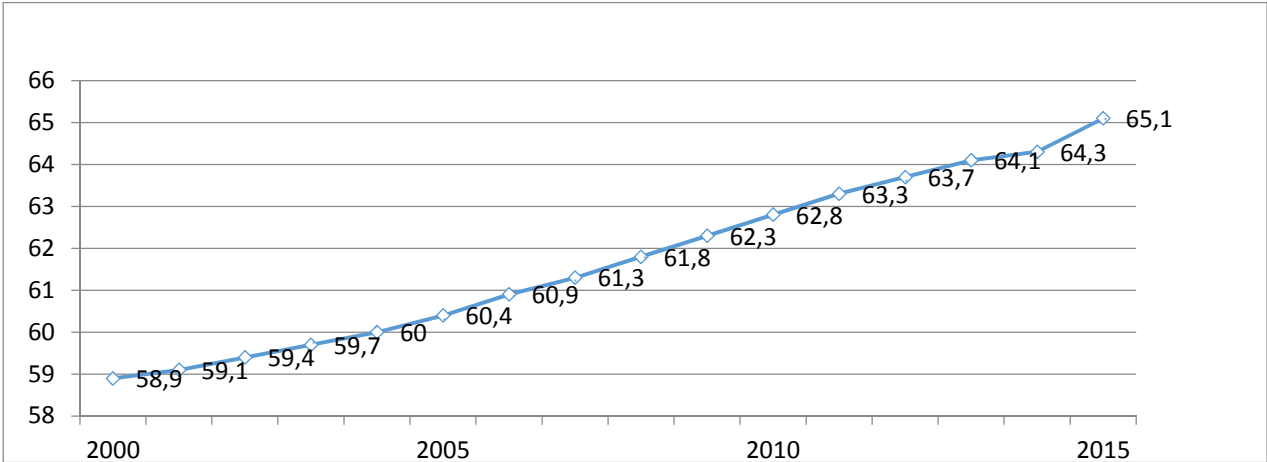
Employed	76%
Unemployed	7%
Inactive	17%

*Source: Own work based on te Labour Forces Survey by Office for National Statistics*

## **5.6. Impact of migration on demographic trends in the UK**

As shown in the Figure 17, the population of the UK was slightly but permanently increasing during the reported period between years 2000 and 2015. During the last 15 years, the population of the United Kingdom increased by 6, 2 million inhabitants.

Figure 17 Population Growth in the UK 2000-2015 (in million)

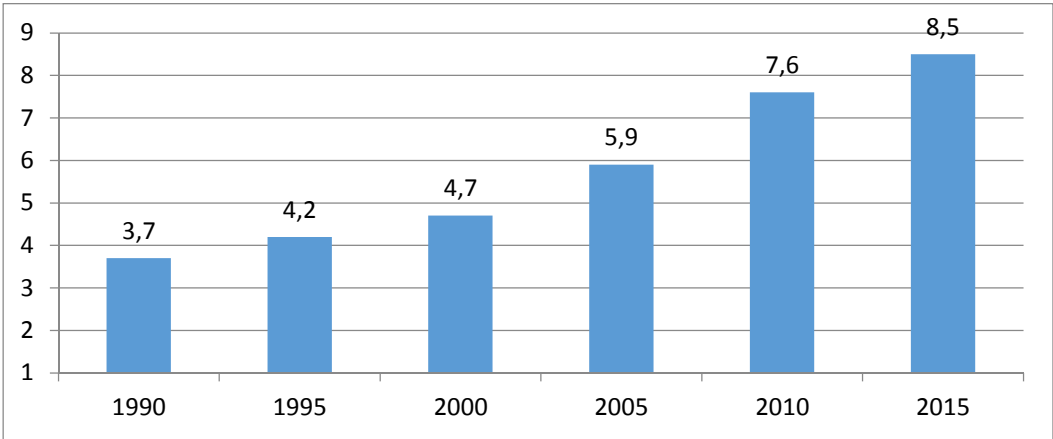


Source: Own work based on the World Bank data

The significant contribution to this increase is caused by migration inflow into the country. Since the United Kingdom is one of the strongest economies in the world, it became an attractive country for immigrants. The number of immigrants is still growing.

As shown in the Figure 18, the number of immigrants is increasing, total number of immigrants almost doubled since the year 2000 and in 2015 the number of immigrants exceeds 8,5 million people.

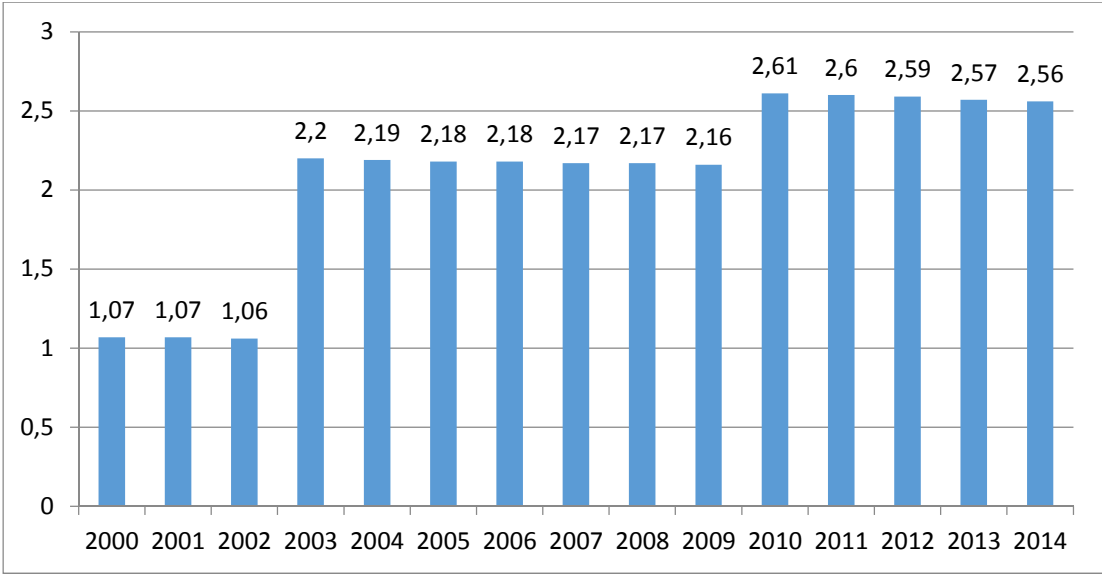
Figure 18 International migrant stock in the UK (in million)



Source: Own work based on the World Bank data

As shown in the Figure 19, the net migration rate was during the years 2000- 2002 quite stagnant. There was a significant increase in the net migration rate in 2003, the net rate increased by 1, 14%. The net rate in 2002 was 1, 06% and the net rate in 2003 was 2, 2%, which means that the net rate doubled during one year. Between the years 2003 and 2009 the net migration rate was quite stagnant and it fluctuated among higher numbers than in a previous years. That significant increase in migration could be caused by the European Union Enlargement in 2004, when 8 Eastern European countries joined the European Union. The European Union was concerned about the influx of low-skilled immigrants and Western member countries took restrictions about Eastern immigrants. The United Kingdom was one of the three countries which did not take any restrictions. There occurred another significant increase in net migration in 2010 and the numbers stayed higher until 2014. That significant increase in last years may be caused by the outbreak of war in Syria and the beginning of a massive migration wave from the war suffered areas.

Figure 19 Net Migration rate in the UK 2000-2014 (in %, migrant(s)/ 1000 population)

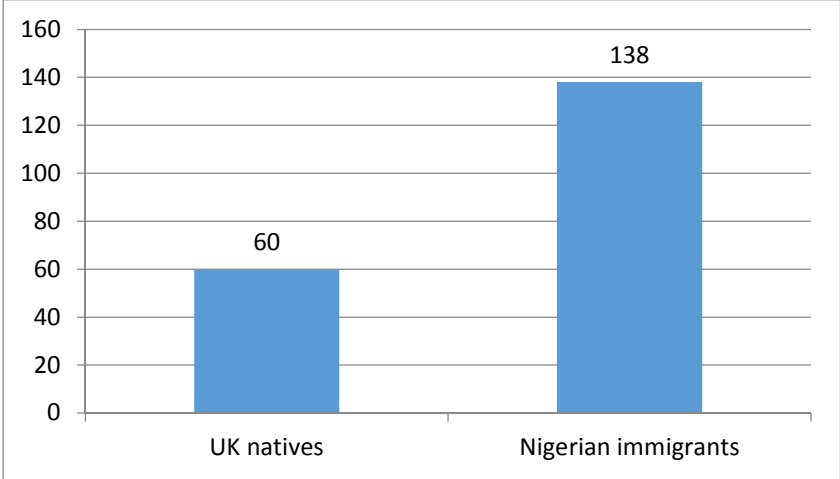


Source: Own work based on the World Bank data

Migrants are also contributing to population growth of the UK via higher fertility rates than the average UK-born population. As shown in the Figure 20, the difference between the general fertility rate (GFR) of the UK natives and Nigerian migrants is abysmal. The average

GFR of the UK natives was 60 in 2011 and the GFR of immigrants from Nigeria reached the number 138, which is more than 2 times higher.

Figure 20 Comparison of GFR fertility of UK natives and Nigerian immigrants in the UK (2011)



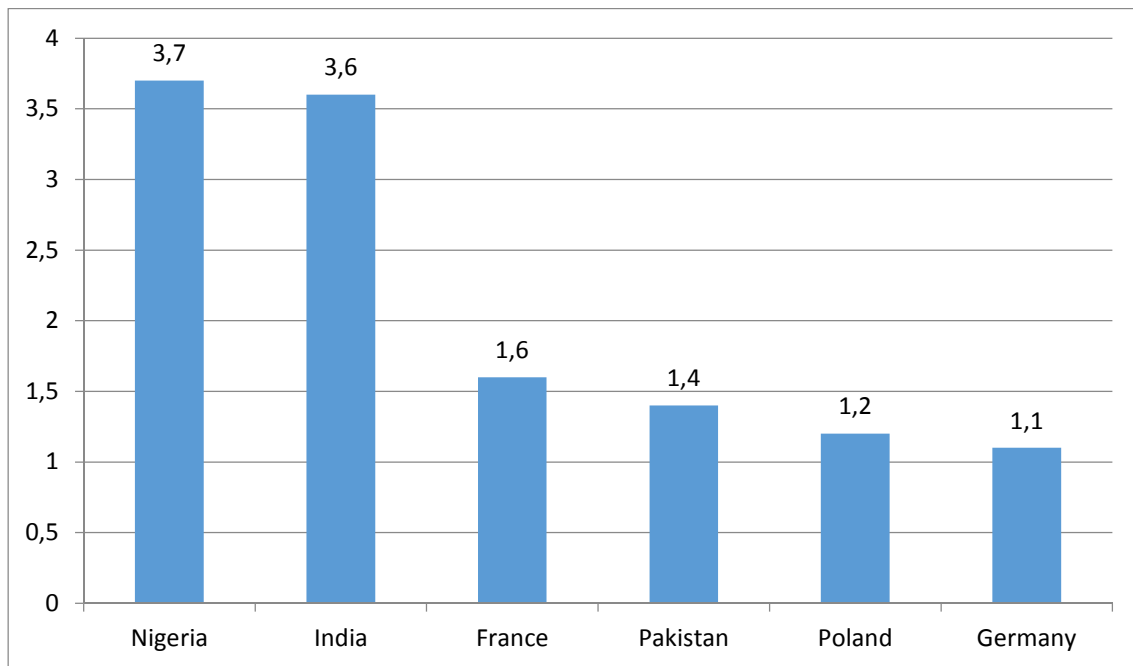
Source: Own work based on the Office for National Statistics data

Generally, there is a noticeable increasing tendency in migrant rates in average over the Europe in the last few years.

### 5.7. Remittances outflow

As shown in the Figure 21, the biggest receiver of remittances flowing from the United Kingdom is Nigeria; in 2015 Nigeria received 3, 7 billion USD as remittances. The second biggest receiver is India with almost similar amount of transferred money, 3, 7 billion USD. From the European Union countries, the highest amounts of remittances flow into France. Despite the Polish immigrant community is the largest in the United Kingdom, the share of Poland for the remittances outflows is relatively low, it occupies fifth place with 1, 2 billion USD (Migration Policy Institute, 2014).

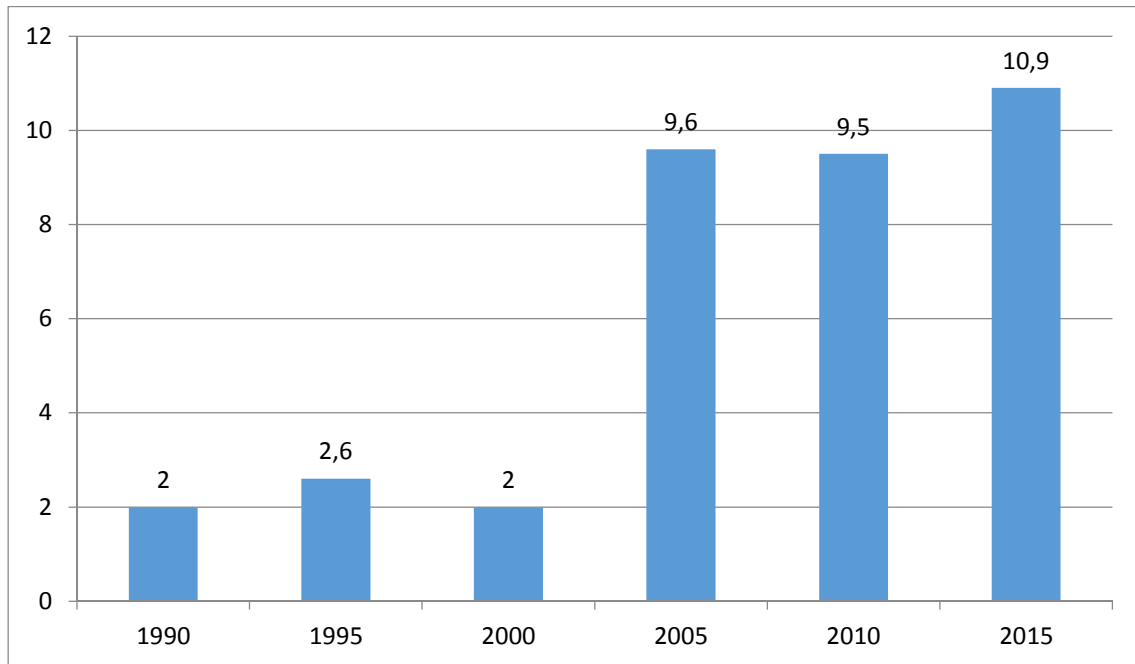
Figure 21 Remittance's Outflows from UK to chosen countries (2015) (in billion USD)



Source: Own work based on the Migration Policy Institute data

As shown in the figure 22, the total amount of remittances outflow is almost 5 times larger than it was 30 years ago. The most significant increase occurred between the years 2004 and 2005. In 2004 the amount of remittances outflow was 3 552 million USD and during the 2005 this amount almost tripled. It may be caused by European Union enlargement in 2004.

Figure 22 Total Outflow of remittances (in billion USD)



Source: Own work based on the World Bank data

## 5.8. Crime

At the end of the March 2016, it was under 10 000 foreigners among the prison population. The share of foreigners in the prison population is relatively stable since 2002. In 2002, share of foreigners was 11% and in 2016 it was 12% (Grahame and Dempsey, 2016).

European nationals have the biggest proportion of foreigners in prison; they represent 50% of prisoner. Natives from Africa represent 19% and natives from Asia 17% (Grahame and Dempsey, 2016).

Table 6 Top 10 foreign nationalities in the UK's prisons (March 2016)

Nationality	Number	% of Foreign Nation
Polish	965	9,7%
Irish	762	7,6%
Romanian	702	7,0%
Jamaican	532	5,3%
Albanian	492	4,9%
Lithuanian	452	4,5%

Pakistani	424	4,3%
Somalian	381	3,8%
Indian	373	3,7%
Nigerian	368	3,7%

*Source: Own work based on Grahame and Dempsey, 2016*

As shown in the table 6, the biggest amount of foreign prisoners in the UK is from Poland. The second biggest amount is originally from Ireland. In general, it is noticeable that the data above does not correspond with the data of total amounts of the immigrants in the UK. For example, the most numerous group of immigrants is originally from India, but in the criminal statistic reports this group does not play such an important role. On the other hand, Albanians or Lithuanians do not appear in the statistics of the largest immigrant groups, but in the crime ranking they occupy the top places. Nigerians are on the 10<sup>th</sup> place of the UK's ranking of foreign criminality with 368 individuals in prison. They represent 3,7% of prisoners with foreign nationality in the UK's prisons.

The total population in the UK's prisons was 85 834 people in March 2016 (GOV.UK, 2016). The number of migrants in the prisons may appear as very high in comparison with the total number of the prison population, but on the other hand, the proportion of the foreigners in the UK's prisons roughly corresponds with the proportion of migrants in the population of the UK and the preconditions for committing crimes is just slightly higher at immigrant population.

## **6. TERRORISM**

Terrorism is usually considered in a public opinion as a consequence of the migration. Also the UK has been affected by the terrorism, related to the immigration. In 2005, the terrorist attacks were held in the capital of the UK, London. The offenders were holders of the British passports, but they originally came from the Pakistan (theguardian.com, ).

## 7. SUMMARY

The table below shows the main consequences of migration on the UK.

Figure 23 Impacts of migration on the UK

Positive	Negative
Inflow of highly skilled	Criminality
Expenditures on education	Racism/Discrimination/Xenophobia
Positive contribution to fiscal system	Terrorism
Rejuvenation of the population	Increase of population may cause pressure on the public system
Cheap Labour Force	Integration difficulties
The job vacancy gap can be filled	
Remittances outflow	

## 8. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

During the last 20 years, the amount of immigrants was continuously increasing in the UK. Immigrants' population is positively affecting the UK's demography. Thanks to the higher fertility rates of the immigrants and since the fact that in general, the immigrant population is younger than the native population, it slightly rejuvenates population of the UK, which is, in terms of the setting of the social system, extremely important for the future of the UK. Nowadays, immigration is a sensitive issue in the United Kingdom. It was also used as one of the main reasons for voting to leave the EU in the UK's referendum. Due to the recent world's events related to acts of the terrorist organisations, there occurred fear of the immigration in the UK. Reluctance to admitting migrants does not stem only from the fear of different religion and possible cultural conflicts, but also from the economic reasons. Dismissive attitude is enhanced by the fear of the disadvantages of natives on the labour market. Among the UK citizens is growing concern of the increased competition in the labour market and related decrease of wages. Also, there appears fear of the increase of unemployment. But based on the researches, it is proved that this anxiety is unnecessary. There were not recorded



any changes in wages related to the influx of immigrants and if, there occurred just a slight changes and they appeared just at the lowest paid jobs. Also the fact is, that immigrants are more likely to start new businesses than natives.

In terms of the impact of the immigration on the fiscal economy of the UK, the results are also favourable. Since the population of immigrants is on average younger than the native population, they do not need to draw financial resources from the country's finances as much as native population, for example, it appears reduced need to draw health or pension contributions of the state within the immigrant community. The majority of immigrants is working in the UK so they are contributing to the public financial system and it is also proved that their contribution is positive. The main motivation for immigration into the UK seems to be work- related reasons and arriving for studies. On average, the immigrant population is more educated than the native population, but this is mainly caused by the age structure.

Migration linkages between the UK and the Nigeria are rooted deeply in the history of the countries. Since the colonial era, when the Great Britain colonized the area of Nigeria and ruled the country, there appeared first migration flows between those two countries. People from the Great Britain were coming to the Nigeria for the administrative reasons and conversely Nigerians were sent to Great Britain for study purposes. It is noticeable that the biggest amount of immigrants is coming to the UK from the former colonies and Nigeria is not an exception. Very important reason is the same language of both countries. But the migration of the Nigerians to the UK is influenced by an extensive set of the push and pull factors. The most important reason why Nigerians are leaving their country are the reasons of the economic character. The most important is work- related migration, when migrants are leaving to gain higher salaries, better benefits and working conditions. This decision affects whole migrant's family, since they are sending money back in a form of the remittances. Thanks to those finances households may improve their living standards. Furthermore, also Nigeria, as a country is profiting from the remittances sent, because those finances enables people to invest in their households, education, private enterprises or in the agriculture. Remittances flow into the Nigeria is increasing during the last years and the UK is second biggest sender of remittances into the Nigeria. But it is not possible to register all the remittance flows, because not all of them are sent by the official routes. Many of them are sent by the informal way, for example, via relatives travelling to Nigeria and due to this fact the exact contribution to Nigerian economy is not known. However, remittances represent an

important item of the Nigerian GDP and the amounts of remittance are much higher than finances received by other sources, such as ODA or FDI.

Related to the work migration of Nigerans, there occurs another effect, called brain drain. Nigeria is experiencing outflows of highly- skilled individuals from the country, which is disadvantageous, since the public finances of the Nigeria were spent for the education of the individuals and after their departure, the UK is profiting from their skills. On the other side, it can be also seen as a brain gain. Nigeria can profit from the return migration and from the skills and abilities of the returnees, which they thought abroad.

## **9. CONCLUSION**

The aim of the bachelor thesis was to analyze the consequences of the international migration to the UK and Nigeria and to explain the present situation between those two countries in the field of migration. The effort was primarily concentrated on the positive and negative effects which arise from the migration in those countries.

Migration is playing an important role in the economies of both countries and it can be said, that migration is influencing their economies positively.

The remittances inflow is affecting positively the economy of the Nigeria by its contribution to improving the living conditions of inhabitants and also by increasing economic growth of the country. The problem may occur in the field of outflow of highly-skilled migrants, which is caused by high unemployment and low wages.

From the view of the social consequences, it can be said that immigration is impacting the society in the Nigeria both ways, negatively and positively. Very important is the cultural exchange and some of the innovations introduced in the Nigeria or consolidating the position of women in the society. On the other side, migration can affect the psychological well-being of families left in the Nigeria, especially it may affect children.

Even though, it could seem from the first sight, that the UK is losing by the migration and it is noticeable in the last years that people are concerned about the impacts of migration to the economy, none of those fears are confirmed. The UK is actually gaining the revenue from migrants. They are contributing to the UKs' financial system by paying taxes and spending their money in the area of the UK. Furthermore, they are not taking all the benefits from the

social system so the UK can benefit from this also. Neither the fears of the UK natives, such as increasing unemployment or cutting wages in the UK, were not confirmed.

Despite of the fact that migration is regarded successful in economic terms, it is perceived as a root of social problems in the UK. The topic of migration has received a lot of public attention recently and it is being primarily associated with increasing criminality and religious disharmony.

The international migration is the process which took place in the past and nowadays it still intensifies. It is impossible to stop this natural process and as a result, it is necessary for governments of the states to deal with this problematic area of policy and try to find compromise and effective solutions and try to take all the benefits coming from the migration instead of repressing this problem and pretend that it does not affect us.

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