Internal Migration and Poverty Reduction in Ghana

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Abstract

Nowadays, policymakers and researchers are discussing the relationship between internal migrations on poverty reduction. The uneven economic developments in Ghana these days, among others, have made the essential towns a destination for internal migrants from other areas of the country. This study examines internal migration that acts as a way out of area poverty where conservative strategies on poverty reduction have failed to draw on empirical evidence on Ghana's civil movement. It is also examining how internal migration leads to economic development in rural areas**.** For the migrants a proportionate sample size of 680 used. Snowball sampling utilized for population selection (migrants) Gathered data from six regions and 38 districts in Ghana.It was analysed using questionnaires and interviews using version 22 of the Social Sciences Statistical Package (SPSS). The research also used statistical methods such as multinomial regression, Spearman rank analysis of correlation, and ordinal model regression. Internal migration has a positive effect on poverty alleviation in Ghana bringing good drinking water supplies, electricity expansion, sanitation facilities, improved incomes, better healthcare, better nutrition, savings and investment opportunities to migrants, their families and communities among others. In order to maximize the effect of internal migration, the study recommended policy, theoretical and practical interventions on poverty reduction in Ghana.

Keywords: domestic movement, poverty reduction, snowball sampling

1.0 Introduction

Internal migration is the movement of people to rural areas in Ghana, from urban to urban, rural to urban and rural. In another study immigration is people's geographic movement from place to place in search of better socio-economic opportunities. Internal movement may be long or short-term in the form.

In rural growth and poverty reduction in Ghana, rural-urban migration is significant (Simon et al., 2004; Duodu, 2004; Adu, 2005; Abdul-Korah, 2007). The emergence of developments in globalization, urbanization and migration has been on the rise (Skeldon, 2005; de Haas, 2008).

Previous studies in Ghana suggested that population structures are not only growing, but also feminizing, differentiating, and urbanizing (Adepoju, 2005; Awumbila et al., 2014), and that their relationships are multifaceted and mixed in terms of poverty reduction and health conclusions. Migration decreases deprivation by quantitative evidence from micro studies and more comprehensive surveys, inequality can lead to household asset accumulation can contribute to overall economic growth and development in both the sending and receiving areas (IOM, 2005, Ravallion et al. 2007; Yaro, 2008; Murrugarra et al. 2011).

Rural-urban migration occurs as people within a community migrate from agriculture to the industrial sector due to lack of job opportunities, lack of sufficient healthcare and education, liquidity constraints and land marginalization. Certain reasons include low extended power, natural calamity, disruptions in demand and the farming sector's failure to absorb surplus rural labour. The primary cause of migration is poverty, in addition to these socio-economic factors (Islam, Ali, Salehi and Islam, 2008; Begum, 2005; Farid et al., 2009).

The classic push and pull hypotheses led people to migrate to the comparatively more prosperous rural and urban areas from poor rural regions. This old trend still persists and probably highlighted increasing population pressure and deteriorating unavailability of land and water. According to Kwankye and Tagoe, (2009); Quartey and Yambila, (2009); Awumbila and Ardiofio- Standoff, (2008), there is evidence that, with just a few exceptions, internal migration is growing.

Internal migration is an old phenomenon but as it is now, focus has not been paid to it. People move at various time periods for different purposes. Energetic and resourceful people move to urban areas in their search to achieve better service conditions for themselves and their families and to learn different skills; developing new activities, seeking a career or escaping poverty and catastrophe or hunger.

Migration is a phenomenon that affects those who travel, those who remain behind, and destinations. For cultural, social and political reasons, people move, and these influence those who stay behind, those who drive, and their goals. Internal migration based on preference, voluntary and known; (Owusu et al., 2008; Hashim, 2005a, 2005b, 2007; Ajaero & Onokala 2013; Kwankye et al., 2007), Sulemana, 2003; Kubon, 2004; Meier, 2005; Mensah-Bonsu, 2003.

For many vulnerable groups around the world migration is a critical survival strategy. While not being a cure for poverty, it has many advantages (Anh, 2003; Afsar, 2003; Nicholas et al., 2016). Ping (2003), draws attention to the huge contribution that migrant labor makes to Ghana's overall socio-economic growth.

Again, Andersson, (2002) and Anh, (2003) argue that rural-urban migration will bring many benefits to Ghana where the population density and poverty are small. Services therefore become costly and difficult to deliver in rural areas. Studies show that internal migration has some positive impact on poverty alleviation (Castaldo et al., 2012; Ping and Shaoua, 2005; Deshingkar and Grimm, 2005), but Dang, 2003 puts forth various reasons contrary to this.
In the last years in Ghana, the internal migration has received little coverage. It is clear that the percentages of people participating in the migration process are more substantially instabilised. The significant potential of internal migrants for remittances and poverty reduction is more than that of the international movement (Weinstein, 2001; cited in Kees van der Geest, 2011; Awumbila and Ardayfio-Schandorf 2008; Waddington, 2003; Mazzucato et al., 2002; Nyberg-Sorenson, 2005; Ratha et al., 2011, Adams and Page, 2005).

However, in Ghana, they are not given much attention to the trend of internal migration and poverty reduction. Unpredictably, only a few lengthy papers on internal migration and its connection to poverty reduction in Ghana have been written. The impossibility of performing adequate internal migration and poverty reduction studies in Ghana as (Mensah-Bonsu, 2003; Sulemana, 2003; 2003; Kubon, 2004; Hashim , 2005a, 2005b, 2007; Meier, 2005; Kwankye et al, 2007; Mohapatra et al., 2010; Quartey, 2006; Ponsot and Obegi, 2010; Taylor et al., 2005; Koechlin and Leon, 2007, Docquier et al., 2010a).

Only a handful of studies (Duodu, 2004; Adu, 2005; Abdul-Korah, 2007) have explicitly examined the relationship between internal migration and gender deprivation, the significant domestic movement has some advantages in a real world, and whether the degree of direct effect on migration outcomes remains an open question, however.

The study of internal migration and its relationships with poverty reduction in Ghana has specifically ignored the shortcomings of migration and poverty studies, including methodological flaws; research design that affects the decision to record audio, rather than video recordings.
Again the conceptual possibilities limit the visual record, to the participants ' interaction process and their emotional behaviour. Research design is also restricted in the importance of ethnographic knowledge, and little attention is provided to the variables of poverty reduction.

There are several internal migration studies in Ghana but previous studies have ignored topics such as internal migration and how poverty can be minimized by research, special statistical interventions, important consequences, etc.
Many current studies on internal migration and poverty reduction are relatively small samples which have made it difficult to undertake adequate studies research on internal migration and poverty alleviation in Ghana

74

The study examined the impetus of internal migration and its connection with poverty reduction in tackling this issue. The survey results hoped to help advance established knowledge (theoretical and conceptual) and discuss the relationship between internal migration and poverty reduction in developed economies like Ghana and also serves as a source of literature, because there is scant research in the field.

The findings can be used to refine / modify policies on internal migration courses and programs to foster interest in migration studies among researchers. The analysis provides discussion of the movement of internal migration and how deprivation can be minimized due to migration. The remainder of the survey arranged the following way.
Next, the research methodology, the context of the analysis, and the procedures for collecting and analyzing data, and the target orientation, were discussed.
This research is structured in the following parts: Section one consisting of theoretical history including push and pull theories, internal migration limitations and their effects on poverty reduction. Next, the research methodology, context for the analysis, and procedures for collecting and analyzing data, model specifications are discussed in Section 3. The paper ends with descriptions of the functional and theoretical results, and discusses directions for future study.

2.0 Theoretical Framework

2.1 Internal Migration

The decision to migrate from rural Ghana has always been a response to a variety of factors, including economic, financial, political and environmental factors such as deprivation, landlessness and economic dislocations. (2003; Adu-Gyamfi, (2001); Anarfi et al. (2003); Anarfi and Kwankye, (2005) these factors are associated with trade, urbanization and the increase of the administrative sectors, agriculture, land degradation and rural poverty through internal migration. In Ghanaian's internal migration research several conceptual linkages are evident.

Previously, work on internal migration used neo-classical equilibrium perspective, mainly to examine labour migration to ports, cocoa, and other mining areas. The neo-classical perspective of equilibrium which declared that migration movements have the potential to pursue some economic equilibrium in space. And people migrate from heavily populated parsley areas to comparatively high-income regions (de Haas, 2008; Clemens and Pritchett, 2008; Sabates-Wheeler, and Waite, 2003; Songsore, 2011). An rise in work prospects (on farms), the use of new machinery in the industry and higher wages from mines and ports in some areas have made these regions economically attractive and have thus led to migrations from other poor or poverty-stricken countries.

Internal migrants received income that can be used to acquire assets or send remittances (cash or kind) to help those members of their household left behind to better their lives (Kwankye et al., 2012; Adaawen and Owusu, 2013).

This viewpoint explains in Ghana's rural-urban migration primarily internal migration. Neo-classical perspective of equilibrium argues that the ultimate impact of the mechanism is to scrap the source of motivation (incentive) for immigration and growth. Moreover, as Ravenstein (1889) proposed in his dissertation, 'Laws of Migration,' several migration researchers in Ghana conducted the theoretical 'Push-Pull' method. 'The Ravenstein argued that poor conditions in one area' pushed 'people out and pulled in better conditions in an external spot.' Consequently, the main causes of migration are cultural, still true and were demonstrated and proven in many studies. Most rural people, whose jobs and natural resources were depleted (Nabila, 1975, 1986; Mensah-Bonsu, 2003), and faced a strong population growth (Abdulai, 1999).

2.3 Limitations of the Classical theories

Migration is advantageous according to the classical-neo-classical view, which has acquired for all, or nearly all, who are directly involved.

The area of destinations (considered to have a labour shortage) gains as immigration overcomes labour shortages; simplifies professional mobility and decreases inflationary wage-push compression. It also results in the best use of industrious resources, enhanced exports and economic growth.

Emigration in the source regions can reduce unemployment and encourage economic growth by accessing measured inputs, such as remittances and returning skills. Instead, migrants profit from higher wages and increase productivity in the capital-rich receiving regions

Such hypotheses say that wage rises in the receiving areas and reductions in the sending areas, factor costs gradually are balanced, and migration between areas ceases. Fixed assumptions are another form of limitations; for example, migrant labour is similar, perfect competitiveness and labour market mobility, work prevalence in all regions and non-state intervention migration

There are other theories of economic migration from labour. Nevertheless adequate frameworks were not provided to overcome the complex movement effects. The theory of general hypothesis assumes that movement between economic, political and unequal geographical units is constant. The theory of the center-periphery or conflict is too strongly deterministic; while others based on the new economics of migration the complexities of the case as a whole are not made clear by Labour migration.

The theoretical models analyzing the theories focused primarily on the advantages of migration in a given climate, but they cannot take negative externalities into consideration on the run. The physical infrastructure and public services in the receiving regions may be under pressure from a large number of internal migrants.

The integration price may be high because of the migrants ' racial, cultural and religious diversities if these diversities are in direct contrast with the resident community. If these cannot be controlled by the receiving societies, tension and conflict will emerge thereby threaten economic growth and social stability.

4 Internal Migration and household welfare

Internal migration's effect on health and deprivation depends largely on the volume and duration of migrant remittances being sent home.

While there are other ways in which migration affects poverty, it reduces the burden on the population, the increase in the average level of skills in the regions of origin if human capital migrants are away and if human capital of migrants increases the remittances can also improve and have a positive impact on people's health and poverty.

However, (Adams, Cuecuecha and Page 2008) argued that migration and payments are related. Research in Ghana by (Ackah et Medvedev, 2010) reported that 62% of

Ghanaian migrant households receive payments, while families without migrants do not accept subsidies. Development policy is important, and planning for poverty reduction takes into account the dynamic nature of migration.

In short, the literature offers information about how to organize private migration education to achieve the necessary goals. It also shows that previous studies explored the relationship between civil migration and the reduction of poverty on migration, perceptions (feasibility and desirability), and deliberate effects of gender migration education.

Nonetheless, none of the earlier research examined the relationship between internal migration and poverty reduction, as used in this study. It is important to use migration studies students and graduates in Ghana as future migrants to reduce the general unemployment.

3.0 Research context and methods

3.1. Overview of the internal migration policy, infrastructure, and use context

This section describes the analytical techniques used to carry out the survey.

Research in social science has mainly provided enough knowledge or data to enable accurate analysis of circumstances, patterns and relations between variables. This survey focused on how rural areas can be built and how internal migration can lead to poverty reduction through remittance (IOM, 2005).

3.2. Research setting

The study was conducted as a destination in six regions in Ghana, namely Greater Accra, Ashanti, Southern, Brong Ahafo, Central, and Eastern, while Upper East, Upper West, Northern, and Volta regions, while rural migration may occur between Ghana cities.

For two reasons, these regions provide an exciting environment for exploring rural growth and poverty reduction. The relatively large proportion of the rural population lacked access to jobs and affordability for most facilities such

77

as electricity expansion, rural accommodation, accessible drinking water and rural people, indicating that people need to travel around more employment towns (Aker and Wilson, 2013); and, second, rural deprivation was high in the source regions (Ghana Statistical Service, 2014; Whitehead, 2004).

Although the number of domestic migrants has recently increased and macroeconomic variables suggest a decrease in deprivation in Ghana over the past decade, most communities now have at least one household migrant (Ackah and Asiamah, 2014; (Klapper et al., 2016).

Global migration has raised individuals and their families ' incomes. Migrants thus learned new skills, gained social status, and even built up assets and increased their quality of life. (World Bank, 2014; Newland, K. and Patrick, E. 2004), argued that societies and emerging regions could relieve labour and political pressures. And this leads to money being exchanged house, enhancing trade and financial activity, and empowering migrant communities to transfer technology, encourage tourism and charity.

Poverty, violence, and bad governance often lead some poor people to feel they have no choice other than to move away and pursue a better life elsewhere. These people must travel and work in harsh environments, and live in unsafe and incomplete environments many vices associated housing, (Ratha et al., 2007).

Until recently, internal migration and development were seen as a separate system for policy. Ghana's goals were not to monitor people's movement into urban areas, but to incorporate every Ghanaian into the domestic labour market. Development experts, often active in rural development and urban planning, regarded internal migration as a growth failure as many people are leaving their communities in search of greener pastures despite initiatives and projects put up in their areas to help better their life in their homelands.

The awareness that internal migration and growth are interconnected means more nuanced policy solutions are now needed to tackle the problem. The two targets are more likely to be accomplished if the guidelines on migration and growth trigger to identify the advantages and dangers of migration for the rural poor.

3.3. Research approach

The research methodology adopted for this study can be described loosely as interpretive. According to (Walsham, 1993): "Interpretive methods of study start from the premise that our perception of reality, including the purview of human behaviour, is a social edifice for human actors and that this applies equally to researchers.
"So no unprejudiced truth is found", The aversion claimed by researchers to positivist science, and replicated by others. Explanatory studies do not generalize the results of the study from a given context.

Ideally, their goal is to get a better understanding of a particular phenomenon, which can then be used to "inform other settings" (Orlikowski and Baroudi, 1991). Interpretive methods are well developed in the field of information systems (Klein & Myers, 1999; Orlikowski and Baroudi, 1991; Walsham, 2006), and are increasingly being applied to

internal migration and poverty reduction studies (Andrade and Urquhart, 2010; Heeks and Stanforth, 2015; Rhodes, 2009; Thapa, 2011). Sarker, Sarker and Sidorova (2006) argue in favor of interpretive approaches for in view of the study's exploratory viewpoint.

3.4. Model Specification

In an example of internal migration where the dependent variable is internal migration and poverty reduction or not reduction in poverty about domestic movement, the linear probability model depicted it as Pi = E(Y = 1 | Xi) = ß1+ ß2Xi

Where X is the internal migration and Y = 1 means that poverty reduction among the family members. Let us consider the following representation of movement.

$$Pi \ = \ E \ (Y-1|\ Xi) = \frac{1}{1 + exp(-B_1 + B_2X_i)} = \frac{1}{1 + exp(-Zi)} \tag{3.1}$$

Where $Z_i = B_1 + B_2X_i$. This is known as (cumulative) logistic distribution function. Here Z_i ranges from negative finite to positive finite, *P* ranges between o and 1, *P*, is non- linearity relations to (e. I). $X_{(i)}$ this satisfying the z condition required for the probability model.

Here, P_i is the probability of migration reducing poverty, and it is given by equation 4.23 which is recalled below

$$Pi \ = \frac{1}{1 + exp(-Zi)} \tag{3.2}$$

then (1-P*i*), the probability of not reducing poverty is (1-P*i*), the likelihood of not migrating is estimated as follow

$$(1 - Pi) = \frac{1}{1 + exp(Zi)} \tag{3.3}$$

3.5 The Dependent variable

Poverty reduction was measured using the weight for- Anthropometric age measure which was used as the dependent variable. Children ages were measured using determined z-scores. This gave reasons for applying the Logit model.

3.6 The Independent variables

For this analysis the explanatory variables (internal migration) is migration of migrants. Payment was taken as a continuous variable, and by household, the amount earned each month.

The migrant's schooling calculated as a continuous variable, while the values 1, 2 and 3 allocated to the migrant's mother, father and non-parent. Economic equality, remittances were other control variables refund family income, housing status, migration impact, state savings, marriage, migrant age and gender.

If a migrant is noted as being the first migrant, he / she was given a value of 1 while 0 was given otherwise. Leisurely as a continuous element, the disbursement as family income. The state of housing status is taken as a ratio of the total number of persons present in the left-behind household to the total number of rooms in the homes. Age was measured in years while gender was estimated as 1 and 0 for male and female respectively. In the household on the left to the total number of rooms in the households. Age was measured in years, and gender was estimated at 1 and 0 respectively for males and females

3.7 The Data Collection

A cross-sectional field analysis to collect data was carried out in the six areas. The pieces are Greater Accra, Ashanti, Brong Ahafo, Northern, Central, Southern. The tools of data collection were semi-structured interviews and questionnaires. Talks are usually a ' key way to reach informant definitions in the field ' (Walsham, 2006).

Semi-structured interviews were chosen to give the researcher some degree of flexibility, depth, and control and enable the interviewer to evaluate interviewees where necessary (Myers and Newman, 2007). Such interviews are typically suitable for discussing complex issues, as they can yield rich data (Schultze and Avital 2011). Crafted and aimed at three classes of stakeholders, three person interview guides consisting of open-ended questions: migrants and their families themselves.

The interview guide had three main parts: the first describes the study, while the second and third refer to the interviewees 'perspectives on internal migration and poverty reduction.

The fieldwork took place between October 2011 and February 2012, in the thirty-eight districts and towns in the six regions. The migrants ' representatives interviewed however, and some were asked to fill out the questionnaire.

The choice of interviewees was purposeful and focused on the subject matter under review and not on statistical representation.

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Overall, it accepted 140 semi-structured interviews with 60 people. Meeting length usually varied from 31 minutes to one hour. All meetings took place in English, and were transcribed for study

One key problem experienced during fieldwork was arranging for an interview with migrants at the destinations. The selection and recruitment of appropriate and capable interviewees at the study sites was another obstacle. In both instances, informal connections helped make the connection easier.

An additional source of data was documentary evidence, consisting of information accessible to the public of well-established reports from migrants and the media. The secondary content enriched the primary data and allowed triangulation to validate the research findings. Where appropriate, details from the interview were cross-checked against information from the family history. In addition to structured interviews, informal conversations with individuals provided new insights.

3.8. Data analysis

The data were analysed using guidelines proposed by Corbin and Strauss (2014) for grounded theory coding. The use of triangulation methods for data processing only as known in the literature of the wider migration systems (Matavire and Brown, 2013; Urquhart, 2013). To obtain the study regression results, the data were analyzed using SPSS verse 22. Interviews were conducted with the respondents in the areas of internal migration, family members of migrants, domestic remittances, access to jobs, use of household level payments and rural growth in the six regions.

4. Findings

We present findings of the study using concepts like internal migration, poverty reduction, and development.

4.1 Demographic Characteristics of Internal Migrants

Females and males in the survey formed 24 percent and 76.2 percent of the 760 respondents. The ages of the respondents in the study ranged from 18 to 27 years with the small number of them being persons below 38+ years. The respondents who were aged less than 30 years formed 64 percent while 9 percent and 28 percent were 31-45 years and above 45 years respectively.

Concerning of educational attainment, the results of the data analysis indicate that one out of eight respondents (12.5%) had primary education. It also found that 55.4 percent and 22.3 percent of them stated that they had attained secondary and tertiary levels respectively. It found that only one out every ten migrants in the study (9.9%) did not have formal education.

The Age of Respondents

The age of the respondents shows, a substantial number of the respondents fell within age ranges: 18-27 (64%), 28-37 (27%) and 49 + (9.5%) could not tell their age. Together, the three age groups constituted 74%. Those who were more than 49 years were few possibly because many of them were growing old and, therefore, did not see the need to migrant to other places in search for greener pastures and preferred to stay home than to move around after several years of waiting away from home. The age of the internal migrants who have constituted 64% of the migrants belonging to the youth who move around seriously from rural Ghana to urban areas to search for non-existing jobs.

Table 4.2 Sex of the Respondents

Sex	Number	Percentage
Male	181	24
Female	579	76.2

The sex of the respondents consists of internal male migrants that constituted (24%) were more than their female counterparts (76.2%). This means that the male migrants become visible to be more courageous and ready to join cities and other urban areas to promote their interest compared to their female counterparts who would only do that on marriage grounds.

Table 4.3 Educational Status of the Internal Migrants

Status	Frequency	Percentage
Primary School	266	35
Junior H. School	168	22
O. Level	94	12.4
SSCE/WACE	66	9
College/ Professional	70	9.2
Tertiary	34	4.5
Others	62	8.2
Total	760	100.3

The educational status shows the results of the scholarly condition of internal migrants' ranging from Primary School level, Junior High School, College to Tertiary education. Education is one of the demographic features that influence the decision-making process in migration (Kainth, 2009). From the study, nine percent of the workers were literate whereas eight percent had the lowest level of education in the country.

Findings revealed that a large number of internal migrants had SSS/WACE education (35 %), 22% have had Junior High education, 12.4% Ordinary Level, 9.2% College education, 35% had primary school level education, 4.5% had tertiary school and a number of Vocational/Technical Education and could not tell whether they belong to any of the above categories. Only 4.50% of internal migrants have had higher qualifications like Master's Degree.

Table 4.4 Six Destination Regions of the Internal Migrants and Four Source Regions

Region of Destination	Number	Percentage
Ashanti	166	22%
Brong Ahafo	58	8%
Central	43	6%
Eastern	76	10%
Greater Accra	174	23%
Western	156	21%
Northern	27	4%
Upper East	21	3%
Upper West	17	2%
Volta	22	3%

This shows the different regions in Ghana which are the six destination areas chosen and four source regions as Northern Region, Upper East Region, Upper West Region and Volta Region city did not have an equal number of selected districts, since certain places have more residents than others and are conducive to remaining with migrants. The respondents go to the Upper East from the table given by 4b, (3 per cent).

The majority of the cities are as source districts: Bolgatanga North, Bawku South, Fumbisi, Sandema, Garu and Timpani. The Upper West: Central Wa, Nadowli, Tuma, Nandom, and East Wa. The Northern Region: Mamprusi Tamale Central, South, North, West and East, Gonja Ground, and Yendi. Area Volta: Ho main, Hohoe, Kanjaji, Karachi, Nkwata .Western Region: Central Takoradi, Tankwa, Axim, Setwi-Wiase, akotobra.

The area of Ashanti: Subin Metropolis, Suame Metropolis, Ejura Sekyreduamasi, Obuasi, Offinse North; the area of Brong Ahafo: Techiman, Kintampo, Sunyani Municipality, Brenkum, Bechem, Ashiama, Nima, Fadama, Tema Group 11, Ga South; Central Region: Cape Coast Municipal, Kasoa, Assin Fosu, Winneba, Abura, This interpreted for the fact most people migrated the regional capitals, due mainly to fact that the provincial capitals are peaceful Towns in Ghana conducive for investment and human settlement.   Also, (16.70%) of the internal migrants could not disclose to the team where exactly they were going, and this could interpret as transit migrants who were not evident in their minds where to settle. In addition, (22%) of the internal migrants moved to the Ashanti region mainly for business and farming and also 6% moved to Western Region primarily due to oil discovery which is the second largest after Ashanti region, and (23%) of the internal migrants moved to nations' capital Accra to look for non-existing jobs. This has aggravated pressure on social facilities in Accra and its environs because the number of people walking to Accra daily outweighs the rate at which facilities in the city increases.

The calculations of the multinomial model in Table 4 showed that parameter variables were statistically important and positive at 0.05 per cent, which means that a one Cedi change in the benchmark raises the probability that internal migration will be better rewarded.

This reinforced the expectations that socio-economic conditions changed for rural-urban migrants. Many of the ratings five percentages (5 per cent) were statistically relevant and negative, thereby indicating the basic parameters.

Both relevant variables have the predicted positive correlations with the dependent variables. For example, this can be interpreted as a one-unit shift in the level of income variable, raising the likelihood of educational status by 0.012. Likewise, being of a health status reduces the risk of a disease by 0.240.

Table 4.5 Parameter Estimates of the multinomial regression Model

Variable type	Parameter	Estimate
Categorical	Educational status before migration	0.097 (0.038) **
Categorical	Level of income	0.056 (0.039)
Categorical	Educational status after migration	0.012 (0.049)
Categorical	Improved housing status	-0.240 (0.061)*
Categorical	Improved health status	0.107 (0.038)*
Categorical	Married because of migration	-0.254 (0.038)*
Categorical	Availability of water	0.046 (0.039)
Categorical	Possible of being engaged at the destination	0.285 (0.04)
Categorical	Reasons for escaping poverty	0.045 (0.019)**
Categorical	Enough resources for training	0.029 (0.029)
Categorical	Meaning of economic freedom	-0.014 (0.021)
Categorical	Advantages of internal migration	-0.156 (0.032)*
Categorical	Does improvement in remittances reduce poverty?	-0.272 (0.04)*
Categorical	Improved savings status	-0.044 (0.053)
Categorical	Availability of electricity	-0.094 (0.045)**
Categorical	Religious reasons	-0.105 (0.028)*
Categorical	Cultural reasons	0.00 (0.039)
Continuous	Age of migrant	-0.102 (0.03)*
	Intercept	-0.921 (0.033)*

* $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$

Standard errors in parenthesis

Research Question one: To what extent does internal migration affect the socio-economic conditions of migrants' household members? The values which put in parenthesis are the coefficients obtained from the regression analysis and the expected signs.

Table 4.5 shows the results of the multinomial regression of various variables and their level of significance. This table is also in A1 Appendix III. These estimated values revealed the contributions each of the variables makes to the social and economic conditions of migrants' household members. From the regression analysis, the following variables were identified to be significant. Improved level of education (0. 011); improved health status (0.107); jobs at destination (0.285); remittances (0.045). These variables were positive implying that their existence will affect the social and economic conditions of migrants' household members. The second group of variables in the table found to be negative but significant include; housing status (-0.240); marriage (-0.254); effects of migration (-0.156); remittances reduce poverty (-0.272); electricity (-0.094); religious reasons (-0.105); age of migrant; (-.0.102).

Table 4.5 shows the results of the multinomial model estimates which evaluates the influences of internal migration on the social conditions of migrants the reason for objective one. Internal movement plays a vital role in poverty reduction. Immigration is a socio-demographic process. A long time ago, people intentionally or involuntarily migrated from society to another to seek for greener pastures. Occasionally, people move for natural reasons such as soil erosion, river erosion, floods, and drought and sometimes for different men made causes.

Table 4.6 Descriptive detail of the interviews conducted.

Interviewee role	Site	Number of interviews
Internal Migration	Greater Accra	33
Migrants Family members	Asante	27
Remittances	Western	24
Access to employment	Eastern	22
Uses of remittances	Brong-Ahafo	16
Rural Development	Central	18
Total		140

Some migrants interviewed in each of the six regions in Ghana.

5. Discussions

Using multinomial regression to generate results for the study and add literature to the ongoing discussion on internal migration and poverty reduction. The study shows how the social-economic relations play in reducing poverty among migrants and their families.

The report's conclusions, despite crucial conflicts relatively stable business networks have formed in the form of small business enterprises and their evidence of increasing uptake of the insecure availability of employment in the cities and towns where most of these people migrated and unequal distribution of employment across the regions. A potential reason for gradually taking up the activities of migrants in the cities is the efficacy of ethnic integration of Ghanaians to resolve their disparities, if any and diverse desires of leaders of opinion

Latest innovations have, however. A current global financial crisis that hit the US and the rest of the world has forced many populations, including the population of Ghana, to migrate to major cities and cities in search of any menial job they lay hands on, has encouraged massive migration.

The cause and effect of human migration on poverty may have some social movement collaboration another recent trend and possible challenge to the internal migration syndrome faced by migrants in Ghanaian cities is the spread of sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV / AIDS, spreading like wildfire through urban migrant communities (Dang, 2003; De Haas, 2007; Ellis, 2003; Massey, 1999).

The future effect these recent developments may have on consolidating the ever time only the advantages of internal migration and its impact on deprivation will be evident.

6. Contributions

This study provides several contributions to the current knowledge base on global migration and work on poverty reduction. In concrete terms, it offers insight into some of the factors that may contribute to the positive efforts to alleviate poverty.

The study further indicates that potential stakeholders are identified and innovations presented with regard to how they meet the needs of people and the secret to winning support for its invention may be interests.

Second, in the process, material actors are important, because they form how people interact with change. In the current study, the unpredictable increase in the supply of urban labour and the reduction of poverty were important challenges to address because internal migration offered a vital route that was previously inaccessible to a large inaccessible to a large the population.

Third, the success of such interventions is calculated by the cooperation of the contested interests within a network of device theory, not by the properties of the technology itself (Heeks and Stanforth, 2015). With respect to science, the study shows that internal migration helps to resolve potential frameworks deficiencies; Such as the theory of push-pull (Rogers, 2003) or the concept of migration syndrome (Davis, 1989), which appear to focus on migration-development at the cost of social structures.

The research reinforced the view that poverty reduction and rural development promotion and the dissemination of developments in technology (Harry et al., 2014; Heeks, 2013; McBride, 2003) and to promote a greater and deeper understanding and clarification of the understated dynamics between the different actors.

Finally, this study highlights the value of migration as an alternative strategy that allows for a rich accounting of the networks of diverse human and material actors around technologies that would otherwise be impossible with other system structures (Heeks, 2013)

7. Conclusion and future research

This research took into account the major factors responsible for internal migration and its effect on poverty reduction in Ghana. The findings show mixed outcome reported as some migrants accepted that it was correlated with positive benefits while some individual migrants had negative impacts on internal migration as some of them went home with diseases given the rapid increase in number.

Through internal change, while poverty reduction is uncommon, it is comparatively better, through evidence of a increasing number of development projects initiated by hometown organizations. In addition, the study suggests that if it is available in a way that is compatible with their welfare, possible factors for poverty reduction are more likely to join cooperation.

The study contributes to the understanding of internal migration undercurrents on issues related to poverty reduction, such as the extension of electricity to different homes, housing projects, toilet and sanitary facilities, good drinking water, small business growth, hairdressing, and tailoring in contexts, among others

The analysis also confirms the importance of push-pull theories as a theoretical paradigm for researching and interpreting internal migration principles and research on poverty reduction.

This paper, given the promising results, is merely an initial contribution and therefore has some shortcomings that require attention.

A notable downside of this relates to its transversal and interpretative aspect. Hopefully future research would determine the longevity of the actor-network's mobile revenue.

Potential research may use a national survey to evaluate the mobile money from Ghana and provide additional information. Such a study may employ a longitudinal research design to generate an interpretation of the detailed

Another potentially fruitful avenue for future research is to investigate how mobile money has allowed greater financial inclusion and growth. The power approach (Sen, 2012) may thus provide a useful tool to assess if mobile money has improved people's wellbeing.

Eventually, future studies may use the findings of this study as a starting point for mobile money research using quantitative research designs

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