

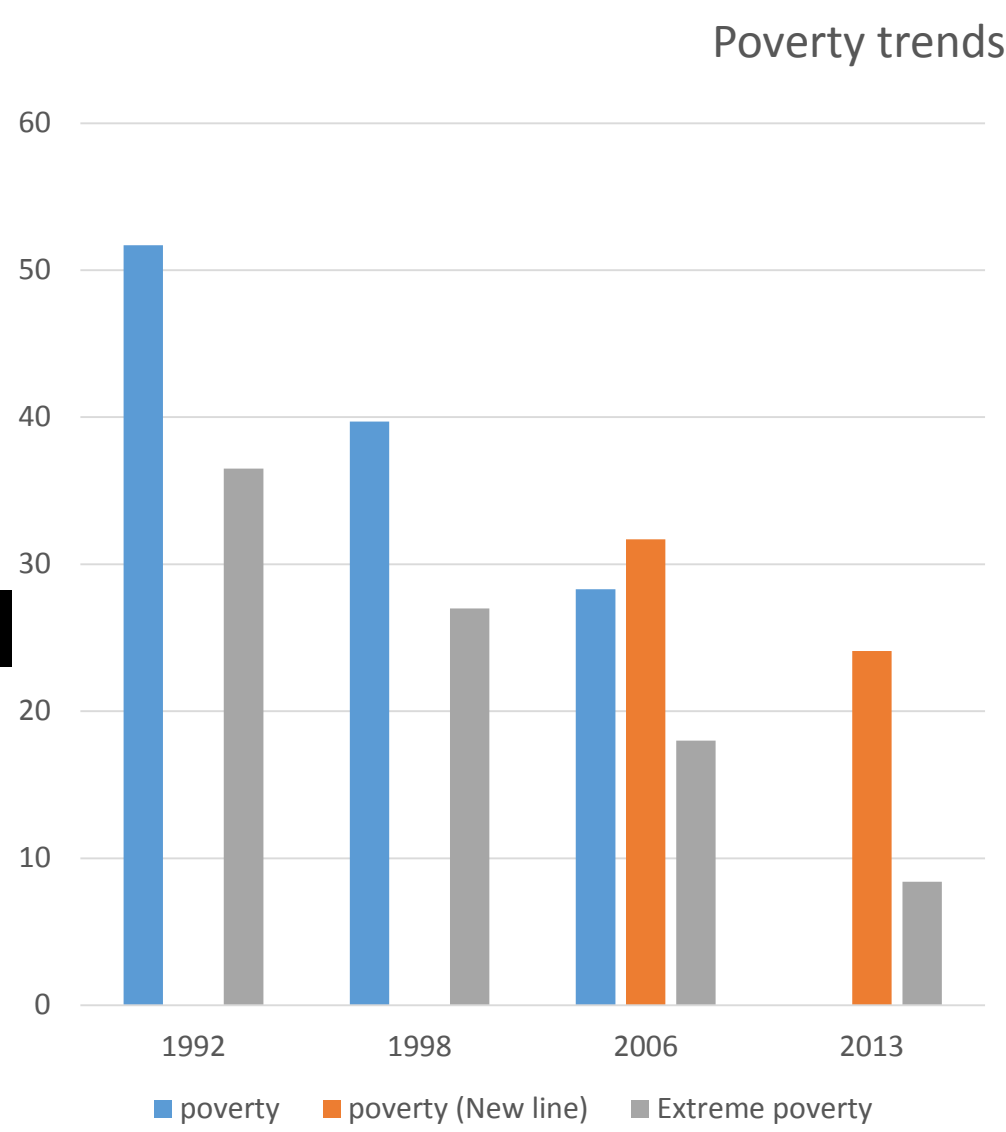
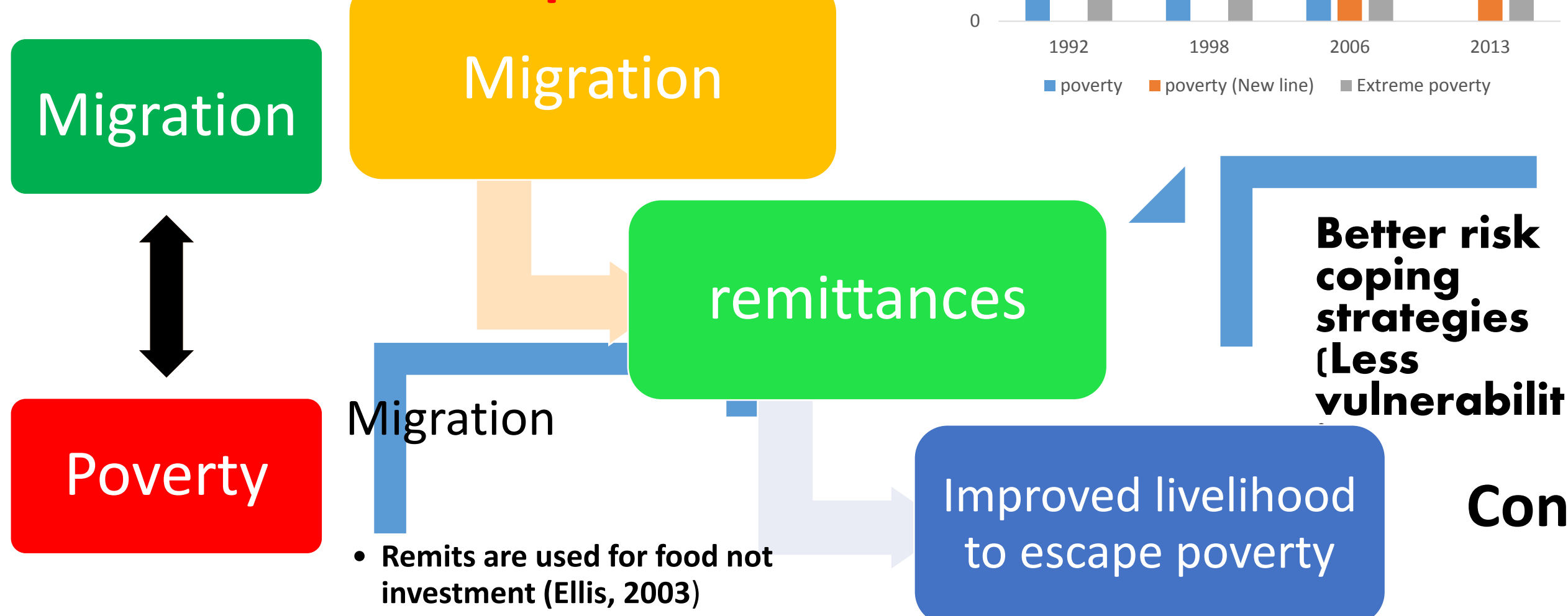
# INTRODUCTION

- **Poverty reduction is the focus of policy**

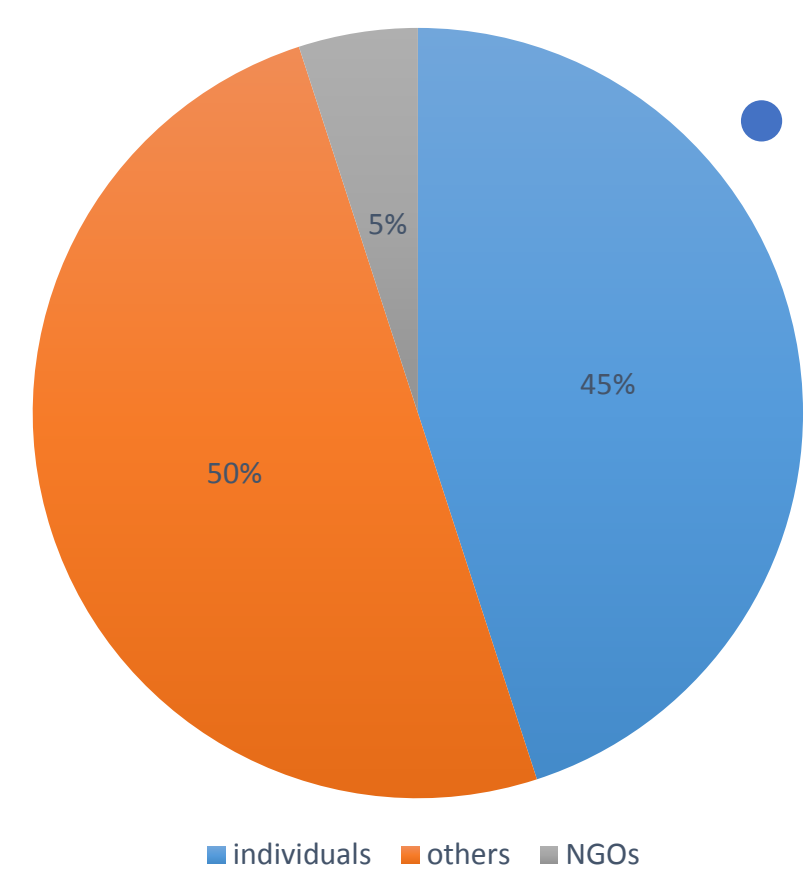
Poverty has been

- **decreasing in Ghana while migration is a problem to deal with**

## Theories and Prepositions



Private Inward Remittances 2012



- **Migration could be a source of poverty Reduction**

- **But the impact or the effect is not certain (Akobeng, n.d.; Chamhuri et al., 2012)**

Conceptual frame work is base on Ravallion et al (1996) and Ellis (2003)

Use Logit as the regression model. to capture the effect of migration and remittance on poverty

IV estimation

The model estimated

$$POVi = \alpha + \beta_1 Mig_i + \beta_2 x_i + \epsilon_i \dots \dots \dots 1$$

Mig is remittances migration, *x* are controls (age of household head, sex, education)

## EMPIRICAL STUDIES

**migration is a way to improve individuals an individual's life or get out of poverty**

(Christiaensen & Todo, 2014; Kessides & Alliance, 2006).

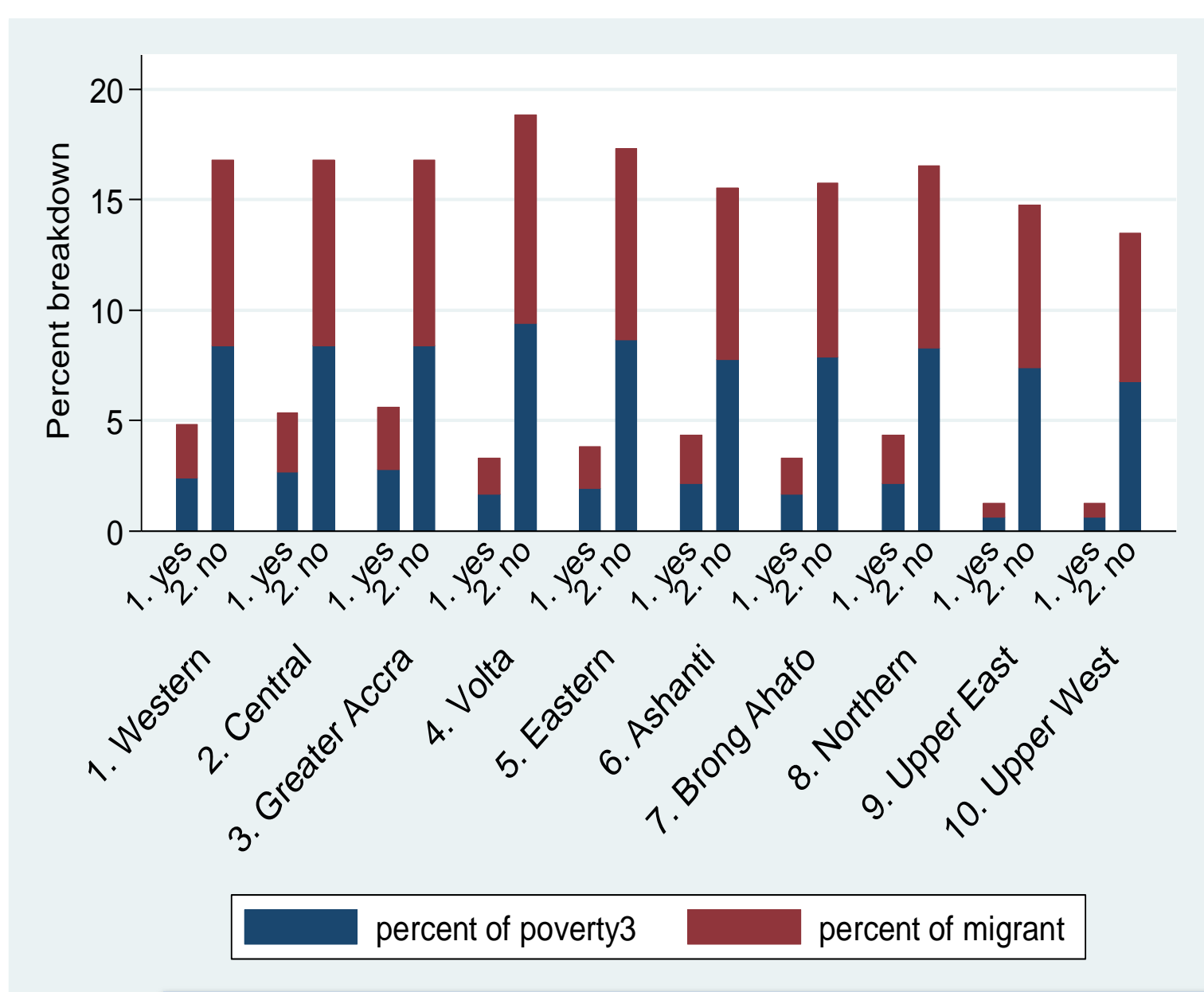
rural urban transformation, rapid urbanisation has the tendency of increasing inequality (Christiaensen & Todo, 2014)

Studies that confirms the H-T migration models (Glasser et al., 2008, )

Migration is a means to avoid poverty (Du, Park, & Wang, 2005; Newland & Patrick, 2004)

### Migrant challenges

equity, right and citizenship (see: Lokshin et al., 2008)



	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
VARIABLES	poverty	poverty	Poverty	poverty
migrant	<b>-0.0455</b> (0.0794)	<b>-0.0366</b> (0.0800)	<b>-0.0645</b> (0.0814)	<b>0.299</b> (0.220)
Age of head	0.00660*** (0.00133)	0.00590*** (0.00132)	0.00822*** (0.00140)	0.0151*** (0.00367)
Sex (female)	-0.529*** (0.0469)	- (0.0478)	- (0.0497)	0.0964 (0.112)
Loc: Rural	1.439*** (0.0492)	1.293** (0.0510)	1.193** (0.0542)	0.993*** (0.112)



It was found not to be significant in the four models estimated for this work.

\*\*\* represent significant level (Standard errors)

**migration policy should target at address the vulnerability and employability of migrants.**