

**Title:** Sexuality in indigenous Migration within Urban Sprawl in Nigeria: Implications for Industrial Development.

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**Abstract:** Migration and other forms of mobility though informed by variety of social, economic or political motives, the emotional, affective and sexual liaisons attachments and expectations could also be powerful. The study examined the impact of sexual activities among migrants on sustainable industrial development in Nigeria. Data for this study was extracted from 2009 World Bank dataset on household migration and remittances in sub-Saharan Africa. A two-level analytical procedure (univariate and multivariate analyses) was employed. Univariate focuses on demographic profile of the migrants while the multivariate analysis was devoted to the testing of hypotheses formulated. The gender dichotomy shows more male (62.74%) migrated than female (37.26%) and 44 % of them are within age group 25-34 years. It revealed that 28.31% of the migrants worked or owned cottage firms while 71.69% belong to other category of employment. Sexual indicator shows that almost 60% of the migrants are either singles, live alone without spouses or cohabiting. This practice of sexual mixing and the kind of interdependence observed could aggravate risky sexual behavior and incidence of sexual transmitted infections. The study concluded that high risk of HIV/AIDS among the current and prospective working population exacerbates the burden of sicknesses/diseases at different levels in the short run and decreases the chance for industrial development in the long run. The study therefore recommended intensive sexual counseling for all migrants both at the rural and urban areas to instill responsible sexual behavior before and during transiting and after reaching their destinations.

**Key words:** sexuality, migration, mobility, HIV/AIDS, development