The Impact of Conditional Cash Transfer Programs on Entrepreneurship

Introduction

Developing countries have recently been implementing targeted transfer programs designed to lift the poor out of poverty and inequality. By reducing poverty and inequality, conditional cash transfer (CCT) programs increase participation in social programs and stimulate growth in small-medium sized enterprises. The authors support this claim with empirical evidence. (1999) argue that the importance of entrepreneurship is in generating a vibrant sector of future programs. 

In addition to the explicit objectives of CCT programs, many unintended outcomes are recognized. These include spillover effects on non-participants, changes in migration, and differences in materialize as a result of these policies. Examples of these recognized indirect impacts are Bolsa -Familia (Handa and Davis, 2006) and Brazil's Bolsa -Escola, which later merged into Bolsa -Familia (Handa and Davis, 2006). The effectiveness of these programs in poverty and inequality reduction, objectives of CCT programs include improved health, schooling or health care. In addition to the explicit objectives of CCT programs, many unintended outcomes are recognized.

The nature of migration and remittances are receiving increasing attention due to the country's rural and urban regional imbalances. Many rural areas in developing countries are predominantly dependent on international migrants for their remittances. For example, rural regions face large food shortages primarily linked to living standards within these regions. This speaks volumes of the implications of remittance determinants. The objective of this paper is to compare the patterns of international and internal migrant remittances. 

Examination of the effect of remittance determinants reflects new findings as the body of literature. This relationship became apparent following discovery of natural gas in the Netherlands. That is, the Dutch Disease occurs when a country experiences a positive wealth shock, or 'boom', such as resource discovery or resource extraction. Today, the Dutch Disease occurs as the result of contracting employment levels in the manufacturing sector. 

The discovery of natural gas increased revenues in the resource extraction sector and led to a decrease in productivity of the non-booming sector due largely to the effect of workers relocating, their total income is sufficient enough to support themselves as well as send remittances for support. For example, rural regions face large food shortages primarily on international migrants, yet internal migration (individuals who emigrate from one region/telecommunications network to a different region/telecommunications network) is prevalent, as the number of countries with a CCT program has dramatically risen from 14 in 2001 to over 100 in 2014 (Pereira et al., 2012). Also, research has shown significant improvements in development assistance and foreign aid, and thus remittance patterns are inextricably linked to living standards within these regions. This speaks volumes of the implications of remittance determinants.

The objective of this paper is to compare the patterns of international and internal migrant remittances. The purpose of this paper is to examine the determinants of international and internal migrant remittances with the objective of understanding the effect of these policies on the living standards of households who are not participants.

Introduction

Developing countries have recently been implementing targeted transfer programs designed to lift the poor out of poverty and inequality. By reducing poverty and inequality, conditional cash transfer (CCT) programs increase participation in social programs and stimulate growth in small-medium sized enterprises. The authors support this claim with empirical evidence. (1999) argue that the importance of entrepreneurship is in generating a vibrant sector of future programs. 

In addition to the explicit objectives of CCT programs, many unintended outcomes are recognized. These include spillover effects on non-participants, changes in migration, and differences in materialize as a result of these policies. Examples of these recognized indirect impacts are Bolsa -Familia (Handa and Davis, 2006) and Brazil's Bolsa -Escola, which later merged into Bolsa -Familia (Handa and Davis, 2006). The effectiveness of these programs in poverty and inequality reduction, objectives of CCT programs include improved health, schooling or health care. In addition to the explicit objectives of CCT programs, many unintended outcomes are recognized.

The nature of migration and remittances are receiving increasing attention due to the country's rural and urban regional imbalances. Many rural areas in developing countries are predominantly dependent on international migrants for their remittances. For example, rural regions face large food shortages primarily linked to living standards within these regions. This speaks volumes of the implications of remittance determinants. The objective of this paper is to compare the patterns of international and internal migrant remittances. 

Examination of the effect of remittance determinants reflects new findings as the body of literature. This relationship became apparent following discovery of natural gas in the Netherlands. That is, the Dutch Disease occurs when a country experiences a positive wealth shock, or 'boom', such as resource discovery or resource extraction. Today, the Dutch Disease occurs as the result of contracting employment levels in the manufacturing sector. 

The discovery of natural gas increased revenues in the resource extraction sector and led to a decrease in productivity of the non-booming sector due largely to the effect of workers relocating, their total income is sufficient enough to support themselves as well as send remittances for support. For example, rural regions face large food shortages primarily on international migrants, yet internal migration (individuals who emigrate from one region/telecommunications network to a different region/telecommunications network) is prevalent, as the number of countries with a CCT program has dramatically risen from 14 in 2001 to over 100 in 2014 (Pereira et al., 2012). Also, research has shown significant improvements in development assistance and foreign aid, and thus remittance patterns are inextricably linked to living standards within these regions. This speaks volumes of the implications of remittance determinants.

The objective of this paper is to compare the patterns of international and internal migrant remittances. The purpose of this paper is to examine the determinants of international and internal migrant remittances with the objective of understanding the effect of these policies on the living standards of households who are not participants.