UNIVERSITY OF GHANA

CENTER FOR MIGRATION STUDIES

ASSESSMENT OF TRANSNATIONAL PRACTICES OF NIGERIAN IMMIGRANTS TO GHANA: CASE STUDY OF MADINA, IN THE GREATER ACCRA REGION

BY

ANTHONY OWORAE FRIMPONG
(10700718)

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JULY, 2019
DECLARATION

I, Anthony Oworae Frimpong, hereby declare that, except for references to other people’s work, which have been duly acknowledged, this Long Essay is the outcome of my independent research conducted at the Centre for Migration Studies, University of Ghana, Legon, under the supervision of Dr. Mary Setrana. I, therefore, declare that this Long Essay has neither in part nor in whole been presented to any other institution for academic award.

Anthony Oworae Frimpong
(Student)

Dr. Mary Setrana
(Supervisor)
DEDICATION

This Long Essay is first and foremost dedicated to the Almighty God through whose blessings, protection and love I have gotten this far. I also dedicate it to my parents, wife Joyce Frimpong and my children Hairy Oworae Frimpong, Hamlin Oworae Frimpong, Eberett Ameyaw Oworae Frimpong and Babette Agyeiwaa Oworae Frimpong for your support and prayers.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am exceedingly grateful to Almighty God who through his mercies and grace has seen me through this programme. My sincere gratitude goes to my supervisor Dr. Mary Setrana. Thank you for your careful critique, advice and insightful comments that have seen me through this work through to completion. I have learnt a lot and I am most grateful. God richly bless you.

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<tr>
<td>UNDESA</td>
<td>Economic Community of West African States</td>
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<td>GIPC</td>
<td>Ghana Investment Promotion Center</td>
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<td>IOM</td>
<td>International Organization for Migration</td>
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<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nation Development Programme</td>
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<td>GDP</td>
<td>Gross Domestic Product</td>
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<td>ECOWAS</td>
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<td>SPSS</td>
<td>Statistical Package for Social Sciences</td>
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ABSTRACT

The study examines the transnational practices and activities of Nigerian immigrants in Ghana. Specifically, the study explores factors that influence their migration, economic activities they engage in as well as the effect of transnationalism on the host country. The research design that was adopted was a mixed method. The sample size was made up of 70 respondents selected through stratified sampling procedure. Instruments were questionnaires and in-depth interview guide. The quantitative data were analysed using SPSS and the qualitative through the use of thematic analysis. The results show that most of the respondents were engaged in the trade sector with businesses such retailing, restaurant and hospitality industry. Its effect was positive since section of the respondents were able to acquire properties back home and remit to their families. In terms of integration, the outcome was positive since most rely on associations. The overall effect on the host country was largely positive since it created employment and contributed to the tax system. It is concluded that transnational activities and practices of respondents in Ghana brought variety for consumers and provided avenue in the trade sector. Based on the findings, it is recommended that policymakers should formulate policies that would position Ghana in a way to explore the benefits these immigrants bring to the trade sector without any future repercussions.
CHAPTER ONE

1.1 Introduction

Migration is an enduring theme of human history and is considered one of the defining global issues of the twenty-first century. In Ghana, as in other parts of Africa, migration is largely informal and undocumented, making accurate data on the phenomenon extremely scant. Despite this lack of data, the literature points to a long history of population mobility with migration playing a central role in the livelihood and advancement strategies of both rural and urban populations.

Migrant’s identification has changed over time, which is facilitated by technological advancement as well as globalization, generational researchers saw migrants as people who left home and country and found it difficult to integrate into the new environment (Handlin 1973). The earlier conception of migrants does not hold at the contemporary era, rather immigrants’ diary life and activities are dependent on multiple states, and across the national border to which modern researchers termed it transnationalism (Glick Schiller et al., 1992).

Studies have shown that for many decades, a country of net immigration, where the number of people entering far surpassed the number leaving, the country saw a reversal of migration trends from the late 1960s with a decline in the economy, coupled with political instability and Ghana became a country of net emigration. Since the last two decades, however, new migration dynamics have emerged in Ghana with globalization, shifts in the global political economy, as well as from the economic and political stabilization of the country. These have brought about increasing diversity and complexity not only in internal mobility patterns but also in international movements, thus making Ghana to simultaneously experience internal migration, immigration, transit migration and emigration both within and outside Africa.
Ghana is located in West Africa and shares boundaries with three countries, Cote d’Ivoire in the West, Burkina Faso in the North and Togo in the East. It shares a frontier in the South with the Gulf of Guinea. The country’s population in 2000 was 18,845,265 (GSS, 2002). It was estimated to be 23 million in 2007 (PRB, 2007) and currently stands at 23.9 million (PRB, 2008). With a land area of 238,537 sq. km, Ghana is administratively divided into 16 regions as of February 2019 and sub-divided into a total of 230 districts. In line with the decentralization policy of the government, district assemblies were established in 1988 and charged with the implementation of national policies related to governance, education, health and agricultural development at the local level, contextualized to suit local priorities and needs. The country has had both military and civilian Administrations since independence and is currently under a democratic government.

Such migrations led to socio-economic change. According to Addo (1968) over five decades ago, migrants influenced socio-economic change by making their skills available where they were most needed, by bringing new sense of values and new modes of economic behavior into established enterprises, by introducing new skills into the economic life of the receiving areas, and sometimes by opening up the possibility of profitable investment in the areas where they lived. Addae-Mensah (1983) added migrants’ influence is effecting change in their destinations. He suggested in the case of farmers in Wassa-Amenfi district that, they commanded control over property especially of large farms of cash crops and other foodstuff in the area.

Ghana and Nigeria have strong Diplomatic ties and bilateral trade between Ghana and Nigeria have been on-going for the past 50 years, specifically the trading in various goods and services. However, the relationship between the two countries has, in some instances, been volatile despite close cultural ties and diplomatic relations mainly due to immigration-related issues. However, according to Otoghile and Obakhedo (2011), it is argued that the foreign policy
direction of Nigeria toward Ghana has been a reflection of the preferences of the ruling elite. There has been a lack of consistency in the application of trade laws between the two countries leading to trade-related problems arising. A related recent study has shown that the cordial relationship between Ghana and Nigeria suffered a setback from 2007 to 2009 and again in 2012 when some of the businesses owned by Nigerians in Ghana were closed by the Ghanaian authorities for alleged non-compliance with the 1994 investment laws, which place restrictions and prohibits non-Ghanaians from engaging in retail trade and related business. The reason behind these trade-related problems is the constant protest of local businessmen (Ademola, 2016).

1.2 Statement of the problem

Transnationalism refers to the diffusion and extension of social, political, economic processes in between and beyond the sovereign jurisdictional boundaries of nation-states (Robbins, 1998). Transnationalism has attracted attention in the field of scholarship ranging from migration studies, social movement studies, feminist sexuality studies, as well as diaspora studies (Derya & Ozkul, 2012). A lot has been done on transnational practice around different geographical locations including Caribbean and Filipino whom process of settlement at the new home foster transnational practices (Nina Glick Schiller et al) let alone transnationalism in a refugee context whereby Iraq Arabs and Assyrians in the UK are practicing transnationalism through the refugee relationship with their origin country (Ellen & Wight, 2000).

Despite the obvious dominance of internal migration in the early period, international migration also occurred, albeit at a minimal level. While migration out of Ghana involved few people, mostly students and professionals to the United Kingdom as a result of colonial ties (Anarfi, et al. 2000; Anarfi, et al. 2003) and other English-speaking countries such as Canada (see Owusu, 2000), migration to Ghana was visible and clear and its documentation dates back
to the pre-colonial period. Rouch (1954) for instance mentions Wangara migrants in Ghana in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries while Peil (1974) also highlights migrant labourers and workers who came into the country with the development of cocoa farming, mines, and railways in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Peil also contends for instance that ‘at one period, British boats stopped regularly on the Kru coast of Liberia to pick up workers for the Gold Coast harbours and mines’ (Peil, 1974: 368). The result of these was that, in the case of commerce, traders of foreign origin were well established in market centers of Ghana’s north and in Kumasi by the beginning of the colonial era. Sutton (1983) corroborates Peil’s assertion and argues that, with very little from the north of Ghana and virtually none from the south, much of the labour force in Ghana’s mines in the early twentieth century were from neighboring West African countries of Liberia, Sierra Leone and Nigeria (See also Beals and Menezes, 1970; Harvey and Brand, 1974).

After its independence, Ghana’s relative affluence compared to her neighbours continued to attract migrants (Antwi-Bosiakoh, 2008). A rise in employment opportunities, the development of industry and higher wages, especially in urban areas, made the Ghanaian economy attractive and therefore induced not only rural-urban migration but sub-regional migration as well. This migrant-receiving status was strengthened by Nkrumah’s foreign policy, which, among other things was geared towards the promotion of Pan-Africanism. This made Ghana conscious of her role in the independence of the rest of Africa (Brydon, 1985).

According to Brydon, a number of African freedom fighters and Pan-Africanists entered the country, describing it as ‘a haven’ and ‘Nkrumah's promulgation of a country-wide policy of universal primary education at that time earned the country a reputation as a civilized state’ (Brydon, 1985:569). In the 1960 census, for example, immigrants accounted for 12 percent of the enumerated population.
Migrants from other African countries constituted 98 percent of the foreign-born population (Anarfi, et al., 2000; 2003). Some sources suggest that, by 1969, when many ‘aliens’ were expelled, Ghana’s alien community constituted about 2 million out of its population of about 8.4 million (cf. Antwi Bosanko, 2008). Clearly, Ghana had assumed the status of a net immigration country and they impacted in the Ghanaian economy. It is also a cross-sectional study in which one-shot data were used for analysis and to understand the subject matter and the main theme of this study. Additionally, the study was mainly a quantitative one. However, some open-ended questions were included to qualitatively understand some issues concerning the subject matter under study. Thus, the study is pure research for academic purposes but the findings are of immense importance to the organization studied. It is a non-experimental study. In the migration literature, a little has been researched of transnational practices among Nigerians living in Ghana especially their cultural practices and socio-economic dimensions that constitute transnationalism and activities that are applicable for operating between more than one nation-state, and I will research that.

1.3 Objectives of the study

The study seeks to examine the transnational practices and activities of Nigeria immigrants in Ghana.

1.3.1 Specific objectives

The specific objectives of the study were to:

- Explore their migration processes and factors that motivated them to choose Ghana as a destination country
- Explore the economic activities that Nigerian immigrants in Ghana engage in
- Assess the effects of transnational practices on the host country (Ghana)
- Find out how Nigerian immigrants in Ghana navigate their way to live in Ghana.
1.4 Research Questions

The nagging questions that translated into the main research questions were:

- What are the motivating factors that influence migrant’s choice of destination?
- Which economic activities do Nigerian immigrants engage in?
- What are the effects of transnational practices on the host country (Ghana)?
- How do Nigerian immigrants in Ghana navigate their way to live in Ghana?

1.5 Significance of the study

This study will help the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ghana Immigration Service and other stakeholders in Ghana understand the factors that cause the high rate of migration of Nigerians to Ghana. This will help them formulate policies that will control this influx but will not contravene with international treaties on the free movement of goods and services between Nigeria and Ghana. The study will also help profile the activities of Nigerian immigrants in Ghana (Madina, in the Greater Accra Region) and know how to streamline these activities so they will not break international protocols and national laws in Ghana. Additionally, the study will unravel the processes Nigerians pass through to come to Ghana, and how they live in the country, as well as brought to light the mutual benefit between Ghana and Nigeria which is facilitated by transnationalism.

1.6 Organization of the study

The study has been organized into five main chapters. Chapter one is concerned with the general introduction to the study, it comprised the background to the study, the problem statement, the study objectives, research questions, the significance of the study, and the organization of the study. Chapter two is a review of related literature to find the existing research gaps that justify this study. The chapter that follows shall have been devoted to the detail description of the methods and materials used in carrying out the study. This mainly
comprised the profile of the study area, the study design, the population, the sampling technique and sample size, sources of data and the research instruments, the data processing and analysis. In chapter four, the researcher presented the data and analyzed it with discussion, while the last chapter summarized the main findings and draw conclusions and make recommendations.
CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter of the study is concerned with a thorough review of similar works that have been done on the influx of immigrants into the country, Ghana. The researcher synthesizes the various works that have done on the topic by examining the relationships and differences in the findings and relates them to the topic under study, the assessment of the transnational practices of Nigerian immigrants to Ghana. This review reveals the literature gaps and directs the current study to attempt answering some nagging questions that will help attempt filling the literature gaps. The literature review has been done in line with the main research objectives. The review also included policy documents and peer-reviewed journal articles on immigration within the West African sub-region (ECOWAS).

2.2 An overview of migration

Migration has been seen over the years as the movement and more permanent change in residence. Migration is one of the ways in which people move out of poverty when they perceive the prevailing economic circumstances not favorable, and put economic stress on the individual (Derya Ozkul 2012). Thus, people migrate from one region to another, or from one place to another within the same country. This is referred to as internal migration (Liu, 2010). People also move willingly from one country to another to settle there permanently at least for a period of one year (Weeks, 2012). This is referred to as international migration.

There are many reasons people migrate from one place to another or from one country to another (Ho, 2012). Whereas people migrate for the purposely of schooling, thus moving from places where there is no access to education to places where there is access to education due to
human agency. This could be due to the high cost of education, or limited number of educational institutions. Migration between countries could arise out of perceived quality of education in other countries. Additionally, people also migrate for the purpose of enjoying facilities and some social amenities that are lacking in the sending areas (Macnamee, 2012). Whereas there are many other reasons why people move from one country to another, mainly, people migrate for the purpose of work (Obeng, 2013). Studies have shown that many people move from one country with the main motive of finding jobs to earn their living and enhance the standard of living of relations back home (Obeng, 2013).

Nigerians migration to Ghana in a large number in recent years has been a topic for discussions in many academic and political circles in Ghana (Derya Ozkul 2012). Some people see the influx of Nigerians to Ghana as a reciprocal response to accommodate Nigerians in Ghana as they did for Ghanaians some four (4) decades ago, when Ghanaians were in the economic crisis in the early 1980s (Obeng, 2013). Other researchers and people have also argued that people from neighboring countries migrate to Ghana because of lack of job opportunities in those countries (Derya Ozkul 2012), and weak structures in the host, country (Sylvanus, 2009). This study looks at the transnational activities of the Nigerian immigrants in Ghana, and the next section will look at the policies and legal frameworks that permit people from other countries in the West African sub-region (Sylvanus, 2009).

**2.3 The ECOWAS Protocol**

There have been many attempts to bring unity among countries in the West African sub-region. This has led to the development of the ECOWAS protocol. This protocol is a treaty signed among some countries in West African to help them develop the sub-region. The ECOWAS Protocol is an agreement between the countries which aims at allowing free movement of
people and goods from one ECOWAS country to another (Mantey, 2013). The agreements also enable the immigrants to work and own properties in the host country.

However, the activities of the immigrants are supposed to conform to the standards, policies and legal framework in the host countries (Obeng, 2013). Probably, the influx of the Nigerian immigrants in Ghana could be attributed to this Protocol, which allows them to migrate freely without visas, from one ECOWAS country to another for a maximum of 90 days and the duration is subject to renewals, (Obeng, 2013). This is because the migrants do not spend a lot of money on acquiring visas and other travel documents, making their movements easier.

Countries in the West African sub-region signed a treaty to come together under one umbrella to pursue a common development agenda. The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) was formed to encourage, foster and accelerate the economic and social development of the member states (EECOWAS Treaty, 1975). Due to challenges in international trade, it was important to liberalize trade among member states in the sub-region by removing trade barriers among others. The member states include Burkina Faso, Benin, Cape Verde, Cote d’Ivoire, The Gambia, Guinea, Ghana, and Guinea Bissau. Others are Liberia, Mauritania, Mali, Senegal, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Togo (ECOWAS Treaty, 1975). The promotion of economic development in the West African sub-region required effective economic co-operation and integration through a concerted policy of self-reliance.

The need for economic integration among member states in the sub-region, including the free flow of goods and services and persons, stimulated the enactment of several protocols to remove certain trade barriers between member states. These included the protocols on the free movement of persons and the right of residence and establishment established by ECOWAS in 1979. The free movement of persons’ protocols guaranteed free entry of citizens from member states without a visa for ninety days and it was ratified by all member states in 1980. The right
of residence protocol became effective later in 1986 and was ratified by all member states. However, right of establishment is yet to come into force (ECOWAS Treaty, 1975).

The treaty was established in such a way that Visas and other entry requirements for citizens traveling to the other member states were abolished following the implementation and further ratification of the trade protocols by member states. The implication is that only valid traveling documents and an international health certificate are needed by citizens of the ECOWAS member states to travel and spend up to a 90-day period in another state. Notwithstanding the protocol, Article 4 of the ECOWAS treaty makes provision for a member state to deny entry of any immigrant considered to be inadmissible by its laws (ECOWAS Treaty, 1975). This is to protect member states against criminals and other people who may seek to undermine the laws of member states.

Studies have shown that the main rationale behind the formation of the ECOWAS treaty was based on the view that the sub-region needed to face the political, economic and socio-cultural challenges of sustainable improvement in the welfare of their populations together; and pooling together of their resources, particularly people, would ensure the most rapid and optimum expansion of the sub-regions productive capacity. This constituted the main rationale for recreating the free movement of persons in the sub-region (Mantey, 2013). The various countries that are involved are striving to achieve the goals of this economic revival that will ensure a higher standard of living among their members

2.4 Implications of Migration for the countries of origin

Some studies have revealed that people’s decision to migrate is sometimes influenced by their families in the sending areas. According to the study, families help them migrate by providing them with money and helping them acquire other travel documents to enable them to travel
(Anyanwu and Erhijakpor, 2010). Relations back home also try to make sure migrants get supports that would make them get access to jobs in order to fulfill their decision to travel (Mohapatra et al., 2010). When migrants work in the host country they are expected to send some money and other things back to maximize the welfare of the household back home (Quartey, 2006). This is the reason Azam and Gubert (2006) argued that migration impacts positively, the welfare of the household left behind. Besides pure monetary gains, migration and remittances allow for higher investment in health care and education. Yet, not all impacts are positive: exploitation of migrant’s unscrupulous recruiters or employers is reportedly widespread; separation from family can be stressful for migrants, and large scale immigration can pose serious challenges to a nation’s identity and sovereignty. Perhaps, the relations of the Nigerians back home derive certain benefits from the migrants and therefore help them in their migration process, leading to their influx in Ghana. This study will find out how these migrants get their way to Ghana so easily that their number keeps increasing.

Migration has social, cultural and economic effects on both the sending area and the places of origin. Some researchers argue from empirical studies that there is a two-way flow of resources (Mazzucato, Ratha, 2007). Studies have shown that most people in developing countries mostly migrate for the purpose of working and sending money back home. According to Ratha et al. (2010) official document shows that migrants from developing countries sent over 315 billion dollars to their countries of origin. This suggests that they engage in some transnational activities that help them maintain ties with their relations back home. It has been argued that remittance help reduce poverty among migrant’s relatives in the countries of origin (Ajayi et al., 2009; Adams, 2006b; Gupa et al., 2007). The World Bank (2006a) also acknowledges that remittances contribute to reducing poverty levels in developing countries. However, their study was carried out in Nepal, where people have different cultures. It would be very interesting to find out the case of Nigerians in Ghana.
Remittances have been found to have an income stabilizing effect at both the macroeconomic level (World Bank 2006b, Chami et al. 2009) and at the household level. Historically, remittances have tended to rise in times of economic downturns, financial crises, and natural disasters because migrants living abroad send more money to help their families back home (World Bank 2006b, Yang 2006, Yang and Choi 2007, Mohapatra et al. 2010). In Ghana, remittances were found to help households to minimize the effects of economic shocks on household welfare (Quartey, 2006).

Studies have also shown that the activities and remittances of migrants lead to an increase in domestic savings, as well as improving financial intermediation leading to the growth prospects at both the micro and macro levels in developing countries of the world (Yang, 2008).

Factoring the remittance inflows correctly into the macroeconomic analysis is also likely to improve the credit rating and external debt - sustainability of the remittance-receiving country (Abdih et al., 2009, Avendano et al. 2009, IMF 2010, Ratha et al. 2010). Because they are a large and stable source of foreign currency, remittances are likely to curtail investor panic and prevent sudden current account reversals during the crisis (Bugamelli & Paterno 2006, Gupta et al. 2007). Furthermore, future flows of remittances can be used as collateral by governments and private sector entities in developing countries to raise financing in the international capital market (Ketkar and Ratha, 2005, 2009). These innovative financing mechanisms can be used to raise funds for development projects such as low-income housing, or water supply.

This function of migration turns to fulfill the aims of the ECOWAS Protocol, helping the sending countries. If this is what the Nigerians do, then the macro-economy of Nigeria is more likely to improve.
2.5 Economic implications in the destination country

Even though the channels transmitting the welfare impacts of migration on the destination countries are well known in the literature, there is a very limited amount of empirical evidence from the South quantifying the impacts. Migration of people, just as international trade, benefits both the sending country and the receiving country (van der Mensbrugghe & Rol-Holst 2009). The welfare gain for the destination country is due to the fact that immigration increases the supply of labour, which increases employment, production and thus GDP (Ortega and Peri, 2009). Immigration has also been found to increase the productivity of the receiving economies through the contribution of migrants to innovation. Another way in which immigration increases productivity is that immigrants free up the local workforce to move to higher productivity occupations.

Despite the benefits of immigration, public and the policymakers at the destination country usually believe that immigration can become an economic burden, as immigration is feared to lead to loss of jobs, heavy burden on public services, social tension and increased criminality as a result of competing with indigenes over a resource (UNDP 2009) despite the evidence to the contrary. The main channels for the negative economic outcome for the destination countries are increased job competition that allegedly brings down the wages for the locals and the increased financial burden for caring for a growing population of immigrants especially hiring professionals to meet special needs of migrants.

Incoming migrants need to be integrated into the labour force, which intensifies the competition for existing jobs. Especially in times of economic downturn, the general public and the policymakers tend to become more worried about the potential adverse impact of immigration on natives’ opportunities, and immigrants can be used as scapegoats to blame for rising unemployment even though no strong evidence exists to show that immigrants take natives’
jobs (Papademetriou et al. 2009). A common worry is also downward pressure on salaries caused by an influx of migrant workers. Still, in the OECD countries, the aggregate effect of immigration on wages has been found to be very small both in the short run and in the long run (Longhi et al. 2005), and similar findings in the context of South-South migration has been confirmed by Ratha and Shaw (2007). Simulations from a general equilibrium model by van der Mansbrugghe and Roland - Holst (2009) suggest that reducing migration will not necessarily result in higher wages for native workers in receiving countries since lower levels of migration will also lower the relative return to capital, which in turn will put downward pressure on wages. This suggests that the influx of Nigerians in the Ghanaian economy is in a way helping the Ghanaian economy. However, the activities of these Nigerians need to be critically looked at, so that it does not have any negative impact on the host nation and jeopardize the relationship that exists among the two countries.

Adepoju (2005) argues that the influx of immigrants in a country has some negative social and economic impacts on the host nations in the developing world. He noted that in developing countries, there are no or weak policies to manage immigration and immigrants, mostly in the form of porous borders. This makes people cross the border anywhere and anyhow into the country. Over two decades ago, Crush (2000) noted that the inability to control migration and integrate new immigrants leads to some dramatic actions and human suffering. For instance, Jacob et al, (2006) noted that the inability of Nigerians to manage the influx of Ghanaian migrants in the early 1980s has led to the expulsion of the Ghanaian immigrants in Nigerian. This happens especially when the economy of the host country is under economic pressure. It is possible that when Ghanaians are notable to manage the new immigrants in the country, it may lead to some economic problems in the country and also bring some form of social tension between the host nation and the country of origin.
Studies have also shown that most of the immigrants in country life in the major cities, or the urban or peri-urban areas (World Bank, 2009). This leads to urban congestion and its attendant problems such as flooding and other social vices (UNDP, 2006). This also leads to rapid expansion of the cities and causing slums in the cities. In most cases, immigrants are seen competing with natives for same jobs, and this creates and worsens the unemployment situation in the host nation, leading to xenophobic attacks in the host nations. The activities of these immigrants need to be critically looked at so they do not pose any economic and social challenges in the destination. However, with weak economic and administrative structures there will be challenges dealing with the activities of the Nigerian immigrants in Ghana.

2.6 Activities of Nigerian immigrants in Ghana

As stated earlier in this chapter, most people migrate mainly to seek job opportunities in the destination country. This section of the review examines the activities of foreign nationals in Ghana, with particular importance attached to Nigerian immigrants in Ghana.

Nigeria like any other country on the African continent has its own migration history and this has been captured in some political, cultural and historical antecedents (Adepoju and van der Wiel, 2010). Research has shown that Nigeria as a country is both a receiving and a destination country. However, reports by UNDESA (2014) show that the total number of emigrants from Nigerian origin to other neighbouring countries far exceeds that of the immigrants. According to the World Bank, the total population of Nigeria is estimated at 173.6 million people, thus being the largest population within the ECOWAS and Africa on the whole. Interestingly, this number represents 53 percent of the sub region’s total population (World Bank, 2014).

Nigeria is a country endowed with a lot of mineral deposits, and thus, the country heavily relies on her natural resources especially in the area of agriculture and oil for its revenue to boost the economic prospects of the country. Like many other countries in the West African sub-region, the Agricultural sector employs about 70 percent of the total Nigerian population, while the oil
sector significantly generates foreign exchange income of over 95 percent and 80 percent of
government revenue (Adepoju and van der Wiel, 2010). Nigerians form the highest number of
international and West African migrants in Ghana than any other nationals (Twum-Baah,
2005). The number of Studies have warranted a simultaneous result that, Nigerians were
migrating to Ghana as far back as the early nineteenth century even though they were already
transacting business during the era of the caravan trade (Antwi-Bosiako 2011; Awumbila et al
2009). However, Ghana’s economic affluence during the nineteenth century made the country
a destination point for many immigrants from West Africa, particularly Nigeria, Togo, and
Burkina Faso. Studies by Afolayan (1998) and Afolayan et al. (2008) showed that the
construction of railway lines in Ghana (Takoradi - Tarkwa, Tema-Accra) and Benin (Kotono-
Parakou) in the early twentieth century saw many railway construction workers being sourced
from Nigeria by the colonial administration for the construction of the railway lines. Nigerians
who migrated into the country did so for economic reasons. The Hausas, Yorubas, and Igbos
manage to create strong niches in the retail trade, cocoa farming, mining sector, butchering and
in the sale of yams (Peil, 1975; Skinner, 1963). Over time, they created and developed their
own communities (zongos) and had their own chiefs in these communities they settled in.

When Nigerian begin to migrate in large numbers and at a higher rate, Ghana has become one
of the preferred destinations for them. This started especially, after Ghana became a democratic
nation in 1992, enjoying political stability. In Ghana, Nigerians undertake a lot of economic
activities including trading, manufacturing, media, banking, agriculture, and construction
works (Antw-Bosiako, 2009). There are many Nigerians in many Ghanaian schools at all
levels, indicating that most Nigerians migrate to Ghana for the purpose of education. Most of
the economic activities Nigerians engage in are those that predominantly provide employment
for Ghanaians, presenting a lot of competition in the Ghanaian market. Even though they are
taxed for development purposes, their activities could pose threats to the Ghanaians. The study explores this and some other activities of the Nigerian immigrants in Ghana.

2.7 Push-Pull Theory

A very well-known theoretical perspective in the migration literature that can be used to explain the migration of Nigerian traders to Ghana is the push-pull theory. This theory posits that the push and pull factors are basically the reasons for emigration and immigration. The proponent of this theory Lee (1966)) refers to push factors as unfavourable conditions associated with the place of origin that force people to move. While pull factors are favourable conditions associated with the place of destination that attracts people to migrate. The factors may include economic, political, socio-cultural, or environmental reasons as well as personal decisions.

Nigeria for some years now has been facing socio-economic challenges leading to major economic decline and conflicts in the country. Mainly amongst the reasons is the fragile political state, compounded with an ailing economy, thus causing unemployment and a host of other challenges. Many Nigerians have bemoaned the constant disruptions in power supply as this affects their businesses. Likewise, the continuous attack on natives by Boko Haram, which is rooted in fundamentalism and extremism, notwithstanding the extermination and abduction that has been inflicted on the citizenry over these years which have led many to flee from the country to seek refuge in peaceful neighbouring countries. Additionally, the unequal distribution of wealth in the country with a huge difference between the few wealthy and the many poor may have “pushed” many Nigerians out of the country to seek better prospects outside, with Ghana serving as a haven to many.

Pull factors, on the other hand, include conditions at the destination country that attract or lure people to migrate owing to the available information to them. This may also include deliberate and unintended policies and actions of recipient countries that aim to attract persons to migrate (Lee 1966, Dovlo, 2003). Ghana has been touted as a peaceful country with a stable political
terrain (Anarfi et al, 2003; Adepoju, 2010; Awumbila et al, 2013). A steadily growing economy and favourable investment policies also have attracted many investors into the country. Employment opportunities and affordable living have also served as lures to many migrants seeking better lives or fleeing conflicts in their country of origin. The availability of basic amenities in Ghana such as potable water, good roads, political stability, and stable power supply has pulled many migrants to the country. Thus, many Nigerians may have migrated to Ghana to seek better prospects as well as avoid the ongoing conflicts in their country. It has also been suggested in other studies that the common language shared between the two countries also serves as an attraction for migrants who may also be interested in trading in Ghana (Adepoju, 2010; Anarfi et al, 2003). Therefore, the push-pull theory could be used to explain the factors involved in influencing Nigerian traders in Ghana to choose the country as their destination.

However, one of the criticisms of the Push and Pull theory is that it fails to acknowledge the role of other factors such as social networks in influencing migration decisions. Hence a second theory (Social network theory) is employed by the study to complement the push and pull theory in explaining the migration processes of Nigerian traders in Ghana.

2.8 The Social Network Theory

Another theory that was used to complement the push-pull theory is the Social Network Theory. This theory seeks to focus on the interpersonal ties that connect migrants, and non-migrants in both origin and destination areas through bonds of kinship, friendship and shared community of origin (Massey et al, 1993:448). This invariably helps to decrease the economic, social and psychological costs of migration.

Social networks and affiliation facilitate migration, for example, family and friends can help influence the decision to migrate, help with information on availability of jobs or potential businesses with lucrative incentives as well as even help to secure job placements for them.
Likewise, they can also provide accommodation by assisting them to find suitable accommodation or sometimes take them to stay with them till they acquire their own accommodation.

This theory helps to explain what perpetuates migration in time and space rather than seeking to know the determinants of migration (Massey et al, 1993). This is to say, the theory tries to explain why wage differentials or pull factors or policies in receiving countries do not necessarily stop migration into that country. It further seeks to show why there is no even distribution of migrants’ destination. The attention is on diaspora networks and it is assumed that the network influences the decision of migrants before they migrate. Thus, colonial bonds influenced in part by common language and trade or investment flows as well as well-established networks perpetuate migration (Castles and Miller 2009). Anarfi et al (2003) indicated that a survey carried in 1995 showed that 23.5 percent of Ghanaian migrants stated they emigrated because they had relatives or friends already residing in the destination country. Thus, many Nigerian traders trading in Madina would have had prior information about the trade sector in Ghana before deciding to emigrate. They depend on their social capital for crucial information such as the scope of the market, capital, and skills needed. Therefore, the study seeks to find out how the Nigerian traders have utilized these networks in facilitating their migration to Ghana and how the networks have helped them in settling and integrating into the Ghanaian society and market according to Massey et al (1993).
CHAPTER THREE
METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

3.1 Introduction
This chapter presents the methodology of the study which was employed in researching relevant issues of this study. The chapter starts by describing the study area where the research was carried out, explaining the methodological design used, the sampling techniques employed and the data collection techniques used data analysis and interpretation. Ethical issues relevant to this study are also laid out. The chapter concludes with challenges encountered in the research process and the limitations of the study.

3.2 The study Area
The study was carried out in Madina in the La-Nkwantanan Municipality in the Greater Accra Region of Ghana, La-Nkwantanan municipality was established in 2012 by the legislative instrument (LI) 2131. Although the whole Greater Accra Region is part of the smaller regions in Ghana, it attracts the majority of migrants, both internal and international. Madina has also become a center for migrant activities in the Greater Accra Region of Ghana. The study area, Madina, has an estimated population of 137,162 people and the total land area of 70.887 square miles according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census. Among the international migrants, Nigerians form a majority, and they are engaged in all forms of economic activities including trading and industry. Madina has a very big lorry station that serves as a place of departure and arrival for migrants and commuters or travelers. The study area is also not far from Kotoka International Airport which also serves as a point of departure and arrival for travelers, immigrants, and emigrants. There are all forms of major religious activities in the study area. People in Madina have different ethnic and cultural backgrounds and could serve
as a place where migrants are welcome. This forms part of the reasons why Madina has been chosen particularly for this study.

3.3 Research Design

The research methodology employed was the mixed method approach as the research could not be addressed by just using either a qualitative or quantitative method. Using the mixed method, the researcher aimed at presenting a comprehensive analysis of the research problem (Teye 2012; Lopez-fernandez et al, 2011; Creswell, 2009). In the study, the quantitative data sought to broaden the research in terms of numbers for the purposes of generalization whiles the qualitative approach sought to gain deeper understanding and detailed information of participants’ situation, emotions, experiences and perceptions of the trading activities of Nigerians in Ghana as well as impact of their transnational activities in Ghana. Thus, each approach complements the strengths and weaknesses of the other thereby increasing the validity of the research findings (Teye 2012, Bryman, 2007; Creswell 2009).

3.4 Sources of data

Both primary and secondary data were sourced for this research. Primary sources used included questionnaires and interviews collected by the researcher while secondary sources included a desk study of rich and diverse existing literature from books, journals, archives and other scholarly sites of the internet.

3.5 Quantitative Approach

3.5.1 Target Population and Sampling

The targeted population for this study were Nigerians living in Ghana and have set up businesses/enterprises in Madina for at least a year or more. Thus Nigerians born in Ghana or who have naturalized to become citizens were not included in the study. This was necessary to ensure that the objectives of the study were achieved. Nigerians who have been born or
naturalized as Ghanaians may not have any migration experience and hence may not give the much needed information for the study. Also, statistics show that Nigerians form the highest number of migrants for the West African sub-region in Ghana. Again, Nigeria has been consistently present in the top ten sources of investments registered by the Ghana Investment Promotion Centre (GIPC) are from a variety of countries and different continents in its reports.

3.5.2 Sampling size and sampling technique
Identifying Nigerian respondents in the study area (Madina) was going to be difficult without a lead as there are many businesses and shops owned by Ghanaians and people of different nationalities. Through the assistance of our key informant, the researcher identified the heads of the Nigerian Traders Association who in turn gave a composite list of their membership which had 180 registered Nigerian traders.

A stratified sampling technique was used to divide the whole population into different subgroups, after which respondents were randomly selected as the final subject matter proportionally from the diverse groupings. This gave a fair representation of the population thereby reducing sampling error. Using this approach a total of 70 questionnaires were administered and all were retrieved.

3.5.3 Pre-testing
Prior to the actual collection of data, the questionnaire was pre-tested to ensure it was appropriate to use. Saunders et al (2007) note that pre-testing helps to check the appropriateness of a questionnaire or interview guide to lessen the likeliness of respondents not understanding or not answering questions correctly. Pretesting was carried out in Accra central in the Greater Accra Region among similar groups of Nigerian traders. This helped the researcher to make necessary corrections to the research instrument.
3.6 Quantitative data collection

3.6.1 Questionnaire survey

For the quantitative data, a structured questionnaire was administered on the field to collect data. Thus some questions were close-ended and some were open-ended. With the close-ended questions, respondents were given a range of options to select the most appropriate answer from. The quantitative survey questionnaire was used for the purposes of generalization of results of the findings (see Babbie, 1990). The questionnaire used in the study was administered by the researcher and his assistant and this was structured to gain responses in the following areas: The socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents

- Socio-demographic characteristics of respondents
- Migration history
- Transnational economic activities

3.6.2 Quantitative data analysis

After data administered to respondents was retrieved, each questionnaire was checked, coded and analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). This was then used to provide descriptive statistics presented in the form of tables, charts, and graphs. Frequency distribution tables of single variables were used for representation as well as cross tabulation.

3.7 Qualitative methods

3.7.1 Identifying participants and sample size

Also from the same population, a purposive sampling technique was used in identifying Nigerian traders from the sample frame for an in-depth interview. This was based on their rich experience and information received during the administering of the questionnaires. Therefore, 5 Nigerian traders were interviewed using in-depth interview guides. This was necessary for in-depth understanding and explanations were given to know their migration history and
networks they had relied on to migrate and how they have integrated into the Ghanaian economy.

3.8 Qualitative data collection

3.8.1 In-depth Interviews

For the qualitative data, an in-depth interview guide was used to collect data from Nigerian traders and leaders of the Nigerian traders association. They consisted of five (5) key informants namely the head of the trade association and four (4) respondents who have experience in trade issues and were selected purposively for the interviews during the questionnaire survey. This enabled the researcher to, first of all, get more information in lengthy conversations with respondents in a face to face interaction with closed-ended responses in the questionnaire survey. Thus the conversation further explored their migration networks and how these informed their decision making prior to migration. The researcher again sought insight into the factors that helped with their integration into the Ghanaian society and labour market. Also, the challenges, experiences and livelihood strategy/strategies adopted by the Nigerian traders were interrogated to help in reaching the aim of the study. One detriment of in-depth interviews is that only a few respondents can participate in the interviews, thus it findings or results cannot be generalized.

- The interview guide helped to gather information on transnational activities from the association leaders such as type of business engaged in and reasons for such business
- Migration-decision making prior to coming to Ghana and the reasons for choosing Ghana
- Types of religious groups and their role in their integration and adaptation in the host country.
As Preskill and Jones (2009) have noted, the interview guide for the qualitative data is generally useful for exploring attitudes and feelings and to highlight issues that have not surfaced in the administering of the questionnaire.

3.8.2 Qualitative data analysis

In-depth interviews were audio-recorded and handwritten as notes by the researcher. All interviews were carried out in the English language as that was a common language both researcher and respondent could communicate. Thus, it was easy to transcribe without changing meanings to the sayings of the respondent. Interviews were then coded, put into themes by referring to the objectives. This helped to categorize and analyze the themes by interpreting, thereby simply reducing many words into coherent and logical phrases.

3.9 Ethical Consideration

Ethical considerations are very crucial in any research. Respondents were very well informed about the purpose of the research as well as the benefits of participating in the research. They were duly informed about the use of audio recorders and the publishing of their interviews. The respondents were duly informed that participation was voluntary and they could end the interview at any given time should they wish not to continue. Nevertheless, respondents were assured of confidentiality and hence all names were referenced with pseudonyms.

3.10 Limitation of the study

The study was limited by time constraints since the researcher had limited time to produce the study report. This affected the sample size which could have been bigger. However, the small sample size did not affect the study results. It was very difficult to have access to the respondents for the interview. This was because they were very busy doing various economic activities and the researcher did not want to disturb them. This delayed the data collection exercise but did not affect the outcome of the study.
CHAPTER FOUR

ANALYSES AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter addresses the objectives of the study by analyzing the field data based on the background characteristics of respondents, respondents’ migration history and their transnational activities in the host country. The first section discusses the socio-demographic characteristics of respondents including sex, age and their respective levels of education. The second section further presents an analysis and discussion on transnational economic activities in terms of the nature of their business, type of business, how the business is performing and the type of workers employed. Moreover, the next section analyses and discusses the transnational connection with the origin and its impact.

4.1.1 Summary of socio-demographic characteristics of respondents

Out of the 70 respondents sampled, more than three-fifth (64.3%) were males while the rest constitute the female population. The sex differences and their influence on migration have received an extensive review of the migration literature. As explained by Haan (2000) sex play a major role in migration decision making. With respect to the age of the respondents, more than a third (37.7%) fall within the age cohort (30-34) years while just a fifth were within the age group (25-29) years. Those aged between (20-24) years constituted 14.2 percent. The age distribution is the characteristics of a youthful age group. This is consistent with Piracha and Saraoge (2013) outcome which posited that there is a greater tendency for the youth to migrate than the elderly. In terms of education, those with SHS attainment were close to half (47.1%) followed by those with voc/technical education (21.4%) the rest of the educational levels of the respondents were less than 15 percent of the total responses obtained. This is an indication that at least, large section of the respondents have had some formal education. Another
important variable the study investigated was marital states since it may affect respondent’s likelihood to migrate. This assertion is reiterated by Jacoben and Levin (2000) that single persons are more likely to migrate than married. It was evident that close to half (48.6%) were single while those who have married constituted 25.7 percent. The rest of the marital status was 10 percent and below. Lastly religious status of the respondents was ascertained. Out of the total population, more than half (65.7%) form the Christian faith while those with Islamic faith were more than a fourth (25.7%). The result is a reflection of the religious representation of the host country but not those of the origin country.

Table 4.1: Summary of socio-demographic characteristics of respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>64.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>35.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>21.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-34</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>35.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-39</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-44</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-49</td>
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<td>4.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>50+</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
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<td>Educational status</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>100.0</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital status</th>
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<td>Never married</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consensual</td>
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<td>10.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Married</td>
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<tr>
<td>Separated</td>
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<tr>
<td>Divorced</td>
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<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widowed</td>
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<td>1.4</td>
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<th>Religion</th>
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<td>Christianity</td>
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<td>65.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islam</td>
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<td>25.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditionalist</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total      | 70| 100.0|

Source: Field data, 2019

4.1.2 Duration spent in Ghana

Duration spent by respondents in Ghana was explored. Interestingly, half (50.0%) of the respondents have stayed in the host country between 1-5 years followed by those who have stayed between 5-10 years (37.1%). The rest of the years spent were less than 10 percent. This is an indication that the majority are likely to have adapted to the Ghanaian society. One of the associations head had this to say;

In fact, some of our members including myself have been in Ghana for more than 5 years. We even speak the popular local language which is Twi to the extent that we interact with our customers in Twi (An association head, 2019)
### Table 4.2: Duration spent in Ghana

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Duration spent (years)</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Below 1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-5</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>50.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>37.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-15</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 and more</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>70</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field data, 2019

### 4.1.3 Number of people respondent migrated with

In as much as people migrate individually or in groups, the study sought to find what the situation for the respondents was. Close to three-fifth (57.6%) of the respondents migrated only while migrants and their occupants consisting of 1-5 constituted 27.1 percent. Those who migrate within a group of 5 to 10 were 11.4 percent. The rest of such migration was less than 5 percent of the total outcome. As explained by Onoka (2001) many people who are ethnically bonded believe in group migration and are typically associated with sub-Saharan Africa and south-east Asia migrants. One of the association members had this to say;

> Personally, I came to Ghana with three of my siblings and it was a family decision so that we can help each other in terms of challenges (Association member, 2019).
Table 4.3: Number of people respondent migrated with

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of people respondent migrated with</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Only me</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>57.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-5</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>27.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-15</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15+</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field data, 2019

4.1.4 Purpose of your migration to Ghana

Generally, migration has been extensively established to be economic reasons though other non-economic reasons account for why people migrate (Halfacree, 2004; Hagen-Zanker, 2008). It was in this vein that respondents’ purpose was explored. Out of the 70 respondents sampled, half (50.0%) migrate to engage in petty trading while those seeking jobs were 25.7 percent. Educationally, those who migrated were 14.3 percent. Other purposes for migration were less than 10 percent. The general implication is that most of the movement is economically induced.
Table 4.4: Purpose of your migration to Ghana

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purpose of migration</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seeking for job</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>25.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engage in petty trading</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>50.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational purposes</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helping my parents with their business</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setting up business</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>70</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field data, 2019

4.1.5 Percent distribution of the purpose of migration by gender

Table 4.5 further identifies the likelihood of disparity between gender and purpose of migration. Among the male population, more than 53.3% of respondents cited engaging in petty trading business was the reason for their migration while those seeking jobs constituted 22.2 percent followed by educational purposes (11.1%). Similar responses were obtained for the female population but higher among the females than the males. The results reflect the ascribed roles and activities to specific gender in the Ghanaian society and may also not differ from respondent’s origin country since both countries share similar cultures, beliefs, and norms. This was supported by a participant;

The cosmetic shop I have here, I also have a similar one back in Nigeria. You cannot start a business you have no experience in especially when you migrate to Ghana. It will be a very big risk. So many of the items my colleagues and I are selling here at Madina, Ghana are the same things we have been doing back at home (a member of the trade union, 2019).

However, there was no significant association ($\chi^2 = 9.613$, df = 8 and p-value = 0.217 > 0.05) between purpose of migration and one’s gender.
Table 4.5: Percent distribution of the purpose of migration by gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purpose of migration</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeking for job</td>
<td>10(22.2%)</td>
<td>8(32.0%)</td>
<td>18(25.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engage in petty trading</td>
<td>24(53.3%)</td>
<td>12(48.0%)</td>
<td>36(51.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational purposes</td>
<td>5(11.1%)</td>
<td>3(12.0%)</td>
<td>8(11.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helping my parents with their business</td>
<td>3(6.7%)</td>
<td>2(8.0%)</td>
<td>5(7.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setting up business</td>
<td>2(4.4%)</td>
<td>0(0.0%)</td>
<td>2(2.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>1(2.2%)</td>
<td>0(0.0%)</td>
<td>1(1.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>45(100.0%)</td>
<td>25(100.0%)</td>
<td>70 (100.0%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\( \chi^2 = 9.613, \text{ df } = 8 \text{ and } p\text{-value} = 0.217 > 0.05 \)

Source: Field data, 2019

4.1.6 Initiator of migration decision

Migration decision making has been highlighted in the literature to either be an individual or group decision making (De Jong, & Gardner, 2013). It was on this premise that respondents’ views were explored on who initiates the decision when they decided to migrate. In rank order, self-decision making constituted more than half (54.4%) followed by both parents (14.3%) and friends 1(2.9%). The overall implication is that individual made most of the migration decision when deciding to move to Ghana. This assertion is consistent with neoclassical views on migration where individuals make their own cost-benefit analysis before migrating especially under the micro-level (Massey et al., 1993).
### Table 4.6: Initiator of migration decision

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiator of migration decision</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Father</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both parents</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friends</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myself</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>51.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business/connection man</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>70</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field data, 2019

#### 4.1.7 Respondent’s first point of entry in Ghana

Respondent’s first point of entry in Ghana was ascertained. It was evident that Accra (52.9%), Tema (17.1%) and Koforidua (10.0%) were the preferred locations. The reason for Tema and Koforidua could be attributed to the proximity to Accra which is the capital. Accra had the highest percentage of migrants because it noted as the economic hub of the country and all business activities take place there in addition to available market. This is consistent with GSS (2010) where Accra and for that matter its surrounding communities housed more migrants than any other city in the country. One of the interviewees had this to share;

> Before I decided to migrate, I had planned to reside in any part of Accra because of the opportunities that abound there was compared to any other parts of the country and it is also easy to facilitate any documentation than being in other parts of the country (A member of the trade union, 2019)
Table 4.7: Respondent’s first point of entry in Ghana

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Respondent’s first point of entry in Ghana</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accra</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>52.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tema</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kumasi</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koforidua</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takoradi</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamale</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>70</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field data, 2019

4.1.8 Relationship between respondent’s first point of entry and gender

The first point of entry in Ghana was explored from the gender perspective. With regards to the male population, Accra (51.1%) and Tema (17.8%) were the leading destinations followed by Kumasi (11.1%). A similar outcome was obtained from the female population but higher among females than males in terms of residing in Kumasi. Despite Takoradi emerging as the new economic hub in terms of the discovery of oil, the percentage of both male and females were less than 10 percent. However, there was significant association ($\chi^2 = 12.934$, df = 10 and p-value = 0.031 < 0.05) between respondents’ place of entry in Ghana and one’s gender. The reason could be attributed to where they are likely to get job opportunities as well as likely social contact in that area.
Table 4.8: Relationship between respondent’s first point of entry and gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Respondent’s first point of entry</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accra</td>
<td>23(51.1%)</td>
<td>9(36.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tema</td>
<td>8(17.8%)</td>
<td>5(20.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kumasi</td>
<td>5(11.1%)</td>
<td>6(24.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koforidua</td>
<td>3(6.7%)</td>
<td>2(8.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takoradi</td>
<td>4(8.9%)</td>
<td>1(4.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamale</td>
<td>2(4.4%)</td>
<td>1(4.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>0(0.0%)</td>
<td>1(4.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>45(100.0%)</strong></td>
<td><strong>25(100.0%)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\( \chi^2 = 12.934, \text{df} = 10 \) and p-value = 0.031 < 0.05

Source: Field data, 2019

4.1.9 Motivating factors that influence Ghana as a choice of destination

Choices of destination are based on several factors (Khosa & Kalitanyi, 2015; Bednaříková, Bavorová & Ponkina, 2016) and that of respondents was explored. Two-fifth (40.0%) of the respondent’s reason for choosing Ghana was as a result of the social network, followed by the free movement ECOWAS protocol being a member of the sub-region. Economic opportunity was the third most essential reason for choosing Ghana. The rest of the reasons that influenced their choices were less than 10 percent. One member who has been staying here since 2010 had this to say:

Within the sub-region, Nigerians are more in Ghana as compared to other ECOWAS nationals hence choosing Ghana will be an advantage since you are likely to integrate easily and also receive support from friends and family (Okeh, a member of the trade union, 2019)
Table 4.9: Motivating factors that influence Ghana as a choice of destination

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factors that influence Ghana as a choice of destination</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social network</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>40.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic opportunities</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expertise</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peace</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitality</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free movement/ECOWAS protocol</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>25.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>70</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field data, 2019

4.2.0 Bivariate analysis between gender and their motivating factors for migration

Bivariate analysis between gender and motivating factors for migrating was explored. As the theory of the study explains, various drivers are responsible for influencing migration in both push-pull and network theories explored by the study. Out of the male population, social networks (35.6%) and free movement/ECOWAS protocol were the most essential motivating factors in addition to economic opportunities (20.0%). With regards to the female population, more than a third (36.0%) cited social networks while (28.0%) mentioned economic opportunity. In terms of free movement/ECOWAS protocol, males were 7 times (26.7% - 20.0%) more than their female counterparts. The general implication is that most of the males rely on free movement to migrate. However, there was no significant association ($\chi^2 = 9.660$, df = 10 and p-value = 0.379 > 0.05) between motivating factors and one’s gender, hence motivating factors were mostly one’s network and the ability to utilize it.
Table 4.9.1: Bivariate analysis between gender and their motivating factors for migration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Motivating factors</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social network</td>
<td>16(35.6%)</td>
<td>9(36.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic opportunities</td>
<td>9(20.0%)</td>
<td>7(28.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expertise</td>
<td>3(6.7%)</td>
<td>0(0.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peace</td>
<td>1(2.2%)</td>
<td>0(0.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitality</td>
<td>2(4.4%)</td>
<td>1(4.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>1(2.2%)</td>
<td>3(12.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free movement/ECOWAS protocol</td>
<td>12(26.7%)</td>
<td>5(20.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>1(2.2%)</td>
<td>0(0.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>45(100.0%)</td>
<td>25(100.0%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

($\chi^2 = 9.660$, df = 10 and p-value = 0.379 > 0.05)

*Source: Field data, 2019*

### 4.2.1 Respondent’s employment status and nature of their business

Respondent’s employment and the nature of business engaged in were explored. It was evident that more than three-fifth (67.1%) were working while the rest were not. Those without work explained that they had no network prior to their migration and believe it has affected their job search. This assertion is consistent with work done by Palloni et al. (2001) on reliance on social capital where he pointed out that those who rely on it are able to secure jobs and accommodation prior to their migration. Again, with respect to the nature of business respondents engaged in, a large proportion (32.9%) were into retail business while 18.6 percent were into hospitality and restaurant business. The rest of the businesses engaged in by the respondents were less than 10 percent. One participant had this to say:
In fact, retailing and the restaurant business are the ones you can make profit easily because they are basic things you cannot do away with as an individual, especially food, beverages among others. So, we make sales a lot in business and Ghana love to enjoy our foods because most of them have watched our movies where people are served with foods like Eba and Aguse soup (participant, 2019).

These form of businesses contradicts our national laws since such businesses are for only Ghanaians hence there has been an agitation between Ghanaians and Nigerians over the retail business.

Table 4.9.2: Respondent’s employment status and nature of their business

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Are you working</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>67.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>32.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>70</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nature of business</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>32.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restaurant/hospitality</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small-scale mining</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>47</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field data, 2019

4.2.2 Specific business operated by respondents in Madina

The study further sought to identify specific business engaged in by Nigerians in the study area (Madina). Figure 4.9.92 shows that more than half (52.9%) of the respondents are into mobile phones whereas those into phone repairs and accessories were three times (21.4% - 18.6%) more than those engaging in fast foods. The reason accounting for that according to respondents is that customers keep enhancing their phones every time by purchasing phone
accessories in order for their phones to look brand new. Other businesses operated by Nigerians at Madina were less than 5 percent.

**Figure 4.9.92: Specific business operated by respondents in Madina**

*Source: Field data, 2019*

### 4.2.3 Respondent’s employees and the nature of business they do

Respondents were asked whether they have employees and the nature of work they do. The findings discovered that more than three-fifth (62.9%) had no employees while 37.1 percent of the respondents said they have some employees who work with them. In terms of the kind of work, these employees engaged in revealed that (30.8%) are into retailing while 23.1 percent constitute those doing wholesale business. The rest of the business was less than 20 percent of the total income. One retailer who deals in phone accessories had this to share:

I have three employees, two Ghanaians and one Nigerian. They distribute some of the accessories to our clients in some parts of the country, especially Tema, Kumasi, and Tamale. I have even made contacts in Tamale and Koforidua and will start my business there soon *(Opata. A Nigerian retailer, 2019).*
Table 4.9.3: Respondent’s employees and the nature of business they do

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do you have workers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>37.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>62.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nature of work they do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>30.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>23.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restaurant/hospitality</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small-scale mining</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field data, 2019

4.2.4 Business performing rate in Madina

Figure 4.9.93 presents information on business performing rates in Madina with respect to the Nigerian business. It was evident that more than third constituents predict the performing rate of the business they do while 21.4 percent stated emphatically that it’s not good. However, 14.2 percent said it was good in terms of sales. The general implication is that respondents could meet confirmed outright the performing rate of their businesses but admit that some strives have been made.
Figure 4.9.93: Business performing rate in Madina

Source: Field data, 2019

4.2.5 Respondent’s views in terms of who get more customers or better business outcome

Respondent’s views in terms of who get more customers or better business between Nigerians and Ghanaians were explored. Half (51.4%) attributed that both Nigerians and Ghanaians get more customers/better business followed by Ghanaians getting better customers (24.3%). Nigerians, on the other hand, getting better business/customers were 17.1 percent of the total outcome. One shop owner reiterated that:

"You cannot predict who gets customers/better business but in general, all of us both Ghanaians and Nigerians make sales so I can say at least each one gets customers (A member. 2019)"
Table 4.9.4. Respondent’s views in terms of who get more customers or better business outcome

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Respondent’s views in terms of who get more customers or better business outcome</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nigerians</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghanaians</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>24.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>51.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field data, 2019

4.2.6 Frequency of remittances

Remittances play an important role in the left-behind families including portions of their household income. The complexity and widespread impact associated with remittances mostly depend on the frequency of remittances (Mckay, 2012). It was in this vein that respondent’s views on the matter were obtained from the field. Table 4.9.5 shows that more than two-fifth 47.1% remit where the rest do not. However, with respect to the frequency of remit, 45.5 percent of the respondents remit every 6 months followed by more than a fifth (24.2%) who send remittances yearly. Those sending remittances every two years were 9 times (15.2% - 6.1%) more than those remitting every 5 years. The overall implication is that large section of the respondents remits at least every 6 months. This was confirmed by a participant during an in-depth interview;

I send money home every six months because I don’t make enough money every month so I save little by little and then send it to complete our family house. Part of it is also used to pay school fees for my children (Nigerian shop owner, 2019)
Table 4.9.5. Frequency of remittances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do you remit to Nigeria</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>47.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>52.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency of remittances</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Every 6 months</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>45.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Every year</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>24.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Every 2 years</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Every 5 years</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field data, 2019

4.2.7 Type of remittances sent home

Figure 4.9.94 presents information on the type of remittances sent home. It was evident that three out of every five (61.4%) respondents remit cash followed by those who remit both cash and in-kind remittances (28.6%). As indicated in the World Bank report, (2005), remittances mostly sent home are money but recent times, in-kind remittances such as food, dresses have surfaced.
4.2.8 Amount remitted back home

Amount remit back home to Nigeria was explored. Out of the 70 respondents sampled, three out of every five (60.6%) respondents remit amount ranging from 100-500 Ghana cedis while a fifth (21.4%) remit between 600-1000 Ghana cedis. Those sending between 1100-1500 cedis constituted 10 percent. The result are a reflection on the kind of work the respondent do hence it is justifiable for such amount to be remitted.

Figure 4.9.94: Type of remittances sent home

Source: Field data, 2019
Table 4.9.6: Amount remitted back home

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount remit back home (GH₵)</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100-500</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>60.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600-1000</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>21.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1100-1500</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1600-2000</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2100+</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>70</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field data, 2019

4.2.9 Distribution of amount remitted by gender

Gendered perspective in terms of remittance has been highlighted extensively in the literature (Calstado, 2012) it was on this premise that respondents' views on the amount sent back home were ascertained. Among the male respondents more than two-fifth (46.7%) remit between 100-500 Ghana cedis followed by (28.9%) remitting 600-1000 Ghana cedis and 15.6 percent remit 1100-1500 Ghana cedis. The rest of the amount with respect to the male population was less than 10 percent. Similar responses were obtained from the female population but higher among males than female with the exception of remitting 100-500 Ghana cedis males were 3 times (6.7% - 4%) more than females and this can be attributed to the type of work males engaged in. As explained by Castaldo and mickey (2012), women remit frequently and in small quantity than men and this account for at least amount they sent as compared to their males. However, there was no significant association ($\chi^2 = 8.064$, df = 9 and p-value = 0.523> 0.05) between amount remitted and one’s gender.
Table 4.9.7: Distribution of amount remitted by gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount remit (GH₵)</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100-500</td>
<td>21(46.7%)</td>
<td>17(68.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600-1000</td>
<td>13(28.9%)</td>
<td>5(20.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1100-1500</td>
<td>7(15.6%)</td>
<td>2(8.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1600-2000</td>
<td>3(6.7%)</td>
<td>1(4.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2100+</td>
<td>1(2.2%)</td>
<td>0(0.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>45(100.0%)</td>
<td>25(100.0%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

($\chi^2 = 8.064, df = 9$ and $p$-value = 0.523 $> 0.05$)

Source: Field data, 2019

4.3.0 Channels used in sending remittances

Channels used in sending remittances were explored. Figure 4.9.95 shows that half (50.0%) of the respondents use mobile money agents while 30 percent prefer sending the money through their friends. Those who prefer interbank transfer were just 15.7 percent. The high patronage of mobile agents is that fewer documentation is required and easy to be received without any difficulties. One of the respondents had this to say;

I remit a lot to my family back home but rely on mobile money agents because it is convenient and safe. There is little documentation while the receiver also gets it without any delay (Respondent at Madina. 2019).
4.3.1 Frequency of visiting home

The frequency of visiting home was explored. It was revealed that majority (65.7%) visit home once every year while 18.6 percent do same but every two years. The rest of the duration of visit was less than 10 percent of the total outcomes. One association member had this to say;

I used to go home often but I hardly do that now because business is not as good as it was before. So, the money for transportation can also be added to the money sent home. If I miss them, I call them on the phone and talk to them (musah, association member, 2019)
Table 4.9.8: Frequency of visiting home

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency of visiting home</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Every 3 months</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Every year</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>65.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Every 2 years</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field data, 2019

4.3.2 Respondent’s migration experience

Respondents’ migration experiences were ascertained and the results show that more than a third cited it been moderate (35.7%) and significant (32.6%). Most migrant’s experiences with respect to migration at the early stages in host countries according to Adedeji & Bullinger (2019), migration experience of early arrivals meet challenges such integration, job search and settlement problems especially those whose documents are questionable. However, those who mentioned not at all in terms of their migration experience constituted 17.1 percent followed by those who had a very significant experience 14.3%. The general implication is that large section of the respondents’ experiences as a result of migration was positive.
Table 4.9.9: Respondent’s migration experience

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Respondent’s migration experience</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very significant</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>32.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>35.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not at all</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field data, 2019

4.3.3 Acquisition of properties in Nigeria while you are in Ghana

Based on the nature of work these immigrants engaged in, the study sought to find out whether they have acquired properties in Nigeria while they are here in Ghana. The finding revealed that those have not acquired anything at all hence half (50.0%) of the total population and those who have acquired a lot of properties were 4 times (14.3%-18.6%) less than those who have acquired a little. The general implication is that a fraction of the respondents has acquired certain properties as a result of migration.
4.3.4 Respondent’s views on best place to transact business between Ghana and Nigeria

Respondent’s views on the best place to transact business between Ghana and Nigerian were ascertained. More than two-fifth (45.7%) of the respondents cited Ghana while those who mentioned Nigeria were 6 times (28.6%-22.9%) more than those who cited both countries. The high percentage for Ghana according to the respondents is as a result of the hospital nature of Ghana and the peace the country enjoys. One respondent had this to say;

To do business in Ghana is very friendly until the recent agitation between GUTA association and we the foreigners but aside that the cordial relationship we enjoy with both customers and competitors in addition to the peace the country have made Ghana a good country for business (Orojo, a trader, 2019).
4.3.5 Associations joined by respondents and their types

Immigrant’s presence in any country mostly relies on association for their social, cultural and economic integration (Firang, 2017). It was on this premise that the question was ask whether respondents belong to any association or group. An overwhelming majority (85.7%) responded yes while the rest responded no. with regards to the type of association and hometown association were the two most significant ones. The result is the reflection of the presence of Nigerian churches in Ghana and the vibrant hometown associations in Ghana especially Accra. One respondent confirmed this assertion in an in-depth interview;

I belong to both religious and hometown associations. I am from Edo state and I have joined our association. I benefited a lot when I joined them in terms of searching for accommodation and capital to start up my phone repair shop (Obi, a phone repairer, 2019)
Table 4.9.91: Associations joined by respondents and its types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do you belong to any association</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>85.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>70</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of association</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious association</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>45.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hometown association</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>38.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade union</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious and Trade union</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hometown association and trade union</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious and hometown associations</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>60</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field data, 2019
CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

In the migration literature, a little has been researched of transnational practices among Nigerians living in Ghana especially their cultural practices and socio-economic dimensions that constitute transnationalism and activities that are applicable for operating between more than one nation-state and the specific objectives the addressed include examining their migration processes and how it influences their choice of destination, economic activities they engaged in while in Ghana as well as the effect of transnational practices on the host country. Methodologically, a stratified sampling procedure was used to select Nigerian immigrants in the study area.

The chapter wraps up with the summary of the study’s key findings and also provides a conclusion based on the findings some recommendations out of the study.

5.1 Summary of findings

With respect to the socio-demographic characteristics of respondents, 41.3 percent of respondents were below the age of 35 years which confirms an overwhelming majority of the youth among the respondents. The result is therefore not surprising since it is consistent with migration literature that West African migrants are mostly the youth (Adepoju, 2010). It also supports Awumbila (2011) study that the youth are more than any other age category that is most likely to migrate. Also, 64.3 percent of the respondents were males while the rest were females. A total of 48.6 percent of the respondents were single while 25.7 percent were married. A large proportion of the respondents have attained SHS as the highest level of study with majority being Christians. The study also identified that those who have stayed in Ghana between 1-5 years constituted 50 percent of the total outcome. The purpose of one’s migration
was to engaging in petty trading (50.0%) and seeking for job opportunities (25.7%) with females dominating in that regard.

In terms of the migration process, initiator of migration decisions were on individual bases (51.4%) with Accra and Tema as the main destinations within Ghana. Factors that influence their migration was social network (40.0%). This conforms to the social network theory employed by the study. Other factors responsible were economic opportunities, Ecowas protocol, hospitality, and common language. These also reflect the push-pull theory used by the study.

Again, with regards to transnational impact, respondent’s experiences were moderate and were able to acquire some properties back home as a result of migration. Respondent’s integration and adaptation process were possible as a result of the presence of the associations they joined such as religious bodies (45.0%) and hometown associations (38.3%) which aided in their social, cultural and economic integration.

5.2 Conclusion

In analysing the assessment of transnational practices of Nigerian immigrants to Ghana, this study has identified that Ghana is an attractive destination for businesses from neighbouring West African countries especially Nigeria. Factors such as peace, economic growth, Ecowas protocol, and social network are the major factors that encourage Nigerians to migrate to Ghana. These factors responsible for their migration are in line with the push-pull and the network theories. The majority of these migrants are of youthful age (below 35 years) and have attained SHS certificate as their highest educational level. This assertion supports the study by Awumbila (2011) and Adepoju (2010) who expound that West African migrants are mostly young with some level of education.
Although the traders pose competition to Ghanaians traders within the same sector, they contribute to employment creation and provide an alternative option to the Ghanaian consumer. Not only that, they contribute to our taxes and invest by opening branches of their business within the country. Integration was not a problem for many since they had support from the associations they joined.

5.3 Recommendation

With the increasing globalization, the role of Ecowas would continue to increase the flow of migrants, especially from the neighbouring countries to Ghana mainly for economic opportunities. This has the ability to increase the size of the Ghanaian economy through their investment and trade-related activities identified by the study. Hence the following recommendations are made in that regard:

5.3.1 Policies

1. Policymakers should formulate policies that would position Ghana in a way to explore these benefits without possible future negative repercussions.

2. The government of Ghana should streamline the trade sector so that both Ghanaian business owners and immigrants with huge capital to invest in the economy would be protected. This would avoid the influx into the trade sector areas meant for Ghanaians to be reserved as well as areas where immigrants could also invest.

3. Finally, policymakers should ensure that the Ecowas borders institute measures that will reduce trade impediments confronting business within the sub-region
5.3.3 Area for further research

1. A similar study can be conducted with a large sample size for the purpose of generalization by incorporating Nigerian immigrants in major cities across the country.

2. Again, non-African immigrant’s transnational practices and activities can be looked at to ascertain its impact on Ghana’s economy.
REFERENCES


Derya Ozkul (2012). Transnational migration research, university of Sydney Australia.


APPENDICES
APPENDIX A

QUESTIONNAIRE

My name is Anthony Oworae Frimpong. I am a graduate student of the University of Ghana Legon, and I am carrying out a study on the ASSESSMENT OF TRANSNATIONAL PRACTICES OF NIGERIAN IMMIGRANTS TO GHANA, and with reference to this area. The study is solely for the award of Master of Arts in Migration Studies as a requirement as partial fulfilment to the gape in knowledge. Your response is needed to enable me complete the study. Your responses will be treated confidentially, and thus your name will not be attributed to any response you provide. However, your participation in this study is not compulsory, and you can also choose not to answer any questions you feel uncomfortable to answer. Please do you agree to participate in the study

1. Yes 2. No

Thank You.

Name of the interviewer…………………………………………Signature……………………

Name of the respondents(optional)………………………………………………………………

Date of interview…………………………………………………………………………………

Place of interview……………………………………………………Code number………………

Time started…………………………Time completed………………………………………
SECTION A: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS

1. Age of respondent as of last birthday .................................

2. Sex
   a. Male
   b. Female

3. Level of education
   a. No formal education
   b. Primary education
   c. JHS /JSS/ Middle school
   d. Voc/Tech
   e. Tertiary

4. Marital status of respondent
   a. Never married
   b. Informal/Consensual
   c. Married
   d. Separated
   e. Divorced
   f. Widowed

5. Religious affiliation
   a. No religion
   b. Christianity
SECTION B: MIGRATION HISTORY

6. How long have you been staying in Ghana?
   a. below 1 year
   b. 1 year to 5 years
   c. 5 years to 10 years
   d. 10 years to 15 years
   e. Other, specify.................................................................

7. How many were you on the move to Ghana
   a. only me
   b. 1 to 5
   c. 5 to 10
   d. 10 to 15
   e. 15 to 25.

8. What is your aim for traveling to Ghana?
   a. To seek for job
   b. To engage in petty trading
   c. for educational purpose
   d. To help parent in their business
   e. To setup business
   f. Other, please specify........................................................
9. Who facilitated your movement?
   a. Father
   b. Mother
   c. Both parents
   d. Business man/Connection man
   e. Myself
   f. Other, specify………………………………………………

10. Where was your first point of entry to Ghana?
   a. Accra
   b. Tema
   c. Kumasi
   d. Koforidua
   e. Tamale
   f. Others, specify………………

11. What are the factors that motivated you to migrate to Ghana?
   a. Social network
   b. Economic opportunities
   c. Expertise
   d. Peace
   e. Hospitality
   f. Language
   g. Free movement/ECOWAS protocol
   h. Other, specify

SECTION C: TRANSNATIONAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

12. Are you working here in Madina?
a. Yes
b. No

13. **If yes, what is the nature of your business?**
   a. Retail
   b. Wholesale
   c. Manufacturing
   d. Transportation
   e. Restaurant/hospitality
   f. Small scale mining
   g. Other, please specify…………………………………………………………

14. **Can you tell me the kinds of business that Nigerians operate mostly in Madina?**
   a. Mobile phone selling
   b. Phone repairs
   c. Fast foods operators
   d. land and renting agents
   e. Others specify…………………………………….

15. **Have you employed anyone working with you?**
   a. Yes
   b. No

16. **If yes, how many people do you work with?**
   a. 1-3
   b. 3-6
   c. 6-9
   d. 9-12

17. **How is the business performing in Madina?**
a. Excellent
b. Very good
c. Good
d. sometimes good, sometimes bad
e. not good
f. very poor
g. Don’t know

18. Compared with the Ghanaian competitors in this area, which of you has more customers / better business?

a. Nigerians
b. Ghanaians
c. All of us
d. Don’t know

SECTION D: TRANSNATIONAL CONNECTIONS

19. Do you remit back to Nigeria?
   1. Yes
   2. No

20. If yes “how frequent”?

   a. Every 6 months
   b. Every year
   c. Every two years
   d. Every 5 years
   e. Other, please specify………………………………………………

21. What kind of remittances do you send home?

   a. Cash
22. During your stay in Madina can you remember the amount of money that you have remit to Nigeria?..............................

23. By which means do you remit home?
   a. Interbank transfer
   b. Mobiles money agents
   c. Courier service
   d. by sea
   e. Others specify…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

24. How often do you visit Nigeria?
   a. monthly
   b. every 3 months
   c. every year
   d. every two years
   e. Others please specify…………………………………….
SECTION E: THE IMPACT OF TRANSNATIONAL MIGRATION

25. Have you experience any impact in your life due to migration?
   a. Very significant
   b. Significant
   c. Unpredicted
   d. Not at all.

26. Is there any property that you have acquired at Nigeria during your stay in Ghana?
   1. A lot
   2. Not enough
   3. Little
   4. Very little
   5. Can’t tell

27. Between Ghana and Nigeria, where do you find it convenience for transacting business?
   a. Ghana
   b. Nigeria
   c. both
   d. can’t tell

28. Do you belong to any association?
   a. Yes
   b. No

29. If yes to Q28, what type of association do you belong?
   a. Religious association
   b. Hometown association
   c. Trade union
d. Religious association and Trade union

e. Hometown association and Trade union

f. Religious and Hometown associations

Thank You.
APPENDIX B

THE INTERVIEW GUIDE

My Name is Anthony Oworae Frimpong. I am a graduate student of the University of Ghana Legon, and I am carrying out a study on the ASSESSMENT OF TRANSNATIONAL PRACTICES OF NIGERIAN IMMIGRANTS TO GHANA, and with reference to this area. The study is solely for the award of Master of Arts in Migration Studies as a requirement at a partial fulfilment of gap in knowledge. Your response is needed to enable me complete the study. Your responses will be treated confidentially, and thus your name will not be attributed to any response you provide. However, your participation in this study is not compulsory, and you can also choose not to answer any questions you feel uncomfortable with. Moreover, you can redraw from participation no matter the number of questions you have already answered, I would appreciate it if you could make time to answer the questions in this interview, and also with your permission I will record the conversation with the tape recorder for transcription, please do I have your permission to go on?


Name of Interviewer

................................................Signature..............................

Name of the respondents

(optional).................................................................

Place of interview ........................................Code

number .....................................

Date of interview.............................................................

72
SECTION A: SOCIO–DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS.

1. Please how old are you?
2. What is your level of education?
3. Are you married?
4. Do you have children? If yes probe for the number of children and where they are
5. Are you a religious person? If yes probe for the specific religion.

SECTION B: MIGRATION HISTORY

6. When did you migrated to Ghana? (Probe for the year, and the length of stay.
7. Who facilitated your movement to Ghana? (Probe for the root, if the migrant is documented or undocumented, and who facilitated the migrant movement.
8. Did you migrated in a group or individually? (Probe for the network through which Nigerians move to Ghana and the reason for the movement.
9. Is Madina first point of your entry to Ghana or you come from elsewhere? If yes probe for the reason, and why there is change of environment to Madina.

SECTION C: TRANSNATIONAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

10. Please what do you sell? (probe for further details, how long have you been into this business? Can you please tell me the history of the business? How you started and the growth? Compared the beginning with now, how is the business moving? What are the effects of Nigerian immigrants on performance of your business? What are the effects of the
Nigerians on the Ghanaian economy? Why do you think there are more Nigerians in Ghana these days?

11. Tell me about the kinds of the businesses within LA Nkwantanan Madina that belongs to Nigerian migrants you know of (probe for the composition)

12. Where did you import your goods for sale? (Probe for the goods that is imported from Nigeria, the amount of money sends during each transaction period as well as made in Nigeria goods that are being sold at Ghanaian market.

13. Have you employed anyone to work with you? If yes, (probe for the number of the workers, are they Nigerians or Ghanaians? Are they paid according to labour remuneration structure?

SECTION D: TRANSNATIONAL CONNECTIONS

13. How often do you remit money or goods to Nigeria? (probe for the kinds of the remittances either financial or social, materials send to Nigerian and the amount of money also, the channel of remittances, the recipient and the purpose for remitting.

14. Do you have any other business running at Nigeria? If yes, (probe for the type of business over there and how possible could a migrant operate business across boundaries

15. How often do you speak with people in Nigeria? Do you think your diary activities is dependent across boundaries looking at your relationship with sending and receiving countries? (Probe for transnational activities they practice.

16. Do you have any contacts with your family and friends in Nigeria? If yes, (probe for the connections and links back home.

17. Do you visit Nigeria? If yes, (Probe for, how often, the means of transportation, the purpose of traveling and the length of stay.
SECTION E, IMPACT OF TRANSNATIONAL MIGRATION

18. Has your immigration to Ghana improved your standards of living in anyway? If yes, (probe for the level of the improvements and how does that affected the family in Nigeria if any.

19. Is there anything you have acquired throughout your immigration to Ghana? If yes, (probe for the property and other benefits the migrants acquire within the period of stay in Ghana.

20. Comparing doing business in Ghana with Nigeria where do you find convenience? (Probe for the level of the convenience.

21. assessing the relationship between Ghana and Nigeria can you say that migration has play a significant role in that? In yes, (probe for what he knows of.

Above all questions asked, do you have anything to add up, suggestions, or comments which can help our interview? Allow the interviewee to talk.

Thank You.