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# Impact Of Remittances On Poverty In Unctad

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Poverty in Guatemala

Conceptual and Empirical Challenges

Impact of International Remittances on Poverty  
Alleviation in Low- and Middle-income Countries

The Impact of Remittances on Poverty and  
Inequality in Ghana

Remittances and Development

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Poverty in Guatemala  
World Bank Publications  
Workers' remittances have become a major source of income for developing countries. However, little is still known about their impact on poverty and inequality. Using a large cross-country

panel dataset, the authors find that remittances in Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) countries have increased growth and reduced inequality and poverty. These results are robust to the use of different instruments that attempt to correct for the potential endogeneity of

remittances. Household survey-based estimates for 10 LAC countries confirm that remittances have negative albeit relatively small inequality and poverty-reducing effects, even after imputations for the potential home earnings of migrants.  
**Conceptual**

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World Bank Publications Workers' remittances have become a major source of income for developing countries. However, little is still known about their impact on poverty and inequality. Using a large cross-country panel dataset, the authors find that remittances in Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) countries have increased growth and

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potential home earnings of migrants. World Bank Publications The Impact of Remittances on Poverty and Human Capital Evidence from Latin American Household Surveys World Bank Publications *Impact of International Remittances on Poverty Alleviation in Low- and Middle-income Countries* World Bank Publications This paper analyzes the impact of international remittances

on poverty and household consumption and investment using panel data (2000 and 2007) from the Indonesian Family Life Survey. Three key findings emerge. First, using an instrumental variables approach to control for selection and endogeneity, it finds that international remittances have a large statistical effect on reducing poverty in Indonesia. Second, households

receiving remittances in 2007 spent more at the margin on one key consumption good -- food -- compared with what they would have spent on this good without the receipt of remittances. Third, households receiving remittances in 2007 spent less at the margin on one important investment good -- housing -- compared with what they would have spent on this good without the receipt of

remittances. Households receiving international remittances in Indonesia are poorer than other types of households, and thus they tend to spend their remittances at the margin on consumption rather than investment goods.

### **The Impact of Remittances on Poverty and Inequality in Ghana**

International Monetary Fund  
Albania is one of the poorest countries in Europe and

has experienced large migratory flows since the fall of communism. Although there is a growing interest on research related to international migration and remittances, there is a gap in the literature of their impact on poverty. The aim of this study is to fill this gap by investigating this impact in the Coastal and Mountain regions of Albania. Different from other studies

in the field, it also provides estimations of changes in poverty in the hypothetical case of additional migration and remittances, which is more relevant from a future policy perspective. Given the large disparities in the development and poverty rates of the regions under investigation the main hypothesis is that the impact is positive in both regions, but different between them. The

empirical approach estimates counterfactual consumption expenditure with and without remittances, accounting for endogeneity and selection bias using the Heckman sample-selection model. The main findings confirm the crucial role that international migration has played in regional poverty reduction, and highlight the need for region-specific policies for poverty

reduction.  
*Remittances and Development*  
Springer  
This study analyzes the impact of remittances on poverty in Nigeria. The Nigerian National Living Standard Survey 2004 data was used. The paper used multinomial logit model with instrumental variables and propensity score matching (PSM) method to estimate the impact of remittances on poverty.

The use of these methods was based on two reasons. The first is to control for the problems of selectivity and endogeneity. The second is the fact that the implicit hypothesis of estimating the expenditures of the counterfactual group, as done in some previous studies, is in similarity between the group that receives remittances (treated) and the other that does not (untreated). The study

finds that both internal and international remittances reduce the incidence, depth and severity of poverty. The statistical tests show a significant Average Treatment Effect on the Treated (ATT), due to internal and external remittances. The receipt of internal remittances reduces the poverty headcount by 11.14% and poverty gap by 9.7% while the receipt of international remittances makes

poverty indices almost nil.

**Evidence from Latin American Household Surveys**

LAP Lambert Academic Publishing This paper explores the impact of remittances on poverty, education, and health in 11 Latin American countries using nationally representative household surveys and making an explicit attempt to account for one of the inherent costs

associated with migration - the potential income that the migrant may have made at home. The main findings of the study are the following: (1) regardless of the counterfactual used remittances appear to lower poverty levels in most recipient countries; (2) yet despite this general tendency, the estimated impacts tend to be modest; and (3) there is significant country heterogeneity

in the poverty reduction impact of remittances' flows. Among the aspects that have been identified in the paper that may lead to varying outcomes across countries are the percentage of households reporting remittances income, the share of remittances of recipient households belonging to the lowest quintiles of the income distribution, and the relative



importance of remittances flows with respect to GDP. While remittances tend to have positive effects on education and health, this impact is often restricted to specific groups of the population. *Impact of Remittances on Poverty and Education Attainment* World Bank Publications Interest in learning how to make the most of the potential developmenta l benefits of remittance

flows has grown worldwide. Financing the Family adds to that body of knowledge with a summary of recent research that emphasizes experimental approaches, focuses on Central America, and analyzes the impact of the recent financial crisis. Remittances and Poverty in Ghana Intl Food Policy Res Inst This paper explores the impact of remittances on poverty, education,

and health in 11 Latin American countries using nationally representative household surveys and making an explicit attempt to account for one of the inherent costs associated with migration-the potential income that the migrant may have made at home. The main findings of the study are the following: (1) regardless of the counterfactual used

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flows with respect to GDP. While remittances tend to have positive effects on education and health, this impact is often restricted to specific groups of the population. **Looking Beyond Averages** World Bank Publications Few studies have examined the impact of international migration and remittances on poverty in a broad cross-section of developing countries.

Adams and Page try to fill this gap by constructing a new data set on poverty, international migration, and remittances for 74 low- and middle-income developing countries. Four key findings emerge:- International migration - defined as the share of a country's population living abroad - has a strong, statistical impact in reducing poverty. On average, a 10 percent increase in the share of international migrants in a country's population will lead to a 1.9 percent decline in the share of people living in poverty (\$1.00 a person a day).- Distance to a major labor-receiving region - like the United States or OECD (Europe) - has an important effect on international migration. Developing countries that are located closest to the United States or OECD (Europe) are also those countries with the highest rates of migration.- An inverted U-shaped curve exists between the level of country per capita income and international migration. Developing countries with low or high per capita GDP produce smaller shares of international migrants than do middle-income developing countries. The authors find no evidence that

developing countries with higher levels of poverty produce more migrants. Because of considerable travel costs associated with international migration, international migrants come from those income groups which are just above the poverty line in middle-income developing countries.- International remittances - defined as the share of remittances in country GDP - have a strong, statistical

impact in reducing poverty. On average, a 10 percent increase in the share of international remittances in a country's GDP will lead to a 1.6 percent decline in the share of people living in poverty.This paper - a product of the Poverty Reduction Group, Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Network - is part of a larger effort in the network to understand better how

international migration and remittances affect poverty in developing countries. *Migration and Remittances* Asian Development Bank Available evidence suggests that poverty levels in Guatemala are higher than other Central American countries, with data for 2000 showing over half of all Guatemalans (about 6.4 million people) living in poverty, with about 16 per cent classified as living in

extreme poverty. This report provides a multi-dimensional analysis of poverty in the country, using both quantitative and qualitative data, as well as examining the impact of government policies and spending on the poor. Policy options and priorities for poverty reduction strategies are identified under the key challenges of building opportunities and assets, reducing

vulnerabilities, improving institutions and empowering communities.

**The Economic Impact of International Remittances on Poverty and Household Consumption and Investment in Indonesia**

World Bank Publications  
This paper assesses the impact of the steadily growing remittance flows to sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). Though the region receives only a small

portion of the total recorded remittances to developing countries, and the volume of aid flows to SSA swamps remittances, this paper finds that remittances, which are a stable, private transfer, have a direct poverty mitigating effect, and promote financial development. These findings hold even after factoring in the reverse causality between remittances, poverty and financial development.

The paper posits that formalizing such flows can serve as an effective access point for "unbanked" individuals and households, and that the effective use of such flows can mitigate the costs of skilled out-migration in SSA.

### **Lessons from Latin America**

World Bank Publications  
The poverty-reducing effects of remittances have been well-documented,

however, their effects on inequality are less clear. This paper examines the impact of remittances on inequality in Mexico using household-level information on the receiving side. It hopes to speak to their insurance role by examining how remittances are affected by domestic and external crises: the 1994 Mexican Peso crisis and the Global Financial Crisis. We find that

remittances lower inequality, and that they become more pro-poor over time as migration opportunities become more widespread. This also strengthens their insurance effects, mitigating some of the negative impact of shocks on the poorest. [Migration and Development](#) International Monetary Fund Abstract: This paper examines the economic impact of

international remittances on countries and households in the developing world. To analyze the country-level impact of remittances, the paper estimates an econometric model based on a new data set of 115 developing countries. Results suggest that countries located close to a major remittance-sending region (like the United States, OECD-Europe) are more likely to

receive international remittances, and that while the level of poverty in a country has no statistical effect on the amount of remittances received, for those countries which are fortunate enough to receive remittances, these resource flows do tend to reduce the level and depth of poverty. At the household level, a review of findings from recent research suggest that

households receiving international remittances spend less at the margin on consumption goods-like food-and more on investment goods-like education and housing. Households receiving international remittances also tend to invest more in entrepreneurial activities. [Development Impact and Future Prospects](#) The Impact of Remittances on Poverty and Human Capital Evidence from Latin American



Household Surveys Migrants have long faced unwarranted constraints to sending money to family members and relatives in their home countries, among them costly fees and commissions, inconvenient formal banking hours, and inefficient domestic banking services that delay final payment to the beneficiaries. Yet such remittances are perhaps

the largest source of external finance in developing countries. Officially recorded remittance flows to developing countries exceeded US\$125 billion in 2004, making them the second largest source of development finance after foreign direct investment. This book demonstrates that governments in developing countries increasingly recognize the importance of

remittance flows and are quickly addressing these constraints. *What Is The Impact Of International Remittances On Poverty And Inequality In Latin America ?*. World Bank Publications Large numbers of agricultural labor moved from the countryside to cities after the economic reforms in China. Migration and remittances play an important role in transforming

the structure of rural household income. This paper examines the impact of rural-to-urban migration on rural poverty and inequality in the case of Hubei province using the data of a 2002 household survey. Since remittances are a potential substitute for farm income, the paper presents counterfactual scenarios of what rural income, poverty, and inequality would have been in the

absence of migration. The results show that, by providing alternatives to households with lower marginal labor productivity in agriculture, migration leads to an increase in rural income. In contrast to many studies that suggest the increasing share of non-farm income in total income widens inequality, this paper offers support for the hypothesis that migration tends to have egalitarian effects on

rural income for three reasons: (i) migration is rational self-selection - farmers with higher agricultural productivities choose to remain in local agricultural production while those with higher expected return in urban non-farm sectors migrate; (ii) poorer households facing binding constraints of land shortage are more likely to migrate; and (iii) the poorest poor benefit

disproportionately from remittances. What is the Impact of International Remittances on Poverty and Inequality in Latin America? World Bank Publications Remittances are an important income source for the poor in Myanmar, particularly for low-income rural households. This policy note focuses on the likely impact on household income and poverty in Myanmar of declines in

international and domestic remittances caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. We used a microsimulation model to do so. The Economic Impact of International Remittances on Poverty and Household Consumption and Investment in Indonesia World Bank Publications The editors draw together key articles by leading scholars which investigate the significance and role of

remittances in economic and social development. **Migration, Remittances, Poverty, and Human Capital** Springer Nature Workers' remittances have become a major source of financing for developing countries and are especially important in Latin America and the Caribbean, which is at the top of the ranking of remittance receiving regions in the world. While there has

been a recent surge in analytical work on the topic, this book is motivated by the large heterogeneity in migration and remittance patterns across countries and regions, and by the fact that existing evidence for Latin America and the Caribbean is restricted to only a few countries, such as Mexico and El Salvador. Because the

nature of the phenomenon varies across countries, its development impact and policy implications are also likely to differ in ways that are still largely unknown. This book helps fill the gap by exploring, in the specific context of Latin America and Caribbean countries, some of the main questions faced by policymakers when trying to respond to

increasing remittances flows. The book relies on cross-country panel data and household surveys for 11 Latin American countries to explore the development impact of remittance flows along several dimensions: growth, poverty, inequality, schooling, health, labor supply, financial development, and real exchange rates.

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