

This study examined the dynamics of migrants' integration, their translocal connections, and the transformative effects on left-behind households in Southwestern Nigeria. Grounded in Transnational Social Space Theory, the New Economics of Labour Migration Theory and integration theory, the research explored how the migrants' background characteristics influenced their integration at the place of destination, the nature of their connections with households at their origin, and the implications of these linkages for economic, sociocultural, and political transformation in the sending communities. A sequential explanatory mixed-methods design was adopted for the study. Quantitative data were drawn from the Migration and Translocality in West Africa (Mitralwa), a project survey of 276 households in Itesiwaju Local Government, Oyo State, comprising 336 migrants. Path analysis and regression techniques were employed to examine the relationships among background variables, integration, and household transformation. Explanatory qualitative data were obtained through in-depth interviews with 20 purposively selected members of migrant households from the same location. The study found that migrants maintained multiple connections with their left-behind households through regular telephone communication (100%), revisits (23.8%), and remittances (49.7%). The results indicated that migrants' level of integration at the destination was significantly influenced by education, marital status, and age: tertiary educated migrants reported higher integration scores ( $\beta = 0.43$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ), while married migrants had lower integration levels ( $\beta = -0.36$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ). Age also showed a significant positive association with translocal connection ( $\beta = 0.03$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ), suggesting that older migrants maintain stronger connections with their households. However, there was no statistical significance between integration and translocal connection. The research also highlights that male migrants tend to maintain stronger translocal connections, often overshadowing the contributions of female migrants and while translocal connections are vital for supporting households, they come with mixed consequences. They meet daily needs and risk fostering dependency and cultural shifts. In light of these findings, it is recommended to strengthen financial literacy and entrepreneurial training for left-behind households to foster productive use of remittances and reduce dependency. Furthermore, future research should prioritize understanding gendered disparities in translocal connections and assess the long-term impact of these connections on household resilience.