EFFECTS OF EDUCATION ON INTERNATIONAL REMITTANCES INFLOW AND MIGRATION PROPENSITY IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT
Human capital development in education is a major problem facing both emigrating labour from Nigeria and Non-migrant labour in Nigeria. The distribution of international remittance inflow over the level of human capital development in education completed before migration was the aim of this study. Gini coefficient decomposition analysis for the emigrants' remittance and logistic based regression were used to ascertain the distribution of emigrants' remittance over the level of human capital development in education completed before migration and to measure the effects of the level of human capital development in education completed before migration on the odds ratio of sending money home to the household. Evidence from the study shows that log mean of the emigrants' remittance over the level of human capital development in education completed before migration increases as education level completed before migration increases. Also, human capital development level in education completed before migration also contributes to the unequal distribution of remittance across the emigrating groups. The gini coefficient for primary school or less, Secondary and Technical, Tertiary and others are 0.09, 0.08, 0.07 and 0.08 respectively with their corresponding Theil indices as 0.014, 0.011, 0.001 and 0.011 respectively. These statistics suggested that the advancement in human capital development in education before migration would reduce the inequality in remittance inflow. The policy implication of this findings is that migration policies with human capital development can reduce the inequality in the remittance.
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1. Background to the Study
International migration is said to be one of the major keys that drives globalization process. It is a force for development and international cooperation both for countries of origin and for countries of destination. Since the late 1980s, migration across boarder has been on a speedy increase likewise easy flow of goods and services,(IOM 2017). It has been observed that migration to industrial countries has

been steady over time than the migration to developing countries. For example, the growth rate of the migrant's stock for industrialized countries between 1990 to 2015 rose to 3.0% from 2.9% in 1975 to 1990 while the migrants' stock for developing countries declined to 0.5% in 1990 to 2015 from 2.6% stock in 1975 to 1990 (UN 2016). Evidence from United Nation also reveals that international migrant statistics have continued to grow rapidly over the past fifteen years reaching to 244 million in 2015. The spread from overall international migration has it that two third of all the international migrants that live in Europe is estimated to 76 million, Asia (75 million); And Northern America hosted the third largest international migrants to the estimate of 54 million followed by Africa 21 million, Latin America and Caribbean 9 million and Oceania 8million, (UN 2016). The percentage growth rate of international migrants from year 2000 – 2010 is 23.69%, 2010-2013 is 8.411%, and 2013-2015 is 5.172%. Therefore, over the fifteen years spread, 2000-2015, the international migration percentage growth rose to 41.04% and this suggests a significant growth in the world international migration.
Despite the fact that sub-Sahara Africa as a host, receives more of refugees as caused by conflict and political instability, the region sends forth both skilled labours and unskilled labours to the rest of the world leading to labour supply to the other countries. Nigeria, Cote d' Ivore and South Africa have been revealed as the top recipients of intra-sub-Sahara migration with 0.9 million, 2.3 million and 2 million people as the stock of migrants respectively. It has been observed that in the recent time, the majority of immigrants in Nigeria are from Economic Community of West African State countries basically not refugees, since the refugees constitute a small proportion of the overall immigrants stock of 0.9% in 2007 in the recent time, (Afolayan, 2009). Nigeria as an important destination for migrants in the West African region has increasing number of emigrants in return. Nigeria as a host country or country of origin to immigrants as well as a sending country for emigrants has experienced some economic improvement caused by the migration through remittance. Although, it is not certain at the moment how equally or unequally the inflow of foreign remittance is spread across the emigrants especially considering the level of human capital development of the emigrants before migration.

It is becoming obvious that Nigeria as a developing country is traditionally an important destination for migrants in Africa but, Nigeria also sends forth emigrants to other countries. The implication of the rising emigrant from Nigeria has resulted to a negative net migration rate per 1000 people to -0.3% in 2005 from -0.2% in 2000; and the trend as projected got worse in 2010 to -0.4% (IOM, 2009). The report of the Development Research Centre on migration, Globalization and Poverty in 2000 revealed that about 1,041,284 Nigeria nationals live abroad. Likewise estimate of IOM (2009) revealed that 0.6% of the country's population are emigrants. Nigerian emigrants majorly live in Sudan, 24%, United Sates, 14%, United Kingdom, 9%, Cameroon, 8% and Ghana, 5%. The current statistics from international organization for Migration revealed that in 2013, two-third which is64.4% of emigrants from Nigeria were residing in more developed region. This conforms to the rising projection of the United Nations on Nigerian emigration rate. Current estimate in 2013 showed that Nigeria emigration has reached 35.6% for those who lived in African countries, 34.2% lived in Europe, 26.4% lived in North America while the rest lived in Asia, Latin America and the Carribean and Oceania. These emigrants comprise of student, irregular emigrants, labour emigrants, refugees, tourists, smugglers and human traffickers

It is not in doubt that there is wide ranged impacts of migration on development such as human trafficking, social development, health, environment, employment and labour force. The most common impact of emigration is on the remittance inflow into Nigeria. According Afolayan (2009), the inflow of remittance into Nigeria prior to 2004 was under$2.0 billion but rapidly rose to $2.3 billion in 2004, $6.5 billion in 2005, $10.6 billion in 2006, and $18.0 billion in 2007. Therefore bringing the annual growth rate of the remittance inflow for 2005, 2006 and 2007 to 186.2%, 63.3% and 69.7% respectively. Although, it is still not certain as to the effects of the level of human capital development

in education acquired by the emigrants before migration on the odds of remittance inflow and the distribution of the total remittance inflow over the level of human capital development in education acquired by emigrants before migration. Indication has shown that the propensity to migrate is particularly high among the highly skilled or educated. The record in 2000 further revealed that 10.7% of the highly skilled population who were trained in Nigeria work abroad which is an example of brain drain and this is more in the medical sector.

Despite the gains from international migration, government and policy makers constantly makes efforts to discourage the high rate of emigration from Nigeria through government expenditure, employment policies, education and scholarship programmes under a must return condition.

Thus, it is on this premise that we are poised to as (i) what are the distribution of total amount of remittance over the level of education attained before migration? (ii) What are the effects of education level of the migrants before migration on the odds of remittance into Nigeria?

2.   Theoretical Literature Review
International migration is as old as human existence. It is difficult to discuss global integration without recognizing the roles of migration (World Bank 2006). Several theories have discussed migration with varieties of views and concepts both in economic, social and psychological concepts yet there is no unified model on what, why and how people migrate. Some of the theories of migration have both macroeconomic and Microeconomic foundation and are discussed as follows:

2.1. Early Theory of Migration and Neoclassical Macro theory.
The early theory of migration is based on the economic analysis of Smith's (1776) on Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations and further buttressed by the Lewis (1954),Hicks(1963) and Harris and Todaro (1970) with labour market theory as cited by(Olejarova 2007). While the early theory on migration focused on domestic migration and it was closely linked to the location model from regional economics and economic geography. Smith emphasized that there is greater spatial dispersion of wages than commodity price. This further suggests that migration is potentially a response to spatial disequilibrium in labour market. The formalized model of Smith's hypothesis to show that labour moves from location "i" to location "j" if wage is higher in j than i and, that the volume of migration is related to the wage differential is as below:
$$M_{ij} = \beta_{ij}(W_j - W_i),\dots(1)$$

Where W is the wage, M is the number of migrants and β reflects barriers to migration likewise as distance, policy restriction etc that may reduce the speed at which wages adjust to migration. The parameter takes on higher value when the barriers to migration are reduced.

In other hand, the contribution of a British geographer Ravenstein(1889) and American economist Jerome(1926) hypothesized migration to some laws: (1)Most migrants move only a short distance and usually to large cities,(2) cities that grow rapidly tend to be populated by migrants from proximate rural area and gaps arising in the rural population generate migration from more distant areas; (3) out-migration is inversely related to in-migration;(4) a major migration wave will generate a compensating counter-wave; (5) those migrating long tend to move to large cities;(6) rural persons are more likely to migrate than urban persons; and (7). Women are more likely to migrate than men. The highlighted laws were jointly summarized with gravity model of migration which states that the product of the population of the origin and destination are inversely proportional to the distance between the two as below:

$Yp = P(1)P(2)/D,…(2)$

Where Yp is the product of migration, P(1) is the origin population and P(2) is the destination population and D is distance between origin and destination.

2.2. Dual Labour Market Theory

The dual labor market theory like other macroeconomic theory queries the rational choice in decision-making about migration made by individuals and argues that international migration stems from the intrinsic labor from modern industrial societies. Piore (1979) laid the claim that the lasting demand for immigrant labour is associated with the economic structure of developed countries. The sub-sectors of the economic structure include: high-wage levels sectors and low-wage level sector. The high wage level sector comprise of capital-intensive method of production while the low –wage sector is characterized by the labor-intensive method of production.

3. Empirical Literature

Despite that migrants remained the most vulnerable members of the society, evidence has shown that there are both positive and negative sides of international migration which is determined by some factors. Nande (2009) lists conflicts, environment and economic factors as the key determinants of migration. The paper stressed further that conflict is a major causes of force migration in sub-Sahara Africa. The environmental degradation, desertification and deforestation along with other natural disaster like floods or drought are all factors that force migrants into migration as a coping strategy. African as agro based region records migration of labour in the face of the existing environmental pressure increasingly,(Grote and Warner 2009). Similarly, Adepoju (2005) shed light on migration in West Africa, stating that migration in West Africa is caused by population pressure, inequality, poverty, poor economic performance and economic conflicts with pre-colonial and colonial account. Zoomers and Naerssen (2007) also stated that the high rate of migration in Africa is a consequence of increasing problems with the multi-cultural society in the receiving area, combined with a fear of invasion. Lidak (2014), empirical evidence on the impacts of migration argues that migration brings a large number of problems to European countries that fundamentally influences the policies of liberal democratic nation states. Analyzing international migration in two dimensions-Micro and Macro level. The Macro theory explains the structural condition that influences international migration flow including economic, political and cultural factors. While Micro theories on the other hand tries to explain theory at an individual level-decision making. The statistics of study revealed that Europe received about half a million people illegally, mostly economic migrants from Asia and Africa. Still on the determinants of international migration, Unemployment and population pressure are among the key determinants of migration in Nigeria. In the work of Darkwah and Verter (2014), the linear regression model result showed that log of unemployment, log of Remittance and log of population are the significant factors determining emigration from Nigeria with 0.15%, 0.05% and 11.3% positive magnitudes respectively. The study sounded real especially in Nigeria context but the use of a time series data for the analysis limits the knowledge on the patterns of emigration and inequality in the household in Nigeria.

The two side of a coin of International migration on a review, revealed that international migration is a channel of remittance access with a positive impacts on the development of an economy in sending and receiving alike. Several impacts of the international migration are evident in the rate at which the poverty and inequality odds are attenuated, human capital development and social effects despite the negative impact and social cost of the international migration, Ratha (2010). A study in Nigeria revealed that remittance income can have an important role in mitigating poverty and income inequality. It also found that impact of remittance is unevenly distributed across the different region,

by sex, and by education attainment. The evidence from the study using the Foster-Greer-Thorbecke (FG 1984) model stated that the head of the household with no education and who receives remittances reduces poverty by 0.07%. On the other hand, if the head of the household has attained tertiary education level and receives remittance, poverty rate declines by over 0.22% (Fonta et al., 2011). Although the findings from the study seems interesting but it falls short of the knowledge on the skill level of the emigrants attained before migration that send money back home as positioned by this study. The knowledge could mirror the welfare status of the household back home thereby validating the level of significance of the findings.

It has also been observe that the choice to migrate also vary from individuals. In the view of Russel (2012), the existence of immobility of people calls for series of questions such as; If about 97% of the world's population do not undertake migration adventure, the 3% of the world's population that are migrants must have a peculiar reason that designs migration. The foremost question of immobility are, does non access to travel ticket cause for immobility? Is it choice of the population to choose to be immobile? What could be the factors that can design the pattern of international migration? Are there common drive for international migration? Which pattern of international migration best explains the migration patterns in Africa? Yaro (2017) stated that in West Africa there exist long history of population mobility in the region and international. African continent has 56 countries from which 53 are independent states. In Africa region, 35.7 percentage of migration are from middle Africa, 5.8 percent are from southern African and 44.6 percent are from West Africa.

4. Analytical Framework
In order to analyze how equally and unequally distribution of the international remittance over some level of human capital development in education completed before migration, Gini decomposition technique was used. In the light of Stark et al.,(1986) as cited in Fonta et al.,(2011), the Gini coefficient is a measure of inequality or of a distribution and it is defined as the ratio with values between 0 and 1. The income inequality, G, is calculated as

$$G_t = \sum_{i=1}^{k} R_k G_k S_k ,...(3)$$

Where S_k = household share of income source k on total income, G_k = the source Gini and R_k = Gini correlation of income from source k with the distribution of total income. Following the equation (3), we are therefore allowed to decompose the total remittance income upon distribution or inequality as a function of level of skills of the emigrants completed before migration (S_k); how equally or unequally is the remittance distributed (G_k) and how remittance inflow sources and distribution of totally remittances are correlated (R_k). This implies, what is the extent to which level of human capital development in education influences the odds of remittance inflow?

In the second experiment estimating the impacts of the level of human capital development in educationacquired before migration on the odds of emigrants' remittance inflow, a logistic regression was used.

4.1. Logistic Regression Model
Logistic regression is a mathematical modeling approach that can be used to describe the relationship of several Xs to a dichotomous dependent variable. The functional form of logistic regression model as stated by Kleinbaum and Klein (2010) is as follows:

$$F(Z) = \quad F(z) = \frac{1}{1+\ell^{-z}} \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots(4)$$
$$for..0 \le f(z) \le 1$$

Z is the vector of the explanatory variables and coefficients. Predicting the probability of a logistic regression model we have as below:

$$\Pr ob(Y = 1) = 1 - L(-\sum_{k=1}^{k} \beta_k x_k) = L(\sum_{k=1}^{k} \beta_k x_k) = \frac{\ell^{\sum_{i=1}^{k} \beta_k x_k}}{1+\ell^{\sum_{i=1}^{k} \beta_k x_k}} \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots(6)$$

The Prob(Y = 1) is the probability of an occurrence or treatment over the event not occurring or not being treated. In a compact form and in a linear form of the model, we have the below model as:

$$P(W_i / X_i = x) = E(W_i) = Log(\frac{P}{1-P}) = X_i \beta_i \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots(7)$$

The dependent variable W_i is a linear function of the vector of conditioning variable X_i while the log $\frac{p(w)}{1-p(w)}$ is the natural log of the treatment odds.

The functional form of the regression model above allows us in our own case to estimate the impacts of skills and the duration of stay of the emigrants on the odds of remittance inflow into Nigeria as specified below:

$$Log(\frac{P(R)}{1-P(R)}) = \alpha + \beta_1 education + \beta_2 duration\_stay + \beta_3 migration\_group + \beta_4 sex +$$
$$\beta_5 location + \varepsilon i \dots\dots\dots\dots(8)$$

where log(P(R)/1- P(R) is the odds ratio of the emigrants ever sending money as against not sending money. If the emigrant ever sends money, the probability P(R) of response take yes or 1 while if the emigrant never sends money 1- P(R), the outcome takes no or 0. The skill level of the emigrant is the level of skill attained by the emigrant before migration. The level of skills of the emigrants is classified into "Primary school or less", "secondary level technical/vocational school", "tertiary/university", and "others" and "people that don't know". The duration of stay is defined as length of period the emigrant has stay abroad since s/he migrated. Sex is classified into male or female. Although, the level of skills attained by the emigrants before migration is majorly the variable of interest for this study, the other variables are used to check for interaction effects.

5. Data source and Scope of the Study
The scope of this study is limited to Nigeria and survey data on migration from Nigeria by International Organization for migration in 2009 will be used. The performance of emigrants is measured by the dichotomous outcome of if the emigrants ever sends money to the home country as against it does not. The level of skills of the emigrant is measured in terms of education level completed before migration spread across; primary education, secondary education, tertiary education and other unspecified while other socio-economics characteristics of the emigrants include sex, location and duration of stay.
6. Analysis and Discussion

Inequality Decomposition
The inequality aversion shows how sensitive income difference is to inequality aversion. The more positive e > 0 is the more sensitive A(e) is to income difference at the bottom. It is observed from table I that remittance is less sensitive to the inequality on the emigrant level of human capital development. For example, A(1) = 0.01383 which is very close to zero.

Table I: Atkinson Indices, A(e) ,where e > 0 s the inequality aversion parameter.

All Obs	A(0.5)	A(1)	A(2)
	0.00676	0.01383	0.02906

Computed by authors using stata 12

6.1. Inequality Decomposition of Remittance by Subgroups
Gini coefficient is the aggregate numerical measure of income inequality ranging from 0 which is perfect equality to 1 for perfect inequality. The higher the value of the coefficient the higher the inequality of income distribution; the lower it is, the more equal the distribution of income. From table II, it is observed that emigrants' remittance across the level of human capital development in education attained before migration is general close to equal distribution. But from the groups of level of human capital development, the gini coefficient for primary school or less, Secondary and Technical, Tertiary and others are 0.09, 0.08, 0.07 and 0.08 respectively with their corresponding Theil indices as 0.014,0.011,0.001 and 0.011 respectively. These statistics suggested that the advancement in human capital development (education) before migration reduces the inequality in remittance inflow. The policy implication of this findings is that migration policies with human capital development can reduce the inequality in the remittance. This is further supported by the gini coefficient of the primary or less level of human capital development (0.09414) which remained higher than other level of human capital development.

Table II: Subgroups Indices GE_k(a) and Gini_k

Group of highest Schooling Level Completed before Migration	Pop.Share	Income share	GE(-1)	GE(0)	GE(1)	GE(2)	Gini
Primary or Less	0.13842	0.12050	0.01677	0.01555	0.01475	0.01425	0.09414
Secondary and Technical	0.36299	0.35583	0.031346	0.01249	0.01182	0.01137	0.08385
Tertiary	0.48376	0.51064	0.01068	0.01011	0.00975	0.00954	0.07552

Other	0.01483	0.01302	0.01074	0.01086	0.01105	0.01134	0.08311

Computed by authors using stata 12

6.2 Logistic Regression Result

The result table III is the estimated odds of the logistic model for the study after 4 iterations. The odds of the emigrants sending money home is defined as the probability of the emigrants sending money home (yes or 1) against that the emigrants has never sent money home after migration (no or 0). The odds ratio column represent the odds of Y = 1 (sending money home) with the change in the independent variables. If the odds ratio is greater than one, then the odds of Y = 1 increase but if the odds ratio is less than 1, then the odds of sending money decreases. With focus on the level of human capital development in education attained by the emigrants before migration, the increase in education of the emigrants increases the odds of the emigrants sending money higher than the emigrant with primary school education only. The tertiary education level showed to be significant from the other level of education or skilled completed before migration. The increase in the duration of stay by the emigrants also increases the odds of the emigrants' remittances and also, the presence of the emigrants from the rural area increases the odds of the remittance. On the other hand, the presence of the female emigrants decreases the odds of the remittances lower than with the presence of the male sex. Also, the presence of the emigrants from African and other countries decreases the odds of emigrant remittance lower than when with Organization of economic Cooperation and Development.

The variation explained in the model of the emigrants sending money home with the presence of the level of human capital development in education of the emigrants before migration is 14.67% but the model was significant with probability value of 0.000 and the L-R Chi2(8) was 147.50

Table III: Odds Ratio Result

Odds-Remittance	Odds Ratio	Std.Error	Z	P>/Z/	95% Conf.	Interval
Education group_Secondary	1.427838	0.4721536	1.08	0.281	0.7468028	2.729933
Education group_Tertiary School	3.573276	1.20584	3.77	0.000	1.84425	6.923306
Education group_others	0.2211937	0.1843808	-1.81	0.070	0.0431753	1.13321
Sex_female	0.4488508	0.0827441	-4.35	0.000	0.3127418	0.6441961
Duration of stay	1.090695	0.0205603	4.61	0.000	1.051133	1.131746
Location_rural	1.298179	0.2227823	1.52	0.128	0.9273825	1.817233
Intmigration_Africa	0.4140167	0.0798218	-4.57	0.000	0.2837314	0.6041272
Intmigration_others	0.2509643	0.1200782	-2.89	0.004	0.0982516	0.6410385

*Computed by authors using stata 12*Number of iteration = 4
Number of Observation = 769
LR Chi2(8) = 147.50
Prob > Chi2 = 0.0000
Pseudo R2 = 0.1467
Log likelihood = --428.82172

7. Policy Recommendation

Although the inequality in emigrants' remittance over level of human capital development (education) before migration is quite not pronounced but not with perfect equality. The thrust for a perfect equality of emigrants' remittance and for a positive odds ratio of international remittance inflow in Nigeria over the level of human capital development before migration based on this study, recommended as below: Migration policies that can promote human capital development in education before migration will to a great extent move the unequal distribution of international remittance over the level of human capital development to be equally distributed. The promotion of human capital development in education before migration will also increase the odds of inflow of international remittance in Nigeria. For example, in order to achieve a perfect distribution in international remittance over the level of human capital development in education, the government can through policy institutionalize compulsory education attainment or education bar for emigration control in the country. Furthermore, human capital development in education would balance the effects of high skilled labour emigration for example -brain drain with the high inflow of international remittance in the country.

8. Conclusion

This study has established the impacts of human capital development in education before migration on the unequal distribution of international remittance. It is the aim of this paper to study the international remittance distribution over the level of the human capital development attained before migration and a logistic based regression on the effects of the level of human capital development on the odds of sending money back to the households. Further study would be needed to investigation the decomposition of remittance to the household both for the emigrants and non-migrants over the level of human capital development as to ascertain if there exist a difference in the effect of human capital development as a treatment variable on remittance to the household if data are available and also a panel analysis will be of value addiction to the study.

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